



WKFE LIGHT SANDA COMPETITION METHODS

Unless otherwise stated within these regulations, the competition will be conducted in accordance with the 2017 edition the “Appendix - IWUF Wushu Sanda Competition Rules & Judging Method 2017 EN”, with the **following amendments**:

Chapter 1 – General Regulations

Article 3 Age Categories & Requirements

(1) Senior competitors shall be 18-40 (including 40) full years of age;

Junior competitors shall be between 15 and 17 (including 17) years of age;

and children competitors shall be between 8 years of age and above at the time of competition.

Article 4 – Weight Categories

4.1 Children's Weight Divisions

1. 27kg Category (Under $\leq 27\text{kg}$)
2. 30kg Category ($> 27\text{kg} - \leq 30\text{kg}$)
3. 33kg Category ($> 30\text{kg} - \leq 33\text{kg}$)
4. 36kg Category ($> 33\text{kg} - \leq 36\text{kg}$)
5. 39kg Category ($> 36\text{kg} - \leq 39\text{kg}$)
6. 42kg Category ($> 39\text{kg} - \leq 42\text{kg}$)
7. 45kg Category ($> 42\text{kg} - \leq 45\text{kg}$)
8. 48kg Category ($> 45\text{kg} - \leq 48\text{kg}$)
9. 52kg Category ($> 48\text{kg} - \leq 52\text{kg}$)
10. 56kg Category ($> 52\text{kg} - \leq 56\text{kg}$)
11. 60kg Category ($> 56\text{kg} - \leq 60\text{kg}$)

Article 7 Competition Attire & Protective Gear

Protective gear is separated into two colours, namely red and blue. Protective gear includes headgear, gloves, chest protector. Competitors are required to provide their own gum guard, groin cups and hand wraps. The groin cups must be worn under the trunks. The length for hand wraps shall be between 3.5m and 4.5m in total.

Shin and instep guards are permitted.

Chapter 4 Permitted & Prohibited Methods, Scoring Standards & Penalties

Article 18 Prohibited Methods

- (1) *Attacking with the head, the elbow, or the knee, or by putting pressure on the joints of the opponent in an adverse direction.*
- (2) *The following techniques are strictly prohibited: any throw that is likely to cause serious injury (e.g.: neck, stomach and shoulder high throws). Throws which cause a contestant to land awkwardly on a vulnerable part of the anatomy (head, neck, spine, shoulder, knee or other joint etc...). Throws with a falling height from above the attacker's chest level.*
- (3) *Attacking the head of the downed opponent by any means.*
- (4) *For junior and children, kicks to the head ⁽¹⁾ as well as successive/continuous punches to the head are not permitted.*

⁽¹⁾For seniors, kicks to the head are permitted, by means of full control.

- (5) ***Force of strikes is deemed reasonable at less than 30% of potential power for any category, more than that will be considered excessive and will lead to private or public warnings and/or disqualification (with or without prior warning).***

The determination as to how much force was used in any attack shall be the responsibility of the Platform and the Head Judge.

In case of the above mentioned power exceeded an official warning will be applied.

Also in case of injury (e.g. bloody nose) an official warning will be applied.

Knock – out is not permitted. A disqualification applies automatically if a contestant has knocked – out the opponent.

- (6) *Attacking his opponent by any means while in a hold/clinch is not permitted.*

Article 21 – Scoring Criteria

(1) Scoring two (2) points:

When a competitor receives a forcible counting, his or her opponent will be awarded two (2) points-

(3) No points will be awarded:

3.1 When a technique employed is not clear and lacks effect, no points will be awarded.

3.2 *When both competitors fall off the platform, or both fall down simultaneously, no points will be awarded.*

3.3 *Should a competitor unsuccessfully (without contact) attempt to make use of a technique by falling down himself/herself but stands up within 3 seconds, no points will be awarded the opponent.*

3.4 *When a competitor strikes his opponent while in a hold/clinch, no points will be awarded.*

Chapter 5 Determining Winner & Loser & Placing

Article 24 – Winner & Loser

(1) Absolute Victory

1.1 *Should during a bout there be a great disparity in level wise between the two competitors, the platform referee, with the head judge's approval, may declare the stronger competitor the winner of the bout.*

