



RULES OF BOXING

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Definitions

- 1.1. **Anti-Doping Rules** means the 2023 VADA Prohibited List, VADA Whereabouts Policy, VADA Specimen Collection Procedures, VADA Results Management Policy, VADA Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) Policy, VADA Statement on Dietary Supplements and VADA Conflict of Interest Policy, as amended from time to time.
- 1.2. **Appeals Panel** means those members appointed by the Federation to a panel in accordance with Rule 12.5, established specifically to deal with any grievance, claim, complaint, or protest against the Federation, or any controversy, appeal, or dispute concerning the Federation or any Federation bout, ruling, order, or action, or arising under these Rules, or any Federation ruling, none of whom shall have been party to the original decision (if applicable).
- 1.3. **Chief Medical Officer** means the medical officer appointed by the Federation to oversee all medical aspects pertaining to the events and bouts under the Federation's jurisdiction.
- 1.4. **Chief Supervisor** means the supervisor appointed by the Federation to oversee all aspects of the bouts under the Federation's jurisdiction.
- 1.5. **Federation** means the World Combat Sports Federation.
- 1.6. **Federation Representative** means the representative appointed by the Federation to oversee all aspects of the events under the Federation's jurisdiction.
- 1.7. **JAMS** means JAMS, Inc. of 18881 Von Karman Ave., Suite 350, Irvine CA, USA.
- 1.8. **Rules** means these Rules of Boxing and **Rule** shall be construed accordingly.
- 1.9. **Tag Team Bout** means any bout conducted in accordance with Rule F.
- 1.10. **Unified Rules of Boxing** means the Unified Rules of Boxing adopted by the Association of Boxing Federations.
- 1.11. **VADA** means the Voluntary Anti-Doping Association.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1. Unless the context otherwise requires:
 - 2.1.1. words importing the singular number shall include the plural and vice versa;

- 2.1.2. any words following the terms **including, include, in particular, for example** or any similar expression shall be interpreted as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms; and
 - 2.1.3. words importing any particular gender shall include all other genders.
- 2.2. References to statutory provisions, the Anti-Doping Rules and JAMS International Arbitration Rules shall be construed as references to those provisions and rules as they may be amended or re-enacted.
- 3. Waiver or amendment of Rules.**
 - 3.1. The Federation may, at its sole and absolute discretion, waive or amend any requirement set out in these Rules for any cause deemed sufficient by the Federation.
 - 3.2. The Federation Representative may alter a period of time prescribed by these Rules in which an action may be taken or must be taken, upon the Federation Representative's own initiative or subject to an appeal made by a party or other person affected by the prescribed period.
 - 3.3. The Federation Representative may designate another representative of the Federation to perform any of the duties provided within these Rules.
- 4. Unified Rules of Boxing**
 - 4.1. Unless otherwise ordered by the Federation, bouts of boxing must comply with the Unified Rules of Boxing, which are hereby adopted by reference.
 - 4.2. If a rule in the Unified Rules of Boxing conflicts with a Rule in these Rules, unless otherwise ordered by the Federation, the Rule found in these Rules will apply.
- 5. Licensing**
 - 5.1. The Federation may issue and revoke licenses to conduct, hold, give or participate in bouts in accordance with such terms and provisions as the Federation prescribes.
 - 5.2. All fighters, promoters, managers, seconds, trainers and ring officials must be licensed by the Federation. No person may participate, directly or indirectly, in any event unless the person has first procured a licence from the Federation.
 - 5.3. The Federation may deny an application for a licence or grant a limited, restricted or conditional licence for any cause deemed sufficient by the Federation, in its sole and absolute discretion.
 - 5.4. In the event that the Federation does not have sufficient time to review an application for issuance or renewal of a licence before the applicant is scheduled to participate in a bout, the Federation Representative or a designee of the Federation Representative, may, in their sole and absolute discretion, grant the applicant a temporary licence. If an applicant is denied a temporary licence by the Federation Representative or a designee of the Federation Representative, the applicant may appeal the denial in accordance



with Rule H2.3, which may grant or deny a temporary licence to the applicant. After the granting of a temporary licence to an applicant pursuant to this Rule A5.4, at the next scheduled meeting of the Federation at which the matter can be heard, the Federation shall grant, condition or deny the issuance of a licence to the applicant.

