
WAKO

Full contact Rules





WAKO Rules Ring sports Full-contact

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Chapter Eight / WAKO Rules Full-contact

Art. 1. Definition.

Full contact is a discipline of kickboxing where the intention of a fighter is to beat his opponent with full power and strength. Punches and kicks must be delivered to legal targets with focus, speed and determination, creating solid contact. Punches and kicks are allowed to the front and side of the head, the front and side of the body (above waist) and sweeping is also allowed. The fight is held in a ring. The Referee is responsible for fighter safety and keeping to the rules, judges count legal techniques and note the points on scoring card or with the help of the electronic system.

Each fighter must have his own WAKO SPORT PASS with MEDICAL TEST in it, valid for 1 year, to be shown at weigh-in procedures. In Continental or World Championships NO FOREIGN COMPETITORS can be included in NATIONAL TEAMS. At weigh-in, official national passports must be shown to officials in charge.

Art. 2. Legal Target Areas.

The following parts of the body may be attacked using the authorized fighting techniques:

Head

Front (face and forehead), side and forehead.

Torso

Front and side above the waist.

Leg

For foot sweeps ankle level only.

Art. 2.1 Target Areas, Prohibited Techniques and Behavior.

It is prohibited to:

- Attack the throat, lower abdomen, kidneys, back, legs, joints, groin, back of the head or neck and top of the shoulders.
- Attack with the knee, shin, elbow, knife-hand, head-butts, thumb and shoulder.
- Turn ones back on the opponent, run away, fall down, intentional clinching, blind techniques, wrestling and ducking below opponent's waist.
- To perform kicks below the waist.
- To perform kicks to the hip, knee and shin.
- To perform somersault kicks.
- Attack an opponent who is caught between the ropes.
- Attack an opponent who is falling to the floor or is already on the floor; that is, as soon as one hand or knee touches the floor.
- Leaving the ring
- Continuing after the command "stop" or "break" or end of the round has been given.
- To oil the face or the body (Vaseline is allowed).
- To spit out or drop the mouth-guard voluntarily.
- Violations of the rules and regulations may, depending how grave they are, lead to warnings, minus points or even disqualification.

Ground Attacks:

A fighter cannot attack an opponent on the ground. The central referee is responsible for stopping the match immediately when one of the two fighters touches the floor with any part of the body apart from his feet.

- Stomps to the head or body of a downed fighter can lead to minus points or disqualification (judges decide by majority decision).
- Unsportsmanlike-like conduct. A fighter shall have only one warning, then the normal procedure for penalty and disqualification shall be followed. However, in the case of gross unsportsmanlike conduct, the fighter may be penalized with a minus point or be disqualified depending on the severity of the infringement.

Spitting out or dropping a mouth-guard voluntarily: The central Referee should stop the fight immediately and count him as per a knock down. If he does it the second time he gets an official warning.

Coaches/Coach Second.



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The coach/second must remain seated at all times on the chair provided and must not interfere or disrupt with smooth running of the match by word, gesture and deed. It's strictly prohibited for the coach/second to come into the ring wearing shorts, slippers, jeans and any kind of hats. Coaches must wear the National Team Track Suit (long trousers, t-shirts and runners are allowed). After two verbal warnings given to the coach or second the Referee has right to give the official warning to the kickboxer, if they did not obey his orders. No coach is allowed to go to the podium during or immediately after the presentation.

Prohibited behavior.

- Inappropriately arguing/**commenting** on a referees/ judge's decision.
- Inappropriately arguing/commenting on a score given or not given.
- Attacking or verbally abusing Referee, Judges and Officials either inside or outside the ring.
- Pushing, grabbing, spitting or even attempting any of these actions.
Warning given to the seconds counted against the kickboxer.

Art. 2.2 Legal Techniques.

Art. 2.2.1 Hand Techniques.

- The following hand technique may be applied:
- all boxing punches

Art. 2.2.2 Foot Techniques.

