



# Officials' Manual (2017)

## Table of Contents

3	Code of Conduct
5	Officials' Development Program
6	CLINIC POLICY
9	6.0 MINIMAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS
10	7.0 MAINTENANCE OF QUALIFICATIONS
10	8.0 FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES and MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS
12	9.0 OTHER ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIALS AT TOURNAMENTS
12	10.0 RECOGNITION
13	HONORARIA
14	11.3 Criteria for National Certification
15	11.4 Grandfathering for Prior Certification
15	12.0 RIGHTS and APPEALS
16	OFFICIALS TRAINING
18	19.0 UPGRADES
19	20.0 SEMINAR PARTICIPATION FEES
19	21.0 EXAMINATION FEES
21	Provincials and Zone Playoffs Rule Modifications
22	Modifications for Officiating
23	Refereeing Kumite Using the Mirror System
23	Judging Kata Using Score Cards
24	KBC Kobudo Competition Rules & Divisions
30	Judging Kobudo
34	WKF Examination Paper for Kumite Referees and Judges
50	WKF Examination Paper for Kata Judges
58	KBC KUMITE EXAMINATION
64	KBC Kata Competition Exam
69	Karate BC Kobudo Test

## Code of Conduct

This Code of Conduct is to govern the relationship between Instructors and Students; Officials and Competitors; and Coaches and Athletes.

Coaches, Officials and Instructors play a critical role in the personal as well as Athletic development of Students, Competitors and Athletes. They must understand and respect the inherent power imbalance that exists in these relationships and Instructors, Officials and Coaches must be careful not to abuse it.

Instructors, Officials and Coaches must also recognize that they are important conduits through which the values and goals of Karate BC are expressed and communicated. How a Student, Competitor or Athlete regards his/her sport is often dependent upon the behaviour of the Instructor, Official or Coach.

The following Code of Conduct has been developed to govern the behaviour of Instructors, Officials and Coaches to allow them to assist Students, Competitors and Athletes in becoming well-rounded, self- confident and productive human beings.

### INSTRUCTORS, OFFICIALS AND COACHES HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO

Treat everyone fairly within the context of their activity, regardless of gender, place of origin, colour, sexual orientation, religion, political belief or economic status;

Direct constructive comments or criticism at the performance rather than the individual;

Consistently display standards and project a favourable image of Karate-do and: refrain from unnecessary public criticism of other members or individuals;

abstain from the use of tobacco products while in the presence of Students, Competitors and Athletes and discourage their use by other individuals;

abstain from excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages when working with Students, Competitors and Athletes;

discourage the excessive use of alcohol in conjunction with activities;

refrain from the use of profane, insulting, harassing or otherwise offensive language.

Ensure that any activity being undertaken is suitable for the age, experience, ability and fitness level of the Students, Competitors and Athletes and educate individuals about their responsibility in contributing to a safe practice or performance environment;

Communicate and cooperate with competent medical practitioners in the diagnosis, treatment and management of medical and psychological problems of Students, Competitors and Athletes;

Consider their future health and well-being as foremost when making decisions regarding an injured Student, Competitor or Athlete's ability to continue training or competing;

Recognize and accept when to refer Students, Competitors or Athletes to other Instructors, Officials or Coaches;

Regularly seek ways of increasing personal development, self-awareness and a greater understanding of Karate-do;

Treat all other members with due respect and encourage Students, Competitors and Athletes to act accordingly. Actively encourage them to uphold the principles, ethics and rules of Karate- do;

In the case of minors, communicate and cooperate with the parents or legal guardians of Students, Competitors and Athletes, and where necessary involve them in decisions pertaining to their child's development;

Be aware of academic pressures being placed upon Students, Competitors and Athletes and ensure that their activities permit them to pursue academic success;

#### INSTRUCTORS, OFFICIALS AND COACHES MUST

Ensure the safety of Students, Competitors and Athletes;

At no time become inappropriate or intimately or sexually involved with Students, Competitors or Athletes. In particular this includes any request, directly or indirectly, for sexual favours or the threat of reprisal due to the rejection of such requests;

Respect the individual dignity of Students, Competitors and Athletes; verbal or physical behaviour which constitutes harassment or abuse of any kind being unacceptable;

Never advocate or condone the use of drugs or any other banned performance enhancing substance;

Never provide under-age Students, Competitors or Athletes with alcohol;

## Karate BC

### Officials' Development Program

Karate BC is the recognized sport governing body for karate-do (karate) in British Columbia. The organization represents and supports all legitimate systems of karate and its different sport expressions. The activities are non-discriminatory, and values-based.

#### Committee Purpose

The Officials Committee is a Standing Committee of Karate BC, and is responsible for the development and implementation of the Officials Program.

#### Membership

The Chair is appointed by the Board of Directors

Each Karate BC region may have one official sit on the Officials Committee. If the region does not appoint a representative, that position remains vacant

The committee includes a liaison from the Tournament Committee

The Program Coordinator or staff designate is the staff liaison to the committee

## CLINIC POLICY

### 1.0 GENERAL

The KBC OC (OA) must approve any clinics that may incur a cost to KBC.

Only approved course conductors (members of the KBC OC) can teach clinics on behalf of KBC OC.

Qualified Provincial Referees in a zone can function as Assistant Course Conductors on a rotating basis.

### 2.0 CLINIC CONTENT

Clinics may cover (in detail below)

#### 2.1 Kumite

Theory for referees

Practical applications for referees Theory for judges

Practical applications for judges Score and timekeeping theory Score and timekeeping practical

#### 2.2 Kata

Theory for judges

Practical for judges

Recording, outcome and timekeeping for score and timekeepers

### 3.0 KUMITE REFEREES AND JUDGE REQUIREMENTS

Below are the qualifications required to officiate at regional and provincial tournaments.

