



UNITED WORLD
WRESTLING

INTERNATIONAL QAZAQ KURESI RULES

2023





FOREWORD

Qazaq kuresi, like all other sports, obeys Rules that constitute the "Rules of the Game" and define its practice, the aim of which is to "pin" the opponent or to win on points.

In 2016 UNESCO entered Qazaq kuresi into the list of non-material cultural heritage of mankind noting its influence on the strengthening of the relations between communities based on the principles of tolerance, goodwill and solidarity.

Frequently modified and always subject to further modification, the Rules set forth herein must be known and accepted by all wrestlers, coaches, referees and leaders. They call upon those who practice the sport to fight totally and universally, with complete honesty and fair play for the pleasure of the spectators.



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GENERAL RULES

Object

Drawn up in compliance with the UWW Constitution, the Financial Regulations, the Disciplinary Regulations, the general rules governing the organization of international competitions, and all the specific Regulations, the International Wrestling Rules have as their specific objectives to:

- Define and specify the practical and technical conditions under which bouts are to take place;
- Determine the competition system, methods of victory, defeat, classification, penalty, elimination of competitors, etc.;
- Determine the values to be assigned to Qazaq kuresi actions and holds;
- List situations and prohibitions;
- Determine the technical functions of the officials.

Being subject to modification in light of practical observations as to their application and research into their effectiveness, the international rules set forth in the following document constitute the framework within which the sport of Qazaq kuresi is conducted in all its styles.

Interpretation

In the event of disagreement as to the interpretation of the provisions of any article in the following Rules, the Executive Committee of UWW is solely empowered to determine the exact meaning of the article(s) in question. The English text shall prevail.

Application of the Rules

Application of these rules to all international competitions under the control of UWW is compulsory (All the events registered on the United World Wrestling Calendar).

The rules defined in the present document shall be in effect for all UWW sanctioned events in order to ensure optimal safety of the athletes and a healthy growth of the discipline. The UWW license is mandatory for every international Qazaq kuresi competition with more than two participating countries. Every international competition must be reported to UWW and added to its official calendar. The UWW insurance will only apply to competitions that appear in the UWW calendar.

During the international tournaments, a competition procedure that differs from that set out in the Rules may exceptionally be used, provided that permission has been granted by UWW and all participating countries.



CHAPTER 1 - MATERIAL STRUCTURE

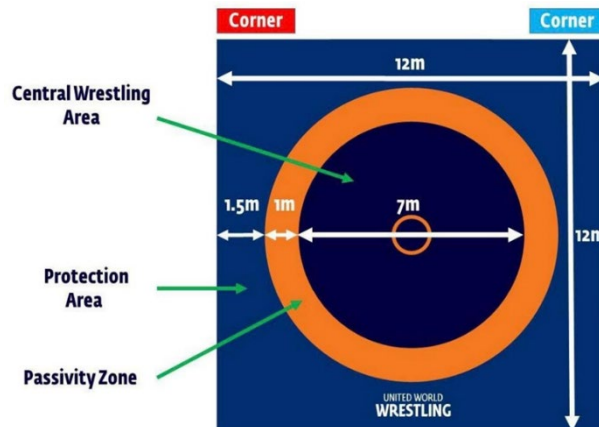
Article 1.1 - The Mat

A UWW approved mat, with a 9m diameter and surrounded by a 1.50m border of the same thickness is obligatory for Championships. For all other international competitions, mats must be homologated, but not necessarily new.

For the International Games and World & Continental Championships, warm up and training mats must also be approved by UWW and be of the same quality as the competition mats.

An orange band of 1m wide and forming an integral part of the wrestling area is drawn along the circumference on the inside of the circle of 9m in diameter.

The following terms will be used to designate the various parts of the mat:



The central circle indicates the middle of the mat (1m of diameter). The inside part of the mat which is inside the orange circle is the central surface of wrestling (7m of diameter). The passivity zone (orange strip) is 1m wide. The protection area is 1m50 wide.

For all World and Continental Championships, the mat may be installed on a platform not higher than 1m10 or lower than 0m80. The platform around each side of the mat must reach 2 meters. If more than one mat is used, 2 meters should separate each mat. In all cases, the color of the protection area will have to be different from the one of the mats. The wooden floor near the mat will have to be covered with a strongly well-fixed soft cover. For safety reasons, the scoreboards should be placed on a separate platform, close to the mat(s).

For Qazaq kuresi, roll mats are used while maintaining all the requirements of sizes and holograms of United World Wrestling.

Surface:

Sports fabric VINIL® one-sided with embossing imitating natural leather, density 820 g/m² (Poly Vinyl Chloride, fabric double-sided is not allowed), color blue.

Track connection:

Fastening with VELCRO® Velcro - one part is recessed into the base by 5 mm, the second part is glued to the surface, the coating should be obtained without steps (threads are not allowed).



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The documents:

- Certificate of supplier of licensed roll-mats Qazaq kuresi;
- Passport with a unique number of the manufacturer of licensed roll-mats.

For all World and Continental Championships, the mat shall be installed on a platform not higher than 1m10 or lower than 0m50. If the mat lays on a podium and that the protection margin (covering and free space around the mat) does not reach 2 meters, the sides of the podium will have to be covered with 45° inclined panels. In all cases, the color of the protection area will have to be different from the one of the mat. The wooden floor near the mat will have to be covered with a strongly well fixed soft cover.

To prevent contamination, the mat must be cleaned and disinfected before every wrestling session. When mats that have a smooth, uniform and non-abrasive surface are used (canvas included), the same hygienic measures must also be applied.

The coach of each athlete will be located in the same side of the mat. The red wrestler will be placed on the right and the blue wrestler on the left.

The mat should be installed so that it is surrounded by a wide open space in order to ensure that the competition proceeds normally.

All the details regarding the UWW logo and the mat manufacturer logo, should be addressed to United World Wrestling headquarters and be followed by the guidelines sent to the Mat Producers.



Article 1.2 - The Uniform

To compete at United World Wrestling events, athletes of ALL age categories must comply with the UWW uniform rules for the style.

Jackets for Qazaq kuresi are sewn in a special cut and made of white cotton cloth with red or blue stripes on the right and left sides, starting from the back of the waist (belt holes), passing over the shoulder to the front of the jacket (belt holes), edging them, sleeves, the entire lapel jacket (red or blue).

Requirements for the uniform

1. Wrestling clothing "BEREN" - consists of a breastplate, shorts and belt. Beren is sewn from a special durable white cotton fabric.
2. Breast wear Beren is sewn so that the length of its hem fully covers the thighs. The width of the Beren should be at least 15-20 cm when cross-covering the chest of the wrestler in front. The length of the sleeve should be 5-10 cm below the elbow joint and 10 to 15 cm wide at the forearm line when the arm is down. Applying special emblems and signs on Beren is allowed upon agreement with the "Qazaq kuresi" Association.
3. Shorts - are sewn from a light durable fabric of white color. The length of the pant leg must be 5-10 cm below the knee joint and 10-15 cm wider than the knee joint. The pant has a spacious groove of 8-10 cm on the underside of the outside of the pant. The shorts are fastened to the wrestler's belt with a cord.
4. Belt - is sewn from sturdy fabric 5 cm wide in blue or red color, reaching the double free waist band. The length of both ends of the belt must be at least 20-25 cm after tying at the waist.
5. Men (boys, boys) have no clothes on the inside of Beren breast wear and shorts (except underwear). And women (girls, children) must wear a white T-shirt of thick fabric on the inside of the Beren breastplate.
6. Before going to the bout the wrestler's Beren is checked for compliance with the rules by special inspectors. If the Beren does not comply with the rules, the inspectors instruct a replacement.

- Athletes do not wear wrestling shoes.





Responsibility of compliance

At all UWW events, the National Federations are responsible for ensuring that the items worn or used by the members of their delegation comply with the terms of these rules.

Violations

At the weigh-in, the referee must check that each competitor satisfies the requirements of this article. The wrestler must be warned at the weigh-in, if his appearance is non-compliant. If the wrestler fails to comply the wrestler's federation will be fined at the conclusion of the competition. If the wrestler enters the mat with the incorrect designated for the match, officials will allow maximum one minute in order for him to comply. If, after this time, the wrestler is still at fault, he will lose the match by forfeit.