- Front kick
- Sidekick
- Roundhouse kick
- Hook kick
- Crescent kick
- Axe kick
- Jump kick
- Foot Sweep
- Spinning Kick

It is allowed to use shin while kicking to the head and torso.

Art. 2.2.3 Throwing Techniques.

Foot sweeps (ankle level only, from outside to inside and vice versa to unbalance the opponent and following up with hand/kicking techniques or to bring the unbalanced opponent to the canvas or to touch it with any part of body apart from feet).

Hand and foot techniques should be used equally during the entire fighting period. Foot techniques are only recognized when they clearly show the intention to hit the opponent with power.

All techniques must be used with power. Any technique which is partially deviated or blocked, or that simply touches, brushes or pushes an opponent will not be scored.

Art. 2.2.4 Number of Kicks per Round.

Each fighter is obliged to deliver a minimum of 6 kicks per round. He must clearly show the intention to hit the opponent by kicking. The fighter is obliged to deliver a minimum of 18 kicks at the end of the match (6 per round). After the first round, the kick counter has to report to the central Referee who must inform the fighter if any missing kicks. He will have the chance to recuperate the missing kicks in the following round. If the fighter does not recuperate the missing kicks from first round he will be given a minus point.

If the fighter delivers 6 kicks in the first round but does not deliver 6 kicks in the second round, the central Referee will inform the fighter so he can recuperate the missing kicks in the third round. If the fighter does not deliver the missing kicks in the third round, the central Referee will give him a minus point.

If the fighter delivered 6 kicks in the first round and 6 kicks in the second round, but doesn't deliver 6 kicks in the third round, no matter how many over 6 kicks he delivered in the first and second rounds, the Referee will give him a minus point.

For violation of this rule the Referee can give a fighter maximum of two minus points. Minus points for kicks will be added to the other minus points for other offences. If a fighter gets a third minus point, he'll be automatically disqualified.



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Art. 3. Decisions.

The decisions will be reached as follows:

- **Victory via points:**
At the end of a bout, the kickboxer who has obtained a victory by the decision of the majority of judges is declared the winner (victory via majority vote). If both fighters are injured or KO and cannot continue the fight, judges will mark the points obtained by each fighter to that point and the fighter ahead by points will be declared the winner.
- **Victory via abandonment:**
If a kickboxer voluntarily gives up, due to an injury or any other reason, or if he fails to continue the fight after the one minute break between the rounds, his opponent will be declared the winner.
- **Victory via stoppage**, upon order of the Referee (RSC; RSC-H).
- **Injury:**
If the Referee judges a fighter unable to continue the fight, due to an injury or any other physical reason, the fight will be stopped and his opponent declared the winner. The right to make such a decision is incumbent upon the Referee who can consult the doctor. Having done so, the Referee will follow the doctor's advice. When the Referee asks the doctor to intervene, they will be the only officials present in the ring. No second will be admitted.
- **Victory via disqualification:**
If a kickboxer is disqualified, his opponent will be declared the winner. If both kickboxers are disqualified, the decision will be announced accordingly. A disqualified kickboxer cannot receive any reward, medal, trophy, any honorary award, grade or title of the competition in the course of which he has been disqualified, except in the case when the Board of Directors decides differently (in its absence, the decision may be made by the Appeal Board, or if none, by an official responsible for the event). Such a decision not taken by the Board of Directors may be, following a request, submitted to a review and confirmation of the Appeal Board itself.
- **Victory by default:**
When a kickboxer is present in the ring and ready to fight, and his opponent does not appear when announced three times by the loud speaker. After two minutes, the gong will ring and the Referee will declare the fighter who is present in the ring the winner by default. The Referee calls the kickboxer to the center of the ring and raise his hand as the winner.
- The 3 knock-down rule is valid. This means that the fight will be stopped if a fighter has been knocked down 3 times in the same fight. The Referee declares the kickboxer winner after the 3rd knock down, counting till ten. **In the age category "Younger Juniors" the 2 knock-down rule is valid.** This means that the fight will be stopped if a fighter has been knocked down two times in the same fight.
- In all age categories knock downs should be counted as one point. It means that judge will once push a button or once click his clicker in a case of knock down. It does not matter what was the reason for counting down: punch, kick or kickboxer's behavior. NB! IT IS NOT AN EXTRA POINT!

