



# United Kingdom Muaythai Federation

## U.K.M.F. Professional Muaythai Rules & Regulations

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### **Preface**

These rules provide a basis for the practice of Muaythai, their interpretation and application should be done in the spirit of the sport and as such the reader should understand this requires training and experience. Simply reading these rules does not give the reader all the information needed to correctly score Muaythai bouts or the skills to referee.

### **Definition of terms**

#### **Professional**

The term professional, as used in these rules, refers to boxers who compete without the use of the protective equipment used in amateur competition. Boxers competing in this category may or may not receive payment for competing.

Professional fights generally fall under one of three classifications; C-class, B-class and A-class. C-class refers to professional contests of five rounds, 1.5 minutes in duration with certain rule restrictions as detailed in sections 16.15, 16.16 and 16.17. B-class refers to professional contests of five rounds, two minute duration with certain rule restrictions as detailed in section 16.18. A-class refers to open-class professional contests of five rounds, three minutes duration using the full rules outlined below.

In all classes of contests the number and duration of rounds may be modified with prior agreement of boxers, trainers and promoter.

#### **Professional Title Bouts**

C-class 'Area' Title Bouts refers to professional contests of five rounds, two minutes in duration with certain rule restrictions as detailed in sections 16.15, 16.16 and 16.17. B-class 'Home Country' Title Bouts refers to professional contests of five rounds, two minute duration with certain rule restrictions as detailed in section 16.18. A-class 'National' Title Bouts refers to open-class professional contests of five rounds, three minutes duration using the full rules outlined below.

In all classes of title contests the number and duration of rounds may be modified with prior agreement by the UKMF Board of Directors.



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### **Boxer**

The term boxer, as used in these rules, refers to a Muaythai competitor (Nak Muay).

### **Rule 1: The Ring**

For general competition the ring and stage are as follows:

1.1 The ring should be constructed for boxing competitions and erected appropriately. It must be constructed strongly, safely at a level without any obstructions and the ring floor must stretch out beyond ring ropes by at least 90 centimetres. The only instances where the ring floor extends beyond the ring ropes by any less than 90 centimetres is if approved by a health and safety officer appointed by the UKMF after careful consideration of its implications for the boxer's safety.

1.2 The ring floor must be raised from the ground but not higher than 1.50 meters. In each of the four ring corners, one ring post of 10-12.5 centimetres in diameters is erected high up from the ground not higher than 2.70 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 centimetres to 3.75 centimetres, with a top-up of canvas cover tightly and smoothly secured all over to the whole ring area. The only case where the ring floor can be raised higher than 1.50 metres is if an appropriately cushioned landing area is provided and approved by a health and safety officer appointed by the UKMF

1.3 The ring construction should be such that the position of the red corner is on the left hand side of the ring officials' table where the senior judge or Chairperson is seated, 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 centimetres 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 centimetres, 75 centimetres, 1.05 meters, and 1.35 meters, respectively as measured to the top of the rope. The ropes of each side must be held by two strong pieces of cloth, specifically designed fastening or rope that allow the ropes to be equally spaced from each other. These fastenings must be tightly tied to hold the ropes. All four corners must be padded with cushions or other material in good conditions to protect the boxers from harm. There must be steps provided, one at the blue corner for the boxers, the seconds, the referee, and the ring doctor to step up into the ring for duties.

1.5 Two containers provided in both neutral corners, one container each (situated outside the ring) for the referee to dispose materials.

### **Rule 2: Ring equipment for competitions and officials**

2.1 Two seats (stools) for boxers.

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 Tables and chairs for officials.



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- 2.7 A bell.
- 2.8 One or two stopwatches.
- 2.9 Score cards.
- 2.10 A box for score cards.
- 2.11 A set of round, boxing time, and bout markers.
- 2.12 Two pairs of boxing gloves.
- 2.13 Two boxer's shorts, red and blue each.
- 2.14 Two protective cups or protective coverings for the boxers' genital organs.
- 2.15 Two screens to use in case the protective cup or the genital covering gets loose or the boxers' shorts are improperly dressed.
- 2.16 paramedic equipment as deemed necessary by medical staff
- 2.17 A pair of safety scissors.
- 2.18 Other instruments essential for the administration of the competition, 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 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the glove's total weight and the glove's inner pads must weigh at least one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the glove's total weight. It is not permitted to change the shape of the glove's inner pads or to rub the glove's inner pads in order for spreading them from the original shape.
- 3.2 In competitions, the boxers must use only the gloves certified by the UKMF.
- 3.3 The glove sizes for competitions are as follows:
  - 3.3.1 Boxers under Welterweight division must use the gloves of eight (8) ounces (227 grams).
  - 3.3.2 Boxers between the Super Welterweight division and over divisions must use the gloves of Ten (10) ounces (284 grams).
- 3.4 The glove laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists and taped. Glove wearing must be inspected and signed where possible by the authorized glove inspector

### **Rule 4: Hand Bandages**

- 4.1 In competitions, the boxers must wrap their hands with soft hand bandages not longer than six (6) meters and wider than five (5) centimetres for each hand.
- 4.2 The use of adhesive tape, size 2.50 cm. x 2.50 metres is allowed for covering the back of the wrist and knuckles.