- 5.5. An application for a licence constitutes a request for a determination of the applicant's general suitability, character, integrity, and ability to participate or engage in, or be associated with an event or a bout as part of an event. The burden of proof is on the applicant to establish to the satisfaction of the Federation that the applicant is qualified to receive a licence. By filing an application with the Federation, an applicant accepts the risk of adverse public notice, embarrassment, criticism, financial loss or other action with respect to the application, and expressly waives any claim for damages as a result thereof. Any written or oral statement that is made by any member of the Federation or any witness testifying under oath which is relevant to the application and investigation of the applicant is absolutely privileged and does not impose liability for defamation or constitute a ground for recovery in a civil action.
- 5.6. Any application for a licence in accordance with this Rule A5 must be in writing and correctly show and define the applicant. The application must be accompanied by an annual fee to be fixed by the Federation on a uniform scale.
- 5.7. Any licence issued in accordance with this Rule A5:
 - 2.1.4. shall be valid for twelve (12) months and subject to renewal thereafter.
 - 2.1.5. may be revoked for any cause deemed sufficient by the Federation upon a hearing as provided for Rule H2.

B. EQUIPMENT

1. Dressing rooms

- 1.1. During an event only accredited persons shall be allowed in the dressing room. Fighters shall receive credentials for themselves and up to four (4) corner personnel (seconds). Access to the dressing room shall be limited to fighter's manager, the promoter of the event and their representatives, as well as any representatives of the Federation who are assigned by the Federation to work at the event.
- 1.2. The promoter shall ensure there is adequate security at the backstage area where the dressing rooms are located.

2. Gloves

- 2.1. The promoter shall ensure that the Federation is informed about the gloves to be used by the fighters competing in an event (including, without limitation, whether both fighters will wear gloves selected by the promoter or if they shall wear individually selected gloves, subject always to the requirements of this Rule B2) at least seven (7) days before the scheduled bout unless the Federation Representative waives the deadline in his or her sole and absolute discretion. The gloves used in a bout must meet the following criteria:



- 2.1.1. The gloves must be examined by the Federation Representative, the Chief Supervisor, or a designee of either. If padding in any glove is found to be misplaced, misshaped, or if any glove is found to be imperfect, not in compliance with any contract or agreement between the fighters, or otherwise unfit for use, the glove must be changed before the bout starts. No breaking down, removal of padding, roughing or twisting of gloves is permitted.
- 2.1.2. Gloves for every bout must either be provided to the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either:
- (a) by a fighter's team at the rules meeting and be new and factory sealed and in a minimum of four (4) equal pairs; or
 - (b) by the promoter not later at the official weigh in (unless the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee requests the gloves be provided sooner or, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, later than at the official weigh in) and be new or like new (i.e. whole, clean and in sanitary condition).
- 2.1.3. The gloves are subject to inspection by the referee or the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee. If a glove is found to be unfit, it must be replaced with a glove that meets the requirements of this Rule B2.1.
- 2.1.4. The promoter shall supply at the official weigh in, a sufficient number of gloves, of the appropriate weight, for each fighter competing in the event, and a sufficient number of extra sets of gloves of the appropriate weight available to be used in reserve, in case a glove is broken or otherwise damaged during the course of a bout.
- 2.1.5. If not kept in possession by an inspector, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, the promoter shall keep the selected gloves and a representative of the promoter shall ensure that the gloves are secured to prevent tampering. The gloves may only be released to the fighters in the presence of, and at a time determined by, an inspector, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee.
- 2.1.6. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule B2, for each bout, all gloves must:
- (a) weigh a minimum of eight (8) ounces and up to eighteen (18) ounces, with the relevant weight of glove to be used in a bout being determined by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee, acting in their sole and absolute discretion; and
 - (b) have the distal portion of the thumb attached to the body of the glove so as to minimise the possibility of injury to an opponent's eye.
- 2.1.7. A fighter shall use only those brands, models and weights of gloves that have been approved by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee for the bout in which the fighter is participating.



