



United Kingdom Muay Thai Federation

UKMF Junior Amateur Muay Thai Rules

The UKMF Junior Amateur Muay Thai Rules provides supplementary regulations to the Rules of MuayThai published by the International Federation of Muaythai Amateur (IFMA) and serve as a modified and adapted set of rules for gyms and clubs that wish to run Junior MuayThai Competitions that are sanctioned by the UKMF.

A competition entrance fee will be paid by the boxer's, to the organiser or club to the host of a competition to assist with funding the event. It is suggested that the host of a competition should collect a portion of the boxer's fee and to assist with funding the international IFMA team event.

It is suggested that the host of a amateur competition should charge a spectator fee and arrange for refreshments to assist with funding the event.



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RULE I: THE RING

A. Requirements: In all competitions, the ring shall conform with the following requirements;

1. Size: The minimum size shall be 16 feet and the maximum size 20 feet inside the line of the ropes.
2. Platform and Corner Pads: The platform shall be safely constructed, level and free from any obstructing projections. It shall be fitted with four corner posts which shall be well padded or otherwise so constructed as to prevent injury to the boxers.
3. Floor Covering: The floor padding shall not be less than 1.5 cm. and not more than 2.00 cm thick over which canvas shall be stretched and secured in place.
4. Rope: There shall be 3 or 4

RULE V: RING EQUIPMENT (PROVIDED BY THE PROMOTER)

A. Required: The following ring equipment shall be available;

1. Table and chairs for officials
2. Gong (with striker) or bell.
3. Stop watches/timers
4. Pads of scoring paper conforming to the pattern drawn up by IFMA
5. One First-aid Kit
6. Two pairs of uniform gloves, head-guards (one in red and one in blue color), shin guards, elbow and body protectors

RULE II: GLOVES

A. Specification: The gloves shall weigh 10/12 ounces Velcro or Lace Up.

B. Glove Inspection: All gloves and bandages shall be inspected under the supervision of a knowledgeable official appointed for the purpose who will see that all the rules have been carefully observed.

RULE III: BANDAGES

A. Specifications: A soft bandaging not longer than 2.5 m



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RULE IV: DRESS CODE

A. Authorized Dress: Boxer shall be dressed in accordance with the following;

1. Clothing: The boxer must wear boxing shorts. They must wear the sacred headband (Mong-Kon) for praying homage before the bout. A Krueng-Wrang (arm band) with an amulet or charm may be put on around the upper arm, biceps or waist but must be neatly covered.
2. Gum shields: Gum shields shall be worn.
3. Groin protectors: A groin protector shall be worn
4. Head-guard: Boxers must come into the ring without their head guard - only after having been presented to the audience and Wai Kru has completed should they put it on. The head guard shall be taken off immediately the bout is over and before the decision is announced.
5. Body guard, Shin guards and Elbow guards: the use of the bodyguard, shin guard and elbow guard is mandatory. It shall conform with IFMA specifications as it is the responsibility of the organizing committee to provide body guard, shin guards and elbow guards to the boxer.

B. Prohibited objects;

1. No other objects may be worn during the competition: the use of grease, Vaseline, rubbing lineament or products likely to be harmful or objectionable to an opponent on the face, arms or any other part of the body is forbidden.

C. Dress infraction: A referee shall exclude from the bout any boxer who is not wearing the head-guard, groin-guard and gum shield or who is not clean and properly dressed. In the event of the boxer's glove or dress becoming undone during boxing, a referee shall stop the contest to have it attended to.

RULE VI: HEALTH & SAFETY AND WEIGHT CLASSIFICATION FOR JUNIOR COMPETITIONS

A. General Health & Safety

It is the responsibility of the promoter to provide first aid and medical inspection.



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B. Weight Classification.

