RULES & REGULATIONS

SECTION 1
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MUAY THAI COMPETITIONS

RULE 1: THE RING AND STAGE

In general competitions, the ring and stage are to be set as follows:

- The ring must be constructed to a safe and sturdy level without any obstructions and the ring floor must stretch out beyond ring ropes, at least 90 centimeters. The ring should always be inspected by the WBC appointed ring officials, led by the referee, to inspect the strength of the floor, canvas layout, and the strength of the ring ropes.
- The floor must be high up from the ground, at least 1.20 meters, but not higher than 1.50 In each of the four ring corners, one ring post of 10-12 centimeters in diameters is erected high up from the ground not higher than 2.85 meters. The ring floor must be covered with soft materials. Such as rubber, soft cloth pieces, sponge, or similar materials of the thickness of 2.50 centimeters to 3.75 centimeters, with a top-up of cover tightly and smoothly secured, all over to the whole ring area.
- The rings construction is to position the red corner on the left-hand side of the Chairman of the ring officials' table, the blue corner is to be opposite to the red corner and the other two are neutral.
- There are 4 surrounding ring ropes of 3-5 centimeters in diameter, padded with smooth and soft inner materials, attached tightly to the corner posts. The ropes are attached high from the ring floor 45 centimeters, 75 centimeters, 05 meters and 1.35 meters, respectively as measured to the rope' top. The ropes of each side must be held by two strong pieces of cloth 3-4 centimeters wide with an equal space from each other. These pieces of cloth must be tightly tied to hold the ropes. All four corners must be padded with cushions or other materials in good conditions to protect the boxers form harms. There must be a ladder at the red corner and another one at the blue corner for the boxers, the seconds, the referee, and the ring doctor to step up into the ring for duties.
- Two plastic stools are to be provided in both neutral corners, for the boxer to sit down on during the break between.

RULE 2: RING EQUIPMENT FOR COMPETITIONS

To be provided by the events promotion or organizers team

- Two stools for boxers
- A mop to wipe the ring floor
- Bottles of drinking water and two water spraying
- Towels for the referee
- Buckets with ample supply of sealed bottles of water
- Tables and chairs for officials
- A ring-side bell
- One or two stopwatches
- Score-cards for the judges
- A lock box for score cards (Optional)
- A set of round (s) and bout markers
- Ample supply pairs of lace-up (8oz & 10oz) boxing
- A fully-equipped and licensed ringside medical team

RULE 3: GLOVES

3.1 The gloves used in competitions must have the leather portion not heavier than one- half (1/2) of the glove's total weight and the glove's inner pads must weight and least one- half (1/2) of the glove's total weight. It is not permitted to change the shape of the glove's inner pads or to stretch the glove's inner pads in order for spreading them from the original shape.

3.2 In competitions, the boxer must use only the gloves certified by the WBC MuayThai or local commission in accordance with the regulations and provided the boxing stadium manager or the promoter.

3.3 The glove sizes for competitions are as follows:

3.3.1) The boxer between minimum-weight division and the Welterweight division must use eight (8) ounce gloves.

3.3.2) The boxer between the Super-Welterweight division, and over, must use ten (10) ounce gloves.

3.3.3) The gloves laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists, 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 boxers do it according to the rules, until the boxers step into the ring.

RULE 4: HAND BANDAGES

4.1 In competitions, the boxers must wrap their hands with soft hand bandages not longer than six (6) meters and not wider than five (5) centimeters, for each hand.

4.2 In competition, the boxers 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 bake of the hand. It is absolutely forbidden to top-up the tape across the knuckles.

4.3 In competition, boxers must use only the bandages provided by the boxing stadium manager or the promoter, or own supplied is cleared by the local commission or the sanctioning body. It is absolutely prohibited to use otherwise provided hand bandages.

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

RULE 5: UNIFORMS

5.1 The boxers uniform:

5.1.1) Boxers must wear shorts without shirts and The boxers shorts must be of a distinctive different color designating a different color for both the red and blue corners.

5.1.2) The boxer must wear a protective cup covering the genital area, made of strong material capable to protect them from knee blows or other kinds of The protective cup is strung and tied with a fast knot behind the back with neatly covered ends.

5.1.3) A boxer shall not wear long, untied Beards are acceptable for purpose of religious beliefs, but should not be too long in length as to offer a cushion of deflection.

5.1.4) The boxers fingernails and toenails must be neatly cut and inspected by the referee.

