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## RULES & REGULATIONS

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## **RULE 1: THE RING AND STAGE**

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

## **RULE 2: RING EQUIPMENT FOR COMPETITIONS**

- 2.1 Two chairs (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.
- 2.7 A bell.

- 2.8 One or two stopwatches.
- 2.9 Score cards.
- 2.10 A locked box for score cards.
- 2.11 A set of round, boxing time, and bout markers.
- 2.12 Two pairs of boxing gloves.
- 2.13 Two boxer's shorts, red and blue each.
- 2.14 Two protective cups two protective coverings for the boxer's genital organs.
- 2.15 Two screens to use in case the protective cup or the genital.
- 2.16 A stretcher.
- 2.17 A pair of safety scissors.
- 2.18 Other instruments essential for the competitions, e.g. an amplifier and a microphone, etc.

### **RULE 3: GLOVES**

- 3.1 The gloves used in the competitions must have the leather portion not heavier than one-half (1/2) of the glove's total weight and the glove's inner pads must weight and least one-half (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 The boxer must use only the gloves certified by IBF MUAYTHAI in accordance with the regulations and the same brand for both boxers .
- 3.3 The glove sizes for competitions are as follows:
  - 3.3.1 The boxer between the mini Flyweight division and the Featherweight division must use the gloves of six (6) ounces (132 grams).
  - 3.3.2 The boxer between the Junior Lightweight division and the Welterweight division must use the gloves eight (8) ounces (227 grams).
  - 3.3.3 The boxer between the Junior Middleweight division and above must use the glove of ten (10) ounces (284 grams).
- 3.4 The glove laces must be tied with knots behind the wrists. Glove wearing must be inspected and stamped by the authorized glove inspector who must observe and control glove wearing to insure that the boxer do it accordingly to rules until the boxers step into the ring.

## **RULE 4: HAND BANDAGES**

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

## **RULE 5: UNIFORMS**

- 5.1 The boxer's uniform.
  - 5.1.1 Boxers must wear shorts without shirts and shoes.
  - 5.1.2 The boxer must wear a protective cup or a protective covering for the genital organs, made of strong material capable to protect them from knee blows or other kinds of blows. The protective cup is strung and tied with a fast knot behind the back and neatly covered ends.
  - 5.1.3 A boxer shall not wear long, uncombed hair and beard. He may wear a moustache, but not too long to be over the lips.
  - 5.1.4 The boxer's finger nail and toenails must be closely and neatly cut.
  - 5.1.5 Boxers shall wear a sacred headband only when they pay 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 harms.
  - 5.1.6 Boxers shall put on ankle supporters, one for each ankle, but not to become shin supporters, or to roll half way down. Wrapping the ankles and legs with pieces of cloth is not permitted.
  - 5.1.7 Boxers shall not wear belts or dangerous ornaments.
  - 5.1.8 It is not permitted to apply Vaseline, rubbing oil (balm), fat, or herbal ointment on the boxer's body or gloves.

