

Introduction

Muaythai is one of the national fighting arts in Thailand. It has been inherited from one generation to another until becoming Thai national culture of an individual's fighting techniques. Today, many foreigners like to watch and want to be train in Muaythai. It is safe to say that Muaythai skills are being trained and practiced worldwide. This is the evidence of many Muaythai training camps in foreign countries. Locally, there are so many Muaythai training camps in Thailand that are hard to manage and control by the authorities. As a result, many problems arise. The International Muaythai is an organization that organized competitions in Thailand.

From the above-mentioned significant concerns, Sports Authority of Thailand, which is responsible for the nation's sport events, has to initiate a program in accordance with Developing Plans for Professional Sports. Since the Muaythai sport has been tasked to develop the professional sport, it is essential to have the same and standard regulations to follow for a systematic management and implementations of the sport. Therefore, the board under the Office of Boxing Sport, as a legal organization for Muaythai Policies has issued rules and regulations for Muaythai sport competitions. Other rules and regulations have also been issued for implementations of Muaythai activities in accordance with the intentions of Muaythai Sport Laws such as; the boxer's ages, sexes, and customs when competing are some of the major concerns. It is expected that the individuals in Muaythai sports circle such as the referees, fighters and trainers / coaches, will correctly implement the rules and regulations. The spectators and concerned individuals are expected also to have the same understanding of the rules and policies. It is therefore expected that these practices will lead Muaythai sport development to a higher standard.

The Sports Authority of Thailand as authorized by the Boxing Sport Act 2542 B.E. hopes that this Manual of Rules and Regulations will be useful to all individuals in Muaythai sport's circle. Rules and regulations are required for the same standard of implementations in the development of Muaythai sport to a much higher standard.

Sports Authority of Thailand

Table of Contents

Contents

	page
Board of Boxing Sport Regulations Dealing with Standard Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions (2nd Edition) 2556 B.E.	8
Board of Boxing Sport Regulations dealing with Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions 2545 B.E.	9
Part 1 Muaythai	11
Section 1 Rules and Regulations for Muaythai Competitions	
Section 2 Rules and Regulations for Women's Muaythai Competitions	
Section 3 Rules and Regulations for Under 15-full year-old Fighter's Muaythai Competitions	
Part 2 Boxing Sport	29
Section 1 Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions	
Section 2 Rules and Regulations for Women's Boxing Sport Competitions	
Section 3 Rules and Regulations for Under 15-full year-old Fighter's Boxing Sport Competitions	
Part 3 Boxing Sports as Sanctioned by Boxing Sport Organization	45
Section 1 Amateur Boxing Sport Competitions	
Section 2 Professional Boxing Sport Competitions	
Part 4 Other Boxing Sports	49



**Board of Boxing Sport Regulations
Dealing with Standard Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions
2nd Edition
2556 B.E.**

Due to a resolution of the Board of Boxing Sport meeting no. 3/2556 B.E. (2013) on July 26, 2013, the Board of Boxing Sport Regulations Dealing with Standard Rules and Regulations for Boxing Competitions (2nd Edition) 2556 B.E. shall be effective after 30 days of distribution in case there is no objection.

In order to make boxing and other similar sports comply with traditional customs and identical standard, the Board of Boxing Sport with its authority as stated in Article 9 (5) and Article 16 of Boxing Sport Act 2542 B.E. has issued the Board of Boxing Sport Regulations Dealing with Standard Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions (2nd Edition) 2556 B.E. with the following essentials:

1. The regulations shall be called "Board of Boxing Sport Regulations Dealing with Standard Rules and Regulations for Boxing Competitions (2nd Edition) 2556 B.E.".
2. The regulations shall be effective as of the date of announcement.
3. The regulations have canceled Part 1 Muaythai (Section 1-3), Part 2 Boxing (Section 1-3), Part 3 Boxing Sport Certified by Boxing Federations and Part 4 Other Boxing Sports as stated in Board of Boxing Sport Regulations Dealing with Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions 2545 B.E.
4. Rules and Regulations for Boxing Competitions as attached herein are compulsory.

Announced on October 10, 2556 B.E. (2013)

(Somsak Phureesrisak)
Minister of Tourism and Sports
Chairman of Board of Boxing Sport



Board of Boxing Sport Regulations
Dealing with Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions 2545 B.E.

For the competition of boxing sport and other similar sports to run smoothly and accordingly to custom and with the same standards, by power authorized by Article 9(5) and Article 16 of Boxing Sport Act B.E. 2542, Board of Boxing Sport has issued Regulations dealing with the rules for boxing sport competitions as follows:

- Article 1.** The Regulations are called “Board of Boxing Sport Regulations dealing with Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions B.E. 2545.”
- Article 2.** The Regulations will take effect immediately from the 30th of May B.E. 2545 and thereafter.
- Article 3.** As found in the regulations, the following terms defined:
“Chairman”: means Chairman of the ring officials for the competition.
“Referee”: means the person who referees in the ring.
“Judge”: means the person who judges and scores the fighters to determine the winner.
“Announcer”: means the ring official who announces in the game.
“Timekeeper”: means the ring official who keeps the time of the competition.
“Ring doctor”: means the doctor who is in charge during the competition.
“Second”: means the person who assists the fighters during the resting interval of rounds.
- Article 4.** The regulations consist as follows:
- Part 1 Muaythai**
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | Rules and Regulations for Muaythai Competition |
| Section 2 | Rules and Regulations for Women’s Muaythai Competition |
| Section 3 | Rules and Regulations for Under 15 year-old Fighter’s Muaythai Competitions |

