The Regulations of Kendo Shiai and Shinpan
The Subsidiary Rules of Kendo Shiai and Shinpan
The Guidelines for Kendo Shiai and Shinpan

剣道試合・審判規則
剣道試合・審判細則
付剣道試合・審判運営要領

Revised September 2, 2017
INTERNATIONAL KENDO FEDERATION

2017年9月2日改訂
国際剣道連盟
Foreword

This book is a revision of the rulebook of the International Kendo Federation (FIK) “The Regulations of Kendo Shiai and Shinpan. The Subsidiary Rules of Kendo Shiai and Shinpan” published on December 7, 2006. The original version was translated from the rulebook of the All Japan Kendo Federation issued on March 26, 1997. The alterations made in this book are mainly linguistic in nature, and no major changes were made.

You will find some sentences to be not exactly translated word for word from corresponding Japanese ones, but all the sentences are correctly presented to convey what are to be done and how.

For your convenience, Japanese words and phrases that are normally used in Japanese are shown in italics and their English counterparts are given in Glossary on the last page.

序言

此の冊子は2006年12月7日発行の国際剣道連盟（FIK）「剣道試合・審判規則並びに剣道試合・審判細則」の改定規則集である。初版は1997年3月26日発行の全日本剣道連盟・規則集を翻訳したものであった。この冊子に反映された改定点は主に言語上のもので内容に主要な変更はない。

二、三の文章は対応する日本語のそれを逐語的に翻訳したものではないが、文言は全て為すべきこととその方法について正確に述べている。

読者の便宜の為に、通常日本語のままで使用される幾つかの日本語の語句はそのままイタリック体で示し、最後の頁に語類集としてそれ等の相対する英語表現を記載した。
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(The Purpose of the “Regulations”)

Article 1: The purpose of the “Regulations” is to get shiai-sha to compete fairly in shiai of the INTERNATIONAL KENDO FEDERATION (FIK), in accordance with the principles of the sword, and to properly referee the shiai without prejudice.

Part I : Shiai

Chapter 1: General Rules

(Shiai-jo)

Article 2: As a rule, the shiai-jo should have a wooden floor, and its specifications shall be as follows:
1. The shiai-jo should be a square or a rectangle with sides of 9 to 11 meters in length inclusive of the width of the line.
2. The center of the shiai-jo should be marked by a cross, and two kaishi-sen should be marked on both sides of the center at an equal distance. The length of the kaishi-sen and the distance between them are stipulated in the “Subsidiary Rules.”

(Shinai)

Article 3: The shinai should be made from bamboo, or from synthetic material as a substitute for bamboo that is approved by the ALL JAPAN KENDO FEDERATION. The specifications of the shiai-jo prescribed in Article 2 of the “Regulations” are as follows:
1. A space of at least 1.5 meters wide should be kept outside of the shiai-jo.
2. The width of the lines should be 5 to 10 centimeters, and the color thereof should be white as a general rule.
3. The cross at the center of the shiai-jo, the length of the kaishi-sen and the distance between them are shown in Figure 1.

Article 2: The specifications for shinai referred to in Article 3 of the “Regulations” shall be as follows:
1. The shinai shall consist of four slats and should not include
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<td>therein other objects other than the core inside the sakigawa, and the chigiri at the end of the tsuka. The names of the respective parts of the shinai are indicated in Figure 2.</td>
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<td>(Kendo-gu)</td>
<td>2. Specifications for the shinai are indicated in Table 2, A and B. The length indicated therein refers to the total length of the shinai inclusive of its accessories; and the weight to the total weight thereof inclusive of its accessories other than the tsuba. The diameter of the shinai refers to the minimum diameter of the sakigawa.</td>
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<td>Article 4: The kendo-gu shall consist of men, kote, do and tare.</td>
<td>3. The tsuba should be round in shape, and made of leather or synthetic material; it should be 9 centimeters or smaller in diameter, and be fixed onto the shinai.</td>
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<td>Article 3: Kendo-gu referred to in Article 4 of the “Regulations” is illustrated in Figure 3.</td>
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<td>Article 5: The kendo uniform shall consist of a kendo-gi and hakama.</td>
<td>Article 4: Each shiai-sha shall wear a mejirushi, a strip of red or white cloth with a total length of 70 centimeters and width of 5 centimeters. The mejirushi are attached by being folded in half at the crossing point of the do strings.</td>
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<td>Article 5: The nafuda, as illustrated in Figure 4, shall be affixed to the center panel of the tare.</td>
<td>Article 5: The shinpan-ki are shown in Figure 5.</td>
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(Duration of Shiai)

Article 6: The standard duration for shiai shall be five minutes, and encho shall be three minutes. The time from the senkoku for yukodatotsu or suspension pronounced by the shushin, until resumption of the shiai, shall not be counted in the shiai duration.

(Decision of Victory)

Article 7: Victory in shiai shall be decided in accordance with the following rules:

1. In principle, victory shall be decided in accordance with the sanbon-shobu rule; however, it may be decided in accordance with the ippon-shobu rule depending on the managerial needs for each tournament.

2. In sanbon-shobu, the shiai-sha who first scores two points within the shiai duration shall be the winner. However, if a shiai-sha scores one point without allowing...
the other any point within the shiai duration, the former shall be the winner.

3. In case victory has not been decided within the shiai duration, encho may be employed wherein the shiai-sha who first scores one point shall be the winner. Otherwise, victory may be decided by hantei or by chusen, or the shiai may be declared a hikiwake.

4. In case victory has been decided by hantei or by chusen, the winner shall be awarded one point.

5. In the case of hantei, shinpan-in shall take into consideration, first the skills of the shiai-sha, then their attitude in the shiai.

(Dantai-shiai)

Article 8: Dantai-shiai shall be carried out in accordance with the following rules; however, the rules may be modified at each tournament if necessary:

1. The team which has more winners than the other shall be the victor. In the case where the number of winners turns out to be equal, the team which has

Article 9: The hantei prescribed in Article 7 Item 5 of the “Regulations” shall be based on the following criteria:

1. In the case where a shiai-sha makes datotsu nearly equal to yukodatotsu, his or her skill should be regarded as superior.

2. In the case where a shiai-sha is superior in posture and movement, his or her attitude should be regarded as superior.
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<td>scored more points than the other shall be the victor. Furthermore, in case the number of scored points happens to be equal, one <em>daihyosha</em> from each team shall fight to decide the match.</td>
<td>2. In the case of the <em>kachinuki</em> method, the <em>shiai-sha</em> continues to fight for as long as he or she keeps winning. The team which defeats the last <em>shiai-sha</em> of the opponent’s team shall be the victor.</td>
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**Section 2: Yuko-datotsu**

(Yuko-datotsu)

**Article 12:** A *yuko-datotsu* is defined as an accurate strike or thrust made onto designated targets (*datotsu-bui*) of the opponent’s kendo-gu. The strike or thrust must be executed in high spirits with correct posture, using the striking section (*datotsu-bu*) of the *shinai* with the correct angle (*hasuji*), and followed by zanshin.

