

FOUNDATIONS OF REFEREEING

There are general principles which the Referee in any sport must fully understand and adhere to. These principles protect the integrity of the competitive process as well as the physical safety and the trust of the competitors.

I. WHAT IS THE REFEREE?

The Referee is an official of the competition who manages the match according to the rules and who starts and ends the match, his/her duties are to make decisions and apply the rules during the match.

The Meaning of Being a Referee:

Referees exist for the competitions and Referees cannot exist without competitors. Accordingly, the Referee should bear this fact in mind in performing his duties. He/she should always respect fair play. He/she should see to it that the competitors display their techniques to the best of their ability. Remembering they were once competitors, Referees should remember their responsibilities.

Mutual Trust Among the Referees and Competitors:

Penalties are given for violations of the rules in accordance with the principle of fair play. Referees are only reminding the competitors of this fact. Since the competitors are well aware of the rules, their violation, whether intentional or not, will be subject of penalties.

True Spirit of the Sport and Affection for Taekwondo are a Must:

(1) The pursuit of the ideals of amateur sports:

Amateur sport means playing for pleasure, knowing that these physical activities are beneficial to life. Accordingly, participation in these activities brings no financial reward and the joy of participation is the main objective.

(2) A special affection for Taekwondo:

Everybody has a particular affection for a particular sport and shares many things with others of the same sport. Taekwondo is no exception. Once a Taekwondo person always a Taekwondo person. Even after retiring from hard training, a Taekwondo person will always participate in Taekwondo activities as spectator, a Referee and as a leader and instructor. Therefore, these are the people who are fully aware of the objectives and true spirit of Taekwondo.

II. PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BEING A REFEREE:

1. Full of Humanity:

(1) Having a firm belief in Taekwondo:

He/she should understand the historical background, and the stages of development in Taekwondo. And he/she should also understand the social habits of Taekwondo's development, as well as its traditional spirit and its value as a sport.

(2) Possessing a genuine concept of sport:

Taekwondo training is worthwhile not only for physical development, but also for the education of people by replacing negative elements of the human personality with more positive ones. As a modern sport, Taekwondo should be practiced with a sense of sportsmanship and with humanity. All competitors are prone to excitement. The most qualified Referee is one who keeps his/her composure in moments of great excitement.

(3) Understanding the heart and mind of the competitors:

Man is usually affected by the environment. This sport is one of the strongest for creating excitement, tension, joy and disappointment. The Referee is responsible for the atmosphere of the whole arena. He or she must try to fully understand the mental state of the competitor.

(4) Having a strong sense of justice:

The competitor hopes the Referee will look favourably upon him/her. In case the Referee fails to do so he very often will complain and protest. The Referee's rewards are none, but to give a good decision is rewarding in itself. Even when a competitor complains or becomes angry over a decision, the Referee must not be discouraged.

(5) A strong sense of responsibility:

It is not enough for the Referee to mechanically conduct a match; he/she must exert his best efforts in each match to conduct the match smoothly and professionally so that the result can be satisfactory to all parties. If a competitor has lost due to misjudgement, he/she will be upset as if the Referee is at fault, so the Referee must always do his best to make a just decision and accept the full responsibility for that decision.

(6) Possessing and conveying a cultured bearing:

The Referee should show a cultured manner that is respected by all, leading a life of discipline and self-control through gentle speech, intelligent self-expression and trustworthiness.

2. Ample Experiences:

(1) As a Referee and competitor:

One requirement of a good Referee is to have many experiences as a Referee and competitor. Quality, not just quantity is important at the tournament level. Experience as a competitor is vital to fully understand the atmosphere, rules, and rhythms of competition from the viewpoint of the competitors.

(2) Keeping abreast of modern techniques and initiating new ideas:

New ideas and techniques come from ambitious competitors and coaches. Therefore all Referees must keep up with the new ideas and techniques. International Referees should be well informed of refereeing situations in other countries as well.

(3) He/she must understand all the rules, the spirit under which they are made, and study all possible rule variations:

Every match is run on the rules laid down, so the Referee must know them intimately. In case something happens that is not laid down in the rules, the Referee must make an immediate decision in accordance with the spirit in which they are made.

(4) A man/woman of open mind:

The result of a decision is long term, so making correct and just decisions is very important. For Instance, if a match stops because of an accident, a decision could be reversed or changed. In case of injury, the Referee will decide if the act was intentional or not. The Referee, in making these decisions will take into consideration all the tournament tensions.