Part 2 The Boxing Sport

- Section 1 Rules and Regulations for Boxing Sport Competitions
- Section 2 Rules and Regulations for Women's Boxing Sport Competitions
- Section 3 Rules and Regulations for Under 15 year-old Fighter's Boxing Sport Competitions

Part 3 Boxing Sport as Sanctioned by Boxing Sport Organizations

- Section 1 Amateur Boxing Sport Competitions
- Section 2 Professional Boxing Sport Competitions

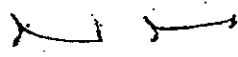
Part 4 Other Boxing Sports

Article 5 Boxing stadium managers, boxing promoters, temporarily licensed boxing promoters, license exempted boxing promoters of other competitions similar to boxing sports must strictly organize competitions in accordance with the following rules and regulations

Article 6 The Registrar is authorized to act for the rule's upholder

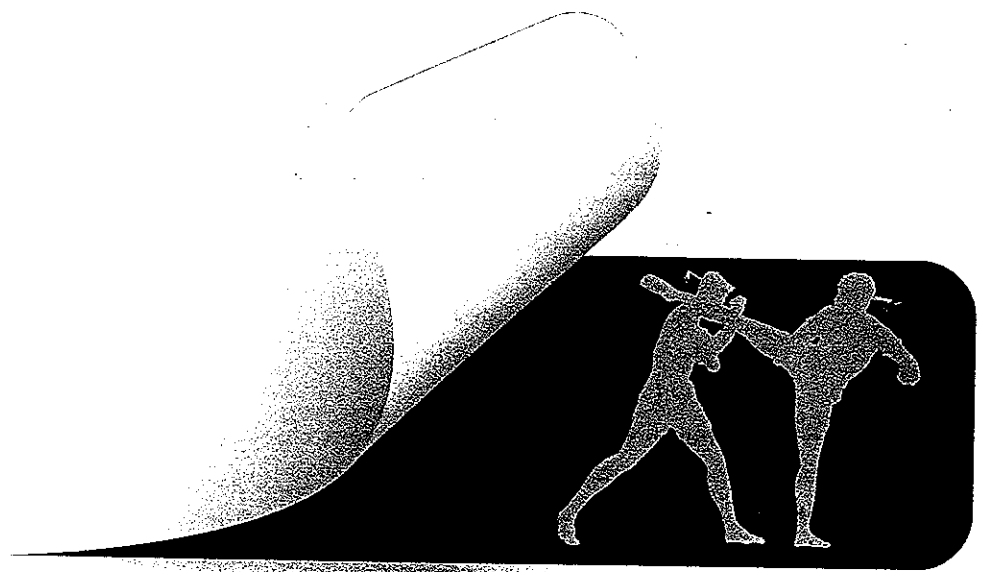
Published on the 30th of May 2545 B.E.

General


(Thammarak Isarangura na Ayudhaya)
Minister, Office of the Prime Minister
Chairman of Board of Boxing Sport



Muaythai Sport





Part 1 Muaythai Sport

Section 1 Rules and Regulations for Muaythai Competitions


Rule 1 The Ring and Stage

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

- 1.1 The ring is a place constructed for boxing sport competitions. It must be constructed strongly, safely at a level without any obstructions and the ring floor must stretch out beyond ring ropes at least 90 centimeters.
- 1.2 The ring floor must be high up from the ground at least 1.20 meters, but not higher than 1.50 meters. In each of the four ring corners, one ring post of 10-12.5 centimeters in diameters is erected high up from the ground not higher than 2.85 meters. The ring floor must be covered with soft materials, such as rubber, soft cloth pieces, sponge, or similar materials for the thickness of 2.50 centimeters to 3.75 centimeters, with a top-up of canvas cover tightly and smoothly secured all over to the whole ring area.
- 1.3 The ring construction is to position the red corner on the left hand side of Chairman of the ring officials' table, the blue corner opposite to the red corner and the other two are neutral corners.
- 1.4 There are 4 surrounding ring ropes of 3-5 centimeters in diameter, padded with smooth and soft materials, attached tightly to the four corner posts. The ropes are attached high up from the ring floor 45 centimeters, 75 centimeters, 1.05 meters and 1.35 meters, respectively as measured to the rope's top. The ropes of each side must be held by two strong pieces of cloth 3-4 centimeters wide with an equal space from each other. These pieces of cloth must be tightly tied to hold the ropes. All four corners must be padded with cushions or other materials in good conditions to protect the fighters from harms. There must be a ladder at the red corner and another one at the blue corner for the fighters, the seconds, the referee, and the ring doctor to step up into the ring for duties.
- 1.5 Two plastic boxes or of other materials are provided in both neutral corners, one box each (outside the ring) for the referee to dispose cotton or left materials.
- 1.6 The stage is a part of the ring. It is a square of 6.00 x 6.00 meters for a small size and 6.50 x 6.50 meters for a large one, measured from the inner edge of the ring ropes.