It is prohibited to:

- wear the emblem or abbreviation of another country.
- apply any greasy or sticky substance to the body
- arrive at the mat perspiring for the beginning of the match and for the beginning of each period.
- wear bandages on fingers, wrists, arms or ankles except in the case of injury and on doctor's orders. these bandages must be covered with elastic straps.
- wear any object that might cause injury to the opponent, such as rings, bracelets, prosthesis, piercing etc.
- wear under-wired bras for Women's wrestlers.



Article 1.3 - Competitor's License

Any male or female U13, U15, U17, U20, U23, Senior and Veteran wrestler who competes in the World Championships, Continental Championships, Cups and Games, Regional Games and the World and Continental League, international tournaments registered in the UWW calendar must hold an international competitor's license, as defined by special Regulations.

The license is also used as insurance for medical and hospital expenses in case of an accident taking place abroad during the international competition the athlete is participating in.

The license is only valid for the current year and must be renewed each year.

The license request must be sent at least 1 month before the competition that the concerned wrestler will take part. This timeline is fixed to let enough time to conclude the procedure and validate the license.

Article 1.4 - Age, Weight and Competition Categories

Age categories

The age categories are as follows:

U13: 12-13 years

U15: 14-15 years (from 13 with medical and parental authorization*)

U17: 16-17 years (from 15 with medical and parental authorization*)

U20: 18-20 years (from 17 with medical and parental authorization*)

Seniors U23 19-23 years (from 18 with medical and parental authorization*)

Seniors 20 years and older (from 18 with medical and parental authorization*)

Veterans older than 35 years

* The medical and parental authorization is submitted in Athena via the Annual Medical Certificate & Wrestler's Declaration when purchasing the UWW License.

U20 athletes are allowed to participate in the competitions for seniors, except for those who are 17 years old in the concerned year. U17 are required to present parental consent confirming they are allowed to compete in.

An honor certificate for each participant will be issued by the President of the National Federation attesting to the age of the athlete; this certificate must be drawn up in accordance with the model supplied by UWW, on the National Federation's letterhead.

An athlete may participate in a competition only under the nationality appearing on his license. If, at any time, it is determined by UWW that the statement was false and that fraud occurred, the disciplinary measures provided for to this end will be immediately applied against the National Federation, the athlete and the person whose signature appears on the fraudulent certificate.

Athletes who wish to change their nationality must refer to the procedure described in the International Regulations for the change of nationality. Athletes can change their nationality only once. Once the procedure for the change of nationality is completed, they are not entitled to compete for their former country anymore or for any other country in an official competition organized under the aegis of United World Wrestling.



Each licensed athlete who participates in a competition automatically agrees to UWW to use his filmed or photographed image for the promotion of the competition or of competitions to come. If an athlete refuses to agree to these conditions, he will have to make this clear at the entry stage and, may therefore be excluded from the competition.

Weight Categories

The weight categories for Qazaq kuresi Men’s and Women’s are as follows (in kilograms):

U13

- Boys/Girls: 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 65, +65 kg

U15

- Boys: 38, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, +75kg

- Girls: 32,36,40,44,48,52,56,60,65,+65 kg

U17

- Boys: 46, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 76, 82, +82kg

- Girls: 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, +65kg

U20

- Men: 55, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 100, +100kg

- Women: 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, +70kg

U23

- Men: 55, 60, 66, 74, 82, 90, 100, +100kg

- Women: 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, 77, +77kg

Seniors

- Men: 55, 60, 66, 74, 82, 90, 100, + 100kg

- Women: 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, 77, +77kg

Veterans

- Men: 60, 66, 74, 82, 90, 100, +100kg

- Women: 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, 77, +77kg

Each contestant deemed to be taking part of his/her own free will, and responsible for himself/herself, shall be allowed to compete in only one weight category: the one corresponding to his weight at the time of the official weigh-in. For categories in the senior age group, competitors may opt for the next higher category than their body weight, except for the heavy weight category.

Competitions

International competitions for the various age categories are as follows:

U13	International competitions
12-13 years	Continental Championships (upon request)
	World Championships (upon request)
U15	International competitions
14-15 years	Continental Championships (upon request)
	World Championships (upon request)
U17	International competitions
16-17 years	Continental Championships (upon request)
	World Championships (each year)



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U20 18-20 years	International competitions Continental Championships (upon request) World Championships (each year)
Seniors 20 and older	International competitions Continental Championships (each year) World Championships (each year) World Cups (upon request)
Veterans 35 and older	World Championships (upon request) <i>Categories and specific regulations</i>

Other type of competitions might be organized after United World Wrestling approval.

CHAPTER 2 - COMPETITIONS AND PROGRAMMES

Article 2.1 - Competition System

The competitions take place by direct elimination system with an ideal number of athletes, i.e. 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, etc. If there is no ideal number of athletes in a category, qualification matches will be organized.

Pairing is made in the order of the numbers drawn at random. All athletes who lost against both finalists will have repechage matches. There are two separated groups of repechage: one group of athletes who lost against the finalist of the upper part of the bracket, and another group of athletes who lost against the finalist from the bottom part of the bracket. The repechage matches begin with athletes who lost in the first round including in qualification matches to obtain the ideal number against one of the two finalists up to the losers in the semi-finals by direct elimination. The winners of the two repechage groups will receive each the bronze medal.

Each weight category is organized in one day. The draw takes place the day before the beginning of the category concerned at the latest. The medical control and weigh-in will be held the morning of the concerned weight category.

The competition takes place in the following manner:

Morning:

- Qualification rounds
- Elimination rounds

Afternoon:

- Repechage rounds
- Finals



Classification criteria

From the 7th place, athletes of each category will be ranked depending on their classification points.

In case of a ranking tie, they will be ranked by analyzing the following criteria successively, across all competition:

- the highest classification points
- the direct match (if applicable)
- the most victories by “TAZA”
- the victories by “Superiority”
- most “ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS”
- most “ZHAMBAS”
- the lowest draw number

Competition with less than 8 athletes (Nordic Tournament)

If less than 6 athletes are registered in one weight category, one group will be established, and all athletes will compete against each other.

For Continental and World Championships, a weight category that counts only 1 athlete will be cancelled and no title or medal will be awarded!

If there are 6 or 7 athletes in one weight category, the competition starts with a pool phase with two groups. As mentioned above, all athletes from each group will compete against all the other athletes of their group (the Nordic tournament system is used as the ranking criterion within each group). Ranking within the groups is used to determine the pairings for the semi-finals.

The semi-final matches will consist with:

- the first ranked in the group A against the second ranked in the group B
- the second ranked in the group A against the first ranked in the group B

The gold medal match will be between the winners of the semi-finals and the bronze medal match will be between the losers of the semi-finals. Only one bronze medal will be awarded for this scenario.

Ranking criteria for the Nordic tournament

In the Nordic tournament, the athlete with the highest number of victories will be ranked first. In a same group, if two athletes have an equal number of victories, their direct match will determine the ranking.

For all the cases with a tie between athletes in the same group, the ranking will be determined following these criteria, across all the competition:

- the highest classification points;
- the direct match (if applicable);
- the most victories by “TAZA”;
- the victories by “Superiority”;
- most “ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS”;
- most “ZHAMBAS”;
- the lowest draw number.



Article 2.2 - Competition Program

The competition programs of all championships and tournaments are published on United World WrestlingCalendar.

Article 2.3 - Award Ceremonies

The first four athletes in each weight category shall take part in the awards ceremony, and shall receive a medal and a diploma, according to their ranking.

1st	Gold + diploma
2nd	Silver + diploma
The two 3rd	Bronze + diploma

Only one bronze medal will be awarded in the weight categories where the Nordic System is used.

Note: Athletes cannot bring their National Flag to the podium.

CHAPTER 3 - COMPETITION PROCEDURE

Article 3.1 - Weigh-In

For all competitions, the weigh-in is organized each morning of the concerned weight-category. The weigh-in and the medical control lasts 60 minutes. Athletes must appear at the medical examination and the weigh-in with their license and accreditation.

The athletes shall weigh-in wearing Rashguard and Shorts. After having been examined by qualified physicians who are obliged to eliminate any athlete who presents any danger of contagious disease, the athletes can be weighed in.