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4.3 Hand wrapping must be inspected by an official and signed to certify that they conform to the rules before the boxers are allowed to put on gloves.

### **Rule 5: Uniforms.**

#### 5.1 The boxer's dress.

5.1.1 Boxers must wear shorts but no shoes. Female competitors may wear a suitable top approved by the UKMF

5.1.2 Male boxers 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. Female boxers may wear a protective cup and breast protector should they wish to. The use of a mouth guard (gum shield) is optional.

5.1.3 A boxer should not have long, uncombed hair beards that might prove dangerous to themselves or their opponent. Long hair and beards may be approved on religious grounds by the UKMF.

5.1.4 The boxer's finger nails and toenails must be closely and neatly cut.

5.1.5. Single elastic bandages are allowed to be worn on the arm or legs to prevent sprains, however insertion of a shin guard, etc, is not allowed. Boxers may put on ankle supporters, one for each ankle. Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted unless deemed necessary on medical grounds and approved by the UKMF.

5.1.6. No metal or sharp material of any type, decoration or jewellery is allowed to be worn during the contest.

5.1.7 Boxers shall wear a sacred headband (Mongkon) only when they paying homage before the bout. However, during the bout, the boxers 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 harm to them or their opponent.

5.1.8 No metal or sharp material of any type, decoration or jewellery is allowed to be worn during the contest.

5.1.9 The excessive use of petroleum jelly, fat or any similar substance by the boxer to gain unfair advantage is not allowed.

5.2 Dressing Violations. In case the boxer's uniforms are not clean or not in accordance with Rule 5.1, the referee has authority to order the offended boxer to correct all faults before the bout begins.

During the bout, if the boxer's gloves or dress, or protective equipment is displaced, the referee will stop the action to correct the faults.



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### Rule 6: Weight Divisions and weigh-in

6.1 Divisions and weight limits for competitions.

#### Divisions Weight limits

No.	Weight Division	Max. Weight
1.	Pinweight	not above 100 lbs (45kg)
2.	Mini Flyweight	105 lbs (47.727 kg.)
3.	Junior Flyweight	108 lbs (48.988 kg.)
4.	Flyweight	112 lbs (50.802 kg.)
5.	Super Flyweight	115 lbs (52.163 kg.)
6.	Bantamweight	118 lbs (53.524 kg.)
7.	Super Bantamweight	122 lbs (55.338 kg.)
8.	Featherweight	126 lbs (57.153 kg.)
9.	Super Featherweight	130 lbs (58.967 kg.)
10.	Lightweight	135 lbs (61.235 kg.)
11.	Super Lightweight	140 lbs (63.503 kg.)
12.	Welterweight	147 lbs (66.638 kg.)
13.	Super Welterweight	154 lbs (69.853 kg.)
14.	Middleweight	160 lbs (71.575 kg.)
15.	Super Middleweight	168 lbs (76.363 kg.)
16.	Light Heavyweight	175 lbs (79.379 kg.)
17.	Cruiserweight	190 lbs (86.183 kg.)
18.	Super Cruiserweight	190 lbs+ (86.183 kg.+)
19.	Heavyweight	209 lbs+ (95 kg.+)

#### 6.2 Weigh-in

6.2.1 The boxers must weigh-in without clothes on the same scales and at the same time where practicable. This can be either on the day of the contest or one day before on agreement of both parties involved.

6.2.2 Before or after the weigh-in, the boxers must have their physical examination checked by the doctor to certify that they are physically fit and healthy to compete.

6.2.3 The boxer's trainer, manager, or other representative may witness the weigh-in.

#### 6.3 Weight Regulations.

6.3.1 A boxer must weigh at least 100 pounds.

6.3.2 The matched boxers for general competitions or for championships must compete within five (5) pounds different weights.

6.3.3 The boxers must have at least three (3) hours to rest after the weigh-in to be able to complete.



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### **Rule 7: Paying Homage and Round Definition**

7.1. Prior to the start of the first round, both fighters shall perform the Wai Kru (paying respect to the teacher), accompanied by the appropriate Thai traditional music either played from a recorded tape or played live, incorporating the Ching (cymbal), Klong khaek (tom-tom) and Pee Java (Thai reed pipe).

7.2.1 A C class match will consist of five (5) rounds of one and a half (1.5) minutes each round with a 1 minute break between rounds.

