

WMF AUSTRALIA

Rules & Regulations



World Muay Thai Federation (WMF) - Australia

WMF rules are the approved rules for WMF endorsed for Muay Thai Competitions in Australia. These rules are designed to ensure that WMF Australia adheres to a national and unified rules system that follows the principles and guidelines of WMF Muay Thai. The use of these must be overseen by a WMF Official with local officials briefed to any variation to local or other organisational rules. The Technical Committee for any rule interpretation is the WMF National Representative or the WMF Head of Officials.

WMF rules are to be utilised for adults and is a weight and class-based system in order to ensure a safe development system from Novice to Professional. Junior rules follow the principles of the WMF adult rules but are adapted to the Australian environment for development of novices and one-off bouts.

These rules are for one-off matches, development days, and scheduled competitions in Australia. Any deviation from these rules requires written permission from WMF National Representative after consideration of the purpose and circumstances of the deviation. Local State Combat Sports Legislation, must always be followed and overrules all WMF rule requirements. WMF is duty bound to promote Muay Thai and therefore to lobby the government for permission to follow the rules of our sport.

All WMF rules are to be utilised uniformly across Australia. These rules are for all classes of competition, and athletes including ELITE (A-Class), COMPETITOR (B-Class), NOVICE (C-Class). These rules cover ELITE, COMPETITOR, NOVICE, and JUNIOR bouts. This could also read – A-class - Professional, B-class, Amateur, C-Class – Development. States without legislation should use A class for professional and B class for amateur delineation.

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

WMF is the sport of Muay Thai with some rule adjustments for the development of juniors in competition.

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RULE 1: RING REQUIREMENTS

In general, competitions, the ring will be as follows:

1.1. The ring is a place constructed for competitions. The ring will be 6.10 x 6.10 meters for small size and 7.30 x 7.30 meters for larger size. Measurements are to be taken from the inner edge of the ring rope. It must be constructed sturdily and safely at a level without any obstructions. The ring floor must stretch out beyond the ring ropes at least 50 centimetres, but not more than 90 centimetres.

1.2. The ring floor is to 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 centimetres in diameter is erected no more than 2.70 meters from the ground. The ring floor must be covered with soft material, such as rubber, soft cloth pieces, sponge, or similar material, to reach a thickness of at least 2.50 centimetres and not more than 3.75 centimetres. 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 Chairman 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 centimetres in diameter, padded with smooth and soft material, attached tightly to the four corner posts. The ropes shall be attached at 45 centimetres, 75 centimetres, 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 centimetres 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 cotton or fallen material. Athletes compete out of either the red or blue corner. Promoters may utilise other colours for the corners, for example, black and white, or black and red for athletes shorts and promotions. If the two corner colours 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
- Tables and chairs for officials
- A bell or siren
- 2 stopwatches – timers.
- Score cards
- A locked box for scorecards
- A set of round, time show-case, and bout markers
- A stretcher
- A pair of safety scissors
- Other instruments essential for the competitions (e.g. an amplifier and a microphone)

RULE 3: PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- State legislation MUST be followed and supersedes any WMF rules.
- These rules are the minimum standard for WMF regardless of state legislation or the lack of legislation.
- All protective equipment MUST be WMF approved and checked by an official at the competition.
- Equipment can be shared if an approved cleaning station (covid standard) is utilised.
- Personal equipment can be approved for use by the state reps as part of a covid management plan.
- No additional padding/strapping is authorised on any part of the body, unless authorised by a WMF official.
- Protective equipment should be red or blue representing the athletes corner, black may be used if not possible.

The equipment shown is to demonstrate the standard required by WMF for the Class of competition. The brands shown are not all endorsed by WMF; they are only a sample of the style and protection required as a MINIMUM standard.



HEAD GEAR



GLOVES



SHIN PADS



CHEST GUARD



ELBOW GUARD



HANDWRAPS



ANKLE GUARDS



MALE



FEMALE

GROIN GUARD PROTECTION



FEMALE CHEST GUARDS

RULE 4: GLOVES

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 glove's inner pads or to rub the glove's inner pads spreading them from the original shape.

4.2. Athletes must use exclusively gloves certified/approved by WMF. They must be approved by the Head Official at each event.