1.2 *Should during a bout, a competitor has been forcibly counted three times (bad condition), his or her opponent will be declared the winner of the bout.*

1.3 *Should during a round, the difference in score between the two competitors be 12 points or more confirmed by at least 5 sideline judges, then the competitor with the higher score shall be deemed the winner of the bout.*

(2) Determining the winner of a round

2.1 *The result of each round will be determined by the scoring by the side judges.*

2.2 *Should during a round, a competitor has been forcibly counted two (2) times (bad condition) his or her opponent will be declared the winner of the round.*

2.3 *Should during a round, a competitor falls off the platform two (2) times, his or her opponent will be declared the winner of the round.*

2.4 *Should during a round there be a tied score, the winner of the round will be decided by the following sequence:*

2.4.1 *The competitor with fewer warnings will be declared the winner.*

2.4.2 *The competitor with fewer admonitions will be declared the winner.*

2.4.3 *The competitor with a lighter weight on the day of the contest will be declared the winner.*

2.5 *Should a tie remain following the above process, then the round will be declared a tie.*

(3) Determining the winner of a bout

3.1 *During a bout, the competitor who is first to win two rounds will be declared the winner of the bout.*

3.2 *During a bout, if a competitor is injured or ill and, as certified by the doctor and unable to continue the bout, his or her opponent will be declared the winner of the bout.*

3.3 *During a bout, should a competitor feign injury following a foul committed by his or her opponent – and this injury is proven to be unfounded by the medical supervisor, the athlete who committed the foul will be declared the winner of the bout.*

3.4 *The competitor who is injured by the opponent through foul actions and, as confirmed by the medical supervisor, unable to continue the bout, will be declared the winner of the bout, but he will be barred from subsequent bouts in the event.*

3.5 *Under the round-robin system, an equal number of rounds won by both competitors in a bout will be declared a draw.*

3.6 *Under the knockout system, an equal number of rounds won by both competitors in a bout, the winner of the bout will be decided by the following sequence:*

3.6.1 *The competitor with fewer warnings will be declared the winner.*

3.6.2 *The competitor with fewer admonitions will be declared the winner.*

3.7 *Should a tie remain following the above process, then then and additional round will be added.*

Chapter 8 – Competition Area & Equipment

Article 31 – Equipment

(1) Colored Paddles

These paddles are utilized by the sideline judges when judging a bout to indicate the winner, loser or a draw of a round. The round section of the paddle has a diameter of 20cm, and the handle is 20cm in length. There are a total of eighteen (18) paddles comprising of six (6) red paddles; six (6) blue paddles and six (6) split (half red, half blue) paddles. (Image 1)

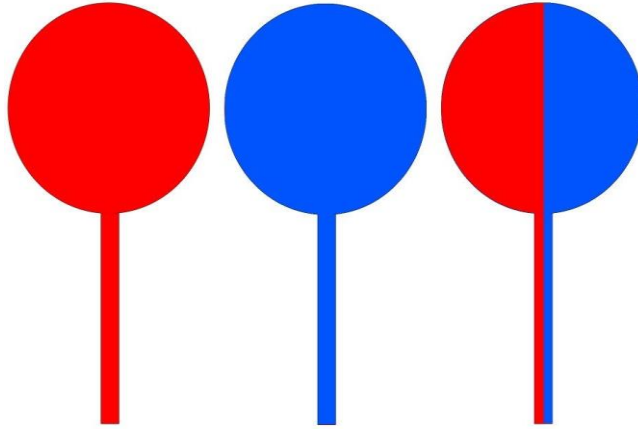


Image 1

(2) *Admonition Cards*

Twelve (12) 15cm x 5cm yellow cards are used for admonition, with the Chinese characters “劝告” and the English word "Admonition" on them. (Image 2)

(3) *Warning Cards*

Six (6) 15cm x 5cm red cards are used for admonition, with the Chinese characters "警告" and the English word "Warning" on them. (Image 3)

(4) *Forcible Counting Cards*

Six (6) 15cm x 5cm blue cards are used for admonition, with the Chinese characters "强读" and the English word "Forcible Counting" on them. (Image 4)

(5) *Appeal Cards*

Six (6) 15cm x 5cm orange cards are used for lodged appeals, with the Chinese characters "申诉" and the English word "Appeal" on them. (Image 5).



Image 2 - 5