5.1.5) Boxers shall wear a sacred headband only when they pay homage before the bout. No jewelry of any kind is to be worn during a bout.

5.1.6) Boxers shall put on ankle supports, one for each ankle, but not to become shin support, or to roll halfway Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted.

5.1.7) Boxers shall not wear belts or dangerous or dangerous ornaments.

5.1.8) It is not permitted to apply Vaseline, rubbing oil (balm), fat, or herbal ointment on the boxers body or gloves.

5.2 Dress Violation: In case the boxers uniforms are not clean or not in accordance with Rule 5.1, the referee has authority to order the offending boxer to correct all faults before the bout. During the bout, if the boxers gloves or dresses are improperly displaced, the referee will stop the action to correct the faults.

RULE 6: WEIGHT DIVISIONS AND WEIGH-IN

6.1 Divisions and weight limits for competitions.

- Minimum – Weight from 100 pounds (45.454kg.), but not over 105 pounds (47.627 kg.)
- Light Flyweight – Must be over 105 pounds (47. kg.), but not over 108 pounds (48.987)
- Flyweight – Must be over 108 pounds (48.987), but not over 112 pounds (50.802 kg.)
- Super Flyweight – Must be over 112 pounds (50.802 kg.), but not over 115 pounds (52.163 kg.)
- Bantamweight – Must be over 115 pounds (52.163), but not over 118 pounds (53.524 kg.)
- Super Bantamweight – Must be over 118 pounds (53.524 kg), but not over 122 pounds (55.338 kg.)
- Featherweight – Must be over 122 pounds (55.225 kg.), but not over 126 pounds (57.153 kg.)
- Super Featherweight – Must be over 126 pounds (57.153), but not over 130 pounds (58.967 kg.)
- Lightweight – Must be over 130 pounds (58.967) but not over 135 pounds (61.235 kg.)
- Super Lightweight – Must be over 135 pounds (61.235 kg.) but not over 140 pounds (63.503 kg.)
- Welterweight – Must be over 140 pounds (63.503 kg), but not over 147 pounds (66.678 kg.)
- Super Welterweight – Must be over 147 pounds (66.678), but not over 154 pounds (69.853 kg.)
- Middleweight – Must be over 154 pounds (69.853 kg.), but not over 160 pounds (72.575 kg.)
- Super Middleweight – Must be over 160 pounds (72.575), but not over 168 pounds (76.204.kg.)
- Light Heavyweight – Must be over 168 pounds (76.204 kg.), but not over 175 pounds (79.379 kg.)
- Cruiserweight – Must be over 175 pounds (79.379 kg.), but not over 190 pounds (86.167kg.)
- Heavyweight – Must be over 190 pounds (86.168kgs),

6.2 Weigh-in

6.2.1) The boxers must weigh-in without clothes (underpants permitted) one-day before the contest in a time period of 24-36 hours before the scheduled fight time.

6.2.2) Exceptions are made to the above rule when championships are held in certain circumstances with the agreement of the WBC MuayThai supervisor.

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

6.2.4) The boxers boxing camp chief, the manager or his representative may witness the weigh-in.

6.3 Weight Regulations

6.3.1) A boxer must weigh at least 100 pounds, or over, to qualify for minimum weight.

6.3.2) The matched boxers for championships must be contested within no more than five (5) pounds weight difference if a boxer if overweight and the contest is agreed by all parties to continue.

6.3.3) The boxer must have a minimum time of twelve hours to rest after the weigh-in to in order to safely rehydrate and be in good physical condition for the contest.

6.3.4) For the heavyweight division, an agreed catchweight can be agreed between both camps and the WBC MuayThai, with all sides in complete written agreement before sanctioning takes place. The agreed weight would be the official weight agreed by both camps, and the WBC MuayThai, that both boxers must not be over, on the scales, at the official weigh in.

RULE 7: PAYING HOMAGE AND ROUNDS

7.1 Paying Homage: Before the bout, every boxer should pay homage in accordance with 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.

7.2 Rounds for competition: A bout consists of five (5) rounds of three (3) minutes each (two (2) minute rounds for females) with two (2) minutes resting periods between rounds. The time stopped for the bout interruption in warning, cautioning, correcting the boxer's dresses, or other causes, is excluded from the fighting time of that round.