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

- Glove laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists.
- Gloves must be taped to cover any laces or strapping, the colour of their respective corner.
- Gloves must be inspected and stamped by the authorised glove inspector (WMF 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:

Juniors and Novice (B + C Class)

- Must wear ten (10) ounce gloves.

A-Class & Professional:

- Between Super Featherweight and Welterweight division must wear eight (8) ounce gloves (67kg and below).
- Super Welterweight division and over must wear gloves of ten (10) ounces (67kg and above).

RULE 5: HAND BANDAGES

5.1. All C-Class athletes, Juniors 14 and below are to wear hand wraps only. All State and National tournaments are in hand wraps only. 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) centimetres for each hand.

5.3. Athletes may use strapping tape, no longer than one (1) meter and no more than two and a half (2.50) centimetres wide for each hand, to top-up on the wrist or back of the hand.

5.4. No tape of any type is to cover the knuckles or build up the knuckles. One strip is authorised 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 a WMF (or Government) official for ALL bouts.

- 6.1.** Athletes must wear shorts neatly at half-thigh length. An athlete's shorts must NOT be the colour 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 to protect them. The use of the groin guard is mandatory. For male athletes, a metal groin protector shall be worn a jock strap may be worn in addition. For female athletes, a female groin protector shall be worn.
- 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 (Waikru) 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 half way 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 strapping MUST be approved by an WMF official at the same time as hand wraps are inspected. Strapping must not give an advantage to the athlete for impact.
- 6.8.** Athletes shall not wear belts, jewellery 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.

7.1. 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 centre 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, symbolising 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 state reps if required for promotional reasons. Wai Kru music can played during and throughout the bout at the discretion of the promoter.
- 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.

RULE 8: WEIGHT DIVISIONS

- 8.1.** Athletes must be a minimum of 18 years old to compete as an adult.
- 8.2.** Athletes competing against each other must not be more than 2 weight divisions a part or 5kgs.
- 8.3.** Catch weights are approved for non-title bouts but not encouraged.

Age	Male Weight (KG)	Female Weight (KG)
YOUTH 12-13 YEARS	35	35
	37	37
	39	39
	41	41
	43	43
	45	45
	47	47
	49	49
	51	51
	53	53
	55	55
	57	57
	59	59
	61	61
	63.5	63.5
	65	65
YOUTH 14-15 YEARS	Male Weight (KG)	Female Weight (KG)
	43	43
	45	45
	47	47
	49	49
	51	51
	53	53
	55	55
	57	57
	59	59
	61	61
	63.5	63.5
	65	65
	67	67
	71	71

YOUTH 16-17 YEARS	Male Weight (KG)	Female Weight (KG)
	45	45
	47	47
	49	49
	51	51
	53	53
	55	55
	57	57
	59	59
	61	61
	63.5	63.5
	65	65
	67	67
	71	71
	75	75

Senior	Male Weight (KG)	Female Weight (KG)
	45	45
	47	47
	49	49
	51	51
	53	53
	55	55
	57	57
	59	59
	61	61
	63.5	63.5
	65	65
	67	67
	71	71
	75	75
	79	
	83	
	87	
	91+	

PRO-AM	Male Weight (KG)	Female Weight (KG)
	47	47
	49	49
	51	51
	53	53
	55	55
	57	57
	59	59
	61	61
	63.5	63.5
	65	65
	67	67
	71	71
	75	75
	79	
	83	
	87	
	91+	

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 24 hours from the competition.
- C-class bouts on a professional event can be approved to weigh in at the 24hr weigh, by the head WMF official, as long as both athletes are present, and neither is disadvantaged.

9.2. WMF 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 day of competition weigh ins for finals and subsequent days.
- Athletes must weigh-in with Muay Thai 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 24 hr or same day weigh in as determined by the promoter and the Head state official.

9.4. Professional – A Class Elite Athletes

- Must be conducted no more than 24hrs prior to the commencement of competition.
- Professional and Pro-Am events should have one official weigh in.

9.5. Medical

- Before weigh-in, the Athletes must have their medical paperwork confirmed. This must be sighted and approved by the Head Official.
- Athletes must present or have evidence of serology test (including HIV and all classes of Hep) and a medical approval to compete.
- Blood tests are required for 16 and older and must be no older than 6 months.
- Medicals must be conducted annually for athletes. Medicals are valid for 12 months.
- State CSA books are allowed or the medical must be on WMF medical paperwork with original copies of serology.