- Provincial referees can perform all Kumite officiating functions at both regional and provincial tournaments.
- Regional referees can perform all Kumite officiating functions at regional and tournaments and judge any events at Provincial championships.
- Status as a Provincial Referee/Judge supersedes that of a Regional Referee/Judge.

## PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENTS

Qualification	Referee & Judge all Events	Judge all events; Referee Intermediate Events	Judge Advanced Events	Judge Intermediate Events
Provincial Referee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provincial Judge		Yes	Yes	Yes
Regional Referee			Yes	Yes

## REGIONAL TOURNAMENTS

Regional Qualification	Referee & Judge all Events	Judge all events; Referee Intermediate events	Judge Advanced Events	Judge Intermediate Events
Regional Referee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regional Judge		Yes	Yes	Yes

### 3.1 Kata Judges

## ALL TOURNAMENTS

Qualification	Provincial All Divisions	Provincial Intermediate	Regional All Divisions	Regional Intermediate
Provincial Judge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regional Judge			Yes	Yes

#### 4.0 THEORY AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Proven attendance at a minimum of two full educational seminars between previous rank and attempted rank (record book mandatory).

Examination includes theory and practical criteria that must be satisfied.

#### 5.0 MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

Candidates will function at the targeted level and will be assessed by two examiners at the appropriate level. They will be evaluated according to several criteria on a form stating that the candidate does not meet, meets or exceeds expectations with respect to various subjective qualities, for example, innate and cognitive reaction timing, ability to make reasonable decisions, communication with other officials during the match, appearance, posture, match control, positioning etc.

##### 5.1 KUMITE EXAMINATIONS

Qualification	Theory Score	Practical Assessment
Provincial Referee	90%	Meets or exceeds
Provincial Judge	85%	Meets or exceeds
Regional Referee	85%	Meets or exceeds
Regional Judge	80%	Meets or exceeds

##### 5.2 KATA EXAMINATIONS

Qualification	Theory Score	Practical Assessment
Provincial Judge	90%	Meets or exceeds
Regional Judge	85%	Meets or exceeds

##### 5.2.1 MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PRACTICAL KATA QUALIFICATION ASSESSMENT

Candidates are expected to perform kata simply to demonstrate understanding of the principles within from the perspective of judging. They are not expected to perform to competitive standards.

Qualification	Own Style	Another Style
Provincial Judge	One	One
Regional Judge	Two	n/a



## 6.0 MINIMAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

OFFICIALS MUST FUNCTION THROUGHOUT AN ENTIRE KARATE BC CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION.

### 6.1 Technical Officials

Officials must function throughout an entire zone, sanctioned or provincial event to be eligible for certification.

#### 6.1.1 Technical Official I – Score and Time keeper

Complete Level 1a, b and c of Technical Officials Program.

Minimum age, none in principle, but 16, 17 and 18 years respectively for those in schools who expect to gain scholastic credits\* for becoming a Technical Official.

(\*Must also complete 54 hours of practical to certify according to Provincial government guidelines to be awarded credit.)

Functional responsibilities: score keeper/time keeper.

#### 6.1.2 Technical Official II – Score Supervisor

Must be certified Technical Official I

Functioned in at least 2 tournaments as Technical Official I

It is possible to start at Regional Judge level, but scoring and timekeeping should be reviewed at Regional Judge level and included in the Theory exam.

### 6.2 Regional Judge

Minimum age: 14

Minimum rank: 3rd kyu and / or minimum 3 years continued karate practice.

### 6.3 Regional Referee

Certified Regional Judge

Minimum age: 14

Minimum rank: 3<sup>rd</sup> kyu, or three years continued karate practice

Recommend participation in at least 1 clinic and 1 Zone or Karate BC sanctioned event as a Regional Judge within 1 year.

### 6.4 Provincial Judge

Certified Regional Referee

Minimum age: 14

Minimum rank: 1<sup>st</sup> kyu, or three years continued karate practice

Recommend participation in at least 1 clinic and 1 Zone or Karate BC sanctioned event as a Regional Referee within 1 year.

## 6.5 Provincial Referee

### Certified Provincial Judge

Minimum age: 16

Minimum rank: 1<sup>st</sup> kyu, or three years continued karate practice

Recommend participation in at least 1 clinic and 1 zone or Karate BC sanctioned event as a Provincial Judge within 1 year.

If an individual meets the requirements (age, rank, theory score, practical score) it is possible to jump straight to that level. Generally, a junior official will not be asked to officiate competitors who are older and have a higher rank, i.e. Junior Officials (younger than 18 years of age) officiate junior competitors.

## 7.0 MAINTENANCE OF QUALIFICATIONS

### 7.1 Provincial Referee

Attend or present at least one seminar

Assist Regional Delegate/Course Conductor in presenting one seminar per year. Officiate in at least one KBC tournament per year (Karate BC Provincial championships, BC Team Selection, Zone Team Selection, BC Winter Games, Karate BC Open tournament).

### 7.2 Provincial Judge

Attend at least one seminar

Officiate in at least one KBC tournament per year (Karate BC Provincial championships, BC Team Selection, Zone Team Selection, BC Winter Games, Karate BC Open tournament).

### 7.3 Retest/Recertification/Failure to reach minimum standards

Testing fees will be waived for a second attempt at achieving minimum standards (only clinic fee will apply).

If the candidate fails again, then the full amount must be paid for subsequent attempts.