3. Bandages for hands of fighter.

- 3.1. Bandages are permitted for protection on each hand of a fighter and are restricted to two (2) inch wide soft bandage and up to one (1) inch wide zinc oxide plaster. The tape securing the bandages must not be applied over the knuckles.
- 3.2. A fighter must have his or her hands wrapped, and bandages adjusted, in the dressing room in the presence of an inspector, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, and a representative of the fighter's opponent. Either fighter's team may waive the privilege of witnessing the bandaging of a fighter's opponent's hands.
- 3.3. The Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, reserve the right, acting in their sole and absolute discretion, to deny access to, or expel from, the dressing room any representative of a fighter's opponent, where it is deemed that such representative may interfere with the bandaging process. In such event, an alternative representative of the fighter's opponent shall be permitted to witness the bandaging process, if such is reasonably available, and subject always to the provisions of this Rule B3.3.

4. Chief second's equipment.

- 4.1. Unless permitted by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee, the chief second shall equip himself or herself with:
 - 4.1.1. A sealable clear plastic water bottle;
 - 4.1.2. Clean towels;
 - 4.1.3. White Vaseline (or other approved petroleum jelly);
 - 4.1.4. Best quality sterile cotton wool;
 - 4.1.5. Sterile gauze in small, sealed packets;
 - 4.1.6. Orange, cherry or dental swab sticks;
 - 4.1.7. Subject to Rule B4.4 below, a quantity of Adrenaline made into a 1-1000 Aqueous solution, or such haemostatic as shall have been approved by the Federation;
 - 4.1.8. A pair of blunt edged scissors;
 - 4.1.9. An ice bag;
 - 4.1.10. A roll of one (1) inch zinc oxide plaster;
 - 4.1.11. A quantity of soft bandage; and
 - 4.1.12. An eye iron.
- 4.2. No ammonia or other stimulant may be given to a fighter. Cold water may be sprinkled on the body or used as a mouth wash.
- 4.3. The ringside doctor or the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee may, at any time before, during or after the bout, inspect the content of the chief second's first-aid kit or other containers, pockets or bags of the fighter and his seconds and prohibit the presence or use of any substance, material, or instrument that is not otherwise permitted by these Rules.



- 4.4. Adrenaline may only be used if it is provided by, or approved for use in writing by the Federation, the Federation Representative or a designee of either, unless this requirement is waived by the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, acting in their sole and absolute discretion.

5. Boxing ring.

- 5.1. Unless otherwise approved by the Federation, a boxing ring must meet the following requirements:
- 5.1.1. The ring must be not less than sixteen (16) foot and no more than twenty (20) feet square within the ropes, unless otherwise agreed by the Federation. The ring floor must extend at least eighteen (18) inches beyond the ropes. The ring floor must be padded, and the padding must extend beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform, with a top covering of canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges must not be used.
 - 5.1.2. The ring platform must not be more than five (5) feet above the floor of the building and must have suitable steps for the use of the fighters. Ring posts must be padded from the top of the bottom rope with one whole length of padding not less than two (2) inches thick and 6 inches wide.
 - 5.1.3. There must be at least four (4) ring ropes, not less than one (1) inch in diameter and wrapped in soft material, joined together in the centre of each side. The lower rope must be at least fourteen (14) inches above the ring floor and the tension of the bottom rope should be considerably less than the tension of the top three (3).
 - 5.1.4. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule B5, there must not be any obstruction or object, including, without limitation, a triangular border, on any part of the ring floor.
 - 5.1.5. The use of "Toblerone" (triangular) borders may be permitted by the Federation, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) A triangular border must be placed at the outermost edge of the apron and secured to the apron floor by Velcro or a similar fastener.
 - (b) A triangular border must not impair the safety of the fighters nor obstruct the view of the ring of any of the Federation's representatives who are assigned by the Federation to work on a bout.
 - (c) A triangular border must be removed immediately upon the request of a representative of the Federation.
 - (d) The promoter must provide the Federation with a letter from the venue operator of the event stating that the venue has no objection to the use of triangular borders.



6. Bell, gong or other auditory device.

- 6.1. There must be a bell, gong or other auditory device at the ring. The bell, gong or other auditory device must produce a clear tone easily heard by the fighters and referee.