7.2.3 A B class match shall consist of five (5) rounds, two (2) minutes per round with a one (1) minute break between rounds.

7.2.3 An A class Muaythai match shall consist of five (5) rounds, Three (3) minutes per round with a two (2) minute break between each round.

Any stoppage during the match for any reason will not be counted as part of the round time.

### **Rule 8: The Boxer's Qualifications and Prohibitions to Compete**

8.1 The minimum full age of 18 years old.

8.2 The minimum weight is 100 pounds.

8.3 Having no forbidden illness or injury that could endanger their health if they were to compete

### **Rule 9: Seconds**

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

#### **The Second's Duties:**

9.1. During the match, the seconds are not allowed to help their boxer in any manner that may disadvantage the opponent. Any violation of the rules by the seconds or the boxer may result in the boxer's disqualification.

9.2. The seconds are not allowed to signal to interested parties, the condition of their boxer.

9.3. During the match, the seconds must stay off the ring apron. Prior to the start of each round they will remove all towels, water bottles, etc out of the ring area.

9.4. During the interval, the seconds will ensure that their boxer is properly attired. In case of any problem they shall inform the referee immediately.

9.5. The seconds shall ensure that the ring floor is kept dry to prevent any slipping.

9.6. The seconds must wear appropriate dress

9.7. The seconds are forbidden to direct bad or insulting language at the boxer or injure him before, during or after the fight.



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9.8. Three seconds are allowed but only two are allowed in the ring at any one time during the round break.

9.9. Prior to a championship match, a meeting will be held between the referee, judges, boxer's trainer and/or manager and seconds to confirm the rules and procedures of the match and to confirm the penalties for any improper conduct or violations by an involved person.

9.10 The seconds may arrange their own materials, equipment, and medical supplies at their corners as follows

- Water
- Ice
- Towels
- Adrenaline of 1/1000 solution or other substances as approved by ring doctor.
- Gauze
- Cotton buds
- A pair of safety scissors
- Wound bandages
- Absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages.
- Tape
- Freeze spray (this may not be used during the bout)

9.11 The boxer's chief second may give up for his boxer by stepping into the ring and making it clear that their boxer wishes to retire. It is not allowed to throw a sponge or towel into the ring in order to stop a bout.

### **Rule 10: Referees**

The referees must wear blue or black trousers, and an appropriate shirt, light refereeing boots, boxing boots, all other appropriate soled soft foot wear. They should not wear eyeglasses or any metal ornaments that might injure boxers. Their fingernails must also be closely and neatly cut.

10.1 The Referee's duties:

10.1.1 The referee's priority 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 protection.

10.1.5 The referee must use three commands:

- YUD (หยุด) or STOP the action: to order the boxers to stop.



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- YAK (แยก) to BREAK the boxers: to order the boxers to separate from each other. Both boxers must step back at least one step before engaging in the fight again.
- CHOK (ชก) or BOX: to order the boxers to fight.

### 10.1.6 Stopping and separating boxers. The referee should separate boxers if:

10.1.6.1 Both boxers are not working to attack or off balance an opponent. Practically the referee should count in mind (not exceeding 5 seconds), if the boxers still not do deliver appropriate techniques the referee should instruct “Stop” and “break”.

10.1.6.2 Both boxers use techniques without power and with no weight behind knees, or deliver techniques that are not striking important scoring targets.

10.1.6.3 If it's likely that if the two boxers are allowed to keep on grappling a violation of the rules will result.

10.1.6.4 If one boxer is being kned and attacked without retaliating or applying a successful defence. In this case if the referee separates them additional steps may be required such as counting, stopping the match etc. which is depending on the situation.

10.1.6.5 Either of the boxers breaking the rules e.g. neck lock, arm lock, wresting posture lock or while the other boxer is turning his back.

10.1.6.6 After a foul such kneeling the (athletic) supporter.

10.1.6.7 Either of the boxers sustains a serious wound or injury such as shoulder dislocation for instance.

10.1.6.8 Either of the boxers are unconscious but being held by the other competitor so he/she fall to the ring.

10.1.6.9 Any situation which is beyond the referee's control such as the ring rope break, the electricity goes off, the ring floor collapses or the audience is causing a serious disorder.

### 10.1.7 Procedure to separate boxers. To separate a boxer the referee must:

10.1.7.1 Lock the boxers firmly together with the instruction “Stop”. After being convinced that both boxers have completely stopped then instruct “Break” and help with the separation of the boxers from one another.

10.1.7.2 The boxers should be separated clearly, i.e. to clear by at least 2 steps.

10.1.7.3 After separation the instruction of “Chok” or “Box” must be instructed each and every time if the referee wants the competition to continue.