Age	Weight
6-8	-25, 25-30, 30-35, 35-40, 40+
9-11	-25, 25-30, 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, 45+
12-14	-35, 35-40, 40-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60, 60+
15-17	-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60, 60-65, 65+

C. Weigh in

If a competitor exceeds the weight limit of his class, he can be authorized to box if the excess weight is not greater than 0.5kg

D.Round Times

Rounds will be 4 x 1.5 minutes with 1 minute rest

RULE VIII: WAI KRU

Wai Kru: Before the first round, every boxer must perform the traditional Thai ritual of homage "Wai Kru" according to the customs of Muaythai. It is not permitted to perform any other form of martial art ritual that is not a conventional part of the art of Muay thai. The traditional Thai music will accompany the ritual and bout.

RULE IX: THE SECOND

A. Rule: Each competitor is entitled to 2 seconds who shall be governed by the following rules;

1. Only the two seconds shall mount the apron of the ring and only one may enter the ring.
2. During the boxing, none of the seconds shall remain on the platform of the ring. Before a round begins, they shall remove from the platform of the ring, seats, towels, buckets, etc.
3. The second, while officiating in the corner, shall be possession of a towel and sponge for the boxer. A second may give in for a competitor, and may, when he considers his boxer to be in difficulties, throw the sponge or towel into the ring - except when the referee is in the course of counting.

B. Dress of second`s, second must dress properly.



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RULE X: REFEREES AND JUDGING

A Judges: each contest shall be judged by recognized IFMA Referee/judge

B. Conflict of interest: gentlemen acting as referees in any contest or tournament shall not at any time during the same contest or series of contests act as team manager, trainer of second to any boxer or team of boxers taking part in such contest.

C. Disciplinary Action: the United Kingdom MuayThai Federation, or its duly authorized representative may dispense (temporarily or permanently), with the services of any referee who, in its opinion, does not efficiently enforce the rules of the IFMA, or scoring of contests it considers not to be satisfactory.

RULE XI: LIST OF REFEREES AND JUDGES

A. The United Kingdom MuayThai Federation will provide a list of recognized Referee/Judges.

RULE XIII: THE REFEREE

A. Primary concern: the care of the boxer is the primary concern of the referee.

B. Duties: the referee shall officiate in the ring. He may use surgical gloves when officiating. The referee shall;

1. See that the rules and fair play are strictly observed
2. Maintain control of the contest at all its stages.
3. Prevent a weak boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment.
4. Check the gloves and dress
5. He shall use 3 words of command;
 - a) "Yoot" ("Stop") when ordering the boxers to stop fighting
 - b) "Chok" ("Fight") when ordering them to continue.
 - c) "Yak" ("Break") when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing fighting.
6. He shall indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs of gestures any infringement of the rules.
7. At the end of a contest decide the result of the bout
8. The Referee shall indicate the winner, by raising a boxer's hand.
9. When the referee has disqualified a boxer or stopped the bout instruct the announcer to make the decision correctly known to the public



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C. Powers of the referee. The referee is empowered:

1. To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided.
2. To terminate a contest at any stage if one of the boxers has received an injury on account of which the referee decides he should not continue.
3. To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers the contestants are not in earnest. In such case he may disqualify one or both contestants.
4. To caution a boxer or to stop the fight during a contest and administer a warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.
5. To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with his orders, or behaves towards him in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.
6. To disqualify a second who has infringed the rules, and the boxer himself if the second does not comply with the referee's orders
7. With or without previous warning, to disqualify a contestant for committing a serious foul.
8. In the event of a knock-down, to suspend a count, if a boxer deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so.
9. To interpret the rules insofar as they are applicable or relevant to the actual contest to decide and take action on any circumstance of the contest which is not covered by a rule.

D. Warning: if a boxer infringes the rules but does not merit disqualification for such infringement, the referee shall stop the contest and shall issue a warning to the offender. As a preliminary to a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and the purpose of the warning. The referee shall signal with his hand to each of the judge that a special warning has been given and shall clearly indicate to them the boxer whom he has warned. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "CHOK". If a boxer is given 3 warnings in a contest, he shall be disqualified.