9.6. Females

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

9.7. Juniors (under 18)

- Should be screened from public view for all weigh ins. An athlete wishing to participate in promotional activities for the bout that may include viewing the weigh in can elect to be viewed however cannot be compelled to. Approval of ALL photos of anyone under 18 must be provided with written consent. Photos of any junior in underwear are not permitted and must not be publicised.

9.8. Video

- A video weigh in can occur if conducted on an official set of scales and an WMF 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 site the individual and the scales, and only in circumstances where the amateur competition does not provide travelling allowances or accommodation for the athlete.
- WMF official 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 bout.

10.1. Tournaments, B and C class bouts may have a maximum of two (2) seconds. Only 1 second is 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 two (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 too 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 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.
- The Athlete's coach may give up for his Athlete by stepping into the ring or throwing in a towel in front of the referee. 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 penalised 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
- Ice (In a bag that does not leak)
- Towel/s
- Adrenaline of 1/1000 solution, mixed with Vaseline or other substances as approved by ring doctor.
- First aid equipment including: Gauze, Cotton buds, safety scissors, Wound bandages, Absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages.

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

11.1. Referees Attire:

Referees must wear black trousers, black flat soled shoes and shirts with WMF emblem on the shirt. All officials **MUST** wear the same attire. Any accessories such as eyeglasses, jewellery, belt, 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.
- 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 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 Chairman 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, the referee must collect the score cards from the three judges and hand them to the Chairman of the ring officials for inspection.
- At the end of the bout, the referee shall bring both Athletes to the centre of the ring facing the Chairman's table. He will then raise the winner's hand according to the announcement.
- Referees shall neither criticise nor give an interview about the future bouts or past bout results without permission from WMF Executive Board.
- Second Referee is responsible for ring side management and ensuring all athletes are dressed appropriately with safety equipment. (Head guard, shin pads, gloves (correct sizes))

11.3. Powers of the Referee

- To terminate the contest at any stage if it is considered to be 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 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 Chairman 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:

- Judges must sit in the allocated seats around the ring
- 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 and accordingly 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
- 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 WMF Executive Board

RULE 13: HEAD OFFICIAL

13.1. Head Official/Chairmen Duties:

- To assign referees and judges for duties within the competition program. A head official 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 WMF committee
- For an A Class WMF Australian Title (or above) the Head Official 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 result to be pronounced to the public
- To notify the promoter and report to WMF committee 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, Chairman of the ring officials shall act immediately, by all means, to continue the contest

13.2. Head Official Powers:

Chairman 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

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 five (5) 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"

14.3. Announcer's duties:

- To announce athlete's 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

15.1. Winning on Points:

- At the end of the bout, the Athlete with the judge's majority decision wins the contest

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. Seniors only
- 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 Athletes 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 case 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 even as a 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 and declares that "there is no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both Athletes compete dishonourably"

15.8. No Contest:

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

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

16.1. A point will be awarded for each Muay Thai skill that strikes a scoring target without being blocked, guarded against, or infringing the rules. A strike consists of a punch, kick, knee or elbow and must land powerfully and accurately.

16.2. Scoring advantage is awarded to:

- The Athlete who lands on target more than their opponent with Muay Thai strikes
- The Athlete with more force and power using Muay Thai skill
- The Athlete who can cause more physical exhaustion and damage to their opponent by use of Muay Thai skill
- The Athlete who shows a more aggressive style
- The Athlete who demonstrates better defence with Muay Thai techniques
- The Athlete who violates the rules the least

16.3. Scoring advantage is not awarded to:

- The Athlete who violates any rule
- Muay Thai strikes on the opponent's arm(s) or leg(s) as is their self-defence 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 Muay Thai 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

17.1. A full 10 points must be given to the clear winner of the round and their opponent proportionally less, (eg.10-9, 10-8). No fraction of points may be given.