### 10.1.8 The referee should clearly signal to the offending boxer should they commit a foul.

10.1.9 When the referee disqualifies a boxer because of a serious rule violation or he stops the bout, he must notify the senior official or Chairperson of the ring officials giving the reason after the announcement to boxers and spectators.





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10.1.10 The referee shall not allow a boxer who intentionally violates rules to gain advantage, e.g., grabbing ropes to kick or knee his opponent, etc.

10.1.11 The referee shall not engage in any action which may jeopardize the boxers or lose an advantage they may have, e.g. a fast – slow counting, warning or not warning, etc.

10.1.12 When the bout is over, the referee must collect the score cards from the three judges. After consultation with senior official the referee will either point to winner's corner according to the judge's majority decision or give the information to the MC to announce. The referee will then raise the winner's hand.

### 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 the other boxer in a very one-sided manner..

10.2.2 To stop the contest for a serious injury to one of the boxers. In order to make a judgment to stop the contest or when seeing that the boxer is seriously injured, the referee may consult the ring doctor and should consider the doctor's suggestion seriously after consultation. Should the doctor consider the injury to be a danger to the health of the boxer and not merely cosmetic, the referee should follow the doctor's advice.

10.2.2.1 If a boxer is cut, the Referee should wait for an appropriate time to make an examination

10.2.2.2 For either a small wound with high level of bleeding or a large wound but with low level of bleeding the match must be stopped to consult with a medical doctor.

10.2.2.3 Unless deemed really necessary the doctor should not be allowed to look at a boxer's injury during the break between the rounds so that the boxer can take a full rest. The medical doctor should be allowed to take a look at the injury when the bell sounds for the next round to start. The referee makes the other boxer to stay at the neutral corner while this happens.

10.2.3 To stop the contest if they consider the fight to be 'fixed' and not a real contest with boxers acting rather than fighting. In this case, either boxer or both boxers will be disqualified.

10.2.4 To stop 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 does not go to the furthest neutral corner or comes out from the neutral corner before the count is finished.

#### 10.2.6 Counting procedure

10.2.6.1 The referee must count with a clear voice.

10.2.6.2 The Referee must instruct the other boxer to go into the furthest neutral corner immediately. If the boxer shows any delay or does not follow the instruction, the Referee should stop counting until the boxer complies and then continue with what is left of the counting.



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10.2.6.3 The interval of counting should be one (1) second and give a hand signal at the face level of the boxer being counted with clearing distance approximately 1.5 – 2 feet and maintain this distance when the boxer staggers or moves.

10.2.6.4 During the count the referee must be in a position to be able to see the other boxer who is in the further neutral corner.

10.2.6.5 The referee should not let the other boxer leave the neutral corner before the a signal to start the boxing.

10.2.6.6 During the count if the boxer being counted staggers (unstable) the referee must be careful not to allow the boxer to fall down on the floor. In this case the referee should stop counting and save the boxer first by supporting or allow the boxer to hold or lean to the rope before waving the bout over.

10.2.6.7 On counting the boxer who has fallen on the canvas the Referee should be kneeling near to the boxer in an upright position in a position where the boxer could see the count if they were conscious

10.2.6.8 If the boxer being counted can rise and is ready to continue to box but if counting has not yet reached EIGHT (8) the referee must continue until EIGHT (8) before continuing the boxing match.

10.2.6.9 The referee may stop counting before reaching EIGHT (8) if the referee is of the opinion that it will endanger to the boxer.

10.2.6.10 If the Referee's count reaches EIGHT and instructs the boxer to continue the bout but if it's obvious that the boxer who is counted falls again or is not in the condition to continue, then the referee shall stop the match or continue the counting to TEN as necessary.

10.2.6.11 If both boxers fall down after being hit and require a count the referee must start counting in between (in the middle) both boxers, after counting to TEN (10) and both boxers still remain fallen then the referee may adjudge a draw.

10.2.6.11.1 In case of both boxers falling down and where their arms & legs are entangled or overlapping one another's, the Referee must stop counting and separate the boxers from one another before continuing to count.

10.2.6.11.2 If while counting one of the boxer rises up first then continue to count the boxer who is still fallen. If the count reaches TEN (10) then the Referee must adjudge the fallen boxer to have lost by KO.

10.2.6.11.3 In a case where the referee counts both boxers but one of the boxer rises up but the other boxer still remains on the ring canvas, the referee will continue to count both boxers until the count of EIGHT (8). Upon reaching EIGHT the Referee will continue to count the boxer still on the canvas. If the count reaches TEN then the standing boxer wins by KO. However, if the boxer who stood up falls down again before the count for the other boxer has reached TEN (10) then the referee shall continue to count both boxers continuously from what is left (EIGHT) and if the count reaches TEN the match will be judged a DRAW although this count will finishes after.



