

Fight Sports Association

Incorporated



Amateur Muay Thai Regulations

SECTION 1 - General Competitions

1. The Ring

In general competitions, the ring will be as follows:

The ring is a place constructed for competitions. The ring will be 6.10 x 6.10 meters for small size and 7.30 x 7.30 meters for larger size. Measurements shall be taken from the inner edge of the ring rope. It must be constructed sturdily and safely at a level without any obstructions. The ring floor must stretch out beyond the ring ropes at least 50 centimeters, but not more than 90 centimeters.

The ring floor must be placed at least 1.20 meters from the ground, but not more than 1.50 meters. In each of the four ring corners, one ring post of 10 to 12.5 centimeters in diameter is erected no more than 2.70 meters from the ground. The ring floor must be covered with soft material, such as rubber, soft cloth pieces, sponge, or similar material, in order to reach a thickness of at least 2.50 centimeters and not more than 3.75 centimeters. A top-up of canvas must cover the entire ring area, being tightly and smoothly secured.

The ring installation is to position the red corner on the left hand side of the Chairman of the ring official's table, the blue corner opposite to the red corner and the other two shall be neutral corners.

There shall be 4 surrounding ring ropes of 3 to 5 centimeters in diameter, padded with smooth and soft material, attached tightly to the four corner posts. The ropes shall be attached at 45 centimeters, 75 centimeters, 1.05 meters and 1.35 meters from the ring floor, respectively as measured to the top of the ropes. The ropes of each side must be held by two strong pieces of cloth, 3 to 4 centimeters wide, equally spaced from each other. Such pieces of cloth must be tightly tied to hold the ropes. All four corners must be padded with cushioning or other material in good condition to protect the boxers from any harm. There must be a set of steps at the red corner and another one at the blue corner for the boxers and their seconds. A third set of steps shall be located near the neutral corner for the referee, doctor, etc.

Two boxes made of plastic or of other material shall be provided in both neutral corners: one box each (outside the ring) for the referee to dispose cotton or fallen material.

2. Ring Equipment for Competition

The ring shall contain the following equipment:

- Two chairs (stools) or swivel chairs for boxers
- A mop to wipe the ring floor and two foot - towels
- Two small bottles for drinking water and two water spraying bottles
- Two towels
- Two buckets of water
- Tables and chairs for officials
- A bell
- One or two stopwatches
- Score cards
- A locked box for scorecards
- A set of round, time show-case, and bout markers
- A stretcher
- A pair of safety scissors
- Other instruments essential for the competitions (e.g. an amplifier and a microphone)

3. Gloves

For gloves used in competition, the leather portion must not be heavier than one-half (1/2) of the glove's total weight and the glove's inner pads must weigh at least one-half (1/2) of the total weight. It is not permitted to change the shape of glove's inner pads or to rub the glove's inner pads spreading them from the original shape.

Boxers must use exclusively gloves certified by the Fight Sports Association in accordance with the regulations

The glove sizes for competitions are as follows:

- The boxers between the Mini Flyweight division and the Welterweight division must use the gloves of eight (8) ounces (227 grams).
- The boxers between the Super Welterweight division and over must use the gloves of ten (10) ounces (284 grams).

Glove's laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists. Glove wearing must be inspected and stamped by the authorised glove inspector who must observe and control glove wearing to ensure that the boxers wear gloves according to the rules until the boxers step into the ring.

4. Hand Bandages

Boxers must wrap their hands with soft hand bandages no longer than six (6) meters and no wider than five (5) centimetres for each hand.

Boxers may use plaster or rubber-glue tape, no longer than one (1) meter and no more than two and a half (2.50) centimetres wide for each hand, in order to

top-up on the wrist or back of the hand. It is absolutely forbidden to top-up on the knuckles.

Boxers must use exclusively bandages provided by the stadium manager. It is absolutely prohibited to use personal hand bandages.

Hand wrapping must be inspected and stamped by an authorised official before the boxers are allowed to put on gloves. This is to certify it is in accordance with the rules.

5. Attire

Boxers must wear shorts neatly at half-thigh length, without shirt or shoes. The red corner boxer may wear shorts in red, pink, maroon, or white. The blue corner boxer may wear shorts in blue, navy blue, or black.

