

3rd African Taekwon-Do ITF Championship.

3rd AFRICAN ITF
Championships

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ADDIS ABABA
—ETHIOPIA—

15 - 17 Aug 2025

Organizer EITA
contact address
Sabum Getachew eitatkd@yahoo.com,
Bsabum Tamrat tamratf@gmail.com

APPROVED
ITF
INTERNATIONAL
TAEKWON-DO
FEDERATION

Fact About Ethiopia

Ethiopia,^[c] officially the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, is a landlocked country located in the Horn of Africa region of East Africa. It shares borders with Eritrea to the north, Djibouti to the northeast, Somalia to the east, Kenya to the south, South Sudan to the west, and Sudan to the northwest. Ethiopia covers a land area of 1,104,300 square kilometers (426,400 sq mi).^[15] As of 2024, it has around 132 million inhabitants, making it the tenth-most populous country in the world, the second-most populous in Africa after Nigeria, and the most populated landlocked country on Earth.^{[16][17]} The national capital and largest city, Addis Ababa, lies several kilometers west of the East African Rift that splits the country into the African and Somali tectonic plates.^[18]



Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
showin other official languages

Flag
Emblem

Anthem:

ወደፊት ገስግሺ ፣ ውድ እናት ኢትዮጵያ

"Wedefit Gesigishī Wid Inat itiyop'iy"

(English: "March Forward, Dear Mother Ethiopia")

Duration: 1 minute and 24 seconds.1:24

Fact About Ethiopia

[Anatomically modern humans](#) emerged from modern-day Ethiopia and set out for the [Near East](#) and elsewhere in the [Middle Paleolithic](#) period.^{[19][20][21][22][23]} In 980 BC, the Kingdom of [D'mt](#) extended its realm over Eritrea and the northern region of Ethiopia, while the [Kingdom of Aksum](#) maintained a unified civilization in the region for 900 years. Christianity was embraced by the kingdom in 330,^[24] and Islam arrived by the [first Hijra](#) in 615.^[25] After the collapse of Aksum in 960, the [Zagwe dynasty](#) ruled the north-central parts of Ethiopia until being overthrown by [Yekuno Amlak](#) in 1270, inaugurating the [Ethiopian Empire](#) and the [Solomonic dynasty](#), claimed descent from the biblical [Solomon](#) and [Queen of Sheba](#) under their son [Menelik I](#). By the 14th century, the empire had grown in prestige through territorial expansion and fighting against adjacent territories; most notably, the [Ethiopian–Adal War](#) (1529–1543) contributed to fragmentation of the empire, which ultimately fell under a decentralization known as [Zemene Mesafint](#) in the mid-18th century. [Emperor Tewodros II](#) ended [Zemene Mesafint](#) at the beginning of his reign in 1855, marking the reunification and modernization of Ethiopia.^[26]

From 1878 onwards, Emperor [Menelik II](#) launched a series of conquests known as [Menelik's Expansions](#), which resulted in the formation of Ethiopia's current border. Externally, during the late 19th century, Ethiopia defended itself against foreign invasions, including from [Egypt](#) and [Italy](#); as a result, Ethiopia preserved its sovereignty during the [Scramble for Africa](#). In 1936, Ethiopia was occupied by [Fascist Italy](#) and annexed with Italian-possessed [Eritrea](#) and [Somaliland](#), later forming [Italian East Africa](#). In 1941, during [World War II](#), it was [occupied by the British Army](#), and its full sovereignty was [restored in 1944](#) after a period of [military administration](#). The [Derg](#), a Soviet-backed military junta, took power in 1974 after [deposing](#) Emperor [Haile Selassie](#) and the Solomonic dynasty, and ruled the country for nearly 17 years amidst the [Ethiopian Civil War](#). Following the [dissolution of the Derg](#) in 1991, the [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front](#) (EPRDF) dominated the country with a [new constitution](#) and [ethnic-based federalism](#). Since then, Ethiopia has suffered from prolonged and unsolved [inter-ethnic clashes](#) and political instability marked by [democratic backsliding](#). From 2018, regional and ethnically based factions carried out armed attacks in [multiple ongoing wars throughout Ethiopia](#).^[2]