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10.2.6.12 Whichever boxer is not ready to continue the match immediately after the round break and the bell for the next round rings (except for case of non-orderly dress) the referee must allow an opportunity for the boxer to get out of the corner by using a hand signal and verbal command calling upon the boxer e.g. calling "RED" as a warning and giving an opportunity (this should be called at least 2 times). But if the boxer still remains in the corner the referee must instruct the other boxer who is ready to continue and waiting in the middle of the ring to go back to the neutral corner and then approach the boxer who does not leave the corner and start to count. If the counting reaches TEN (10) the boxer must be awarded a KO loss. But if the boxer being counted still wants to continue then they should lose points as if they had received any other EIGHT (8) count.

10.2.6.13 If the boxer requests to retire during the round break the referee must go in to inquire to ensure that the boxer really wants to give in. In this case no counting is necessary. The Referee must instruct the next round bell ring signal to continue and the award the boxer a TKO loss.

10.2.6.14 If either boxer's athletic supporter comes off, becomes loose or broken between the rounds and the trainer has informed the referee, the referee must go in to examine. The round break will continue until the round bell rings starting the next round then the referee will grant permission for the boxer to leave the ring to make a correction. The timekeeper must stop the time during this period. The Referee shall instruct the other boxer to remain in the neutral corner and the referee should stand in the corner of the boxer who goes to make correction to their athletic supporter.

10.2.6.15 If the boxer's athletic supporter comes off or becomes loose during the match and is not caused by an act of the other boxer. Referee shall instruct the bout to stop and make an examination of the athletic supporter carefully. After the examination the Referee must proceed with the following:

10.2.6.15.1 If the athletic supporter does not come off or becomes loose the referee must warn the boxer and explain that a reoccurrence will result with score deduction.

10.2.6.15.2 If the athletic supporter comes off or turns loose the referee should signal the timekeeper to stop the time and then let the boxer make the correction while instructing the other boxer to remain in the neutral corner.

10.2.6.15.3 In all cases the referee must observe the correction of the athletic supporter at all the times to prevent unnecessary delay. If there is an intentional delay the referee must warn or deduct the score as they see fit.

10.2.7 To stop the action to warn or caution the boxer who violates rules or for other reasons in order to restore justice or to enforce rules.

10.2.8 To disqualify the boxer who ignores the referee's commands or who harms the referee or who aggressively offends the referee.

10.2.9 To discharge from duty the second who disobeys rules. The referee may disqualify the boxer whose second disobeys the referee's orders.

10.2.10 For the boxer who severely violates rules, the referee has power to disqualify him or he declare the bout of "no decision" after warning or cautioning, or even without any previous warning or cautioning.



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10.2.11 To caution the boxer who violates the rules, the referee must stop the action before he clearly cautions the offending 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 formal point deducting warning. The referee must disqualify the boxer who has been given three point deduction warnings or declare “no decision.” If it is a serious offense, the referee may disqualify the boxer even though there is no previous caution or warning given. There are three types of warnings or cautions the referee can award:

10.2.11.1 Unofficial caution: Is a caution for minor violations where the referee doesn't stop the match. This involves a verbal warning supported by a demonstration. If the boxer is holding onto the rope or making use of the rope illegally, the referee should caution the offender “Not to hold the rope”, “Do not knee the (athletic) supporter” “do not trip” for example etc. Cautions of this kind are not counted towards the number of warnings to lead to a formal reprimand involving point deductions. These cautions are awarded where should such violations persist without intervention, they could lead to a more serious violation, foul play or one boxer taking an advantage over the other boxer in an unfair manner.

10.2.11.2 Official Warning: This is a warning where the competition must be stopped because a boxer's violation of the rules or foul play is persistent despite unofficial cautions, or the actions are dangerous. For example, kneeling the (athletic) supporter very strongly, or using judo throw. The referee must instruct both boxers to stop and then warn the boxer who made the violation supporting this with a visual demonstration so that the boxer, the scoring Judges and the audience understand the offence and show the number of times the offence has occurred by signalling with the fingers.

10.2.11.3 Formal point deduction warning: To deduct a point for a boxer committing a violation or a engaging in foul play, the referee must stop the competition and make it clear to the boxer offending boxer the reason for the action and how they have contravened the rules. The referee must make a hand signal to demonstrate the offense to everyone and point to the boxer for the scoring judges to know that a point should be deducted. If a boxer receives three (3) point deducting warnings they may be disqualified. The referee may disqualify a boxer even if it's their first violation of the rules should it be serious enough.

10.2.12 Counting procedure for boxers who have fallen out of the ring

10.2.12.1 When a boxer has been attacked by his opponent's legal weapons, and as result, the boxer falls off outside the ring, the referee must order his opponent to go to the furthest neutral corner. If the boxer outside stage is too slow to get back into the ring, the referee shall count immediately.