Contestants must be in perfect physical condition, with their fingernails cut very short.

Throughout the entire weigh-in period, athletes have the right, each in turn, to get on the scale as many times as they wish.

The referees responsible for the weigh-in must check that all athletes are of the weight corresponding to the category in which they are entered for the competition, that they fulfil all the requirements and to inform any athlete of the risk he runs if he presents himself on the mat in incorrect uniform. Referees will refuse to weigh an athlete who is not dressed correctly.

The referees responsible for the weigh-in will receive the results of the draw and will be allowed to control only the athletes who are on this list.

If an athlete does not attend or fail the weigh-in, he will be eliminated of the competition and ranked last, without rank (Exception: cf. Article 11.1 - Medical Service Intervention).



Article 3.2 - Draw and Pairing

Participants shall be paired off according to the numerical order determined by the drawing of lots made the day before the competition day of the concerned weight category, at the latest. The UWW competition management system shall be used for the draw and management of all international competitions entered in the UWW calendar.

If the UWW competition management system cannot be used, numbered tokens must be enclosed in an urn, a bag or any other similar object.

If a different system is used, it has to be clearly announced. If the team leader (or his substitute) cannot attend the draw because of exceptional reason, he must inform the organizer and United World Wrestling otherwise his athlete(s) won't be part of the draw. The organizer will have the responsibility to communicate it to the UWW results' team.

Important: When the person responsible for the weigh-in and drawing of lots observes an error in the regulation procedure as outlined above, the drawing of lots for the category in question has to be cancelled. Drawing of lots for this category will then be repeated with the agreement of the technical delegate.

The technical delegate or the IT person is responsible of the smooth running of the draw and must ensure that these rules were complied with. He will also have to confirm the weigh-in list. After the end of the draw, no protest can be submitted.

Position of the athletes in the bracket

For a competition with 6 or 7 athletes, the athlete who gets the lowest draw number will be in group A, then the second lowest draw number will be in group B, then the third lowest draw number will be in group A and so on.

For a competition with more than 7 athletes - If the number of athletes participating in a weight category different from (more than) 8, 16, 32, etc, qualification rounds must be organized. To provide a balance between the upper and lower part of the bracket, qualification rounds' position follows the top-bottom-bottom-top approach. The same approach is used to determine the Seeded athlete's position on the bracket.

Seeded athlete into the bracket

The aim of such drawing of lots is to place consequently the seeded athletes as far as possible from each other in order to preserve them until the latest possible stage. The remaining positions (non-seeded athletes) are filled up from top to bottom based on their draw number (a small draw number doesn't preserve the athlete to compete in the qualification round).

If the qualifications matches must include the seeded athletes, the pairing starts with the lowest seeded athlete.

Seeded athletes into a weight category with 6 or 7 athletes will be placed like that:	
Group A	Group B
Seeds n° 1	Seeds n° 2
Seeds n° 4	Seeds n° 3
Seeds n° 5	Seeds n° 6
Seeds n° 7	(if applicable)

As soon as the seeded athlete is placed, the non-seeded athletes will be placed in the ABA approach.



All the different brackets - with no seed, 4 seeds and 8 seeds are available.

<https://uww.org/governance/regulations-olympic-wrestling>

If one or several top seeds athlete(s) is not entered (replaced or not registered), the next top seed or the nextbest athlete(s) in the Ranking will take his (their) place.

Article 3.3 - Starting List

If one or more athletes do not attend or fail the weigh-in, their opponent(s) will win the bout by forfeit. These athletes will be eliminated of the competition and will be ranked last, without rank. NO pairing will be made again the day of the competition.

Article 3.4 - Elimination from the Competition

The loser is eliminated and ranked according to the classification points marked, except athletes who lost against one of the finalists as they take part in the repechage for the 3rd or 5th places.

After the weigh-in, in case a athlete, without medical advice signed by the UWW doctor or the competition's doctor and without advising the competition secretariat, does not present himself to his opponent when his name is called, he will lose his bout by forfeit, will be eliminated and ranked without rank. His opponent will win the match.

If the UWW doctors can prove that an athlete simulates an injury for whatever reasons to avoid competing against his opponent, he will be disqualified, placed last in the ranking, without any rank and the note "Dsq" near to his name.

If an athlete commits an obvious offence against fair play within the spirit and concept of total and universal wrestling enunciated by UWW, and openly cheats, commits a serious error or engages in brutality, he will be disqualified immediately from the competition and eliminated by a unanimous decision of the officiating team. In this situation, he will be placed last in the ranking, without any rank and the note "Dsq" near to his name.

If two athletes are disqualified for brutality during the same match, they will be eliminated as above. The pairing for the following round will not be modified. The athlete supposed to meet one of the disqualified athletes wins the match by forfeit.

If two semi-finalists are disqualified for brutality during same match, they will be eliminated and their losers in quarterfinal will compete in semi-final and repechage group will be modified regarding result of this semi- final match. If the Semi-Finals are organized during the evening session, this bout will be organized at the end of the session in order to allow enough time for the concerned athletes to be prepared. If it happens on day 1, one hour (since this double disqualification happens) will be given to these athletes to be prepared.

If a double injury (2VIN) happens during one match, the opponent of the next round will win the match by injury. If it happens in a semi-final match and in order to determine which athletes have to go in the repechage, we will use the classification criteria (Article 8) to determine the winner of this double injury match.

If a forfeit(s) or disqualification(s) happen during a medal match (1-2 or 3-5), the following athletes (from the part of the bracket of the disqualified/forfeited athlete(s)) will move up the table to establish the final classification. If the two finalists are disqualified, then it will be necessary to make the bout between the two bronze medalists to determine the 1st and the 2nd place. All other participants will go up in the ranking,



the two in 5th position will become 3rd. If the two finalists are forfeits despite their successful second weigh-in, the same process will apply (an additional match between the two bronze medalists).

For all type of forfeit, the concerned athlete will be ranked last, without rank.

Ranking in the event of doping violations

In case of positive doping control, the athlete will be disqualified, and he will automatically be placed last in the ranking, without any rank and the note “DSQ” near to his name. The following athletes will move up in the ranking. If it concerns an athlete ranked in the 3rd place, the athlete from the part of the bracket of the doped athlete will move up. In that case, only one athlete will be ranked in the 5th place.

In the case where the 2 first ranked athletes have a positive doping control and are disqualified; the two bronze medalists will get a gold medal. In that particular case, no silver medal will be awarded and both 5th places will move in the 3rd rank.

In case of positive doping control during a team event, the team from the athlete in fault will be disqualified and be placed last in the ranking, without any rank and the note “DSQ” near to his flag.



CHAPTER 4 - REFEREEING BODY

Article 4.1 - Composition

In all competitions, the refereeing body for each bout shall consist of the following:

COMPETITION SERVICE TEAM

Referee delegate - 1
Mat chairman - 1
Referee (mat judge) - 1
Scoreboard manager - 1
Chief Secretary - 1
Secretary - 1

The appointment procedures of these three officials are set in the Regulations for the International Refereeing Body. Replacement of an official during a bout is strictly prohibited, except in the case of a serious illness that is medically confirmed. In no case may the refereeing body be composed of two officials of the same nationality. Furthermore, it is strictly forbidden for an official to officiate in bouts involving compatriot athletes.

Article 4.2 - General Duties

The refereeing body shall perform all the duties set forth in the regulations governing United World Wrestling Qazaq kuresi wrestling competitions and in any special provision that might be established for the organization of a particular competition. The central referees and mat chairman are required to use the basic Qazaq kuresi terminology and signals appropriate to their respective roles when conducting the matches. Besides, they are forbidden to speak to anyone during the match, except amongst themselves when they must consult to perform their tasks properly.

Article 4.3 - Referee's Dress

On international events the refereeing body must wear black pants, black UWW polo, and black soft sports shoes. The refereeing body must wear a red band on their right wrist and a blue band on their left wrist.