Fact About Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a [multi-ethnic state](#) with over 80 different [ethnic groups](#). [Christianity](#) is the most widely professed faith in the country, with the largest denomination being the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church. After Christianity, Ethiopia houses a significant minority of adherents to [Islam](#) and a small percentage to [traditional faiths](#). This [sovereign state](#) is a founding member of the UN, the [Group of 24](#), the [Non-Aligned Movement](#), the [Group of 77](#), and the [Organization of African Unity](#). Addis Ababa is the headquarters of the [African Union](#), the [Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry](#), the [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa](#), the [African Standby Force](#) and many of the global [non-governmental organizations](#) focused on Africa. Ethiopia became a full member of [BRICS](#) in 2024.^[28] Ethiopia is one of the [least developed countries](#) but is sometimes considered an [emerging power](#),^{[29][30]} having the [fastest economic growth](#) in [sub-Saharan African](#) countries because of [foreign direct investment](#) in expansion of agricultural and manufacturing industries; [agriculture](#) is the country's largest economic sector, accounting for over 37% of the [gross domestic product](#) as of 2022. However, in terms of [per capita income](#) and the [Human Development Index](#), the Ethiopian economy has experienced consistent growth, though the country remains among the poorest in Africa.^[31] Ethiopia faces numerous challenges, including high rates of [poverty](#), [human rights](#) violations, widespread [ethnic discrimination](#), and a literacy rate of 52%.^{[32][33][34]}

In the 15th-century Ge'ez [Book of Axum](#), the name is ascribed to a legendary individual called [Ityopp'is](#). He was an extra-biblical son of [Cush, son of Ham](#), said to have founded the city of [Axum](#).^[36] The [Greek](#) name Αἰθιοπία (from Αἰθίοψ, "an Ethiopian") is a compound word, later explained as derived from the Greek words αἶθω and ὤψ (*eithō* "I burn" + *ōps* "face"). According to the [Liddell-Scott Jones Greek-English Lexicon](#), the designation properly translates as *burnt-face* in noun form and *red-brown* in adjectival form.^[37] The historian [Herodotus](#) used the appellation to denote those parts of Africa south of the [Sahara](#) that were then known within the [Ecumene](#) (habitable world).^[38] The earliest mention of the term is found in the works of [Homer](#), where it is used to refer to two people groups, one in Africa and one in the east from eastern Turkey to India.^[39] This Greek name was borrowed into [Amharic](#) as ኢትዮጵያ, *Ītyōṗṗyā*. In [Greco-Roman](#) epigraphs, *Aethiopia* was a specific toponym for ancient [Nubia](#).^[40] At least as early as c. 850,^[41] the name *Aethiopia* also occurs in many translations of the [Old Testament](#) in allusion to Nubia. The ancient [Hebrew](#) texts identify Nubia instead as [Kush](#).^[42] However, in the [New Testament](#), the Greek term Aithiops does occur, referring to a servant of the [Kandake](#), the queen of Kush.^[43]



Fact About Ethiopia

Following the Hellenic and biblical traditions, the [Monumentum Adulitanum](#), a 3rd-century inscription belonging to the [Aksumite Empire](#), indicates that Aksum's ruler governed an area that was flanked to the west by the territory of Ethiopia and Sasu. The Aksumite King [Ezana](#) eventually conquered Nubia the following century, and the Aksumites thereafter appropriated the designation "Ethiopians" for their own kingdom. In the [Ge'ez](#) version of the Ezana inscription, Αἰθίοπες is equated with the unvocalized *Hbšt* and *Hbšt* (Ḥabashat), and denotes for the first time the highland inhabitants of Aksum. This new [demonym](#) was subsequently rendered as *hbs* ('Aḥbāsh) in [Sabaic](#) and as *Ḥabasha* in [Arabic](#).^[40] Derivatives of this are used in some languages that use loanwords from Arabic, for example in [Malay](#) *Habsyah*.

In English, and generally outside of Ethiopia, the country was historically known as Abyssinia. This toponym was derived from the Latinized form of the ancient *Habash*.^[44]



26]



Fact About Ethiopia

Prehistory

Several important finds have propelled Ethiopia and the surrounding region to the forefront of [palaeontology](#). The oldest [hominid](#) discovered to date in Ethiopia is the 4.2 million-year-old [Ardipithecus ramidus](#) ([Ardi](#)) found by [Tim D. White](#) in 1994.^[45] The most well-known hominid discovery is [Australopithecus afarensis](#) ([Lucy](#)). Known locally as *Dinkinesh*, the specimen was found in the [Awash Valley](#) of [Afar Region](#) in 1974 by [Donald Johanson](#), and is one of the most complete and best-preserved adult [Australopithecine](#) fossils ever uncovered. Lucy's taxonomic name refers to the region where the discovery was made. This hominid is estimated to have lived 3.2 million years ago.^{[46][47][48]}



-
- **Ethiopia, the enthralling land of origins, is in North Eastern Africa and is home to diverse landscapes, deserts, volcanoes, highlands, and of course the famous rock-hewn churches.**

Ethiopia's unique combination of culture, deep rooted history and stunning landscape makes it one of the most intriguing places on earth. From legendary beliefs to confusing times and dates, here are some facts about Ethiopia you probably didn't know about.