**Article 10:** The “accurate” strike prescribed in Article 12 of the “Regulations” means a strike made in the same direction as the *jin-bu* of the *shinai*.

**Article 11:** The following *datotsu* shall be valid:
1. *Datotsu* made to the opponent
Datotsu-bu of the Shinai

Article 13: The datotsu-bu of the shinai shall be centered on the striking part (monouchi) of the jinbu on the opposite side of the cord (tsuru).

Datotsu-bui

Article 14: The datotsu-bui are as follows (Figure 3):
1. Men-bu, (shomen and sayu-men)
2. Kote-bu, (migi-kote and hidari-kote)
3. Do-bu, (migi-do and hidari-do)

immediately after the opponent has let go of his or her shinai.
2. Datotsu made simultaneously to the opponent stepping out of the shiai-jo.
3. Datotsu made immediately after the opponent has fallen down.

Article 12: Datotsu in the following cases shall not be valid:
1. Ai-uchi.
2. As the datotsu is made, the attacker is checked at the upper-front body by the tip of the recipient’s shinai, who is in high spirits and in the right posture.

Article 13: The datotsu-bui prescribed in Article 14 of the “Regulations” are shown in Figure 3. The target areas of men and kote are as follows:
1. Right and left men shall be above the temples.
2. The target area for kote shall be the right forearm in the case of chudan-no-kamae (the left forearm if the opponent holds his or her shinai with the left hand forward), or the left and right forearms in the case of other kamae.
4. *Tsuki-bu*, (tsuki-dare)

**Chapter 3: Prohibitions**

**Section 1: Prohibited Acts**

**(Drug Abuse)**

**Article 15:** *Shiai-sha* are prohibited from abusing drugs.

**(Insulting or Offensive Behavior)**

**Article 16:** *Shiai-sha* are prohibited from insulting or acting offensively towards *shinpan-in* or opponents.

**(Miscellaneous Prohibitions)**

**Article 17:** *Shiai-sha* are prohibited from engaging in the following acts:
1. Use of non-regulation kendo equipment.
2. Tripping the opponent or sweeping their legs.
3. Unfairly shoving or pushing the opponent out of the *shiai-jo*.
4. *Jogai*, or stepping out of the *shiai-jo* while the match is in play.
5. Letting go of the *shinai*.
6. Requesting for suspension of the *shiai* without a justifiable reason.
7. Committing other acts that violate the “Regulations”.

**Article 14:** Prohibited drugs related to Article 15 of the “Regulations” are specified separately.

**Article 15:** *Jogai* as prescribed in Article 17, Item 4 of the “Regulations” is specified as follows:
1. Having one foot totally outside the boundary line.
2. Falling on the floor with a part of the body outside the boundary line.
3. Supporting the body with a part of the body or *shinai* outside the boundary line.
### Section 2: Penalties

**(Taijo)**

**Article 18:** A *shiai-sha* who commits any of the *hansoku* prescribed in Articles 15 and 16 shall lose the *shiai* and be ordered to retire from the *shiai* area (*taijo*). The points or status hitherto gained by the violator shall be totally nullified, whereas the opponent will be given two points.

**(Fusei-yogu)**

**Article 19:** A *shiai-sha* who commits the *hansoku* stipulated in Article 17, Item 1 shall receive the penalties outlined below. In cases whereby both *shiai-sha* commit such
Regulations

\textit{hansoku}, both shall lose the \textit{shiai} and their points or status gained hitherto shall be nullified.

1. A \textit{shiai-sha} who uses prohibited \textit{kendo} equipment (\textit{fusei yogu}) shall lose the \textit{shiai}. Any points or status acquired hitherto shall be nullified, whereas the opponent will be given two points.

2. The penalty stipulated in the preceding paragraph will not be retroactive to the preceding \textit{shiai} wherein the use of prohibited kendo equipment had not been detected.

3. A \textit{shiai-sha} who is detected using prohibited equipment will be disallowed from participating in the remaining \textit{shiai}; however, the violator may be substituted in \textit{dantai-shiai} unless otherwise stipulated.

\textbf{(Others)}

\textbf{Article 20:}

1. In the case whereby a \textit{shiai-sha} commits two \textit{hansoku} stipulated under Article 17, Items 2 to 7, the opponent shall be given one point. The number of such \textit{hansoku} shall be cumulative during the round of the concerned \textit{shiai}. However, when both \textit{shiai-sha} have gained one point respectively, a second \textit{hansoku} simultaneously committed by both \textit{shiai-sha} shall be cancelled (\textit{sosai}) and not subject to penalization.

2. In the \textit{hansoku} stipulated in

\textbf{Article 17:} \textit{Sosai} applied to simultaneous \textit{hansoku} as prescribed in Article 20 of the “Regulations” shall be implemented as follows:

1. In the case of the first \textit{sosai}, the \textit{senkoku} of \textit{hansoku} shall be first addressed to the \textit{shiai-sha} on the red side and then to the white side, followed by another \textit{senkoku} of \textit{sosai}.

2. In the case of a second or subsequent \textit{sosai}, the \textit{senkoku} and signalling with the \textit{shinpan-ki} shall be made simultaneously.
Article 17, Item 4, when both shiai-sha step out of the shiai-jo, the one who steps out first shall be subject to penalization.

3. In the case of Article 17, Item 4, when the senkoku for yuko-datotsu has been revoked, the infringement shall not be subject to penalization.

4. In the case of the hansoku stipulated in Article 17, Item 5, when the opponent scores a yuko-datotsu immediately after the infringement, it will not be subject to penalization.

Part II: Shinpan
Chapter 1: General Rules
(Composition of the Shinpan Group)

Article 21: The shinpan group shall consist of the shinpan-cho, shinpan-shunin (appointed only when two or more shiai-jo are set up), and shinpan-in.

(Shinpan-cho)

Article 22: The shinpan-cho has the authority to make sure that shiai are conducted fairly.