## 8.0 FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES and MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

### 8.1 Regional Delegate (to be appointed by Regional BOD according to KBC criteria for selection)

Member of the KBC OC

Provincial Referee

Teach Course Conductors how to administer Official's Development programs

Course Conductor

Certify and qualify officials up to Provincial Referee

## 8.2 Course Conductor

Member of the KBC OC

Provincial Referee

Age at least 23 years of age

At least 4 years of officiating experience at Provincial level

Assisted at 4 Course Conductor clinics

Administers Officials Development Programs

Deliver all theory and practical components of training to provincial kata judge and kumite referee certification.

Ensure attendance at least 10 participants in courses. Conduct at least 2 per year per region.

Supply necessary materials for clinics.

Must attend at least one advanced course with International Referee per year.

## 8.3 Assistant Course Conductor

Confirm venue for clinics.

Arrange appropriate materials at venue for clinic such as defined by the course conductor (CC)

Demonstrate practical gestures, technical kumite and kata points as required by the CC. Answer questions regarding tournament rules and implementation.

Attendance at clinics in which an individual functions as an assistant Course Conductor is free of charge. The function will be recorded in assistant passport.

Must act as assistant CC at least 4 courses to upgrade to CC

Provincial Kumite Referees and Provincial Kata Judges may assist with clinics addressing kumite and kata, respectively.

## 8.4 Provincial Referee

Referee and judge according to Table 3.1

Mentor candidate, regional and provincial officials

Qualify up to Provincial Judge

Work towards achieving National qualifications Work towards becoming a Course Conductor

Assist Course Conductors

## 8.5 Provincial Judge

Judge according to Table 3.1

Mentor candidate and regional officials

Work towards achieving Referee qualifications

## 8.6 Regional Referee

Referee and judge according to Table 3.1 Mentor candidate and regional officials  
Work towards achieving Provincial qualifications

#### 8.7 Regional Judge

Referee and judge according to Table 3.1

#### 8.8 Technical Official II: Score Supervisor

Table management at all tournaments

#### 8.9 Technical Official I Score and Timekeeper

Scorekeeping/timekeeping with or without direction of Match Area controller and Score supervisor No minimum age in principle

### 9.0 OTHER ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIALS AT TOURNAMENTS

Officials may compete and function as officials at Karate BC Regional and Provincial championships. Members of the OC may not compete in Karate BC events where their key function is mentoring, assessing and qualifying officials, but may compete in sanctioned events where evaluations are not in progress.

### 10.0 RECOGNITION

#### 10.1 Official of the year – CRITERIA

Significantly contributed to improving standards of Karate BC officiating within the previous year  
Successfully mentored aspiring Karate BC officials  
Proven role model  
Teaches others

Key organizational role  
Active Official in at least 3 Provincial events per year  
Recommended to Karate BC Awards Committee by Provincial Coaches and Provincial Team athletes using a specific form.

#### 10.2 Official of the event– CRITERIA

Significantly contributed to smooth running of an event  
Implemented complex or unpopular decision  
Helped and guided other participants at the event  
Recommended by refereeing officials, technical officials, coaches and competitors using a specific form

#### 10.3 Karate BC Awards - Recipient Selection

Nominations for Official of the Year will be scrutinized and recognition will be decided by an ad hoc Awards Panel appointed by the Karate BC BOD/EC.

#### 10.4 Event Awards - Recipient Selection

Nominations for Official of the Event will be scrutinized and recognition will be decided by an ad hoc Awards Panel appointed by Karate BC OC/OA.

#### 11.0 ELIGIBILITY

TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR HONORARIA, QUALIFIED OFFICIALS MUST FUNCTION THROUGHOUT AN ENTIRE KARATE BC EVENT. PARTICIPATION AS A COMPETITOR IS ALLOWED.

#### 11.1 Tournaments

Chief Official	\$200/day + expenses
WKF/PKF Judge/Referee	\$200/day + expenses
National Referee	\$150/day + expenses
Provincial Referee	\$100/day + expenses
Provincial Judge	\$50/day
Regional Referee	\$50/day
Regional Judge	\$25/day
Technical Official 1 or 2	\$10/day

To receive honorarium, officials must attend to a full day of tournament. (They may also participate as an athlete)

To receive travel expenses, qualifying officials must attend the full day/weekend tournament. The board of directors of Karate BC reserves the right to change the amount of honoraria at any time. Explanation

In order to receive honorarium and expenses (Referee level only) Officials must have BC Provincial certification (BC Provincial Referee level to receive expenses). Officials who are certified at National level but who have not passed BC Provincial Referee qualification exams will not receive National level honoraria and expenses. See 11.3 Criteria for National Certification.

To be eligible for Karate BC funding:

In order to receive expenses at a two-day event, Referees must officiate on both days. It is possible for a competitor to officiate on day 1 and at least half of day 2 (providing the other half of day 2 involves participation as a competitor) and have expenses covered (if they are Referee level). If the competitor/referee officiates on one day of a two-day event and only competes on the second day, they will not be eligible to have expenses covered, but will still receive the honoraria for the one day when they officiated.

On a one-day event, Referees may compete and officiate and still receive an honorarium at the appropriate level based on their certification as an official.

Previously certified Non-current officials will be considered at one level below their previous provincial qualification until re-certified (for the purpose of receiving honoraria).

Travel exceeding 50 km one way will be paid and accommodation is covered for those from out of town.

#### 11.2 Seminars

Course Conductor at central venue: maximum of \$250 (per seminar of at least 5 hours) Clinics must require prior approval of the KBC OC/OA

Course conductor at invitation of individual dojo: \$50 per hour

Assistant Course Conductor receives credit towards becoming a Course Conductor

#### 11.3 **Criteria for National Certification**

All active and provincially qualified referees who meet the criteria below are eligible to attempt to obtain National level qualifications at personal expense if not funded by KBC/OA.

Officials receiving provincial funds to attend National events are expected to assist Regional Delegates

in presenting official clinics in their regions and share knowledge gained from their experience to benefit their regions.