RULE 8: THE BOXERS QUALIFICATION AND PROHIBITIONS

8.1 The minimum age to complete for a WBC MuayThai world title is 18-years old. (Exceptions are made on approval

from the WBCMT president)

8.2 The minimum weight is 100 pounds to qualify for the minimum weight division.

8.3 Having no serious medical conditions as specified in the doctors handbook.

RULE 9: SECONDS

In general competition, a boxer may have two (2) seconds. The referee must be informed about the chief second and his 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.

The Seconds Duties:

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

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

9.3 During a round interval, the second must check the boxers dresses in readiness for the If there is any problem, the second must notify the referee immediately to solve it.

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

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

9.6 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
- Wound bandages
- Absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages

9.7 The boxers chief second may look to give up for his boxer by stepping into the ring. He is not allowed to throw a sponge or a towel into the ring.

RULE 10: REFEREES

The referees and judges must wear blue or black trousers, and light green shirt with black bow tie with official WBC logo on left hand side pocket, and wear light weight boots, or a WBC branded polo shirt. They shall not wear eyeglasses or metal ornaments. Their fingernails must be neatly cut.

10.1 The Referee's duties:

10.1.1) The referee's priority of duties is to safeguard and protect boxers from undue injuies.

10.1.2) The referee must always uphold rules and justice.

10.1.3) The referee must closely control the bout at all times.

10.1.4) The referee must inspect the boxers gloves, dresses, and gum shields.

10.1.5) The referee must use three commands as follows;

"หยุด" (YUD): To order the boxer to stop.

"แยก" (YAK): To order the boxer to separate from each other. After the, "แยก" command, both boxers must step back least one step before engaging the fight again.

"ชก" (CHOK): To order the boxers to fight.

10.1.6) The referee shall show strong verbal utterances to tell the offended boxers fault.

10.1.7) When the referee disqualifies a boxer because of a serious rule violation or he stops the bout, he must notify the Chairman of the ring officials for his reasons after the announcement to spectators.

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

10.1.9) The referee shall not engage in any action which may jeopardize the boxers who may gain or lose advantages, e.g. fast-slow counting, warning or not warning, etc.

10.1.10) When the bout is over, the referee must collect the scorecards from the three referees will point to the winner's corner according to majority decision. He, then, will raise the winner's hand. After that he will hand all score cards to Chairman of the ring official for inspection. For all WBC championship bouts, the scorecards are collected at the end of each round and submitted to the assigned ringside supervisor.

10.1.11) 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.

10.2 The Referees Power:

10.2.1) To stop the contest when seeing that one boxer is out-classing the other to the extent that there is a risk to the health and safety of a boxer.

10.2.2) To stop the contest when seeing that the boxer is too seriously injured to continue to bout. He may consult with the ring doctor for a professional consolation.

10.2.3) To stop the contest when seeing that the boxers intentionally disrupting the In this case, either boxer or both may be disqualified.

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

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

10.2.6) To stop the action to warn or caution the boxer to violates rules or for other reasons in order to restore justice or to enforce rules.

10.2.7) To disqualify the boxer who ignores the referee's commands or who harms the referee or who aggressively offends the referee.

10.2.8) To discharge from duty the second who disobeys The referee may disqualify the boxer whose second disobeys the referee's orders.

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

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

10.2.11) Warning: The referee may warn a boxer. Warning is a procedure to inform the boxer that he must be careful. It may prevent the boxer from making a mistake which is against the rules.

10.2.12) Counting procedure for boxer outside the stage:

- When a boxer has been attacked by his opponent's legal weapons, and as a result, the boxer 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 boxer falling outside the ring the referee shall count to "ยี่สิบ"(YISIP) or twenty (20).
- When a boxer or both falls off outside the ring, the referee shall count to "ยี่สิบ" (20). If the boxer manages to get into the ring before the count of twenty, the bout will continue, and the boxer loses no point.
- When a boxer falls off outside the ring, the referee shall stop continue if the boxer is obstructed or delayed to go up into the ring by any person. The referee shall clearly warn the offender and continues the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall stop the bout and informs the Chairman of the ring officials.
- When bout boxers fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. If either boxer tries to delay the action, the referee shall stop counting and clearly warns the 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 boxers fall off outside the ring, the referee shall When a boxer can get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the boxer the winner. However, if bout boxers cannot get back into the ring before the count of "ยี่สิบ" or twenty, the referee shall declare a draw.
- To interpret rules on implementing them by fact or to decide or to act upon any situations not provided in the rules.

RULE 11: JUDGES

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

11.1 Each judge must sit on each side of the ring with a distance from spectators. 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 loose ropes, etc.