Article 18: The duties of the shinpan-cho are as follows:

1. To ensure strict application of the “Regulations” and “Subsidiary Rules” to shiai.
2. To ensure the smooth progress of shiai.
3. To render decisions on igi.
4. To decide on matters which have not been prescribed in the “Regulations” or “Subsidiary Rules”, and on unexpected
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulations</th>
<th>the Subsidiary Rules</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 23</strong>: The <em>shinpan-shunin</em> shall assist the <em>shinpan-cho</em>, and has the authority to oversee the <em>shiai</em> at their respective <em>shiai-jo</em>.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shinpan-in**

**Article 24**: 1. As a general rule, a *shinpan* group shall consist of a *shushin* and two *fukushin*, each happening. **Article 19**: Signalling by the *shinpan-cho* for the beginning of the first *shiai* shall be conducted as follows:

1. In the case wherein one *shiai-jo* is set, the *shinpan-cho* shall stand up and have the *shushin* declare the commencement of *shiai* when the first *shiai-sha* are standing at the location for *ritsu-rei*, three steps back from the *kaishi-sen* (hereinafter the same).

2. In the case wherein two or more *shiai-jo* are set, the *shinpan-cho* shall stand up and signal for commencement using a whistle or the like when all of the first pairs of *shiai-sha* are standing at the location for *ritsu-rei*.

**Article 20**: The duties of the *shinpan-shunin* are as follows:

1. To take responsibility for the management of *shiai* at their respective *shiai-jo*.

2. To ensure the proper application of the “Regulations” and “Subsidiary Rules”.

3. To properly and speedily decide on violations of the “Regulations” or “Subsidiary Rules”, and on *igi* if filed, and report to the *shinpan-cho* if necessary.

4. To supervise the *shinpan-in* in charge of their *shiai-jo*.

**Article 21**: The duties of *shinpan-in* are as follows:

1. To manage their respective *shiai*. 
having equal authority to decide on *yuko-datotsu* and other matters.

2. The *shushin* has the authority to administer *shiai*, to signal with *shinpan-ki*, and to pronounce *yuko-datotsu*, *hansoku*, etc.

3. The *fukushin* shall assist the *shushin* in the administration of respective *shiai* by signalling *yuko-datotsu*, *hansoku*, etc., with their *shinpan-ki*. Further, in the case of emergency, either *fukushin* may signal and pronounce suspension of the *shiai*.

*(Kakari-in Group)*

**Article 25:** In order to properly manage *shiai*, a group of *kakari-in* consisting of time keepers, scoreboard recorders, score recorders, and *shiai-sha* callers should be present at each *shiai-jo*. The composition and duties thereof are outlined in the “Subsidiary Rules”.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Subsidiary Rules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To clearly pronounce and signal decisions.

3. To share a common standard of judgement with other *shinpan-in*.

4. To acknowledge by flags the signals made by other *shinpan-in*.

5. After a round of *shiai*, *shinpan-in* will confer to review the *shiai* concerned, consulting the *shinpan-shunin* and/or *shinpan-cho*, if necessary.

**Article 22:** The composition and duties of the *kakari-in* prescribed in Article 25 of the “Regulations” are as follows:

1. There shall be, in principle, one head time keeper and two or more sub-keepers per *shiai-jo* who shall time the *shiai*, and signal its expiration using the flag (Fig. 5).

2. There shall be, in principle, one head scoreboard recorder and two or more sub-recorders per *shiai-jo* who shall mark the *shinpan-in’s senkoku* on the board, and also check the *shinpan-ki*.

3. There shall be, in principle, one head score recorder and two or more sub-recorders per *shiai-jo* who shall keep a record of scores including *yuko-datotsu-bui*, the number and kinds of *hansoku*, and the time spent for each *shiai*.

4. There shall be, in principle, one head *shiai-sha* caller and two or
more sub-callers per shiai-jo who shall summon shiai-sha and inspect their equipment.

**Article 23:** Unless otherwise stipulated at each tournament, the uniform for shinpan-in shall be as follows:
1. A plain, dark blue jacket
2. A plain, grey pair of trousers
3. A plain, white shirt
4. A plain, deep red necktie
5. A plain, dark blue pair of socks
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<th>Regulations</th>
<th>the Subsidiary Rules</th>
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<td><strong>Chapter 2: Shinpan</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Decisions on Yuko-datotsu)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section 1: Matters Relative to Shinpan</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Decisions on Yuko-datotsu)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 26:</strong> A <em>datotsu</em> shall be considered as <em>yuko</em> and awarded one</td>
<td><strong>Article 24:</strong> The <em>torikeshi</em> of a <em>yuko-datotsu</em> provided for in Article 27 of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>point in the following cases:</td>
<td>the “Regulations” shall be applied in the following cases:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. When two or three <em>shinpan-in</em> have signalled <em>yuko-datotsu</em>.</td>
<td>1. When the <em>shiai-sha</em> who has scored <em>yuko-datotsu</em> is not alert in spirit and/or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. When one <em>shinpan-in</em> has signalled <em>yuko-datotsu</em>, and the others</td>
<td>posture to a possible counterattack by the opponent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have signalled abstention.</td>
<td>2. When the <em>shiai-sha</em> who has scored <em>yuko-datotsu</em> makes exaggerated gestures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Torikeshi of Yuko-datotsu)</strong></td>
<td>appealing the validity of the <em>datotsu</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 27:</strong> In the case where a <em>shiai-sha</em> has committed an improper</td>
<td><strong>Article 25:</strong> Mistakes in decisions for <em>yuko-datotsu</em> and other judgements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act, the decision of <em>yuko-datotsu</em> may be revoked upon <em>gogi</em>, even after</td>
<td>provided for in Article 28 of the “Regulations” are specified as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its <em>senkoku</em>.</td>
<td>1. In the case when an erroneous decision has been made concerning <em>yuko-datotsu</em> or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>hansoku</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. In the case when a decision for <em>yuko-datotsu</em> has been made despite a signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the expiration of the <em>shiai</em> time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Mistakes in Decisions for Yuko-datotsu and Other Judgements)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 28:</strong> In cases where the <em>shinpan-in</em> have doubts about a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decision for <em>yuko-datotsu</em> or something else, a <em>gogi</em> shall be called</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wherein the <em>shinpan-in</em> shall come to a decision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Procedures for Shinpan)

Article 29: Shinpan-in shall adjudicate shiai in the following manner:

1. In the case where a shinpan-in has signalled yuko-datotsu, the other shinpan-in must immediately signal their judgments.

2. In the case where a yuko-datotsu has been awarded, or the shiai has been suspended, the shushin will get the shiai-sha to return to the kaishi-sen and then resume the shiai.

3. In cases whereby the shinpan-in have identified a hansoku, the shinpan-in shall immediately suspend the shiai and signal to that effect with their shinpan-ki. However, if the hansoku was not obvious, the shinpan-in shall call gogi to discuss the matter.

4. In the case where tsubazeriai has come to a stalemate, the shushin shall separate the shiai-sha on the spot (wakare) and then resume the shiai.