Eligibility to attend National championships will be determined from time to time based on Selection Criteria defined by the KBC OC/OA.

Nationally certified individuals may then be partially or fully eligible for funding from KBC to attend National and International Events to obtain further certification.

Minimum age: 16

Rank: Shodan

Provincial Referee 2 years

Attended at least 3 KBC events during the previous year Attended at least 2 KBC Officials Clinics during the previous year Area of residence - balanced regional representation

#### 11.4 Grandfathering for Prior Certification

## KATA

PREVIOUS	FROM 2006
Senior Judge	Provincial Judge
Novice Judge	Regional Judge

## KUMITE

PREVIOUS	FROM 2006
Senior Referee	Provincial Referee
Senior Judge	Provincial Judge
Referee	Regional Referee
	Regional Judge

### 12.0 RIGHTS and APPEALS

All candidates have the right to be treated graciously and reasonably throughout their officiating career. Examination results must be communicated to candidates in a fair and timely manner.

Negative behaviour from any person towards candidates during examinations, or towards any officials during and after volunteering to work at events is not acceptable.

Officials or aspiring officials who feel a need to appeal the outcome of a test or examination, or who wish to report a negative experience while functioning as an official is welcome to bring their concerns to the Chair of the OC/OA in writing. The OC/OA will review such matters and keep them confidential.

### 13.0 COMPLAINTS

The Official Committee will review any complaints, appeals and correspondence regarding officiating matters. Where applicable, the matter may be dealt with by the OC. Where applicable, the matter may be forwarded to KBC EC for review and if necessary, to the Harassment Committee. If a complaint concerns a member of the OC, the matter should be addressed to KBC EC.

### OFFICIALS TRAINING

## 14.0 DEFINITIONS

Official's training at all levels comprises three components: 1. Theory  
2. Practical I - Role play  
3. Practical II - Actual tournament

### 14.1 Training Process

Components 1 and 2 above are studied at seminars targeted to the appropriate skill level and taught by a qualified instructor approved by the OC (OA) .

Seminars are prerequisite learning and skill improvement opportunities. Provincial and zone or sanctioned championships are Provincial and Regional component 3 examination and final certification opportunities, respectively.

Candidates must attend seminars to learn and understand the theory before attempting a theory examination. Scoring at the appropriate levels in the theory test means that candidates are eligible to proceed to the real time practical evaluation.

Candidates therefore must attend at least one seminar covering components I and II before attempting examinations.

## 15.0 SEMINAR FREQUENCY

At least 2 seminars per year will be presented in each region of the province for candidates aspiring to obtain certification at the following competence levels:

1. Technical official (Score supervisor, Scorekeeper/timekeeper)
2. Regional
3. Provincial

## 16.0 SEMINAR CONTENT TECHNICAL OFFICIALS

### 16.1 Theory

Technical official (Scorekeeper / timekeeper) The following will be taught:

### 16.2 Scoring

Scoring values and how to tabulate them Foul values and how to tabulate them  
Team and individual scoring how to add them Understanding referee gestures from behind

### 16.3 Charting

How to construct single elimination charts How to decide who goes to repechage How to use modified repechage

How to chart a round robin competition How to complete a kata chart

A theory test - the acceptable range of score should be above 90%.



## 16.4 Timekeeping

How to use the stopwatch

All items that require timing, such as 3 min for senior male kumite, 2 min for other events, 1 min overtime, 10 second clock, 1 min to change uniform, etc.

## 16.5 Practical I - Role play

Referee performs gestures and awards points and penalties without competitors. Referee performs gestures and awards points and penalties with athletes. Candidates must accurately record and tabulate.

Provide repechage charts with parts missing and decide who was third and fourth.

Provide repechage charts with parts missing and decide who was first and second. Provide feedback forms to candidates to improve further presentations.

## 16.6 Practical II – Real event

Technical Officials should be qualified to work as such after completing the theory test satisfactorily and become certified after 54 hours of application at any Karate BC event. This is important because Grades 10, 11 and 12 can obtain scholastic credit for this amount of application.

## 17.0 SEMINAR CONTENT REGIONAL

### 17.1 Regional Theory

Key points of the rules.

Ippon, Nihon and Sanbon and why they are awarded. C1 and C2 fouls and why they are awarded.

Q & A session

Understanding examination questions

### 17.2 Regional Practical I- Role Play

How to use the flags.

How to communicate with the referee. Timing of using flags

What judges can do and not do

Provide feedback

Provide feedback forms to candidates to improve further presentations.

### 17.3 Regional Practical II – Live event

Training in any KBC sanctioned event such as: Sato Cup, Vancouver Cup, Island Friendship Championships, Wado Invitational, TMSK Invitational etc. with a skilled referee and experienced judges.

One senior referee will be appointed by the Course Conductor to mentor and provide constructive feedback to the candidate.

## 18.0 PROVINCIAL LEVEL

### 18.1 Provincial Theory

Detailed presentation of rules.

Address areas of continual misunderstanding such as 10-second rule, what is mubobi, what happens when someone is knocked down and cannot stand up etc.

Review understanding of repechage and modified repechage. Q & A session.

Examination questions discussion

### 18.2 Provincial Practical I – Role Play

Review gestures and referee / judge communication

Set up simple scenarios (Each of 1 scoring event, 1 C1 foul, 1 C2 foul comprises one event) using athletes and have each candidate judge or referee according to their level. Set up more complex scenarios (2 events occur simultaneously) using athletes and have each candidate judge or referee according to their level. Provide feedback. Q & A session.

Provide feedback forms to candidates to improve further presentations.

### 18.3 Provincial Practical II – Live event

Training in any KBC sanctioned event such as: Sato Cup, Vancouver Cup, Island Friendship Championships, Wado Invitational, TMSK Invitational etc. with a skilled referee and experienced judges.