17.2. For an even round, both Athletes can score a full ten (10) points (10:10). In tournaments a DRAW cannot be given.

17.3. KD/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.

- 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

17.4. 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

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, or any similar action
- Throwing, back breaking, locking the opponent's arms, using Judo and wrestling techniques
- 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 verbal taunts during contest
- Disobeying the referee's command
- Knee striking at the groin area. (An athlete may receive up to 5 min recovery time for an intentional knee strike)
- Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any Muay Thai 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 SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA. Refusing a SIA anti-doping test in or out of competition
- Violating any of the rules

19.1. 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 case, 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 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

19.8. 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.

20.1. The ringside doctor 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 Doctor 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 twenty-one (21) 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 SIA prohibited substances apply
- It is possible to use substance for local anaesthesia, but only with the ring doctor's approval
- The prohibited substances for Athletes are categorised 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 penalised by WMF Committee and reported to SIA
- An Athlete or an official who violates regulations of drugs or prohibited substances must be penalised and prohibited from any bout or participation in any Muay Thai activities for a period decided by WMF Committee
- 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 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 WMF

- Rules and regulations, as described in this document, shall apply to all Australian WMF competitions equally
- All International tournaments, Championships, and WMF title bouts must follow WMF protocols for title bouts
- WMF international competitions or titles **MUST** be approved by WMF Committee

RULE 22: INTERPRETATION OF UNSTATED RULES

- In the case of any complication or if WMF 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.
- WMF State representative should provide advice on the any State legislation effecting 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, WMF MUST maintain credibility and set itself as the highest standard in Muay Thai

RULE 23: FEMALE COMPETITION

Rules and regulations for female Muay Thai 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 (Muay Thai 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 protector are optional for A-class and mandatory for juniors, 14+ and C, B class. The Athlete may use her personal protectors if they are approved by WMF.

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 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.
- 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 endeavour to include female officials where appropriate and qualified.



SECTION 2: GENDER IDENTIFICATION

"TRANSGENDER / GENDER REASSIGNMENT / TRANSSEXUAL ATHLETES - Respecting the important element of fair play, WMF, as a gender-affected sport, aims to allow transgender Athletes the ability to compete at the highest level. WMF recognizes the fact that decisions about participation must be taken on an individual basis as the integrity of male and female Muay Thai must also be duly respected." Transgender athletes need to apply to the WMF National Representative to be accepted as a competitor in either the male or female categories. As it is a gendered sport, we must do our utmost to be inclusive of all genders, but our first responsibility is to protect our athletes in competition.

Athlete Class registration and development pathways.

For adults on WMF 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 state and legislation, and athlete registration requirements.

C-Class (Development/Novice):

- All athletes recommended to start in C-class, with a minimum of 3 bouts before transitioning to B Class
- Once an athlete commences C-Class bouts they are part of WMF 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** – Head Gear, Shin Pads, Elbow Pads, Gloves, Groin Protection, Mouthguard

B-Class (Amateur):

- Athletes can commence at B-class if they are experienced and skilled enough to compete
- Athletes are recommended to have at least 3 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 min over 3 or 5 rounds with 1 min breaks. Elbows optional, distinguished by elbow guards and 10oz gloves, even if athletes are on professional shows or a registered Pro
- Athletes should transition to A-Class after they have 12- 15 bouts of experience. Transition to A-class must be approved by the athletes WMF 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 and A-class athlete
- All amateur (B-class) titles are 5 by 2 min rounds with 1 min break
- At National/International WMF tournaments B-class athletes may compete either 2 or 3 min round bouts
- **Mandatory Equipment** – Elbow Pads, Gloves, Groin Protection, Mouthguard

A-Class (Professional/Elite):

- This is the High-Performance Level
- Round time is 3 min over 3 or 5 rounds with 1- or 2-min breaks
- A-class is for experienced athletes, 15 plus bouts is recommended
- All titles are 5 by 3 min rounds with 2 min break. 5 by 3 min round bouts with 1 min break can be approved by head state official
- A-Class transition - An athlete (and their camp) is recommended to seriously consider the implications and level of being an A-class athlete. At this class, A class athletes can be matched with any other A-class athlete

and are considered an ELITE athlete. A-class cannot compete for WMF titles.