10.2.12.2 For the boxer falling outside the ring, the referee shall count to YISIP (ยี่สิบ) or twenty (20).

10.2.12.3 When a boxer or both boxers falls off outside of 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.

10.2.12.4 When a boxer falls out of the ring, the referee shall stop counting if the boxer is obstructed or delayed to go up into the ring 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 Chairperson of the ring officials.



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10.2.12.5 When both 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 “decision”.

10.2.12.6 If both boxers fall out of the ring, the referee shall count. If only one boxer is able to get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the referee shall declare that boxer the winner. However, if both boxers cannot get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the referee shall declare a draw.

10.2.13 If a boxer is knocked down at the same time as the bell rings the referee shall start counting. If the count reaches TEN (10) it will be adjudged a KO win to their opponent. However, if the boxer can rise up and is ready to continue the match the referee should count to EIGHT (8) first before instructing both boxers to return to their corners and take a break between the rounds. This also applies in the last round where the boxer needs to rise before the count of TEN (10) or they will be deemed to have lost by KO.

10.2.14 When a boxer has been knocked down and also sustained a serious cut wound on the face and the referee counts to EIGHT (8) and the boxer is ready to continue. The Referee must continue with the bout first before looking for the right time to stop the bout so the doctor can take a look at the wound. The Referee should not allow the doctor to look at the wound immediately after counting to EIGHT because if the bout continues this will be equal to the referee helping the boxer who is counted by giving them time to rest and recover from fatigue or being stunning.

10.2.15 To interpret rules and implement them or to decide or to act upon any situations not provided in the rules in the spirit of Muaythai.

### Notes:

- *The referee has the discretion to count a contestant if they feel it necessary for a contestant's safety even without a “fall”*
- *The referee may not count a contestant after a fall if they are able to get to their feet immediately and show no effects of the strike*

## Rule 11: Judges

Judges must dress as same as the referee. They may wear eyeglasses when performing their duties. The judge's duties are as follows:

11.1 The judges are independent and free to score as per the rules and normal practice.

11.2 Each judge shall sit on a different side of the ring and should be separate from the audience.

11.3. The judges shall remain neutral during the match, except when a rule violation is noticed, when he should notify the referee exclusively. This should be done during the round interval.

11.4 The judges are not allowed to leave their seat until the match ends and result has been announced.



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### **Rule 12: Chairperson of the Ring Officials or Senior Official**

12.1 Chairperson of the ring officials/senior official 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, chairperson of the ring officials/senior official shall report his examination to the UKMF

12.1.4 To solve competition problems and report incidents to the UKMF

12.1.5 To give advice to the referee and judges on any decision-making matters.

12.1.6 To check all score cards have been added correctly, to identify the winner and confirm the judge's signatures on the score cards. After inspection, they notify the ring announcer about the result to announce it for spectators.

12.1.7 To notify the UKMF for considerations in any case where a boxer intentionally and severely violates the rules which is contradictory with ethics of the sport and sportsperson ship in general

12.1.8 In case there is an unusual incident from which the referee and judges are unable to work,

12.2 Chairperson of the ring officials/senior official 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: Timekeepers and Master of Ceremonies (MC)**

The timekeeper must sit beside the ring in a designated seat and the announcer/MC sit beside the ring where possible. 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 ten (10) 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 times by a stopwatch or clock.



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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 bell should be sounded only after the referee finishes the count and orders the boxers to continue.

13.2 The announcer's duties are as follows:

13.2.1 To announce names, boxing camps, corners and weights of both boxers for spectators

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 boxers and identify the winner following the decision.

### Rule 14: Decisions

#### 14.1 Winning by Points

When the bout ends, the boxer who gets the judge's majority decision wins the contest.

*Notes:*

- *If two out of the three judges award the contest to a contestant, that contestant wins the contest.*
- *If two out of the three judges award the contest a draw, the contest is a draw.*

*(The three judge's score cards are not added together to make a cumulative total.)*

#### 14.2 Winning by Knockout (KO)

If the boxer is knocked down as a "fall" and cannot continue the fight for ten (10) seconds, his opponent will win by knockout.

#### 14.3 Winning by Technical Knockout (TKO)

A boxer wins the contest by technical knockout on conditions as follows:

14.3.1 When a boxer outclasses his opponent very clearly or he out-points his opponent so one-sidedly 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.

*Notes:*

- *If a contestant is injured as the result of an accident (including an accidental illegal blow) and they cannot continue, they lose by TKO.*

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.



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14.3.5 When his opponent has fallen out of the ring and he cannot get back into ring after the referee has counted “ยี่สิบ” (YISIP) or twenty (20).

