



# **RULES AND REGULATIONS**

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## PROFESSIONAL / A-CLASS RULES & REGULATIONS

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### SECTION 1

#### **RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MUAY THAI COMPETITIONS**

##### **RULE 1: THE RING**

1.1) The boxing ring must be equipped with an approved safety mat. It shall measure no less than 18 feet (5.5 meters) nor more than 24 feet (7.3 meters) square between the ropes unless mutually agreed to by both camps and authorized by the local combat sports commission and the WBC MuayThai supervisor. The apron shall extend 24 inches (0.61 meters) beyond the ropes.

1.2) The ring must have four (4) ropes for safety. The ropes may extend as high as 4 feet (1.22 meters) from the canvas and shall not be less than 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter, wrapped securely in a soft material and hung to a normal tightness.

1.3) The ring shall have two (2) easily accessible stairways for the boxers and personnel to walk in and out safely and steps available for medical personnel to enter the ring. All four (4) corners must be covered with corner pads to protect the boxers.

1.4) All WBC MuayThai championship title contests must only be contested in a ring.

##### **RULE 2: GLOVES**

2.1) The gloves for the fight will be 8 ounces from minimumweight up to including welterweight and 10 ounces from super welterweight up to including heavyweight. The promoter will provide gloves unless otherwise stated and agreed upon by all parties. After the gloves are chosen at the weigh-in, they shall remain in possession of either the

supervisor or the local combat sports representative until they are delivered to the appropriate camps in the locker rooms. The spare gloves shall remain ringside with the WBC MuayThai supervisor or local combat sports commission representative. Any illegal manipulation of the gloves to provide an unfair advantage for a fighter shall cause sanctions against the appropriate camp as determined by the WBC MuayThai, and the auxiliary pair of gloves shall be used as the primary pair.

### **RULE 3: HAND BANDAGES**

3.1) Fighters must wrap their hands with soft hand bandages not longer than six (6) meters and not wider than five (5) centimeters for each hand.

3.2) Fighters may use commission or sanctioning body-approved tape, but not longer than two and a half (2 ½) meters and two and a half (2 ½) centimeters wide for each hand to top-up on the wrist or back of the hand. It is forbidden to top-up the tape across the knuckles.

3.3) Fighters must use only the bandages provided by the local combat sports commission, and the promoter may supply their own once checked by the commission's team and/or the WBC MuayThai supervisor.

Hand wrapping must be inspected and stamped by the WBC fight supervisor or the local commission representative to certify that the wraps have been relatively placed on the hands of the fighter.

### **RULE 4: Dress Code**

4.1) Fighters must wear shorts neatly at half-thigh length, without a shirt or shoes. A fighter's shorts must not be the same color as the other corner. Shorts should preferably be the same as or close to the corner representing.

4.2) Fighters must wear groin protection for the genital organs made of solid material that protects them from knee or other blows. The use of the groin guard is mandatory. A metal groin protector and a jock strap may also be worn for male fighters. For female fighters, a female groin protector shall be worn

4.3) Fighter's fingernails and toenails must be closely and neatly cut.

4.4) Fighters shall wear a headband (Mongkon) only when they pay homage (Wai Kru/Ram Muay) before the bout. During the bout, fighters may wear an inscribed cloth, amulet, or charm around the upper arm (Prajiad). If the amulet interferes with the flow of the bout, it must be removed immediately by the referee or corner.

4.5) Fighters may wear ankle supports, one for each ankle, but not to be shin supports or to roll halfway down. Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted. Ankle guards are not to be padded and may only be made of cloth. Nothing is to be worn under the ankle guards.

4.6) Fighters may strap an ankle for support if the strapping does not protrude outside an ankle guard and does not provide padding for contact, only support for hyperextension or rolling. Any strapping of ankles must be approved by the appointed WBC MuayThai supervisor at the same time as hand wraps are inspected. Strapping must not give an advantage to the athlete for impact. Fighters cannot wear belts, jewelry, or any dangerous ornaments as determined by the WBC MuayThai supervisor.

4.7) Liniment is allowed on the fighters body (below the neck) during pre fight massage only – and must be cleaned off before the fight, especially when, dripping, or running. Vaseline can be used in minimal quantities to limit cuts. Vaseline or liniment cannot be used on any attire. Gloves must be free of any liniment or related products, and the referee must check gloves before the start of each round.

4.8) Form-fitted gum shields must be worn during the contest. It is forbidden for a fighter to spit out their gum shield during the contest intentionally. If the fighter does so, the fighter will be warned or disqualified for continuous infractions.

## **RULE 5: WEIGHT DIVISIONS AND WEIGH-IN:**

Divisions and weight limits for competitions

Division

Weight limits

- Minimum weight 100 pounds (45.359 kg) **\*\*Female Only**
- Mini-Flyweight: 105 pounds (47.627 kg)
- Light-Flyweight: 108 pounds (48.987)
- Flyweight: 112 pounds (50.802 kg)

- Super-Flyweight: 115 pounds (52.163 kg)
- Bantamweight: 118 pounds (53.524 kg)
- Super-Bantamweight: 122 pounds (55.338 kg)
- Featherweight: 126 pounds (57.153 kg)
- Super-Featherweight: 130 pounds (58.967 kg)
- Lightweight: 135 pounds (61.235 kg)
- Super Lightweight: 140 pounds (63.503 kg)
- Welterweight: 147 pounds (66.678 kg)
- Super-Welterweight: 154 pounds (69.853 kg)
- Middleweight: 160 pounds (72.575 kg)
- Super Middleweight: 168 pounds (76. 204. kg)
- Light Heavyweight: 175 pounds (79.379 kg)
- Cruiserweight: 200 pounds (90.718 kg)
- Heavyweight: +200 pounds (+90.718 kg)

## Weigh-in

5.1) Fighters must weigh in without clothes (underwear permitted) one day before the contest, 24-30 hours before the scheduled flight time.

5.2) Exceptions are made to the above rule when championships are held in Thailand following rules and regulations of the Boxing Board of Control and other certain circumstances with the agreement of the WBC MuayThai supervisor for the same-day weigh-in.

5.3) Before the weigh-in, fighters must have their physical condition examination checked by the event doctor to certify that they are physically fit and healthy.

5.4) Female fighters must be allowed to weigh in private. Weigh-ins should only be conducted by female officials/witnesses.

5.5) Safety Weigh-Ins. The final and official weigh-in of the fighters shall occur no less than 24 hours but not more than 30 hours before a WBC MuayThai bout due to the possible adverse results of dehydration and subsequent rehydration of boxers to make the required weight limit for a bout. Further, to encourage safe weight loss in advance of a WBC MuayThai bout, additional pre-fight weigh-ins are to be held 30 and 7 days before

the official 30-24-hour weigh-in for non-heavyweight boxers. The boxers' weight should be as follows:

1. 30-day weigh-in: 30 days before the bout, the boxers' weight should not exceed 10% of the weight limit for the bout;
2. 14-day weigh-in: 14-days before the bout, the boxers' weight should not exceed 5% of the weight limit for the bout
3. 7-day weigh-in: 7 days before the bout, the boxers' weight should not exceed 3% of the weight limit for the bout. Fighters and their representatives, managers, trainers, and promoters, and not the WBC MuayThai, are solely responsible for arranging the pre-bout safety weigh-ins and medical examinations and tests required by this rule. Failure on the part of those parties to comply with the above guidelines may result in the WBC MuayThai taking such actions as it deems appropriate in its sole discretion, revocation of challenger status and opportunities, or vacating a title. If a fighter exceeds any weight limitation stated above (above an unsatisfactory amount) the WBC MuayThai may, for the safety of the fighter or their opponent, revoke or deny its sanction of the bout.

5.6) A fighter who misses championship weight on the scales is disqualified from winning a title. The fight can continue however a fighter should be more than 2.2 kgs (5 pounds) over the championship weight division for the safety of the opponent who made weight and can still win the title.

All parties must be in agreement for the contest to continue.

## **RULE 6: PAYING HOMAGE**

6.1) Paying Homage: Before the bout, every fighter should pay homage to the ancient arts and customs of MuayThai, accompanied by Thai musical instruments of a Javanese oboe, a Javanese tom-tom (drum), and a pair of small cup-shaped cymbals for rhythms. The bout will start after paying homage, and at a minimum, both fighters seal the ring.

The performing of the Wai Kru/Ram is not religious but rather a cultural art forms unique to the sport and culture of MuayThai.

## **RULE 7: ROUNDS**

7.1) Rounds for competition: A professional WBC MuayThai championship bout consists of five (5) rounds of three (3) minutes each with two (2) minutes rest periods between rounds. Female bouts consist of five (5) rounds of two (2) minutes each with two (2) minutes resting period between rounds with the resting period between rounds belonging to the previous round.

\*WBC MuayThai professional female world championship fights may be contested over three (3) minute rounds with the agreement of the local Combat Sports Commission, both fighter's camps, and the WBC MuayThai appointed supervisor.

## **RULE 8: FIGHTER'S QUALIFICATIONS**

8.1) The minimum age to complete a WBC MuayThai professional title is 18-years old outside of the Kingdom of Thailand and under the Sports Authority of Thailand rules under its Boxing Board of Control the minimum age in Thailand is 16 years old and the fighter must be fully registered in Thailand with an up to date boxer's book.

8.2) Elite Thai stadium champions who are currently not ranked may qualify to compete for vacant WBC MuayThai world titles under special circumstances as per the final ratification of the WBC MuayThai world championship executive committee.

## **RULE 9: SECONDS**

9.1) A fighter may have three (3), seconds, but only two (2) seconds are allowed into the ring during a round interval with the chief second identified in the WBC MuayThai rules meeting.

The Seconds Duties:

9.2) The seconds are allowed to give verbal advice only, from a safe distance, during the fight, if they violate the rule, the referee will warn, caution, or discharge them their duties.

9.3) During the bout, the seconds must stay on their seats. Before each round, they must clear towels, water bottles, and other materials from the ring edge.

9.4) During a round interval, the second must check the fighter's gloves, shorts, or any other relevant items, if there are any problems, the chief second must notify the referee immediately to solve them.

9.5) Seconds shall not use rude words and they shall not hurt (physically) the fighters during the bout, or after.

9.6) Seconds must wear a corner jacket/vest, with no rude words or rude symbols on the corner jackets.

9.7) Seconds may arrange their own material, equipment, and medical supplies at their corners as follows:

Water

Ice

Towels

The adrenaline of 1/1000 solution or other substances as approved ring doctor

Gauze

Cotton buds

A pair of safety scissors

Wound bandages

Absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages

9.8) Fighter's chief second may look to pull their fighter from a fight to protect their safety by stepping up onto the ring apron to grab the attention of the referee. He/she is not allowed to throw a sponge or a towel into the ring. And the final decision to call off a bout will rest with the referee who may consult with the ringside doctor.

## **RULE 10: REFEREES**

10.1) The referees must wear blue or black trousers, a light green shirt or black polo shirt with official WBCMuayThai logo on the left-hand side pocket, and wear lightweight boots or a WBC branded polo shirt. They shall not wear eyeglasses or metal ornaments. Their fingernails must be neatly cut.

10.2) The Referee's duties:

The referee's main priority is safeguarding and protecting fighters from undue injuries.

The referee must always uphold rules and justice.

The referee must closely control the bout at all times with a duty of care for both fighters as his/her priority.

The referee must inspect the fighter's gloves, dresses, and gum shields.

The referee must use three commands as follows.

“หยุด” (YUD): To order the fighter to stop.

“แยก” (YAK): To order the fighter to separate from each other. After the “แยก” command, both fighters must step back at least one step before engaging in the fight again.

“ชก” (CHOK): To order the fighters to fight.

The referee must utter strong verbal utterances to offending fighters.

The referee shall not allow a fighter who intentionally violates rules to gain an advantage, e.g., grabbing ropes to kick or knee his opponent, etc.

The referee shall not engage in any action which may jeopardize the fighters who may gain or lose advantages, e.g., fast-slow counting, warning or no warning, etc.

At the end of each round, the referee must collect the scorecards from the three judges. After that, he/she will hand all score cards to the WBC MuayThai supervisor for tabulation on the scoring master sheet.

The referee shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fights or the past fight results unless he gets permission from Chairman of the ring officials.

#### The Referee's Power:

To stop the contest when seeing that one boxer is outclassing the other to the extent that there is a risk to the health and safety of a fighter.

To stop the contest when seeing that the fighter is too seriously injured to continue to bout. He/she may consult with the ring doctor for professional consolation.

To stop the contest when seeing that the fighters intentionally disrupting the in this case, either fighter or both may be disqualified.

To stop the counting when seeing that if he continues the count, the fighter may be in danger.

To stop the count when the opponent has not gone to the furthest neutral corner before the count is finished.

To stop the action to warn or caution the fighter to violate rules or for other reasons to restore justice or enforce rules.

To disqualify the fighter who ignores the referee's commands, who physically harms the referee, or who aggressively offends the referee.

To discharge from duty, the second who disobeys the referee may disqualify the fighter whose second disobeys the referee's orders.

For the fighter who severely violates rules, the referee has the power to disqualify him, or he may declare the bout "no decision" after warning or cautioning, or even without any previous warning or cautioning.

To caution the fighter who violates the rules, the referee must stop the action before he/she cautions the offended boxer so that the fighter understands the cause and objective of the referee must show a hand signal, pointing to the fighter to inform all judges that there is a caution. The referee must disqualify the fighter who has been given three cautions or declare "no decision" if it is a serious offense, the referee may disqualify him even though there is no previous caution.

Counting procedure for fighters outside the stage.

When a fighter has been attacked by his opponent's legal weapons, and as a result, the fighter falls off outside the stage, the referee must order his opponent to go to the furthest neutral. If the boxer outside the stage is too slow to get into the stage, the referee shall count immediately.

For the fighter falling outside the ring, the referee shall count to “ยสิบ” (YISIP) or twenty (20).

When a fighter or both falls off outside the ring, the referee shall count to “ยสิบ” (20).

If the fighter manages to get into the ring before the count of twenty, the bout will continue.

When a fighter falls off outside the ring, the referee shall stop counting if the fighter is obstructed or delayed going up into the ring by any person. The referee shall clearly warn the offender and continue the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall stop the bout and disqualify a fighter.

When both fighters fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. If either boxer tries to delay the action, the referee shall stop counting and clearly warn the offender. After that, the referee will continue the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall disqualify that boxer to lose the fight or of “No Decision.”

If both fighters fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. When a fighter can get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the fighter is the winner.

However, if both fighters cannot get back into the ring before the count of “ยสิบ” twenty, the referee shall declare a draw.

## **RULE 11: JUDGES**

11.1) Judges must dress the same as the referees. They may wear eyeglasses when performing their duties. The judge's duties are as follows:

11.2) Each judge must sit next to the ring on three sides with no one impeding their view. During the bout, the judges shall not speak with anyone. If necessary, they may speak with the WBC MuayThai appointed supervisor during the resting interval of rounds to inform

them that there have been some incidents e.g., the second's misconduct and losing of ropes, etc.

11.3) Judges must score the bout objectively, with clear and independent thought, and score according to the rules. They must record scores on the score cards immediately after each They must sign the score cards before handing them to the referee.

11.4) Judges shall not leave their seats until the ring announcer declares the official result and the referee raises a winner's hand or both for a draw.

11.5) Judges shall neither criticize nor give an interview about fight results or the past fight results unless they get permission from the chairman of the ring officials.

## **RULE 12: TIMEKEEPER**

12.1) The timekeeper must sit beside the ring at delighted seats. Their duties are as follows

12.2) The timekeeper's duties: To keep the number of rounds and fighting time for each round, resting interval time between rounds, and time of time-outs.

12.3) To signal for the beginning and the ending of round by striking the bell.

12.4) To signal for five (5) seconds before beginning each round to clear the stage.

12.5) To deduct the interruption time or the time stopped by the referee's order.

12.6) To always keep the correct time by stopwatch or clock.

12.7) The timekeeper shall not give the bell signal while the referee is counting even though the fighting time of that round The timekeeper will strike the bell when the referee order “ชก” (CHOK).

## **RULE 13: DECISIONS**

Winning by Points

When the bout ends, there are three possible outcomes for winning on points.

Unanimous Decision (UPD), all 3 judges favor the same fighter.

Split Decision (SPD) 2 judges favor one fighter & 1 judge favors the other fighter.

Majority Decision (MPD) 2 judges favor one fighter & 1 judge scores a draw.

Winning by Knockout (KO)

If the fighter is knocked down and cannot continue the fight after ten (10) seconds, their opponent will win by knockout.

Winning by Technical Knockout (TKO)

A fighter wins the contest by technical knockout in such conditions as follows:

When a fighter outclasses their opponent very clearly or one-sided out-points their opponent in such conditions that his opponent may be seriously injured.

When his/her opponent cannot continue the contest immediately after the resting interval of a round.

When his/her opponent is so seriously injured that he cannot continue the contest.

When his/her opponent has been counted for more than two (2) times (=3 times) in one round or more than four (4) times (=5 times) all though in the span of the contest since the first round.

When his opponent has fallen out of the ring and he cannot get back into the ring after the referee has counted “ยี่สิบ” (YISIP) or twenty (20)

His/her opponent willfully withdraws from the contest because of injury or other causes.

Winning by Disqualification of Opponent

No Titles Contests

In case a fighter does not pass the ring doctor's physical examination, or they do not make the division weight-in, or he/she does not show up to compete as scheduled, the title will be declared a "No Contest"

\*In a title contest when the champion cannot make weight or pass the physical examination or fails to show then his title will be declared vacant.

\*If the champion is overweight (he/she loses the title on the scales) and the two fighters agree to fight, and the champion is beaten, then the challenger will be declared the new champion.

\*If the challenger can't make weight the event will be declared a no contest.

### A Draw Decision

A contest will be decided as a draw on the following condition:

There are three possible scoring decisions for a drawn contest:

Unanimous Draw (UD) All 3 judges score the contest a draw

Majority Draw (MD) 2 judges score it a draw, and 1 judge has a winner

Split Draw (SD) judge scores it a draw and the other 2 judges have a different winner.

When both fighters are knocked down, and they have been counted out of "สิบ"

(SIP) or ten (10).

When both boxers have fallen out of the ring, they cannot continue.

### No Decision

When the referee considers that either boxer or both "fight dishonorably," he declares that "There is no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both fighters fight dishonorably"

## No Contests

In case the fighters intentionally spoil the fight and they have been warned and cautioned by the referee, but they keep on spoiling the fight, the referee shall stop the contest and shall declare “No contest for his bout.”

## Cancellation of Contest

In case of the ring damage, a riot from spectators, or an unexpected situation causing it impossible to continue the contest, the referee shall cancel the contest and declares “Cancellation of the contest.”

## Vacated Titles

If a current WBC MuayThai champion fights in any professional MuayThai contest, in or under his/her championship title weight category, and loses by KO or TKO in such contest, his/her WBC MuayThai title will be declared vacant.

## **RULE 14: SCORING PROCEDURES**

Competent scoring must be done using the following criteria:

When the fighter uses their fists, feet, knees, and elbows as effective and controlled MuayThai fighting weapons to attack their opponent powerfully, accurately, and according to the rules with effective and powerful techniques scoring higher than less effective strikes. The effective execution of any weapon will score higher than a less effective/timid execution of another weapon.

### Scoring Procedures

Fighters who can do more damage to their opponent using all MuayThai fighting weapons effectively, with heavier, powerful, and accurate attacks on their opponent, using clear, effective aggression with their offensive skills (damage), ring-craft skills (dominance), and defensive skills (disruption) by MuayThai arts and techniques, all contribute to a boxer winning the round – with extra credibility leaning towards the effective execution of attacking techniques.

## The Ten Point Must System & Scoring Explained

The winner of a round must have 10 points

The loser of a round will get 9, 8, 7, or a low of 6, depending on various factors in the round.

If there is no clear winner, both fighters will get 10 points – if in doubt – score it even point deductions by a referee for fouls in a championship fight are cumulated on the supervisor's master sheet

A 10-10 score shall be given when a judge's mental computation at the end of the round is not clear enough to give a highly questionable round to either fighter.

Just because you have been instructed against scoring even rounds, it would be unfair to a fighter to score a round in favor of the other fighter if your mental computer witnessed no difference.

A 10-9 score shall be given in a round with a slight advantage in overall action favoring one fighter.

A 10-9 score shall be given, also, when there is a clear advantage but not an overwhelming advantage.