7. Timekeeper's equipment.

- 7.1. Every timekeeper shall have the equipment prescribed by the Federation (including as a minimum two stop watches of such make that each second is plainly discernible) and shall carry out the duties directed by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee.

C. WEIGHT CLASSES AND PRE-BOUT PROCEDURES

1. Weight classes; weight loss after weigh-in.

- 1.1. Subject to Rules C1.4 and C1.7 below, except with the approval of the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, the classes for fighters who are boxers and the weights for each class are as follows:

Strawweight:	up to 105 lbs.
Light-Flyweight:	over 105 to 108 lbs.
Flyweight:	over 108 to 112 lbs.
Super Flyweight:	over 112 to 115 lbs.
Bantamweight:	over 115 to 118 lbs.
Super Bantamweight:	over 118 to 122 lbs.
Featherweight:	over 122 to 126 lbs.
Super Featherweight:	over 126 to 130 lbs.
Lightweight:	over 130 to 135 lbs.
Super Lightweight:	over 135 to 140 lbs.
Welterweight:	over 140 to 147 lbs.
Super Welterweight:	over 147 to 154 lbs.
Middleweight:	over 154 to 160 lbs.
Super Middleweight:	over 160 to 168 lbs.
Light-heavyweight:	over 168 to 175 lbs.
Cruiserweight:	over 175 to 200 lbs.
Heavyweight:	over 200 lbs.

- 1.2. If a fighter misses weight they will be given one (1) hour after the initial weigh-in to make weight, provided that, after the time of the initial weigh-in, weight loss in excess of two (2) pounds is not permitted; if a fighter arrives late for the weigh-in, the additional one (1) hour time shall be counted from the time that his opponent first attempted to weigh in.
- 1.3. No bout may be scheduled, and no fighters may engage in a bout, without the approval of the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, if either fighter in a bout misses weight in accordance with this Rule C1.
- 1.4. With the Federation's prior approval, a promoter may agree with both fighters that a bout shall be held at a catchweight. In the event that such approval is granted and a



catchweight is agreed, the fighters must adhere to the maximum weight difference allowances set out in Rule C1.5 below.

- 1.5. No fighter may engage in a bout where the weigh-in weight difference between the fighters exceeds the maximum weight difference allowance as follows:

Strawweight (up to 105 lbs.)	3 lbs.
Light-Flyweight (over 105 to 108 lbs.)	3 lbs.
Flyweight (over 108 to 112 lbs.)	3 lbs.
Super Flyweight (over 112 to 115 lbs.)	3 lbs.
Bantamweight (over 115 to 118 lbs.)	3 lbs.
Super Bantamweight (over 118 to 122 lbs.)	4 lbs.
Featherweight (over 122 to 126 lbs.)	4 lbs.
Super Featherweight (over 126 to 130 lbs.)	4 lbs.
Lightweight (over 130 to 135 lbs.)	5 lbs.
Super Lightweight (over 135 to 140 lbs.)	5 lbs.
Welterweight (over 140 to 147 lbs.)	7 lbs.
Super Welterweight (over 147 to 154 lbs.)	7 lbs.
Middleweight (over 154 to 160 lbs.)	7 lbs.
Super Middleweight (over 160 to 168 lbs.)	7 lbs.
Light-heavyweight (over 168 to 175 lbs.)	7 lbs.
Cruiserweight (over 175 to 200 lbs.)	12 lbs.
Heavyweight (over 200 lbs.)	No limit.

- 1.6. If in an attempt to make weight, a fighter shows evidence of dehydration, having taken diuretics, or other drugs, or having used any similar method of cutting weight the Federation, Federation Representative, or a designee of either, may disqualify the fighter on the advice of the examining doctor.
- 1.7. The Federation may, at its sole and absolute discretion, allow for the substitution of alternative weight classes other than those set out in Rule C1.1 above, provided always that the fighters adhere to the maximum weight difference allowances set out in Rule C1.5 above.

2. Fighters required to submit to weigh-in and physical examination.

- 2.1. A fighter who has agreed to a bout is subject to an order by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, to appear at any time with a reasonable advance notice as determined by the Federation in its own discretion to be:
- 2.1.1. Weighed; or
- 2.1.2. Examined by any doctor whom the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, may designate.