- **Mandatory Equipment** – Gloves, Groin Protection (male), Mouthguard

Juniors:

- Juniors must follow the rules and requirements as per their age group
- The junior class system mirrors the adult system for development and experience HOWEVER a junior record IS NOT an adult record and must be considered when matching against adults from 16+
- Juniors are NOT A-class competitors even if they have A-class experience. Round times for Juniors are always 2 min rounds for A/B Class and 90 sec for C-class

PADDING REQUIREMENTS BY CLASS 18+

- Groin protection for males is mandatory for all classes
- Groin protection for females is optional for A class and mandatory for B and C class
- Breast protection for females is optional for all classes
- Hand Wraps only for C class
- WMF hand wrap for A and B class

CLASS	MANDATORY	RECOMMENDED
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)

BOUNDS BY CLASS 18+

- Bout numbers are recommended before moving class system.

CLASS	BOUNDS	ROUNDS	BREAK	RULES
C	0-4	3x 90sec/2min	1min	Muay Thai/FTR
B*	5-15	3/5x 2min	1min	Muay Thai/FTR
A	15+	3/5x 3min	2min	Muay Thai/FTR

* Athletes can commence at B-class if they are experienced and skilled enough to compete.

Athletes are classed based on their experience but can compete in another class if the match is fair and state registration 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 state legislation.

Where state 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 down-graded to fall below WMF Athlete Class requirements.

State WMF bodies (affiliate state members) should have a data base of registered athletes and to list which class each athlete is competing in. C-B-A class bouts are defined as the type of competition.

All athletes are recommended to start in C class. Athletes can also commence at B-class competition depending on experience, the match available and the competition.

The Class system is specific to WMF and does not mirror the IFMA system

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

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

WMF primary purpose of junior competitions is to develop youth in a safe and organised sporting environment. The rules and regulations are setup for the safety of Junior Muay Thai development in Australia.

Junior matching is predominately done by ability and fairness with many other factors for good risk management examined including: experience, ability, record, height, other Combat Sports competition, weight and age of competitor.

WMF Weight divisions are to be used for all junior bouts. If a rule is required for something not covered, it can be referred to the head judge for adjudication and/or WMF National Representative.

As with ALL WMF rules; the jurisdiction of the competition and relevant state legislation (if any) supersedes ALL WMF regulations regarding junior competition. However, the spirit of these rules should be followed. WMF state organisations should always make the case to state legislators regarding WMF rules being the model of competition that is preferred.

Overall Guidelines and general rules for ages 17 and Under.

- All categories have a mandatory scale of padding requirements based on the age and experience of the athlete. The padding requirements are based on the junior and less experienced athlete
- **Age Brackets** – Athletes can cross age brackets if the opponents are not more than 23 months apart in age. The rules for the younger athlete apply
- **Waivers** - (all paperwork) – Must be signed by the legal guardian.
- **Identification** - WMF registration, birth certificate, passport, school ID or equivalent must be sighted at weigh in to determine proof of name and age
- **Medical Requirements** – All juniors MUST have a medical conducted by a registered medical doctor. The medical must be on an WMF medical form or CSA book. Medicals are valid for 12 months. Blood tests are valid for 6 months. Blood tests are not required for children 15 or under
- **Registration** – ALL junior athletes must be members of a registered Club. States may require individual registration in addition to club registration. The registration book MUST be used at all competitions including with other organisations to record bout details
- **Youth Weights** - Weight Divisions are to be used. Catch weight can be agreed on for one off bouts excluding titles. If youth weights are greater than 4kg different the bout cannot go ahead.
- Youths can go up or down one weight division in a tournament
- **Weigh In** - All junior bouts are to be conducted under same day weigh in conditions. Weigh ins the night before the competition are approved as long as they do not exceed 24hrs
- **Weigh in Time** - Both athletes MUST weigh in at the same time under the same conditions. All weigh ins are to be no earlier than 6:00am and NLT than 3 hours from the commencement of the first bout of the event

ADDITIONAL JUNIOR RULES

- Juniors should not 'cut weight'. WMF does not support any method of junior weight cutting that is in addition to a healthy diet and exercise, so athletes are competing as close to natural weight as possible

Any method of dehydration or rapid weight loss is not approved and may result in disqualification of the athlete

at the weigh in.