5.1.9 Mouthpieces are required for both boxers.

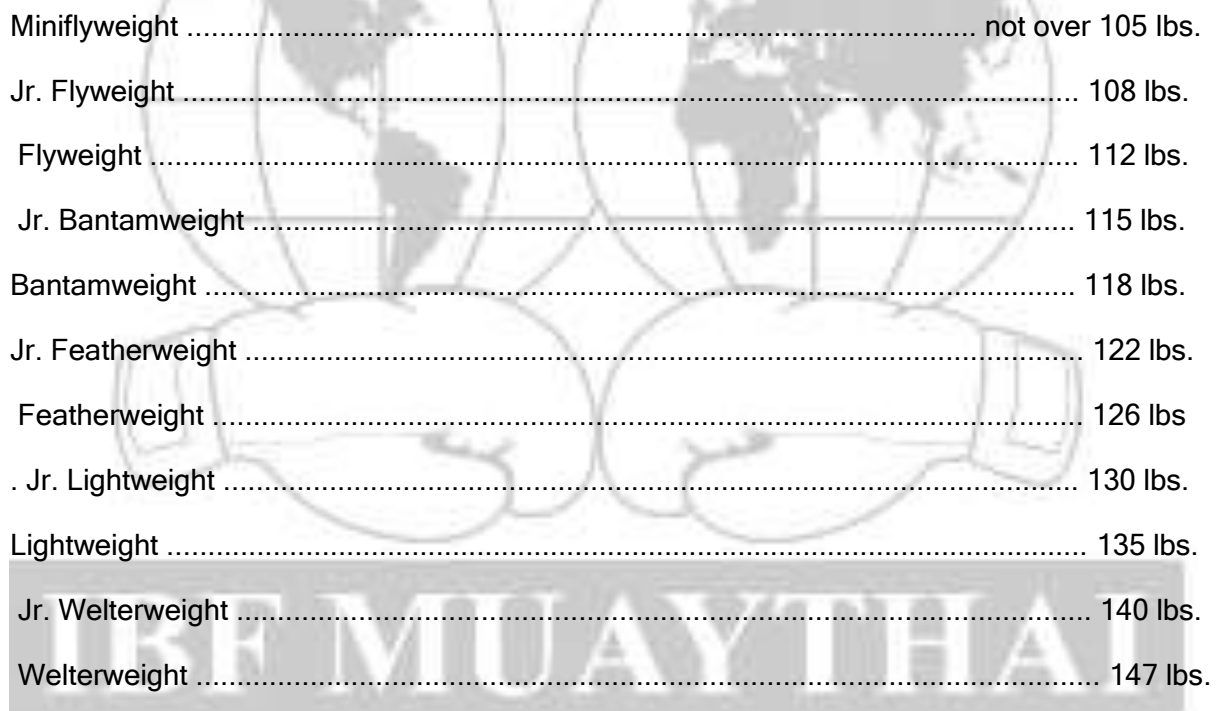
## 5.2 Dressing Violation.

5.2.1 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.

5.2.2 During the bout, if the boxer's gloves or dresses are improperly displaced, the referee will stop the action to correct the faults.

## RULE 6: WEIGHT DIVISIONS AND WEIGH-IN

### 6.1 Divisions and weight limits for competitions.



Miniflyweight .....	not over 105 lbs.
Jr. Flyweight .....	108 lbs.
Flyweight .....	112 lbs.
Jr. Bantamweight .....	115 lbs.
Bantamweight .....	118 lbs.
Jr. Featherweight .....	122 lbs.
Featherweight .....	126 lbs.
Jr. Lightweight .....	130 lbs.
Lightweight .....	135 lbs.
Jr. Welterweight .....	140 lbs.
Welterweight .....	147 lbs.
Jr. Middleweight .....	154 lbs.
Middleweight .....	160 lbs.
Super Middleweight .....	168 lbs.
Light Heavyweight .....	175 lbs.
Cruiserweight .....	200 lbs.
Heavyweight .....	over 200 lbs.

## 6.2 Weigh-in

The boxers must weigh-in before the contest at least five (5) hours. If either Champion or Challenger fails to make the prescribed weight at the initial weigh-in time, each will have two (2) hours thereafter to make the prescribed weight.

### 6.2.1. Champion's Failure to Make Weight

If a Champion shall fail to make the prescribed weight prior to the expiration of the two (2) additional hours, the title shall be forfeited on the scale.

The contest may be staged, however, as a fight for the vacant title. If the Challenger, having made the prescribed weight, shall win, he will be declared the winner of the vacant title. However, should the former Champion win, the title will remain vacant.

### 6.2.2. Challenger's Failure to Make Weight

If the Champion makes the weight and the Challenger fails to do so, the fight may be staged with the understanding that the Champion will retain his title whether he wins or loses the bout.

### 6.2.3 Failure to Make Weight in Fight for Vacant Title or Elimination Bout

If a contestant failing to make weight in a fight for a vacant title or an elimination bout wins the bout, he shall not be declared the winner and the title shall remain vacant. If a contestant who makes the weight defeats a contestant who did not make the weight, he shall be declared the winner of the vacant title or the elimination bout.

### 6.2.4 Both Boxers' Failure to Make Weight

In the event both contestants in a vacant title or Elimination bout fail to make the prescribed weight, the Sanction of the bout will be withdrawn.

## **RULE 7: PAYING HOMAGE AND ROUNDS**

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

## **RULE 8: THE BOXER'S QUALIFICATION AND PROHIBITIONS**

- 8.1 The minimum full age is 15 year old.
- 8.2 The minimum weight 100 pounds.
- 8.3 Having no forbidden sickness as specified in the doctor's handbook.
- 8.4 The boxer must have their physical examination checked by the doctor to certify that they are physically fit and healthy

## **RULE 9: SECONDS**

For the IBF MUAYTHAI championship bout, boxer may have three (3) seconds, but only one (1) seconds are allowed into the ring during a round interval.