A 10-8 score shall be given when there is a knockdown, and the rest of the round is a very slight advantage for the fighter who scored the knockdown

A 10-8 score shall be given when there is an overwhelming one-sided round; even without a knockdown, a real beating by one of the fighters over the other shall be always a 10-8 round

A 10-9 score shall be given to fighter A when fighter B takes an eight-count, but B clearly and unquestionably wins the rest of the round, before and after the knockdown

A 10-10 score shall be given when a knocked down fighter gets up and then knocks down his rival with the rest of the round, somehow even

A 10-9 score should be given when both fighters are knocked down – but one of them wins the rest of the round

A 10-7 score shall be given on two knockdowns of the same fighter – but always consider what happened before and the knockdowns

No round should be scored lower than 10-6

Make sure that your scorecard is accurate and reflects your decision on each round before handing the card to the referee

At the start of each round, a judge will set his/her mental computer at the sound of the bell to 10-10, even or no advantage count

When a judge's mind is immersed – without any distraction to compute even scoring – and sees no difference in the action of the fighters precisely at the end of the round – this is a 10-10 round

Your competent mental computing has one of the fighters slightly ahead of the other based on what you witnessed over the entire round. As we do not want many even rounds, a slight advantage should be a 10-9 round (Close)

Your computing of the actions leads you to have one of the fighters ahead after completing the entire round. This is also a 10-9 round (Moderate)

Your computing of the actions leads you to have one of the fighters winning the round by a large margin of victory. This is also a 10-9 round (Decisive)

Your mental count sees one fighter give a one-sided beating and hurt their opponent throughout the round – the only thing missing was a knockdown. This is a 10-8 round – don't fear being right (Extreme Decisive)

Clean and effective strikes: Landing punches, elbows, knees, or kicks to the scoring area of your opponent with power, volume, and accuracy to cause damage, domination, or disruption to your opponent

Damage: If a fighter is trying to hurt their opponent, a judge should look for evidence of damage knocking your opponent down, staggering your opponent, significant blows that slow your opponent's attacking prowess

Domination: If a fighter is trying to control their opponent, a judge should look for evidence of domination, an overwhelming advantage in strikes landed repeated initiates action during exchanges repeatedly lands the last strike in exchanges

Disruption: If a fighter is trying to prevent their opponent from hurting or controlling them, a judge should look for evidence of disruption, effective counter strikes that alter an

opponent's strategy that force an opponent to grab, and hold strikes that force an opponent into a defensive posture

**Effective Aggression:** A forceful willingness to attack your opponent (either moving forward, backward or remaining stationary) where your strikes land accurately and force on your opponent. Remember, there is a fundamental difference between effective aggression and aggression

**Ring Generalship:** Controlling the balance, pace, positioning, and style of the fight to a greater degree than that of your opponent

**Defense:** Displaying successful evasive maneuvers to avoid being hit and showcasing defensive mechanisms as part of an offensive strategy to attack your opponent and negate their attacks

Concentrate on your task over the entire fight

- Treat each round separately
- Never look back at the previous round · Do not look forward to the next round
- Look for: Damage, Dominance, Disruption
- Evaluate: Effective Aggression, Ring Generalship & Defense

When scoring knockdowns, one knockdown in a round is not automatically a 10-8 round, two knockdowns in a round in not automatically a 10-7 round, and three knockdowns in a round are not automatically a 10-6 round; a judge must also take into consideration what happened in action before and after the knockdown (s)

Clinch scoring

Scoring in the clinch

(i) MuayThai technique must land on target with power

(ii) MuayThai technique must be effective, or it is not scored

(iii) MuayThai technique must not have a foul or follow a foul

**Clinch general**

(i) where scoring clinching techniques are applied by one or both fighters, the clinch will be allowed to run.

(ii) where both fighters are using a nonpowerful clinch technique, then the clinch will be stopped.

(iii) if both fighters are working for a dominant clinch position without any striking, the clinch will be allowed to run for a period if both fighters are working and not locking, holding, or being inactive.

(iv) if both fighters cannot work to a dominant clinch position, the clinch will be stopped immediately.

(v) if one fighter applies for an effective lock position, for a period, the clinch is stopped.

(vi) if one fighter applies a successful defense technique where no more scoring techniques can be applied, the clinch is stopped.

## **RULE 15: VIOLATIONS OF RULES**

Biting, eye-poking, spitting on the opponent, head butting or striking to the groin.

Back-breaking, using Judo throws and wrestling techniques.

Intentional rope grabbing to gain advantage over your opponent.

Using provocative manners and words during contest.

Disobeying the referee's orders.

Knee striking at the opponent's protective cup, e.g., neck holding for knee striking at the protective cup, straight knee striking at the protective cup, or jumping knee striking at the protective cup. For these violations, the referee has the right to allow a resting time-out not more than five (5) minutes for the boxer who's protective, the referee shall declare him/her as the loser or "no decision".

Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any weapon. The referee shall order a fighter to stop and give a warning. After two warnings, the referee shall caution him.

After kicking with his kicking leg being caught, the boxer pretends to throw himself down on ring floor. It is considered taking advantage of his/her opponent. The referee shall give him/her a warning. If the boxer repeats the action and the referee has given him/her two warnings; the referee shall caution him/her.

When both fighters fall out of the ring and either boxer tries to delay the action.

Any strikes to the back of the head, neck, or spine.

Deliberate kicks to the groin area.

## **RULE 16: KNOCKDOWNS**

A "knockdown means a situation when a fighter falls to the canvas from a legal strike in which the referee must do a mandatory 8-count.

A fighter leans helplessly on the ring ropes or leans on the ring ropes, or he/she sits on the ring ropes caused by legal strikes in which the referee must either call the bout off or give the fighter a mandatory 8-count.

After serious blows, he/she manages to withstand them without a fall, but in the condition that he/she cannot defend himself.

### **Procedure for a knockdown**

In case a fighter is attacked, and he/she is knocked down, the referee shall count at the same time he orders the opponent to go to the furthest neutral corner. If the opponent disobeys this order, the referee must stop counting until that fighter goes to the furthest neutral corner. By then, he/she will continue to count the number next to the last counted one. When the knocked-down boxer stands up and is ready, "ชก" (CHOK).

In case the knocked down fighter manages to stand up before the referee

counts out of “สิบ” (SIP) or ten (10), and ready to continue, but his count is not yet “แปด” (PAD) or eight (8), the referee must continue counting until “แปด” (8) before he orders “ชก” (CHOK) to continue the bout.

If the knocked down fighter is ready to continue before the count of “สิบ

” Or

ten (10), but he falls again without any additional attacks; the referee shall continue to count the number next to the last counted one.

In the knocked down fighter is ready to continue before “สิ

” Or ten (10), it shall be considered that the contest is over, and the referee shall declare that the knocked down fighter loses the bout “knockout.”

In case both fighters fall simultaneously, the referee shall keep on continue if there is still one boxer in the ring If both fighters cannot manage to stand

up until they are counted out of “สิบ

” Or ten (10), the referee shall declare a “draw.” If both down fighters have their arms or legs tangled or one fighter is on top of the other but trying to stand up, the referee must stop the count and separate them. After that, he continues his count if there is still one fighter down on the ring floor.

In case of a knockdown, the referee must wait for one (1) second to pass by before he/she starts counting loudly from one to ten with a one-second interval. Along with his counting action, the referee must show a hand signal each second for that boxer to recognize the count.

In case there is one fighter not ready to continue the bout immediately after the resting interval between rounds, the referee must count unless due to improper dressing or the ring floor and stage are not in good condition for the contest.

## **RULE 17: HANDSHAKES & RESPECT**

Both fighters shall shake hands before beginning of the first-round contest and before beginning of the final round contest symbolizing that they will compete in the spirit of sportsmanship and in accordance with rules.

## **RULE 18: RING DOCTOR**

The ring doctor's duties: The ring doctor must be at a designated ringside seat throughout the contest until the last bout ends. The following are also the ring doctor's duties:

To check the fighter's physical examination before the weigh-in to certify that the fighter is physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited disease or sickness.

To give advice and suggestion to the referee on request and to offer medical attention to fighters who may require immediate medical treatment.

To perform random anti-doping tests in accordance with VADA rules and the rules of the World Boxing Council MuayThai.

## **RULE 19: DRUGS OR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

It is prohibited to let a fighter use any drugs or chemical substances, which are not part of a fighter's usual diet.

It is possible to use a substance for local anesthesia, but only with the ring doctor's approval.

A fighter who uses a prohibited substance, or the person who gives a fighter a prohibited substance, must be penalized by WBC MuayThai executive committee.

A fighter or an official who violates regulations of drugs or prohibited substances must be penalized and prohibited from any bout or participation in any MuayThai activities for a period decided by the WBC MuayThai Executive Committee.

## **RULE 20: CHAMPIONSHIP DEFENSES & APPEALS**

### 20.1 Timing of Defenses

The WBC MuayThai's policy is to offer opportunities to ranked fighters to compete for its titles. Thus the WBC MuayThai seeks to prevent titles from being frozen due to inactivity by champions. Therefore, where possible, a WBC MuayThai champion should strive to defend their title at least twice a year, with the following rules being strictly enforced unless otherwise authorized by the president of the WBC MuayThai.

### 20.2 World Champions

World champions are obligated to defend their titles within six months from the date of their first championship win or the date of their most recent championship defense. After the six-month period expires, a world champion will receive a further 60-day period of grace (at the sole discretion of The WBC MuayThai) to accommodate the champion to have a championship defense or for the champion or champion's representative to notify the WBC MuayThai of a planned title defense. Upon or during the grace period of 60-days, should the WBC MuayThai not receive any communication from the champion or the champion's representative to notify of a planned defense, the WBC MuayThai has the right to vacate the relevant champion of their world title without any prior written or oral notice. Suppose a champion or champion representative refuses a world title defense. In that case, The WBC MuayThai, in its sole discretion, has the right to immediately vacate a WBC MuayThai world champion of their status as world champion.

A world champion is entitled to petition the WBC MuayThai to have one voluntary defense after winning a world title where they can defend their title against a suitable opponent from the current top fifteen fighters in the world rankings of their division or a division below or above pending approval by the WBC MuayThai.

### 20.3 International Champions

International champions have six months from the day they win their title, to either defend their championship or notify the WBC MuayThai of a confirmed title defense (within a reasonable timeframe), failure to do so allows the WBC MuayThai to vacate the champion at any time thereafter the six-month period, without prior written or oral notification.

It is the responsibility of a champion or champion representative to communicate to the WBC MuayThai head office or a WBC MuayThai representative their intention to defend their title before the expiration of the six-month period.

### 20.4 Regional champions

All regional champions may keep their title for a period of 6 months, with a further 2-month notification of the planned defense period. When the 6-month period expires, a regional, national, or state champion must notify the local WBC MuayThai representative of a planned defense. If no direct communication takes place from the champions team to the local WBC MuayThai representative, the WBC MuayThai, or an authorized person acting on behalf of the WBC MuayThai has the right to vacate the title without any prior written or verbal notice, 8 months from the date of a champion winning their title.

## 20.5 Champions Belt/Champions Weights

When defending his/her WBC MuayThai belt, a champion must bring their belt to the weigh-in for publicity and bring their belt to the ring for the fight – for the duration of the fight the belt will be kept with the WBC MuayThai fight supervisor. Should a defending champion lose their title in the contest, the belt will be presented to the new champion in the ring for the purpose of publicity only; the belt will be returned to a losing champion immediately after the publicity photos are completed on the day of the fight. All new champions will receive a new belt from the WBC MuayThai within one month of winning a title. A WBC MuayThai championship promoter is responsible for purchasing a new champion's belt.

A defending champion is not entitled to receive a new belt when they make a successful title defense; however, upon request, a promoter may purchase a new belt for a successful defending champion. However, this belt is a replica, as only when a vacant title is won on more than one occasion is a champion then recognized as a multi-time WBC MuayThai champion.

All WBC MuayThai champions, from regional up to world champions, can only hold one WBC MuayThai title at one weight class; they can not be a champion in two weight classes simultaneously.

## 20.6 Championship Appeals

Only World title and International title contest results can be appealed through the Bangkok head office; all regional and national title contest results must be appealed through the relevant regional WBC MuayThai committee or representative. Appeals must be received within 7 days of completing a title contest with the following information attached, (a). high-definition unobstructed footage of the fight and a written reason for the appeal. All decisions by the 3-person (head office for world and International titles only) championship review committee are final. An admin fee of \$500 is charged to hand the appeal, if the appeal is successful \$300 will be returned. All appeals are handled through [muaythai@wbcmuaythai.com](mailto:muaythai@wbcmuaythai.com)

## 20.7 Inactivity of a Champion.

Suppose a WBC Champion is or may become inactive in a manner that may prevent or unduly delay him from fulfilling his voluntary and mandatory defense obligations in the timeframe determined by the WBC on a case-by-case basis, based upon the unique facts and circumstances existing at that time in the division. In that case, the WBC may declare the championship vacant and order one or more bouts to fill the vacant title. Such inactivity may be either (i) a period of past and continuing inactivity or (ii) potential future inactivity that may prevent a champion from defending his title promptly, as required under these Rules.

The WBC may make such a determination based upon special circumstances, which may include, but not be limited to:

1. Medical issues or injury;
2. legal issues or contractual impediments;
3. personal or family issues; or
4. Other controversies or circumstances, whether or not beyond the control of the boxer or the WBC.

A WBC Champion's sole responsibility is to promptly notify the WBC in writing of any circumstances that may prevent him from complying with his/her title defense obligations. If a champion fails to notify the WBC promptly of such circumstances, the WBC may take appropriate actions, including vacating the title or other penalties.

## 20.8 Champion in Recess.

In certain cases, the WBC MuayThai may, at its discretion, designate a world champion as a "Champion in Recess" if a champion can not fulfill the champion's obligation to defend his/her title for medical reasons. Upon the boxer's return, he/she will qualify to box for the world championship as an elite contender to face the new champion. A Champion in Recess may return as a mandatory challenger, but only upon the specific determination and written approval of such status by the WBC MuayThai, which may approve or deny such request in its sole discretion. The champion in Recess status has a limitation of one hundred and twenty days from the date of going into champion in recess.

## 20.9 WBC MuayThai Championship Unifications

In accordance with the rules of The WBC MuayThai, The WBC MuayThai only host unifications contests with recognized Thai stadium titles. There are no unification bouts with any other International sanctioning body across any WBC MuayThai championship contests from national, regional and up to and including world titles. The WBC MuayThai does not interfere in the authority or activities of any other organization.

**RULE 21: MEDICAL PROTOCOLS & TIMING OF BOUT** No fighter will be allowed to fight for a WBC MuayThai title should they lose via TKO within a 45-days of a proposed WBC MuayThai title contest and 60-days if losing via KO (suspension may be longer depending on the severity of the KO).

No fighter can contest for a WBC MuayThai championship contest having fought inside of 21-days before the scheduled date for a WBC MuayThai championship contest, on the grounds of safety – any fighter violating this rule automatically gives the WBC MuayThai the right to revoke sanctioning for a WBC MuayThai championship when a fighter takes a fight inside the 21-day period of contesting for a WBC MuayThai championship.

Any fighter being considered for a WBC MuayThai championship who has lost their most recent fight via KO or TKO within 90-days of the proposed date for a WBC MuayThai championship must undergo a full medical exam by a registered physician, be fully cleared by a locally registered physician (documentation of clearance to be provided to the WBC MuayThai) before any consideration is given by the WBC MuayThai to sanction a bout.

Post Knockout/Technical Knockout Examinations. To protect the health and welfare of fighters, a fighter who has been knocked out (KO) or (TKO) must undergo a medical examination as quickly as possible after the bout. Such examinations should be conducted under the authority of the local combat sports commission where the bout occurred, the fighter's local commission, or any medical authority approved by the WBC MuayThai. The following examinations should be conducted on a fighter who suffers a knockout, technical knockout, or other circumstance in which the fighter has sustained extraordinary severity of blows in a contest: a physical examination, but not limited to include a complete neurological examination, MRI/CAT Scan, or any other medical examination or tests recommended by the WBC MuayThai medical advisory board, or the attending fight physician, or local combat sports commission medical requirements.

Rest Periods after Knockout. Fighters that suffered a concussion or any other serious trauma or injury by knockout should not participate in sparring sessions for a minimum of

45 days and no less than 30 days after any other concussive trauma, including but not limited to knockout.

Suspension after Knockouts. A fighter suffering a knockout will be suspended for a minimum period of sixty (60) days. A fighter suffering two (2) consecutive knockouts will be suspended for one hundred twenty (120) days and must not be considered for a WBC MuayThai championship contest. No fighter will be allowed to fight for a WBC MuayThai title should they lose via TKO within 45-days of a proposed WBC MuayThai title contest. The minimum 60-day suspension after suffering a KO will be enforced.

WBC MuayThai titles should not be authorized or sanctioned outside of a 90-day lead in period in order to prevent inactivity of titles.

\_\_\_\_\_ END \_\_\_\_\_



# WBC AMATEUR MUAYTHAI RULES

## FOR ONE OFF TITLE CONTESTS

Revised on | July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2024

WBC MuayThai Amateur is:

- Herein Referred to as the WBCMATA
- The World Boxing Council's International sanctioning body and authority for MuayThai amateur as recognized by the Sports Authority of Thailand.
- A MuayThai sanctioning Organization that is registered with the Sports Authority of Thailand.
- WBC Amateur MuayThai is affiliated with the World Boxing Council MuayThai and is the Amateur Division of WBC Muaythai.

For further information, please go to:

[www.wbcamateurmuaythai.com](http://www.wbcamateurmuaythai.com) or email [info@wbcamateurmuaythai.com](mailto:info@wbcamateurmuaythai.com)

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## WBC MUAYTHAI AMATUER / WBCMTA

WBCMTA rules are the approved rules for MuayThai Competitions internationally by the  
WBCMTA

All promotions sanctioned by the WBCMTA that include one off bouts are sanctioned as WBC events and utilize these rules for all one-off bouts, 4 - or 8 - man events.

Every nation has varied legislation, and the rules must be adapted for legal use/approval in each nation.

WBCMTA rules are to be utilized for any tournaments that are set for **State and National** Championships and selection events for international competition.

WBCMTA rules are based on the WBC Muaythai (**World Boxing Council Muaythai**) rules for adults.

This is overlaid with a class-based athlete system in order to ensure we have a progressive and safe development system from Novice to Professional.

These rules are for one-off matches, development shows, and routine competitions. Any deviation from these rules requires written permission from WBCMTA after consideration of the purpose and circumstances of the deviation.

National legislation and laws must always be followed and supersede all WBCMTA rule requirements.

WBCMTA is duty bound to promote Muaythai and therefore to lobby the government for permission to follow the rules of our sport.

All WBCMTA rules are to be utilized uniformly internationally.

These rules are for all classes of competition, and athletes including COMPETITOR (**ELITE Class**), (**B-Class**), NOVICE (**C-Class**).

**Professional should refer to the professional rules for WBC Muay Thai.**

**For all JUNIOR competitions refer to our Junior Rules and Regulations.**

Nations or regions without legislation should use Elite class for professional and B class for amateur delineation.

These rules are required for any WBCMTA endorsed promotion or competition. WBCMTA endorsement is contingent on the promotion always following these rules and government legislation.

WBCMTA is the sport of Muaythai with some rule adjustments for the safe and progressive development of both adults and juniors in Amateur competition.

## RULE 1: RING REQUIREMENTS

In general competitions, the ring will be as follows:

1.1. The boxing ring must be equipped with an approved safety mat and shall measure no less than 18 feet (5.5meters) nor more than 24 feet (7.3 meters) square between the ropes unless mutually agreed to by both camps and authorized by both the local combat sports commission and the WBC MuayThai supervisor.

The apron shall extend a minimum of 24 inches (0.61 meters) beyond the ropes.

1.2. The ring floor must be placed at least 60cm from the ground, preferably 1.2m but not more than 1.50 meters.

In each of the four ring corners, one ring post of 10 to 12.5 centimeters in diameter is erected no more than 2.70 meters from the ground.

A top-up of canvas must cover the entire ring area, being tightly and smoothly secured.

1.3. The ring installation is to position the red corner on the left-hand side of the Supervisor of the ring official's table, the blue corner opposite to the red corner and the other two shall be neutral corners.

1.4. There shall be 4 surrounding ring ropes of 3 to 5 centimeters in diameter, padded with smooth and soft material, attached tightly to the four corner posts.

The ropes shall be attached at 45 centimeters, 75 centimeters, 1.05 meters and 1.35 meters from the ring floor, respectively as measured to the top of the ropes.

The ropes of each side must be held by two strong pieces of cloth, 3 to 4 centimeters wide, equally spaced from each other. Such pieces of cloth must be tightly tied to hold the ropes. All four corners must be padded with cushioning or other material in good condition to protect the Athletes from any harm.

There must be a set of steps for each corner.

A third set of steps shall be located near the neutral corner for the referee, doctor, etc.

1.5. Two boxes made of plastic or of other material shall be provided in both neutral corners: one box each (outside the ring) for the referee to dispose of cotton or fallen material.

Athletes compete out of either the red or blue corner.

Promoters may utilize other colors for the corners; for example, black and white, or black and red for athletes shorts and promotions.

If the two corner colors are distinctive to each other.

## RULE 2: RING EQUIPMENT FOR COMPETITION

The ring shall contain the following equipment:

- Two chairs (stools) or swivel chairs for Athletes
- A mop to wipe the ring floor
- Two towels or sanitary wipes

- Tables and chairs for officials
- A bell or siren
- 2 stopwatches – timers.
- Score cards
- A locked box for scorecards
- A set of rounds, time showcase, and bout markers
- A stretcher
- A pair of safety scissors
- Other instruments essential for the competitions (e.g., an amplifier and a microphone)
- National, regional, and local legislation MUST be followed and supersedes any WBCMTA rules.
- These rules are the minimum standard for WBCMTA regardless of legislation or the lack of legislation.
- All protective equipment MUST be WBCMTA approved and checked by an official at the competition.
- Equipment can be shared if an approved cleaning station is utilized.
- Personal equipment can be approved for use by the state reps as part of a viral management plan.
- No additional padding/strapping is authorized on any part of the body, unless authorized by a WBCMTA official.
- Protective equipment should be red or blue representing the athlete's corner, black may be used if not possible.

The equipment shown is to demonstrate the standard required by WBCMTA for the Class of competition.