3. Weigh-in.

- 3.1. Each fighter must be weighed at the official weigh in at the same time as his opponent, unless a different weigh in time has been agreed with the promoter and approved by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, acting in their



sole and absolute discretion.

- 3.2. The official weigh in shall only take place in presence of a representative of the Federation and a representative of the promoter, as well as a representative of a fighter's opponent, if such is reasonably available, at a time and place designated by the promoter with the approval of the Federation Representative.
- 3.3. The official weigh in shall take place not more than thirty-six (36) and not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the commencement of the relevant event. When a weigh-in is open to the public, the promoter shall arrange for reasonable space for interested members of the public to attend the weigh-in.
- 3.4. The weigh-in must not proceed until the scales are examined and approved by the Federation Representative, the Chief Supervisor, or a designee of either.
- 3.5. The promoter shall arrange for the scales to be used during the weigh-in to be properly calibrated in advance of the weigh-in by a calibrator approved by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee. The promoter shall provide proof of calibration to the Chief Supervisor or the Chief Supervisor's designee before the start of the weigh-in.
- 3.6. Upon request by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee, a fighter must have all weights stripped from his or her body before weighing in, but may wear shorts and, if the fighter is female, a top.
- 3.7. The promoter of the bout for which the weigh-in is being held shall ensure there is adequate security for the fighters and other persons who are present.
- 3.8. The Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, may require fighters to be weighed before or after the official weigh in, for any cause deemed sufficient by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either (acting in their sole and absolute discretion).

4. Pre-bout medicals.

- 4.1. A doctor designated by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, shall give each fighter a thorough physical examination before competing in a bout. Each fighter shall be required to undergo a physical examination at least once during every twelve (12) month period in order to be granted a licence pursuant to Rule A5.
- 4.2. As part of the examination, each fighter shall complete a prefight medical questionnaire including a statement of truth, relating to the accuracy of the information provided by him or her on the questionnaire. If, in the reasonable opinion of the doctor designated by the Federation, that a fighter is unfit for competition, the Federation may refuse to license him or her to fight in a bout in accordance with Rule C5.1 below.
- 4.3. A fighter shall report to the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, any infusions, medical treatment, outpatient treatment or hospital admission



received by the fighter after the weigh-in and before a bout.

5. Determination by doctor of fitness of fighter.

- 5.1. If the doctor who examines a fighter who has agreed to a bout determines that the fighter is unfit for competition, the fighter shall not participate in the bout and the doctor shall immediately report his or her findings to the promoter and the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee. In the event that a fighter is deemed unfit for competition in accordance with this Rule C5.1 the Federation may immediately revoke his or her licence in accordance with Rule H1.
- 5.2. If the examining doctor finds that a fighter is in good physical condition, the doctor shall report his or her finding to the Federation the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, before the commencement of the bout.

D. BOUT RULES

1. Kit and equipment of fighters.

- 1.1. Each fighter must provide himself or herself with an outfit, which is subject to the approval of the Federation, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee.
- 1.2. Each fighter must appear in proper kit (i.e. boots and shorts, male fighters stripped to the waist and female fighters wearing a singlet). The fighters may not wear the same colours in the ring, without the approval of the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee. Each fighter shall ensure they have at least two (2) mouth pieces available and ready to use.
- 1.3. The belt of the trunks must not extend above the waistline.
- 1.4. Each fighter must wear:
 - 1.4.1. A mouthpiece which has been individually fitted; and
 - 1.4.2. A suitable abdominal protector that must not cover or extend above the navel.
- 1.5. A fighter may not wear contact lenses during the bout in which he or she is participating.
- 1.6. Each fighter must have his or her hair secured in a manner that does not interfere with the vision or safety of either fighter.

2. Physical appearance of fighters.

- 2.1. The excessive use of grease or any other foreign substance may not be used on the face or body of a fighter. The referees, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, may cause any excessive grease or foreign substance to be removed.



- 2.2. The Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, may determine whether head or facial hair present any hazard to the safety of the fighter or his or her opponent, or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the bout. The referees, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, may ensure the hazard or potential interference are corrected before the fighter may compete in the bout.
- 2.3. A fighter may not wear any jewellery or other piercing accessories while competing in the bout.