The Second's Duties:

- 9.1 The seconds shall not give any advice or encourage their boxers during the bout. If they violate the rule, the referee will discharge them their duties.
- 9.2 During the bout, the seconds must stay on their seats. Before each round, they must clear towels, water bottles and other materials from the ring edge.
- 9.3 During a round interval, the second must check the boxer's dresses in readiness for the bout. If there is any problem, the second must notify the referee immediately to solve it.
- 9.4 When applying water for boxers, the seconds shall not wet towel ring floor. They must also towel the boxers.
- 9.5 The seconds shall not use rude words and they shall not hurt the boxers during the bout or after.

- 9.6 The seconds must wear uniform shirt or their boxing champ symbols which are nice in nature
- 9.7 The seconds may arrange their own material, equipment, and medical supplies at their corners as follows:
- 9.7.1 Water
  - 9.7.2 Ice
  - 9.7.3 Towels
  - 9.7.4 Adrenaline of 1/1000 solution or other substances as approved ring doctor
  - 9.7.5 Gauze 9.7.6 Cotton buds
  - 9.7.7 A pair of safety scissors
  - 9.7.8 Wound bandages
  - 9.7.9 Absorbent cotton bandages or wound soft bandages.
- 9.8 The seconds may give up for his boxer by stepping into the ring. He is not allowed to throw a sponge or a towel into the ring.

## **RULE: 10 REFEREES**

The referees and judges must wear blue or black trousers, and blue shirt with official IBF MUAYTHAI logo on left hand side pocket, and wear light weight boots. They shall not wear eyeglasses or metal ornaments. Their fingernails must be closely and neatly cut.

### **10.1 The Referee's duties:**

10.1.1 The referee's priority of duties is to safeguard and protect the weaker boxer from undue injuries.

10.1.2 The referee must always uphold rules and justice

10.1.3 The referee must closely control the bout at all times.

10.1.4 The referee must inspect the boxer's gloves, dresses, and gum shields.

10.1.5 The referee must use three commands as follows;

“หยุด” (YUD): To order the boxer to stop.

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

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



10.1.6 The referee shall show a correct to tell the offended boxer's fault.

10.1.7 When the referee disqualifies boxer because of a serious rule violation or he stop the bout, he must notify the supervisor for his reasons after the announcement to spectators.

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

10.1.9 The referee shall not engage in any action which may jeopardize the boxers who may gain or lose advantages, e.g. fast-slow counting, warning or not warning, etc.

10.1.10 When the bout is over, the referee must collect the scorecards from the three judges. The referee will hand all scorecard to the supervisor for inspection and point to the winner's corner.

10.1.11 The referee shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fight result or the past fight results unless he gets permission from supervisor.

## 10.2 The Referee's Power:

The Referee has power:

10.2.1 To stop the contest when seeing that one boxer out-classes the other or he out-points one-sidedly.

10.2.2 To stop the contest when seeing that the boxer is too seriously injured to continue to bout. He may consult the ring doctor's suggestion after their consultation.

10.2.3 To stop the contest when seeing that the boxers intentionally hold the fights. In this case, either boxer or both may declare "NO Contest for the bout".

10.2.4 To stop the 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 had done not go to the furthest neutral corner before the count is finished

10.2.6 To stop the action to warn or deduct the boxer to violates rules or for other reasons in order to restore justice or to enforce rules.

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

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

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

10.2.10 To deduct the boxer who violates the rules, the referee must stop the action before he clearly deduct the offended boxer in order that the boxer understands the cause and objective of the deduction. The referee must show a hand signal, pointing to the boxer to inform all judges that there is a deduction. The referee must disqualify the boxer who has been given three cautions if it is a serious offense, referee may disqualify him even though there is no previous deduction.

10.2.11 Warning : The referee may warn a boxer. Warning is a procedure to inform the boxer that he must be careful. It may prevent the boxer from making a mistake which is against the rules.

10.2.12 Counting procedure for boxer outside the stage:

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

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

10.2.12.2.1 When a boxer or both falls off 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.

10.2.12.2.2 If both boxers fall off outside the ring, the referee shall count. When a boxer is able to get back into the ring before the count of twenty, the boxer the winner. However, if bout boxers cannot get back into ring before the count of “ยี่สิบ” or twenty, the referee shall declare a draw.