One senior referee will be appointed by the Course Conductor to mentor and provide constructive feedback to the candidate.

## 19.0 UPGRADES

### 19.1 Eligibility

To be eligible to attempt an officiating examination, candidates must participate in 2 educational seminars per status increase.

That is, attendance is required at all components of 2 seminars

Between Technical Official and Regional Judge

Between Regional Judge and Regional Referee

Between Regional Referee and Provincial Judge

Between Provincial Judge and Provincial Referee

Candidates who accumulate a sufficient number of stamps are eligible to attempt the theory examination.

Record books will be stamped and returned to candidates.

Regional and Provincial practical examination and certification can only be undertaken at Zone or sanctioned and Provincial events, respectively.

After achieving a satisfactory theory score and attending the required number of clinics, a candidate may attempt the practical part of the examination at either a Zone playoff or Karate BC sanctioned event for a Regional qualification or the following Province-wide events for Provincial certification: Provincial Championships, Karate BC Open, BC Winter Games, BC Northern Games, and BC Team playoffs.

A candidate who does not meet the theory requirements at an examination may not participate at the attempted competence level in that event, but may participate at their current level.

## 20.0 SEMINAR PARTICIPATION FEES

Educational clinics should be considered a service to the members and should be accessible to all. Every clinic is educational.

Technical official (Scorekeeper/ timekeeper; score Supervisor)	\$ 15.00 (includes GST)
Seminar only for Judge/Referee	\$ 50.00 (includes GST)

## 21.0 EXAMINATION FEES

Regional Judge	\$ 70.00 (includes GST)
Regional Referee	\$ 80.00 (includes GST)
Provincial Judge (Kata)	\$ 80.00 (includes GST)
Provincial Judge (Kobudo)	\$ 80.00 (includes GST)
Provincial Referee	\$ 105.00 (includes GST)
Passbook	\$ 12.00 (includes GST)
Tie	\$ 35.00 (includes GST)
Crest	\$ 5.00 (includes GST)
Clip for Crest	\$ 10.00 (includes GST)

## 22.0 ATTIRE

Theory components of Referee and Judge Clinics as well as all components of Technical Officials clinics may be attended in casual sport clothing unless otherwise defined by the presenter.

## 23.0 DATABASE AND RECORDS

Records of attendance at clinics and events must be recorded in Karate BC passbooks. Officials must purchase such books from Karate BC and present them at the entrance to all events for updating.

Officials must have a Karate BC passbook to participate in seminars or function at KBC events. These are proof of an individual's officiating experience.

Regional Delegates will maintain a database of official's attendance and participation at regional events in a standard manner approved by BOD/EC and such database will be updated and annually sent to KBC and the KOA Secretary.

Regional Delegates/Course Conductors who have national qualifications and who are qualified by KBC OC/OA can fully certify up to Provincial Referee.

Regional Delegates/Course Conductors who are provincial referees and who are qualified by KBC OC/OA can fully certify up to Provincial Judge.

24.0 REQUALIFICATION Any certified Referee, Judge or Technical official who has not functioned as such for the past 5 years must take a refresher theory course.

# Provincials and KBC Regional Tournament Rules

- WKF Rules 2017 shall apply to Elite Divisions (14-17 + Adult =18 +)

**Elite Divisions 14-17 - No contact to the face except for jodan kicks where skin touch will be allowed**

**Elite Divisions - Adult (18 + up) - Skin touch allowed for jodan punch and kicks.**

## Modifications:

Elite Divisions: add groin protector - mandatory

**Non BC Team Divisions include: Children 5-13, 14-17 Colour Belts, Adult Colour Belts and Masters 40+**

## Kata

Children- Two competitors will perform the kata at the same time and officials will use flags

White + Yellow Belts may repeat kata

Orange Belt + up must perform second kata when tied

Adults will perform the kata one at a time

## Kumite

1 min. 30 sec Stop time

**Tie at end of match will be decided by 1 min overtime**

Any touch face with fist or foot = C1 penalty,

Penalty Points Awarded C1 + C2; C2 Last 10 sec min Keikoku

Mandatory Protective Gear: Mouthguard, Fist protector-may be any colour, Red/Blue belts, Groin (males)

Optional Protective Gear: Shin/instep protector, head protectors, chest protectors

Children 5-13: First to 6 points on a 6 X 6 Metre ring

14-17 Colour Belts, Adult Colour Belts and Masters 40+: First to 8 points on a 8 X 8 Metre ring

# Modifications for Officiating

## **Elite Divisions**

**Judges will indicate Category 1+2 Penalties as well as points.**

## **All Non-elite Divisions**

No contact to the head. (No touch for kicks to head)

## **Category 2 in the last 15 seconds - back to WKF current rule - minimum Hansoku Chui**

Referees will be once again be allowed, at Yame, to indicate scoring side and to ask for reconsideration for point scores. Referees will still need to have the support of two judges to award a point or penalty.

## **Change to Mubobi Rule**

- Referee can give mubobi warning or penalty without injury occurring
- Referee can also give excessive contact warning/penalty point to the person who did the hitting even if it's a mubobi situation. Karateka must show proper control. (Referee may choose to award mubobi and a contact warning or penalty at the same time)

Excessive contact to the body will not be allowed especially to the ribs and back.

## **Refereeing Kumite Using the Mirror System**

When there are not enough referees/judges, **2 judges and 1 referee** **or** the **mirror system** may be used.

In the case of the mirror system, the Referee and judge will take up their position opposite each other and on either side of the Competitors. The judge will help the Referee by signalling an opinion with hand signals.