- The referee will terminate the contest if the bout has reached Compulsory Count Limit (CCL). For 15 and under the CCL is 2 x 8 counts in for the entire bout. For 16+ the CCL is 3 x 8 counts in one round or 4 in entire bout. For a Junior title at 14+ the CCL is increased to 3 for a 5 round bout

A count will be given by the referee for the safety of the athlete when there is: A lack of defensive skills and awareness. To prevent the weaker athlete from undue punishment.

- Notes on 8-counts – For youth under 18 years: Officials must view the bout with added caution and safety. An 8 count is not always an automatic deduction of a point but for added safety to allow the athlete to recompose and recover

A junior athlete is stopped if they are downed from a single clean powerful strike to the head, that was firm and obvious. That it was not a slip (or a result of a takedown). A 10 count is not required as the ref can stop it immediately for safety reasons and immediate treatment. If the referee believes the downed athlete was not downed from a clean effective strike to the head, they can count the athlete to determine if they can continue safely.

PADDING REQUIREMENTS – JUNIOR

- Head gear is required for all Junior Bouts or in accordance with State Combat Sports Legislation
- Elbow guards are required for all bouts, regardless of the use of elbows
- 10oz gloves for all divisions. Velcro or lace up
- Mouth guard required for all divisions
- Groin guard mandatory for males
- Groin guard optional for females 14+
- Female breast plate protector NOT required when a chest guard is worn

AGE	All Bouts
12-15	Head Gear – Shin Guards - Elbow Guards – Gloves Chest Guards
16-17	Head Gear – Shin Guards - Elbow Guards – Gloves Chest Guards (optional)

RESTRICTED RULES FOR JUNIORS

- Knees & elbows to the head on agreement.
- All bouts must have a one (1) min rest between rounds

AGE	
12-13*	No Knees and elbows to the head
14-15*	Knee and elbow contact on agreement
16-17*	Knee and elbow contact on agreement

*Individual state safety rules have precedence over WMF rules.

RULES & GUIDELINES FOR AGE DIVISIONS

CADETS - 14 - 15 years

Spans - 14th Birthday until day before their 16th Birthday

- State/Australian Title are 5 x 2 min rounds. 1 min rest breaks
- Elbows and knees to the head on agreement
- Bouts consist of 3 by 2 minute rounds
- 90 sec bouts can be approved
- Head strikes are allowed in accordance with WMF rules
- For the athletes first 3 bouts – elbows are not permitted to the head

Mandatory WMF approved Protective Equipment:

- Head gear
- 10oz gloves
- Elbow guards
- Chest guards
- Cloth shin guards (to the knee)
- Groin guard
- Mouth guard
- Female breast guard. (not required if wearing a chest guard)

JUNIOR - 16 - 17 years.

Spans - 16th Birthday until day before their 18th Birthday.

- State/Australian Title are 5 x 2 min rounds. 1 min rest breaks
- Bouts consist of 3 x 2 minute
- Elbows and knees to the head on agreement
- Head strikes are allowed in accordance with the general WMF rules

Mandatory WMF approved Protective Equipment:

- Head gear
- 10oz gloves
- Elbow guards
- Cloth shin guards (to the knee)
- Groin guards for males and females
- Female chest guard – optional. (not required if wearing a chest guard)
- Mouth guard – form fitted required
- Chest guard

Age date is determined by the age at the day of the weigh in for the competition.

JUNIOR TITLES

- State and National Junior titles are available from 12 years
- Each state can determine eligibility in the state for junior titles
- National titles are to follow all title protocols
- All title decisions must be done based on the principles of, best available athletes based on rankings
- State and National Champions are awarded at WMF Nationals or state events
- Junior state or National titles can be awarded belts or trophies depending on the state. Junior records – Are kept concurrent from joining but are also recorded per age
- Stadium belts for juniors is not authorized for WMF shows

JUNIORS vs ADULTS

- In the exceptional case that an Athlete under the age of 18 full years old participates in a competition against an Athlete whose full age is 18 years old, the rules and regulations for competition for under 18 years shall be applied.
- The minimum age for an Athlete to compete against an adult is 16 years at the date of the bout. A junior cannot compete with someone more than 2 years his or her senior.
- Parental permission is required for every bout and must be provided to WMF for permission for the bout to occur.
- Juniors cannot compete with Adults for titles.
- A junior 15 years or under cannot compete against an adult under any circumstances.