IT IS THE OLDEST COUNTRY IN AFRICA

- **First founded in 980 BC, Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa. It is also the second most populated country in Africa, with a population of over 106 million people, making it second to Nigeria. Ethiopia also stands as the only African country that has never been colonized.**

A 12-HOUR TIME SYSTEM,

ETHIOPIA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WITH A 12-HOUR TIME SYSTEM, COUNTING FROM DAWN TO DUSK AND FROM DUSK TO DAWN

The time zone in Ethiopia is East African Time (EAT). Ethiopia does not observe daylight saving time. The daytime cycle begins at dawn, which is 6:00 am (EAT), and ends at dusk, which is 5:59 pm (EAT).

The nighttime cycle begins at dusk, which is 6:00 pm (EAT), and ends at dawn, which is 5:59 am (EAT).



COFFEE WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN ETHIOPIA

- It is confirmed that coffee was first discovered in Ethiopia and moved around the world through slave trading and other means. There are several accounts of exactly how it was discovered. One account is that a 9th-century goat herder in Ethiopia noticed how energized his goats became whenever they fed from a certain bush. This led him to try and chew the fruits from the bush. He took these fruits to a monastery, and a monk threw them into the fire. The enticing aroma attracted other monks, and the fruit was dissolved in hot water, yielding the world's first cup of coffee.





ETHIOPIA USES A 13-MONTH CALENDAR

- **When the Roman church adjusted its ancient calendar in 525 AD, Ethiopia did not change its calendar, and so, Ethiopia is seven years behind the Gregorian calendar. Ethiopia celebrated the new millennium on 11th September, 2007. Ethiopia has 13 months in a year (i.e., 12 months with 30 days each and a 13th month with 5 days in a common year and 6 days in a leap year). Christmas is celebrated in Ethiopia on January 7th.**

THE ARK OF THE COVENANT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN A CHURCH IN ETHIOPIA

- The Biblical Ark of the Covenant, holding the 10 commandments, is believed to be housed in a church in Ethiopia. Known as the 'Mother Church of Ethiopia,' St. Mary of Tsion. No one, not even the specially chosen guardian, is allowed to look to confirm if it is actually there.





DALLOL IN ETHIOPIA IS THE HOTTEST INHABITED PLACE ON EARTH

- Dallol in the Danakil Depression in Ethiopia holds the world's record for the highest average temperature for an inhabited location. Its annual average temperature, recorded between 1960 and 1966, was 35°C (95°F). The average daily maximum temperature, recorded around the same period, was 41°C (106°F).



ETHIOPIA HAS THE LONGEST EXISTING LAVA LAKE

- **The Erta Ale Volcano in Ethiopia holds the longest existing lava lake, existing since 1906. Known locally as “The Gateway to Hell” because of its searingly hot temperatures, the Erta Ale Volcano derives its name from the Afar language and is translated as ‘The Smoking Mountain’. It is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.**



Taye Atske Selassie

President

(representative head of state)



Abiy Ahmed

Prime Minister

(head of government)

Head of State &
Head of
Government.

Fact About Addis Ababa

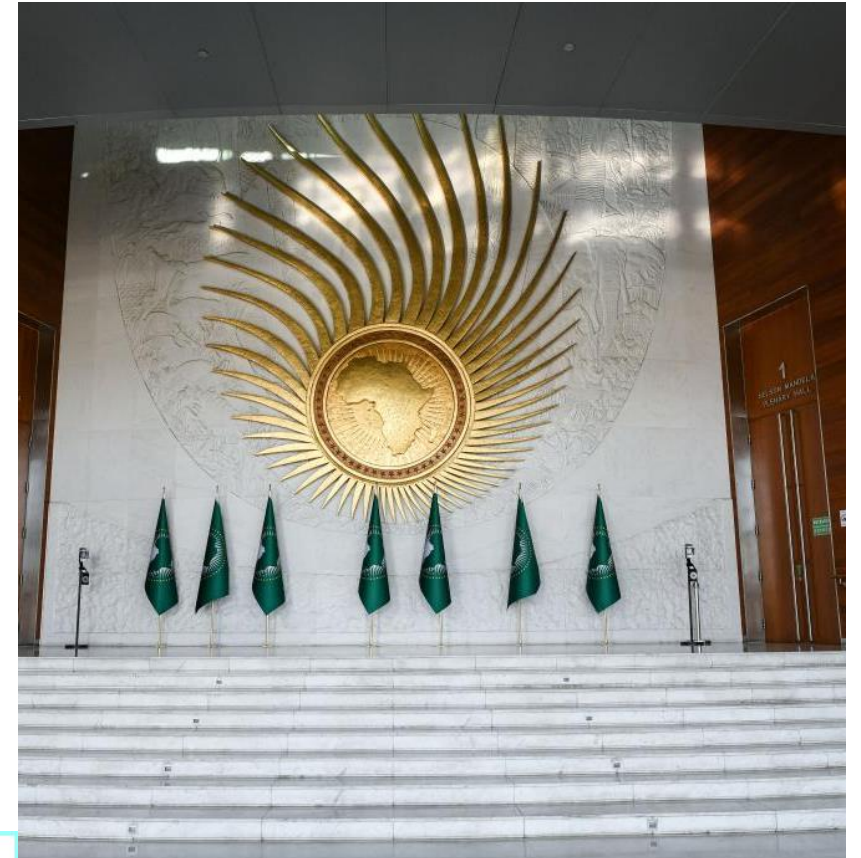
Addis Ababa (/ˌædɪs ˈæbəbə/^[1]; Amharic: አዲስ አበባ, lit. 'new flower' [ˈad ˈdis ˈaβəβa]^[1], Oromo: *Finfinnee*, lit. 'fountain of hot mineral water') is the capital city of Ethiopia, as well as the regional state of Oromia.^{[7][8][9]} With an estimated population of 2,739,551 inhabitants as of the 2007 census,^[2] it is the largest city in the country and the eleventh-largest in Africa. Addis Ababa is a highly developed^[10] and important cultural, artistic, financial and administrative center of Ethiopia. It is widely known as one of Africa's major capitals .