5. In the case where a shiai-sha has requested stoppage, the shushin

Article 26: Wakare provided for in Article 29, Item 4 of the “Regulations” shall be carried out as follows:

1. The shushin shall separate the shiai-sha by pronouncing “Wakare” and then resume the shiai immediately.

2. The spot where the shiai-sha are separated must be inside the shiai-jo.
shall pronounce suspension of the *shiai* and ask the *shiai-sha* for the reason.

6. When a victory must be decided by *hantei*, all of the *shinpan-in* shall simultaneously signal their decision for the winner with their *shinpan-ki* upon the *shushin’s senkoku* of “Hantei”.

**Section 2: Shinpan-in Procedures**

**Article 30:** In case a *shiai-sha* is unable to continue the *shiai* due to injury or an accident, the *shinpan-in* shall ascertain the cause and handle the matter in the following manner:

1. The *shinpan-in* shall determine whether to continue the *shiai* after consulting with a doctor. As a general rule, the *shinpan-in* should spend no more than five minutes handling an accident.

2. In case a *shiai-sha* is unable to continue the *shiai* due to an injury, if the opponent is deemed to be responsible for the accident, whether intentionally or not, the opponent shall lose the *shiai*. If the cause of the accident cannot

**Article 27:** In the case whereby a *shinpan-in* has observed that the *tsuru* is not correctly oriented, that *shinpan-in* will notify the *shushin* of the impropriety, and the *shushin* shall clearly direct the *shiai-sha* to correct it. Thereafter, if the impropriety remains uncorrected, the *shinpan-in* shall not award *yuko-datotsu*. 
be ascertained, the injured shiai-sha (shiai-funo-sha) shall lose the shiai.

3. A shiai-sha who becomes incapacitated due to an injury or an accident may be reinstated in later shiai if a doctor and the shinpan-in permit him or her to do so.

4. A shiai-sha who loses a shiai through causing an accident will not be allowed to participate in following shiai.

(Kiken)

Article 31: A shiai-sha who has defaulted during a shiai will be the loser and be prohibited from participating in following shiai.

(Points Gained by Shiah-funo-sha or Kiken-sha)

Article 32: The winner by virtue of Articles 30 or 31 shall be given two points. Any point scored by the shiai-funo-sha shall remain valid. However, the winner will be awarded one point in the case of encho.

(Points or acquired Status of the Offender)

Article 33: The points or acquired status of the offender who loses a shiai due to Article 30, Item 2 shall be invalidated.

Section 3: Gogi or Igi

(Gogi)

Article 34: In case gogi is deemed necessary, the shinpan-in shall suspend the shiai, call gogi, and

Article 28: Kiken as provided for in Article 31 of the “Regulations” shall include the following case:

1. In case a shiai-sha has arbitrarily defaulted the shiai due to health or for some other reason.
Regulations

discuss the matter in the centre of the shiai-jo.

*Igi*

**Article 35:** Nobody is allowed to protest against decisions made by shinpan-in.

**Article 36:** In case a kantoku about the application of the “Regulations” holds doubts by the shinpan-in, he or she may file *igi* with the shinpan-shunin or shinpan-cho before the concerned shiai ends.

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**Chapter 3: Senkoku and Use of Shinpan-ki**

*Senkoku*

**Article 37:** The shinpan-in shall pronounce the start, end, resumption, suspension, wakare, yuko-datotsu, victory, gogi, and hansoku in the manner prescribed in Table 1. The shinpan-in may explain the senkoku if necessary.

*Use of Shinpan-ki*

**Article 38:** The shinpan-in shall use shinpan-ki to motion suspension, wakare, yuko-datotsu, victory, gogi, and hansoku in the manner prescribed in Table 1.

---

**Article 29:** *Igi* as provided for in Article 36 of the “Regulations” shall be filed in the following manner before sogo-no-rei at the end of the concerned shiai:

1. The kantoku must signal with the kantoku-ki (Fig. 5) when filing *igi*.
2. The kantoku will state the contents of the *igi* to the shinpan-shunin or shinpan-cho.

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**Chapter 4: Supplement**

*(Supplementary Matters)*

**Article 39:** In case matters that have not been provided for in the
### Appendices:

1. The rules set forth hereinabove may be totally or partially modified according to the convenience of a tournament or competition due to its unusual size or nature as long as the purpose of the “Regulations” and “Subsidiary Rules” are not infringed.

2. The “Regulations” shall come into full effect as of March 26, 1997.

3. The “Regulations” were partially revised and shall come into full effect as of March 23, 2000.

4. The “Regulations” were partially revised and shall come into full effect as of December 7, 2006.

5. The “Regulations” were partially revised and shall come into full effect as of September 2, 2017.
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<th>Situation</th>
<th>Senkoku</th>
<th>Motion of Shinpan-ki</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
<td>Beginning of Shiai</td>
<td>“Hajime”</td>
<td>Hold flags on both sides of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resumption</td>
<td>Resumption of Shiai</td>
<td>“Hajime”</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension</td>
<td>Suspension of Shiai</td>
<td>“Yame”</td>
<td>Raise flags straight up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yuko-datotsu</strong></td>
<td>Decision of Yuko-datotsu</td>
<td>“Men-, Kote-, Do-, Tsuki-Ari”</td>
<td>Raise a flag diagonally up on one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denial of Yuko-datotsu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crisscross flags downward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstention from decision of judgment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hold flags crossed downward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Torikeshi of Yuko-datotsu</td>
<td>“Torikeshi”</td>
<td>Crisscross flags downward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of Nihon-me</td>
<td>“Nihon-me”</td>
<td>Lower the raised flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of Shobu</td>
<td>“Shobu”</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision of Victory</strong></td>
<td>Decision of victory</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of Encho</td>
<td>“Encho-hajime”</td>
<td>Hold flags on both sides of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ippon-gachi</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Raise a flag diagonally up on one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Pronouncing Hantei</td>
<td>1. “Hantei”</td>
<td>1. Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Victory by Hantei</td>
<td>2. “Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>2. Lower the raised flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victory by Kiken</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Raise a flag diagonally up on one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hikiwake</td>
<td>“Hikiwake”</td>
<td>Hold flags crossed above the forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incapacitation in Shiai</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Raise a flag diagonally up on one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victory by Chusen</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daihyosha-sen</td>
<td>“Hajime”</td>
<td>Hold flags on both sides of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gogi</strong></td>
<td>Calling of Gogi</td>
<td>“Gogi”</td>
<td>Raise both flags straight up in the right hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signaling of its result</td>
<td></td>
<td>Signal by Shushin with the flag.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hansoku</strong></td>
<td>Abuse of Drugs</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Raise a flag diagonally up on one side.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Insulting or offensive Acts</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of Fusei-yogu</td>
<td>“Shobu-ari”</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation</td>
<td>Senkoku</td>
<td>Motion of Shinpan-ki</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hansoku</strong></td>
<td>Tripping or Sweeping-off of opponent’s leg(s)</td>
<td>“Hansoku ( ) kai”</td>
<td>First, raise flags diagonally downward on one side, and declare the number of Hansoku with finger(s) towards the violator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pushing the opponent out of Shiai-jo</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaving hold of Shinai</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Request for a break without a justifiable reason</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hansoku</strong> simultaneously committed by both Shiai-sha</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Raise flags diagonally downward on both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous violations of the Regulations</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>First, raise a flag diagonally downward on one side and then declare the number of Hansoku with finger(s) towards the violator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Having committed second Hansoku</td>
<td>Indicating with fingers “Hansoku-nikai” and “Ippon-ari”</td>
<td>Raise a flag diagonally up on one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applying Sosai</td>
<td>“Sosai” or “Onajiku-sosai”</td>
<td>Crisscross flags downward.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wakare | 1. When Tuba-zeriai has come to a stalemate 2. To resume Shiai | 1. “Wakare” 2. “Hajime” | 1. Raise both flags straight forward. 2. Lower both flags downward. | Fig.15 |