3. Superior mental faculties:

(1) Abundant insight and decisiveness:

Due to the great power and speed of Taekwondo techniques, the Referee must have deep insight into the nature of technique and actual competition so as to make speedy, accurate decisions.

(2) Being attentive and having the power of concentration:

The Referee team will do five matches before changing. The total time of actual refereeing is 30 minutes, but with breaks, etc. it will be approximately 45-60 minutes, so strength, both physical and mental is a must. The ability to relax while maintaining concentration is important.

(3) Maintaining control over the competition:

The Referee should lead the competition and not be led by it. Due to the complexity of international matches, the Referee is apt to make mistakes, so he/she must try to be ahead of the development at all times.

(4) Decisiveness and power of execution in his/her duties:

The Referee should have a firm belief in his refereeing. No matter how correct the decision is, if the Referee has bad timing or acts awkwardly he/she will be mistrusted. The power of quick execution is very important.

4. Good general health consisting of good fitness and eyesight:

(1) Having rhythm, balance, and relaxation:

The Referee moves around following the competitors closely. The Referee should have both mental and physical fitness to keep up with the competition. These abilities of coordination are not attained in a short period of time and must be maintained by a regular fitness program.

(2) The agility to move quickly:

Agility is necessary so the Referee can move quickly, watch closely, and make quick decisions, without hindering the competitors' movements. Lack of agility could result in an incorrect decision.

(3) Good eye-sight and vitality:

Reacting instantaneously and appropriately to all situations is vital. This ability can be developed through practice and experience. As Taekwondo competitions continue to develop in terms of speed and complexity of techniques, the Referee must also maintain the physical capacities to manage the competitions.

(4) The Referee must maintain good physical condition:

The condition depends upon the individual pattern of daily life, and can be controlled by the formation of a particular cycle. A productive cycle can be formed by training for 2-3 weeks.

5. Strong Self-Expression:

(1) Accurate expression at the right moment:

The Referee must develop the ability of expression. The Referee's decision is final, and so his/her expression must be made accurately.

(2) Very clear expression is important:

The Referee's expressions, including the signal, should not be exaggerated, but rich gestures are important.

(3) Giving a sense of dignity through manner of expression:

Every movement and every expression of the Referee shows his/her character and personality. The INTERNATIONAL Referee is a leader in his/her sport, having behind him/her more than ten years of Taekwondo training. Among the objectives of sport is to attain a highly developed character. Thus, maintaining and demonstrating a sense of dignity is important for a Referee.

6. Social Attitudes:

The Referee is responsible for uplifting the common cause of the sport for society and the community. In these times of communities and groups, and of extremely advanced techniques, a good social attitude is necessary not only for competitors but for the referees.

(1) Maintaining a strict but moderate attitude toward the competitors:

A fair, generous and strict attitude from the Referee is possible only when the Referee is fully aware of the rules and the spirit and foundations on which rules are made.

(2) Demonstrating a confident, courageous attitude:

Sometimes Referees feel doubtful about the correctness of a decision, but they should not allow their doubts. When using hand signals or verbal declarations they must do so confidently and unswerving.

(3) Cooperation between officials:

The Taekwondo competition involves many personnel; i.e., Referee (Head of Court, Judges), timekeeper, weighing and proceeding officials, etc. Each of these personnel shall perform his/her duty in cooperation with other officials, so that they may accomplish good teamwork. In particular, the cooperation between the Referee and jury will greatly help.

(4) Punctuality:

The victory or defeat is decided in accordance with the points scored in a set time. This is one of the reasons to be punctual in a Taekwondo match. Wasting time in an announcement of penalties such as injury and "Kal-yeo" is not desirable. The Referee should also try not to waste time in changing competitors or rotating the Referee team. Any competitions in which the time and schedules are not kept will cause the Referee to lose authority.