Rule 2 Ring Equipment for Competitions

- 2.1 Two chairs (stools) for fighters
- 2.2 A mop to wipe the ring floor and two foot-towels
- 2.3 Two small bottles for drinking water and two water spraying bottles
- 2.4 Two towels
- 2.5 Two buckets of water
- 2.6 Table and chair for officials
- 2.7 A bell
- 2.8 One or two stopwatches
- 2.9 Score cards
- 2.10 A locked box for score cards
- 2.11 A set of round, boxing time, and bout markers

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- 2.12 Two pairs of boxing gloves
 - 2.13 Two fighter's shorts, red and blue each
 - 2.14 Two protective cups or protective coverings for the fighters' genital organs
 - 2.15 Two screens to use in case the protective cup or the genital covering gets loose or the fighters' short are improperly dressed
 - 2.16 A stretcher
 - 2.17 A pair of safety scissors
 - 2.18 Other instruments essential for the competitions, e.g. an amplifier and a microphone, etc.

Rule 3 Gloves

- 3.1 The gloves used in the competitions must have the leather portion not heavier than one-half (1/2) of the gloves' total weight and the gloves' inner pads must weigh at least one-half (1/2) of the glove's total weight. It is not permitted to change the shape of the gloves' inner pads or to rub the gloves' inner pads in order for spreading them from the original shape.
- 3.2 In competitions, the fighters must use only the gloves certified by Board of Boxing Sport in accordance with the regulations and provided by the boxing stadium manager or the promoter.
- 3.3 The gloves sizes for competitions are as follows:
 - 3.3.1 The fighters between the Mini Flyweight division and the Featherweight division must use the gloves of six (6) ounces (132 grams).
 - 3.3.2 The fighters between the Super Featherweight division and the Welterweight division must use the gloves of eight (8) ounces (227 grams).
 - 3.3.3 The fighters between the Super Welterweight division and over divisions must use the gloves of eight (10) ounces (284 grams).
- 3.4 The gloves laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists. Gloves wearing must be inspected and stamped by the authorized gloves inspectors who must observe and control gloves wearing to insure that the fighters do it according to rules until the fighters step into the ring.

Rule 4 Hand Bandages

- 4.1 In competitions, the fighters must wrap their hands with soft hand bandages not longer than six (6) meters and not wider than five (5) centimeters for each hand.
- 4.2 In competitions, the fighters may use plaster or rubber-glue tapes, but not longer than two and a half (2 ½) meters and two and a half (2 ½) centimeters wide for each hand to top-up on the wrist or back of the hand. It is absolutely forbidden to top-up on the knuckles.
- 4.3 In competitions, the fighters must use only the bandages provided by the boxing stadium manager or the promoter. It is absolutely prohibited to use otherwise provided hand bandages.
- 4.4 Hand wrapping must be inspected and stamped by an official to certify its rule accordance before the fighters are allowed to put on gloves.

Rule 5 Uniforms

5.1 The Fighter's Dresses

- 5.1.1 Fighters must wear shorts neatly at half-thigh length, without shirts and shoes. The red corner fighter may wear shorts in red, pink, maroon, or white. The blue corner fighter may wear shorts in blue, navy blue, or black.
- 5.1.2 The fighter must wear a protective cup or a protective covering for the genital organs, made of strong material capable to protect them from knee blows or other kinds of blows. The protective cup is strung and tied with a fast knot behind the back and neatly covered ends.
- 5.1.3 A fighter shall not wear long, uncombed hair and beard. He may wear a moustache, but not too long to be over the lips.
- 5.1.4 The fighter's finger nails and toenails must be closely and neatly cut.
- 5.1.5 Fighters shall wear a sacred headband only when they pay homage before the bout. However, during the bout, the fighters may wear an inscribed cloth, an amulet, or an inscribed charm around the upper arm or strung around the waist, but neatly wrapped and covered with cloth to prevent harms.
- 5.1.6 Fighters may put on ankle supporters, one for each ankle, but not to become the shin supporters, or to roll half way down. Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted.
- 5.1.7 Fighters shall not wear belts or dangerous ornaments.
- 5.1.8 It is not permitted to apply Vaseline, rubbing oil (balm), fat, or herbal ointment on the fighter's body or gloves.
- 5.1.9 Mouth guards are required for both fighters.

5.2 Dressing Violations

5.2.1 In case the fighter's uniforms are not in accordance with Rule 5.1, the referee has authority to order the offended fighters to correct all faults before the bout.

5.2.2 During the bout, if the fighters' gloves or dresses are not clean or improperly displaced, the referee will stop the action to correct the faults.

Rule 6 Weight Divisions and Weigh-in

6.1 Divisions and weight limits for competitions

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| 6.1.1 | Mini Flyweight | From 100 pounds (45.351 kg.),
but not over 105 pounds (47.619 kg.) |
| 6.1.2 | Light Flyweight | Must be over 105 pounds (47.619 kg.),
but not over 108 pounds (48.979 kg.) |
| 6.1.3 | Flyweight | Must be over 108 pounds (48.979 kg.),
but not over 112 pounds (50.793kg.). |
| 6.1.4 | Super Flyweight | Must be over 112 pounds (50.793 kg.),
but not over 115 pounds (52.154 kg.). |
| 6.1.5 | Bantamweight | Must be over 115 pounds (52.154 kg.),
but not over 118 pounds (53.514 kg.). |
| 6.1.6 | Super Bantamweight | Must be over 118 pounds (53.514 kg.),
but not over 122 pounds (55.328 kg.). |
| 6.1.7 | Featherweight | Must be over 122 pounds (55.328 kg.),
but not over 126 pounds (57.142 kg.). |