Art. 4. Changing a decision.

All public decisions are definitive and cannot be changed unless:

- Mistakes which occurred in calculating the points are discovered;
- One of the judges declares he has made a mistake and switched the scores of the fighters;
- There are evident violations of WAKO rules.

The Chief of the ring will immediately handle all protests. After discussions, the representative of the WAKO Appeal Board will announce the official result.

Art. 5. Awarding of points/Score.

In awarding points, the following rules must be respected:

A score must be awarded when a legal technique is performed to the following criteria to the legal scoring area.

1. Good Form (good technique with absolute balance)
2. Vigorous Application (full power and speed)
3. Awareness (total concentration and not turning away the face during delivery of the technique)
4. Good Timing and Correct Distance (when techniques have the most potential effect)
5. Sporting Attitude (non-malicious attitude during delivery of technique).



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Art. 5.1 Directive 1 - concerning blows.

During each round, a judge will mark the respective score for each kickboxer, according to the number of blows that each one has received. To count a punch or a kick as a blow must not be blocked or stopped. The value of registered blows in a fight will be counted at the end of each round and granted to the better kickboxer, according to his degree of superiority. Blows given by a kickboxer will not be taken into account:

- if they are contrary to regulations
- if they land on the arms
- If they are weak and do not come from legs, body or shoulders.
- If they are partly deviated or blocked.
- If they simply touch, brushes or pushes an opponent.
- If the kickboxer loses their balance or falls down while hitting or sweeping.

Art. 5.2 Directive 2 - concerning offences.

During each round a judge cannot penalize each offence he sees, regardless of whether the Referee has noticed it or not. He has to call the Referees attention to that offence. If the Referee gives an official warning to one of the fighters, the judges must note it writing "W" on the "FOULS" column on the scoring paper, but that does not mean a minus point to the other fighter. When a Referee decides to give a minus point to a fighter, each of three judges will put a "-1" in the appropriate column. At the end of the round each judge will add three points to the final score of the other fighter (if judges use clickers and score cards).

Art. 5.3 Directive 3 - awarding points (Using Electronic Scoring System).

For all legal techniques (punches, kicks or sweeping), clearly landed on legal targets with speed, focus, balance, power, the judge will once push a button of his mouse indicating the correct fighter (red or blue corner). Points, starting from first round, will continuously be added from the judges and they will be seen to everybody through a screen which is placed on the jury's table.

At the end of the fight, the winner is the competitor who scored more points (which will appear on the screen).

If the Referee inflicts a foul or a warning, he will indicate so in front of the Chief Referee of the ring and the timekeeper who has to put it in the electronic system. It will then be shown on the screens.

If the Referee inflicts a minus point he will indicate so in front of the Chief Referee of the ring and the timekeeper who has to put it in the electronic system. It will then be shown on the screens, reducing 3 point from the total score from each judge (total of 9 points).

The electronic system shows a running time score. In every moment of the fight everybody knows the situation of points.

Art. 5.3.1 In case of a draw (Electronic).

If the match ends, by one or more judges, in a draw (equal points after 3 rounds), to determine a winner, the electronic scoring system will automatically assign the win to the fighter, based on the fighter who scored the most points in the last round.

Art. 5.4 Directive 3 - awarding points (Using Clickers and Scorecards).

For all legal techniques (punches, kicks or sweeping), clearly landed on legal targets with speed, focus, balance and power, the judge will give one point to a fighter using the clickers. The clicker score will be recorded on the paper after each round. Scores will be accumulated with the winner being the highest scoring fighter over the three rounds per judge.