A Match Supervisor/Kansa will be appointed. The Kansa, when requested, may give an opinion to the Referee regarding the operation of the match.

The referee cannot award points/ penalties without the support of either the judge or Kansa.

**Explanation: When the match is in progress, the referee and judge will stay in their half of the mat but move in such a way as to be directly opposite each other (mirror image) in a position to best be able to see points and penalties.**

### **Judging Kata Using Score Cards**

Each Kata Judge displays the score by means of points. The cards bearing the points are held in the right hand.

When the score-keeper summates the scores for each contestant in a round, the maximum and minimum scores awarded are deleted. In the event of a tie in any round, the minimum score from the remaining scores will be added in and then incorporated into the total for that round. If the tie persists, then the maximum score from the remaining scores is added in for the total tally for that round. In the event of a continuing tie, the contestants must perform a further Kata which was not performed by the competitor in a previous round.

**EXPLANATION:** Scores from previous rounds will not be accrued. Each round will be considered separately as in individual kumite matches.

To minimize ties generally, a wider variation in scores should be encouraged .

Ties are resolved by means of an additional Kata. A tie persisting after performance of the tie-breaker Kata will be resolved by majority decision of the panel.

**EXPLANATION:** When assessing how many points should be deducted for a fault, the following are recommended:

For a momentary hesitation in the smooth performance of the Kata, quickly remedied, 0.1 should be deducted from the final score. For a momentary but discernible pause, 0.2 points should be deducted. For a distinct halt, disqualification results.

Momentary imbalance, with barely a wobble quickly remedied will result in a deduction in the scale 0.1 - 0.3. Actual instabilities where there is a distinct but recoverable loss of balance will merit a deduction in the range 0.2 - 0.4. If the contestant loses balance completely and/or falls, a disqualification will result.

### **Team Kata:**

All those ingredients inherent in the criteria for Individual Kata.

# KBC Kobudo Competition Rules & Divisions

## ARTICLE 1: KOBUDO COMPETITION AREA

1. Must be of suitable size to allow Kata to be performed without restriction. 2. Kumite tatami flooring is acceptable but hardwood flooring is preferred.

## ARTICLE 2: OFFICIAL DRESS

### REFEREES

1. Referees and Judges must wear the official uniform designated by the Referee Council. This uniform must be worn at all tournaments and courses.
2. The official uniform will be usually be the same as described in the WKF rules.

### COMPETITORS

1. Competitors may wear a traditional white uniform as in Karate competition or traditional black uniform or a combination of black top-white bottom or black bottom-white top.
2. Hakama may not be worn except in the Kobudo Demo Division.
3. Sleeves may be rolled up for Sai performance.

## ARTICLE 3: JUDGING PANEL

1. A judging panel of specifically trained Kobudo Judges will be appointed by the KBC Officials Committee. Judges should have attended the KBC Kobudo Referee Clinics and preferably be certified as a KBC Kobudo official.
2. Competitors will perform Kata chosen from the list of recognized Kobudo Kata as referenced in Article 8.
3. Preferably, the panel of Judges will include those representing the different Kobudo Ryuha
4. The Judging Panel will consist of one Head Judge and either four or two corner judges (depending on availability).

## ARTICLE 4: ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPETITION AND DIVISIONS

1. Kobudo competitors shall compete in the age and skill divisions as described below for Regular Weapons (Bo, Eku, Sai, Tonfa):

9 & Under Novice / Intermediate / Advanced  
10-13 Novice / Intermediate / Advanced  
14-17 Novice / Intermediate  
14-17 Advanced



18 & Over Novice / Intermediate 18 & Over Advanced  
17 & Under Black  
18 & Over Black.

2. There will be two different weapons divisions for each of the above age and skill divisions:

Long Weapons Division: Bo / Eku Short Weapons Division: Sai / Tonfa

3. There will be a separate Kobudo Demo Division for Special Weapons (Joh, Kama, Nunchuku, Tanbo, Tinbe/Rochin) that will only have two age divisions:

17 & Under: All Special Weapons 18 & Over: All Special Weapons

#### ARTICLE 5: CRITERIA FOR DECISION

1. The Kata must be performed with competence and must demonstrate a clear understanding of the traditional principles it contains. In assessing the performance of a contestant the Judges will look for:

- a. A realistic demonstration of the Kata meaning.
- b. Understanding of the techniques being used (BUNKAI).
- c. Good timing, rhythm, speed, balance, and focus of power (KIME).
- d. Correct and proper use of breathing as an aid to KIME. Audible breathing is permitted.
- e. Correct focus of attention (CHAKUGAN) and concentration.
- f. Correct stances (DACHI) with proper tension in the legs, and feet flat on the floor.
- g. Proper tension in the abdomen (HARA) and no bobbing up and down of the hips when moving.
- h. Correct form (KIHON) of the style being demonstrated.
- i. The performance should also be evaluated with a view to discerning other points such as the difficulty of the Kata presented.

2. A contestant who comes to a halt during the performance the Kata, or who performs a Kata different from that announced or as notified to the score table, will be disqualified.

3. A contestant who performs an ineligible Kata will be disqualified.

#### ARTICLE 6: SCORING

1. Kobudo Kata will be scored upon the following criteria using score cards
  - a. Scores will be on a 10 point scale.
  - b. An average Kata performance will receive a score of 8.0 in kobudo competition.
  - c. Deviation from the Kata's pattern will result in .1 deduction.
  - d. A Kyu competitor may restart a Kata with an automatic .2 deduction.
  - e. Dan competitors may not restart a Kata.
  - f. A weapon leaving the competitor's hand or mistakenly touching the floor will result

in a .1 deduction.

g. Dropping a weapon or handling in a dangerous manner may result in disqualification.

h. The final score must reflect the judges' impression of the proper use of stances and correct handling of the weapon.