10.2.12.2.3 When a boxer falls off outside the ring, the referee shall stop continue if the boxer is obstructed or delayed to go up into the ring by any person. The referee shall clearly warn the offender and continues the count. If the offender disobeys, the referee shall stop the bout and informs the supervisor.

10.2.12.2.4 When bout 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 "No Decision".

10.2.13 To interpret rules on implementing them by fact or to decide or to act upon any situations not provided in the rules.

## **RULE 11: JUDGES**

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

11.1 Judges shall decide to score independently and accordingly to the rules. They must record scores in the score cards immediately after each round. They must add up the scores of both boxers for each round. They must identify the winner and sign the score cards before handing them to the referee.

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

11.3 Judges shall neither criticize nor give an interview about the future fight results or the past fight results unless they get permission from the supervisor.

## **RULE 12: SUPERVISOR**

12.1 To examine performance of referee and judges. If any referee or judges performs his duty incorrectly or ineffectively, The Supervisor shall report his examination to IBF MUAYTHAI.

12.2 To solve competition problems all incidents shall be reported to IBF MUAYTHAI.

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

12.4 To check all score cards for the correction of score summation, boxer's names, identification of the winner and the judge's signature in the score cards. After his inspection, he notifies the ring announcer about the fight result to announce it for spectators.

- 12.5 In case there is an unusual incident from which the referee and judges are unable to work, supervisor shall act immediately, by all means, to continue contest.

### **RULE 13: TIMEKEEPERS AND ANNOUNCER**

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

- 13.1 The timekeeper's duties: To keep the number of rounds and fighting time for each round, resting interval time between rounds, and time of time-outs.

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

13.1.2 To signal for five (5) seconds before beginning each round to clear the stage.

13.1.3 To deduct the time of interruption or the time stopped by the referee's order.

13.1.4 To keep correct time at all times by stopwatch or clock.

13.1.5 The timekeeper shall not give the bell signal while the referee is counting even though the fighting time of that round expires. The timekeeper will strike the bell when the referee order “ชก” (CHOK)

- 13.2 The announcer's duties are as follows:

13.2.1 To announce names, boxing camps, corners and weights or both boxers show up in the ring.

13.2.2 To announce that 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.

### **14.2 Winning by Knockout (KO)**

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

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

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

14.3.1 When a boxer outclasses his opponent very clearly or he one-sidedly outpoints his opponent in such conditions that his opponent may be seriously injured.

14.3.2 When his opponent cannot continue the contest immediately after the resting interval of a round.

14.3.3 When his opponent is so seriously injured that he cannot continue the contest.

14.3.4 When his opponent has been counted for more than two (2) time (=3 times) in one round or more than four (4) time (=5 times) all though in span of contest since the first round.

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

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

### **14.4 Winning by Disqualification of Opponent.**

### **14.5 A Draw Decision.**

A contest will be decided as a draw on the following condition:

14.5.1 The majority decision is even as a draw.

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

14.5.3 When both boxers have fallen out of the ring and they cannot continue.

14.5.4 When both boxers are so seriously injured that they can not continue

#### 14.6 No Decision

When the referee considers that either boxer or both “fight dishonorably,” he declare that “There is no decision for this bout as the red corner / blue corner / or both boxers fight dishonorably”

#### 14.7 Decision of No Contest.

In case the boxers intentionally hold the fight and they have been warned and have been deducted by the referee, but they still keep on holding the fight, the referee shall stop the contest and he shall declare “No contest for his bout.”

#### 14.8 Cancellation of Contest.

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

### **RULE 15: SCORING PROCEDURE**

When the boxer uses his fists, feet, knees, and elbows as MUAYTHAI fighting weapons to attack his opponent powerfully, accurately, unprotected, and accordingly to the rules.

#### 15.1. Scoring Procedure:

15.1.1 The boxer with more attacks on his opponent by MUAYTHAI fighting weapons wins the round.

15.1.2 The boxer with more heavy, powerful, and clear attacks on his opponent MUAYTHAI fighting weapons wins the round.

15.1.3 The boxer who can do more damage to his opponent by MUAYTHAI fighting weapons wins the round.

15.1.4 The boxer who shows more better offensive and aggressive attacks wins the round.

15.1.5 The boxer who shows better offensive skill, defensive skill, elusive skill, or counterattacking skill by MUAYTHAI techniques wins the round.