- 6.1.8 Super Featherweight Must be over 126 pounds (57.142 kg.), but not over 130 pounds (58.956 kg.).
- 6.1.9 Lightweight Must be over 130 pounds (58.956 kg.), but not over 135 pounds (61.224 kg.).
- 6.1.10 Super Lightweight Must be over 135 pounds (61.224 kg.), but not over 140 pounds (63.492 kg.).
- 6.1.11 Welterweight Must be over 140 pounds (63.492 kg.), but not over 147 pounds (66.666 kg.).
- 6.1.12 Super welterweight Must be over 147 pounds (66.666 kg.), but not over 154 pounds (69.841 kg.).
- 6.1.13 Middleweight Must be over 154 pounds (69.841 kg.), but not over 160 pounds (72.562 kg.).
- 6.1.14 Super Middleweight Must be over 160 pounds (72.562 kg.), but not over 168 pounds (76.190 kg.).
- 6.1.15 Light Heavyweight Must be over 168 pounds (76.190 kg.), but not over 175 pounds (79.365 kg.).
- 6.1.16 Cruiserweight Must be over 175 pounds (79.365 kg.), but not over 190 pounds (86.167 kg.).
- 6.1.17 Heavyweight Must be over 190 pounds (86.167 kg.), or up

6.2 Weigh-in

- 6.2.1 The fighters must weigh-in without clothes on the contest day between 08:00-10.00 o'clock. The boxing stadium manager may change the above timetable if reasonable.
- 6.2.2 Before weigh-in, the fighters must have their physical examination checked by the doctor to certify that they are physically fit and healthy.
- 6.2.3 The fighter's boxing camp chief, the manager, or his representative may witness the weigh in.

6.3 Weight Regulations

- 6.3.1 A fighter must weigh at least 100 pounds and over.
- 6.3.2 The matched fighters for general competitions or for championships must compete within five (5) pounds different weights, except for Heavyweight.
- 6.3.3 The fighters must have at least three (3) hours to rest after the weight in to be able to compete.

Rule 7 Paying Homage to the Teachers

- 7.1 Paying Homage to the teachers: Before the bout every fighter must pay homage in accordance with arts and custom, accompanying by musical instruments of a Javanese oboe, a Javanese - tom (drum), and a pair of small cup-shaped cymbols for rhythms. The bout will start after paying homage.
- 7.2 Rounds for Competitions: A bout consists of five (5) rounds of three (3) minutes each with two (2) minutes resting interval of rounds. The time stopped for the bout interruptions in warning, points deduction, correcting the fighter's dresses, or other causes, is excluded from the fighting time of that round.



Rule 8 The Fighter's Qualifications and Prohibitions

- 8.1 The minimum full age is 15 years old.
- 8.2 The minimum weight is 100 pounds.
- 8.3 Having no forbidden sickness as specified in the doctor's handbook

Rule 9 Second

In general competitions, a boxer may have two (2) seconds. The referee must be informed about the chief second and his assistant before the bout. However, for the championship bout, a fighter may have three (3) seconds, but only two (2) seconds are allowed into the ring during a round interval.

The Second's Duties:

- 9.1 The seconds shall not give any advice or encourage their fighters during the bout. If they violate the rule, the referee will warn, caution, or discharge them from their duties.
- 9.2 During the bout, the seconds must stay on their seats. Before each round, they must clear towels, water bottles, and other materials from the ring edge.
- 9.3 During a round interval, the seconds must check the fighter's dresses in readiness for the bout. If there is any problem, the second must notify the referee immediately to solve it.
- 9.4 When applying water for fighters, the second shall not wet the ring floor. The must also towel the fighters.
- 9.5 The seconds shall not use rude words and they shall not hurt the fighters during the bout or after.
- 9.6 The seconds must wear uniform shirts or their boxing camp symbols which are nice in nature and hang ID cards or badges identifying them as second.
- 9.7 The seconds may arrange their own materials, equipment, and medical supplies at their corners as follows:
 - 9.7.1 Water
 - 9.7.2 Ice
 - 9.7.3 Towels
 - 9.7.4 Adrenaline of 1/1000 solution or other substances as approved by ring doctor
 - 9.7.5 Gauze
 - 9.7.6 Cotton buds
 - 9.7.7 A pair of safety scissors
 - 9.7.8 Wound bandages
 - 9.7.9 Absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages
- 9.8 The fighter's chief second may give up for his fighter by stepping into the ring. He is not allowed to throw a sponge or a towel into the ring.

Rule 10 Referees

The referees must wear blue or black trousers, blue or soft color shirts or pullovers with Board of Boxing Sport's emblem on the right chest or own stadium's emblems on the left chest pocket high and light boots. They shall not wear eyeglasses or metal ornaments. Their fingernails must be closely and neatly cut. The referees shall not wear long, uncombed hair and beard. Moustache may be worn but shall not extend over the top of the upper lip or beyond the corners of the mouth.