The founding history of Addis Ababa dates back to the late 19th century by Menelik II, Negus of Shewa, in 1886 after finding Mount Entoto unpleasant two years prior.^[12] At the time, the city was a resort town; its large mineral spring abundance attracted nobilities of the empire and led them to establish permanent settlement. It also attracted many members of the working classes – including artisans and merchants – and foreign visitors. Menelik II then formed his imperial palace in 1887.^{[13][14]} Addis Ababa became the empire's capital in 1889, and subsequently international embassies were opened.^{[15][16]} Urban development began with the 20th century, without any prior planning.^[12]



Fact About Addis Ababa

- Addis Ababa saw a wide-scale economic boom in 1926 and 1927, and an increase in the number of buildings owned by the middle class, including stone houses filled with imported European furniture. The middle class also imported newly manufactured automobiles and expanded banking institutions.^[15] During the Italian occupation, urbanization and modernization steadily increased through a masterplan; it was hoped Addis Ababa would be a more "colonial" city and continued on after the occupation. Subsequent master plans were designed by French and British consultants from the 1940s onwards, focusing on monuments, civic structures, [satellite cities](#) and the inner-city. Similarly, the later Italo-Ethiopian masterplan (also projected in 1986) concerned only urban structure and accommodation services, but was later adapted by the 2003 masterplan.



Fact About AA office of The African Union

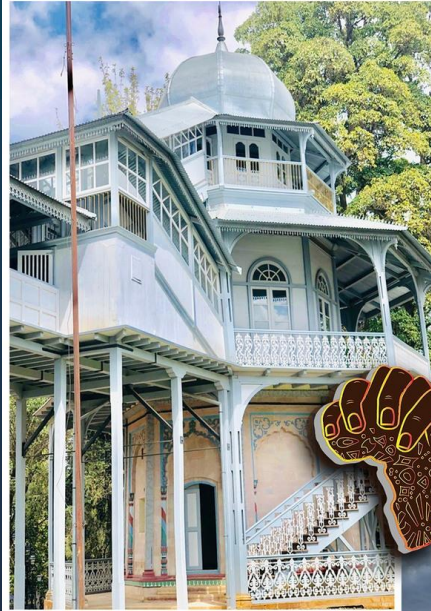
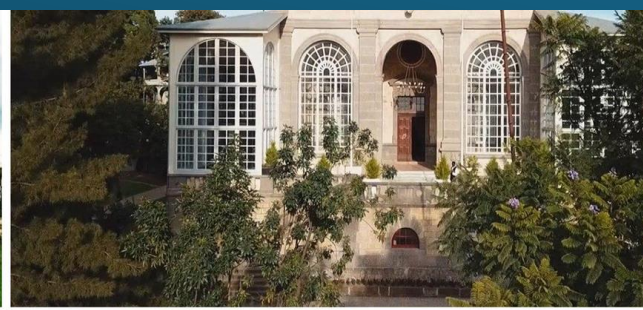


- Addis Ababa is a federally-chartered city in accordance with the Addis Ababa City Government Charter Proclamation No. 87/1997 in the [FDRE Constitution](#).^[17] Called "the political capital of Africa" due to its historical, diplomatic, and political significance for the continent, Addis Ababa serves as the headquarters of major international organizations, such as the [African Union](#) and the [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa](#).