14.3.6 When his opponent wilfully withdraws from the contest because of injury or other causes.

### 14.4 Winning by Disqualification of Opponent.

A boxer 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 boxer does not pass the ring doctor's physical examination, or he does not make the division weight-in in championship bout, or he does not show up to complete as scheduled, his opponent will 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 of the judges is even (two out of the three judges award a draw or where one judge gives the blue corner winning, one the red corner winning and one a draw)

14.6.2 When both boxers are knocked down as a fall and they have been counted out of “สิบ” (SIP) or ten (10).

14.6.3 When both boxers have fallen out of the ring and they have been counted out of “ยี่สิบ” or twenty (20).

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

### 14.7 No Decision.

When the referee considers that either boxer or both “fight dishonourably”, he declares that a no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both boxers fight or behave dishonourably”. This may involve both boxers containing to foul repeatedly despite warning, ignoring the referee's commands.

### 14.8 Decision of No Contest.

In case the boxers intentionally not fighting and they have been warned and cautioned by the referee, they still keep on avoiding to 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 making it impossible to continue the contest, the referee shall cancel the contest and declares “Cancellation of contest.”

## Rule 15: Scoring Procedure

Scoring must be done using the following criteria:





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15.1 To score a boxer must deliver a legal technique in accordance with the rules using their fists, feet, knees, or elbows used as Muaythai fighting weapons to attack their opponent powerfully, accurately, and with timing in a way that their opponent is unable to protect themselves with an appropriate defence.

### 15.1.1 Scoring Procedure:

15.1.1.1 The boxer who hits appropriate scoring targets on their opponent with more attacks using Muaythai fighting weapons wins the bout while taking 15.1.1.2 into consideration

15.1.1.2 The boxer scores with more heavy, powerful, and clear attacks on their opponent using Muaythai fighting weapons wins the bout while taking 15.1.1.3 into consideration

15.1.1.3 The boxer who can do more damage to their opponent using Muaythai fighting weapons while taking 15.1.1.4 into consideration

15.1.1.4 The boxer who shows more offensive and aggressive attacks while taking 15.1.1.5 into consideration

15.1.1.5 The boxer who shows better offensive skills, defensive skills, elusive skills, or counterattacking skills using the art of Muaythai arts and its techniques

15.1.1.6 The boxer who excessively violates the rules should lose that particular round.

### Notes:

- *The winner of a bout is the competitor who successfully delivers more effective techniques than their opponent whether moving forwards, backwards, sideways or against the ropes.*
- *If the number of strikes scored by each competitor is equal, and one competitor was clearly more proactive in attempting to attack during the bout, they should win the bout.*
- *If the number of strikes scored by each competitor is equal and no contestant has clearly attacked more, the contestant who shows better offensive skills, defensive skills, elusive skills, or counterattacking skills using Muaythai arts and techniques wins the bout.*
- *If contestants are otherwise equal and one contestant clearly fouls consistently, that contestant who violates the rules loses the bout.*
- *If neither competitor delivers any effective strikes the boxer who lands more ineffective strikes should be awarded the bout.*

### 15.1.2 A boxer won't be awarded a score if:

15.1.2.1 The boxer 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) that are used appropriately as defensive techniques.

15.1.2.3 The attack is light, without power or appropriate timing.

15.1.2.4 The boxer 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



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kicker with his kicking leg caught by opponent pretends to fall down on the ring floor, he is considered guilty of violating the rules. In this case, no boxer scores a point.

15.1.2.5 Throwing 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 as a fraction.

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 a 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 boxer who has been cautioned must not get full ten points in that round. The referee's point deduction warning can cost one (1) point each.

#### Notes:

- *The judges are attempting to award the contest to the contestant who has won the whole fight using the scoring principles and criteria highlighted and award points that reflect that.*
- *If a round is considered too close to award the round clearly by one point (10:9), the judge may make a mental note or mark as a reminder of the contestant who edged the round, so it can be considered in scoring the contest.*

### Rule 16: Fouls and other Rule violations

The boxer who intentionally behaves in the following manner is considered to have violated 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.

Examples of illegal throws, locks and wrestling techniques include:

16.2.1 Grabbing an opponent's upper body and tripping with the leg or calf muscle by entangling the opponent's inner leg or outer leg and pushing them over



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16.2.2 Shoulder throw or hip throw

16.2.3 Tackle type throw or shoot where a boxer charges in to grab around the thigh and throw

16.2.4 Suplex throw by grabbing the rear waist

16.2.5 Grabbing below the waist and lifting the opponent to throw them down.

16.2.6 Grabbing the opponent's leg in the same manner as ploughing but using the leg to entangle and falling or pushing so the opponent falls down

16.2.7 Grabbing around the lower back and hyperextending the spine

16.2.8 Guillotine choke or locking the arm around the neck in a similar manner without choking

16.3 Attacking a fallen boxer as they are getting up or when they are clearly down.

16.4 Rope grabbing to flight 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. For these violations, the referee has the right to allow a resting time-out not more than five (5) minutes for the boxer whose protective cup is struck by knee. If the knee-struck boxer refuses to continue, the referee shall declare him as the loser or "no decision".