## ARTICLE 7: WEAPONS

1. Canadian Law prohibits the use of Nunchaku and Tekko.

2. All weapons must be examined and approved by the Judging Panel prior to competition to ensure that they are of safe, authentic design, and construction. Grounds for rejecting a weapon include, but are not limited to:

a. being lightweight

b. bearing markings (including different colours of wood)

c. being of non-standard construction (to be determined by the Judges Panel)

3. Weapons must be of official size and weight as described below. In children's divisions where there is no restriction on the size or weight of the weapon, weapon qualification will be at the discretion of the Judging Panel.

4. All wooden weapons must be made of hardwood (i.e. not Rattan).

### REGULAR WEAPONS

Bo must be made of hardwood with or without tapered ends  
if tapered, diameter at end of taper to be not less than 2cm  
should be at least as tall as the top of the competitor's head  
must weigh 800 grams minimum for adults (18 & over)  
no minimum weight for children's bo  
Bo must be at least 2.5cm diameter in the center

Eku should be a minimum of the height of the competitor's ear lobe  
blade must be a minimum of 8.5cm wide  
must weigh 800 grams minimum for adults  
no minimum weight for children's eku

Sai must be made of metal  
two Sai must be used in KBC competition

must weigh 600 grams minimum, each for adults  
no minimum weight for children's sai  
must reach the competitor's elbow when held in the closed position

Tonfa            must be made of hardwood  
must reach the competitor's elbow when held in the closed position  
there are no weight or size restrictions for children's divisions

### SPECIAL WEAPONS

Joh              must weigh 500 grams for adults  
no minimum weight for children's joh  
must be made of hardwood with or without tapered ends  
height should reach the competitor's solar plexus from the floor

Kama            must have wood, steel or aluminum blades  
must not be sharpened no weight restrictions for kama

Nunchaku      must be made of rubber or some other flexible material  
wood or metal nunchaku are illegal and will not be allowed in competition

Tanbo           must weigh 250 grams minimum for adults  
no minimum weight for children's tanbo  
must be made of hardwood  
must be at least 24" long

Tinbe / Rochin      must be made of safe realistic material

rochin may not be thrown

## ARTICLE 8: KATA

1. The kata performed in the competition must be on the approved kata list below.
2. Kata not on the list will not be permitted at this time.

## REGULAR LONG WEAPONS KATAS

### Bo

1. Chatan Yara No Kon Dai
2. Chatan Yara No Kon Sho
3. Chinen Shikiyanaka No Kon
4. Choun (Shoun) No Kon
5. Kaatin No Kon
6. Kihon Kata Ichi
7. Kihon Kata Ni
8. Oshio No Bo
9. Oshiro No Kon
10. Sakagawa No Kon Chu
11. Sakagawa No Kon Dai
12. Sakagawa No Kon Sho
13. Shirotaru No Kon Dai
14. Shirotaru No Kon Sho
15. Shi Shi No Kun
16. Shushi No Kon Dai
17. Shushi No Kon Koshiki
18. Shushi No Kon Sho
19. Tawada No Kon
20. Tenryu No Kon
21. Tokumine No Kon Dai
22. Tokumine No Kon Sho
23. Urashi No Kon
24. Yonegawa No Kun (Hidari No Kun) 25. Tokumine No Nunti Bo

### Ekū

1. Akahachi No Eku-bo
2. Chikin (Tsuken) Sunakake No Eku 3. Tokushin No Eku

## REGULAR SHORT WEAPONS KATAS

## Sai

1. Chatan Yara No Sai Dai 2. Chatan Yara No Sai Sho 3. Chikin Shitahaku No Sai 4. Hamahiga No Sai

5. Hantagwa No Sai

6. Kojo No Sai

7. Kusanku Sai

8. Kyan No Sai

9. Manji No Sai

10. Matsuhiga No Sai 11. Yakaa No Sai

## Tonfa

1. Chatanyara No Tonfa

2. Hamahiga No Tonfa

3. Matsu Higa No Tonfa Dai 4. Matsu Higa No Tonfa Sho 4. Nakazato No Tonfa

5. Oyadomari No Tonfa

6. Yraguwa No Tonfa

## SPECIAL WEAPONS KATAS (Demo Division) Joh

1. Arakaki No Joh

2. Noboriryu No Joh Dai 3. Noboriryu No Joh Sho

## Kama

1. Gushikawa Tairagua Nichokama 1

2. Gushikawa Tairagua Nichokama 2

3. Hamahiga No Kama

4. Kanagawa No Nichokama Dai

5. Kanagawa No Nichokama Sho 6. Kinogawa Nicho No Gama

7. Kishiba No Nichokama

8. Kuzushisho No Nichokama

9. Naku No Kama

10. Ryuei Nichokama

11. Soken No Nichokama

12. Toyama (Tozan) No Nichokama

## Nunchaku

1. Akamine No Nunchaku
2. Maezato No Nunchaku (single)
3. Maezato No Nunchaku (double)
4. Maezato No Nunchaku (small 3)
5. Nunchaku Dai
6. Nunchaku Sho
7. Sanbon Nunchaku

Tanbo

1. Noboriryu No Tanbo
2. Sekuin No Tanbo

Tinbe / Rochin

1. Kanegawa No Tinbe
2. Kuniyoshi No Tinbe
3. Matayoshi No Tinbe

## Judging Kobudo

**Japanese Kobudo and Ryukyu Kobudo are two very different entities. The kobudo of Japan includes swords, black powder guns, bow and arrow, spears, naginata, etc. and were practiced in a very military way.**

**The Kobudo of Okinawa was created by the Chikidon Peichin – the law enforcement class of the Ryukyuan culture and was handed down from father to son in a secretive fashion for personal self defense. The two main weapons being the Bo and Sai. the rest of the currently recognized weapons of Ryukyu Kobudo were developed from available fishing and farming tools during periods of the banning of personal weapons.**

**Currently there are three recognized Kobudo Ryuha in Okinawa. Yamaniryu, Matayoshi Ryu and Ryukyu Kobudo. Lineage charts attached.**

**Yamani Ryu** originally was based on five Bo Kata, Shushi no Kon, Sakugawa no Kon, Yonegawa no Kon, Choun no Kon and Shirotaru no Kon and generally referred to a time period rather than a style. The rest of the weapons were added by pioneers like Mabuni Kenwa and Yabiku Moden in the 1900's.