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

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

11.4 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: CHAIRMAN OF THE RING OFFICIALS

12.1 Chairman of the ring officials has as follows:

12.1.1) To assign referee and judges for duties in the competition program.

12.1.2) To control the performance of referee and judges as rule provision.

12.1.3) To examine performance of referee and if any referee or judges performs his duty incorrectly or ineffectively, Chairman of the ring officials shall report his examination to the boxing stadium manager.

12.1.4) To solve competition problems all incidents shall be reported to the boxing stadium manager.

12.1.5) To give advice to the referee judges on any decision- making matters.

12.1.6 To check all score cards for the correction of score summation, boxer's names, identification of the winner and the judge's signature in the score cards. After his inspection, he notifies the ring announcer about the fight result to announce it for spectators.

12.1.7) To notify the boxing stadium manager that he shall report Board for punishment considerations in case the boxer intentionally and severely violates the rules this is contradictory with ethics and sportsmanship.

12.1.8) In case there is an unusual incident from which the referee and judges are unable to work, Chairman of the ring official shall act immediately, by all means, to continue contest.

12.2 Chairman of the ring official has the following power:

Chairman of the ring official may overrule the referee and judges by reversing the decision of the referee and judges only for the following:

12.2.1) When the referee's performance and decision are contradictory with rules.

12.2.2) When the judges have incorrectly added up scores resulting in a different decision from factual evidence.

RULE 13: TIMEKEEPER AND ANNOUNCER

The timekeeper and the announcers must sit beside the ring at delighted seats. Their duties are as follows:

13.1 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.

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

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

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

13.1.4) To keep correct time at all times by stopwatch or clock.

13.1.5) 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).

13.2 The announcer's duties are as follows:

13.2.1) To announce names, boxing camps, corners, and weights or both boxers show up in the ring.

13.2.2) To announce that seconds have to leave the ring when they hear the warning signal from the timekeeper.

13.2.3) To announce the beginning and ending of each contesting round.

13.2.4) To announce the scores of both boxers and identify the winner following the decision.

RULE 14: DECISIONS

14.1 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 boxer.
- Spilt Decision (SPD) – 2 judges favor one boxer & 1 judge favors the other boxer.
- Majority Decision (MPD) – 2 judges favor one boxer & 1 judge scores a draw.

14.2 Winning by Knockout (KO)

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

14.3 Winning by Technical Knockout (TKO)

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

14.3.1) When a boxer outclasses his opponent very clearly or he one–sided out-points his opponent in such conditions that his opponent may be seriously injured.

14.3.2) When his opponent cannot continue the contest immediately after the resting interval of a round.

14.3.3) When his opponent is so seriously injured that he cannot continue the contest.

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

14.3.5) 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).

14.3.6) When his opponent willfully withdraws from the contest because of injury or other causes.

14.4 Winning by Disqualification of Opponent

14.5 No Titles Contests

In case a boxer does not pass the ring doctor's physical examination, or they do not make the division weight-in, or he 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.

14.6 A Draw Decision

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

14.6.1 There are three possible scoring decisions for a drawn contest

- Unanimous Draw – All 3 judges score the contest a draw
- Majority Draw – 2 judges score it a draw and 1 judge has a winner
- Split Draw – 1 judge scores it a draw and the other 2 judges have different winner.

14.6.2) When both boxers are knocked down and they have been counted out of "สิบ" (SIP) or ten (10).

14.6.3) When both boxers have fallen out of the ring and they cannot continue.

14.7 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 boxers fight dishonorably"

14.8 Decision of No Contest

In case the boxers intentionally hold the fight and they have been warned and cautioned by the referee, but they still keep on holding the fight, the referee shall stop the contest and he shall declare "No contest for his bout."

14.9 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 contest."

14.10 Vacated Title

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.

14.11 Championship Contest Decision Appeals

In accordance with its rules and regulations the WBC MuayThai championships committee has a set of procedures in place should the loser in a WBC MuayThai championship look tot appeal the decision of WBC MuayThai championship. All national and regional championships appeals are handled by the respective national or regionals WBC MuayThai representatives or committees. All World, International and Diamond championship appeals are handled by the three person championships appeals committee based in Bangkok via muaythai@wbcmuaythai.com

RULE 15: SCORING PROCEDURES

Competent scoring must be done using the following criteria:

15.1 When the boxer 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.

15.1.1) Scoring Procedure:

- The boxer 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 (deflection) by MuayThai arts and techniques, all contribute to a boxer winning the round – with extra credibility leaning towards the effective execution of attacking techniques.

