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Article 1	<b>Rookie</b>
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The beginners have to go through an amateur's carrer first, before receiving a licence as a professional fighter.

Article 2	<b>Equipment</b>
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- approved 10 oz. boxing-gloves
- gumshield
- cup
- thai- shorts

Article 3	<b>Fighting classes Muay Thai</b>
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The fighters are divided according to their performance into the following fighting classes:

- D-Class: 2 x 2 Min., 1 Min. break
- C-Class: 3 x 2 Min., 1 Min. break
- B-Class: 5 x 2 Min., 1 Min. break
- A-Class: 5 x 3 Min., 1.5 Min. break

**Classes D** all the drive- and kick techniques are allowed, knee- and ellbow techniques are only allowed on the body.

**Classes C** all the drive-, kick- knee techniques and ellbow (white protection) are allowed on the body and head.

**Classes B and A** all the drive-, kick- knee techniques and ellbow are allowed on the body and head.

Article 4	<b>Weight Divisions Amateur</b>
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Mini Flyweight	-45 kg
Junior Flyweight	-48 kg
Flyweight	-51 kg
Bantamweight	-54 kg
Featherweight	-57 kg
Lightweight	-60 kg
Junior Welterweight	-64 kg
Welterweight	-67 kg
Lighthmiddleweight	-71 kg
Middleweight	-75 kg
Ligtheavyweight	-81 kg
Cruiserweight	-86 kg
Heavyweight	-91 kg
Superheavyweight	+91 kg

Article 5	<b>Weight Divisions Professional</b>
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Mini Flyweight	-47,62 kg / 105 lbs
Junior Flyweight	-48,99 kg / 108 lbs
Flyweight	-50,80 kg / 112 lbs
Junior Bantamweight	-52,16 kg / 115 lbs
Bantamweight	-53,52 kg / 118 lbs
Junior Featherweight	-55,34 kg / 122 lbs
Featherweight	-57,15 kg / 126 lbs
Junior Lightweight	-58,97 kg / 130 lbs
Lightweight	-61,24 kg / 135 lbs
Junior Welterweight	-63,50 kg / 140 lbs
Welterweight	-66,68 kg / 147 lbs
Junior Middleweight	-69,85 kg / 154 lbs
Middleweight	-72,58 kg / 160 lbs
Super Middleweight	-76,20 kg / 168 lbs
Ligtheavyweight	-79,38 kg / 175 lbs
Superlightheavyweight	-82,55 kg / 182 lbs
Cruiserweight	-86,00 kg / 190 lbs
Heavyweight	-95,00 kg / 209 lbs
Superheavyweight	+95,00 kg / 209 lbs

Article 6	<b>Wai-Kruh / Ram-Muay</b>
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The Wai-Kruh means welcome. Each fighter can perform his Wai-Kruh Ram Muay before the fight.

Article 7	<b>Fighting outfit and equipment</b>
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The Thai boxers have to wear a pair of Thai box shorts (trousers) under which they are allowed to wear underwear and the cup only.

The boxing gloves need to be clearly labelled with "10 Oz". The fighters are allowed to wear the traditional wristband, the Prajeat, and uncushioned bandages on his feet.

During the fight the wearing of the cup and gumshield is compulsory.

The bandages mustn't contain any hard objects and can be checked anytime before or after the fight by the authorities.

Fighters who break these rules can be banned from the referee.

Article 8	<b>Allowed techniques</b>
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- all boxing techniques
- all kicking techniques on legs, to the head and body of the opponent
- clinching techniques, holding of the body and head
- holding of the kicking leg
- knee techniques onto legs, body and head
- elbows

Article 9	<b>Forbidden techniques</b>
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- hitting with the palm (inside of the hand)
- kicks into the genitals
- throwing techniques
- holding of the ropes while clinching
- speaking during the fight
- headers
- spitting out the gumshield
- continuous hitting after interruption of the fight or when the opponent is on the ground (with both knees or elbows)

Article 10	<b>Decisions</b>
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- KO Knock Out
- TKO Technical KO
- DRAW DRAW
- SUR victory through giving in of the opponent.
- DOD Doctor decision.  
The doctor can stop the fight anytime and after having checked the fighter also stop the fight.
- RSC Referee stop contest.  
Also the referee can stop the fight at anytime.

Article 11	<b>Doctor's checkup</b>
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Before each fight the fighter has to be checked for his fitness and "fightcapability" through a doctor.

If the doctor ascertains that the fighter is not able to fight because of illness, doping etc. the fighter is banned from the fight. Against this decision one cannot take legal steps.

If a fighter was doped, he has to pay all the costs (travelling, hotel and fighting fees of the opponent and a compensation for the organiser) immediately.

The doctor also has the right to organise a doping checkup after the fights. If a fighter refuses to have such a checkup, his victory can be reprimed.

Article 12	<b>Doping (breach)</b>
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The obligations from the international policies against doping are valid for the fighters, trainers, the doctors and all the other carers. Doping is detected through forbidden substances in the urin or blood of the fighter or through refusal to have such a check-up, tempting others or manipulating a doping check-up internally and externally of the fight. The breach leads to a disqualification of the fighter, who has to pay all the costs.

In case of the the very first doping abuse the fighter is banned for 6 months, in the second case for 12 months and in a third case for good.

Furthermore the fighter loses his ranking and if he is in possession of any titles, he loses them, too.

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**Doping Control** World Anti Doping Control <http://www.wada-ama.org/en/>

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