15.1.6 The boxer who violates the rules less wins the round.

15.2. The scoreless criteria are as follows:

15.2.1 The boxer violation any rule when using his MUAYTHAI fighting weapons.

15.2.2 Those MUAYTHAI fighting weapons attack the opponent's arm(s) or leg(s) as his self-defense techniques

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

15.2.4 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 kicker with his kicking leg caught by opponent pretends to fall down on the ring floor he is considered guilty of violating the rules.

15.2.5 Throwing the opponent down on the ring floor without using any MUAYTHAI fighting weapons.

15.3 The 10 Point Must systems for the contest: The winner of the round will always be rewarded with 10 points, unless there is a deduction from a foul.

15.3.1 Full ten (10) points are given to the winner of the round and his opponent may be given 9-8-7-6 points in proportion.

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

15.3.3 The winner scores ten (10) points and the loser scores nine (9) points (10:9)

15.3.4 The boxer who has been deducted the scores must not get full ten points in that round. The referee's deduction can cost one (1) point each.

## **RULE 16: VIOLATIONS OF RULES**

The boxer who intentionally behaves in the following manners is considered violation the rules.

16.1 Biting, eye poking, spitting on the opponent, sticking out tongue to make faces, head butting

16.2 Striking the groin

16.3 Throwing, back breaking, locking the opponent arms using Judo and wrestling technique

16.4 Falling over or going after the falling down or getting up opponent.

16.5 Rope grabbing to fight for other purposes.

- 16.6 Using provocative manners and words during contest.
- 16.7 Disobeying the referee's orders.
- 16.8 Catching the opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two (2) steps without using any weapon. The referee shall order him to stop and gives him a warning. After two warning, the referee shall deduct him.
- 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 a warning. If the boxer repeats the action and the referee has given him two warnings, the referee shall deduct him.
- 16.10 When both boxers fall out of the ring and either boxer tries to delay the action.
- 16.11 Using forbidden substances.
- 16.12 Violation one of the rules.
- 16.13 Unsportsmanlike

## **RULE 17: KNOCKDOWNS OR FALL**

17.1 A "knockdown (fall)" means a situation when a boxer is attacked by his opponent's, foot, knee, or elbow and it knocks him down as the following criteria:

- 17.1.1 Any part of his body, except feet, touches ring floor.
- 17.1.2 He stands helplessly over the ring ropes, or he leans on the ring ropes, or he sits on the ring ropes.
- 17.1.3 Any part of his body or whole body is out-off the stage.
- 17.1.4 After serious blows, he manages to withstand them without a fall, but in condition that he cannot defend himself.

17.2 Procedure for a knockdown:

- 17.2.1 In case a boxer is attacked and he is knocked down, the referee shall count at the same time he orders 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 furthest 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 "ချက်" (CHOK)
- 17.2.2 In case the knocked down boxer manages to stand up before the referee counts out of "စီပ" (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 order “ชก”(CHOK) 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 the knocked down boxer is ready to continue before “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 continue 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 boxer have their arms or legs tangled 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.

17.2.6 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 and stage not in good condition for the contest.

## **RULE 18: HANDSHAKES**

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

## **RULE 19: RING DOCTOR**

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

19.1 To check the boxer's physical examination before the weigh-in to certify that the boxer are physically fit and healthy, without any prohibited disease or sickness.

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

19.3 To assist an unconscious boxer caused by fighting. Only the ring doctor is permitted to enter the ring. Other individuals may enter the ring if the ring doctor needs special help.

- 19.4 To lend medical assistance for a knocked-out or technical knocked-out 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.

#### **RULE 20: DRUGS OR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

- 20.1 It is prohibited to let the boxer use any drugs or chemical substances which are not the boxer's usual consuming food.
- 20.2 It is possible to use substances local anesthesia, but only by the ring doctor approval.
- 20.3 Any boxer who refuses to have a drug test after the bout violates the rule.
- 20.4 The prohibited substances for boxer are categorized in accordance with WADA prohibited list.

#### **RULE 21: INTERPRETATIONS**

In case there are any problems in competitions or because of the competitions, not provided by rules, the IBF MUAYTHAI committee shall decide as final.



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