The brands may vary by event but must be endorsed by WBCMTA; this is only a sample of the style and protection required as a MINIMUM standard.

Headgear must be open faced without cheek protection, chin padding or face shield



HEAD GUARD,



GLOVES



SHINGUARD



CHEST GUARD,



ELBOW GUARD



HANDWRAPS



MALE GROIN GUARD PROTECTION



FEMALE CHEST GUARDS



ANKLE GUARDS

4.1. For gloves used in competition, the leather portion must not be heavier than one-half (1/2) of the glove's total weight and the glove's inner pads must weigh at least one-half (1/2) of the total weight.

It is not permitted to change the shape of the glove's inner pads or to rub the glove's inner pads spreading them from the original shape.

4.2. Athletes must exclusively use gloves certified/approved by WBCMTA.

They must be approved by the Head Official or Supervisor at each event.

4.3. Gloves are preferred as lace up however Velcro gloves are acceptable if approved by the head WBCMTA official:

- Glove laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists.
- Gloves must be taped to cover any laces or strapping, the color of their respective corner.
- Gloves must be inspected and stamped by the authorized glove inspector (WBC Official) who must observe and control glove wearing to ensure that the Athletes wear gloves according to the rules until the Athlete's step into the ring.

4.4. The glove sizes for competitions are as follows:

(Elite, B and C Class)

- Up to Welterweight divisions, they must wear ten (10) ounce gloves (67kg and below).
- Super Welterweight division and over must wear gloves of twelve (12) ounces (67kg and above).

## RULE 5: HAND BANDAGES

5.1. All C-Class athletes are to wear cloth hand wraps only. All State and National tournaments are in cloth hand wraps only. Attached Velcro okay. NO TAPE.

5.2. Athletes must wrap their hands with soft hand bandages no longer than six (6) meters and no wider than five (5) centimeters for each hand.

5.3. B Class Athletes may use strapping tape, no longer than two and a half meters (2.5m) and no more than two and a half (2.50) centimeters wide for each hand, to top-up on the wrist or back of the hand but must be  $\frac{3}{4}$ ' behind the tip of the knuckle with clinched fist.

5.4. No tape of any type is to cover the knuckles or build up the knuckles. One strip is authorized between the knuckles to tie the wraps in but must not protrude.

5.5. Athletes can use their own hand wraps or have their hands wrapped by their trainer.

5.6. All hand wraps MUST be inspected and approved by an WBCMTA (or Government) official for ALL bouts.

## RULE 6: ATTIRE

6.1. Athletes must wear Muay Thai shorts neatly at half-thigh length. An athlete's shorts must NOT be the color of the other corner. Shorts should preferably be the same as or close to the corner representing. Shorts cannot be split at the sides exposing underwear.

6.2. Athletes must wear groin protection for the genital organs, made of strong material capable of protecting them. The use of the groin guard is mandatory. For male athletes, a metal groin protector shall be worn, and a jock strap may be worn in addition. For female athletes, a female groin protector shall be worn (optional but recommended).

6.3. Athletes' fingernails and toenails must be closely and neatly cut.

6.4. Athletes shall wear a headband (Mongkon) only when they pay homage (Wai Kru) before the bout. During the bout Athletes may wear an inscribed cloth, amulet, or charm around the upper arm (Prajiad). If the amulet interferes with the flow of the bout, it must be removed immediately by the referee or corner.

6.5. Athletes may wear ankle supports, one for each ankle, but not to be shin supports, or to roll halfway down. Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted.

6.6. Ankle supports are not to be padded and may only be made of cloth. Nothing is to be worn under the ankle support.

6.7. Any taping MUST be approved by an WBCMTA official at the same time as hand wraps are inspected. Taping must not give an advantage to the athlete for impact.

6.8. Athletes shall not wear belts, jewelry or any dangerous ornaments as determined by an official.

6.9. Liniment is allowed on the athlete but cannot be excessive, Vaseline can be used in minimal quantities to limit cuts. Vaseline, liniment, or related products cannot be used on any attire including gloves.

6.10. Form fitted gum shields must be worn during the contest.

6.11. Additional Protective Equipment:

- Head Gear
- Chest Guards
- Shin Guards
- Elbow Guards

Are to be worn in accordance with the rules and is superseded by any government legislation.

## RULE 7: Entering the Ring

- Athletes may enter the ring over, through or under the ropes. If proceeding over the ropes the athlete should wear the Mongkon. If going through or under the Mongkon is placed on immediately after entering.
- Athletes proceed to the center of the ring to acknowledge judges upon returning to their corner they will be inspected for their equipment check by the referee.
- Athletes shall shake hands before the beginning of the first round and before the beginning of the final round, symbolizing that they will compete in the spirit of sportsmanship and in accordance with the official rules and regulations.

### 7.2. Paying Homage

- The Mongkon is to be worn by all athletes while sealing the ring and performing the Wai Kru, the minimum an athlete can perform is sealing the ring. Exemptions can be applied for by WBCMTA representatives if required for promotional reasons. Wai Kru music is played during and muay Thai music throughout the bout.
- Athletes are encouraged to perform a proper Wai Kru consisting of Starting Postures, Sitting Postures and Standing Postures. A time limit may be used for promotional reasons.

## RULES 8: WEIGHT DIVISIONS

Age	SENIOR ELITE				U23 and B/C/N class			
Gender	MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
Weight (KG)	1	45	45	1	1	45	45	1
	2	48	48	2	2	48	48	2
	3	51	51	3	3	51	51	3
	4	54	54	4	4	54	54	4
	5	57	57	5	5	57	57	5
	6	60	60	6	6	60	60	6
	7	63.5	63.5	7	7	63.5	63.5	7
	8	67	67	8	8	67	67	8
	9	71	71	9	9	71	71	9
	10	75	75	10	10	75	75	10
	11	81	(+) 75	11	11	81	(+) 75	11
	12	86		12	12	86		
	12	91		13	13	91		
	14	(+) 91		14	14	(+) 91		

8.1. Athletes must be a minimum of 17 years old to compete as an adult. 18 in some regions but never under 17. Local laws and regulations prevail.

8.3. Catch weights are approved for non-title bouts but not encouraged.

## RULE 9: WEIGH IN

### 9.1. Tournament & C Class:

- Athletes must have at least three (3) hours of rest after the weigh-in, before the beginning of the bout. Amateurs are recommended to weigh in on the same day as the bout. Recommended time is between 3 and 6 hours from the competition. But not greater than 30 hours from the competition.
- C-class bouts on a professional event can be approved to weigh in at the 24-hr. weigh-in, by the head WBCMTA official, if both athletes are present, and neither is disadvantaged.

### 9.2. WBCMTA tournaments:

- Athletes must weigh in on the day of each competition day.
- Night before weigh-ins can be approved to assist tournament management but must be followed up by days of competition weigh-ins for finals and subsequent days.
- Athletes must weigh-in with Muaythai shorts (& crop top for females).
- The athlete's manager or their representative may witness the weigh-in from outside the weigh-in area only. Parents and spectators are not allowed in the tournament weigh-in area.

### 9.3. B Class

- B-class only events can have either a day before or same day weigh in as determined by the promoter and the Supervisor or Head official.

### 9.4. Elite Class Athletes

- Must be conducted no more than 1 day prior (24-30 hrs.) to the commencement of competition.
- Before weigh-in, the Athletes must have their medical paperwork confirmed.

This must be sighted and approved by the Head Official or Supervisor.

- Athletes must present or have evidence of serology test (including HIV and all classes of Hep) and a medical approval to compete, as governed by local laws and regulations.

- Blood tests are required for 17 and older and must be no older than 6 months.
- Medicals must be conducted annually for athletes.  
Medicals are valid for 12 months.

- The medicals must be on WBCMTA medical paperwork with original copies of serology.

#### 9.6. Females

- Athletes MUST be given the opportunity to weigh in in private if requested. A private female weigh in can only be conducted by other female's officials/witnesses. Tournaments cannot be conducted this way.

#### 9.7. Video

- A video weigh in can occur if conducted on an official set of scales and an WBCMTA representative is supervising.
- Video weigh-ins can only be conducted due to distance from the official weigh-in being more than 100km.
- A video weigh in must cite the individual and the scales, and only in circumstances where the amateur competition does not provide traveling allowances or accommodation for the athlete.
- WBCMTA officials may ask for the scales to be tested with a 20kg weight plate.
- No video weigh-in for Tournament, Professional (A Class), International or Title bouts but are authorized for 30-day, 14- day and 7-day weight pre-checks that are mandatory for all Title fights.

9.8. All day before weighs in require a safety weight check on fight day. The weight gain cannot be above 10% of body weight or the fight will be cancelled due to safety concerns about dehydration / improper weight cutting practices.

## RULE 10: SECONDS

10.1. Tournaments, B and C class bouts may have a maximum of three (3) seconds. Only 2 seconds are allowed to enter the ring during round breaks.

10.2. A Class and Elite (professional) bouts a maximum of three (3) corner persons is allowed. Only 2 seconds are allowed to enter the ring during round breaks.

10.3. Seconds Duties

- During the bout seconds must remain seated. Before each round they must clear all towels, water bottles and other materials from the ring platform.
- The safety of the athletes and to give tactical advice to the athlete. Seconds cannot say anything about or to the opponent's corner or athlete. All advice should be sportsmanlike and professional.
- During the bout breaks seconds must correct any attire in readiness for the bout.
- If applying water on Athletes, the seconds shall not wet the ring floor. They must also towel the excess water off the Athlete. Liniment cannot be applied during the bout. Vaseline can only be applied to the face to prevent cuts or as first aid for cuts and must be minimal.
- Seconds must wear uniforms or shirts with their boxing camp symbol, which are in no way offensive or abusive. Long pants and closed toed shoes are the standard. Shorts and open toed shoes are not permissible.
- The Athlete's coach may give up for his Athlete by throwing in a towel in front of the referee (where permissible) or may signal to the Supervisor to tell referee to stop the fight where not permissible. They cannot throw in any other object and not while a count is in progress.
- Seconds cannot touch the ring during the bout. Any banging or climbing on the ring (unless to throw in the towel) will result in the referee stopping the bout. The corner will be warned, and the athlete may be penalized a point if the referee deems the interference unsportsmanlike or interferes in the conduct of the bout.

10.4. Seconds are responsible for their own equipment and medical supplies for the bout consisting of:

- Water/Bucket (water bottles should have a pour spout or hole in the cap to avoid round start delay due to caps left in the ring)
- Ice (In a bag that does not leak) • Towel/s
- Adrenaline of 1/1000 solution, mixed with Vaseline or other substances as approved by the ring doctor.
- First aid equipment including: Gauze, tape, cotton buds, safety scissors, wound bandages, absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages.

## **RULE 11: REFEREES**

The primary concern of the referees should always be the care of the Athletes.

### 11.1. Referees Attire:

Referees must wear black trousers, black flat soled shoes and shirts with WBCMTA emblem on the shirt. All officials MUST wear the same attire. Any accessories such as eyeglasses, watches, jewelry, belt with metal buckle or fastener, and headwear are prohibited. Fingernails must be closely and neatly cut.

### 11.2. Referees Duties

- To use three commands as follows:
- YUD/STOP: To order the Athletes to stop.
- YAK/BREAK: To order the Athletes to separate from each other. After the YAK/BREAK command both Athletes must step back at least one step before awaiting the referee's command.
- CHOK/BOX: To order the Athletes to start/continue the bout.
- To prevent a weaker athlete from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment, this includes calling a break whenever posture is broken giving an unfair advantage in the clinch.
- Control that the rules and fair play are strictly observed.
- To interpret rules and implement the rules. Or to decide to act upon any situations not provided in the rules.
- To closely control the bout at all times.
- To inspect the Athlete's gloves, attire, protective gear and gum shields.
- Referees shall show a clear and proper signal when cautioning an athlete's foul.
- When the referee disqualifies an Athlete because of a serious rule violation or stops the bout, they must notify the Supervisor or Head of the ring officials for their reasons.
- Referees shall not allow Athletes who intentionally violate the rules to gain advantage (e.g., grabbing ropes to kick, knee his opponent, or prevent falling etc.).
- Referees shall not engage in any action which may influence the bout in any way, so that the athletes may gain or lose advantage (e.g., fast or slow counting, warning or not warning, etc.).
- At the end of the bout, or the end of each round the referee must collect the score cards from the three judges and hand them to the Supervisor or Head of the ring officials for inspection.
- At the end of the bout, the referee shall bring both Athletes to the center of the ring facing the Supervisor's table. He will then raise the winner's hand according to the announcement.

- Referees shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future bouts or past bout results without permission from WBCMTA Executive Board.

### 11.3. Powers of the Referee

- To terminate the contest at any stage if it is too one-sided.
- To terminate the contest upon seeing that the Athlete is too seriously injured to continue the bout. They may consult the ring doctor and must follow the doctor's suggestion after consultation.
- To terminate the contest upon seeing that the Athlete is not in earnest to compete. In this case, either Athlete or both may be disqualified.
- To stop counting upon seeing that if they continue the count, the Athlete may be in danger.
- To stop the count when the opponent does not go to the furthest neutral corner or comes out from the neutral corner before the count is finished.
- To stop the bout to warn or caution the Athlete who violates the rules.
- To disqualify an Athlete who ignores, harms, or aggressively offends the referee.
- For the Athlete who severely violates rules, the referee has the power to disqualify them or may declare the bout of 'no decision' after warning or cautioning, or without a previous warning or caution.

### 11.4. Procedure for Athletes Outside the Ring

- When an athlete has fallen outside the ring, the referee must order the opponent to the neutral corner. If the athlete outside the ring is too slow to get back into the ring the referee shall count immediately.
- When one or both athletes fall outside the ring, the referee shall count to twenty (20). If the Athlete/s manages to get into the ring before the count of twenty, the bout shall continue. If either athlete tries to delay the referee shall warn the offender. The referee may disqualify the athlete who disobeys to lose the bout or of 'No Decision'. The athlete must return unaided without any assistance or face disqualification.
- The referee shall stop counting if the Athlete that has fallen outside the ring is obstructed or delayed in getting up into the ring by any person. The referee shall clearly warn the offender and continue the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall stop the bout and inform the Supervisor of the ring officials.

- If both Athletes fall outside the ring, and only one athlete proceeds to enter the ring before the count of twenty (20). The referee shall declare that Athlete the winner. However, if both Athletes cannot get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the referee shall declare a draw.

## RULE 12: JUDGES

Judges must dress as the referees. They may however wear eyeglasses.

### 12.1. Judges Duties:

- Each judge must sit next to the ring on three sides with no one impeding their view. During the bout, the judges shall not speak with anyone. If necessary, they may speak with the WBC MuayThai appointed supervisor during the resting interval of rounds to inform them that there have been some incidents e.g., the second's misconduct and losing of ropes, etc.
- During the bout, judges shall not speak with the Athletes or any other people. If necessary, they may speak with the referee during the resting intervals between rounds to inform the referee in case of an incident (e.g., seconds' misconduct, loose ropes).
- Judges shall score independently, objectively, and according to the rules. They must record scores on the score cards immediately after each round and they must add up the scores of both Athletes for each round before handing them to the referee.
- Judges must identify the winner and sign the score cards before handing them to the referee.

Judges shall not leave their seats until the referee declares the contest result.

Judges shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future bout results or the past bout results without permission from WBCMTA Executive Board.

## RULE 13: HEAD OFFICIAL / SUPERVISOR

### 13.1. Head Official/Supervisor Duties:

- To assign referees and judges for duties within the competition program. A head official or Supervisor must be appointed for each competition.
- To monitor the performance of referees and judges as stated by the rules and regulations. In case any referee or judge performs his duty incorrectly or ineffectively, the head of the ring officials shall report his assessment to the WBCMTA board.

- For an A Class WBC Title the Head Official or Supervisor may elect to have 5 judges (if suitably qualified judges) are available for the event.
- To solve competition problems and report incidents to the competition manager.
- To advise referees and judges on any decision-making matter.
- To monitor all score cards are completed, signed and information is correct.
- To notify the ring announcer the bout results to be pronounced to the public.
- To notify the promoter and report to the WBCMTA Board for punishment considerations in case the Athlete intentionally and severely violates any rule, which is contradictory with ethics and sportsmanship.
- In case there is an unusual incident from which the referee and judges are unable to continue to work, Supervisor of the ring officials shall act immediately to continue the contest.

#### 13.2. Head Official Powers:

Supervisor of the ring officials may overrule the referee and judges by reversing the decision of the referee and judges only for the following cases:

- If the referee's decision is contradictory with the Rules and Regulations.
- If the judges have incorrectly added up scores, resulting in a different decision from factual evidence.

## RULE 14: TIMEKEEPER / ANNOUNCER

14.1. The timekeeper and the announcer must sit beside the ring at designated seats.

#### 14.2. Timekeeper duties:

- To monitor the number of rounds, competing time for each round, resting interval time between rounds and time of time-outs.
- To signal for the beginning and the ending of each round by striking the bell.
- To signal ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round for the ring to be cleared.
- To deduct the time of interruptions or the time stopped by referee order from the total round time
- To monitor for the correct time with a stopwatch or a clock throughout the entire duration of the bout.

- The timekeeper shall not give the bell signal while the referee is counting, despite the round time expiration.

The timekeeper shall strike the bell when the referee orders (CHOK) or “BOX”.

- To signal to the referee 10 seconds left in the round.

#### 14.3. Announcer’s duties:

- To announce athletes’ names, boxing camp or nation and weights to the spectators when the Athletes enter the ring.
- To announce that the seconds must leave the ring when they hear the warning signal from the timekeeper.
- To announce the beginning and ending of each round.
- To announce the verdict of the contest and identify the winner.

## RULE 15: DECISIONS

#### 15.1. Winning on Points:

- At the end of the bout, the Athlete with the judge’s majority decision wins the contest. When the bout ends, there are three possible outcomes for winning on points.

- Unanimous Decision (UPD), all 3 judges favor the same fighter.
- Split Decision (SPD) 2 judges favor one fighter & 1 judge favors the other fighter.
- Majority Decision (MPD) 2 judges favor one fighter & 1 judge scores a draw.

#### 15.2. Win by Knockout (KO):

- In case an Athlete is knocked down and cannot continue the bout within ten (10) seconds, his opponent wins by knockout.

#### 15.3. Win by Technical Knockout (TKO):

- In case an Athlete very clearly outclasses their opponent.
- In case the opponent cannot continue the contest immediately after the resting interval of a round.
- In case the opponent is seriously injured and cannot continue the contest.

- In case the opponent has been counted for more than two (2) times (i.e., 3 times) in one round, or more than four (4) times (i.e., 5 times) in the entire fighting contest. This is a compulsory count limit.
- In case the opponent has fallen out of the ring and cannot get back into the ring after the referee has counted to twenty (20).
- In case his opponent spontaneously withdraws from the contest due to injury or other causes.

#### 15.4. Win by Disqualification:

- An athlete's opponent severely violates the rules, and the referee disqualifies them, whether there has been any previous warning or caution.

#### 15.5. Win by Walkover:

- In tournaments if an Athletes opponent does not pass the ring doctor's physical examination, cannot make weight, or does not show up to compete as scheduled.

#### 15.6. Draw Decision:

- The majority decision is a draw (MD) Majority Draw 2 judges score it a draw one has a winner
- The Split Draw. One judge scores it a draw and 2 other judges have different winners ALL 3 judges score the contest a draw (UD) Unanimous Draw.

In case both Athletes are knocked down and they have been counted out of ten (10).

In case both Athletes have fallen out of the ring, and they have been counted out of twenty (20).

In case both Athletes are so seriously injured that they cannot continue the contest.

#### 15.7. No Decision:

- In case the referee considers that either Athlete is not in earnest or declares that "there is no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both Athletes compete dishonorably".

#### 15.8. No Contest:

- In case the Athletes have been warned and cautioned by the referee and persist on continuing with the breach.

- In case a fighter does not pass the ring doctor's physical examination, or they do not make the division weight-in, or he/she does not show up to compete as scheduled, the title will be declared a "No Contest"

Contest"

\*In a title contest when the champion cannot make weight or pass the physical examination or fails to show then his title will be declared vacant.

\*If the champion is overweight (he/she loses the title on the scales) and the two fighters agree to fight, and the champion is beaten, then the challenger will be declared the new champion.

- If the challenger can't make weight the event will be declared a no contest.

No Titles Contests

\*If the challenger can't make weight the event will be declared a no contest

\*In a title contest when the champion cannot make weight or pass the physical examination or fails to show then his title will be declared vacant.

\*If the champion is overweight (he/she loses the title on the scales) and the two fighters agree to fight, and the champion is beaten, then the challenger will be declared the new champion.

15.9. Cancellation of Contest:

- In case of ring damage, a riot from spectators, or an unexpected situation causing it impossible to continue the contest.

## RULE 16: SCORING SYSTEM

16.1. When the fighter uses their fists, feet, knees, and elbows as effective and controlled MuayThai fighting weapons to attack their opponent powerfully, accurately, and according to the rules with effective and powerful techniques scoring higher than less effective strikes. The effective execution of any weapon will score higher than a less effective/timid execution of another weapon. The general standard for scoring the actions in a MuayThai match is to evaluate the quantity and quality of Scoring Strikes Landed, Effective Aggression and Ring Generalship (Control of the Actions). Officials are required to score each round with such criteria and to determine the winner of the round in numeric fashion. A competent judge should look for damage, domination and disruption while evaluating effective aggression, ring generalship and defense.