15.1.2) The scoreless criteria are as follows:

- The boxer who violates any rules when using his/her MuayThai fighting waepons.
- Those MuayThai fighting weapons attack the opponent's arm(s) or leg(s) as his self-defense techniques.
- The attack is light, without power from body weight behind it.
- The boxer kicks his opponent on target, but his kicking leg is caught by his opponent to throw him down on the ring floor, the kicker scores a point. However, if the kicker with his kicking leg caught by opponent pretends to fall down on the ring floor he is considered guilty of violating the rules.

- Throwing the opponent down on the ring floor without using any Muay Thai fighting weapons.

15.2 Scoring systems for the contest:

15.2.1) Full ten (10) points are given to the winner of the round and his/her opponent may be given 9-8-7 points in However, the point is not given in fraction (10: 9-8-7).

15.2.2) For an even round, both boxers score full ten (10) points (10:10).

15.2.3) The clear winner scores ten (10) points and the loser scores nine (9) points (10:9).

15.2.4) The winner of a round with his/her opponent having been counted once in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser eight (8) points (10:8).

15.2.5) In a round where, the winner is overwhelmingly dominant over the entire round, with his opponent having been counted once in that round, it may be scored ten (10) points and the loser seven (7) points (10:7).

15.2.6) The winner of a round with his opponent having been counted twice in that round scorer ten (10) points and the loser seven (7) points (10:7).

15.2.7) The boxer who has been cautioned must not get full ten points in that the referee's caution can cost one (1) point each.

15.2.8) The boxer who has been cautioned must not get full ten points in that the referee's caution can cost one (1) point each.

RULE 16: VIOLATIONS OF RULES

The boxer who intentionally behaves in the following manners is considered violation the rules.

16.1 Biting, eye poking, spitting on the opponent, sticking out tongue to make faces, head butting or striking to the groin.

16.2 Throwing, back breaking, locking the opponent arms, using Judo and wrestling techniques.

16.3 Falling over or going after the falling down or getting up opponent.

16.4 Rope grabbing to fight for other purpose.

16.5 Using provocative manners and words during contest.

16.6 Disobeying the referee's orders.

16.7 Knee striking at the opponent's protective cop, 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 whose protective, the referee shall declare him as the loser or "no decision".

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

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

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

16.11 Using forbidden substances as specified by Board of Boxing Control

16.12 Elbows or any strikes to the back of the head, neck or spine.

16.13 Deliberate kicks to groin area.

RULE 17: KNOCKDOWNS OR FALL

17.1 A "knockdown (fall)" means a situation when a boxer is attacked by his opponent's, foot, knee, punch or elbow and it knocks him down as the following criteria:

17.1.1) Any part of his/her body, except feet, touches ring floor.

17.1.2) He She stands helplessly over the ring ropes, or he leans on the ring ropes, or he sits on the ring ropes.

17.1.3) Any part of his body or whole body is out-off the stage.

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

17.2 Procedure for a knockdown

17.2.1) In case a boxer is attacked and he 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 his order, the referee must stop counting until that boxer goes to the furthest neutral corner. By then, he will continue to count the number next to the last counted one. When the knocked down boxer stands up and ready "ชก" (CHOK).

17.2.2) In case the knocked down boxer 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.

17.2.3) If the knocked down boxer is ready to continue before the count of "สิบ" or ten (10), but he falls down again without any additional attacks, the referee shall continue to count the number next to the last counted one.

17.2.4) In the knocked down boxer is ready to continue before "สิบ" or ten (10), it shall be considered that the contest in over and the referee shall declare that the knocked down boxer loses the bout "knockout."

17.2.5) In case both boxers fall down simultaneously, the referee shall keep on continue as long as there is still one boxer on the ring If both boxers cannot manage to stand up until they are counted out of "สิบ" or ten (10), the referee shall declare a "draw". In case both down boxers have their arms or legs tangled or one boxer 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 boxer down on the ring floor.

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

17.2.7) In case there is one boxer 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 not in good condition for the contest.

RULE 18: HANDSHAKES

The boxer 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 accordance with rules.

RULE 19: RING DOCTOR & TIMING OF FIGHTS

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

19.1 To check the boxer's physical examination before the weigh-in to certify that the boxer is physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited disease or sickness as specified in the doctor's handbook by Board of Boxing Sport.