(5) Having a clean, well groomed appearance:

Taekwondo Referees will wear uniforms laid down by the Federation but the uniform shall be clean and well-fitting. The Referee's good appearance, attitudes, and expression are vital. Useless chattering, bad manners like crossing arms, and haughty attitudes are forbidden in the arena.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REFEREE'S ROLE IN COMPETITION

The Referee's role in Taekwondo competition, just as in other sports, is to establish a safe impartial competition through application of the rules. However, due to the special technical characteristics inherent in Taekwondo competition methods and the unique competition culture arising from the martial art, the Referee's role and significance are somewhat different than in other sports. Practically speaking, a Taekwondo match is conducted through direct, powerful physical contact between contestants, and one of the characteristics of this type of martial art competition is the constant presence of risk. Even though Taekwondo competition is regulated by rules for the safety of the competitors through limitations in techniques and legal striking areas, as well as various protective gear, the Referee always carries the responsibility for the safety of the competitors during the actual competition.

While attacking techniques and targets are limited by the rules, there often arises a nearly unpredictable, instantaneous occurrence of heavy blows being dealt by various techniques. These unexpected events, difficult to foresee, make a Taekwondo match difficult to officiate and impose a heavy burden of responsibility on the Referee.

Due to the various characteristics of Taekwondo competition, the Referee's responsibilities in the competition are much greater than his counterpart in other sports, especially in light of the diverse difficulties of the Referee's role. This role involves three aspects:

First, from an operational point of view, the Referee manages the match by applying and executing the competition rules. This aspect gives the Referee the responsibility of enforcing strict compliance with the rules and guaranteeing fair match conditions for the safe, smooth progress of the competition.

Second, the Referee must play the role of instructor to the competitors. The Referee as instructor should understand how to induce the competitors to willingly comply with the rules and compete honourably with their best efforts. Of course, the Referee can have a great effect on the competitors' attitude in the competition by, for instance, leading the competitors to accept competition results willingly.

The second characteristic is the large degree of subjectivity which the Referee uses in decision making as a result of the nature of Taekwondo competition and its rules. Due to the technical level of current competitions, scoring and penalizing is not strictly based on objective measurements but must unavoidably rely on the Referee's abilities of subjective and technical judgement, thus increasing the Referee's power of discretion. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that the importance and responsibility of the Referee will also increase.

Third, because Taekwondo has developed within certain cultural traditions of Eastern martial arts, it has emphasized educational values more than other Western sports even within competition itself. How effectively traditional educational values like spirituality and morality can be encouraged by competition depends on how the formalities and atmosphere of the competition are managed. Within the competition, the Referee is not only responsible for the general management of the matches but also bears the responsibility of promoting the original value of Taekwondo. The Referee is viewed as a participant in the competition. Therefore, when the Referee's movements as well as judgements are good, in complement with the competitor's actions, the competition will be enjoyable to watch. Accordingly, the Referee can greatly contribute to the impression of the match by methods of management and graceful, articulate actions. In this way, the Referee plays a multifaceted role in managing the match, acting as instructor, and in the eyes of the spectators, actively participating in the competition. The Referee must attempt to smoothly function in this important job to the best of his/her ability.

When we consider that Taekwondo is still relatively new as an international sport it gives even greater significance to the improvement of our sport through upgrading the quality and education of our Referees.

Task Analysis of the International Referee

1. Basic Requirements

- Comprehension of rules and interpretations.
- Practical hand signal ability
- Fundamental match management.

2. Judgmental Ability Requirements

- Ability to judge scoring.
- Ability to determine penalties.
- Instant recognition and response to emergency situations arising during the match.

3. Analytical Ability Requirement

- Ability of competition analysis.
- Ability in match conduction.

4. Advanced Requirements

- Conducting ability encouraging the ideal match.
- Contribution to nurturing the competition culture.

The Interrelationship of Competition Taekwondo and General Taekwondo

Taekwondo competition is not the whole of Taekwondo.

Taekwondo competition, such as we have been discussing, is one form of Taekwondo training which contests the technical superiority within a certain limited system of selected techniques, which are central to and most characteristic of the overall Taekwondo technical system.

Taekwondo as a martial art also includes various techniques and aspects of its nature in terms of different spiritual and cultural values that are difficult to include in competition. While competition is placed approximately in the centre of the general concept of Taekwondo, it is a mistake to think that competition is the whole of Taekwondo or that the WTF is promoting Taekwondo only as sport and that competition techniques are the only official techniques.

The interrelationship between competition and general Taekwondo can be easily understood through the analogous relationship of laboratory to industrial manufacturing (factory). In the laboratory, research is in constant progress to discover and validate new technology or improve existing technology research under controlled conditions. As soon as a technique is somewhat validated in the laboratory, it can be applied in the factory to develop new materials or enhance productivity. In this process, new techniques are first discovered and validated within competition, then these techniques are diffused throughout competition and can ultimately enlarge and sophisticate the overall technical system of Taekwondo. If this analogy is fully understood, the argument that Taekwondo competition limits techniques or detracts from the artistic essence of Taekwondo becomes meritless.