Boxers must wear a protective cup or a groin guard for the genital organs, made of strong material capable to protect them from knee blows or other kinds of blows. The groin guard is strung and tied with a knot behind the back and neatly covered ends.

Boxers shall not be allowed to have too long hair and beard. Moustache is allowed but not too long to be over the lips.

Boxers' fingernails and toenails must be closely and neatly cut.

Boxers shall wear a sacred headband (Mongkol) only when they pay homage (Waikru) before the bout. During the bout boxers may wear an inscribed cloth, amulet, or charm around the upper arm (Prajad) or strung around the waist (Takrut), considering it is neatly wrapped and covered with cloth to prevent harm.

Boxers may wear ankle supports, one for each ankle, but not to be shin supports, or to roll half way down. Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted.

Boxers shall not wear belts or dangerous ornaments.

It is not permitted to apply vaseline, rubbing oil (balm), fat, or herbal ointment on the boxers' body or gloves.

Form fitted gum shields must be worn during the contest.

Dressing violation shall be called in case the boxers' uniforms are not clean. The referee shall order the offending boxer to correct all faults before the bout starts. During the bout, if the boxers' gloves or attire is improperly displaced, the referee shall stop the fight immediately to correct the faults.

6. Age, Weight Divisions and Weigh-in

A person must be at least 12 years of age and no older than 34 years of age. Exception provided for Novice and Masters Events

Novice Events contestants can range from 7 years to 65 years but can only participate in non-contact or light contact events and matched appropriately for age, weight, experience approved by the Fight Sports Association Matchmaker

Boxers competing against each other must not be more than three kilograms weight difference.

Boxers must have at least three (3) hours of rest after the weigh-in, before the beginning of the bout.

Weight divisions should be divided as follows:

Weight Divisions

Light Fly	0.0	48
Fly	48	51
Bantam	51	54
Feather	54	57
Light	57	60
Junior Welter	60	63.5
Welter	63.5	67
Light Middle	67	71
Middle	71	75
Super Middle	75	78
Light Heavy	78	81
Cruiser	81	86
Heavy	86	91
Super Heavy	91+	no limit

Age Divisions

Novice sub juniors	7 to 12 years	(male and female) (female up to 14yrs)
Sub juniors	12 years	(male only)
Schoolboys	13 and 14 years	(male only)
Juniors	15 and 16 years	(male and female)
Intermediate	17 and 18 years	(male and female)
Seniors	17 to 34 years	(male and female)
Masters	35 to 48 years	(male and female)
Senior Masters	49 plus	(male and female)

Weigh-in

The boxers must weigh-in without clothes on the contest day. Exceptions may apply but can be no more than 24 hours prior to the start of the event.

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

The boxer's trainer or his representative may witness the weigh-in.

7. Paying Homage (Wai Kru) and Rounds

Before the bout every boxer must pay homage in accordance with the art and customs of muaythai, accompanied by musical instruments of Javanese oboe: a Javanese tom-tom (drum) and a pair of small cup-shaped cymbals for rhythm. The bout will start after paying homage.

Boxers shall shake hands before the beginning of the first round and before the beginning of the final round, symbolising that they will compete in the spirit of sportsmanship and in accordance with the official rules and regulations.

Novice Competitions – will be non-contact to touch contact bouts and will normally be 2 rounds. Is an introduction and development to the combat sports and results will not be placed officially in contestants records? Bouts will be fully padded using 16oz gloves and approved shin pads

Amateur Competitions – fully padded competitions with official recording of results with rounds 3 x 2 minutes (1 minute rest) Championship bouts 3 x 5 minutes (2 minute rest)

Elite Amateur Competitions – reserved for advanced athletes with a minimum of 10 bouts and deemed proficient by Fight Sports Association. Elite Amateurs will participate in ranked elimination and title bouts and may not wear head guards with rounds 3 x 2 minutes (1 minute rest) Championship bouts 3 x 5 minutes (2 minute rest)

8. Seconds

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

Second's Duties:

Seconds shall not give any advice or encourage their boxer during the bout. If they violate the rule, the referee will warn, caution, or dismiss them from their duties.

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 platform.