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 fighters to stop.
"แยก" (YAK): To order the fighters to separate from each other.
After the "YAK" command, both fighters must step back at least one step before engaging the fight again.
"ชก" (CHOK): To order the fighters to fight.
- 10.1.6 The referee shall show a correct signal to tell the offended fighter's fault.
- 10.1.7 When the referee disqualifies a fighter because of a serious rule violation or he stops the bout, he must notify the Chairman of the ring officials for his reasons after the announcement to spectators.
- 10.1.8 The referee shall not allow a fighter who intentionally violates rules to gain advantage, e.g. grabbing ropes to kick or knee his opponent, etc.
- 10.1.9 The referee shall not engage in any action which may jeopardize the fighters who may gain or lose advantages, e.g. a fast – slow counting, warning or not warning, etc.
- 10.1.10 When the bout is over, the referee must collect the score cards 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. In case of a draw, the referee will raise both boxers' hands. After that he will hand all score cards to Chairman of the ring officials for inspection
- 10.1.11 The referee shall neither criticize nor given an interview about the future fight results 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 fighter is too seriously injured to continue the bout.
- 10.2.3 He may consult the ring doctor and the referee must follow the doctor's suggestion after their consultation.
- 10.2.4 To stop the contest when seeing that the fighters intentionally hold the fight. In this case, either fighter or both may be disqualified.
- 10.2.5 To stop the count when the opponent does not go to the furthest neutral corner or he comes out from the neutral corner before the count is finished.
- 10.2.6 To stop the action to warn or caution the fighter who violates rules or for other reasons in order to restore justice or to enforce rules.
- 10.2.7 To disqualify the fighter 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 fighter whose second disobeys the referee's orders.

- 10.2.9 For the fighter who severely violates rules, the has power to disqualify him or he may declare the bout of "no decision" after warning or cautioning, or even without any previous warning or cautioning.
- 10.2.10 To caution the fighter who violates the rules, the referee must stop the action before he clearly cautions the offended fighter in order that the fighter understands the cause and objective of the caution. The referee must show a hand signal, pointing to the fighter to inform all judges that there is a caution. The referee must disqualify the fighter who has been given three cautions or declare "no decision." If it is a serious offense, the referee may disqualify him even though there is no previous caution.
- 10.2.11 Warning: The referee may warn a fighter. Warning is a procedure to inform the fighter that he must be careful. It may prevent the fighter from making a mistake which is against the rules.
- 10.2.12 Counting procedure for fighters outside the stage:
- 10.2.12.1 When a fighter has been attacked by his opponent's legal weapons, and as a result, the fighter falls off outside the stage, the referee must order his opponent to go to the furthest neutral corner. If the fighter outside the stage is too slow to get into the stage, the referee shall count immediately.
- 10.2.12.2 For the fighter falling outside the ring, the referee shall count to "YISIP" or twenty (20).
- 10.2.12.2.1 When a fighter or both falls off outside the ring, the referee shall count to "YISIP" (20). If the fighter manages to get into the ring before the count of twenty, the bout will continue and the boxer loses no point.
- 10.2.12.2.2 When a fighter falls off outside the ring, the referee shall stop counting if the fighter 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.
- 10.2.12.2.3 When both fighters fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. If either fighter 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 fighter to lose the fight or of "no decision".
- 10.2.12.2.4 If both fighters fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. When a fighter is able to get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the referee shall declare that fighter the winner, however, if both fighters cannot get back into the ring before the count of "YISIP" 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.

Rule 11 Judges

Judges must dress as same as the referees. They may wear eyeglasses when performing their duties. There are 3 judges. Each judge must sit on each side of the ring with a distance from spectators. During the bout, the judges shall not speak with the fighters or other people. If necessary, they may speak with the referee during the resting interval of rounds to inform the referee that The judge's duties are as follows : there have been some incidents, e.g. the second's misconduct and loose ropes, etc.

The judge's duties are as follows:

- 11.1 Judges shall decide to score independently and accordingly to the rules. They must record scores in the score cards immediately after each round. They must add up the scores of both fighters for each round. They must identify the winner and sign the score cards before handing them to the referee.
- 11.2 Judges shall not leave their seats until the referee declares the contest result.
- 11.3 Judges shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fight results or the past fight results unless they get permission from the Chairman of the ring officials.

Rule 12 President of Referees and Judges

- 12.1 President of Referees and Judges has duties as follows:
 - 12.1.1 To assign referees and judges for duties in the competition program.
 - 12.1.2 To control the performance of referees and judges as rule provisions.
 - 12.1.3 To examine performance of referees and judges. If any referee or judge performs his duty incorrectly or ineffectively, President of Referees and Judges shall report his examination to the boxing stadium manager.
 - 12.1.4 To solve competition problems and he shall report the incidents to the boxing stadium manager.
 - 12.1.5 To give advice to the referee and judges on any decision-making matters.
 - 12.1.6 To check all score cards for the correction of score summation, fighter's names, identification of the winner and the judge's signatures in the score cards. After his inspection, he notifies the ring announcer about the fight result to announce it for spectators.
 - 12.1.7 To notify the boxing stadium manager that he shall report Board of Boxing Sport for punishment considerations in case the fighter intentionally and severely violates the rules which is contradictory with ethics and sportsmanship.
 - 12.1.8 In case there is an unusual incident from which the referee and judges are unable to work, President of Referees and Judges shall act immediately, by all means, to continue the contest.
- 12.2 President of Referees and Judges has the following power: President of Referees and Judges may overrule the referee and judges by reversing the decision of the referee and judges only for the following cases:
 - 12.2.1 When the referee's performance and decision are contradictory with rules.
 - 12.2.2 When the judges have incorrectly added up scores resulting in a different decision from factual evidence.