Rather than uselessly argue the merits of competition, it would be more beneficial for Taekwondo people to assimilate and apply the products of technical research such as new strategies and structures which are discovered and systemized as the result of countless contests between players, and pitting various techniques one against the other.

Part of our efforts should include a way to research techniques within the training hall which cannot be included in competition. The original competition techniques, newly developed through competition and techniques outside of competition are not antagonistic in nature but should be viewed together as part of our overall technical vocabulary. To be fluent in the diverse technical language of Taekwondo is the essence of Taekwondo itself.

II. CONCEPT OF IDEAL COMPETITION

Taekwondo competition is neither a specialized form of Taekwondo isolated from general Taekwondo, nor simply a sport set apart from the tradition of Taekwondo (traditional Taekwondo). Rather, Taekwondo competition is a format of training which attempts to realistically contest the superiority of techniques through a system of competition founded on the dual considerations of safety and technical benefit. Technically, the competition system is based on the core techniques of general Taekwondo and on a concept of those techniques which Taekwondo has been pursuing traditionally.

Taekwondo competition, in which superiority is contested with limited techniques and other conditional parameters, was formed with these constraints for the sake of two fundamental ideas. First, for the benefit of the individual, technique is developed to its highest level and the experience of real competition combined with this technical enhancement can serve to expand the general values (objectives) of Taekwondo training (i.e., holistic human development through Taekwondo). Second, for the benefit of general Taekwondo, technical development and the realization of the educational values of Taekwondo will be widely accomplished. In order to realize the objectives (values), Taekwondo competition, above all, must be held in an environment governed by the order and discipline originally valued by Taekwondo itself. After this, follows the encouragement of a moral hierarchy in which dignified attitude and sound concepts of technical excellence are valued over a preoccupation with winning and losing. This attitude is based on a philosophical decision which regards the actual content of the match in terms of the quality of technical exertion more highly than the result of the match decision.

The Taekwondo competition must become the arena of technical development and the competitors must come to view the competition area as a classroom in which to gain an education, starting with the willing acceptance of the decision.

It should be a natural consequence that all competitors recognize that they can perform their best techniques within the rules, but that any illegal actions will not be permitted under any circumstances. Under these conditions the competitors will realize that the result of the contest will be determined strictly according to relative technical ability.

An ideal competition, then, would be one in which a competitor would perform to the utmost of his/her technical ability with a sound spirit and dignified attitude, and willingly accept the result, thereby contributing to the ideal environment.

The INTERNATIONAL REFEREE, as a leader of the competitors and of the competition itself, must try to make each match the ideal match by encouraging the best possible match content through the discouragement of illegal actions or passive match progression. The referee must inspire the competitors to exhibit their utmost abilities through an active manner.

The referee must have established a definite concept of what the ideal match is, and should regard it as the ultimate objective, and further, should attempt to make each match an ideal one.

METHOD OF SCORING

1. The Basic Concept of Determining the Result of the Taekwondo Match

1. The Technical Significance of the Match Results

Taekwondo competition is based on the general technical concept of Taekwondo, but its specific technical concepts are peculiar to competition. The technical concept of Taekwondo competition is seen in the system of the competition rules. However, the core concept is found in the articles of the rules regarding penalties and valid points which are real criteria upon which the results are based.

The outcome in a Taekwondo match does not signify the result of a real fight or martial art combat, but is the result of a superior technical performance. This means, to compare the relative level of predetermined techniques in a predetermined system of competition. Therefore, the outcome in competition is determined according to the criterion of who records more accurate powerful techniques on the opponent using action within the rules.

The Referee must clearly understand this above-mentioned principle before attempting to score a match; specifically, he must clearly appreciate what the fundamental ideals of points, deductions and superiority are. When the Referee views competition as a form of actual fighting or applies the general technical concepts of Taekwondo to competition without moderating this in the scoring method, it is difficult to score correctly.

Furthermore, the Referee will tend to decide the match outcome according to subjective personal perception. The Referee's efforts to gain sound scoring ability must be initiated from the understanding that the results of Taekwondo competition will be determined by the type of technical concept held.