**Matayoshi Kobudo** was originated by Matayoshi Shinko and was succeeded by his son, the late Matayoshi Shimpo. This style of Kobudo has created many contemporary Kata with a variety of Okinawan tools.

**Ryukyu Kobudo** is recognized as the oldest complete system of Okinawan weaponry. Beginning with Yabiku Moden ( a direct student of Chinen Sanda) who created the Ryukyu Kobudo Kenkyu Kai or Kobudo research society. His primary student, Taira Shinken next established the Ryukyu Kobudo Hozon Shinko Kai – society for the preservation and promotion of Okinawa weaponry including 46 Kata with nine different weapons.

Needless to say, through the process of evolution, methods have changed, ideologies have changed, and often due to commercialism, many new Kata have been created and several have been lost due to poor conveyance and lack of standardization.

To recognize the differences between the styles, one must understand the principles of each.

Yamani Kobudo is generally recognized by its flowing footwork and “bouncing Bo” methods. Influenced by the Chinese long weapons techniques it employs many circular and spinning motions in upright stances.

When creating the Ryukyu Kobudo Hozon Shinko Kai, Taira recognized the importance of the powerful hip motions of Okinawan Karate and subsequently recruited the assistance of the renowned Higa Yuchoku to implement this concept. This resulted in the transition to rooted stances and the return to “San To Bun” or handling equal thirds of the Bo.

Regardless of which “style” of Kobudo you are judging, certain principles pertain.

All weapons must be “pulled” through their trajectory, never pushed!

A firm grip on the weapon is imperative. Hands must never open on the weapon.

Palms must always point in the direction of the force.

With this being said, an old adage in Okinawa is “a dojo without a Makiwara is merely a dance studio”. If one never hits anything but the air, it doesn’t matter how one holds the weapon. Solid contact with the Makiwara quickly determines if you are holding the weapons correctly and if, in fact, if you can hit the target!

In the performance of Kata, it is very obvious to see whether one has spent time on the Makiwara.

Mastery of a weapon includes “no space”. Keeping the weapons close to the body increases power generated by the hips and affords personal safety.

Standardization of weapons is not practical as practitioners are different sizes and preferences. I’m sure that the fisherman in Nago did not tell the fisherman in Ittoman how long or heavy his boat Oar must be! Nor did the farmer in Ozato tell the farmer in Yomitan how long his hoe handle should be.

It is, however, necessary to ensure that the weapon be of substantial strength and weight to defend against a real opponent’s weapon. Lightweight weapons designed for show in recent times are not acceptable. The weapon must fit the user.

Stances for Kobudo are slightly different than Karate. A more “frontal” stance is acceptable for Karate but when you consider the added reach of a weapon, the safety zone changes considerably. Therefore, a Kobudo stance is narrowed by turning slightly to the side.

Most of the same principles for judging Karate Kata apply to Kobudo of course. Intensity, balance, (stances) confidence, breathing, concentration, Kiai, and looking before turning to the next direction.

As in Karate, kihon is imperative! If ones kihon is inadequate, their Kata will never be good.

All of the “traditional” weapons of Kobudo must have practical Kihon before introducing Kata.

For example, the point of the Bo must travel in a perfectly straight line from the source to the target.

Short weapons such as Tunfa and Sai must be held tight to the forearm in their reversed blocking or punching function.

Much like teaching Karate, we teach beginners to block an attack at right angles but with experience the blocks should become deflections, altering their directions somewhat.

In conclusion it may be beneficial to note that all of the Kobudo Kata were created in Okinawa and therefore are taught and named in the Okinawan language. When Kobudo and Karate were being developed there were no motorized vehicles, consequently people often did not leave their nearby villages resulting in a variety of “Hogen” or dialects. (Uchina is the old name for Okinawa so the language is called Uchinanguchi)

This resulted in a variety of pronunciations for Kata names and weapons names. In most cases, all are correct considering what area one came from. To further complicate our research, Chinese Kanji always has two methods



of pronunciation. The Okinawa's use the Kunyomi and the Japanese use the Onyomi (for example Heian / Pinan, Jo / Gusuku, etc.) so, when Karate and Kobudo were being introduced to mainland Japan in the 1920's and 1930's, the terminology changed as well.

## **Summary Points for judging Kobudo Regardless of Style or Kata**

**Proper kobudo stances with Feet planted**

**Kamae cover**

**Weapons must fit the user.**

**All weapons are controlled by two little fingers**

**Weapons are pulled thru their trajectory. Hands never open on the weapon.**

**Hikki Te**

**Hip rotation**

**Hard – soft. Tight – relaxed**

**Point the weapon at the opponent**

**Straight lines from the source to the target**

**No space. Weapons kept close to the body.**

**Power/ protection loss, elbow to hipbone. Wakki Shimeru**

**Never stop at a block**

**Eyes, focus. Look in the next direction**

**Power and emotion of an actual battle.**

**Makiwara - accuracy, realism, distance.**

**Short weapons – shaft tight to the forearm.**

**Kyu no Kihon - accomplished before any Kata**