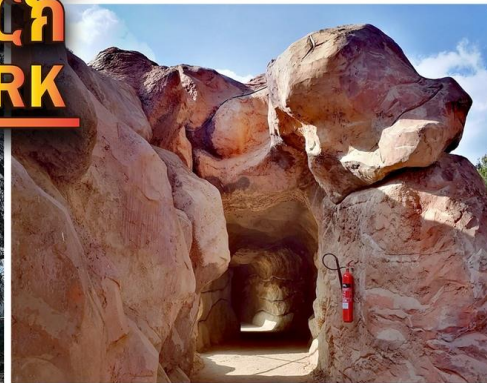








አንድነት ፓርክ UNITY PARK



INVITATION

3rd African Taekwon-Do Championships, 15th to 17th August 2025, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

- Dear Masters, Instructors, Competitors,
- On behalf of the Ethiopian International Taekwon-Do Association and African Taekwon-Do Federation, we have the great pleasure to invite you to the 3rd African Taekwon-Do Championships, which will be held from 15th to 17th August 2025. in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (The Land of Origin). The event shall be held in the “**Adewa Victory Memorial**”. I would like to welcome all the Masters, Instructors, Competitors and Taekwon-Do Practitioners to our country to enjoy an amazing experience offered to you by EITA and Addis Ababa, the Historical City. We sincerely hope that the African Taekwon-Do Championships will be a successful event for all competitors, coaches, umpires, VIPs, and supporters. Looking forward to welcoming all of you to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in August 2025.
- Yours in Taekwon-Do,
- Sabunim Getachew Shiferaw.
- Bsabunim Tamrat Feyessa.

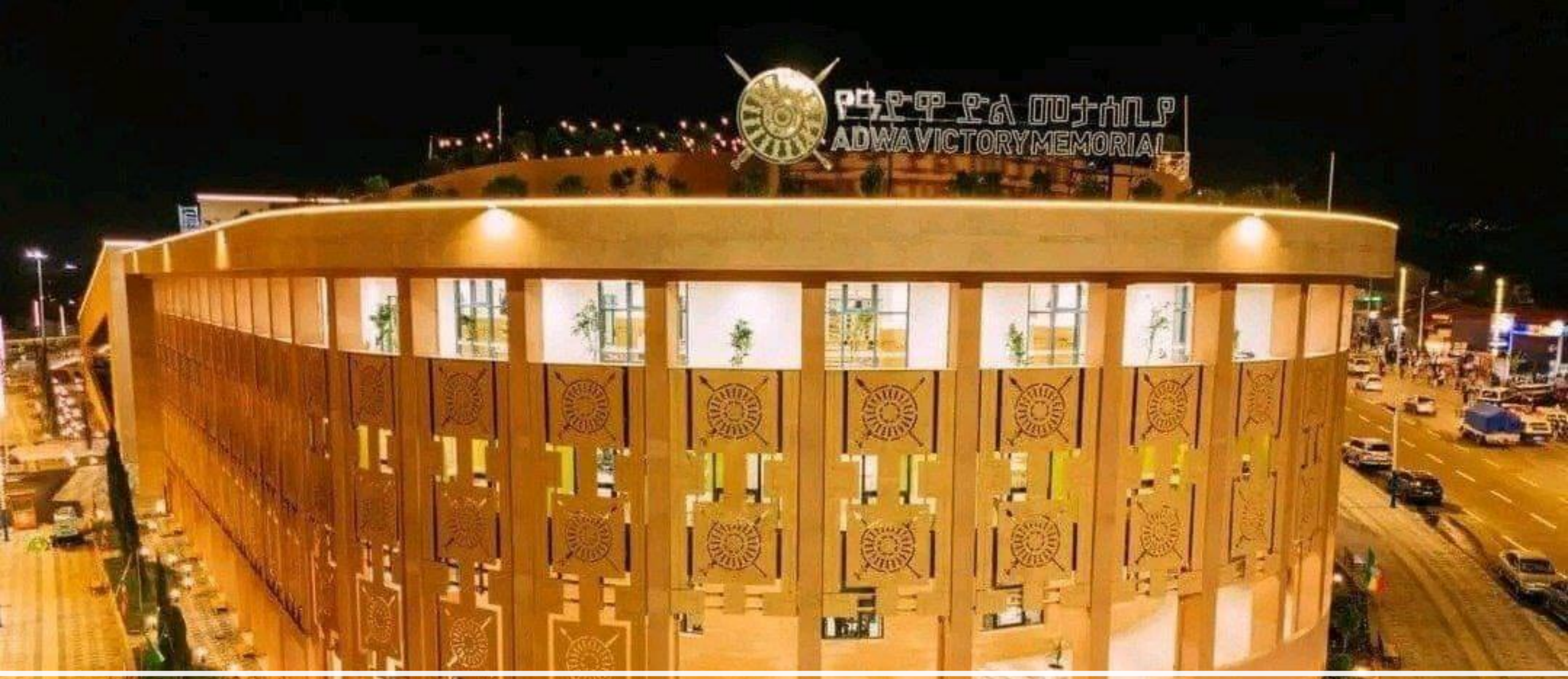


General Information



- **Date**
- 15th to 17th August 2025.
- **Venue**
- **“Adewa Victory Memorial”**.
- **Organizer**
- Ethiopian International Taekwon-Do Association
- Contact eitaskd@yahoo.com tamratf@gmail.com
- Phone or WhatsApp No +251911619109,
- +251911638936