During a round interval, the seconds must check the boxer's attire in readiness for the bout. If there is any problem, the seconds must notify the referee immediately to solve it.

When applying water on boxers, the seconds shall not wet the ring floor. They must also towel the boxer.

Seconds must not use abusive words and shall not hurt the boxers during or after the bout.

Seconds must wear uniforms or shirts with their boxing camp symbol, which are in no way offensive or abusive.

The boxer's chief second may give up for his boxer by stepping into the ring.

Seconds are not allowed to throw sponges or towels into the ring at any time, particularly during the course of counting.

Seconds may arrange their own material, 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.

9. Referees

The primary concern of the referees should be the care of the boxers.

Referees' Attire

Referees must wear blue or black trousers, and shirts or pullovers with WMC emblem on the left chest pocket.

Referees must wear light shoes without heels.

Referees shall not wear eyeglasses or metal ornaments.

The referees' fingernails must be closely and neatly cut.

Referees' Duties:

To prevent a weaker boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment

Control that the rules and fair play are strictly observed.

To interpret rules and implementing the rules or to decide or to act upon any situations not provided in the rules

To closely control the bout at all times.

To inspect the boxer's gloves, attire and gum shields.

To use three commands as follows:

"หยุด" (YUD): To order the boxers to stop

"แยก" (YAK): To order the boxers to separate from each other. After the YAK command both boxers must step back at least one step before engaging the fight again.

"ชก" (CHOK): To order the boxers to fight.

Referees shall show a clear and proper signal to tell the offending boxer's fault.

When the referee disqualifies a boxer because of a serious rule violation or he stops the bout, he must notify the Chairman of the ring officials for his reasons.

Referees shall not allow boxers who intentionally violate rules, to gain advantage (e.g. grabbing ropes to kick or knee his opponent, etc.).

Referees shall not engage in any action which may influence the bout in any way, so that the boxers may gain or lose advantage (e.g. fast or slow counting, warning or not warning, etc.).

At the end of the bout, the referee must collect the score cards from the three judges and hand them to the Chairman of the ring officials for inspection.

At the end of the bout, the referee shall bring both boxers to the centre of the ring facing the Chairman's table. He will then raise the winner's hand according to the announcement.

Referees shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fight results or the past fight results without permission from the Executive Board.

Referees' Powers:

To terminate the contest at any stage if he considers it to be one-sided.

To terminate the contest upon seeing that the boxer is too seriously injured to continue the bout. He may consult the ring doctor and he must follow the doctor's suggestion after consultation.

To terminate the contest upon seeing that the boxer is not in earnest to fight. In this case, either boxer or both may be disqualified.

To stop counting upon seeing that if he continues the count, the boxer may be in danger.

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.

To stop the fight to warn or caution the boxer who violates rules or for other reasons in order to apply justice or to enforce rules.

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

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

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

To warn the boxer who violates the rules, the referee must stop the fight before he clearly warns the offending boxer in order that the boxer understands the cause and objective of the warning. The referee must show a hand signal, pointing to the boxer to inform all judges that there is a warning. The referee must disqualify the boxer who has been given three warnings or declare "no decision." If it is a serious offense, the referee may disqualify him even though there has been no previous caution or warning.

The referee may caution a boxer. A Caution is a procedure to notify the boxer that he must be careful and to prevent the boxer from making a mistake which is against the rules.

Counting procedure for boxers outside the ring

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

When a boxer, or both, falls outside the ring, the referee shall count to "ยี่สิบ" (20). If the boxer manages to get into the ring before the count of twenty, the bout will continue and the boxer loses no point.

The referee shall stop counting if the boxer that has fallen outside the ring is obstructed or delayed to go up into the ring by any person. The referee shall clearly warn the offender and continue the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall stop the bout and inform the Chairman of the ring officials.

When both boxers fall outside the ring, the referee shall count. If either boxer tries to delay getting in the ring, the referee shall stop counting and clearly warn the offender and continue the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall disqualify that boxer to lose the fight or of "no decision".

If both boxers fall outside the ring, the referee is counting and a 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. Judges

Judges must dress as the referees. They may however wear eyeglasses.

Judges' Duties:

Judges must sit one on each of the four sides of the ring with a distance from the spectators.