Rule 13 Timekeeper and Announcer

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

- 13.1 The timekeeper's duties: To keep the number of rounds and fighting time for each round, resting interval time between rounds, and time of time-outs.
 - 13.1.1 To signal for the beginning and the ending of round by striking the bell.
 - 13.1.2 To signal for five (5) seconds before beginning each round to clear the stage.
 - 13.1.3 To deduct the time of interruptions or the time stopped by the referee's order.
 - 13.1.4 To keep correct time at all times by a stopwatch or clock.
 - 13.1.5 The timekeeper shall not give the bell signal while the referee is counting even though the fighting time of that round expires. The timekeeper will strike the bell when the referee orders "CHOK".
- 13.2 The announcer's duties are as follows:
 - 13.2.1 To announce names, fighters camps, corners and weights of both fighters for spectators when the fighters show up in the ring.
 - 13.2.2 To announce that the seconds have to leave the ring when they hear the warning signal from the timekeeper.
 - 13.2.3 To announce the beginning and ending of each contesting round.
 - 13.2.4 To announce the scores of both fighters and identify the winner following the decision.

Rule 14 Decisions

- 14.1 **Winning by Points**

When the bout ends, the fighter who gets the judge's majority decision wins the contest.
- 14.2 **Winning by Knockout (KO).** If the fighter is knocked down as a "fall" and he cannot continue the fight for ten (10) seconds, his opponent will win by knockout.
- 14.3 **Winning by Technical Knockout (TKO).** A fighter wins the contest by technical knockout on conditions as follows:
 - 14.3.1 When a fighter outclasses his opponent very clearly or he one-sidedly out-points his opponent in such conditions that his opponent may be seriously injured.
 - 14.3.2 When his opponent cannot continue the contest immediately after the resting interval of a round.
 - 14.3.3 When his opponent is so seriously injured that he cannot continue the contest.
 - 14.3.4 When his opponent has been counted for more than two (2) times (=3 times) in one round or more than four (4) times (=5 times) all through the span of contest since the first round.
 - 14.3.5 When his opponent has fallen out of the ring and he cannot get back into the ring after the referee has counted "YISIP" or twenty (20).
 - 14.3.6 When his opponent willfully withdraws from the contest because of injury or other causes.
- 14.4 **Winning by Disqualification of Opponent** A fighter wins the contest because his opponent severely violates the rules for which the referee disqualifies him whether or not there has been any warning or cautioning beforehand

14.5 **Winning by Walkover** In case a fighter doesn't pass the ring doctor's physical examination, or he does not make the division weight-in, or he does not show up to competes scheduled, his opponent will win by a walkover

14.6 **A Draw Decision** A contest will be decided as a draw on the following conditions:

14.6.1 The majority decision is even as a draw.

14.6.2 When both fighters are knocked downs a fall and they have been counted out of "SIP" or ten (10).

14.6.3 When both fighters have fallen out of the ring and they have been counted out of "YISIP" or twenty (20).

14.6.4 When both fighters are so seriously injured that they cannot continue.

14.7 **No Decision**

When the referee considers that either fighter of both "fight dishonorably", he declares that "There is no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both fighters fight dishonorably."

14.8 **Decision of No Contest**

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

14.9 **Cancellation of Contest**

In case of the ring damage, a riot from spectators, or an unexpected situation causing it impossible to continue the contest, the referee shall cancel the contest and declares "Cancellation of contest."

Rule 15 Scoring Procedure

It must be done as the following criteria:

15.1 When the fighter uses his fists, feet, knees and elbows as Muaythai fighting weapons to attack his opponent powerfully, accurately, unprotected, and according to the rules.

15.1.1 **Scoring Procedure:**

15.1.1.1 The fighter with more attacks on his opponent by Muaythai fighting weapons wins the round.

15.1.1.2 The fighter with more heavy, powerful, and clear attacks on his opponent by Muaythai fighting weapons wins the round.

15.1.1.3 The fighter who can do more damage to his opponent by Muaythai fighting weapons wins the round.

15.1.1.4 The fighter who shows more offensive and aggressive attacks wins the round.

15.1.1.5 The fighter who shows better offensive skills, defensive skills, elusive skills, or counterattacking skills by MuayThai arts and techniques wins the round.

15.1.1.6 The fighter who violates the rules less wins the round.

15.1.2 **The scoreless criteria are as follows:**

15.1.2.1 The fighter violates any rule when using his Muaythai fighting weapons.

15.1.2.2 Those Muaythai fighting weapons attack the opponent's arm(s) or leg(s) as his self-defense techniques.

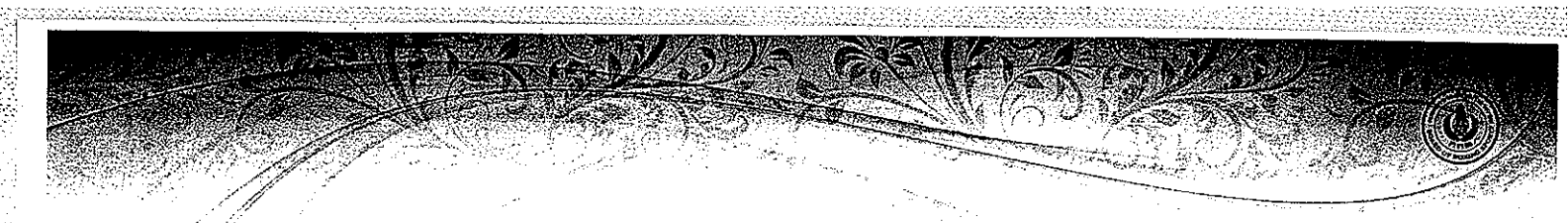
15.1.2.3 The attack is light, without power from body weight behind it.