Article 4.4 - The Central Referee

Duties of the referee on the mat:

- to be fully aware of these Rules;
- correctly reflect the results and decision (opinion) of each action during the bout, in accordance with these Rules;
- organization of work in the center of the mat during the bout;
- during the bout, indicate the result of the action, and then give the command "TOKTA" (successively);
- referee starts, stops and ends a bout on the mat;
- timely stop the fight at its end according to the rules;
- determination of the action performed at the edge of the mat;
- comprehensively control the quality of the match;
- to demand replacement of "Beren" in case he sees that "Beren" does not match
- do not pay attention to external influences of team leaders, athletes, coaches, and etc;
- when the wrestlers go beyond the mat during of the bout, he calls them to the middle of the mat



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- and continues the fight;
- raises the hand of the wrestler who won the fight;
- control the greetings of the wrestlers at the beginning and at the end of the match;
- to introduce the first mentioned wrestler (red) with the “RIGHT” hand, the second mentioned wrestler (blue) with the “LEFT” hand;
- express commands during the match (points and warnings) orally;
- behave correctly during a match and clearly express own opinion;
- proclaim the winner after agreement with the mat chairman at the end of the bout.
- during the match, verbally express the commands “BASTA”, “TOKTA”, “ZHAMBAS”, “ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS”, “TAZA”, “ESKERTU”, “DARIGER”, “BELDESU”;
- the referee requests penalties for violation of the Rules or for brutality.

Article 4.5 - The Mat Chairman

The mat chairman, whose functions are very important, shall assume all the duties provided for in the UnitedWorld Wrestling Qazaq kuresi Wrestling Rules.

Mat Chairman’s duties:

- to be fully aware of these Rules;
- to observe the course of the matches, evaluate the work of the referee;
- to coordinate the work of the arbitrator;
- to discuss the protest of the representative of the protesting team and announce an opinion within the framework of these Rules as part of the commission;
- to apply for a decision to the Head referee, if the opinion of the referee is different;
- to express an opinion about the assessment during the bout;
- completely controls the course of the bouts;
- to control cleanliness and safety of the mat;
- if there is a controversial moment during the bout, he watches the video replay together with the Head referee;

Mat chairman rights:

- if the mat chairman considers the decisions of the referee on the mat to be inconsistent with these rules, he must immediately stop the bout;
- in case of disagreement, he has the right to invite the Head referee to the discussion;
- make a decision in a dispute about a controversial point, resorting to the help of the Head referee.

Article 4.6 - Penalties against the Refereeing Body

The UWW Bureau, “Qazaq kuresi” Association which constitute the supreme jury, shall collectively have the right to take the following disciplinary measures against the member(s) of the refereeing body technically at fault, upon report by the competitions’ delegates:

- give the official(s) concerned a warning;
- suspension from competition for one or more session;
- withdraw the official(s) from the competition;
- demote the official(s) to a lower category;
- order a temporary suspension;
- order a final dismissal.



CHAPTER 5 - THE BOUT

Article 5.1 - Duration of the Bout

- For U13 and U15: the duration of a bout will be one period of 3 minutes, 1 minute “Beldesu”.
- For U17: the duration of a bout will be one period of 3 minutes, 1 minute “Beldesu”.
- For U20: the duration of a bout will be one period of 4 minutes, 1 minute “Beldesu”.
- For U23, Seniors: the duration of a bout will be one period of 5 minutes, 1 minute “Beldesu”.
- For Veterans: the duration of a bout will be one period of 3 minutes, 1 minute “Beldesu”.
- The winner is declared by the addition of the points scored at the end of the regular time.
- The “TAZA” and “technical superiority” automatically stops the match.

Article 5.2 - Call to the Mat

Prior to being called to the mat, the competitors are escorted to the uniform checkpoint where a designated official will make sure their competition uniforms - “Beren” is of the proper color and in full compliance with the present regulations. Once cleared by the official, the competitors are escorted to their designated mat.

Both athletes’ names must be called in a loud clear voice to the mat. Athletes must be called 3 times with at least a 30-second time interval between each call. If after the third call an athlete has not checked in at the mat, he/she shall lose the match by forfeit.

A contestant cannot be called to compete in a new bout until he has had a rest period of twenty (20) minutes from the time his preceding bout ended.

Article 5.3 - Presentation of Athletes

The following ceremony takes place for each weight category in the finals for first and second places: The finalists are presented, and their achievements may be announced when they are coming on the mat.

Article 5.4 - Start and Restart of the Match

When their name has been called, the athletes must stand in the corner corresponding to their assigned color and wait for the central referee to call them to his/her side.

The wrestlers must put their right hand to the left side of his chest and bow. The referee, standing in the central circle in the middle of the mat, calls the two wrestlers to the center. The wrestlers then shake hands with a twofold touch of the left and right side of the chest. Then they take a step back and at the command of the referee “BASTA” begin to wrestle.

Article 5.5 - Interrupting and Continuing the Bout

a) If for any reason the match must be interrupted (i.e., injury/blood time, referees’ consultation, etc.), the two athletes shall stand in their respective corner facing the center of the mat, without talking to anyone or taking liquids, and wait for the central referee to call them back to the center of the mat and resume the match.



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- b) If a bout cannot be resumed for medical reasons, the decision is made by the competition doctor in charge, who informs both the coach of the athlete involved and the mat chairman; the latter then orders that the bout be stopped. The decision rendered by the competition's doctor may not be reversed.
- c) Under no circumstances may a contestant take the initiative to interrupt the action himself.
- d) If an action must be stopped due to one athlete deliberately injuring his opponent, the athlete at fault will be disqualified.
- e) In case of bleeding of one of the athletes, the referee shall interrupt the bout to stop the bleeding. A chronometer will start as soon as the doctor steps on the mat. In case the accumulated time of interruption to treat the bleeding exceeds 4 minutes over the entire duration of the bout, the mat chairman shall order the end of the bout. In that case, the concerned athlete loses the match and the opponent wins the match on injury. If the bout is continued until the end, the chronometer will be reset for the next round.
- f) After the medical treatment, the bout resumes with the default restart positions.
- g) If a bout is interrupted because of any incident beyond the athletes' control, the referee may stop the bout and the remaining time of the bout will be competed as soon as the interruption ends. If a session can't be concluded in the expected schedule, it may be postponed until the next day. If it is the last competition day and for extraordinary reasons, the end of the competition may be postponed until a later date and take place in another location.
- h) In case of a serious mistake which is not seen by officiating team (examples; timekeeper mistakes, wrong points or caution published on the scoreboard, declaration of incorrect winner etc.), the referee delegate/s may interfere and ask to correct it by consultation, or by video review.
- i) The command "TOKTA" is indicated by an outstretched hand directed at the wrestlers, while the referee's palm rises to a straight chest and the command "TOKTA" is pronounced aloud;
- j) In the event of wrestlers leaving the mat;
- k) In the case of a "TAZA" (CLEAR VICTORY) or "CLEAR ADVANTAGE";
- l) At the end of the main time of the bout;
- m) If requested by the Head referee to watch a video of the replay of a bout;
- n) In case the wrestler's belt is untied;
- o) In case of technical failures (scoreboard, musical equipment, video camera, lighting, etc.) during the bout;



Article 5.6 - End of the Bout

The bout ends either when “TAZA” and “technical superiority”, a disqualification, by injury of one of the opponents are declared, or at the end of the regular time.

When the bout has ended, the referee stands in the center of the mat facing the mat chairman’s table. The athletes shake hands, stand on either side of the referee and await the decision. They are forbidden to remove any part of the uniform before leaving the competition hall.

Article 5.7 - Types of Victories

A bout may be won:

- by “TAZA”
- by technical superiority (winning by 3 “ZHAMBAS” more at minimum)
- by 3 cautions given to the opponent during a bout
- by points
- by injury
- following a forfeit
- by a disqualification

When there’s a tie at the end of the match time it’s given an additional 1 minute of extra time named “BELDESU”.