During the bout, judges shall not speak with the boxers or any other people. If necessary, they may speak with the referee during the resting intervals between rounds to inform the referee in case of an incident (e.g. seconds' misconduct, loose ropes).

Judges shall score independently and accordingly to the rules. They must record scores in the score cards immediately after each round and they must add up the scores of both boxers for each round.

Judges must identify the winner and sign the score cards before handing them to the referee.

Judges shall not leave their seats until the referee declares the contest result.

Judges shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fight results or the past fight results without permission from the Executive Board.

11. Chairman of the Ring Officials

Chairmen Duties:

To assign referees and judges for duties within the competition program

To monitor the performance of referees and judges as stated by the rules and regulations. In case any referee or judge performs his duty incorrectly or ineffectively, the Chairman of the ring officials shall report his assessment to the stadium manager, or Secretary General of (for International Championship).

To solve competition problems and report incidents to the stadium manager

To advice referees and judges on any decision-making matter.

To monitor all score cards for the correct score sum, boxers' names, identification of the winner and the judges' signatures.

To notify the ring announcer about the fight result to be pronounced to the public.

To notify the stadium manager and report to the Executive Board for punishment considerations in case the boxer intentionally and severely violates any rule, which is contradictory with ethics and sportsmanship.

In case there is an unusual incident from which the referee and judges are unable to continue to work, Chairman of the ring officials shall act immediately, by all means, to continue the contest.

Chairmen Powers:

Chairman of the ring officials may overrule the referee and judges by reversing the decision of the referee and judges only for the following cases:

- if the referee's decision is contradictory with the rules & regulations
- if the judges have incorrectly added up scores, resulting in a different decision from factual evidence.

12. Timekeeper and Announcer

The timekeeper and the announcer must sit beside the ring at designated seats.

Timekeeper's duties:

To monitor the number of rounds and competing time for each round, resting interval time between rounds, and time of time-outs

To signal for the beginning and the ending of each round by striking the bell

To signal five (5) seconds before the beginning of each round for the ring to be cleared

To deduct the time of interruptions or the time stopped by referee order from the total round time.

To monitor for the correct time with a stopwatch or a clock throughout the entire duration of the fight

The timekeeper shall not give the bell signal while the referee is counting, despite the round time expiration. The timekeeper shall strike the bell when the referee orders "ჩოკ" (CHOK) or "fight".

Announcer's duties:

To announce names, boxing camps or nations, corners, and weights of both boxers to the spectators, when boxers enter the ring

To announce that the seconds have to leave the ring when they hear the warning signal from the timekeeper

To announce the beginning and ending of each round

To announce the verdict of the contest and identify the winner

13. Decisions

Winning on Points:

- At the end of the bout, the boxer with the judges' majority decision wins the contest.

Winning by Knockout (KO):

- In case a boxer is knocked down and cannot continue the fight within ten (10) seconds, his opponent wins by knockout.

Winning by Technical Knockout (TKO):

- In case a boxer outclasses his opponent very clearly or one-sidedly outpoints his opponent.
- In case the opponent cannot continue the contest immediately after the resting interval of a round.
- In case the opponent is seriously injured and cannot continue the contest.
- In case the opponent has been counted for more than two (2) times (i.e. 3 times) in one round, or more than four (4) times (i.e. 5 times) in the entire fighting contest.
- In case the opponent has fallen out of the ring and cannot get back into the ring after the referee has counted "ยี่สิบ" (YISIP) or twenty (20).
- In case his opponent spontaneously withdraws from the contest due to injury or other causes.

Winning by Disqualification:

- In case his opponent severely violates the rules and the referee disqualifies him, whether or not there has been any previous warning or cautioning.

Winning by Walkover:

- In case a boxer's opponent does not pass the ring doctor's physical examination, cannot make weigh-in, or does not show up to compete as scheduled.

A Draw Decision:

- The majority decision is even as a draw.
- In case both boxers are knocked down and they have been counted out of ten (10).
- In case both boxers have fallen out of the ring and they have been counted out of twenty (20).
- In case both boxers are so seriously injured that they cannot continue the contest.