| Injury, Accident, Shiai-funo due to injury, accident or Kiken | “Shobu-ari” | Raise a flag diagonally up on one side. | Fig.10 |

※Refer to the figures given in “The Guidelines for Kendo Shiai and Shinpan”.

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Table 2: Specifications of Shinai

A. Itto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Junior High School Students (12~15yrs.)</th>
<th>Senior High School Students (15~18yrs.) (also, the same age bracket)</th>
<th>University Students and other Adults (18yrs. and up)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Male/Female</td>
<td>≤ 114 cm</td>
<td>≤ 117 cm</td>
<td>≤ 120 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>≥ 440 gr</td>
<td>≥ 480 gr</td>
<td>≥ 510 gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>≥ 400 gr</td>
<td>≥ 420 gr</td>
<td>≥ 440 gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>≥ 25 mm</td>
<td>≥ 26 mm</td>
<td>≥ 26 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>≥ 24 mm</td>
<td>≥ 25 mm</td>
<td>≥ 25 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Nito

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>University Students and other Adults (18yrs. and up)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daito (longer sword)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Male/Female</td>
<td>≤ 114 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>≥ 440 gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>≥ 400 gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>≥ 25 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>≥ 24 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to measure the diameter of the tip of Sakigawa

“Sakigawa Length ≥ 50mm” is a guideline.
Fig. 1: *Shiai-jo* (Standard)

Fig. 2: Names of Parts of *Shinai*

*Kensen*  *Nakayui*  *Tsuru*  *Tsuba*  *Tsuka*  *Tsukagashira*

*Sakigawa*  *Monouchi*  *Tsubadome*
Fig. 3: Kendo-gu and Datotsu-bui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Kote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men-bu</td>
<td>Kote-bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuki-bu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do-bu       Tare

Fig. 4: Nafuda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Name</th>
<th>(Letters in white)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surname</td>
<td>(Letters in white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Black or dark blue cloth)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 5: Specifications of Flags

- Shinpan-ki (red/white)
- Kantoku-ki (red)
- Time Keeper Flag (yellow)

Dimensions:
- 25 cm x 25 cm
- 35 cm x 25 cm
The Guidelines for Kendo Shiai and Shinpan

付 剣道試合・審判運営要領

Revised September 2, 2017

INTERNATIONAL KENDO FEDERATION

2017年9月2日改訂
国際剣道連盟
Guidelines for *Shiai-sha*

(Entering or Leaving)
1. When entering the *shiai-jo*, *shiai-sha* will line up in the position where they will be seated, bow to the *shomen* when instructed by their *kantoku*, and then sit down. Likewise, prior to leaving, the *shiai-sha* shall line up, bow, and then exit the *shiai-jo*.

(Team Line-up)
1. The teams shall face each other in two lines (three steps behind the *kaishi-sen*) as in Figure 1, and perform *rei* at the order of the *shushin*. Only *senpo* and *jiho* line up in full armour with *shinai* in hand before commencement of the match. In case another *shiai* is scheduled to follow a match that is just concluded, the retiring teams and the next teams line up together. However, if the two teams cannot stand in a row as in Figure 2, the two retiring teams and the two starting ones shall perform *rei* separately.

Guidelines for *Shinpan-in*

1. When entering or leaving the *shiai-jo*, the *shinpan-in* hold the *shinpan-ki* in their right hands and line up adjacent to the *shiai-jo*’s centre just inside the boundary, with the *shushin* positioned in the middle. (Figures 3 & 8).

(Positioning of the *shinpan-in* prior to the commencement of a *shiai*, and handling the *shinpan-ki*)
1. Positioning of the *shinpan-in* shall be as follows:
   (1) For the first round of *kojin-shiai*, *shinpan-in* shall take their starting positions after the *shiai-sha* have assembled. (Figures 3 & 4)
   (2) In *dantai-shiai*, *shinpan-in* take their starting positions after the teams line up in the *shiai-jo* and have performed *rei* at the order of the *shushin*. (Figures 3 & 4)
2. The *shinpan-ki* are handled as
Guidelines for *Shiai-sha*

Guidelines for *Shinpan-in*

follows:

1. Both *shinpan-ki* are held in the right hand when the *shinpan-in* rotate positions.

2. After rotation, the *shushin* holds the red *shinpan-ki* with the right hand, and the white one with the left. *Fukushin* hold the *shinpan-ki* in the reverse way (white in the right hand, and red in the left).

3. When changing *shinpan-in*, both *shinpan-ki* are rolled up together with the white flag inside the red, and are held with the right hand.

**(Rotation/Changing of Shinpan-in)**

1. The rotation of *shinpan-in* is conducted as follows:

   (1) (Rotation of *Shushin* and *Fukushin*)

   *Shinpan-in* shall move to their next location without rolling up their *shinpan-ki*. (Figure 5)

   (2) (Substituting *Shinpan-in* at their Respective Positions)

   Outgoing *shinpan-in* shall be substituted after rolling up their *shinpan-ki* and exchanging *rei* with their replacements. (Figure 6)

   (3) (Substituting One *Shinpan-in* after Rotation)

   After rotation, the *shinpan-in* who has just finished as *shushin* rolls up the *shinpan-ki*, and is substituted by the incoming *shinpan-in* after exchanging *rei*. (Figure 7)

   (4) (Alternation of *Shinpan-in* who have Finished)

   A team of *shinpan-in* which has
1. Rei to the shomen shall be conducted as follows at the order of the shushin:

(1) At the beginning of the first shiai, and the beginning and end of the final shiai of the tournament.
(2) If the tournament runs for more than a day, rei should be conducted at the beginning of the first shiai and at the end of the last one each day, and at the beginning and end of the final shiai of the tournament.
(3) Rei to the shomen is conducted at the location of the mutual ritsu-rei.