16.8 Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any weapons. The referee shall order a boxer to stop and give a warning.

After two warnings, the referee shall caution him. (a boxer may make as many steps backward as he likes, he may also move forward two steps strike and move forward again two more steps there is no limit to the number of strikes he can make or the time he holds his opponents leg)

16.9 After kicking with his kicking leg being caught, the boxer pretends to throw himself down on ring floor. It is considered taking advantage over his opponent. The referee shall give him an unofficial warning. If the boxer repeats the action and the referee has given him two warnings, the referee shall give an official warning.

16.10 When both boxers fall out off the ring and either boxer tries to delay the action.

16.11 Using forbidden substances as specified by the UKMF

16.12 Impeding an opponent from rising from the canvas or getting back into the ring

16.13 Deliberately falling on the ground at any time

16.14 Violating one of the rules.

### **Additional rules in C-class fights**

16.15 Elbowing to the head, face or neck



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16.16 Kneeing to the head or face

16.17 Lowering the head to make it difficult for a kneeling opponent to knee the body without accidentally striking the face or head.

### **Additional rules in B-class fights**

16.18 Elbowing to the head, face or neck

### **Rule 17: Knockdown**

17.1 A “knockdown” refers to a situation when a boxer is attacked by an opponent’s first, foot, knee, or elbow and it knocks him down to the canvas so that:

17.1.1 Any part his body, except feet, touches the ring floor.

17.1.2 Leaning against the ropes in a state of unconsciousness.

17.1.3. Knocked out of the ring.

17.1.4 unable to defend themselves

17.2 Procedure for a knockdown:

17.2.1 In case a boxer is attacked and he is knocked down and can’t rise immediately, the referee shall count and the same time order the opponent to go to the furthest neutral corner immediately. If the opponent disobeys his order, the referee must stop counting until that boxer goes to the further neutral corner. By then, he will continue to count the number next to the last counted one. When the knocked down boxer stands up and ready to continue the referee then orders “ชก” or “box”

17.2.2 In case the knocked down boxer manages to stand up before he referee counts out of “สิบ” (SIP) or ten (10) and ready to continue, but his count is not yet “แปด” (PAD) or eight (8), the referee must continue counting until “แปด” (8) before he orders “ชก” to continue the bout.

17.2.3 If the knocked down boxer is ready to continue before the count of “สิบ” 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 “สิบ” or ten (10), it shall be considered that the contest is over and the referee shall declare that the knocked down boxer loses the bout “knockout”.

17.2.5 In case both boxers fall down simultaneously, the referee shall keep on counting as long as there is still one boxer on the ring floor. If both boxers cannot manage to stand up until they are counted out of “สิบ” or ten (10), the referee shall declare a “draw”. In case both down boxers have their arms or legs tangles or one boxer 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 boxer down on the ring floor.



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17.2.6 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 boxer to recognize the count.

17.2.7 In case there is one boxer 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 or stage are not in good condition for the contest.

### **Rule 18: Handshakes**

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

### **Rule 19: Ring Doctor**

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

19.1 To check the boxer's physical condition before the weigh-in to certify that boxers are physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited by disease, illness or injury.

19.2 To give advice and suggestion to the referee on request.

19.3 To assist an unconscious boxer. Only the ring doctor and paramedics are permitted to enter the ring. Other individuals enter the ring doctor needs special help.

19.4 To lend medical assistance for a knocked-out or technical knocked-out boxer by thoroughly checking and immediate treatment.

19.5 To check and diagnose the boxers 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 boxers 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 boxer must rest at least ninety (90) days and he must be certified by the doctor to be able to complete.

### **Rule 20: Drugs or Prohibited Substances**

20.1 It is prohibited to let the boxer use any performance enhancing drugs or chemical substances deemed illegal by the UKMF.

20.2 It is possible to use substance for local anaesthesia, but only with the ring doctor's approval.



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20.3 The boxer who uses a prohibited substance or the person who gives the boxer a prohibited substance to take or use must be penalized.

20.4 A boxer or an official who violates regulations associated with banned drugs or prohibited substances must be penalized and prohibited from any bout or participation in any UKMF activities.

20.5 Any boxer who refuses to have medical check up after the bout violates this rule. That boxer will be prohibited from any bout. Besides, the official who encourages the boxer to commit will be also prohibited from any boxing competitions.

### **Rule 21: Interpretation**

The Chairperson/senior official or Referee in will have the final decision on the interpretation or on any item not covered under these rules and regulations.