2. The Factors Determining the Result of the Match

The match results in Taekwondo competition are based on three criteria: valid point, deduction, and superiority. Added and subtracted scores, i.e. points and deductions, are the main scoring system, and this is augmented by an auxiliary system known as superiority. However, the valid point is pre-eminent in the scoring system and is the prioritized criteria when the match score is tied (for instance, due to deduction). This is because the point was the original standard for determining the winner and loser in competition.

Only blows which qualify as the above criteria can be evaluated as scoring techniques and those techniques which fail below this criteria are not scored.

When the result of the match cannot be decided by the points and deductions, the result is decided according to the system of superiority by evaluating the overall content of the match based on those technical actions which did not qualify as scoring techniques.

2. The Referee's Role in Deciding the Result of the Match

The Referee's role in officiating is, first, to officiate the match safely and fairly so that the contestants have a good environment to exhibit their best technical abilities. After that, the Referee has an even more important responsibility to evaluate the quality of both contestants' actions in order to help determine the result of the match objectivity.

When the electronic body protector scoring method is not used, the Referee is part of the process of determining the match results and his subjective decision-making must be in accordance with to the competition rules.

The Referee's scoring of the match makes the content of the match obvious to the public through the evaluation and publication of the competitor's technical performances. The Referee's scoring of the match is the final criterion as to whether the techniques were effective or not, and the referee's declaration of penalties is the decision of a techniques legality.

Only through the Referee's scoring and deductions are the techniques given value and the content of the match endowed with meaning.

The Referee's primary role is to determine the competition results by evaluating techniques and the overall content of the match. However, the Referee has another responsibility in managing the match, which is to lead the match in such a way that a clear difference in technical ability becomes apparent.

It is common in current Taekwondo competition for competitors to utilize distorted strategies in order to win. They employ subtle actions or gestures which are similar to penalties to evade or interrupt the opponent's technical exertion, resulting in passive or negative game management. This kind of match management is a violation of the letter of the competition rules as well as the fundamental spirit of competition.

Therefore, the Referee must accept the responsibility for rectifying the negative content of the match and for ensuring that the actual winner of the match is obvious. This responsibility includes inducing the competitors to demonstrate their best ability and next, to manage the match so that the potential difference in technique will become clear. The Referee must always be cognizant of these two roles and constantly strive to improve his/her ability in scoring.

3. References for Correct Scoring

Sound scoring methodology includes validity objectivity, and reliability in high degree. The Referee should evaluate his or her own scoring and try to improve in ability on the basis of these qualities.

1. Validity: Validity in Taekwondo scoring can be defined in two categories:

First is the correspondence between the criteria of determining match results according to the current rules and the ideal concepts of general Taekwondo.

Second is the correlation between the Referee's personal interpretations and application of the current criteria and the real content of that criteria as given by the rules. The more important ideal for the Referee is the latter definition which signifies how accurately the Referee scores in accordance with the criteria established in the rules.

In order to enhance the validity of the Referee's scoring practices, the competition rules must be thoroughly understood and the competition techniques realistically perceived.

2. Reliability: Reliability can be defined as the consistency in applying established scoring criterion among many matches. Poor reliability is demonstrated by the Referee who varies the scoring standard according to situational factors.

In order to enhance the reliability of the scoring system, the Referee must possess a clear personal concept of techniques and must spare no effort to remain in touch with competition so as to maintain the sense of competition. Also, the INTERNATIONAL Referee must maintain solid standards in decision making so as not to be influenced by other Referees or technical variables.

3. Objectivity: Objectivity is the measurement of consistency of the scoring criteria among the Referees. If Referee A uses different criteria for scoring than B. and C is different than D. then the Referee team's degree of objectivity in scoring will be very low.

In order to enhance objectivity, the Referees must study and discuss the application of scoring criteria before and after competitions and during seminars. If a Referee holds an utterly different concept of the scoring criteria, the Chief or Senior Referee should give some corrective advice.