1. The shinpan-in shall perform rei to the shomen in the following cases:

(1) At the beginning of the first shiai, and at the beginning and end of the final shiai of the tournament.
(2) If the tournament runs for more than a day, rei should be conducted at the beginning of the first and last shiai each day, and at the beginning and end of the final shiai of the tournament.

2. The shushin shall order rei to the shomen in the following cases:

(1) For kojin-shiai – when the shinpan-in have taken their positions.
(2) For dantai-shiai – when the shinpan-in and shiai-sha have lined up inside the shiai-jo.

1. At the beginning of the first shiai, the shinpan-cho will do as follows:

(1) If there is one shiai-jo, the shinpan-cho will stand when the first shiai-sha arrive at their ritsu-rei positions.
(2) If there are two or more shiai-jo, the shinpan-cho stands when the first round of shiai-sha are standing in the ritsu-rei positions, and signals by whistle or other means.
(Yuko-datotsu)

1. The shiai-sha will immediately stop the shiai upon the shushin’s senkoku of yukodatotsu. They will then return to the kaishi-sen, and assume chudan-no-kamae to receive the shushin’s next senkoku.

2. The shushin pronounces the start of the first shiai upon receiving the shinpan-cho’s signal. (Figure 9)

1. Signalling with the shinpan-ki by shinpan-in shall be done as follows (Figures 9 to 12):
   (1) After the shinpan-in approve a datotsu as valid, they shall return to their original positions holding the shinpan-ki signalling their verdict, and then lower their shinpan-ki upon the shushin’s senkoku.
   (2) When the validity of a datotsu is not agreed upon, the shinpan-in must stop signalling immediately.
   (3) As soon as signals of disagreement are acknowledged by the other shinpan-in, the shinpan-in must cease his or her signalling. (Figures 11 & 9)
   (4) When a datotsu is judged as valid according to Article 26 of the “Regulations”, despite disagreement or kiken initially signalled by the shushin, yukodatotsu must be then indicated by the shushin with the shinpan-ki.

2. For torikeshi of a yukodatotsu after gogi, the shushin raises the shinpan-ki back to the position taken prior to calling gogi, then declares “torikeshi” as the shinpan-ki are waved in the lower position crossed. (Figures 10 & 11)

(Request for a Stoppage)

1. Shiai-sha must make a verbal request to the shushin for stoppage while raising

1. Recognizing a shiai-sha’s request for stoppage, the shushin shall
Guidelines for *Shiai-sha*

1. When a *shinpan-in* pronounces “*Yame*”, the *shiai-sha* must stop the *shiai* immediately, and return to the *kaishi-sen* to receive a *senkoku* or instruction from the *shushin*.

2. In order to adjust loose equipment or uniform during the stoppage, the *shiai-sha* must perform *noto* standing at the *kaishi-sen*, retreat to a position just inside the *shiai-jo*’s border, and kneel in *seiza* or crouch in the *sonkyo* position. Meanwhile, the opponent waits in either *seiza* or *sonkyo*.

*(Suspension)*

Guidelines for *Shinpan-in*

1. *Shinpan-in* shall suspend *shiai* in the following cases:
   1. *Hansoku*
   2. Injury or accident
   3. To avoid danger
   4. Loss of *shinai* control
   5. *Igi*
   6. *Gogi*
   7. Incorrect *tsuru* orientation

2. *Shinpan-in* shall suspend *shiai* in the following manner:
   1. Upon *senkoku* for suspension, the *shinpan-in* shall return to their original locations.
   2. When both *shiai-sha* have acknowledged the *senkoku* or signal for suspension by the *shinpan-ki*, the *shinpan-in* must lower their *shinpan-ki*. (Figures 14 & 9)
   3. In the case of *hansoku*, the *shinpan-in* shall return to their original locations holding their *shinpan-ki* in the signal position until *shushin’s senkoku*. (Figure 17→Figure 9)
   4. In the case where a *fukushin* pronounces suspension, the *shushin* shall immediately

---

a hand, and then explain the reason.

immediately suspend the *shiai* and ask the *shiai-sha* for the reason. (Refer to Article 29, Item 5 of the “Regulations”)

2. If the *shushin* deems the request for stoppage to be unjustified, *gogi* should be called.
Guidelines for **Shiai-sha**

1. Upon the **shushin**’s call for **gogi**,** the **shiai-sha** perform **noto** standing at the **kaishi-sen**, and retreat to a position just inside the **shiai-jo**’s border and wait in **sonkyo** or in **seiza**.

**Guidelines for Shinpan-in**

- enunciate suspension also, and signal with the **shinpan-ki**. (Figure 14→Figure 9)
- 3. In cases where a **shinai** has been dropped or a **shiai-sha** has fallen over, and the opponent does not immediately strike or thrust at that **shiai-sha**, the **shushin** must suspend the **shiai**. (Figure 14→Figure 9)
- 4. When a **hansoku** has been determined, the **shushin** returns to the original position, and holding both **shinpan-ki** in one hand, indicates the number of **hansoku** to the violator. (Figure 17→Figure 9)
- 5. If both **shiai-sha** have simultaneously committed a **hansoku** which will result in the awarding of a point to one **shiai-sha**, the **shiai-sha** who will be awarded the point is penalized first, followed by the other. (Figure 18→Figure 9)

1. **Gogi** should be called in the following cases:
   - (1) The **torikeshi** of **yuko-datotsu**
   - (2) A mistake made by **shinpan-in**
   - (3) Unclear **hansoku**
   - (4) Doubts about the execution or application of the “Regulations”

2. **Gogi** shall be conducted as follows:
   - (1) The **shushin** has both **shiai-sha** retreat to a position just inside the **shiai-jo**’s border.
   - (2) When a **fukushin** calls for **gogi**, the **shushin** immediately suspends the **shiai**. (Figures 14 & 16)

1. **Shiai-sha** shall assume **chudan-no**

1. The **fukushin** lower their **shinpan-ki**

---

**Resumption**

1. **Shiai-sha** shall assume **chudan-no**
Guidelines for *Shiai-sha*

- kamae at the kaishi-sen, and resume the shiai upon the shushin’s senkoku.

1. Upon the shushin’s pronunciation of “Wakare”, the shiai-sha shall immediately separate, assume chudan-no-kamae on the spot, and resume the shiai with shushin’s senkoku.

(Wakare)

1. When *tsubazeriai* has come to a stalemate, the shushin shall separate the shiai-sha by holding both shinpan-ki straight forward while pronouncing “Wakare”, and have them resume the shiai by lowering the shinpan-ki with the senkoku of “Hajime” (Figures 15 & 9). If a shiai-sha is close to a boundary line, the shushin should immediately adjust the shiai-sha positions so they remain inside the shiai-jo.