The Venue



The Venue





The Venue

Arrival Date and Meeting Point

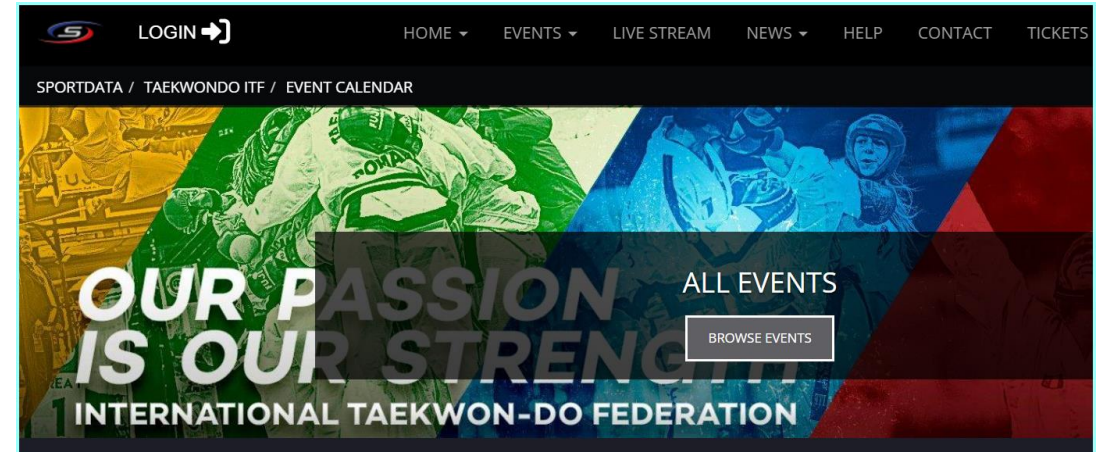
- Delegations must arrive in Addis Ababa before or on Thursday, August 14th, 2025, and must proceed directly to the meeting point in the Venue: **‘Adewa Victory Memorial’**. for accreditation and for all remaining competitors & Coaching staff payments.
- Addis Ababa Bole International Airport is located in Addis Ababa City, approximately 10 KM from the venue.