It is mandatory if no digital system is available for all judges to use clickers in Continental and World Championships. At the end of the match, the judge will sum the total points given and name the winning fighter who has the larger number of points. The judge must make a circle around the fighter's name.



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- Punch 1 Click
- Kick to the body 1 Click
- Foot sweep leading the opponent to touch the floor with any other part of the body apart from feet 1 Click
- Kick to head 1 Click
- Jumping kick to body 1 Click
- Jumping kick to head 1 Click

Art. 5.4.1 In case of a draw (Clickers).

If the match ends in a draw (equal points after 3 rounds), to determine a winner, a judge has to take into consideration the remarks on the WAKO scorecard in appropriate order:

1. Better in the last round
2. More active
3. More kicks
4. Better defense
5. Better style and techniques

Victory must go to the fighter who scored the most points in the last round.

Art. 5.5. Directive 4 – Penalty.

Warnings will be carried through the match to all rounds

- 1st violation – Official Warning
- 2nd violation - Award penalty point -1
- 3rd violation - Award penalty point -1
- 4th violation – Disqualification

When a fighter spits out his mouth-guard voluntarily, the central Referee should stop the fight immediately and count him as per a knock down. If he does it the second time he gets an official warning.

Art. 5.6. Criteria for minus points.

- unclean fighting style
- constant clinching
- constant and continuous ducking, turning of the back
- insufficient kicks
- the official warning given before
- any serious violation of the rules

Art. 5.6.1 Offences

A fighter who does not obey the Referee's orders; who violates regulations, who demonstrates unsportsmanlike behavior or who commits offences, can receive a caution, warning or be disqualified by a Referee without an official warning. Only 4 official warnings can be given to a fighter in the course of the entire bout. The fourth warning will automatically mean DISQUALIFICATION (the procedure starts from official warning, 1st minus point, 2nd minus point, fourth official warning, and consequent disqualification of the fighter).

Art. 5.6.2 Warnings given to the second count against the kickboxer.

A Referee may, without stopping the fight, give a caution to a kickboxer at any moment. If he wants to give a warning to a kickboxer, he will stop the fight and announce the offence. The Referee after two verbal warnings has right to punish the kickboxer if the coach/second does not obey his orders. He will show it to the three judges, pointing with his finger to the kickboxer at fault (only when clickers system is used). The Referee shows it to the Chief Referee of the ring and timekeeper who has to put it in the electronic system (only when electronic system is used).



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Art. 5.6.3 The following actions are considered fouls:

- Punching below the belt, hooking, tripping, and hitting with knees, elbows, shoulders and forearms.
- Butting with head, strangling the opponent, crushing his face with arm or elbow, pushing his head outside the ropes.
- Hitting with open gloves, with the inside of the gloves, with a wrist.
- Hitting the opponent's back and particularly his neck, nape and kidneys.
- Attacking while holding the ropes or using them improperly.
- Lying down, wrestling or not fighting at all.
- Attacking an opponent who is on the floor or getting up.
- Clinching.
- * Hitting while hooking the opponent, or pulling the opponent into the blow.
- Hooking or holding opponent's arm or putting an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.
- Suddenly lowering one's head below opponent's belt in a way that would be dangerous for the latter.
- Using artificial means for a passive defense and falling down intentionally in order to avoid a blow.
- Using insulting and aggressive language during around.
- Refusing to withdraw after the order "BREAK".
- Trying to land a blow on the opponent immediately after a "BREAK" order and before withdrawing.
- Assailing or insulting the Referee at any time.

A third caution for the same foul will lead to the official warning. If a Referee thinks that an offence has been committed without his knowledge, he will have to consult the judges.