16.2. Scoring advantage is awarded to the Athlete who:

- Lands the cleaner and more effective strikes: Landing punches, elbows, knees, or kicks to the scoring area of their opponent with power, volume, and accuracy to cause damage, domination, or disruption to their opponent using more effective Muaythai strikes.
- Causes the most Damage: If a fighter is trying to hurt their opponent, evidence of damage should be considered, knocking the opponent down, staggering or off balancing the opponent, significant blows that slow the opponent's attacking prowess.
- Shows Domination: If a fighter is effectively controlling their opponent, evidence of domination to consider is, an overwhelming advantage in strikes landed, repeatedly initiating action during exchanges, repeatedly lands the last strike in exchanges.
- Causes the most Disruption: If a fighter is trying to prevent their opponent from hurting or controlling them, evidence of disruption to consider is, effective counter strikes that alter an opponent's strategy that force an opponent to grab, and hold, strikes that force an opponent into a defensive posture.
- Exhibits the most Effective Aggression: A forceful willingness to attack their opponent (either moving forward, backward or remaining stationary) where their strikes land accurately and forcefully on their opponent. \*Remember, there is a fundamental difference between effective aggression and aggression.
- Shows the best Ring Generalship: Controlling the balance, pace, positioning, and style of the fight to a greater degree than that of your opponent.
- Has the best Defense: Displaying successful evasive maneuvers to avoid being hit and showcasing defensive mechanisms as part of an offensive strategy to attack your opponent and negate their attacks
- The Athlete who can cause more physical exhaustion loss of composure, disruption and damage to their opponent by use of Muaythai skill.
- The Athlete who violates the rules the least.

16.3. Scoring advantage is not awarded to:

- The Athlete who violates any rule.
- Muaythai strikes on the opponent's arm(s) or leg(s) as is their self-defense techniques. (That the strike to the arms is blocked and has no effect on the opponent balance, posture and does not score damage)
- The hit is light, without power or body weight behind it.

An Athlete is thrown on the ring floor after having their kick caught.

Throwing the opponent on the floor without using any Muaythai weapon.

A strike after the bell or after the referee has called break/stop.

A strike after a foul or using a foul to strike.

## RULE 17: SCORING POINTS

### 17.1. 10 Point Must System

- The winner of a round must have 10 points
- The loser of a round will get 9, 8, 7, or a low of 6, depending on various factors in the round.
- If there is no clear winner, both fighters will get 10 points – if in doubt – score it even, point deductions by a referee for fouls in a championship fight are cumulated on the supervisor's master sheet
- A 10-10 score shall be given when a judge's mental computation at the end of the round is not clear enough to give a highly questionable round to either fighter.

\*Just because you have been instructed against scoring even rounds, it would be unfair to a fighter to score a round in favor of the other fighter if your mental computer witnessed no difference.

- A 10-9 score shall be given in a round with a slight advantage in overall action favoring one fighter.
- A 10-9 score shall be given, also, when there is a clear advantage but not an overwhelming advantage.
- A 10-8 score shall be given when there is a knockdown, and the rest of the round is a very slight advantage for the fighter who scored the knockdown
- A 10-8 score shall be given when there is an overwhelming one-sided round; even without a knockdown, a real beating by one of the fighters over the other shall be always a 10-8 round
- A 10-9 score shall be given to fighter A when fighter B takes an eight-count, but B clearly and unquestionably wins the rest of the round, before and after the knockdown
- A 10-10 score shall be given when a knocked down fighter gets up and then knocks down his rival with the rest of the round, somehow even
- A 10-9 score should be given when both fighters are knocked down – but one of them wins the rest of the round

- A 10-7 score shall be given on two knockdowns of the same fighter – but always consider what happened before and after the knockdowns
- No round should be scored lower than 10-6 (e.g., Two 8 counts and a point deduction from a foul in one round)

#### 17.2. Knock Down/8 Counts Scoring a 10-8 Round:

If the athlete receives an 8 count, one (1) point is deducted from that athlete. The point is deducted after the round has been scored. It must be kept in mind that in the developmental stage's referees will issue 8 counts for the safety of the athlete more often and do not always constitute a 10-8 round, only if it is clearly one sided.

- An athlete has won the round (10-9), their opponent has received an 8 count (1 point deduction). The final points of this round will be 10-8.
- An athlete has won the round 10-9, the athlete who won the round received an 8 count (1 point deduction). The round becomes 9-9 but as we have the 10-must system the final points of this round will be 10-10.

#### Scoring a 10-7 Round:

- An athlete has won the round (10-9), their opponent has received two (2) 8 counts. The final points of this round will be 10-7.
- An athlete has dominantly won the round (10-8), their opponent has received an 8 count (1 point deduction). The final points of this round will be 10-7.

#### 17.3. Clinch scoring/ Scoring in the clinch

- MuayThai technique must land on target with power
- MuayThai technique must be effective, or it is not scored
- MuayThai technique must not have a foul or follow a foul

#### 17.4. Clinch general

- where scoring clinching techniques are applied by one or both fighters, the clinch will be allowed to run.
- where both fighters are using a nonpowerful clinch technique, then the clinch will be stopped.

- if both fighters are working for a dominant clinch position without any striking, the clinch will be allowed to run for a period, if both fighters are working and not locking, holding, or being inactive.
- if both fighters cannot work to a dominant clinch position, the clinch will be stopped immediately.
- if one fighter applies an effective lock position, for a period, the clinch is stopped.
- if one fighter applies a successful defense technique where no more scoring techniques can be applied, the clinch is stopped.
- If one fighter has broken the others posture to an advantageous or unsafe position, the clinch is stopped immediately.

#### 17.5. Warning/Foul

A point will be deducted when an athlete has received a warning (1 point deduction), the Referee will show the judges the offending foul.

- An athlete has won the round (10-9), their opponent has received a Warning (1 point deduction). The final points of this round will be 10-8.
- An athlete has won the round 10-9, the athlete who won the round received a Warning (1 point deduction). The round becomes 9-9 but as we have the 10-must system the final points of this round will be 10-10.

## RULE 18: FOULS

18.1. An athlete who commits a foul can be warned, cautioned, or disqualified at the discretion of the referee depending on the severity of the foul.

18.2. The Athlete who commits any of the following is considered a foul:

- Biting, eye poking, spitting on the opponent, sticking out tongue to make faces, head butting, striking the groin, or any similar action.
- Throwing, back breaking, using Judo and wrestling techniques, including sweeps/ trips with the back of the leg.
- Intentional rope grabbing to gain advantage over opponents.

Falling over, going after a fallen opponent or an opponent who is getting up.

Grabbing/Holding the ropes to fight or for other purposes.

- Using provocative manners and words during the contest.
- Disobeying the referee's command.
- Any intentional Knee strike or kick to the groin area. (An athlete may receive up to 5 min recovery time for an intentional knee strike).
- Intentional strikes to the back of the head or neck.
- Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any Muaythai strikes.
- If an Athlete pretends to fall on the ring floor after their kicking leg is caught or in clinching.
- When both Athletes fall out of the ring and either Athlete tries to delay getting back into the ring.
- Using forbidden substances as specified by Clean Boxing, VADA. Refusing a VADA anti-doping test in or out of competition.
- Violating any of the rules

## RULE 19: KNOCK DOWN

### Procedure for a knockdown

In case a fighter is attacked, and he/she is knocked down, the referee shall count at the same time he orders the opponent to go to the furthest neutral corner. If the opponent disobeys this order, the referee must stop counting until that fighter goes to the furthest neutral corner. By then, he/she will continue to count the number next to the last counted one. When the knocked-down boxer stands up and is ready, "ชก" (CHOK). An Athlete is considered down whenever they're in any of the following states:

- Any part of their body, except feet, touches the floor. (No cart-wheel kicks)
- An athlete leans, holds, or sits on the ring ropes to not fall.

19.2. Following a hard hit, an athlete has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semiconscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, defend adequately and continue the round safely.

19.3. In case the knocked down Athlete manages to stand up and is ready to continue the bout before the referee has counted to eight (8). In such cases, the referee must continue counting until (8) before giving the order (CHOK) or fight'.

19.4. If the knocked down Athlete is ready to continue at the count of eight (8) and the referee commands 'Fight', but the athlete falls again without any additional strikes, the referee shall continue the count from eight (8).

19.5. If the referee has counted out an athlete to ten (10), the bout shall be considered finished. In such case, the referee shall declare the knocked down Athlete to have lost the bout by 'knockout.'

19.6. In case both Athletes fall on the ring floor simultaneously, the referee shall proceed on counting and shall keep on counting as long as there is one Athlete on the ring floor.

If both Athletes cannot manage to stand up at the count of ten (10), the referee shall declare a 'draw.'

- In case the Athletes are trying to stand up, but have their arms or legs tangled, or one Athlete is on top of the other, the referee must stop the count and separate them. They shall then continue the count in case one of the Athletes is still on the ring floor.

19.7. In case of a knockdown, the referee must wait for one (1) second before beginning the count.

- Counting should be loud from one to ten with a one-second interval.
- Along with counting, the referee must show a hand signal for each second to notify the Athlete of the number of counts.

19.7. In case an Athlete is not ready to continue the bout following a resting interval between rounds, the referee must count, unless it is due to improper dressing.

## **RULE 20: RING DOCTOR / PROHIBITED DRUGS**

The ring doctor's duties: The ring doctor must be at a designated ringside seat throughout the contest until the last bout ends. The following are also the ring doctor's duties:

To check the fighter's physical examination before the weigh-in to certify that the fighter is physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited disease or sickness.

To give advice and suggestion to the referee on request and to offer medical attention to fighters who may require immediate medical treatment.

To perform random anti-doping tests in accordance with VADA rules and the rules of the World Boxing Council MuayThai.

20.1. The Ringside Dr has the authority to STOP a contest at any time based on his/her professional medical opinion in the interest of the safety of the athletes.

20.2. The ring doctor must be present at a designated seat throughout the competition until the end of the last bout.

20.3. The following are the ring doctor's duties:

- To check the Athlete's physical fitness to compete prior to the bout at the weigh in or before the bout at the competition. The Dr must determine the athlete is performing without any prohibited disease or sickness as specified in the Athlete's Book.
- To give advice and suggestions to the referee when requested.
- To assist an unconscious Athlete during a bout. Only the ring doctor is permitted to enter the ring. Other individuals may enter the ring if the ring doctor needs special help.
- To lend medical assistance for a knocked-out or technically knocked-out Athlete by thoroughly checking immediate treatment.

20.4. To check and diagnose the Athletes after their bouts, to notify them of their recovery periods before the next bout as the following regulations:

- After a five-round bout, the Athletes must rest at least fourteen (14) days before the next bout.

The winner in round 1 or 2, must rest at least seven (7) days.

- The winner in a three-round bout or in round 3, must rest at least fourteen (14) days.
- An Athlete who loses by technical knockout (TKO) or knockout (KO) must rest a minimum of thirty (30) days. If an athlete receives a technical knockout (TKO) or knockout (KO) in two (2) consecutive bouts the athlete must rest a minimum of 90 days.
- Any loss by KO must be given a medical clearance before competing again.
- In a 4 or 8-man competition or tournament the rest period of 28 days applies. If the athlete loses in round 1 then normal rest periods apply. A tournament, 4 or 8-man competition are considered 1 event.

20.5. Prohibited Substances

- It is prohibited to let the Athlete use any drugs or chemical substances, which are not part of the Athlete's usual diet. All WBC Clean Boxing prohibited substances apply.
- It is possible to use substances for local anesthesia, but only with the ring doctor's approval.
- The prohibited substances for Athletes are categorized in accordance with the WADA list of banned substances.

- An Athlete who uses a prohibited substance, or the person who gives the Athlete a prohibited substance, must be penalized by WBCMTA Executive Board and reported to and be liable to disqualification or suspension by WBC Muaythai.
- An Athlete or an official who violates regulations of drugs or prohibited substances must be penalized and prohibited from any bout or participation in any Muaythai activities for a period decided by WBCMTA Executive Board.
- Any Athlete who refuses to have a medical check-up following a bout will be prohibited from any bout. Any official who encourages the Athlete to commit such an offense will be prohibited from competitions.
- All females 16 years and over MUST have a pregnancy test or complete a pregnancy declaration (and provide evidence) of this within 72 hours of the competition.

## **RULE 21: DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS SANCTIONED BY WBCMTA/WBC**

- Rules and regulations, as described in this document, shall apply to all domestic WBCMTA/WBC competitions equally.
- All International tournaments, Championships, and WBCMTA Elite Class title bouts must follow WBC Muaythai protocols for title bouts.
- WBCMTA/WBC international competitions or titles MUST be approved by WBCMTA Board.

## **RULE 22: INTERPRETATION OF UNSTATED RULES**

- In the case of any complication or if WBCMTA official Rules and Regulations does not provide a clear statement for a given situation, the referee, or the Head officials, shall make the final decision.

WBCMTA/WBC state representatives should provide advice on any State legislation affecting the rules.

- All title decisions must be decided by people with no 'conflict of interest' in the awarding of the title bout.

At all ages and levels, WBCMTA MUST maintain credibility and set itself as the highest standard in Muaythai.

## RULE 23: FEMALE COMPETITION

Rules and regulations for female Muaythai competition will follow the rules and regulations as above, except for the following adapted supplements:

Female Athletes must wear the same attire as male Athletes (MuayThai shorts) with the addition of sleeveless, short- sleeved shirts, or a crop top.

Athletes must neatly tie their hair to not interfere with the bout, clinching or cause any disadvantage to the opponent. Hair must not obscure vision at any time. Hair accessories may be rubber or made of elastic cloth. Bands should be of a suitable size and should not contain metal or rigid plastic parts.

Hair must be placed inside of the head gear. A hair net is recommended.

Female Athletes have the option to wear a breast (chest) protector. Juniors with a developed breast **MUST** wear a breast protector unless wearing a chest guard. Groin protectors are optional for Elite-class and mandatory for juniors, 14+ and C, B class. The Athlete may use her personal protectors if they are approved by WBCMTA.

Head & Body Cover Head and body covers may be worn by Athletes to comply with cultural requirements and shall consist of the following:

- A head covering such as a full sport hijab like the design or an individual skull cap of black or white fabric.
- An optional body suit (two piece, tights, and upper body) of black or white fabric covering the legs to the ankles and covering the arms to the wrists.

Female Athletes must weigh-in wearing clothes of no altering effect upon the Athlete's weight. Weigh-in officials must offer females a restricted area to weigh in or a weigh-in room that must be a completely covered room or a completely curtained area.

All female bouts follow the same round times as males.

In female competitions Head officials should endeavor to include female officials who are appropriately qualified.

## RULE 24: FOUR/EIGHT MAN COMPETITIONS

Four (4) & Eight (8) man tournaments/competitions are allowed under the following circumstances:

- All athletes are present at the weigh in.
- A Dr **MUST** approve the continuance of each athlete after each bout.

- The 8-count limit is 3 or 4 for the entire tournament, It depends from the local government body.
- An athlete who loses a bout cannot fill in for an athlete who is out. If an athlete has lost > he is out.
- That the weight division spread is not greater than 4kg, except for 95kg+
- 8-man tournaments can have a reserve bout (not a reserve athlete) so the winner of that bout can replace an injured (winning) athlete who cannot continue. Must be approved by the head official for circumstances of replacement. An athlete cannot be replaced in the final.

## SECTION 2 RULE 25: GENDER IDENTIFICATION

### World Boxing Council Statement/Guidelines Regarding Transgender Athletes participation in professional Combat Sports

1. The World Boxing Council (WBC) firmly and unequivocally supports transgender rights and recognizes the gender identity of an individual athlete. This commitment is grounded in the WBC values of inclusion.
2. The WBC shall continue to champion to protect transgender individuals against discrimination at their workplace, in employment, education and access to healthcare.
3. The WBC is committed to its value of fair competition. A combat sport bout should occur between two equally matched competitors. At present there is no consensus whether a bout between a transgender woman against a cisgender (biological) woman is a fair bout between two equally matched competitors. Metrics such as testosterone level less than 10 nanomoles per liter (achieved by using testosterone suppression medication in the transgender woman), in isolation is inadequate to ensure fairness at the time of the bout. It can be argued that by the time a transgender woman combatant launches her professional career she has already gone through male puberty thus conferring her with the musculature and bony structure of a male. So, a transgender woman combatant may have an unfair advantage over her cisgender woman combatant.
4. The WBC is committed to its value of fair competition. A combat sport bout should occur between two equally matched competitors. At present there is no consensus whether a bout between a transgender man against a cisgender (biological) man is a fair bout between two equally matched competitors. Metrics such as testosterone level in isolation are inadequate to ensure fairness at the time of the bout. It can be argued that by the time a transgender man combatant launches his professional career he has already gone through female puberty thus

conferring him with the musculature and bony structure of a female. So, a cisgender male combatant may have an unfair advantage over his transgender male combatant.

5. Combat sports such as boxing are unique since every punch thrown at the head is thrown with the intention of winning by causing a knockout (which is nothing but a concussive head injury). Resulting these sports carry an exceedingly high risk for both acute and chronic neurological injuries. Boxers have died during a bout or in the immediate aftermath due to traumatic brain injuries (TBIs) such as an acute subdural hematoma (SDH), epidural hematoma (EDH), subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), intracranial hematoma and injury to the great vessels of the neck such as carotid or vertebral artery dissection. The WBC advocates for two equally skilled and matched athletes competing in the cage or ring, on a level playing field and to keep matches fair, competitive, entertaining, and most importantly safe for all combatants. At present level of scientific knowledge, the WBC consensus is that allowing transgender athletes to compete raises serious health and safety concerns.

The WBC will keep researching with the leading professionals in healthcare to have a greater understanding of the matter and will keep looking for fairness in the sport and equality

## **RULE 26: ATHLETE CLASS SYSTEM**

Athlete Class registration and development pathways.

For adults on WBCMTA/WBC events athletes can be distinguished by class. Promotions can be one or more classes and athletes can compete at the class which provides a fair match. All bouts must be in accordance with National, regional, and local legislation, as athlete registration requirements.

### **C-Class (Development/Novice):**

- All athletes required to start in C-class, with a minimum of 5 bouts before transitioning to B Class.
- Once an athlete commences C-Class bouts they are part of WBCMTA athlete system of development. C Class is an amateur/novice level. Distinguished by padding requirements and optional elbows.
- Promoters can have C-class bouts on any level event; however, C-class is designed for novice/development days.
- Rounds are 3 by 2 min. 90 sec rounds can be approved by the State Head official.
- Mandatory Equipment – Headgear, Shin Pads, Elbow Pads, Gloves, Groin Protection, Mouthguard.

### **B-Class (Amateur):**

- Athletes must advance to B-class once they have reached the experience level.
- Athletes must have 5 bouts in C-class before transitioning to B-class.
- An athlete's trainer is required to approve starting competition in B-class. B-class could be amateur or professional depending on government legislation requirements.
- Rounds are 2 or 3 min over 3 rounds or 2 min over 5 rounds with 1 min breaks. Elbows optional, distinguished by elbow guards and 10 oz gloves, even if athletes are on professional shows or a registered Pro.
- Athletes should transition to Elite-Class after they have a minimum 15 bouts of experience. Transition to Elite-Class must be approved by the athletes WBCMTA registered trainer.
- B-class is for athletes ready to compete after developing from a novice.
- Athletes should remain at B-class until they are ready to be a professional Elite-Class athlete.

**All amateur (B-class)** titles are 5 by 2 min rounds with 1 min break.

- At National/International WBCMTA/WBC tournaments B-class athletes may compete either 2 or 3 min round bouts and may compete with Elite-Class athlete's where legislation allows for this.
- Mandatory Equipment – Elbow Pads, Gloves, Groin Protection, Mouthguard.

### **Elite-Class:**

- This is the Elite Performance Level.
- Round time is 3 min for 3 rounds (2 minutes for the 5 rounds fight) with 1 min breaks.
- Elite-Class is for experienced athletes, 15 plus

### **BOUTS BY CLASS 18+**

- Elite-Class transition - An athlete (and their camp) is recommended to seriously consider the implications and level of being an Elite-class athlete. Minimum of 15 bouts is required.
- Mandatory Equipment – Gloves, Groin Protection (male), Mouthguard.

### **PADDING REQUIREMENTS BY CLASS 18+**

- Groin protection for males is mandatory for all classes.
- Groin protection for females is optional for all classes.

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>MANDATORY</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED</b>
C	Head Gear – Shin Pads – Elbow Pads Gloves – Mouthguard – Groin Protection	Chest Guards
B	Elbow Pads- Gloves – Mouthguard Groin Protection	Head Gear – Shin Guard
A	Gloves – Mouthguard Groin Protection (male)	Groin Protection (female)

- Breast protection for females is mandatory for all classes, as governed by local laws and regulations.
- Cloth Hand Wraps only for C class.
- WBCMTA gauze and tape hand wraps for Elite and B class.

Bout numbers are required before moving class system

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>BOUTS</b>	<b>ROUNDS</b>	<b>BREAK</b>	<b>RULES</b>
C	0-5	3x 90sec/2min	1min	Full Rules Muaythai
B	6-15	3/5x 2min	1min	Full Rules Muaythai
ELITE	16+	3 x 3min 5 x 2min	1min	Full Rules Muaythai

Athletes are classed based on their experience but can compete in another class if the match is fair and local regulation is consistent with the match.

All registered competitors are in the Athlete Class system.