(Filing Igi)

1. When a kantoku files igi, the shiai-sha must wait in the same manner as in gogi.

1. The shinpan-in should deal with igi in the following manner:
   - (1) The shinpan-in shall immediately suspend the shiai. (Figure 14)
   - (2) The shinpan-shunin or shinpan-cho will direct the shinpan-in to discuss the igi in gogi.
   - (3) The shinpan-shunin or shinpan-cho shall inform the kantoku of the shinpan-in’s decision.
   - (4) The shushin resumes the shiai. (Figure 9)

(Hantei, Chusen or Shiai-funo)

1. When deciding victory by hantei, the shiai-sha stand at the kaishi-sen in chudan-no-kamae and receive the shushin’s senkoku.

1. When deciding victory by hantei, the shinpan-in shall signal their decisions by simultaneously raising their shinpan-ki for the winner upon the senkoku of “Hantei” by the...
Guidelines for Shiai-sha

2. When deciding victory by chusen or shiai-funo, the shiai-sha act in the same manner as above.

(Fusen-gachi)

1. In the case of fusen-gachi, the shiai-sha proceeds to the kaishi-sen, crouches in sonkyo, stands, receives the senkoku for fusen-gachi, repeats sonkoyo, performs noto, and leaves the shiai-jo.

2. In the case of fusen-gachi in dantai-shiai, the winning team shall line up and receive the shushin’s senkoku. (Figure 1)

(Ending)

1. At the end of the shiai, the shiai-sha shall first return to the kaishi-sen, assume chudan-no-kamae, receive the shushin’s senkoku, crouch in sonkoyo, perform noto, stand, take the taito position, step back to the ritsurei location, lower the shinai to sageto, and exchange ritsu-rei.

2. Having completed a dantai-shiai, the last two shiai-sha remain in the shiai-jo in full armour with their shinai, wait for their respective teammates to line up, exchange rei at the pronouncement of the shushin, and then leave the shiai-jo. (Figures 1 & 2)

Guidelines for Shinpan-in

shushin (Figure 10). The shinpan-in are not permitted to signal hikiwake or abstention.

2. In pronouncing victory by chusen or shiai-funo, the shushin shall signal the victor with the shinpan-ki and senkoku, and then instantly lower the shinpan-ki. (Figures 10 & 9)

(Fusen-gachi)

1. In kojin-shiai, the shushin pronounces victory for the winner while signalling with the shinpan-ki. (Figure 10)

2. In dantai-shiai, the shushin shall first have the winning team line up, and then pronounce victory while signalling with the shinpan-ki. (Figure 10)

(Ending)

1. When victory has been concluded or the shiai time has expired, the shushin will suspend the shiai, have the shiai-sha return to the kaishi-sen, and signal the result with the shinpan-ki simultaneously with the senkoku (Figures 14→9 or 13→9). In the case of encho, the shushin pronounces “Encho”, and resumes the shiai. (Figure 9)

2. After one dantai-shiai has finished, the shinpan-in line up, and the shushin has both teams exchange rei.
### Guidelines for Shiai-sha

1. *Nito* shall be managed in the following way:
   1. Both the *daito* and the *shoto* are carried in the left hand in *sageto*.
   2. When assuming *kamae*, the *shinai* to be held in the left hand is drawn with the right hand and passed to the left. The other *shinai* to be held in the left hand is then drawn with the right hand.
   3. To perform *noto* with two *shinai*, the one in the right hand is first passed to the left hand, and the second one already in the left hand is turned with the right hand back into the left.
   4. Other than the three differences listed above, the manners for *shiai-sha* using *nito* are the same as those for *itto*.

2. The uniform of *shiai-sha* must be kept neat, without rips or tears.

3. *Kendo-gu* shall be tightly fastened so as not to become loose during *shiai*. In addition, the length of the *men-himo* should be shorter than 40 centimetres from the knot.

4. *Shiai-sha* should only perform *sogo-no-rei*, and refrain from bowing to the *shinpan-in*, or from exchanging *zarei* or the like privately in the *shiai-jo*.

5. Shaking hands or other physical acts

### Guidelines for Shinpan-in

1. *Shinpan-in* should check to make sure that the *shiai-sha* are wearing their uniforms (*kendo-gi*, *hakama*, *mejirushi* and *nafuda*) appropriately prior to the beginning of the *shiai*. Refer to Article 5 of the “Regulations”, and Articles 4 and 5 of the “Subsidiary Rules”.

2. *Shinpan-in* should make sure that *shiai-sha* are equipped with appropriate *kendo-gu* and *shinai* (including *tsuba*). Refer to Articles 3 and 4 of the “Regulations”, and Articles 3 and 4 of the “Subsidiary Rules”.

3. The *shushin* should correct any inappropriate manners of the *shiai-sha*.

4. The *shinpan-in* should strictly correct any inappropriate talk or acts made by *shiai-sha* at their seats, even after the *shiai*.

5. *Kakari-in* must carry out their..
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidelines for <strong>Shiai-sha</strong></th>
<th>Guidelines for <strong>Shinpan-in</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of encouragement such as tapping each other’s do should be avoided as the previous shiai-sha is exiting and the next shiai-sha enters the shiai-jo.</td>
<td>duties by coordinating with the shinpan-shunin or shinpan-cho to ensure the smooth administration of the shiai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>Shiai-sha</strong> shall refrain from entering the shiai-jo until all of the shinpan-in have taken their positions.</td>
<td>6. Scoreboard recorders shall, prior to the beginning of the shiai, ensure that shinpan-ki are available for use. Six sets of shinpan-ki per shiai-jo are necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>Shiai-sha</strong> shall not enter the shiai-jo before both of the shiai-sha from the previous shiai have exited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The kantoku or shiai-sha must not bring watches into the waiting area for shiai-sha, or signal or call out to offer encouragement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. It is preferable for teammates to sit in seiza for the first and last match of a dantai-shiai.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dantai-shiai Line-up

Fig. 1: Line-up at the Beginning and Ending of Shiai

Fig. 2: Line-up at the Beginning and Ending of Shiai

Ritsu-rei Locations

Rotation & Alternation of Shinpan-in

Fig. 3: Shinpan-in Line-up

Fig. 4: Shinpan-in starting Locations
Fig. 5: Rotation of Shinpan-in

Fig. 6: Alternation of Shinpan-in (A)

Fig. 7: Alternation of Shinpan-in (B)

Fig. 8: Alternation in Group
Use of Shinpan-ki

Fig. 9: **Beginning, Resumption, or Ending**
Hold flags on both sides of the body (basic posture)

Fig. 10: **Yuko-datotsu, Hantei, or Decision of Victory**
Raise a flag diagonally up on one side