Art. 6. On the floor

A Kickboxer is considered "on the floor" if:

- If he touches the floor with a part of his body other than his feet following a blow or series of blows.
- If he hopelessly hangs on the ropes after a blow or a series of blows.
- If he finds himself outside the ropes, partly or completely, after a blow or a series of blows.
- If, after a violent blow, he has not fallen to the floor or into the ropes, but is in a state of semi-consciousness and, in the Referees opinion, not able to continue fighting.
- In the case of a KD, the Referee must immediately start counting out the seconds. When a kickboxer is on the floor, his opponent must instantly go the neutral corner, shown by the Referee. He will only continue the fight with his fallen opponent when the latter has risen, and when the Referee has ordered the continuation of fighting. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner following the Referees order, the Referee will stop the count until that order is executed. The count will then be continued where it was left.

When a kickboxer is on the floor, the Referee will count from 1 to 10 with a second interval between each number, and will indicate each second with his fingers so that the fallen kickboxer knows how many seconds have already been counted. One second must pass from the moment the kickboxer falls down to the start of the count.

When a kickboxer is on the floor due to a blow, the fight will not continue before the Referee has counted to 8, even if the kickboxer is ready to continue the fight before that time. If the kickboxer doesn't raise his hands the Referee will continue to count until "10", the round will be finished and a KO declared.

If a kickboxer is on the floor at the end of a round, the Referee will continue the count even if the bell rings. If the Referee counts to 10, the Kickboxer will be declared loser via KO.

If a kickboxer is on the floor after having received a blow and the fight continues after the count out of 8 seconds, but the kickboxer falls back on the floor without receiving a new blow, the Referee will resume the count, starting at 8.

If both kickboxers fall at the same time, the count will continue on as long as one of them is still on the floor. If they both remain on the floor after 10 seconds, the bout will be stopped and decision given, considering the points granted before the KO. Nevertheless this winner will be suspended from further participation in this tournament because of the KO and in accordance with WAKO Rules. A kickboxer who does not resume the fight after a KD losses the fight.



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Art. 7. Procedure after KO, RSC, RSC-H, Injury.

If a fighter gets injured in a fight the doctor is the only person that can evaluate the circumstances and decide if the fighter can continue or not. If a Kickboxer remains unconscious, only the Referee and the doctor in charge will be allowed to stay in the ring, unless the doctor needs extra help.

Art. 7.1.1 Procedure if KO, RSC, RSC-H, Injury.

A kickboxer who has been knocked out due to a head-blow during the fight, or if the Referee has stopped the fight due to severe head trauma which prevents him continuing, will be examined by a doctor immediately afterwards, and accompanied to hospital by the ambulance on duty or to any other adequate place.

A kickboxer who has been knocked out due to a head-blow during the fight, or if the Referee has stopped the fight due to severe head trauma which prevents him continuing, will not be allowed to take part in another competition or bout for a period of at least 4 weeks after the KO.

A kickboxer who has been knocked out due to a head-blow during the fight, or if the Referee has stopped the fight due to severe head trauma which prevents him continuing, two times in a period of 3 months, will not be allowed to take part in another competition or bout for a period of at least 3 months after the second KO or RSC-H.

A kickboxer who has been knocked out due to a head-blow during the fight, or if the Referee has stopped the fight due to severe head trauma which prevents him continuing three consecutive times in a period of 12 months, will not be allowed to take part in a competition or a bout for a period of one year after the third KO or RSC-H.

To above mentions quarantine periods the doctor at place can extend the quarantine period if necessary. Also doctors at hospital due to tests/scan of head can further on extend the quarantine period.

A quarantine period means that a kickboxer cannot take part in any competition in kickboxing no matter what the discipline is. The quarantine periods are "minimum period" and cannot be overruled even though a head scan shows no visible injuries.

The Referee will tell the Judges to mark KO or RSC-H or RSC on their score sheets, when he has stopped the bout due to the kickboxer's inability to resume the fight because of head blows. The same has to be reported by the Chief Referee on duty in that ring on the fighter's WAKO SPORT PASS. This is also the official result of the fight and it cannot be overruled.