For the “BELDESU”:

- the referee shows the sign “BELDESU” of a mutual tight grip on the belt;
- both wrestlers are called to the center and grab each other's belt with both hands;
- wrestlers are placed in the center of the mat in the cross capture hold (one of the opponent's hands is at the bottom of the opposite hand and the second from above);
 - the right hand of the wrestlers is held by the belt through the outer side of the opponent's left hand and the left hand, respectively, under the right hand or vice versa (depending on the choice of the wrestler with an advantage, the quality of the points);
 - first of all, the wrestler whose quality of points is higher than that of the opponent, who has the last effective action on his account and who has the least number of warnings - can chose the opportunity to grab the opponents belt;
 - with the same number of cautions, the wrestler who received the last caution is deprived of the possibility of the first grip;
 - the second wrestler cannot change the position of the right-handed or left-handed grip of the wrestler who has the advantage;
 - in case of intentional grip avoidance, the wrestler receives a warning;
 - the mat chairman and the referee in the center follow the fight on the mat from both sides;
 - after making sure that the wrestlers are ready, the referee gives a “BASTA” command.

During “BELDESU” wrestlers are prohibited to:

- move without referee's command;
- release or regulate the grip;
- rest the head against the rival's chest;
- stand on the knee(s).



Determination of the winner during “BELDESU”:

- It's played with additional time, first score win.
- The winner is the opponent of the wrestler who first stepped out of the mat.
- The winner is the opponent of the wrestler who first released the hold.
- The winner is the opponent of the wrestler who touched the mat first with any body part with the exception of the feet.
- When the opponent deliberately grabs only one layer of the belt;
- Who has a third point of support in the fight past the feet (except in cases of a productive attack);
- Which of the wrestlers has the third point, support in the wrestling past the feet (knee, hips, elbow, arm, head, back, shoulder), touches the mat;
- At the end of the additional 1 minute, if the winner is not determined, the victory is awarded to the lightest wrestler (There will be conducted re-weighing).

Determination of the loser in “BELDESU”:

- who lost the grip from the belt;
- when the opponent deliberately grabs only one layer of the belt;
- when the opponent's foot goes beyond the outer circle of the mat;
- who has a third point of support in the fight past the feet (except in cases of a productive attack);
- which of the wrestlers has the third point, support in the fight past the feet (knee, hips, elbow, arm, head, back, shoulder), touches the mat;
- if a wrestler is lifted and taken out of the circle, then he is considered a loser (even if the attacking wrestler exits the area backwards).

Note: in the case of a throw with a fall through the touched shoulder or head and other parts of the

body, the throw is evaluated in favor of the attacking wrestler (but the throw must be performed quickly without stopping).

Article 5.8 - The Coach

The coach may remain at the foot of the platform or at least two meters from the edge of the mat during the bout. If the UWW doctor (or the competition doctor) allows him, he is authorized to assist the injury treatment of his/her athlete. Except during this situation and during the break, it is strictly forbidden to the coach to step on the mat. In that case he can be sanctioned by the referee.

The coach is strictly forbidden to influence decisions or to insult the refereeing body. He may only speak to the athlete. Any kind of substance may be given during the pause or during the match.

If these restrictions are not observed, the referee has the right to remove the coach from the mat area.

As soon as a coach receives two suspensions on the same competition day, he is removed from the competition and can no longer perform his duties. These facts must also be reflected in the protocol of the respective fight.

However, the participating team has the right to use the services of another coach. The national federation of the withdrawn coach will be fined in accordance with the provisions of the Disciplinary and Financial Regulations.

The coach is forbidden to approach the judging area until he is called by the chief referee of the competition.



Article 5.9 - The Challenge

The challenge is the action through which the coach is allowed, on behalf of the athlete, to stop the action and request the referee body to watch the video evidence and reconsider its judgement. It is specified that this possibility is only offered during competitions in which the video control is formally established by UWW and the organizing committee.

No protest may be lodged at the end of a match. A video review can be called for during the match if the Head Referee (or Referee delegate) sees that a blatant refereeing mistake has been made, but the result of a match may under no circumstances be modified after victory has been declared on the mat. The decision of the Head Referee (or Referee delegate) shall be accepted and considered final in all dispute cases.

The coach who wishes to request a challenge shall throw a sponge or a knout that will be used to ask the challenge or raise his/her arm and remain seated, within 10 seconds after the refereeing body has awarded points or failed to award points to the contested situation. The mat chairman shall then interrupt the match as soon as the on-going action is completed. If the athlete disagrees with the coach's decision, he must reject the challenge directly and the match continues.

The refereeing body is then invited to watch the video evidence and render its final decision along with the Head Referee in charge of the competition who will have the final say in case of disagreement.

Each wrestler is entitled to one (1) challenge per match. If after reviewing the challenge the refereeing delegate (or his substitute) modifies the decision in favor of the wrestler who requested for challenge, then the challenge can be used again during the match by the concerned wrestler.

Article 5.10 - Team Ranking during Individual Competitions

QK The team ranking points is determined by the first 10 athletes who are classified at the competition. (with Repechage two 3rd places and two 5th places)

Ranking in the weight category	Points
1	25
2	20
3 - 3	15
5 - 5	10
7	8
8	6
9	4
10	2

Nordic System (7 athletes or less) :

Ranking in the weight category	Points
1	25
2	20
3	15
4	12
5	10
6	9
7	8



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During a competition where a country can enter more than one athlete per weight category, the team points are given only to the highest ranked athlete of a country in the category. The team ranking points allocation will remain the same.

1st place TUR 25
points. ~~2nd place TUR~~
~~20 points.~~ 3rd place
UKR 15 points. 3rd
place GER 15 points.

CHAPTER 6 - POINTS FOR ACTIONS AND HOLDS

Article 6.1 - Recording Points

The judge marks the evaluations obtained for the actions and holds executed by the wrestlers on a score sheet, as each action is performed during the bout.

The evaluation of the action bringing about a “TAZA” are to be noted on the score sheet by a circle.

The caution shall be noted by “E”. In case of a tie, the last technical evaluation scored shall be underlined.

Article 6.2 - Recording Points

The judge marks the evaluations obtained for the actions and holds executed by the wrestlers on a score sheet, as each action is performed during the bout.

The evaluation of the action bringing about a “TAZA” or technical superiority are to be noted on the score sheet by a circle.

The caution for fleeing the mat, fleeing a hold, refusal to start, illegal hold and brutality shall be noted by “E”. In case of a tie, the last technical evaluation scored shall be underlined.

Article 6.3 - Scoring for actions and holds.

If an attacking wrestler in a standing position leaves the orange zone with one foot during a hold, the referee must wait for the action of the attacking wrestler to end and evaluate the action.

Throws that start in a standing position and are followed by a touch (knee, arm or shoulder) in the course of the throw without stopping must be scored according to the throw scoring criteria below.



Evaluation and designation of methods.

1. The holds of wrestlers within their physical abilities without applying prohibited actions during the bout are called "ADIS".
2. During the bout, effective METHODS or ACTIONS are evaluated according to the following biomechanical features: throwing phase (whether it is completed or not), throwing speed, throwing amplitude, control after throwing and touching body parts of the attacked wrestler.
 - 2.1 "ZHAMBAS" (quality rating is lower than "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS");
 - 2.2 "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" (half of the victory);
 - 2.3 "TAZA ZHENIS" a clear victory or "AYKYN BASYMDYLYK" - a clear advantage;
 - 2.4 "ADIS NATIZHESYZ" reception without results;

Note: scores "TAZA ZHENIS", "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS", "ZHAMBAS" are announced orally by the referee on the mat.

"TAZA" is awarded:

One clean throw - when an attacking wrestler, by any (not prohibited) technique, throws an opponent onto the mat on the entire back or one shoulder blade, but at the same time, the second shoulder blade touches without stopping and the entire phase of the throw is considered completed and the quality of the throw is considered higher than "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS"

The referees are obliged to evaluate the throw, taking into account not only the fact of contact, but also the complete completion of the phase of the throw, speed and control after the throw.

Thus, the evaluation "TAZA ZHENIS" can also be awarded in cases where the attacked fell to the one half of his back, but the throwing phase is completely completed with good speed and there is control after the throw.

Also, referees must take into account not only the complete completion of the throw phase, speed and control after it, but also the defensive reaction of the attacked wrestler.

If the attacked wrestler showed a defensive reaction, thereby twisting on his stomach or falling to the half of his (her) back, then the throw cannot be assessed as "TAZA ZHENIS".

In all cases, referees should evaluate the execution of the throw based on all criteria that reflect the quality of the throw.