E. Cautions: a referee may caution a boxer. A caution is in the nature of advice or admonition given by the referee to a boxer to check or prevent undesirable practices of the less serious infringements of the rules. To do so he will not necessarily stop the contest but may avail of a suitable safe opportunity during a round to admonish a boxer for an infringement of the rules.



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RULE XV: TIMEKEEPER AND ANNOUCER

A. Duties of Timekeeper;

1. The main duty of timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds, the intervals between rounds. The intervals between rounds shall be of a full (1) minute duration
2. He shall commence and end each round by striking the gong or bell
3. Indicate or give a signal of 10 seconds to clear the ring before the Start of each round.
4. He shall take off time for temporary stoppages or when instructed to do so by the referee.
5. He shall regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock
6. At a "Knock-down" he shall signal to the referee with his hand the passing of the seconds while the referee is counting.
7. If, at the end of a round, a boxer is "down" and the referee is in the course of counting, the gong indicating the end of the round of 2 minutes will not be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the referee gives the command "CHOK" indicating the continuation of the match.

B. Duties of Announcer;

1. Announce the name, club and weight of both boxers to the public whenever they appear in the ring
2. 10 seconds before commencing of each round he shall clear the ring by ordering "clear the ring" or "second out"
3. Announce for the starting and ending of each round
4. Announce the result of the competition and name of the winner

C. Position: they shall be seated directly at the ringside.



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RULE XVI: DECISIONS

A. Types: decisions shall be as follows;

1. Win: at the end of a contest, the boxer who has been awarded the decision by the referee shall be declared the winner.

2. Win by Retirement: if a boxer retires immediately after the rest between rounds, his opponent shall be declared the winner.

3. Win by Referee Stopping Contest;

a) Outclassed: is term used to stop a bout when a boxer is Outclassed or is unfit to continue. If a boxer, in the opinion of the referee is being outclassed or is receiving excessive punishment, the Bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.

b) Injury;

1) If a boxer, in the opinion of the referee, is unfit to continue of injury sustained from correct hits or other action or is incapacitated for any other physical reasons, the bout shall be stopped and his Opponent declared the winner.

a) Compulsory Count Limits: A boxer (male and female) has 3 counts in The same round or 4 counts for the whole bout. Junior competitors Have 2 counts in the same round or 3 counts for the whole bout.

4. Win by Disqualification: If a boxer is disqualified, his opponent shall be Declared the winner. If both boxers are disqualified, the decision shall be Announced accordingly. A disqualified boxer shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy or certificate, relating to any stage of the competition in which he has been disqualified in.



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RULE XVIII: FOULS

A. Cautions, Warning, and Disqualifications: the boxer who does not obey the instructions of the referee, acts against the competition rules, boxes in any unsportsmanlike manner, or commits fouls, can at the discretion of the referee, be cautioned, warned or disqualified without warning.

A referee may, without stopping a contest, caution a boxer at some safe opportunity. If he intends to warn a boxer, he shall stop the contest, and will demonstrate the infringement.

A referee having once administered a warning for a particular foul cannot issue a caution for the same type of offense.

Three (3) cautions of the same type of foul will mandatory require a warning to be issued.

Only 3 warnings may be given to the same boxer in one contest.

The third warning brings automatic disqualification.