Before resuming kickboxing after a ban, as described in the above paragraphs, a kickboxer will, after a special medical examination, have to be declared fit to take part in competition by a sports doctor.

When registered a KO or RSC-H a kickboxer must get a CT-Scan of the head.

Art. 7.2 Procedure if injuries in general.

In case of injuries besides KO or RSC-H the doctor can give a minimum of quarantine period and recommend treatment at hospital.

A doctor can require immediately treatment at hospital

If a kickboxer or delegates from kickboxers nation denies doctors medical advice, the doctor report in written form immediately to chief Referee or to a WAKO delegate that all medical responsibility are denied and are in the hands of the kickboxer and his team. However the official result and a quarantine given is valid

Art. 8. Hand shaking.

Before and after a bout, the kickboxers will shake hands as sign of pure sportsmanship and friendly rivalry, according to kickboxing regulations. Hand shaking takes place before starting the first round and after the decision. No hand shaking is allowed between rounds.

Art. 9. Use of Drugs.

Any drug or chemical substance ingested by a kickboxer, that is not included in the kickboxer's normal diet, is forbidden. Any kickboxer or official violating this code may be disqualified or suspended by WAKO.

Any kickboxer refusing to submit to a medical examination or doping test after a fight, in order to verify that he has not broken this rule, may be disqualified or suspended. The same will occur for an official encouraging such a refusal. The use of local anesthetics is allowed, if agreed by a doctor from the Medical Committee. WAKO refers to and adopt WADA Doping Rules and definitions.



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Art. 10. Medical attitude.

A fighter will be allowed to fight in an International competition only after having been declared fit for it by a sports doctor, recognized by the Federation under whose name the competition takes place, or by the Medical Committee of WAKO during Continental and World Championships.

All kickboxers fighting abroad will need to have a certificate established by a medical doctor, certifying that the athlete, before leaving his country, was in good physical condition and had no injuries, infections or medical problems that could affect his ability to fight in the visiting country. This certificate will be attached to the WAKO passport of the kickboxer, according to the practice of his association and presented during the medical examination which will proceed the weigh-in.

One-eyed, deaf, mute and epileptic fighters are not allowed in kickboxing. Wearing of spectacles by a kickboxer during a bout is not permitted, but soft contact lenses are allowed. Kickboxers with the beard are allowed to participate in any WAKO tournaments, if only their beard has reasonable length (not more than 2 centimeter). Females if long hair, must be controlled so it does not disrupt the contest.

A kickboxer will not be allowed to take part in a bout if he has bandage on a wound, a cut, an injury, an ulceration, a laceration or blood flowing on the head or face, nose and ears included. He may be allowed to fight if the ulceration is protected by Collodion. This decision will be made by the doctor who examines the kickboxer on the day of the competition.

Art. 10.1 Doctors Aide.

A recognized sports doctor must be present throughout the competition and must not leave his place before the end of the last bout or before seeing the kickboxers who have taken part in it. In a tournament there must be two ambulance personnel on site.

Art. 10.2 Age limit of kickboxer.

Kickboxer younger than 19 and older than 40 will not be allowed to take part in Senior World or Continental Championships, nor in Senior International competitions. Also for women the allowable ages are from 19 to 40.

Ring Sports specifications for Veterans: If any fighter in veteran division would like to fight in senior division must be in possession of all medical checkups and certification declaring he's fit to fight and ask for a special authorization released by WAKO headquarters.

Art. 11. Agreements.

It is desirable that all WAKO affiliated Associations ensure that their rules agree with those of WAKO, as far as possible, in order to ensure the uniformity of Kickboxing regulations around the world.

Note!

For better readability the text uses masculine pronouns throughout. However, all references to persons apply to both genders. These Rules will remain in place a minimum of four years from August 2016 till the August 2020.