In the case of "TAZA ZHENIS", the bout is stopped immediately and the victory is declared to the wrestler who performed the throw;





“ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS” is awarded:

The evaluation "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" is given when the throw was executed well, but not well enough to be counted as a "TAZA ZHENIS" (clean victory). In this case, the defending wrestler may respond with a defensive reaction or fall onto the bridge or onto half of his (her) back, and the throwing phase is considered incomplete. The "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" assessment is higher than "ZHAMBAS" but lower than "TAZA ZHENIS".

The evaluation "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" is also given when the attacking wrestler throws his opponent, but the opponent performs a defensive reaction or action and falls onto the mat on his (her) side, with his (her) elbow pressed against his (her) own shoulder or with one shoulder blade touching and touches the mat with his (her) pelvis.

In this case, the throwing phase is considered not completed. The evaluation for such a throw is higher than for "ZHAMBAS", but lower than for "TAZA ZHENIS". The evaluation of "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" is not the final decision of the bout, and it continues.

The referee signals the "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" assessment by raising their hand to chest level, with the palm edge facing downwards horizontally. After that, the hand is moved towards the wrestler to whom the corresponding score is awarded.

The referee shows the evaluation “ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS” by raising his hand chest level, to the mat chairman, with the edge of the palm facing downwards horizontally. After that the hand moves towards the wrestler to whom the corresponding score is awarded.

Two time "ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS" - equal to "AYKYN BASYMDYLYK", that is, an early victory by a clear advantage.



“ZHAMBAS” is awarded:

The evaluation ZHAMBAS is awarded when the attacking wrestler performs a throw that is incomplete and the throwing phase is not completed because the defending wrestler exhibits a defensive reaction, causing him (her) to fall on his (her) buttocks or rolls onto one hip.

At the same time, this throw is sufficiently controlled and significant to award "ZHAMBAS". The assessment of "ZHAMBAS" is not the final decision of the fight, and match continues.

The evaluation "ZHAMBAS" is awarded in the case when the attacked wrestler falls on the mat with either one or both hips touching the mat, or when the defending wrestler falls onto one shoulder with the elbow touching the mat and the hip also touching the mat.

The evaluation "ZHAMBAS" is rated lower than the "ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS".





The referee signal for the "ZHAMBAS" score - referee's hand pointing towards the mat supervisor, raised vertically to chest level with a clenched fist, and then directed towards the wrestler being awarded the corresponding score.

Two "ZHAMBAS" scores are equal to one "ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS".

Three "ZHAMBAS" scores are equal to one "ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS" score and one "ZHAMBAS" score.

Four "ZHAMBAS" scores are equal to "Aikyn basymdylyk" score, which means a clear advantage.

Actions without evaluation - "ADYS NATIZHESYZ" (ineffective action)

The gesture "ADIYS NATIZHESYZ" is performed by the referee, and it signifies that the executed technical action has no result.

Description of the gesture: referee's hands are directed towards a mat referee and raised to the waist, with the palms facing downwards and both arms crossed.

"ADIYS NATIZHESYZ" is given when the executed throw or counter-throw (or action) cannot be evaluated because the quality of the throw does not correspond the above-mentioned criteria for evaluation, and the fall quality is lower than the "ZHAMBAS" assessment according to the criteria.

"ADIS NATIZHESYZ" is given in the case when the defending athlete did not make a counter-action for a possible evaluation, or there is a breakdown in the holds and both wrestlers ended up on the mat without maintaining control of each other, and this fall quality is lower than the evaluation of "ZHAMBAS";

"ADIS NATIGESYZ" can be awarded when a wrestler, standing on one or two knees or lying on his back, performs a technique that cannot be scored.

Throws that start from a standing position and accompanied by a touch of the knee, arm or shoulder in the during the throw without stopping must be scored according to the criteria for scoring the throw.

In summary, all score evaluations are:

- two evaluation of "ZHAMBAS" are equated with a single evaluation of "ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS".
- two evaluation of "ZHARTYLAI ZHENIS" are equated with one evaluation of "AYKYN BASYMDYLYK".
- three evaluation of "ZHAMBAS" - equal to the evaluation "ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS" and one point "ZHAMBAS";
- four evaluation of "ZHAMBAS" - equal to the evaluation "AYKYN BASYMDYLYK" that is, a clear advantage to an urgent victory;





Article 6.4 - Decision and Vote

Mat Referee Evaluation: initially, the mat referee evaluates the action and shows the appropriate gesture.

In case of a disputes, which are listed below, the procedure for viewing a video replay is carried out:

- if the mat chairman or referee delegate does not agree with the referee's decision on the mat, they reconsider the disputed point;
- in case of that the referee delegate or head referee does not agree with the unanimous opinion of the referee on the mat and the mat chairman;
- if the athlete's coach requests "challenge".

Final Decision: the final decision is made by the Head referee or Referee Delegate and may differ from the opinion of the referee on the mat. The referee on the mat shows the appropriate gesture, which will annul the previous score and give the gesture in accordance with the final decision. The opinions of all referees are recorded.

If the match lasts until the end of the allotted time, the mat chairman's score sheet will be taken into consideration when designating the winner. The public scoreboard must conform to the mat chairman's score sheet at all times during the bout.

Note: challenge is not accepted in relation to caution.

Article 6.5 - Injury and Blood Time

The central referees must stop the match and call for injury time if an athlete is temporarily injured due to an incidental blow (i.e., eye poke, head collision, etc.). When injury time is called, the timekeeper is responsible for starting a stopwatch and making sure that the total injury time per athlete does not exceed 4 minutes for the entire match, otherwise the injured athlete will lose the match by default.

In the event of an athlete injured or bleeding, the medical staff shall immediately intervene. Proper cleaning utensils and disinfectant solutions must be readily available to them at the mat table. It is the Head medical officer's duty to determine whether the bleeding and spread of blood have been effectively stopped and whether the athlete may resume fighting or not.

The match shall only resume once all materials used in blood cleanup are properly disposed of. In the event of a bloodied or torn garment that must be replaced, all athletes must have a backup uniform available by their coaches.

If the referee on the mat deems that an athlete is feigning injury to avoid submission and/or action, he may disqualify the athlete at fault. Similarly, if an injury occurs as a result of an illegal move, the referees shall disqualify the athlete at fault. In the event of the two athletes being simultaneously injured and incapable to continue the match, the victory is granted to the one who scored the highest number of points. If the score is tied, victory is awarded to the lightest of the two opponents.



CHAPTER 7 - CLASSIFICATION POINTS AWARDED AFTER A BOUT

Article 7.1 - Classification Points

The classification points that athletes receive for their matches will be used to determine their final ranking.

1) Victory by “Taza” (6 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (TZ 6:0)

If an athlete wins the match by “TAZA”.

2) Victory by Injury (6 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (VIN 6:0)

If a athlete is injured before or during a bout and the injury is certified by the UWW Doctor.

3) Victory by Forfeit (6 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (VFO 6:0)

A victory by forfeit is declared when an athlete fails to appear on the mat for the match or does not comply with the present rules as far as competition uniform or if an athlete doesn't attend or fail the weigh-in.

4) Victory by Disqualification (6 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (DSQ 6:0)

A victory by disqualification is declared when an athlete is banned from the match or competition in case of unfair behavior (brutality).

5) Victory by 3 Cautions (6 to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (VCA 6:0)

If an athlete receives three cautions during a bout.

6) Victory in “Beldesu” (3 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (VBO 2:0)

A victory in overtime occurs after an athlete is declared the winner according to the “Beldesu” criteria.

7) Victory by Technical Superiority (5 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (VSU 5:0)

Wins the match by Superiority Criteria

8) Victory by Technical Superiority (5 points to the winner - 1 point to the loser) - (VSU1 5:1)

Wins the match by Superiority Criteria and the loser had some points before

9) Victory by ZHARTYLAY ZHENIS (4 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (ZZ 4:0)

10) Victory by ZHAMBAS (3 points to the winner - 0 point to the loser) - (ZB 3:0)

11) Double Disqualification (0 point for red athlete and 0 point for blue athlete) - (2DSQ 0:0)

In case both athletes have been disqualified due to infraction to the rules (2DSQ 0:0);

12) Double Forfeit (0 point for red athlete and 0 point for blue athlete) - (2VFO 0:0)

In case none of the wrestlers pass weight-in or show up on the mat

13) Double Injury (0 point for red athlete and 0 point for blue athlete) - (2VIN 0:0)

In case both wrestlers injured

Note: Athletes who forfeits a match without proper medical certificate will not be allowed to proceed throughout the competition and be withdrawn from the final ranking.