No Decision:

- In case the referee considers that either boxer is not in earnest and he declares that "there is no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both boxers fight dishonourably".

No Contest:

- In case the boxers have been warned and cautioned by the referee and persist on fighting.

Cancellation of Contest:

- In case of ring damage, a riot from spectators, or an unexpected situation causing it impossible to continue the contest.

14. Scoring System

A score shall be awarded when boxers use fists, feet, knees, and elbows as muaythai fighting weapons to hit his opponent powerfully, accurately, unprotected, and according to the rules.

Scoring advantage is awarded to:

The boxer who goes on target with muaythai weapons the most.

The boxer with heavier, more powerful, and the most accurate hits on target, using muaythai weapons

The boxer who can cause more physical exhaustion to his opponent by use of muaythai weapons

The boxer who shows better style of aggressive attacks

The boxer who shows better defence of muaythai art and techniques

The boxer who violates the rules the least

Scoring advantage is not awarded to:

The boxer who violates any rule when using his muaythai weapons.

Muaythai weapons strike on the opponent's arm(s) or leg(s) as his self-defence techniques.

The hit is light, without power or body weight behind it

The boxer kicks on target, his kicking leg is caught by his opponent and he is thrown on the ring floor. The kicker however scores a point, if his leg is caught by the opponent and he pretends to fall on the ring floor (violation of rules).

Throwing the opponent on the floor without using any muaythai weapon

Scoring points system:

Full ten (10) points are given to the winner of the round and his opponent may be given 9 - 8 - 7 points in proportion. Points are not given in fraction.

For an even round, both boxers score full ten (10) points

The winner of a round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores nine (9) points

The clear winner of a round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores eight (8) points

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

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

The winner of a round with his opponent having been counted twice that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores seven (7) points

Boxers who have been warned must lose one point in that round.

15. Fouls

The boxer who intentionally behaves in any of the following mode is considered foul:

Biting, eye poking, spitting on the opponent, sticking out tongue to make faces, head butting, striking, or any similar action.

Throwing, back breaking, locking the opponent's arms, using Judo and wrestling techniques.

Falling over or going after a fallen opponent or opponent who is getting up. Rope grabbing to fight or for other purposes

Using provocative manners during contest

Disobeying the referee's command

Knee striking at the groin area (e.g. holding for knee striking at the groin and straight knee striking at the groin area). For such violations, the referee has the right to allow a resting time-out, not more than five (5) minutes long. If the knee-struck boxer refuses to continue, the referee shall declare him as the loser or "no decision".

Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any weapons. The referee shall order the boxer to stop and shall give him caution. After two cautions, the referee shall warn him.

If a boxer pretends to fall on the ring floor after his kicking leg is caught. This is considered to be taking advantage over his opponent and the referee shall give him a caution. If the boxer repeats the action and the referee has given him two cautions, he shall receive a warning.

When both boxers fall out of the ring and either boxer tries to delay getting back into the ring.

Using forbidden substances as specified by WADA.

Violating any of the rules

16. Knock Down

A boxer is considered to be down whenever he is in any of the following states:

Any part of his body, except feet, touches the floor.

He stands, leans, or sits on the ring ropes.

Any part of his body, or the whole body, is out of the ropes.

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.

In case the knocked down boxer manages to stand up and is ready to continue the fight before the referee has counted to "แปด" (PAD) or eight (8). In such case, the referee must continue counting until "แปด" (8) before he orders "ชก" (CHOK) or "fight".

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 blow. In such case, the referee shall continue to count from the number he was interrupted at.

In case the referee has counted out of "สิบ" or ten (10), the bout shall be considered finished. In such case, the referee shall declare the knocked down boxer to have lost the bout by "knockout."

In case both boxers fall on the ring floor simultaneously, the referee shall proceed on counting and shall keep on counting as long as there is 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 the boxers are trying to stand up, but have their arms or legs tangled, or one boxer is on top of the other, the referee must stop the count and separate them. He shall then continue his count in case one of the boxers is still on the ring floor.

In case of a knockdown, the referee must wait for one (1) second 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 to notify the boxer of the number of counts.

In case a boxer is not ready to continue the bout following a resting interval between rounds, the referee must count, unless it is due to improper dressing.