4. Principles of Scoring

1. Principles of independent decision making: The Referee must always make decisions based on his/her own judgment, independent of the influence of other Referees' decisions.
2. Principle of immediate decision making: The Referee should make immediate decisions regarding actions and must not hesitate to judge individual's techniques by, for instance, Judging a combined technical sequence or "summing" the context of technical actions. The Referee must make a judgment immediately after the action occurs.
3. Principle of non-compensation of misjudgement: If the Referee recognizes that he has made a misjudgement, he must try not to compensate by making another misjudgement. For example, when a Referee recognizes that he has penalized a contestant unreasonably, there is the tendency to try and compensate the mistake by penalizing the other contestant unreasonably or upon the slightest pre-text. This is a clear violation of the rules and can be the cause of loss of dignity and credibility.
4. Principle of non-re-evaluation of a previous judgment.
Once a decision is made it must not be changed under any circumstances. Even if, by the Referee's own judgment, that decision was a mistake, it must stand.
The only legal course of changing decisions is through arbitration.

5. Scoring the Valid Point

1. The concept of a valid point: Valid point means the point awarded to a technique which makes accurate contact on a legal area with adequate power and which is delivered with the correct part of the hand or foot.

The difficulty in precisely defining a valid point reliability from the lack of an objective scale for measuring the impact of techniques. Therefore the Referee must have a clear, personal concept of scoring techniques which must be consistent with both the rules and other experienced Referees' concepts.

The competition rules define scoring techniques as accurate, powerful contact made by legal hand or foot techniques. Accurate contact means a blow which contacts the opponent's scoring area with precision, utilizing the central part of the hand or foot without encountering and blocking impediments. Powerful contact means forcible striking with clearly visible mass and velocity. Therefore, scoring techniques can be defined as clean, forcible contact to the scoring target.

The Referee's general concept of scoring techniques has, in some respects, two problems. First is the overly stringent and narrow criteria many hold for awarding a point: next is the lack of flexibility in applying criteria which depend on technique or area.

2. Guideline for application Of scoring criteria

1. Analysis of scoring criterion: In the competition rules there are two aspects to the criteria of scoring: Accuracy, and Power.

Accuracy means the degree of precision in the contact made between the legal scoring area and the striking part of the technique.

- Precise Contact
- Partial Contact
- Over-extended Contact
- Impeded Contact

Power means the amount of force transferred to the opponent's body. Power has two essential components: The velocity and the mass with which the technique is loaded. In practice, however, if the opponent is abruptly displaced, through contact, or even without visible displacement, the power of a technique which is elastically transferred to the target area can be evaluated as forcible contact.

The following is the concept of contact as classified according to the degree of power:

- powerful contact (forcible hitting)
- light contact (slight hitting)
- pushing contact (slow hitting)
- minimal contact (brushing hitting)

2. Guidelines

- Accuracy
 - Contact with target area.
 - Other contact.
- Power
 - Changing of the center of gravity; abrupt displacement.
 - Sound emitted of contact; weightily sound of strike.
 - Shape of technical exertion in the moment of contact; displacement of both contestants center of gravity mass and velocity of the technique.
- Area
 - Face:
 - Accurate contact -- point
 - Not accurate but visibly powerful-point
 - Torso:
 - Scoring area; accurate and powerful contact -- point
 - Permitted area outside a scoring area
- Case study
 - Instep Strike
 - Ball of foot striking
 - Striking by spinning back kick
 - Fist striking
 - Simultaneous striking
 - Consecutive striking
 - Strike grazing the face
 - Striking a legal area outside a scoring target

3. Special scoring situations:

- Simultaneous consecutive striking
- Consecutive striking
- Rapid exchange of strikes
- Infrequent striking situation
- Unusually heavy strike

4. Invalidation of a point

It is a rule that points gained through illegal techniques or actions cannot be valid. In this situation the Referee must indicate invalidation of the point by hand signal and declare the appropriate Penalty.

- Intentional falling after delivery of an attack: If a competitor, after delivery of a scoring technique, seeks to avoid the opponent's counter-attack by intentional falling, the point shall be invalidated.
- Committing a violation after delivery of a technique: If a contestant, after delivery of a scoring technique, seeks to avoid or impede the opponent's

retaliatory technique by holding, clinching, stepping on or kicking the opponent's leg, etc., the point is invalid. However, if the violation occurs independently of the scoring technique, the point remains valid after declaration of the penalty.

- A point gained by using an unauthorized action: If a point is gained by utilizing an illegal action or in combination with an illegal action, the point must be invalidated.

In the above situation the Referee shall immediately declare Kal-yeo (break) and shall first invalidate the point by hand signal and then declare the appropriate penalty.

If the situation does not warrant invalidation of the point, then only the penalty is declared.