The Athlete Class system overlaps the Professional and Amateur system in all respects. The system runs in conjunction with or parallel to Combat Sports National, regional, or local legislation.

Where legislation requires registration of an athlete by Professional or Amateur status, that registration is to be based on the requirements of the class status by which an athlete wishes to compete.

Government requirements are to be followed but cannot be downgraded to fall below WBCMTA Athlete Class requirements.

National, Regional, or local WBCMTA bodies should have a database of registered athletes and to list which class each athlete is competing in. C-B-Elite class bouts are defined as the type of competition.

All athletes are required to start in C class.

C Class athletes can commence at B-class competition depending on experience, the match available and the competition.

The Class system is specific to WBCMTA and does not mirror the WBC International Tournament system. WBC International Tournament rules are for international elite competition tournaments

The system is designed as a developmental system. Elite-Class athletes should not step back to B-Class bouts, however B-class athletes can compete with an Elite-class and C-class can compete in B-Class in a fair match where legislation allows.

WBCMTA NATIONALS AND WBCMTA TOURNAMENTS Classes for WBCMTA National and State title events. may vary for each event as required for the fair conduct and matching of an event.

## **RULE 27: TITLE BOUTS & CHAMPIONS**

### **Title Bouts/Championships**

State bodies can approve WBC Amateur Titles. Promotion Titles – WBCMTA may endorse a 'Promotion Title' if a promoter is following this model of competition and not using any other professional sanctioning body.

All promotional Titles must follow WBCMTA rules, be officiated by WBCMTA approved officials and only suitably ranked athletes to be endorsed.

- WBCMTA can approve amateur WBC titles in accordance with the titles policies. These titles are in accordance with WBC weight Divisions for one off bouts and must follow the policies of WBCMTA and be approved by WBCMTA Titles Commission.

Athletes must be the top ranked, active, and available athletes for the level of the title. Titles policies determine the procedures for titles. State bodies can organize or endorse state titles. All National titles are for passport holders or permanent residence only.

### **WBC AMATEUR TITLES (Elite-Class)**

WBC Elite Titles: Only for Elite-Class, registered professional, ranked and experienced athletes.

Regional Title: Athletes must rank and be approved by the Titles Commission.

WBC International: Top ranked Athlete (WBC National title holder) vs. International top ranked\International opponent and must be approved by the Chairman.

### **WBC AMATUER TITLES (B-class athletes only)**

State/Provincial Title: Athletes must be from the same State or province. State Title – Additional Guidelines to Policy.

State titles are determined by the state WBCMTA/WBC representative/board and overseen by the national executive. For State titles, the athletes should reside in that state or compete regularly in that state and be known to come from that state. State titles cannot be held for states that do not incorporate athletic regulatory bodies with a functioning board.

Regional- Must be two State champions from the same region competing for a regional title such as West Coast, East Coast, Central, etc.

National- Top ranked Athlete (WBC State/Regional title holder) vs. top ranked (WBC State/Regional title holder) opponent and must be approved by the Chairman. Permanent Residency or passport holders only.

### **ALL TITLES**

All titles must follow WBCMTA state and national title policies for WBCMTA.

Exemptions can be given if approved by WBCMTA executive for all titles.

For example: 2 athletes from the same state could compete for a national title if they are the unquestionably best 2 in and ranked in the top 3 and that the bout doesn't preclude any state title holder from an opportunity to compete for the title. All avenues of athlete availability and athletes have been exhausted before this option can even be requested.

### **OFFICIATING NATIONAL TITLES**

All National titles must have an official approved by the Director of Officials officiating the title bout. The expense of this will be negotiated with the promoter and state body on a case-by-case basis. An interstate (approved) Official acting as a supervisor is REQUIRED for ALL National Titles.

National and International Titles must have all officials for the bout approved by the Director of Officials.

All National and International titles MUST be filmed professionally for later viewing in the event of an appeal. Any appeal must be made within 7 days of the bout (For the cost of the appeal follow the instructions on the WBC MuayThai Professional regulations).

Social media publication/comment of the bout by an applicant for the appeal automatically rules the appeal invalid.

### **WEIGHT CUTTING / WEIGH-IN GUIDELINES. (Additional to rules)**

WBCMTA athletes in regions with Athletic commissions MUST follow the government medical guidelines.

- All WBCMTA athletes are to complete an WBCMTA Medical, every 12 months, in all states with no government registration requirements. WBCMTA medical is to be on a WBCMTA medical form.
- All WBCMTA Athletes must complete a weight cut declaration if requested at a weigh in.
- Novices can weigh in on the same day of the competition or the night before if 1 day is not exceeded and both athletes weigh in at the same time under the same conditions.
- State Representatives can approve an event weigh in at the event for C-class events.
- Weigh-ins are to be conducted in Muaythai shorts (+ crop top for females). Weigh-ins should be public with consideration for privacy. There is to be NO naked weigh ins. Clothing is included in the weight (MuayThai Shorts are mandatory).
- All athletes must cut weight safely and not follow any rapid weight loss or dehydration methods.

Professional advice must be sought for any weight reduction program to ensure it is healthy, safe and follows medical guidelines for safe weight loss over a multi week period. Multiple safety pre-weight checks will be done for all Title fights at 30 days no more than 10% over, 14 days no more than 5% over and 7 days no more than 3% over prior to weigh in day. For all day before weigh-ins there will be an additional weight check on the day of the event and weight gain/loss cannot exceed 10% of athlete's previous weight or the athlete cannot compete.

#### Vacated Titles

- If a current WBC MuayThai champion fights in any MuayThai contest, in or under his/her championship weight category, and loses by KO and TKO, his/her WBC MuayThai title will be declared vacant.
- Accidental Injuries from Head Butts or other causes
- If a fighter cannot continue in a championship after sustaining a fight ending injury caused by an accidental clash of heads or other causes, the outcome of the fight will be decided by a TKO loss for the fighter who cannot continue.
- If a fighter fails to defend their title within the specified 6-month period, the title will be declared vacant.

## **CHAMPIONSHIP DEFENSES & APPEALS**

### **27.1 Timing of Defenses**

The WBC MuayThai's policy is to offer opportunities to ranked fighters to compete for its titles, and thus the WBC MuayThai seeks to prevent titles from being frozen due to inactivity by champions.

Therefore, where possible, a WBC MuayThai champion should strive to defend their title at least twice a year, with the following rules being strictly enforced unless otherwise authorized by the president of the WBC MuayThai.

### **27.2 World Champions**

World champions have an obligation to defend their titles within a period of six months, from the date of their first championship win, or from the date of their most recent championship defense. After the six-month period expires, a world champion will receive a further 60-day period of grace (at the sole discretion of The WBC MuayThai) in order to

accommodate the champion to have a championship defense or for the champion or champion's representative to notify the WBC MuayThai of a planned title defense.

Upon or during the grace period of 60-days, should the WBC MuayThai not receive any communication from the champion or the champion's representative to notify of a planned defense, the WBC MuayThai has the right to vacate the relevant champion of their world title without any prior written or oral notice.

If a champion or champion's representative refuses a world title defense, The WBC MuayThai in its sole discretion has the right to immediately vacate a WBC MuayThai world champion of their status as world champion.

### **27.3 International Champions**

International champions have six months from the day they win their title, to either defend their championship or notify the WBC MuayThai of a confirmed title defense (within a reasonable timeframe), failure to do so allows the WBC MuayThai to vacate the champion at any time thereafter the six-month period, without prior written or oral notification.

It is the responsibility of a champion or champions representative to communicate to the WBC MuayThai head office or a WBC MuayThai representative their intention to defend their title before the expiration of the six-month period.

### **27.4 Regional champions**

All regional champions may keep their title for a period of 6 months, with a further 2-month notification of the planned defense period.

When the 6-month period expires, a regional, national, or state champion must notify the local WBC

MuayThai representative of a planned defense. If no direct communication takes place, from the champions team to the local WBC MuayThai representative, the WBC MuayThai, or an authorized person acting on behalf of the WBC MuayThai has the right to vacate the title without any prior written or verbal notice, 8 months from the date of a champion winning their title.

#### 27.5 Champions Belt

A champion, when defending his/her WBC MuayThai belt, must bring their belt to the weigh-in for publicity and must bring their belt to the ring for the fight – for the duration of the fight the belt will be kept with the WBC MuayThai fight supervisor.

Should a defending champion lose their title in the contest, the belt will be presented to the new champion in the ring, for the purpose of publicity, only, the belt will be returned to a losing champion immediately after the publicity photos are completed on the day of the fight. All new champions will receive a new belt from the WBC MuayThai within one month of winning a title. The promoter of a WBC MuayThai championship is responsible for purchasing a new champion's belt.

A defending champion is not entitled to receive a new belt when they make a successful title defense, however, upon request, a promoter may purchase a new belt for a successful defending champion, however, this belt is a replica, as only when a vacant title is won on more than one occasion is a champion then recognized a multi-time WBC MuayThai champion.

#### 27.6 Championship Appeals

Only World title and international title contest results can be appealed through the Bangkok head office, all regional and national titles contest results must be appealed through the relevant regional WBC MuayThai committee or representative.

Appeals must be received within 7-days of the completion of a title contest with the following information attached, (a). high-definition unobstructed footage of the fight and a written reason for the appeal sent to [info@wbcamateurmuaythai.com](mailto:info@wbcamateurmuaythai.com). All decisions by the 3-person (for world and international titles only) championship review committee are final.

## **RULE 28: MEDICAL PROTOCOLS & TIMING OF BOUTS**

No fighter will be allowed to fight for a WBC MuayThai title should they lose via TKO within a 45-days of a proposed WBC MuayThai title contest and 60-days if losing via KO (suspension may be longer depending on the severity of the KO).

No fighter can contest for a WBC MuayThai championship contest having fought inside of 30-days before the scheduled date for a WBC MuayThai championship contest, on the grounds of safety – any fighter violating this rule automatically gives the WBC MuayThai the right to revoke sanctioning for a WBC MuayThai championship when a fighter takes a fight inside the 30days period of contesting for a WBC MuayThai championship.

Any fighter being considered for a WBC MuayThai championship who has lost their most recent fight via KO or TKO within 90days of the proposed date for a WBC MuayThai championship must undergo a full medical exam by a registered physician, be fully cleared by a locally registered physician (documentation of clearance to be provided to the WBC MuayThai) before any consideration is given by the WBC MuayThai to sanction a bout.

Post Knockout/Technical Knockout Examinations. To protect the health and welfare of fighters, a fighter who has been knocked out (KO) or (TKO) must undergo a medical examination as quickly as possible after the bout.

Such examinations should be conducted under the authority of the local combat sports commission where the bout occurred, the fighter's local commission, or any medical authority approved by the WBC MuayThai.

The following examinations should be conducted on a fighter who suffers a knockout, technical knockout, or other circumstance in which the fighter has sustained extraordinary severity of blows in a contest: a physical examination, but not limited to include a complete neurological examination, MRI/CAT Scan, or any other medical examination or tests recommended by the WBC MuayThai medical advisory board, or the attending fight physician, or local combat sports commission medical requirements.

Rest Periods after Knockout. Fighters that suffered a concussion or any other serious trauma or injury by knockout should not participate in sparring sessions for a minimum of 45 days and no less than 30 days after any other concussive trauma, including but not limited to knockout.

Suspension after Knockouts. A fighter suffering a knockout will be suspended for a minimum period of sixty (60) days. A fighter suffering two (2) consecutive knockouts will be suspended for one hundred twenty (120) days and must not be considered for a WBC MuayThai championship contest. No fighter will be allowed to fight for a WBC MuayThai title should they lose via TKO within 45-days of a proposed WBC MuayThai title contest. The minimum 60-day suspension after suffering a KO will be enforced.

No fighter should be approved to fight for any WBC MuayThai title bout should that fighter have a fight scheduled to take place before the date of a proposed WBC MuayThai title bout, as the outcome of any impending fight may affect the sanctioning of the upcoming WBC MuayThai title contest on the grounds of medical safety.

WBCMTA can sanction/approve amateur and professional State and National title Bouts. All titles for one-off events are WBC Titles. State and National Championships (tournaments) will determine the WBCMTA Champion in each division.

## RULE 29: TOURNAMENT GUIDELINES

Class combinations or levels can be adjusted by WBCMTA depending on entrants and available pool of athletes. The priority is fair matching based on record, ability, and experience.

Tournaments may also follow a seeded draw to ensure matches are fair and allow athletes a fair chance to progress. Athletes can then progress through the event after performing (proving themselves) in their first round.

Even in an open draw tournament seeding can be approved by WBCMTA Executive to allow for fair matches. For example, if there are only 4 entrants, 1 can compete with 3 and 2 can compete with 4 to give the top 2 ranked athletes a fair shot at the championship.

If there are only 3 athletes, the top ranked athlete should be given preference to go to the final, so the other athletes must earn the right to compete for the championship. Seeding may be done inside a class or overall.

Classes for these events are determined to promote participation in the competitions. To have a fair tournament for all that includes a developmental system of development.

Rules for National Tournaments are WBCMTA rules.

Classes for tournament entry. Divisions may be combined based on numbers. Permission may be given to compete in the open division for suitable athletes. National WBCMTA Champion is the OPEN division only.

Depending on entries and time available for the tournament, round times may vary per class.

Note: The class break up can vary depending on the number of entries.

- Athletes can compete up 1 class or 1 weight division. They must select this on entry.
- One off matches at tournaments can follow rules for one off bouts as required on the approval of WBCMTA Executive. This would be for a Professional title or main event type bout.
- B class entrants can enter Elite class (open) if they want to compete for the Championship.
- It does not matter in a tournament if you are registered as a professional or amateur if your total record determines your class entry. Local governmental regulations must allow for this.
- 17+ years can compete against an adult under adult conditions if approved by their parents and trainer.

#### 18 + Tournament Requirements:

EXPERIENCE	ROUND	CLASS	PADDING
0 - 5	3 x 2	C- Novice	gloves, head gear, cloth shin guards, groin guard. Elbow guards.
6 - 15	3 x 2 or 3 x 3	B	gloves, head gear, cloth shin guards, groin guard. Elbow guards.
16 +	3 x 3	Elite	Elite-class padding – bouts will be matched.

#### ABOUT WBC MUAYTHAI

World Boxing Council Muaythai is the WBCMTA International body. It is registered and recognized by the Sports Authority of Thailand. WBC Muaythai is an international governing body of Muaythai for amateur and professional. National representatives pay an annual license fee to be licensed and a member country of WBCMTA.

- International WBC competitions can be attended by selected WBCMTA athletes and officials only. All athletes that represent are selected by WBCMTA selection committee.
- WBC competitions internationally are Elite-class with an under 23 division available. All bouts at WBC International Tournaments are counted towards an athlete's domestic record.

### RULE 30: RANKINGS

Rankings nationally are for athlete promotion and for promoters to view an athlete's status for matching. Titles are intended for the top ranked athletes only. Refer to the Titles policy for more information. Weight categories are in

accordance with WBC weight Divisions. Athletes will be able to update their records on the National WBCMTA webpage portal and rankings will be published on the web page (depending on the National body).

#### Rank Seeding

	PROFESSIONAL (3MIN ROUNDS)	AMATUER (2MIN ROUNDS)
WIN	<b>4 POINTS</b>	<b>3 POINTS</b>
DRAW	<b>3 POINTS</b>	<b>2 POINTS</b>
LOSS	<b>2 POINTS</b>	<b>1 POINT</b>

## Competition Records:

An athlete's competition record includes ALL bouts from their first competition. This includes inter club matches, sparring days, junior bouts, international bouts. It also includes kickboxing and K-1 Bouts. All athletes and trainers MUST disclose EVERY combat sports bout the athlete has had when providing an athlete record.

This should stipulate how many bouts at any other combat sports and ALL Muaythai bouts at any level. Other factors such as other martial art experience like Kyokushin competitions etc. MUST be disclosed. Bouts should be distinguished between Junior and Senior bouts if an athlete has had both.

WBCMTA clubs should support and conduct WBCMTA competitions and WBCMTA should support clubs and grow Muaythai as a unified sport.

## WBCMTA OVERVIEW

WBCMTA is the international sporting organization for WBC Muaythai Amateur and has a unified international set of rules. The class base system is an effective way to manage athlete pathways and develop a system that allows for a stronger base and quality Professional athletes.

Amendments can be made based on the regional local governing body regulations or laws but must be submitted to WBC Muay Thai headquarters in Bangkok for approval and record keeping purposes.

This ruleset should give more options to a promoter and make WBCMTA a more attractive body for promoters.

The class base registration and athlete system are an enhancement to a rule-based system. It is an effective way to grow a true international sport and represent WBCMTA to local, state and National legislators. It is critical to the National Sports Commissions that WBCMTA appears as a national sport and this system meets that criterion. Above all, it is about developing athletes, creating a clear progression model and keeping them safe as they progress.

State registration requirements and legislation will always make our national approach varied; however, WBCMTA MUST set the agenda and not have it set for them. The aim is to take ownership of our sport.

The policies and regulations of WBCMTA are the base standard for all WBCMTA events.

WBCMTA requirements are the minimum standard for all Nations.

National and Regional legislation supersedes WBCMTA requirements on a case-by-case basis, however, do not alter the minimum requirements of WBCMTA.

Individual legislation can determine the registration requirements and conditions of an athlete, but that applies to that region only and does not make it a mandatory requirement for other regions or influence WBCMTA policies and rules as an international organization.



WBC AMATEUR MUAYTHAI



# WBC AMATEUR MUAYTHAI

RULES & REGULATIONS FOR TOURNAMENTS

Revised on July 10, 2024



# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

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# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

## WEIGHT CATEGORIES

Age	SENIOR ELITE				U23 and B/C/N class			
Gender	MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
Weight (KG)	1	45	45	1	1	45	45	1
	2	48	48	2	2	48	48	2
	3	51	51	3	3	51	51	3
	4	54	54	4	4	54	54	4
	5	57	57	5	5	57	57	5
	6	60	60	6	6	60	60	6
	7	63.5	63.5	7	7	63.5	63.5	7
	8	67	67	8	8	67	67	8
	9	71	71	9	9	71	71	9
	10	75	75	10	10	75	75	10
	11	81	(+) 75	11	11	81	(+) 75	11
	12	86		12	12	86		12
	12	91		13	13	91		13
	14	(+) 91		14	14	(+) 91		14



# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

## MINIMUM & MAXIMUM AGE LIMIT FOR ATHLETES

Athlete's age for adult's competitions will be checked on the first day of a competition's medical check and weigh ins.

Age Category	Minimum Age	Maximum Age
SENIOR ELITE	17	39
UNDER 23	18	22
SENIOR B/C/N CLASS	18	39

## ROUNDS FOR MUAYTHAI COMPETITION

Stopping of the contest for warnings, cautions, putting clothing or equipment into order or for any other reason is not included in the period of round and the clock must be stopped by the timekeeper

Division	Round Time	Rounds	Rest Period
Senior Elite 15 fights UP			
U23	3 minutes	3	1 minute
Senior B Class 6 to 14 fights	3 minutes	3	1 minute
Senior C Class 3 to 5 fights	2 minutes	3	1 minute
Senior N Class Beginner 0 to 2 fights	2 minutes	3	1 minute



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

### PROCEDURES FOR HEAD INJURIES (KO/TKO)

**MANDATORY PROBATION PERIOD** An Athlete shall receive a mandatory period of rest in the event of a knockout or TKO caused by strikes to the head.

- One (1) Knock-Out or TKO: An Athlete who has been knocked out or for whom the Referee has stopped the contest due to receiving hard hits to the head rendering the Athlete defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall not be permitted to take part in competition of MuayThai or sparring for a period of at least thirty (30) days.
- Two (2) Knock-Outs or two (2) TKO's: An Athlete who has been knocked out as result of head hits or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to an Athlete having received hard hits to the head rendering the Athlete defenseless or incapable of continuing twice within a period of ninety (90) days, shall not be allowed to take part in MuayThai competition or sparring for a period of ninety (90) days from the second Knock-out or second TKO;
- Three (3) Knock-outs or three (3) TKO's: an Athlete who has been knocked out as a result of head hits or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to the Athlete having received hard hits to the head rendering the Athlete defenseless or incapable of continuing three (3) times in a period of twelve (12) months, shall not be allowed to take part in MuayThai competition or sparring for a period of twelve (12) months from the third Knock-out or the third TKO loss;

**PROTECTIVE MEASURES** Any Athlete having lost a hard contest with many hits to the head or having been knocked down several times in some consecutive contests, may not be permitted to take part in MuayThai competition or training for a period of at least 90 days after the last contest on the advice of the Medical Officer should they decide that it would be necessary.

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATION FOLLOWING PROBATION** Before resuming MuayThai after any periods of medical probation, an Athlete must be certified by a neurologist as fit to take part in MuayThai competition. The athlete should undergo, if possible, a special examination, electroencephalogram (EEG) and, if necessary, a contrast enhanced computed tomography (CCT) test. The results of examinations as well as the permission to resume competing shall be entered in the medical record.



# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

## MEDICAL PROTOCOLS

**MEDICAL DECLARATION** No Athlete shall be allowed to compete without having a completed WBC MUAYTHAI Medical Declaration Form, which must be signed by an authorized Doctor of Medicine. The medical declaration must be completed in the English language stating that prior to leaving their country the athlete was in good physical condition and not suffering from any injury, infection, or disability liable to affect the athlete's capacity to compete.