17. Ring Doctor

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

To check the boxer's physical fitness before the weigh-in to certify that the boxers are physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited disease or sickness as specified in the Boxer's Book.

To give advice and suggestions to the referee on request

To assist an unconscious boxer during a fight. Only the ring doctor is permitted to enter the ring. Other individuals may enter the ring if the ring doctor needs special help.

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

To check and diagnose the boxers after their bouts to notify them their recovery periods before the next bout as the following regulations:

- After a five-round bout, the boxers must rest at least twenty-one (21) days before the next bout.
- The winner in one round must rest at least seven (7) days.
- The winner in a three-round bout must rest at least fourteen (14) days.
- 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) day and he must then be certified by the doctor to be able to compete.

18. Drugs and Prohibited Substances

It is prohibited to let the boxer use any drugs or chemical substances, which are not part of the boxer's usual diet.

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

The prohibited substances for boxers are categorised in accordance with the WADA list of banned substances.

A boxer who uses a prohibited substance, or the person who gives the boxer a prohibited substance, must be penalised by the Executive Board.

A boxer or an official who violates regulations of drugs or prohibited substances must be penalised and prohibited from any bout or participation in any muaythai activities for a period of time decided by the Executive Board.

Any boxer who refuses to have a medical check-up following a bout will be prohibited from any bout. Any official who encourages the boxer to commit such offense will be prohibited from competitions.

19. Domestic and International Competitions San

Rules and regulations, as described in this document, shall apply to all domestic and international muaythai competitions equally.

All international tournaments, Championships, and world title fights must receive official permission from the Executive Board prior to the competition.

20. Interpretation of Unstated Rules

In the case of any complication or if the WMC official Rules and Regulations does not provide a clear statement for a given situation, the referee, or the Chairman of the ring officials, shall make the final decision.

SECTION 2 - Female Competitions

Rules and regulations for women's muaythai competition will mainly follow the muaythai competition rules and regulations for men described in Section 1, with the exception of the following adapted supplements:

21. Attire

Female boxers must wear the same attire as male boxers with the addition of sleeveless or short-sleeved shirts.

Female boxers must neatly tie their hair, without tangling ends, which can interfere in the contest. Hair accessories may be rubber or made of elastic cloth. Bands should be of a suitable size and should not contain metal or hard plastic parts.

Female boxers must wear a breast (chest) protector, an abdomen (groin) protector. The boxer may use her personal protectors or those provided by the stadium manager, as long as they are approved by the Executive Board.

22. Weigh-in

Female boxers must weigh-in wearing clothes of no altering effect upon the boxer's weight.

Weigh-ins officials must be female and the weigh-in room must be a completely covered room or a completely curtained area.

23. Rounds

For female competition, bouts must consist of three (3) or five (5) rounds of two (2) minutes each, with a resting interval of two (2) minutes between rounds.

24. Gender Identification

Female boxers must be feminine gender by birth only. Gender examination may be conducted if required by the medical check-up doctor.

25. Referee and Judges

Referee and judges in female competitions must be female. In exceptional cases only the referee and judges may be male.

SECTION 3 - Competitions for Under 15-Full Years Old

Rules and regulations for muaythai competition for boxers under the full age of 15 years old will mainly follow the muaythai competition rules and regulations for adults described in Section 1, with the exception of the following adapted supplements:

26. Gloves

Glove sizes for competitions for boxers under the full age of 15 years old must be as follows:

- Boxers between Mini Flyweight and over divisions must use gloves of ten (10) ounces (284 grams).

27. Weight Divisions and Weigh-in.

Boxers under the full age of 15 years old follow the same weight division as adult fighters, with the addition of three extra divisions:

CLASS	KILOGRAMS
Paper Weight	40.91
Cork Weight	43.18
Pin Weight	45.45

28. Rounds

For competitions with boxers under the full age of 15 years old that are not in the novice amateur section, bouts must consist of three (3) or five (5) rounds of two (2) minutes each, with a resting interval of two (2) minutes between rounds.

29. Other Cases

In the exceptional case that a boxer under the age of 15 full years old participates in a competition against a boxer whose full age is 15 years old, the rules and regulations for competition for under 15 full years old boxers shall be applied.