CHAPTER 8 - PASSIVITY

Article 8.1 - Passivity zone

The passivity zone that is orange colored, is provided for the purpose of detecting the passive wrestler; it is also intended to help eliminate systematic wrestling on the edge of the mat and any departures from the wrestling area

Any hold or action begun on the central wrestling area and ending within that zone.

An action, which is not evaluated with points in the wrestling area, can also not be evaluated with points in the protection area.

If the wrestlers interrupt their action in the passivity zone and stay there or if without any action, the referee interrupts the bout and brings the wrestlers back to the center, the bout resumes.

Article 8.2 - Determination of Passivity AND CAUTIONS (ESKERTU)

- The athlete who is closer to the center of the mat is considered more active;
- The athlete who is in the passivity zone is considered passive;
- An athlete is considered passive if he blocks the opponent's action with a straight arm to avoid the wrestling (from below, from above, from the collar, sleeve, belt, etc.) for more than 3 seconds.
- The athlete is considered passive if he backs away;
- The athlete is considered passive if the athlete tilts the body and lowers his head, assuming a defensive posture;
- If a wrestler does not perform an attack action while his opponent has performed two or more attack actions. (Attacking action is any technical action after which the attacked wrestler is forced to restore balance or falls, but it is not evaluated);
- If a wrestler uses a hold to avoid a fight, deliberately done exclusively through a knee or two, as well as lying on his back.

Reasons and related circumstances for issuing a caution “ESKERTU”.

1. If the announced wrestler, who should be on the mat, is late by 30-59 seconds, he receives the first caution. If he is late for 60-89 seconds, he gets the second caution. If he is late for 90 seconds or more, he receives the third warning, he will be considered not to appear and loses the bout. (the referee turns on the scoreboard immediately after the announcement of both wrestlers).
2. If an athlete deliberately unties the belt.
3. If one of the wrestlers avoids the bout by a false attack and goes to parterre.
4. If during the match one of the wrestlers left the mat circle, avoiding the bout (escape from the mat in a free form or move backwards for three or more steps).
5. If an athlete kicks the opponent without taking him off balance.
6. If an athlete pushes his opponent out of the mat without attacking in order to stop the bout.
7. If he blocks the opponent's action with a straight arm to avoid the wrestling (from below, from above, from the collar, sleeve, belt, etc.) for more than 3 seconds.
8. If an athlete grabs the wrist, fingers or hair, and also grabs the hem of the Beren, shorts or legs. However, if the attacked wrestler intentionally touches the mat with his hands in order to avoid an attack, grabs legs or below the waist, the referee should not interrupt the bout with the command "TOKTA", but should wait for the attack to be completed, evaluate it and then give an appropriate caution.
9. If an athlete does not allow the opponent to grab the collar by taking his collar with one or both hands.



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10. If an athlete rolls up the sleeve of his Beren or rolls it up to his armpits to avoid a hold.
11. If a wrestler does not perform an attack action while his opponent has performed two or more attack actions. (Attacking action is any technical action after which the attacked wrestler is forced to restore balance or falls, but it is not evaluated);
12. The referee may penalize both wrestlers for passive wrestling if they do not perform technical actions and are not active. In such a situation, the referee may give cautions to both wrestlers. If the athletes continue to wrestle passively, the referee may give the second warning and even disqualify the wrestlers, if he considers that they are not fulfilling their duties in accordance with the wrestling rules.
13. The athlete is considered passive if the athlete tilts the body and lowers his head, assuming a defensive posture;
14. If a wrestler uses a hold to avoid a fight, deliberately done exclusively through a knee or two, as well as lying on his back.
15. If an athlete uses prohibited techniques or actions specified in these rules.
16. If an athlete takes off his Beren after the end of the bout in front of an audience. (secretary of the competition announces a caution to him even after the bout and it will be relevant in the next match and it will be reflected in the scoreboard).
17. If, after end of a bout, one of the wrestlers does not bow (respectful gesture) and leaves the mat violating sports ethics, he is given a caution (the competition secretary announces a warning to him even after the bout and it will be relevant in the next bout and it will be reflected on the scoreboard) or he will be disqualified from the competition by the decision of the Head referee.
18. If an athlete, team, or representative violates sports ethics and shows disrespect towards the referee or opponent, for example, by arguing or talking on the mat, the Head referee has the authority to decide on their disqualification.
19. Athletes may receive a caution if his second has entered in an inappropriate attire.
20. In case of stepping over the opponent's head during a match disregarding sports ethics.

"ESKERTU" (caution) - after showing the appropriate gesture, the referee directs the palm of one hand towards the corresponding wrestler.

***The first "ESKERTU" - without transferring the score to the opponent;
The second "ESKERTU" - without transferring the score to the opponent;
The third "ESKERTU" equals to "CLEAR ADVANTAGE" in favor of the opponent.***

A strict caution "Katang ESKERTU" is equal to "Clear victory".

Cases when a strict caution is issued:

- if a wrestler called to the mat is late by 90 seconds;
- to athletes for using (prohibited techniques or actions) specified in these rules;
- for dangerously head-down or head-to-head movement that could cause serious injury during a throw or fall;
- in case athletes slowly get up to the starting position;
- in case an athlete disputes the referee's decision orally or by action during or after the END of the bout.

During the match cautions "ESKERTU" are given to the wrestler by a majority decision of the Refereeing body. Up to the three caution which leads to disqualification.

1st Caution = 0 Point > 2nd Caution = 0 Point > 3rd Caution = Disqualification.



CHAPTER 9 - PROHIBITIONS AND ILLEGAL HOLDS

Article 9.1 - Illegal Actions and Holds

Wrestlers are forbidden to:

- pull the hair, ears, genitals, pinch the skin, bite, twist fingers or toes, etc. and generally, to perform actions, gestures or holds with the intention of torturing the opponent or making him suffer to force him to withdraw.
- kick, head-butt, strangle, push, apply holds that may endanger the opponent's life or cause a fracture or dislocation of limbs, tread on the feet of the opponent or touch his face between the eyebrows and the line of the mouth.
- thrust the elbow or knee into the opponent's abdomen or stomach, carry out any twisting action which is likely to cause suffering.
- deliberately (intentionally) throwing the opponent head down in a vertical position.
- techniques performed by grasping the legs.
- intentionally mismatching the clothing of a wrestler, such as not pulling the arm out of the sleeve or tying the belt without passing it through the designated hole.
- speak during the bout.
- simulate (injuries), etc.
- insult, moral and ethical condemnation of referees.

If the Refereeing body do not notice that one of the wrestlers carries out a prohibited action, then the other wrestler is allowed to give a signal by voice or gesture. The submission of a false signal is considered and punished as a prohibited action.

All offenses fall under the central referees' authority. If an athlete violates the UWW Code of Ethics in a blatant and unsportsmanlike manner, the central referees shall disqualify him/her from the match or from the competition.

If an athlete is injured by an illegal action and cannot continue the match, the athlete who intentionally caused the injury will be disqualified.

Article 9.2 - Negative Wrestling

Fleeing a hold occurs when the defending wrestler openly refuses contact in order to prevent his opponent from executing or initiating a hold. They may occur in the central wrestling area or from the central wrestling area to the orange zone. Fleeing a hold shall be penalized in the same way as fleeing the mat, that is:

- In case a wrestler is fleeing the mat or fleeing the hold, he will be punished by a caution, and the corresponding evaluation will be awarded to his opponent.
- The bout will be resumed at the center of the mat in the standing position.



CHAPTER 10 - THE PROTEST

Article 10.1 - The Protest

No protest after the end of a match or any appeal before CAS or any other jurisdiction against a decision made by the refereeing body may be lodged. Under no circumstances may the result of a match be modified after victory has been declared on the mat.

If the UWW representative or the responsible person for refereeing notes that the refereeing body have abused their power to modify a match result, they can examine the video and, with the agreement of the UWW Bureau, sanction those responsible as laid down in the provisions of the Regulations for International Refereeing Body.