- 15.1.2.4 The fighter kicks his opponent on target, but his kicking leg is caught by his opponent to throw him down on the ring floor; the kicker scores a point. However, if the kicker with his kicking leg caught by opponent pretends to fall down on the ring floor, he is considered guilty of violating the rules.
- 15.1.2.5 Throwing the opponent down on the ring floor without using any Muaythai fighting weapons.
- 15.2 Scoring systems for the contest:
- 15.2.1 Full ten (10) points are given to the winner of the round and his opponent may be given 9 – 8 - 7 points in proportion. However, the point is not given in fraction (10 : 9 - 8 -7)
- 15.2.2 For an even round, both boxers score full ten (10) points (10 :10)
- 15.2.3 The winner scores ten (10) points and the loser scores nine (9) points (10 : 9)
- 15.2.4 The clear winner of a round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores eight (8) points (10 : 8).
- 15.2.5 The winner of a round with his opponent having been counted once in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores eight (8) points (10 : 8).
- 15.2.6 The clear winner of a round with his opponent having been counted once in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores seven (7) points (10 : 7).
- 15.2.7 The winner of the round with his opponent having been counted twice in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores seven (7) points (10 : 7).
- 15.2.8 The clear winner of a round with his opponent having been counted twice in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores six (6) points (10 : 6).
- 15.2.9 The fighter who has been deducted must not get full ten points in that round. The referee's caution can cost one (1) point each.

Rule 16 Violation of the Rules


The fighter who intentionally behaves in the following manners is considered violating the rules.

- 16.1 Biting, eye poking, spitting on the opponent, sticking out tongue to make faces, head butting or striking
- 16.2 Throwing, back breaking, locking the opponent's arms, using Judo and wrestling techniques
- 16.3 Falling over or going after the falling down or getting up opponent
- 16.4 Rope grabbing to fight or for other purposes
- 16.5 Using provocative manners and words during contest
- 16.6 Disobeying the referee's orders
- 16.7 Knee striking at the opponent's protective cup, e.g. neck holding for knee striking at the protective cup, straight knee striking at the protective cup or jumping knee striking at the protective cup. On these violations:
- 16.7.1 The fighter who was attacked by the knee strike at the protective cup so severely that he cannot continue the fight, the referee shall declare the attacker as the loser or "no decision".

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- 16.7.2 The fighter who was attacked by the knee strike at the protective cup, the referee has the right to allow a resting time-out not more than five (5) minutes for the fighter whose protective cup is struck by knee. If the knee-struck fighter refuses to continue, the referee shall declare him as the loser or "no decision".
- 16.7.3 If the fighter who was attacked by the knee strike at the protective cup can continue the fight, the referee can give warning or cut the score of the attacker.
- 16.8 Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any weapons. The referee shall order him to stop and gives him a warning. After two warnings, the referee shall deduct points for the same foul.
- 16.9 After kicking with his kicking leg being caught, the fighter pretends to throw himself down on ring floor. It is considered taking advantage over his opponent. The referee shall give him a warning. If the fighter repeats the action and the referee has given him two warnings, the referee shall deduct points.
- 16.10 When both fighters fall out off the ring and either fighter tries to delay the action.
- 16.11 Using forbidden substances as specified by Board of Boxing Sport.
- 16.12 Violating one of the rules.

Rule 17 Knockdown of Fall

- 17.1 A "knockdown (fall)" means a situation when a fighter is attacked by his opponent's fist, foot, knee, or elbow and it knocks him down as the following criteria:
- 17.1.1 Any part of his body, except feet, touches the ring floor.
- 17.1.2 He stands helplessly over the ring ropes, or he leans on the ring ropes, or he sits on the ring ropes.
- 17.1.3 Any part of his body or his whole body is out-off the stage.
- 17.1.4 After serious blows, he manages to withstand them without a fall, but in condition that he cannot defend himself.
- 17.2 Procedure for a knockdown:
- 17.2.1 In case of a knockdown, the referee must wait for one (1) second to pass by before he begins counting loudly from one to ten with one-second interval. Along with his counting action, the referee must show a hand signal for each second in order for that fighter to recognize the count.
- 17.2.2 In case the knocked down fighter manages to stand up before the referee counts out of "SIP" or ten (10) and ready to continue, but his count is not yet "PAD" or eight (8), the referee must continue counting until "PAD" (8) before he orders "CHOK" to continue the bout.
- 17.2.3 If the knocked down fighter is ready to continue before the count of "SIP" or ten (10), but he falls down again without any additional attacks, the referee shall continue to count the number next to the last counted one.
- 17.2.4 In case the referee has counted out of "SIP" or ten (10), it shall be considered that the contest is over and the referee shall declare that the knocked down fighter loses the bout by "knockout".



17.2.5 In case both fighters fall down simultaneously, the referee shall keep on counting as long as there is still one fighter down on the ring floor. If both fighters cannot manage to stand up until they are counted out of "SIP" or ten (10), the referee shall declare a "draw". In case both down fighters have their arms or legs tangled or one fighter is on top of the other, but trying to stand up, the referee must stop the count and separate them. After that he continues his count if there is still one fighter down on the ring floor.

17.2.6 In case there is one fighter not ready to continue the bout immediately after the resting interval between rounds, the referee must count unless due to improper dressing or the ring floor and stage not in good condition for the contest.

Rule 18 Handshakes

The fighters shall shake hands before beginning of the first round contest and before beginning of the final round contest symbolizing that they will compete in the spirit of sportsmanship and accordance with rules.