Registration

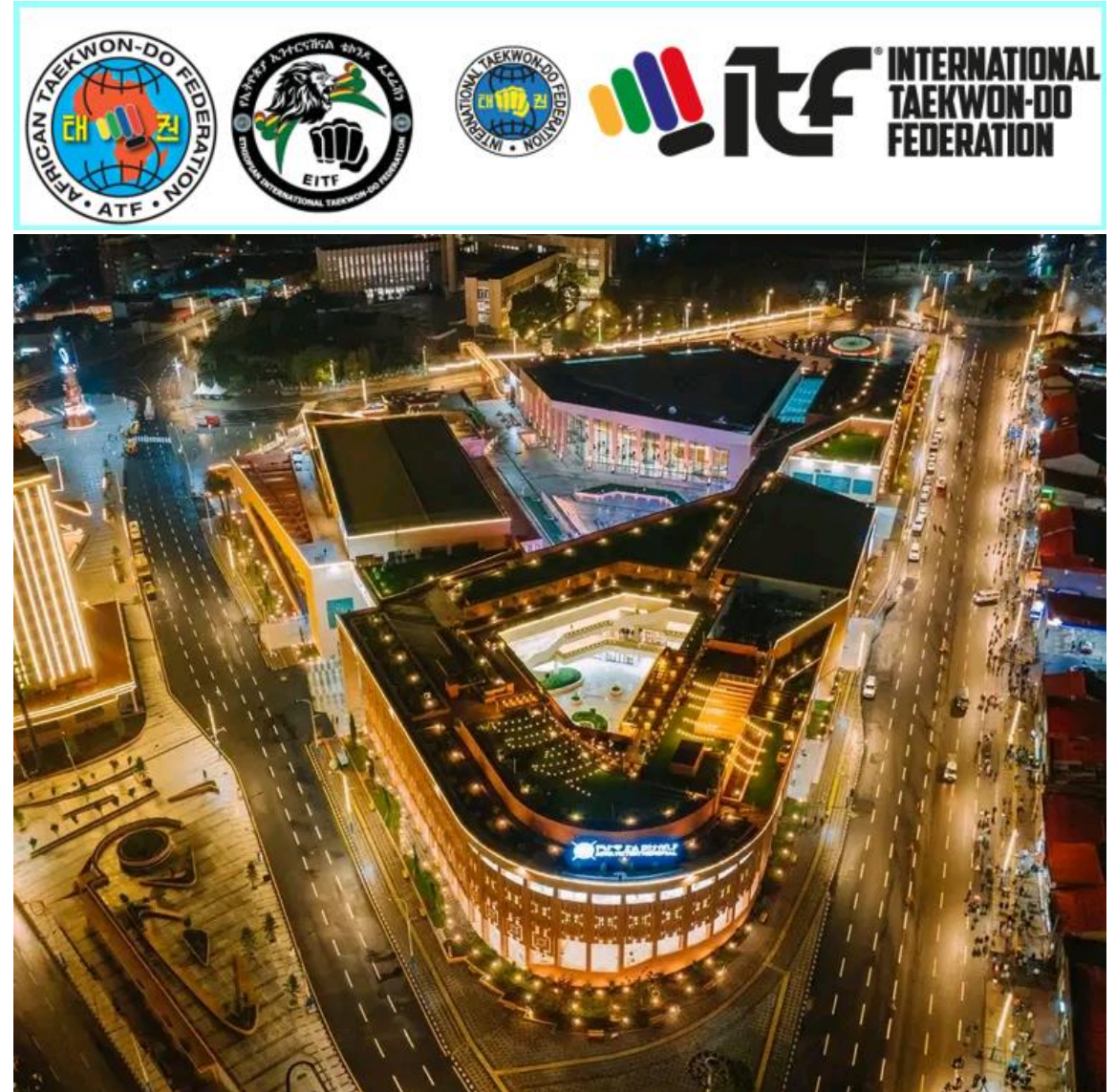
- Registration of competitors, Coaches, VIPs, Supporters, and others will be coordinated by the Ethiopian International Taekwon-Do Association. Registration for all ITF members will be done in Sport data through ITF-Online (data.itftkd.sport), All non-competitors (for example, supporters, coaches, VIPs) must be registered at the event. Registration will be open until **July 15th, 2025** (Friday) at 00:00 UTC+3 (East African Time). No registrations, changes or withdrawals are possible after this deadline. Other important information can be found at the following websites:

- <http://itfafrica.com/>
- Facebook



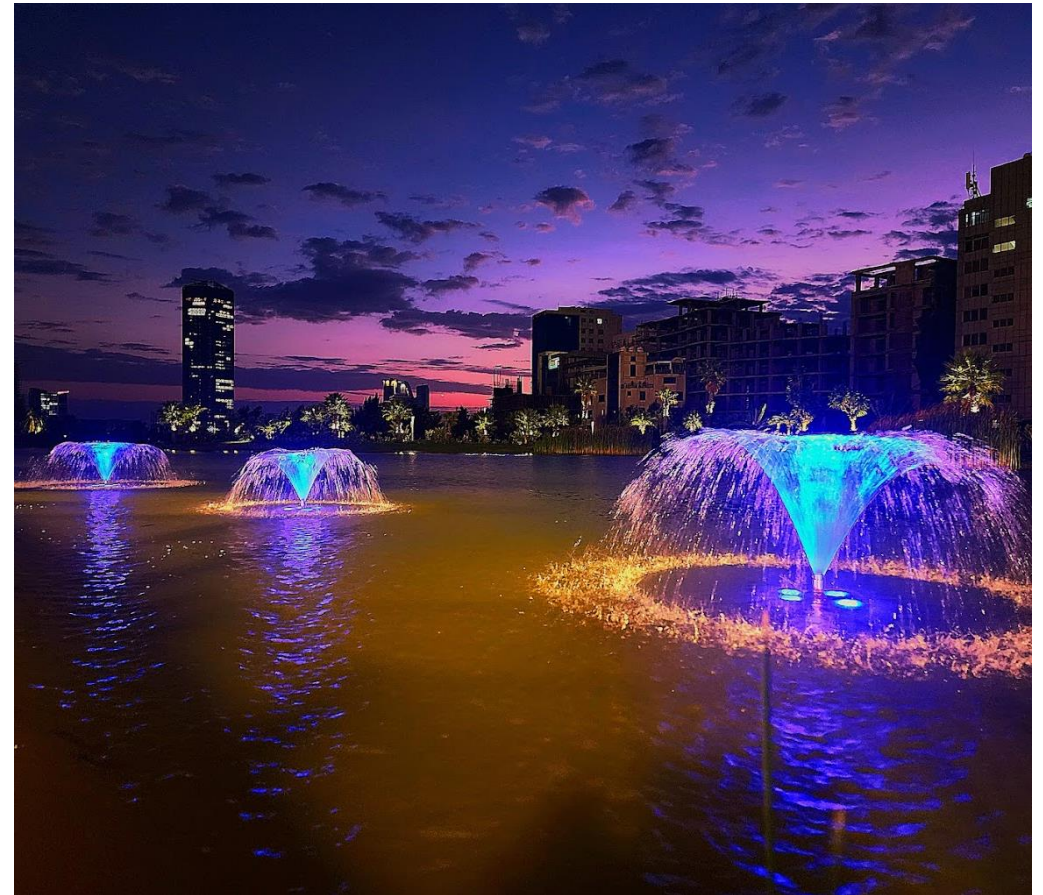
Accommodations

It will be announced very soon.