**Declaration of Non-pregnancy** Athletes aged 18 and above must sign the declaration of non-pregnancy. athletes under this age will also require an additional signature from one of the Athletes parents and/or legal guardians.

**COMPETITION MEDICAL CERTIFICATION** Additionally, on each day of competition the athlete shall be certified as fit to compete by a qualified Doctor of Medicine who shall be approved by the association under whose jurisdiction the competition is taking place under the banner of the WBC Adults MuayThai.

**CUTS AND ABRASIONS** No athlete shall be allowed to take part in any contest if the athlete is wearing a dressing on a cut, wound, abrasion, laceration or blood swelling on the athlete's scalp or face including the nose and ears. An athlete is allowed to compete if an abrasion is covered with collision or Steri-strip. The decision should be made by the doctor examining the athlete on the day of competition.

## MEDICAL EXAMS & WEIGH-INS

**TIMING** Medical and weigh-in checks will be conducted at the following times

- Official Weigh-In: 1 day prior to the start of competition.
- Competition Weigh-In: Each morning of competition; and

Competition shall start no earlier than three (3) hours after the close of the Competition Weigh-in. A shorter time may be permitted by the Organizing Committee or other WBC MUAYTHAI authorized delegates after consulting the Medical Commission, should it be determined as suitable and not to be detrimental to an athlete taking part in the early contests of the forthcoming session.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION** Each day of competition the athlete must be passed as fit to compete by the event doctor before being weighed in.

### WEIGH-IN

**Attendance** Athletes in all weight divisions must complete a medical and weight check at the Official Weigh-In, which shall determine their weight for the entirety of competition. An athlete may only compete in the weight for which he has qualified at each official weigh-in.

Athletes shall present themselves at the Competition Weigh-In each morning that they are scheduled to compete to ensure that his actual weight on that day does not exceed the maximum of his weight class.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

**Clothing & Dress** Athletes must complete their weigh-in in suitable lightweight undergarments, and in a fully prepared state for competition (e.g., no socks, shaved, trimmed toenails, etc.)

**Making Weight** A competitor will be allowed to present himself/herself at the official scales only once at the weigh-in each day. The weight recorded on that presentation is final.

**Changing Weight Divisions at the Official Weigh-In** it is permissible for the National Team Manager of a competitor who has failed to make the weight to enter the Athlete at a higher or lower weight for which they qualified. This may only occur if this country has no other Athlete entered in this division and the weigh-ins are not yet closed.

**Weighing Scales** Electronic scales are recommended and shall the weight in kgs or pounds.

### ANTI-DOPING

**Anti-Doping Consent** Athletes age 18 and above must sign the WBC MUAYTHAI Anti-Doping Consent Form. Athletes under this age will also require an additional signature from one of the athletes parents and/or legal guardians.

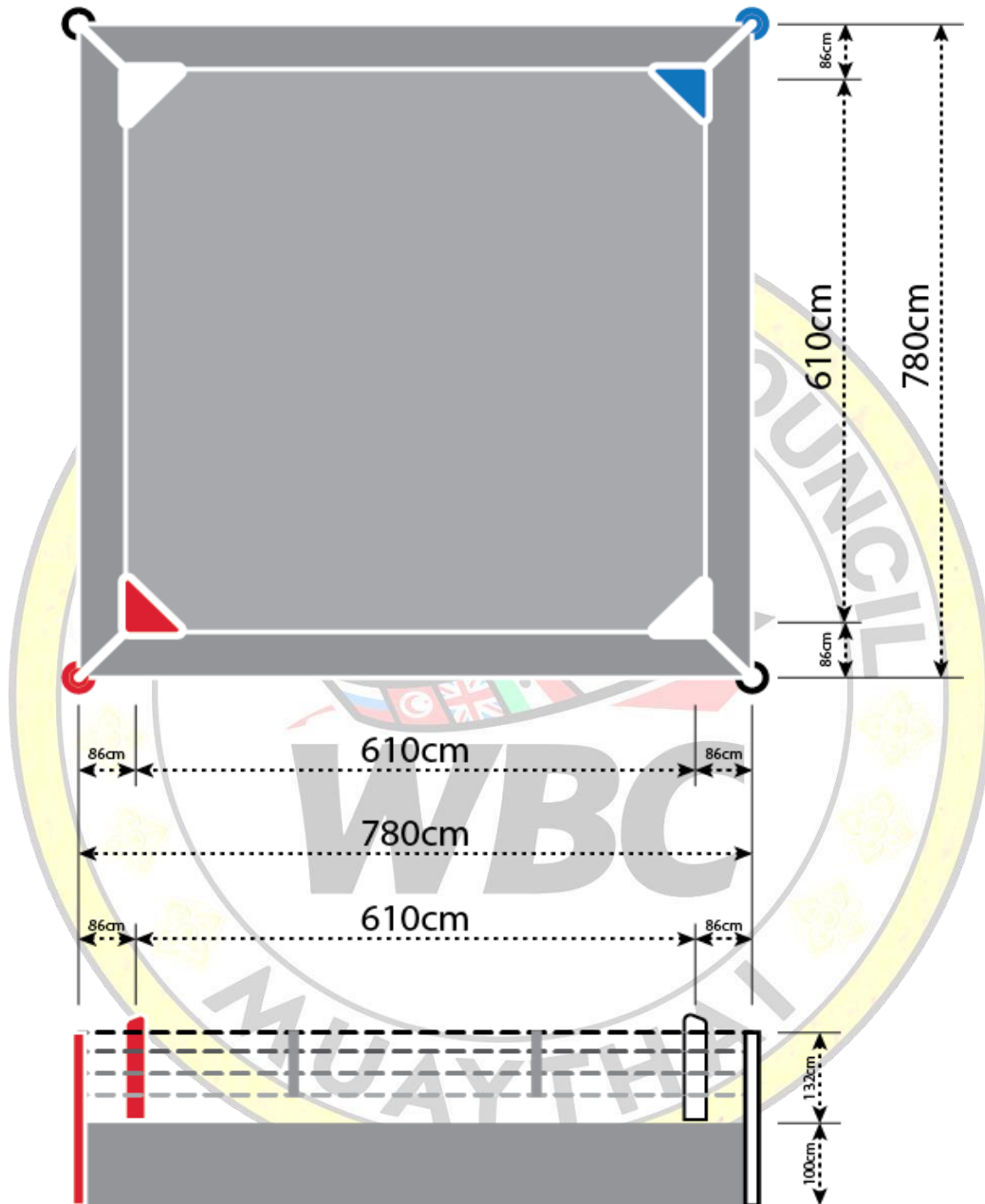
**PENALTIES** Any athlete or official violating this prohibition shall be liable to disqualification or suspension by WBC MuayThai. **PROHIBITED DRUGS** Any Athlete taking illegal substances or any official administering such substances shall be subject to the penalties. WBC MuayThai may ban additional substances upon the recommendation of the WBC MuayThai Medical Committee.



# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

## THE RING

**SPECIFICATIONS** In all competitions, the ring shall conform to the following requirements (see figures below)





# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

Figure 4 Ring Setup

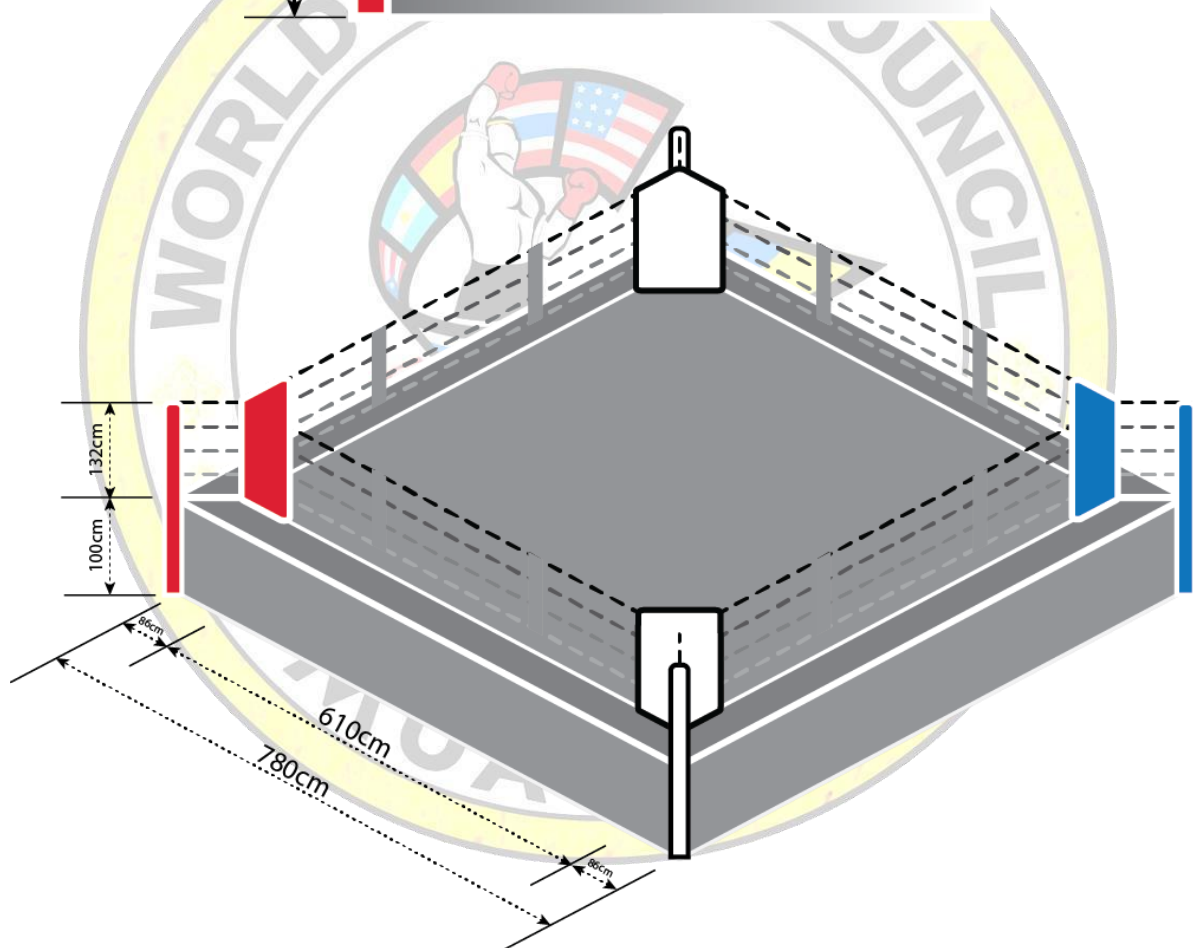
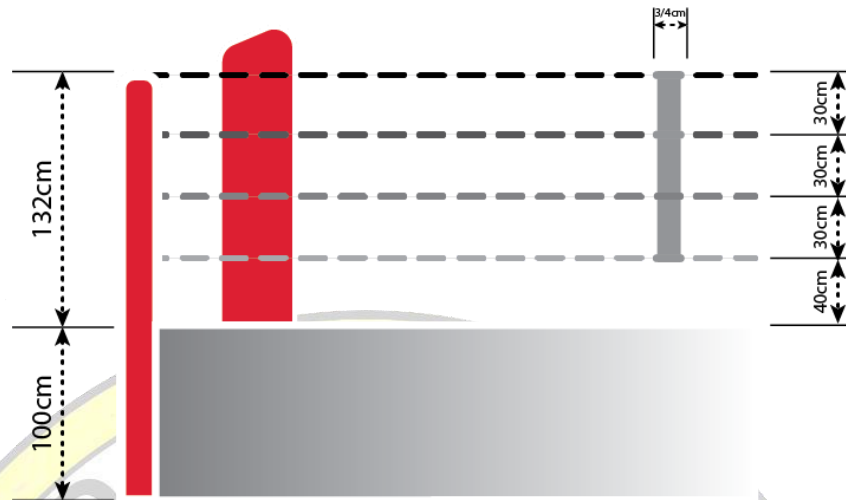


Figure 5 Ring Setup

**Size** The minimum size shall be 4.9m and the maximum size 6.1m inside the line of the ropes. The ring shall not be less than 0.90m or greater than 1.20m above the ground.

**Platform and Corner Pads** The platform shall be safely constructed, level and free from any obstructing projections and shall extend for at least 85 cm outside the line of the ropes. It shall be fitted with four corner posts



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

which shall be well padded or otherwise so constructed as to prevent injury to the athletes. The corner pads/posts should be arranged in the following way:

- Red – in the nearer left-side of the supervisor’s table
- White – in the far left-side corner of the supervisor’s table
- Blue – in the far right-side of the supervisor’s table
- White – in the near right corner of the supervisor’s table

**Floor Covering** The floor shall be covered with padding (felt, rubber or other suitable approved material having the same quality of elasticity) not less than 1.5 cm and not more than 2 cm thick. Canvas shall be stretched and secured in place over the padding, and both the padding and canvas shall cover the entire platform.

**Ropes** There shall be 4 ropes with a thickness of minimum of 3 cm and maximum of 5 cm tightly drawn from the corner posts at 40 cm, 70 cm, 100 cm, and 130 cm (15.7”, 27.5”, 39.25”, 51.25”) high respectively. The ropes shall be covered with a soft or smooth material. The rope shall be joined on each side, at equal intervals, by two pieces of closely textured canvas 3 to 4 cm wide. The pieces must not slide along the rope.

**Turnbuckles** The turnbuckles shall be covered by foam no less than 2cm thick and securely fastened with a Velcro cover or tape.

**RING EQUIPMENT** The following ring equipment shall be available:

- Three (3) sets of steps – one (1) set at each colored corner for use by the contestants, and one (1) set in the neutral corner for use by the referees and doctors.
- Six (6) seats – Four (4) seats for Seconds, with two (2) in each colored corner. Two (2) stools for athletes, one (1) in each colored corner.
- Two (2) shallow trays – one (1) per colored corner.
- Two (2) mops – one (1) per colored corner.
- Table and chairs for Officials and competition staff; For three (3) Judges Three (3) tables with one (1) chair each; One (1) table for the scorekeepers with two (2) chairs; One (1) table for the Timekeeper; One (1) table for the Doctor and medical staff with two (2) chairs • White medical gloves for referees and medical staff.
- Gong or bell.
- Two stop watches.
- One stretcher or access to a cot/gurney with full medical team and ambulance
- Only WBC MUAYTHAI approved rings are permitted.

### ATHLETES EQUIPMENT & DRESS

**GLOVES** Athletes shall wear the gloves which the organizer of the competition has placed at their disposal and have been approved by WBC MuayThai. Athletes are only permitted to use WBC MuayThai approved gloves.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

**Specification** The gloves shall weigh 10 ounces (284 grams) of which the leather portion shall not weigh more than half of the total weight and the padding not less than half the total weight. The padding of the gloves shall not be displaced or broken. All athletes in any one contest must wear the same gloves from the same manufacturer, and only clean and serviceable gloves of red and blue color may be used.

**Glove Supervision** All gloves, wraps and bandages shall be fitted under the supervision of the referee, WBC MuayThai supervisor or appointed changing room inspectors. The glove supervisors should tape and sign the wrist of each pair of gloves fitted on an athlete and ensure that all rules are observed until the athletes enter the ring.

**BANDAGES & HAND WRAPS** A soft surgical bandaging not longer than 5 m and whose width does not exceed 5 cm or a "Velcro" hand wraps not longer than 5 m on each hand should be used - no other kind of bandage may be used.

**Tape** The use of any kind of tapes - rubber or adhesive plaster - as bandages is strictly forbidden. A single strap of adhesive 7.5 cm long and 2.5 cm wide may be used at the upper wrists to secure the bandages.

**Inspection** The bandages / hand wraps of the athlete shall be inspected before being provided their competition equipment. The hand wraps may be inspected at any later time by the Referee or supervisor after a decision has been rendered.

**HEAD GUARD, SHIN GUARD, & ELBOW GUARD** The use of the head guard, shin guard, and elbow guards are mandatory, for C Class and N Class and shall be provided to athletes by the promotion. Only WBC MuayThai approved equipment is permitted.

Elite and B Class Fighters could use elbow pads only for title fight, super fight and Tournament final fight, for Tournament elimination fight the use of the head guard, shin guard, and elbow guards are mandatory.

**Head Guard** The head guard shall conform to WBC MuayThai specifications and have no cheek protectors, chin guard or face shield. Athletes must come into the ring without their head guard - only after having been presented to the audience, sealing the ring, performing the Wai Kru, and shaking of hands has been completed shall it be put in. The head guard shall be taken off immediately after the contest is over and before the decision is announced.

The head guard is not permitted to be removed or undone during a contest unless under the supervision of the supervisor or referee.

**Shin Guard & Elbow Guard** The shin guard and elbow guards for competition shall be made of cloth. If taping is required, it shall be supplied by the local combat sports commission or appointed WBC MuayThai team members.

**BODY PROTECTOR** The use of a corner color coordinated body protector is mandatory for all athletes competing at U23 level. It is not to be worn in senior divisions.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

Division	Body Protector
Senior ELITE, B/C/N	No
U23	Yes

**GUM SHIELD** A gum shield shall be worn by all athletes before the commencement of a round. The gum shield should be form-fitted. It is forbidden for an athlete to intentionally remove their gum shield during the contest and if the Athlete does so, the Athlete shall be cautioned, warned, or disqualified. Should an athlete's gum shield be removed from their mouth, it should be rinsed by the Athlete's Second before being returned to the athlete's mouth.

**ANKLE PROTECTION** No ankle protection (cloth anklet, tape, etc.) may be worn.

**GROIN GUARD** The use of a groin guard is mandatory. To observe hygiene, all athlete's male and female must have their own groin protectors. Each groin guard must pass inspection prior to competition.

**Male Groin Guards** Male athletes shall wear a metal groin guard.

**Female Groin Guards** for Female athletes, a polycarbonate or foam groin guard shall be worn.

**FEMALE CHEST PROTECTION** The use of chest protection is mandatory and for all female athletes competing in a senior and U23 divisions to guard against hematoma formation within soft tissue areas of the breast proper. Each chest protector must pass inspection prior to competition.

Division	Chest Protection
Senior and U23	Yes



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

**CLOTHING & DRESS** Athletes shall wear the competition clothing and dress when provided, in accordance with the following:

Shorts MuayThai shorts must be worn in all competitions.

Shirts Male and female athletes must wear a singlet in red or blue according to their corner color. Shirts must be tucked into the belt line of the shorts.

Mongkon & Prajiad Athletes must wear the sacred headband (Mongkon) for paying homage during the Wai Kru. A Krueng-Wrang (Prajiad/arm band) with a leather or fabric amulet or charm may be put on around the upper arm, biceps or waist but must be neatly covered. The referee may request that a Prajiad is removed if the strings are longer than 5 cm or delay competition by becoming undone/falling.

Hair Should be tied (ponytail, braided, etc.) and must be secured in a hairnet to be contained within the head guard so as not to obscure the face of the athlete and prevent risk to either athlete from its movement. Hair clips are not permitted.

Head & Body Cover Head and body covers may be worn by athletes to comply with cultural requirements and shall consist of the following:

- A head covering such as a full sport hijab like the design or an individual skull cap of black or white fabric.
- An optional body suit (two piece, tights, and upper body) of black or white fabric covering of the legs to the ankles and covering the arms to the wrists.
- Only WBC MuayThai approved attire can be used to participate in the competitions

Facial Hair Beards and moustaches are not permitted; athletes must be clean shaven.

Prohibited Dress No other object may be worn during contests.

**LINIMENT & VASELINE** A reasonable amount of Vaseline is permitted on the face only for the purpose of reducing the risk of cuts. On any other part of the body, the use of grease, Vaseline, rubbing lineament, or products likely to be harmful or objectionable to an opponent is forbidden.

**EQUIPMENT & DRESS INFRACTIONS** A referee shall exclude from the contest any athlete whose equipment or dress does not conform to the standards set above. In the event of the athlete's glove or dress becoming undone during the contest, the referee shall stop the contest to have it attended to.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

### THE DRAW AND BYES

*THE DRAW* Draws for competitions will take place once all on-site weigh ins and medicals have taken place.

*BYES* In competitions where there are more than four (4) competitors, enough byes shall be drawn in the first series to reduce the number of competitors in the second series to 4, 8, 16 or 32. Competitors drawing a bye in the first series shall be the first to compete in the second series. If there are an odd number of byes, the Athlete who draws the last bye will compete in the second series against the winner of the first contest in the first series. Where the number of byes is even, the Athlete drawing byes shall compete in the first contests of the second series in the order in which they are drawn.

*CONTESTS PER COMPETITION DAY* An athlete is only permitted to compete in a maximum of one (1) contest per day. In special circumstances, the regional WBC MuayThai representative or supervisor has the authority to allow an athlete to compete in more than one (1) contest per day.

*Additional Contest Rest Allowance* the athlete must be allowed a minimum of three (3) hours rest between contests.

*Maximum Additional Contests* An athlete must not exceed three (3) contests per day.

### SECONDS & CORNER TEAM

*NUMBER OF SECONDS* Each athlete is entitled to a maximum of two (2) Seconds but may not compete with less than one (1).

*CONDUCT* The Seconds shall abide the following rules

#### During an Active Round

- The Seconds shall remain seated away from the platform of the ring. Before a round begins, they shall remove all objects from the ring platform (e.g., seats, towels, buckets, water bottles, etc.); and
- During a count, warning, or Time Out the Second shall not provide advice to their athlete.