3. Scorecards.

- 3.1. The Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee shall, before the start of the bout, give scorecards to each judge if the bout is being judged.
- 3.2. The judges shall score each round of the bout on an individual scorecard and sign it. Except as otherwise provided in Rule E3.3.1, the referee or a representative of the Federation shall pick up the scorecard from each judge and turn in the scorecards at the Federation's desk before the start of each round. In the event that a video panel of judges scores a bout, in addition to the judges at ringside in accordance with Rule D3.3 below, a representative of the Federation shall communicate the scores of each video panel judge to the Federation's desk before the start of each round. The physical scorecards of the video panel of judges shall be delivered to the Federation's desk immediately following the bout.
- 3.3. Bouts shall be scored by three (3) judges at ringside. Subject to reasonable request by a promoter and the availability of suitable video technology, the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, may permit a further panel of judges to score a bout from a live video feed of the bout. In such event, the video panel of judges shall adhere to the provisions of Rule D3.2.
- 3.4. The Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee shall send or deliver the scorecards with the rest of his or her reports regarding the bout to the Federation.
- 3.5. Reports of each bout will be kept by the Federation in accordance with the Federation's record retention policy.
- 3.6. Electronic scorecards may be used to score a bout if the use of electronic scorecards is approved by the Federation before the bout.

4. Method of judging.

- 4.1. Unless otherwise approved by the Federation, each judge of a bout that is being judged shall score the bout and determine the winner through the use of the "10 Point Must" system as follows:
 - 4.1.1. The better fighter of a round receives ten (10) points and his or her opponent proportionately less. The better fighter will be regarded, without limitation, as



the fighter who has scored more knockdowns, landed more damaging blows and applied greater pressure than his or her opponent.

- 4.1.2. If the round is even, each fighter receives ten (10) points.
 - 4.1.3. No fraction of points may be given.
 - 4.1.4. Points for each round must be awarded immediately after the end of the round.
- 4.2. After the end of the bout, the announcer shall pick up the scores of the judges from the Federation's desk. The majority opinion is conclusive and, if there is no majority, the decision is a draw. In the event that a video panel of judges scores a bout in addition to the judges at ringside in accordance with Rule D3.3, the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee may determine, in their sole and absolute discretion, that the scores of the video judges (or any of them) shall be counted in addition to the scores of the judges at ringside.
- 4.3. When the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee has checked the scores, he or she shall inform the announcer of the decision and the announcer shall inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system.

5. Medical requirements.

- 5.1. Prior to any bout taking place the Federation will give written notification to the Accident and Emergency and Neurosurgical Units of the nearest hospital (local hospital) to the venue and advise that an event is to take place in their locality.
- 5.2. Prior to any bout taking place the promoter shall ensure a representative from the venue is in direct contact with the local hospital so that the local hospital can be advised immediately should an emergency occur during a bout.
- 5.3. The Chief Medical Officer shall arrange for full and adequate resuscitation equipment (including intubation and ventilation equipment) to be available at ringside during a bout. No bout shall take place unless fully trained personnel able to operate such resuscitation equipment are present throughout the event.
- 5.4. An ambulance, crewed by trained paramedics, shall be on site throughout the event. The ambulance shall be for the sole use of injured fighters and the crew shall be appraised by the Chief Medical Officer of the identity and location of the advised local hospital.
- 5.5. The ringside doctors designated by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, shall sit at the immediate ringside at every bout in a location that provides an unobstructed view of the fighters during each bout. The promoter shall ensure that each ringside doctor has seating in that location. A bout may not proceed unless at least one (1) ringside doctor is in his or her seat at ringside. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule D5.5, a ringside doctor may not leave until after the decision in the final bout. The lead ringside doctor may not leave until the dressing rooms are cleared of all fighters unless expressly permitted to leave by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee.



