

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. They shall not wear eyeglasses or metal ornaments. Their fingernails must be closely and neatly cut.

10.1 The Referee's duties:

- 10.1.1 The referee's priority of duties is to safeguard and protect the weaker boxer from undue injuries.
- 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 boxer's 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 a correct to tell the offended boxer's fault.
- 10.1.7 When the referee disqualifies boxer because of a serious rule violation or he stop 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, e.g., grabbing roper 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 judges. The referee 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.
- 10.1.11 The referee shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fight result or the past fight results unless he gets permission from Chairman of the ring officials.

10.2 The Referee's Power:

The Referee has power:

- 10.2.1 To stop the contest when seeing that one boxer out-classes the other or he out-points one-sidedly.
- 10.2.2 To stop the contest when seeing that the boxer is too seriously injured to continue to bout. He may consult the ring doctor's suggestion after their consultation.

- 10.2.3 To stop the contest when seeing that the boxers intentionally hold the fights. 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 had done not go 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 rules. 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 caution. 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 corner. 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 offender. After that, the referee will continue the count.

If the offender disobeys, the referee shall disqualify that boxer to lose the fight or of “No Decision”.

- ❖ If both boxers fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. When a boxer is able to get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the boxer the winner. However, if bout boxers cannot get back into ring before the count of “ยี่สิบ” or twenty, the referee shall declare a draw.

10.2.13 To interpret rules on implementing them by fact or to decide or to act upon any situations not provided in the rules.