CHAPTER 11 - MEDICAL

Article 11.1 - Medical Service

The organizer of the competition in question is obliged to provide a medical service responsible for conducting medical examinations prior to the weigh-in and give medical control during the bouts. The medical service, which is required to operate throughout the competition, is under the authority of the UWW doctor in charge. The medical requirements are described in ad hoc rules.

Before the competitors weigh in, the doctors shall examine the athletes and evaluate their state of health. If a competitor is considered to be in poor health or in a condition that is dangerous to himself or to his opponent, he shall be excluded from participating in the competition.

Throughout the competitions, and at any time, the medical service must be prepared to intervene in case of an accident and to decide whether an athlete is fit to continue the contest. Doctors from the participating teams are fully authorized to treat their injured athletes, but only the coach or a team officer may be present while treatment is being administered by the doctor. In no case may UWW be held responsible for an injury, disability or death of an athlete.

Article 11.2 - Medical Service Interventions

a) The UWW doctor in charge has the right and duty to stop a bout at any time through the mat chairman, whenever he considers that either competitor is in danger. At first the injury treatment shall be provided by the UWW doctor only. In case he needs support, he can allow the doctor of the athletes' team or the athlete's coach to come.

b) He may also stop a bout immediately by declaring one of the athletes unfit to continue. The athlete must never leave the mat, except in the event of a serious injury requiring his immediate removal. In case of an athlete being injured, the referee must immediately ask the doctor to intervene; in case no injury is reported by the competition doctor, the referee must request a sanction to the mat chairman.

c) If an athlete has a visible injury, the doctor will have the time necessary to treat the injury and will decide if the athlete can carry on the match or not.

d) A maximum of 4 (four) minutes will be allocated for each athlete for the entire duration of the bout to be treated for a bleeding injury.



- e) In the case of any medical dispute, the doctor for the team of the athlete in question has the right to intervene in any treatment required, or to give his advice on an intervention or decision made by the medical service. Only the UWW Medical Commission delegate may propose to the officials that the bout be stopped. In international competitions where the UWW Medical Commission is not represented, the decision to interrupt the bout will be taken by the competition doctor in consultation with the UWW delegate or the UWW nominated referee and the injured athlete's team doctor.
- f) In all cases, the doctor making the decision to prohibit the athlete from continuing the bout shall be of a nationality other than that of the athlete in question or the opponent, and the doctor must not be involved in the weight class concerned. In case this situation occurs, the decision will be delegated to another doctor as designated by the delegate referee.
- g) All the first aid injuries (not requiring hospitalization) occurring in UWW international competitions are at the organizer's costs. The injuries requiring hospitalization are covered by the UWW license, provided the case has been announced to the insurance company (at the number appearing at the back of the card) the same day.
- h) If an athlete is injured and cannot continue the bout, he will lose the match by injury. The concerned athlete will be ranked based on the points that he earned until his injury. If the injured athlete is ready to compete for his next match, he has to receive the approval of the UWW Doctor.

Article 11.3 - Weight Loss

As far as weight reduction on the competition site is concerned, UWW has adopted the following rules: the practice of dehydration or excessive caloric restriction, the use of diuretics, emetics, laxatives, and self-induced vomiting are prohibited by UWW. Athletes under 18 are prohibited from the on-site use of saunas/steam rooms or vapor impermeable suits.

Article 11.4 - Medical Suspension

If an athlete has suffered any damage to the head due to a knockout - may it be at training or during a match he/she shall be suspended from participation in competitions and/or sparring for 60 days (45 days at minimum and 90 days at maximum depending on the damage). If, in the medical practitioners' opinion, a knockdown brought damage to the athlete's head, the same rule shall apply. If serious damage to the head is diagnosed, the athlete may be suspended indefinitely or until UWW approves his/her return to fighting.

The National Federations shall see to it that every medical suspension is duly reported in the athlete's license book and sent to the UWW office for registration in the international athlete database.

The medical practitioners assigned to international Qazaq kuresi competitions have the obligation to submit a complete report of injuries and knockout cases to UWW as well as their recommendations and/or decisions on athletes' suspensions.



Article 11.5 - Anti-doping

Pursuant to the provisions written in the Constitution, and in order to fight against doping, which is formally prohibited, UWW reserves the right to require that athletes undergo examinations or tests in all competitions in the official calendar. This provision must be applied at Continental and World Championships, according to UWW Regulations, and at the Olympic and Continental Games, according to IOC Rules.

In no case competitors or officers may oppose this verification without incurring sanctions provided in UWW's Antidoping Rules. The UWW Medical Commission will decide the time, the number or frequency of these examinations, which will be carried out by any means it deems useful. Suitable samples will be taken by a doctor certified by UWW, in the presence of an officer for the athlete to be tested.

The setting up and financial implications of the anti-doping controls during the competition are paid for by the host country and the National Federations.

In case of a positive result, the sanction provided in the UWW Anti-doping Regulations will be applied. The UWW, being subject to the convention fighting drug use signed with the IOC and applied by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), all its Regulations, procedures and sanctions are applicable by the UWW.

The appeal body in the event of a doping sanction made by UWW against an athlete is the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne (Switzerland) after all appeal provisions provided by UWW's Anti-doping rules have been exhausted if applicable.

CHAPTER 13 - APPLICATION OF THE QAZAQ KURESI RULES

These Rules supersede all former editions.

The UWW Executive Bureau is the sole decision-making authority concerning any modifications to the above provisions that are deemed desirable with a view to improving the technical Rules of United World Wrestling Qazaq kuresi Wrestling Style.

These Rules are the only valid document of their type until the following Congress which will be asked to rule on all the possible modifications or interpretations decided by the Executive Bureau.

In the event of a trial, only the English text is valid. The National Federations must translate this document into their official language.



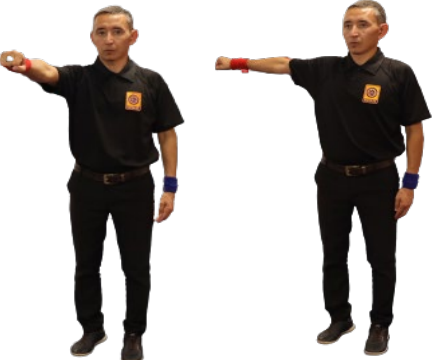

Every referee at a competition must have a copy of these Rules in his language and in one of the UWW's official languages (French or English).







APPENDIX 1

Officials' Gestures of the Refereeing Body
R - Referee, C - Mat Chairman.




You can find a comprehensive overview of the rules by the link:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d8TCUpBv11M>

	Start of the referee's work	The referee enters the mat first and bows
	Invitation of athletes to the mat center	Referee can invite athletes to the mat center and ask to take their places if it is necessary
	ZHAMBAS	Loudly pronounces "ZHAMBAS" raises hand with a wristband of the corresponding color, at the chest level in front of him, the fingers are clenched into a fist and leads to the side.
	ZHARTYLAY ZHENYS	Loudly pronounces «ZHARTYLAY» raises hand with the wristband of the corresponding color, at the level of the chest in front of him, fingers are pressed to each other with the edge of the palm, the little finger facing down and leads to the side.



	<p>"ADYS NATIZHESYZ"</p>	<p>Actions without evaluation - (ineffective action)</p> <p>Referee's hands are directed towards a mat referee and raised to the waist, with the palms facing downwards and both arms crossed.</p>
	<p>Stop the time</p>	<p>Holding the forearm of one hand at the face level with a horizontal open palm downwards, puts the fingers of the other open palm, located vertically, with the rib forward, to the middle of this palm.</p>
	<p>BELDESU</p>	<p><i>When there's a tie at the end of the match time it's given an additional 1 minute of extra time named "BELDESU"</i></p>
	<p>TAZA ZHENYS</p>	<p><i>Flawless victory Loudly pronounces «TAZA» and raises up the straight arm with the sleeve of the corresponding color, with the open palm forward</i></p>



	<p>ESKERTU</p>	<p>Gestures to show warning</p>
	<p>ESKERTU</p>	<p>Caution for talking</p>
	<p>ESKERTU</p>	<p><i>Caution for finger grip</i></p>



ESKERTU

Caution for emphasis and defensive posture



ESKERTU

For the grip from the knee



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