#### During the Rest Between Rounds

- Only two Seconds shall mount the apron of the ring and only one may enter the ring.
- A Second, who is outside the ropes, may not insert their body between the ropes and must reach over the top if tending to the athlete.
- A Second will ensure that the athlete faces toward the center of the ring, with their back to their corner; and Seconds are permitted to spray a reasonable amount of water on the athlete using a water bottle or spray bottle.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

### At Any Time

- A Second can retire an athlete and may, when they consider their athlete to be in difficulty, throw the towel into the ring to signal the end of the contest - except when the referee is while counting.
- No bad advice, bad assistance or bad encouragement, or aggressive physical contact shall be given to an athlete by a Second.
- Any Second encouraging or inciting spectators by words or signs to advise or encourage an athlete during the progress of a round shall not be permitted to continue to act as a Second at the tournament where the offense is committed.
- If a Second violates the rules they may be warned or disqualified. An athlete may also be cautioned, warned, or disqualified by the referee for offences committed by their Seconds. If a Second is removed by the referee from the corner, they may not be replaced by an alternate Second and shall not assist for the remainder of competition.

**REQUIRED SUPPLIES** Each corner is required to have their own towel, squeeze bottle and water with the corner bucket. These items are not to be lent for use by any other Athlete to prevent the spread of bacterial-viral illnesses and contamination with regards to the WBC MuayThai anti-doping policies.

**COMPULSORY MEETING** Before each competition the appointed head of ring officials and WBC MuayThai supervisor will arrange a technical meeting of all officials and the Seconds who are going to work in each tournament and emphasize that WBC MuayThai rules will be followed.

### TIMEKEEPER

**DUTIES OF THE TIMEKEEPER** Each contest shall have one (1) timekeeper who shall be seated ringside. The Timekeeper shall:

- Regulate the duration of the Wai Kru and signal its end to the Referee and athletes by hand signal or bell.
- Regulate the number and duration of the contest rounds.
- Regulate the intervals between rounds.
- Commence and end each round by striking the gong or bell.
- Indicate or give a signal of 10 seconds to clear the ring before the commencement of each round.
- Take off time when instructed to do so by the referee.
- Regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock; and
- If at the end of around an athlete is “down” and the referee is while counting, the gong indicating the end of the round will not be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the referee gives the command “CHOK” indicating the continuation of the match.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

### STARTING A CONTEST

**PRESENTING FOR COMPETITION** Athlete's will approach the ring wearing the following equipment in a state ready to be used for competition:

- Gloves.
- Elbow guards.
- Shin guards.
- Groin guard.
- Chest protection (if used); and
- Body protector (if used).

The Mongkon, head guard, and gum shield shall be held by the athlete's Seconds in preparation for the contest.

The athlete shall enter the ring between the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> rope, or 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> rope for Athletes in heavier weight divisions, and after having entered the ring will have the Mongkon placed on their head by their Second before presenting themselves to the Jury and Judges. The athlete, in their corner, will then present themselves to the Referee for their equipment inspection.

**PERFORMING THE WAI KRU** After the equipment inspection is completed the referee will signal the start of the Wai Kru.

**SHAKING OF HANDS** Before beginning and after a contest, athletes shall shake hands or "Wai" in a proper manner, as a sign of a purely sporting and friendly rivalry in accordance with the rules.

**Authorized Times** The shaking of hands takes place before beginning the first round and after the announcing of the contest results. Any further shaking of hands between the rounds is prohibited.

### WAI KRU

**REQUIREMENT** Before the first round, every athlete must perform the traditional MuayThai ritual of homage "Wai Kru" according to the customs of MuayThai.

**FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS** The athlete must, at a minimum, prostrate to the canvas three (3) times while wearing a sacred Mongkon. Athletes are encouraged to perform a proper Wai Kru consisting of Starting Postures, Sitting Postures and Standing Postures.

**MUSIC** The traditional MuayThai musical instruments (java pipe, small cymbals and two drums) will accompany the ritual. If a live band is not available, it is permissible to use MuayThai music played from a recording.



# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

## REFEREE

**DRESS REQUIREMENTS** The referee is to wear flat soled shoes without a raised heel and is recommended to wear surgical gloves while officiating. Any accessories such as eyeglasses, jeweler, belt, and headwear are prohibited.

**PRIMARY CONCERN** The 'duty of care' of the Athlete is the primary concern of the referee.

**DUTIES** The referee shall:

- Use 3 words of command in Thai: "YUT" (Stop) when ordering the athletes to stop action; "YAK" (Break) when breaking a clinch, upon which command each athlete shall step back to await the Referee's command to continuing the competition; and "CHOK" (Box) when ordering the athletes to continue.
- See that the rules and fair play are strictly observed.
- Check the gloves and dress of the athletes.
- Always maintain control of the contest.
- Prevent a weakened athlete from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment.
- Referee shall visually demonstrate any infringement of the rules to an athlete.  
Stop each round at the strike of the bell by commanding "YUT" and obstructing the athletes, directing them to their corner.
- At the end of a contest collect and check the papers of the Judges; after checking the Referee shall present these papers to the supervisor, or on occasions when there is no Jury, to the announcer.
- When the referee has stopped the contest, they shall first inform the Jury as to the reason such that the announcer can make the decision known to the public; and
- The Referee shall not indicate the winner, by raising an athlete's hand or otherwise, until the announcement has been made. When the winner of the contest is announced, the referee shall raise the hand of the winning athlete.

**POWERS OF THE REFEREE** The Referee has the authority to

- Terminate a contest at any stage if they consider it too one-sided
- Terminate a contest at any stage if one of the athletes has received an injury on account of which the referee decides they should not continue
- Terminate a contest at any stage if they consider the contestants are not competing in earnest. In such case they may disqualify one or both contestants.
- Caution an athlete or to stop the contest to administer a warning to an athlete against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.
- Disqualify an athlete who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves towards them in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.
- Disqualify a Second who has infringed the rules and/or the athlete themselves if the Second does not comply with the Referee's orders.



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- With or without a previous warning, disqualify a contestant for committing a serious foul.
- In the event of a knock-down, suspend a count, if an athlete's opponent deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so

### JUDGES

#### DUTIES

- Each Judge shall independently evaluate the merits of the two contestants and decide the winner according to the rules.
- A Judge shall not speak to an athlete or to another Judge, nor to anyone else except the referee during the contest, but may, if it is necessary, at the end of a round, bring to the notice of the referee any incident which they may appear not to have noticed, such as the misconduct of a Second, loose ropes, etc.
- The number of points awarded to each competitor shall be entered by a Judge on their scoring system or paper immediately after the end of each round.
- At the end of the contest a Judge shall total the points, nominate a winner, sign their scoring paper, and submit their scorecard to the referee; and a Judge shall not leave their seat until the decision has been announced to the public.

### SCORING SYSTEM

**SCORING MUAYTHAI SKILL** A MuayThai skill is a punch, kick, knee, or elbow applied with force and intent to cause damage. One score will be awarded for each MuayThai skill that strikes against a scoring target without being blocked, guarded against, or infringing the rules.

**Target** the Target for MuayThai means, any part of the body except the groin.

**Non-scoring Targets** The gloves, forearms, foot, and shin are not scoring targets, unless a strike is applied with enough power to affect a scoring target (e.g., a high kick against the gloves of a blocking opponent off balances the target.)

**Illegal Targets** The groin is not a scoring target and intentional strikes against the groin may be considered fouls.

**TEN-POINT MUST SYSTEM** Each round shall be scored individually, in which at least one athlete shall be awarded 10 points. No fraction of points may be given.

#### Steps for Awarding Points

- First, an athlete wins the round when utilizing more scoring MuayThai skills than the opponent;  
- A difference of 7 or less scoring MuayThai skills between the athletes is a small margin.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

- A difference of 8 to 14 scoring MuayThai skills between the athletes is a clear margin.
- and A difference of 15 to 21 scoring MuayThai skills between the athletes is a total domination.

If the Athletes are equal in scoring MuayThai skill, then

- Second, an athlete wins the round when using more forceful MuayThai skills than the opponent.

### Non-Awarding of Points

- Striking with lack of MuayThai skills.
- Strikes which are effectively blocked by the opponent's forearms/gloves or shins/feet.
- Striking with lack of force even when those strikes have landed on target; • Throwing the opponent without striking; and
- Striking while infringing any of the rules.

**Assignment of a Round's Score** At the end of each round, 10 points shall be awarded to the better (more skillful in MuayThai) athlete, and the opponent proportionately less (9-8-7 respectively).

- 10 points will be awarded to each athlete if they are even in the round.
- 10 points will be awarded to the athlete who wins the round by a small margin, the opponent will receive 9 points.
- 10 points will be awarded to the athlete who wins the round by a large margin, the opponent will receive 8 points.
- 10 points will be awarded to the athlete who wins the round by a total domination, the opponent will receive 7 points.
- The athlete will have their number of total points reduced by one (1) for each warning received if the Judges agree with the Warning. **Deduction of Points** Point deductions for flagrant fouls are only deducted at the professional decision of the referee. Judges will note them on their scorecard, but it does not affect their score in the round as there must be a ten point must system. **END OF CONTEST** A winner must be nominated in all tournaments. If at the end of a contest a Judge finds that the athletes are equal in total score, the Judge shall determine a winner by applying the Steps for awarding points across the entirety of the contest.
- If the athletes are equal in both scoring Muay Thai skill and the forcefulness of their Muay Thai skill, then an Athlete wins then round by any of, Showing less exhaustion or less bruising than the opponent.  
Showing more willingness to lead off or aggressive intention to compete than the opponent;  
Having better defense by which the opponent's MuayThai skills effectively blocked or made to miss;  
Having better Muay Thai style than the opponent; and having less infringement of the rules than the opponent.

In Exhibition Matches, a draw decision may be awarded.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

### DECISIONS

**WIN ON POINTS** At the end of a contest, the athlete who has been awarded the decision by many of the Judges shall be declared the winner. If both athletes are injured, knocked out simultaneously or cannot continue the contest the Judges shall record the points gained by each athlete up to its termination; the competitor with the most points shall be declared the winner.

### WIN BY REFEREE STOPS CONTEST

**Outclassed** If an athlete, in the opinion of the referee, is being outclassed or is receiving excessive punishment or hard strikes, the contest shall be stopped, and his/her opponent declared the winner.

**Injury** If an athlete, in the opinion of the referee, is unfit to continue due to injury sustained from legal strikes or other action or is incapacitated for any other physical reasons (e.g., joint dislocations, vomiting, profuse nasal bleeding), the contest shall be stopped, and the opponent declared the winner.

- The right to make this decision rests with the referee, who may consult the doctor at the neutral corner. If the doctor advises to stop the contest, the referee must follow their advice. It is recommended that the referee checks the other athlete for injury also before making this decision.
- When a referee calls a doctor to examine an athlete inside the ring only these two individuals should be present. No Seconds should be allowed into the ring or on the apron; and
- If the injury should happen in the final round of a gold medal contest, the winner will be decided on majority points scored from all preceding rounds only.

The Doctor shall only examine an athlete during the rest under direct instruction from the referee. In such cases that the Doctor advises the contest to be stopped, the Referee shall instruct the Timekeeper to begin the round time. The referee will then immediately stop the contest and declare the opponent the winner by TKO.

**Head Injury** When an athlete has received hard head blows or strikes to the head rendering the Athlete defenseless and incapable of continuing the contest.

**Body Injury** When an athlete has received a hard strike to any part of the body except the head rendering the Athlete defenseless and incapable of continuing the contest.

**Compulsory Count Limit** the referee stops the contest when a prescribed limit of counts has been reached, depending on the division of competition.

- Senior and U23: 3 counts in the same round or 4 counts in the whole contest.

**WIN BY KNOCK-OUT (KO)** If an athlete is “down” and fails to resume competing within the count of “SIB” (10), the athlete’s opponent shall be declared the winner by a knock-out.

**WIN BY RETIREMENT (RET)** An athlete’s opponent shall be declared the winner when



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

- The athlete does not leave their corner after the rest between rounds.
- The athlete does not wish to continue after receiving a count; or
- The athlete's Second surrenders on their behalf.

**WIN BY DISQUALIFICATION** If an athlete is disqualified, the opponent shall be declared the winner.

If both athletes are disqualified, the decision shall be announced accordingly. A disqualified athlete shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy, honorable award, or grading, relating to any stage of the competition in which the athlete has been disqualified. **WIN BY WALK-OVER** Where an athlete presents them self in the ring fully attired for boxing and the opponent fails to appear after their name has been called out by the announcement system, the bell has sounded, and a maximum period of two minutes has elapsed, the Referee shall declare the first athlete to be the winner by a "Walkover". Referee shall first inform the Jury accordingly and summon the athlete to the center of the ring for the presentation of the decision.

**NO CONTEST** A contest may be terminated by the referee inside the scheduled duration owing to a material happening outside the responsibility of the athletes or the control of the referee such as the ring becoming damaged, the lighting has failed, exceptional weather conditions, etc. In such circumstances, the contest shall be declared "No Contest" after a maximum period of 10 minutes has elapsed.

**DRAW** A draw may only occur in Exhibition Matches. A draw occurs when most of the Judges have scored the competition equally.

**APPEALS** An appeal must be lodged by the manager of a team within one hour after the decision has been announced, or within thirty (30) minutes if the contest is a gold medal match.

After the decision is announced, the protest shall be made in writing and handed to the WBC MuayThai supervisor, with all appeal decisions taken by an appointed review committee.

## FOULS

**TREATMENT OF FOULS** The athlete who commits fouls can, at the discretion of the referee, be cautioned, warned, or disqualified without a warning.

**Cautions** A caution is an admonishment given by the referee to an athlete to check or prevent undesirable practices of the less serious infringements of the rules. To do so referee will not necessarily stop the contest but may find a suitable safe opportunity during a round to admonish an athlete for an infringement of the rules. A caution shall be accompanied by the appropriate physical signal for the offense committed. If an athlete is given three (3) of the same Caution in a contest, they shall receive a warning. Should an Athlete receive many cautions for different types of fouls the Referee may apply a warning for unsportsmanlike conduct.



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

**Warnings** If an athlete commits repeated or serious infraction of the rules, the Referee shall stop the contest and clearly demonstrate the infringement. The referee will inform the Jury of the Warning, then point to the athlete and to each of the Judges to signal that a Warning has been given. After giving the Warning, the Referee shall order the Athletes to resume competition.

**Disqualifications** For major/dangerous infractions of the rules the referee may opt to immediately disqualify an athlete.

**TYPES OF FOULS** If the athlete intentionally commits the following fouls:

- Biting, head-butting, spitting at an opponent.
- Pressing on opponent's eyes with the thumb.
- Intentionally smothering or suffocating an opponent by covering the mouth and nose.
- Intentionally removing, unfastening, or displacing equipment.
- Intentionally expelling or removing the gum shield.
- Intending to impact the opponent with the canvas using a non-MuayThai technique, such as but not limited to
  - Tripping an opponent without using a MuayThai skill when making 3 points of contact with the body;
  - Throwing an opponent using the hip; or
  - Tackling the opponent's body or legs.
- Hooking or immobilizing the opponent's legs using the calf, ankle, or heel of the foot.
- Lifting an opponent by the body.
- Locking/hyperextending the opponent's joints in the arms, legs, head/neck, or back.
- Striking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- Falling on to an opponent who is lying on the floor.
- Striking an opponent who is down on the floor or who is in the act of rising.
- Striking while having any part of the body other than the feet touching the floor.
- Obstructing an opponent from rising or re-entering the ring.
- Completely passive defense by means of double cover or intentionally falling to avoid a hit.
- Striking the groin of the opponent; o If the Athlete is unintentionally struck by a MuayThai skill and unable to continue the contest, the Referee will pause the contest for up to 5 minutes to allow the hit Athlete to take a rest. If Athlete refuses to resume the contest after 5 minutes rest the opponent will be declared the "winner".
- Holding the opponent's leg and pushing forward more than two (2) steps in any direction without striking with any one of the MuayThai skills.
- Striking an opponent after the round has ended.
- Not following the referee's command to "YUT" ("Stop") or "YAK" ("Break") and take a step back.
- Attempting to strike the opponent before the Referee has ordered "CHOK" following the command to "YUT" or "YAK".

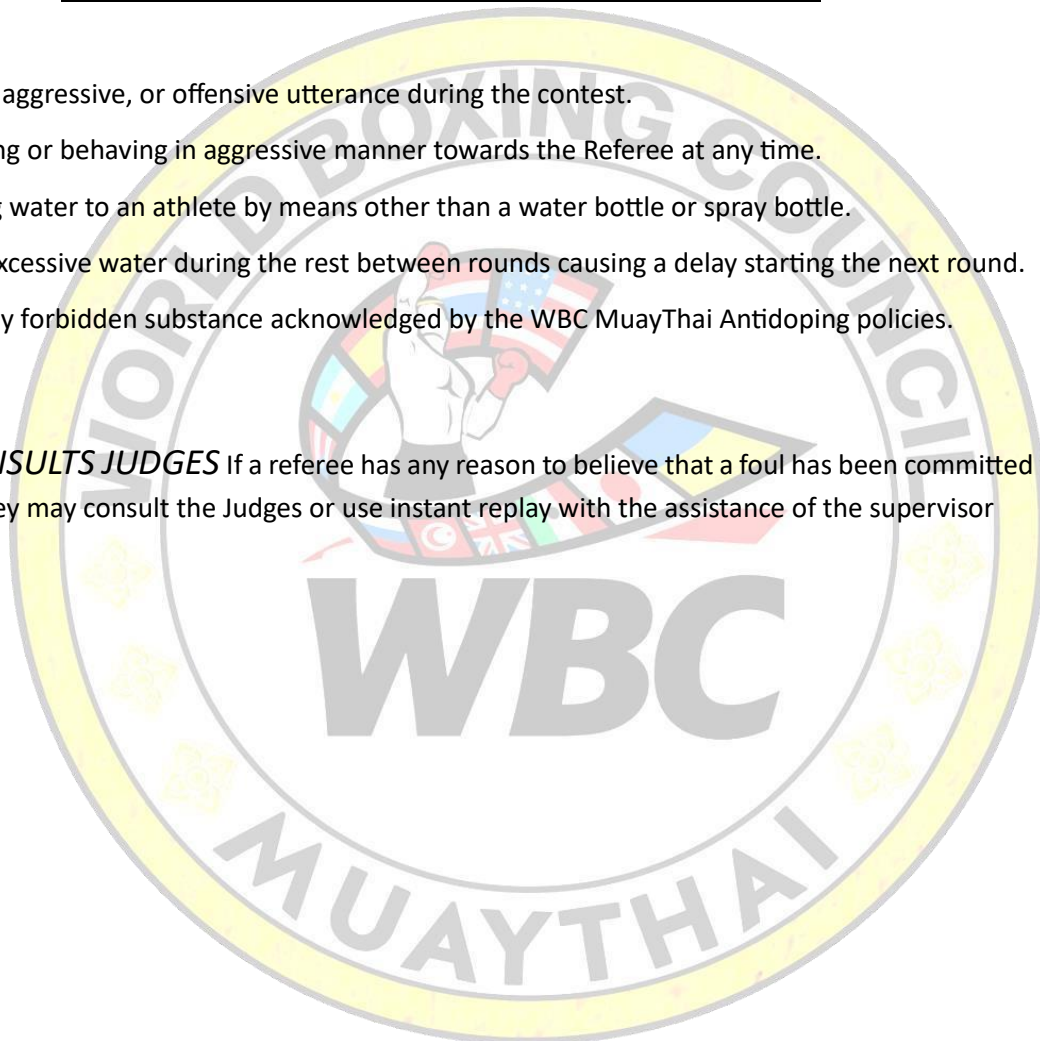


## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

Division	Restricted MuayThai Skills
Senior ELITE	No restrictions
U23 and B/C/N Class	

- Useless, aggressive, or offensive utterance during the contest.
- Assaulting or behaving in aggressive manner towards the Referee at any time.
- Applying water to an athlete by means other than a water bottle or spray bottle.
- Use of excessive water during the rest between rounds causing a delay starting the next round.
- Using any forbidden substance acknowledged by the WBC MuayThai Antidoping policies.

**REFEREE CONSULTS JUDGES** If a referee has any reason to believe that a foul has been committed which Referee has not seen, they may consult the Judges or use instant replay with the assistance of the supervisor





## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

### KNOCKDOWNS

**DEFINITION** An Athlete is considered “Knocked Down”

- If an athlete touches the floor with any part of his body other than their feet as the result of a strike or series of strikes and shows difficulty rising.
- If an athlete hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a strike or series of strikes.
- If an athlete is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a strike or series of strikes; or
- Following a hard strike, the athlete has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes but is in a semi-conscious state and in the opinion of the referee cannot continue the round.

**THE COUNT** In the case of a Knockdown the referee shall immediately command “YUT” and begin to count the seconds elapsing. The referee shall count aloud from one (1) to ten (10) in the Thai language:

#	THAI	ENGLISH
1	NUENG	ONE
2	SONG	TWO
3	SAM	THREE
4	SII	FOUR
5	HA	FIVE
6	HOOK	SIX
7	JET	SEVEN
8	BAED	EIGHT
9	GOUW	NINE
10	SIP	TEN

Starting the Count Before the number “NUENG” (1) is counted, an interval of one second must have elapsed from the time when the athlete has been struck, and the time of announcing “NUENG” (1).