All Rules & Regulations are the same for Junior and Adults bouts unless specified in this section.

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

State bodies can approve WMF Amateur Titles. Promotion Titles – WMF 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 WMF rules, be officiated by WMF approved officials and only suitably ranked athletes to be endorsed.

WMF TITLES (A-Class)

- WMF can approve amateur WMF titles in accordance with the titles policies. These titles are in accordance with WMF weight Divisions for one off bouts and must follow the policies of WMF and be approved by the WMF National Representative.
- 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 organise or endorse state titles. All titles are for Australian passport or permanent residence only.

WMF Professional Titles: Only for A-class, registered professional, ranked and experienced athletes.

State Title: Athletes must be from the same State or a State combination governed by WMF. (For example NT and WA can compete for WA titles.)

Australia Title: Athletes must rank and be approved by the National Representative.

WMF International: Top ranked Australia Athlete (WMF Australian title holder) v's International top ranked International opponent.

WMF AMATUER TITLES (B-class athletes only)

State title: Athletes must be from the same state or a state combination governed by WMF.

State titles are determined by the National WMF representative/board and overseen by the national representative. 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 are not incorporated sporting bodies with a functioning board.

ALL TITLES

All titles must follow WMF state and national title policies for WMF. Exemptions can be given if approved by WMF executive for all titles. For example: 2 athletes from the same state could compete for a national title if they are the unquestionable best 2 in Australia 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 AUSTRALIAN PROFESSIONAL TITLES

All Australian 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 judge is REQUIRED for ALL Australian Titles.

Australian & International Titles must have all officials for the bout approved by the Director of Officials.

All Australian and International titles MUST be filmed professionally for later viewing in the event of a protest. Any Social media publication/comment of the bout by an applicant for the protest automatically rules the protest invalid.

WEIGHT CUTTING / WEIGH-IN GUIDELINES. (additional to rules)

- WMF athletes in states with a CSC MUST follow the government medical guidelines.
- All WMF athletes are to complete an WMF Medical, every 12 months, in all states with no government registration requirements. WMF medical is to be on a WMF medical form.
- All WMF Athletes must complete a weigh cut declaration if requested at a weigh in.
- Junior's/ Novices can weigh in on the same day of the competition or the night before as long as 24hours 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 Muay Thai 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.
- Juniors MUST weigh in in Muay Thai shorts. Singlet/crop top for females.
- 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.

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 WMF weight Divisions. Athletes will be able to update their records on WMF web page portal and rankings will be published on the web page.

Scoring:

	PROFESSIONAL (3MIN ROUNDS)	AMATUER (2MIN ROUNDS)
WIN	4 POINTS	3 POINTS
DRAW	3 POINTS	2 POINTS
LOSS	2 POINTS	1 POINT

Competition Records:

It is a Combat Sports Commission requirement is that an athlete competition record includes **all bouts** from their first competition regardless of style (Boxing, MMA, Kickboxing etc). This includes inter club matches, sparring days, junior bouts, international bouts. Bouts should be distinguished between Junior and Senior bouts if an athlete has had both.


WMF OVERVIEW

WMF is the national sporting organisation for Muay Thai and has a unified national 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.

It should give more options to a promoter and make WMF a more attractive body for promoters. The class base registration and athlete system is an enhancement to a rule-based system. It is an effective way to grow a true national sport and represent WMF to local, state and federal legislators. It is critical to the Australian Sports Commission that WMF appears as a national sport and this system meets that criteria. Above all, it is about developing athletes and what is best for them.

State registration requirements and legislation will always make our national approach varied however WMF MUST set the agenda and not have it set for them. The aim to take ownership of our sport. The policies and regulations of WMF are the base standard for all WMF events. WMF requirements are the minimum standard for all states. State legislation supersedes WMF requirements on a state-by state basis, however, do not alter the minimum requirements of WMF.


Individual State legislation can determine the registration requirements and conditions of an athlete, but that applies to that state only and does not make it a mandatory requirement for other states or influence WMF policies and rules as a national organisation.



Government of Western Australia
Combat Sports Commission

Fact Sheet

Contestant Health and Safety



PREPARE WELL
PERFORM BETTER

CONTESTANT PADDING REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the Commission's Additional Protective Equipment Requirements, the following items of protective equipment may be required to be used by a Contestant in the first 6 contests of their career.