Rule 19 Ring Doctor

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

- 19.1 To check the fighter's physical examination before the weigh-in to certify that the fighters are physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited disease or sickness as specified in the doctor's handbook by Board of Boxing Sport.
- 19.2 To give advice and suggestion to the referee on request.
- 19.3 To assist an unconscious fighter caused by fighting. Only the ring doctor is permitted to enter the ring. Other individuals may enter the ring if the ring doctor needs special help.
- 19.4 To lend medical assistance for a knocked-out or technical knocked-out fighter by thoroughly checking and immediate treatment.
- 19.5 To check and diagnose the fighters after their bouts to notify them their recovery periods before the next bout as the following regulations:
 - 19.5.1 After a five-round bout, the fighters must rest before the next bout at least twenty-one (21) days.
 - 19.5.2 The winner in one round must rest at least seven (7) days.
 - 19.5.3 The winner in three rounds must rest at least fourteen (14) days.
 - 19.5.4 The loser by knockout or technical knockout must rest at least thirty (30) days. In case losing by knockout or technical knockout because of two (2) consecutive head blows, the fighter must rest at least ninety (90) days and he must be certified by the doctor to be able to compete.
 - 19.5.5 After resting period, the fighter must be certified by the doctor to be able to compete.



Rule 20 Drugs or Prohibited Substances

- 20.1 It is prohibited to let the fighter use any drugs or chemical substances which are not the fighter's usual consuming food.
- 20.2 The prohibited substances for fighters are categorized in accordance with Board of Boxing Sport regulations.
- 20.3 The fighter who uses a prohibited substance or the person who gives the fighter a prohibited substance to take or use must be penalized by laws.
- 20.4 The fighter or an official who violates regulations of drugs or prohibited substances must be penalized and prohibited from any bout or participation in any boxing activities.
- 20.5 Any fighter who refuses to have medical checkup after the bout violated this rule. That fighter will be prohibited from any bout. Besides, the official who encourages the fighter to commit that guilt will be prohibited from any boxing competitions, as well.

Rule 21 Interpretation

In case there are any problems in competitions or because of the competitions, not provided by rules, the referee or the Chairman of the ring officials shall decide as final.

Section 2 Rules and Regulations for Women's Muaythai Competitions

Rules and Regulations for Women's Muaythai Competitions follow those for Muaythai competitions by adaptation with some supplements as follows:

Rule 1 Ring Equipment for Competition

- 1.1 Breast (chest) protectors
- 1.2 Abdomen (hypogastria) and genital organ protectors

Rule 2 Dresses

- 2.1 The fighters wear shorts neatly at half knee length and sleeveless or short-sleeved shirts, but without shoes. The red corner fighter wears either shorts or shirt in red, pink, maroon, or white. The blue corner fighter wears either shorts or shirt in blue, navy blue, or black.
- 2.2 The fighter must neatly tie her hair without tangling ends to interfere the contest. Hair accessories may be rubber, an elastic cloth band of a suitable size, but without metal or hard plastic parts.
- 2.3 The fighter must wear a breast protector, an abdomen protector, and a genital organ protector. The fighter may use her personal protectors or those provided by the boxing stadium manager or promoter. However, these protectors must be approved by Board of Boxing Sport.

Rule 3 Weigh-in

- 3.1 The fighter must weigh-in wearing clothes of no altering effects upon the fighter's weight.
- 3.2 The weigh-in officials must be female and the boxing stadium which organizes the competition shall arrange a completely covered room or a completely curtained area for the weigh-in.

Rule 4 Round

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

Rule 5 The fighters must have following qualifications and they must not have following forbidden characteristics:

Female fighters must be feminine gender by birth only and must compete with the same gender.

Rule 6 Referee and Judge

For women's Muaythai competitions, the referees and judges must be female. However, for exception of special cases, the referees and judges may be male.



Section 3 Rules and Regulations for Under 15-full year-old Fighter's Muaythai Competitions

Rules and regulations for under 15-full year-old fighters Muaythai competitions follow those for Muaythai competitions by adaptation with some supplements as follows:

Rule 1 Gloves

- 1.1 The fighters between Paperweight and Pinweight divisions must use gloves of six (6) ounces (132 grams).
- 1.2 The fighters between Mini Flyweight and Featherweight divisions must use gloves of eight (8) ounces (227 grams).
- 1.3 The fighters between Super Featherweight and over divisions must use gloves of ten (10) ounces (284 grams).

Rule 2 Weight Divisions and Weigh-in

In classification of weight divisions for the fighters who are under 15 full years old, there are three additional divisions as follows:

	<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Weight limits</i>
2.1	Paperweight	Not over 90 pounds (40.909 kg.)
2.2	Corkweight	Must be over 90 pounds (40.909 kg.), but not over 95 pounds (43.181 kg.)
2.3	Pinweight	Must be over 95 pounds (43.181 kg.), but not over 100 pounds (45.454 kg.)

Rule 3 Rounds

The bout may consist of three or five rounds of two minutes each and a resting interval of two minutes between rounds. The time stopped for warning, points deduction, correcting the fighter's dresses, or for other causes is excluded from two minutes boxing time.

Rule 4 Other Cases

In case a fighter under 15 full years old participates in a competition against a fighter whose full age is 15 years old, there must be measures for safety in accordance with rules and regulations for under 15-full year-old fighter's Muaythai competitions.