Fig. 11: **Showing disagreement or Torikeshi of Yuko-datotsu or Sosai**
Wave flags from side to side in the lower position

Fig. 12: **Abstention from decision of Yuko-datotsu**
Hold flags crossed downward

Fig. 13: **Hikiwake**
Hold flags crossed above the forehead

Fig. 14: **Suspension**
Hold flags straight up
Fig.15: **Wakare**  
Raise both flags straight forward

![Wakare diagram]

Fig.16: **Gogi**  
Raise both flags straight up in the right hand

![Gogi diagram]

Fig.17: **Hansoku**  
Raise a flag diagonally downward on one side

![Hansoku diagram]

Fig.18: **Simultaneous Hansoku**  
Raise flags diagonally downward on both sides

![Simultaneous Hansoku diagram]
**Recording Guide**

Upon Senkoku of Shushin, recorders shall put the following marks on the scoreboard correctly to show the process of Shiai to Shinpan-in, Shiai-sha and audience.

Table 1: **Recording Matters and Indications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matters</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuko-datotsu</td>
<td>[M]</td>
<td>(\odot) = Men  (\odot) = Kote  (\odot) = Do  (\odot) = Tsuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[K]</td>
<td>The order of placement of Yuko-datotsu marks shall be as shown in the Taisho round on Table 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[D]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[T]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansoku</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>Hansoku shall be recorded as ▲ in red as shown in Table 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Hansoku</td>
<td>[H]</td>
<td>When the second Hansoku is committed, the mark ▲ shall be deleted and the mark ▲ be placed on the opponent side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sosai</td>
<td></td>
<td>In Sosai, the mark of Hansoku shall be left in. The number of Hansoku shall be recorded in the recording paper separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory by Hantei</td>
<td>[H]</td>
<td>The mark [H] shall be recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory by Chusen</td>
<td>[C]</td>
<td>The mark [C] shall be recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ippon-gachi</td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>In case Shiai ends with the score of one to zero, the mark [1] shall be recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encho</td>
<td>[E]</td>
<td>In case of Encho, the mark [E] shall be put on in the low part of the center line in the frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hikiwake</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>In case of Hikiwake, the mark × shall be put on the center line in the frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusen-gachi, Kiken or Shiai-funo</td>
<td>[○] [○]</td>
<td>The marks [○] shall be put on the winner side; put one mark [○] in case of Encho.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: An Example of Scoreboard Use for Dantai-shiai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Team name</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Team name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senpo</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 M</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiho</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 H</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuken</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 O</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukusho</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 X</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taisho</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 T</td>
<td>Shiai-sha name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winners</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Winners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The second point

The first point

The third point

Note: The locations of the red team and the white one on the scoreboard shall meet with the colors of Shinpan-ki of Shushin in facing each other.

Remarks: As regards Kojin-shiai, an appropriate scoreboard may be used at each tournament.
GLOSSARY

Ai-uchi (Two yukko-datotsu made mutually and simultaneously)
Chigiri (Metal plate in the tsuka of shinai)
Chudan-no-kamae (One of the five basic kamae)
Chuken (The third competitor of a five person team)
Chusen (Drawing lots)
Daihyosha (Team representative)
Daihyosha-sen (Match between team representatives)
Daito (Long sword)
Dantai (Team)
Dantai-shiai (Team match)
Datotsu (Strike and thrust)
Datotsu-bu (Striking part of shinai)
Datotsu-bui (Striking zone)
Do (A plastron)
Do-bu (The right and left sides of do)
Encho (Extension)
Fukushin (Sub-referee)
Fukusho (The second to last competitor of a team)
Fusei-yogu (Prohibited equipment)
Fusen-gachi (Unearned win)
Gogi (Referee conference during a match)
Hakama (Split skirt worn in kendo)
Hansoku (Foul, violation of rules)
Hantei (Victory by a judgement)
Ha-suji (Cutting line)
Hikiwake (Draw, tie)
Igi (Objection, protest)
Ippon-gachi (Winning with one point)
Ippon-shobu (One-point match)
Itto (One shinai)
Jin-bu (Blade)
Jogai (Out of bounds)
Jiho (The second competitor in a team)
Kachinuki (A kind of match in which the competitor continues to fight for as long as he/she keeps winning)
Kaishi-sen (Starting line)
Kakari-in (Court staff)
Kantoku (Manager)
Kantoku-ki (Manager’s flag)
Kamae (Posture, stance)
Kendo-gi (Kendo top)
Kendo-gu (Protective gear)
Kiken (Abstention)
Kiken (Retire)
Kiken-sha (A defaulter)
Kojin-shiai (Individual match)
Kote (Protective gauntlets)
Kote-bu (Right and left forearms)
Meijirushi (The long, nawow strip of white or red cloth)
Men (Protective helmet)
Men-bu (The forehead, and the right and left temples)
Men-himo (Men cords)
Monouchi (Part of the sword blade which cuts the best)
Nafuda (Name tag)
Nihon-me (The second point)
Nito (Two Shinai)
Noto (To sheathe the sword)
Rei (A bow)
Ritsu-rei (A standing bow)
Sageto (To hold the sword in the left hand wth the arm extended)
Sakigawa (Leather shinai cap)
Sanbon-shobu (Three point match)
Seiza (Kneeling position)
Senkoku (A pronouncement)
Senpo (The first competitor in a team)
Shiai (A match)
Shiai-funo (Incapacitation)
Shiai-funo-sha (An incapacitated shiai-sha)
Shiai-jo (Match court)
Shiai-sha (Competitor)
Shinai (Bamboo sword)
Shinpan (Refereeing or referee)
Shinpan-cho (Referee director)
Shinpan-in (Referees)
Shinpan-ki (Referee’s flag)
Shinpan-shunin (Presiding referee)
Shobu (The third point after a tie score)
Shoto (A short sword)
Shushin (Chief referee)
Sogo-no-rei (Bows exchanged mutually)
Sonkyo (Crouching posture)
Sosai (Cancelling each other out)
Taisho (The last competitor in a team)
Taito (To hold the sword in the leftarm at the waist position)
Tare (Lower body protector)
Torikeshi (Revocation of a point)
Tsuba (A sword guard)
Tsukazeriai (Tsuba-to-tsuba mutual competition)
Tsuka (The hilt of a sword)
Tsuki-bu (Throat)
Tsuru (The string on the back of the shinai)
Wakare (Separation)
Yame (Stop)
Yuko (Valid)
Yuko-datotsu (A valid strike or thrust)
Zanshin (The state of mental and physical alertness against the opponent’s counterattack)

Note: Please refer to the All Japan Kendo Federation’s Kendo Japanese-English Dictionary.