B. Types of fouls. If the boxer intentionally commit the following fouls;

- 1) Biting, head-butting, spitting at an opponent, pressing on opponent's eyes with the thumb
- 2) Intentionally spitting out gum shield
- 3) Throwing, bending the back of opponent with Judo or Wrestling techniques.
- 4) Fall over while the opponent is lining on the floor.
- 5) Attacking the opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising
- 6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- 7) Locking of the opponent's arm or head
- 8) Completely passive defense by means of double cover and intentionally falling to avoid a hit
- 9) Useless, aggressive, or offensive utterance during the round
- 10) Not stepping back when ordered to "Yak"
- 11) Attempting to hit the opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Yak" and before taking a step back.
- 12) Assaulting or behaving in aggressive manner towards the referee at any time
- 13) Kneeing at groin of the opponent, if the boxer is unintentionally hit by Muaythai skill and unable to continue the fight, the referee will pause the fight for upto 5 minutes to allow the hit boxer to take a rest. If boxer refuses to resume the fight after 5 minutes rest he (she) will be declared as "loser:
- 14) Holding the opponent's leg and pushing forward more than 2 steps without attacking with any one of Muaythai skills.
- 15) Intentionally falling down to avoid being hit while his leg is held by the opponent.
- 16) Using any kind of forbidden substances

17) Any head strikes



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RULE XIX: KNOCK-DOWN

A. Definition: A boxer is considered "down" :

- 1) If he touches the floor with any part of his body other than his feet as the result of a hit or series of hits, or
- 2) If he hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a hit or series of hits, or
- 3) If he is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a hit or series of hits, or
- 4) If following a hard hit he has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the round.

B. The Count: in the case of a knock-down, the referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is "down" the referee shall count aloud from one to ten

C. Opponent's responsibilities: if a boxer is down, his opponent must at once go to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. He may only continue against the opponent who is knocked down after the latter has gotten up and on the command "CHOCK"

D. Mandatory 8 counts: when a boxer is "down" as the result of being hit, the bout shall not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then.

E. The Knock-out: after the referee has counted to 10 the bout ends and shall be decided as a "knock-out"

F. Boxer down at end of round: in the event of a boxer being "down" at the end of a round the referee shall continue to count. Should the referee count up to 10, such boxer shall be deemed to have lost the bout by a "knock-out" if the boxer is fit to resume boxing before the count of 10 is reached, the referee shall immediately use the command "CHOCK"

G. Second time the boxer is down without a fresh hit: if a boxer is "down" as the result of a hit and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the boxer falls again without having received a fresh hit, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8 at which he has stopped.

H. Both boxers down: if both boxers go down at the same time, counting will be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both boxers remain down until 10 the bout will be stopped and the decision given

I. Boxer fails to resume: a boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who when knocked down by a hit, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lost the contest.



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J. Compulsory count limits: when a boxer has 3 compulsory counts in the same round or 4 times for the whole bout, the referee shall stop the contest

RULE XX: MEDICAL DOCTOR AND PROCEDURE AFTER TECHNICAL KNOCK OUT

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of a contest or where in the referee has stopped the contest due to the boxer having received hard hits him defenseless or incapable of continuing, will be advised to be Examined by a doctor immediately afterwards and accompanied to his home or suitable accommodation by one of his team that are at the event.

RULE XXI: SHAKING OF HANDS

A. Purpose: before beginning and after a bout, boxers shall shake hands in a proper manner, as a sign of a purely sporting and friendly rivalry in accordance with the boxing rules.

B. Authorized Times: the shaking of hands takes place before beginning the first round and after the announcing of the results. Any further shaking of hands between the rounds is prohibited.

RULE XXIII: MEDICAL APTITUDE

Cut and Abrasions: no boxer shall be allowed to take part in any contest if he wears a dressing on a cut, wound, abrasion, laceration or blood swelling on his scalp or face including the nose and ears. A boxer is allowed to box if an abrasion is covered with collision or steri-strip. The decision should be made by the referee examining the boxer on the day of his competition.

The boxer will be clean and tidy with trimmed toe and finger nails, tied back hair and in a presentable state before the bout.

RULE XXVIII: CONFORMITY

A. Uniformity: all affiliated associations shall adapt their rules to those of the IFMA, so as to ensure the uniformity of the rules of amateur Muaythai throughout the world, unless the rules of the affiliated associations are more stringent than IFMA's



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