These padding requirements are based on age and experience for the relevant discipline. Please refer to the tables below for the additional padding requirements for each discipline:

- ☐ The illustrations are for guidance only and do not restrict the Contestant/Promoter to any particular type or brand.
- ☐ Commission Representatives reserve the right to inspect the items provided by the Contestant/Promoter and refuse their use should the Commission Representative deem them to be unsuitable or consider them unserviceable.
- ☐ The colour of the item may be black or white but if red or blue colours are chosen then they must be consistent with the designated colour of the Contestant's corner.
- ☐ Items provided by the Promoter and used by both Contestants in a bout must be identical in Brand and Type.
- ☐ The closing system should provide a firm fit and not allow any movement.
- ☐ The Promoter is required to have a spare set of items ringside in case of an item's failure.
- ☐ The Promoter is required to supply all items for use by the Contestant including the head gear should the Contestant's head gear be deemed to be unsuitable for use by the Commission Representative.
- ☐ The Contestant may provide their own head gear, and these must be approved for use in each contest by a Commission Member.

- ☐ If the item is overly heavy from water or sweat, it may be deemed unsuitable or unsanitary and will not be approved for use.
- ☐ All items must be treated with a sanitizing solution/wipe after each use/bout.


BODY PADS

- ☐ The Body Pad is generally made with a vinyl or leather outer layer.
- ☐ A lace or Velcro closing system is acceptable.
- ☐ All items must be treated with a sanitizing solution/wipe after each use/bout.



SHIN AND ELBOW PADS

- ☐ The Shin Pads shall be of Shin-Instep type.
- ☐ They shall be of the Cotton Sock, slip on type.
- ☐ The Elbow Pads shall be the cotton, slip on type.
- ☐ The top of the pad may have a Velcro tab, but this is not mandatory.



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Version 2: 20/07/2023

For more information contact the Commission on:
(08) 6552 1604 or visit: www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/CSC
Email: combatsport@dlgsc.wa.gov.au



Government of Western Australia
Combat Sports Commission

Fact Sheet


Contestant Health and Safety



PREPARE WELL
PERFORM BETTER

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Fact Sheet


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PREPARE WELL
PERFORM BETTER

HEAD GEAR

- ☐ Contestants do not have to wear identical items.
- ☐ The head gear is generally made with a vinyl or leather outer layer.
- ☐ They must be of the full open face type with no cheek cover at all.
- ☐ The rear closure must be Velcro in new or near new condition with solid closing ability, unaffected by moisture and able to provide for a tight unmovable fit.
- ☐ The unit must have a Velcro chin strap. No buckles at all. It must be in new or near new condition with solid closing ability and unaffected by moisture.
- ☐ The strap must fit neatly under the Contestants chin and be unable to slide forward.
- ☐ The crown cover may be of a Velcro or lace design. The Velcro must be in new or near new condition with solid closing ability and unaffected by moisture. The laces must not be so long as to become a distraction. Either instance must provide for a tight unmovable fit.
- ☐ The ear hole should be structured so that the ear cannot push through.
- ☐ Commission Members will inspect the contestants head gear to ascertain that it adheres to these specifications. If the Commission Member deems the head gear to be unsuitable then the Promoters head gear will be used.
- ☐ If the head gear proves to be unserviceable i.e. the chin strap keeps slipping off or the Velcro doesn't stay attached, then the unit will be replaced immediately with the Promoters spare.



Additional Protective Equipment

The following additional protective equipment is required for all Contestants under the age of 18 regardless of their experience:

Muay Thai	
Age Group	Protective Equipment
12 – 15 years	Head guard, shin guards, elbow guards, chest guard/body pad.
16 – 17 years (contests 1 & 2)	Head guard, shin guards, elbow guards, chest guard/body pad.
16 – 17 years	Head guard, shin guards, elbow guards
18 years +	No additional protective gear.

Kickboxing	
Age Group	Protective Equipment
12 – 15 years	Head guard, shin guards, chest guard/body pad.
16 – 17 years (contests 1 & 2)	Head guard, shin guards, chest guard/body pad.
18 years +	No additional protective gear.

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