Booking Instruction

Hotel Booking will be announced
very soon.



Verification and Weigh In

All Verification and weigh-in will be completed on **15th August 2025** at the checking point.



Entry Fee

- ***Individual entry fees are \$ 10 Dollar per competitor. No refunds will be given for any reason, even if a competitor is disqualified.**
- ***Team entry fees are also the same \$ 10 Dollar per team for Team competitions. No refunds will be given for any reason, even if a competitor is disqualified.**
- *** National Team entry fee \$ 30 Dollar per national Team. No refunds will be given for any reason, even if a competitor is disqualified.**
- **All competitors who are registered as a members of a team must be registered in any individual category. If they do not wish to compete in an individual category, they must register in the individual category “Competitors who only compete as members of a team” and must pay the individual entry fee.**
- **Note**
- **All payments can be settled upon arrival during weigh-in.**



Competition Rules

Competition rules for the 3rd African Championship will be the “Official ITF Rules of Competition – in the version valid at that time, available at the ITF website under the link:

<https://itftkd.sport/rules/>. Competitors are divided into the following age divisions:

JUNIORS: Born on 16/08/2008

Adult

Born on 16/08/2007 or before.

<https://itftkd.sport/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Official-ITF-Rules-of-Competition-Version-2022v1.pdf>



Important Notes

- Dress code
- Competitors and Coaches
- Only Doboks or Track suits and sports shoes are allowed during the awarding ceremonies. no shorts allowed.
- Anti Doping
- Be aware that all competitors and coaches must follow the ITF Anti-Doping Policy.
- INJURY LIABILITY AND INSURANCE – COMPETITORS
- All competitors must have Insurance coverage as the host is not responsible for any eventuality and/or injury.



COACHES

- At least 1 coach from a participating country must attend the official meeting on Friday, 15th August 2025. For individual or team competition, there will be only one (1) coach close to the square. During the tournament, coaches must wear a training suit, gymnastic shoes, and carry a towel and Water. They will be seated at least one (1) meter away from the square. They must not interfere in the competition by action or words. They are the only ones allowed to present an official protest. Failure to abide by the above-mentioned rules may render the coach liable to be disqualified from his advisory position. Each country may register a maximum of one head coach.
- Note: Any Coach must pay USD 15 or Equivalent before submitting an official protest. If the decision is in favor of the complaint, the amount will be refundable.



UMPIRES

- All Umpires must be registered directly by contacting the Organizer and present physically at the checking point on 15th August 2025, and must participate in the online Umpire Refreshment Session.
- All Umpires are expected to wear an official Umpire uniform.
- All Umpires must follow the ITF Umpires Law

• <https://itfkd.sport/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/ITF-Umpire-Rules-Appendix-2-ITF-Approved-Clothing-Feb-3-2017.pdf>



EQUIPMENT CHECK

- Competitors' dobok and/or equipment check will take place outside of the ring to ensure that they are of an officially approved type and that they are not defective. Should any item(s) not be satisfactory, then they must be changed. The competitor/team has a maximum of three (3) minutes to change what is requested, following which they will be disqualified and the match points awarded to the opponent, where appropriate.
- Note:
- All teams must have & use their own groin protector and Teeth protectors.



Exchange of USD to ETB

Daily Exchange Rate

Start Date

End Date

Calculate average rate

Select Date

Select Date

Select Date

Calculate

May 28th 2025

Daily Exchange Rate				
CURRENCY	CASH BUYING	CASH SELLING	TRANSACTIONAL BUYING	TRANSACTIONAL SELLING
USD US DOLLAR	131.0086	133.6288	131.0086	133.6288
GBP POUND STERLING	173.6778	177.1513	176.9795	180.5191
EUR EURO	148.472	151.4415	148.472	151.4415
CHF SWISS FRANK	155.4589	158.5681	158.4143	161.5826

Schedule of The Event

August 14, 2025 Arrival to Addis Ababa,

August 15, Payment Settlement, Wein, Umpires Online Refreshment session.

August 16th 17 2025, Competition Date.

August 17, 2025, after the competition ATF Congress will be held.

A Detailed Schedule will be released by the Organizer.