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

Timing and signal the referee shall have intervals of one second between the numbers counted and, starting with the index finger, shall indicate each second with their hand in a manner that the athlete who has been Knocked Down may be aware of the count.

**Judge Treatment** the Judge shall note a "KD" (Knockdown) on their scoring sheet when the referee had given a count to an athlete. When an athlete is considered Knocked Down due to a strike to the head, the Judge shall then enter "KD+H" (Knockdown to the head) on their scoring sheet.

**OPPONENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES** If an athlete is knocked down the opponent must at once go to the neutral corner as designated by the referee, facing toward the center of the ring, and waiting with their arms at their side. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on the command of the referee, the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall be then continued where it has been interrupted.

The opponent may only continue against the athlete who is Knocked Down after the latter has gotten up and the referee resumes the contest on the command "CHOK".

**MANDATORY 8-COUNT** When a referee administers a count to an athlete the contest shall not be continued until the referee has reached the count of "BAED" (8), even if the athlete is ready to continue before then. **THE**

**KNOCKOUT** If the athlete is unable to continue by the count of "BAED" (8) the Referee shall continue to count to "SIB" (10). At "SIB" (10) the contest ends and shall be decided as a "Knockout".

**COUNTING AT THE END OF A ROUND** In the event of an athlete being Knocked Down at the end of a round, the referee shall continue to count. Should the referee count to "SIP" (10) the athlete shall be deemed to have lost the contest by Knockout (KO). Should the Athlete recover by the count of "BAED" (8) the referee shall immediately use the command "CHOK".

**THE SECOND TIME AN ATHLETE GOES DOWN WITHOUT A FRESH STRIKE** If an athlete is Knocked Down as the result of a strike and the contest is continued after the count of "BAED" (8) has been reached, but the Athlete falls again without having received a fresh strike, the referee shall continue the counting from "BAED" (8).

**BOTH ATHLETES KNOCKED DOWN** If both athletes are Knocked Down at the same time, counting will be continued if one is still Knocked Down. If both athletes remain Knocked Down until "BAED" (8) the contest will be stopped, and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the Knockdown.

**ATHLETE FAILS TO RESUME** An athlete who fails to resume competing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who when Knocked Down by a strike, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lose the contest.

**ATHLETE OUTSIDE THE RING** Should one or both athletes fall Outside the Ring the referee shall immediately command "YUT" and begin to count the seconds elapsing. The athlete(s) should make their way back into the ring unassisted and unhindered within a count of "Yee-Sip" (20).



## WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS

The referee should ensure that the athlete(s) are not assisted or hindered in any manner. Should this occur, the referee should stop the count immediately and the offending party should be warned, continuing the count after the necessary action has been taken.

Should one athlete be unable to return into the ring before the count of “Yee-Sip” (20), the athlete within the ring will be declared the winner by “Referee Stops the Contest”.

If both athletes remain outside the ring with a full count of “Yee-Sip” (20) the contest will be stopped, and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the occurrence.

### MEDICAL DOCTOR & PROCEDURES

**DUTIES OF THE DOCTOR** A Doctor of Medicine for MuayThai should be a well-trained doctor in the sport.

**Physical Examination** During the medical examination period the Doctor shall check the health of Athlete and certify that the athlete is fit to compete before the weigh-in.

**Competition Attendance** The Doctor shall sit close to the ring with unimpeded access to the neutral corner steps nearest the Jury. The Doctor shall be in attendance throughout competition and should not leave this place until having examined the two (2) Athletes who participated in the last contest of the session.

**Advise the Referee** The doctor shall give instruction to the Referee upon their request. The Doctor shall not examine an Athlete during the rest between rounds unless instructed to do so by the Referee.

**Attend an Unconscious Athlete** If an athlete is rendered unconscious, only the Referee and the Doctor summoned should remain in the ring unless the doctor requires extra help.

**Provide Medical Attention** an athlete who has been rendered unconscious because of a head hit in a contest or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to the athlete having received hard hits to the head rendering the athlete defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall be examined by a Doctor immediately afterwards and recommend aftercare or follow up examinations to the athlete and their Seconds. The athlete will be accompanied to their accommodation by one of the officials on duty at the event.

**Post-Contest Examination** the Doctor should examine each athlete following a contest if there are any concerns of injury.

#### Government Legislation

Legislation in any country or territory conducting a MuayThai-sanctioned (officiated) title supersedes any WBC MuayThai rules or regulations.

WBC MuayThai officials are to strictly enforce the rules and regulations nationally, and they can only be adjusted when a state or territory government legislation requires a stricter rule or has determined a specific rule to be legislated.

All WBC MuayThai rules are superseded by local state legislation, where a local combat sports commission enforces stricter rules.



# WBC ADULTS MUAYTHAI RULES & REGULATIONS





# **WBC MUAYTHAI YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

## **MISSION STATEMENT, RULES, REGULATIONS & YOUTH PROTECTION PROTOCOLS**



## **MISSION STATEMENT**

### **WBC MuayThai Youth mission**

The mission of the WBC MuayThai Youth development program is to promote, support, protect and develop the youth worldwide in accordance with the requirements and spirit of MuayThai in accordance with the WBC MuayThai and the Sport Authority of Thailand **“we believe everyone has a responsibility to promote the welfare of all children and young people, to keep them safe and to practice in a way that protects them”**.

### **WBC MuayThai Youth`s vision**

WBC MuayThai youth development program wants to lead and unite the sport of MuayThai for the next generation of MuayThai practitioners while upholding the core values of the sport and culture of MuayThai.

### **WBC MuayThai Youth objectives**

WBC MuayThai Youth development program shall fulfil its mission by achieving the following objectives:

- **(A)** to promote the sport and the spirit of MuayThai in all its forms, in the light of its educational, cultural and sports values and to encourage the youth development of MuayThai throughout the world.
- **(B)** to promote the WBC MuayThai Youth development program globally as a healthy, educational and fitness activity for boys and girls, and to foster the safety of Boxers and their welfare at all levels, particularly by promoting and controlling good sporting practices, and through youth and development programs.
- **(C)** to promote the highest standards with respect to organization, judging, refereeing, coaching, training, education, and medical and anti-doping controls in the sport of MuayThai.
- **(D)** to organize and conduct WBC MuayThai Youth Competitions globally.



- **(E)** to regulate the WBC MuayThai Youth development program worldwide through the Regulations.
- **(F)** to encourage and support the development, organization, and delivery of the WBC MuayThai Youth program worldwide through its National Representatives, and to ensure that the rules and regulations of the WBC MuayThai comply with the provisions of this Constitution and with the Regulations applicable to them.
- **(G)** to promote understanding and cooperation between National Representatives, to give them support, to strengthen their authority and prestige and to ensure unity among our representatives.
- **(H)** to preserve the right of every individual to participate in MuayThai as a sport without unlawful discrimination of any kind undertaken in the spirit of friendship, solidarity, and fair play.
- **(I)** to promote the involvement of women in the sport of MuayThai and enhance women's youth programs.
- **(J)** to combat doping and integrity issues that might damage the sport and reputation of MuayThai; and
- **(H)** to protect & safeguard the youth



### WBC MuayThai Youth program goals

- **Develop**
  - Sustainable pathways
  - Innovative programs
  - Grassroots systems
- **Protect**
  - young children
  - MuayThai values
  - Athlete's health
  - MuayThai's image
- **Promote**
  - Fan engagement
  - Sport's practice
  - Sportsmanship's spirit
  - Future Stars
- **Serve with**
  - Clear rules
  - Global competition framework
  - Educational tools
  - Transparent management



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## 1. Age Categories for Competitions:

Age Category	Minimum Age	Maximum Age
Youth (under-12)	10	11
Youth (under-14)	12	13
Youth (under-16)	14	15
Youth (under-18)	16	17

- 1.1. The age of an athlete is determined using his/her year of birth and proof of identity/residency must be provided i.e., passport, or birth certificates
- 1.2. Male and female athletes between the ages of 14 to 17 are categorized as Youth athletes.
- 1.3. Male and female athletes between the ages of 10 to 13 are categorized as Junior Cadets.
- 1.4. Technical and Competition
  - 1.4.1 In all competitions related to junior and school-age boys and girls, as well as, in all other younger age categories, the age range of the participating athletes must not be more than 17 years.

## 2. Rounds. Restrictions. Equipment

### 2.1

#### **Contest rules for Youth (under-12)**

Rounds	3 (Tournament only)
Length of each round	1 minute
Resting period	1 minute
Restrictions	No strikes to the head

#### **Contest rules for Youth (under 14)**

Rounds	3 (Tournament only)
Length of each round	1.5 minutes
Resting period	1 minute
Restrictions	No elbow or knee strikes to the head

#### 2.1.1. *Mandatory equipment for under-12 and under-14:*

- 10 oz gloves / 12 oz gloves (both athletes wearing same size)
- Body protectors
- Gum shield
- Groin guard
- Shin guards
- Elbow pads
- Hand wraps
- Head guards



2.2

**Contest rules for Youth (under-16): National / European / State titles only**

Rounds	3 (Tournament only) 5 (National title only)
Length of each round	2 minutes
Resting period	1 minute (Tournament) 1.5 minutes (title fight)
Restrictions	No knee strikes to the head

2.2.1 *Mandatory athletes' equipment under-16:*

- 10 oz gloves / 12 oz gloves (both athletes wearing same size)
- Body protectors
- Gum shield
- Groin guard
- Shin guards
- Elbow pads
- Hand wraps
- Head guards

2.3

**Contest rules for tournaments (under18)**

Rounds	3
Length of each round	2 minutes
Resting period	1minutes

2.3.1 *Mandatory athletes' equipment under-18:*

- 10 oz gloves / 12 oz gloves (both athletes wearing same size)
- Body protectors
- Gum shield
- Groin guard
- Shin guards
- Elbow pads
- Hand wraps
- Head guards



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### 2.4

#### Championship rules for single fight titles (under-18 only)

WBC MuayThai youth European, International and World championship contests will be contested over...

Rounds	5
Length of each round	2 minutes
Resting period	1.5 minutes

2.4.1. In-ring championship rules will be based on the same rules as adult contests

With an added emphasis of duty of care by the referee to avoid damage to either athlete.

2.4.2. *Mandatory athletes' equipment under-18:*

- 10 oz gloves (both athletes wearing same size)

*(optional per agree of all sides)*

- Body protectors
- Gum shield
- Groin guard
- Shin guards
- Elbow pads
- Hand wraps
- Head guards

### 3. Weight Classifications

AGE	YOUTH 16-17			
GENDER	MALE		FEMALE	
WEIGHT (KG)			1	42
	1	45	2	45
	2	48	3	48
	3	51	4	51
	4	54	5	54
	5	57	6	57
	6	60	7	60
	7	63.5	8	63.5
	8	67	9	67
	9	71	10	71
	10	75	11	75
			12	(+) 75
	11	81		
	12	86		
13	91			
14	(+) 91			

AGE	YOUTH 14-15			
GENDER	MALE		FEMALE	
WEIGHT (KG)			1	36
	1	38	2	38
	2	40	3	40
	3	42	4	42
	4	45	5	45
	5	48	6	48
	6	51	7	51
	7	54	8	54
	8	57	9	57
	9	60	10	60
	10	63.5	11	63.5
	11	61	12	61
	12	71	13	71
			14	(+) 71
	13	75		
14	81			
15	(+) 81			



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AGE	YOUTH 12-13			
GENDER	MALE		FEMALE	
WEIGHT (KG)	1	32	1	32
	2	34	2	34
	3	36	3	36
	4	38	4	38
	5	40	5	40
	6	42	6	42
	7	44	7	44
	8	46	8	46
	9	48	9	48
	10	50	10	50
	11	52	11	52
	12	54	12	54
	13	56	13	56
	14	58	14	58
	15	60	15	60
	16	63.5	16	63.5
			17	(+) 63.5
17	67			

AGE	YOUTH 10-11			
GENDER	MALE		FEMALE	
WEIGHT (KG)	1	30	1	30
	2	32	2	32
	3	34	3	34
	4	36	4	36
	5	38	5	38
	6	40	6	40
	7	42	7	42
	8	44	8	44
	9	46	9	46
	10	48	10	48
	11	50	11	50
	12	52	12	52
	13	54	13	54
	14	56	14	56
	15	58	15	58
	16	60	16	60
			17	(+) 60
17	63.5			

#### 4. Age limit for Athletes

The athlete's age for competition shall be determined as at the first day of a competition's Medical check and weigh-in's

Age Category	Minimum Age	Maximum Age
Senior	17	40
Under 18	16	17
Under 16	14	15
Under 14	12	13
Under 12	10	11
Under 10 (Exhibition only)	8	9



## **5. Athlete Eligibility**

- 5.1. WBC MuayThai has the right to make a final decision regarding an athlete's eligibility to partake in a WBC MuayThai development day or WBC MuayThai competition.
- 5.2. Each National committee is responsible for ensuring that its athletes meet all the requirements of Rule 4 of these rules.

## **6. Nationality Eligibility**

- 6.1. Athletes must be of the same nationality or have permanent residency in the country where the National Federation has registered them.
- 6.2. Nationality shall be confirmed by a passport issued by the represented country. When the nationality is questioned, the assigned WBC MuayThai committee has the right to request the following documents:
  - Birth Certificate
  - Citizenship Identity
  - Papers
  - Nationality Identity
  - Documents Permanent
  - Residency Documents

## **7. Eligibility on Medical-related Issues**

- 7.1. Athletes are not allowed to enter any WBC MuayThai competitions with the following conditions:
  - 7.1.1. Wearing a dressing on a cut, wound abrasion, laceration, or blood swelling (on the scalp or face including the nose and ears).
  - 7.1.2. If an athlete has an abrasion or a laceration, no dressing other than non- petroleum skin protective jelly and Adrenaline 1/1000 or Steri-Strip may be used.
- 7.2. The decision is made by the doctor during the medical examination at the daily weigh-in.
- 7.3. An athlete must be clean shaved before all medical examinations and each bout.
- 7.4. Beards and moustaches are not allowed (exceptions for religious reasons)
- 7.5. No body piercing and no body accessories are permitted to be worn during a bout.
- 7.6. An athlete is only allowed to wear soft contact lenses. All other contact lenses are prohibited.
- 7.7. If the concerned athlete loses contact lenses, the following rules apply:
  - 7.7.1. The athlete accepts to continue to box, and the bout continues.
  - 7.7.2. The athlete does not accept to continue to box without contact lenses, the referee terminates the bout, and the opponent is declared the winner.
  - 7.7.3. If an athlete has a medical condition that is deemed unsafe by the organization doctor, he/she must provide a letter from a professional medical practitioner attesting it is safe for them to compete.



7.7.4. An athlete wearing braces, including braces on both upper and lower sets of teeth, can box if he/she is wearing a fitted gumshield and can provide a letter from his or her orthodontist stating that it is safe to compete.

7.7.5 For athletes with braces on both upper and lower sets of teeth wearing a gumshield for the upper set of teeth is sufficient.

7.7.6. A copy of the original consent from the orthodontist should be presented to the respected WBC MuayThai national representative.

## **8. Stoppages**

### *(Knockout (KO) and Referee Stops Contest (RSC))*

8.1. When the result of the bout is KO or RSC, the ringside doctor must fill out and sign a medical bout report.

8.2. If an athlete suffers a KO as a result of a blow(s) to the head (KO-H) or has a diagnosis of concussion, the athlete is suspended for a minimum of 30 days following this period, the athlete must follow approved medical protocols.

8.3. The ringside doctor delivers the medical bout report to the technical delegate with a recommendation on how many rest days are prescribed and/or the protective sanitary measures to be taken before he/she is allowed to box again.

8.4. An athlete who loses a contest after receiving too many hits to the head or having been knocked down several times in a contest, will not be permitted to take part in any MuayThai competition or training for a minimum period of at least 30- days, upon the recommendation of the medical physician should they deem it necessary.

8.5. An athlete suffering a knockout cannot partake in any WBC MuayThai sanctioned contest for a minimum period of sixty (60) days. An athlete suffering two (2) consecutive knockouts must be suspended for a minimum of one hundred twenty (120) days and furthermore must submit special thorough medical examinations, after which other necessary medical measures might be taken before any sanctioning takes place.



## **9. Competition Registration**

- 9.1. Athletes must comply with Rule 1,3 and 4 of these rules to register for any WBC MuayThai finals competition.
- 9.2. In any official WBC MuayThai competitions, only one athlete per weight category per country is allowed to compete.
- 9.3. When registering for any WBC MuayThai competition, all athletes and team officials must provide a clear and legible copy of their current passport, a national identification document or a refugee identification document.

## **10. Anti-Doping**

The WBC MuayThai believes in clean sport. All athletes competing in WBC MuayThai competitions are subject to random anti-doping checks and to their national committees anti-doping protocols with a zero-tolerance approach to any form of cheating or the use of performance enhancing materials.

## **11. Equipment**

- 11.1. In competitions, athletes must use only the gloves certified/supplied by the WBC MuayThai development day host or competitions organizers.
- 11.2. The glove sizes for all WBC MuayThai competitions are as follows.
  - 11.2.1. Athletes must use 10 oz gloves or 12 oz gloves
  - 11.2.2 The gloves laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists (In national, International and world titles only) and then covered with tape. Glove wearing must be inspected and stamped by the authorized WBC supervisor, or local commission glove inspector, who must observe and control the final wearing of gloves to ensure that the athletes do it according to the rules, until the boxer steps into the ring. Gloves in tournaments must be Velcro.

## **12. Hand Bandages**

- 12.1. Cloth hand wraps are mandatory for all tournaments
- 12.2. Gauze and tape hand wrapping is used for national, International and world titles only (supervised by the WBC supervisor and or local combat sports commission).

## **13. Cultural & Religion**

- 13.1. Head and body uniform can be worn by athletes to comply with cultural believes which may consists of a full sport hijab or a skull cap (Black or White)



#### **14. Paying Homage**

14.1. Paying Homage: Before the bout, every athlete should pay homage in accordance with the ancient arts and customs of MuayThai, namely The Wai Kru/Ram Muay accompanied by Thai Music. The bout will start after paying homage.

#### **15. Seconds**

15.1. In general competition, an athlete may have two (2) seconds. The referee must be informed about the second chief and his/her assistant before the bout. However, for the championship bout, a boxer may have three (3), seconds, but only two (2) seconds are allowed into the ring during a round interval.

15.2. The seconds duties:

15.2.1. The seconds are allowed to give verbal advice only, from a safe distance, during the bout. If they violate the rule, the referee will warn, caution, or discharge from them their duties.

15.2.2. During the bout, the seconds must stay on their seats or in the designated area. Before each round, they must clear towels, water bottles and other materials from the ring edge.

15.2.3. During a round interval, the second must check the athlete's dresses in readiness for the bout. If there is any problem, the Second, you must notify the referee immediately to solve it.

15.2.4. The seconds shall not use rude words and they shall not hurt (physically) the athletes during the bout, or after.

15.2.5. The seconds must wear uniform shirts, or their boxing champion symbols which are polite in nature, with no rude words or symbols on the corner jackets.

15.2.6. The seconds may arrange their own material, equipment, and medical supplies at their corners as follows:

- Water
- Ice
- Towels
- Adrenaline of 1/1000 solution or other substances as approved ring doctor
- Gauze
- Cotton buds
- A pair of safety scissors
- Absorbent cotton bandages or wounds soft bandages
- The athletes chief second may look to give up for his/her athlete by stepping onto the ring. He/she is not allowed to throw a sponge or a towel onto the ring.



# WBC

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### 16. Weight categories for single fights only

<u>Division</u>	<u>Weight limits</u>
<i>Atom weight (female only)</i>	Must be over 98 pounds (44.452 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 102 pounds (46.266 kg.)
<i>Mini flyweight</i>	Must be over 102 pounds (46.266 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 105 pounds (47.627 kg.)
<i>Light Flyweight</i>	Must be over 105 pounds (47. kg.) <b>but</b> not over 108 pounds (48.987 kg.)
<i>Flyweight</i>	Must be over 108 pounds (48.987 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 112 pounds (50.802 kg.)
<i>Super Flyweight</i>	Must be over 112 pounds (50.802 kg.) but not over 115 pounds (52.163 kg.)
<i>Bantamweight</i>	Must be over 115 pounds (52.163 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 118 pounds (53.524 kg.)
<i>Super Bantamweight</i>	Must be over 118 pounds (53.524 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 122 pounds (55.338 kg.)
<i>Featherweight</i>	Must be over 122 pounds (55.225 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 126 pounds (57.153 kg.)
<i>Super Featherweight</i>	Must be over 126 pounds (57.153 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 130 pounds (58.967 kg.)
<i>Lightweight</i>	Must be over 130 pounds (58.967kg.) <b>but</b> not over 135 pounds (61.235 kg.)
<i>Super Lightweight</i>	Must be over 135 pounds (61.235 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 140 pounds (63.503 kg.)
<i>Welterweight</i>	Must be over 140 pounds (63.503 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 147 pounds (66.678 kg.)
<i>Super Welterweight</i>	Must be over 147 pounds (66.678 kg.) <b>But</b> not over 154 pounds (69.853 kg. )
<i>Middleweight</i>	Must be over 154 pounds (69.853 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 160 pounds (72.575 kg.)
<i>Super Middleweight</i>	Must be over 160 pounds (72.575 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 168 pounds (76. 204.kg.)
<i>Light Heavyweight</i>	Must be over 168 pounds (76.204 kg.) <b>but</b> not over 175 pounds (79.379 kg.)