19.2 To give advice and suggestion to the referee on request.

19.3 To assist an unconscious boxer caused by Only the ring doctor is permitted to enter the ring. Other individuals may enter the ring if the ring doctor needs special help.

19.4 To lend medical assistance for a knocked-out or technical knocked-out boxer by thoroughly checking and immediate treatment.

19.5 To check the health and diagnose any medical problems a boxer may sustain after their bouts to notify them their recovery periods before the next bout as the following regulation.

19.6 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 30-day period of contesting for a WBC MuayThai championship.

19.7 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, before any consideration is given by the WBC MuayThai.

RULE 20: DRUGS OR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

20.1 It is prohibited to let the boxer use any drugs or chemical substances which are not the boxer's usual consuming food.

20.2 It is possible to use substances local anesthesia, but only by the ring doctor approval.

20.3 The prohibited substances for boxer are categorized in accordance with Board of Boxing Sport regulations.

20.4 The boxer who uses a prohibited substance or the person who gives the boxer a prohibited substance takes, or use must be penalized by laws.

20.5 A boxer or an official who violation regulations of drugs or prohibited substances must be penalized and prohibited from any bout or participation in any boxing activities.

20.6 Any boxer who refuses to have medical checkup after the bout violates this rule. That boxer will be prohibited from any bout. Besides, the official who encourages the boxer to commit that guilt will be prohibited from any boxing competitions, as well.

RULE 21: INTERPRETATIONS

In case there are any problems in competitions or because of the competitions, not provided by rules, the referee, or the Chairman of the ring officials in collaboration with the Secretary General shall make all final decisions on rule changes.

RULE 22: CHAMPIONSHIP DEFENSES

22.1 Timing of Defense

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.

22.2 World Champions

World champions and 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 written notification of a further 60-day period of grace, in order to accommodate the champion to have a championship defense. Upon expiration of the 60-day notice the WBC MuayThai has the right to vacate the relevant champion without any prior written or oral notice.

22.3 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.

22.4 Regional, National & State Champions

Regional, National and State champions may keep their title for a period of 1-year. When the 12-month period expires, a 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.

European champions must communicate directly with the appointed chairman of the WBC MuayThai European committee when the 12-month period expires, to notify the chairman of their intention to arrange a suitable title defense.

SECTION 2
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WOMAN'S MUAY THAI COMPETITIONS

Rules and regulations for woman's Muay Thai competitions follow those for Muay Thai competitions by adaptation with some supplements as follows:

RULE 1: RING EQUIPMENT FOR COMPETITION

1.1 Breast (chest) protectors

1.2 Abdomen (hypogastrium) and genital organ protectors

RULE 2: DRESSES

2.1 The boxer wears shorts neatly at half knee length and sleeveless or short-sleeved shirts, but without the red corner boxer wears either shorts or shirt in red, pink, maroon, or white. The blue corner boxer wears either shorts or shirt in blue, navy blue, or black.

2.2 The boxer must wear a neatly tie her hair without tangling ends to interfere the contest. Hair accessories may be rubber, an elastic cloth band of a suitable size, but without metal or hand plastic parts.

2.3 The boxer must wear a breast protector, an abdomen protector, and a genital organ The boxer may use her personal protectors or those provided by the boxing stadium manager or promoter. However, these protectors must be approved by Board of Boxing Sport.

RULE 3: WEIGH-IN

3.1 The boxer must weigh-in wearing clothes of no altering effects upon the boxer's weight.

3.2 The weigh-in officials must be female and the boxing stadium which organizes the competition shall arrange a completely covered room or a completely curtained area for the weigh-in.

RULE 4: ROUNDS

The bout consists of five (5) rounds of two (2) minutes each with a resting interval of two (2) minutes between rounds. The time stopped for bout interruption, wearing, cautioning, correcting, the boxer's dresses, or for other causes is excluded from two minutes boxing time.

RULE 5: THE BOXERS MUST HAVE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS AND THEY MUST NOT HAVE FOLLOWING FORBIDDEN CHARACTERISTICS.

Female boxers must be of feminine gender, by birth only.

RULE 6: REFEREES AND JUDGES

For woman's Muay Thai competitions, the referee and judges are recommended to be female. However, for exemption of special cases, the referee and judges may be male.

29 Phahonyothin 3, Phayathai, Bangkok, Thailand 10400

Email : muaythai@wbcmuaythai.com

Tel : +662-279-6847

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