- 5.6. A ringside doctor shall be prepared to assist if any serious emergency arises and render temporary or emergency treatments for cuts and minor injuries sustained by the fighters.
- 5.7. If a fighter appears to have been injured during a bout, his or her manager or second shall not attempt to render aid before a ringside doctor has had an opportunity to examine him or her. A ringside doctor may of his or her own volition approach a corner during a break between rounds in order to assess the medical fitness of a fighter to continue the bout.
- 5.8. In the event that a ringside doctor is concerned as to a fighter's fitness and/or ability to continue the bout he or she must signal to the referee to draw his or her attention prior to the commencement of the next round.
- 5.9. The promoter shall ensure that sufficient security is in place at the venue to enable medical assistance to be carried out without hindrance to fighters in the ring should the necessity arise. The Chief Medical Officer must approve such arrangements prior to the event.

6. Conduct of seconds.

- 6.1. Unless otherwise approved by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, no fighter may have more than four (4) seconds. The referee shall, before starting a bout, ascertain from each fighter the name of his or her chief second, and shall hold the chief second responsible for the conduct of the assistant seconds during the bout.
- 6.2. During a break between rounds only one second, including, without limitation, a cut person or trainer, may be inside the ring.
- 6.3. A second may not coach loudly or in an excessive manner from the corners during a round.
- 6.4. Any excessive or undue spraying or throwing of water on a fighter by a second before a bout or in a break between rounds is prohibited.
- 6.5. Any ice or water spilled in a break between rounds must be picked up and wiped up by a fighter's second as soon as possible. A referee may delay the start of a round until any ice or water spilled is picked up or wiped away.

7. Final instructions to fighters by referee.

- 7.1. The referee shall give final instruction by either giving final instructions to each fighter in the dressing area or calling the fighters together before each bout for final instructions.
- 7.2. When the referee is giving final instructions to the fighters, each fighter must be accompanied by his or her chief second.



8. Warning before start of round.

- 8.1. At ten (10) seconds prior to the beginning of each round the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the fighters by use of an audible signal approved by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee.

9. Number of rounds and duration of rounds.

- 9.1. In all bouts the number of rounds shall be specified in advance. No bout shall exceed twelve (12) rounds nor be less than three (3) minutes of actual boxing.
- 9.2. A round must be between one (1) and three (3) minutes in duration, unless a different duration is approved by the Federation Representative, or a designee of either. A break following a round (other than the final round of a bout) must be one (1) minute in duration, unless a different duration is approved by the Federation Representative, or a designee of either.
- 9.3. A round, other than the first round, shall not begin until the immediately preceding break has ended and the bell sounds signalling commencement of the round. The first round begins when the bell sounds signalling commencement of the bout.
- 9.4. Subject to Rules D24.6 to D24.8 (inclusive) below, a round is complete once the bell has sounded to end the round and the one (1) minute break between rounds shall be considered to be part of the following round for the purposes of determining a bout.

10. Persons allowed in ring.

- 10.1. No persons other than the fighters and the referee may be in the ring during a round.
- 10.2. The referee may, in his or her discretion, stop a bout if an unauthorised person enters the ring during a round.
- 10.3. During the periods preceding and following a bout, no persons may be in the ring, except as approved by the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee, acting in their sole and absolute discretion.
- 10.4. The Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, may waive any requirement of this Rule D10 in their sole discretion.

11. Fair blow in boxing.

- 11.1. A fair blow in boxing is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or side of the head or the front or side of the body above the belt.

12. Acts constituting fouls in boxing.

- 12.1. The following acts constitute fouls in boxing:
- 12.1.1. Hitting an opponent below the navel or behind the ear.



- 12.1.2. Hitting an opponent who is knocked down or taking a knee, or who is getting up after being knocked down or taking a knee.
- 12.1.3. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.
- 12.1.4. Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
- 12.1.5. Wrestling, kicking or roughing.
- 12.1.6. If the referee has signalled that the opponent has been knocked out, striking an opponent who is helpless as a result of previous blows and/or supported by the ropes that he or she does not fall.
- 12.1.7. Butting with the head, shoulder barging or use of the knee or elbow.
- 12.1.8. Hitting with the open glove, the butt, inside or back of the hand, or the wrist or the elbow.
- 12.1.9. Purposely going down onto the canvas of the ring without being hit or for the purpose of avoiding a blow, except when taking a knee as described in Rule D12.1.2.
- 12.1.10. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys.
- 12.1.11. Using the pivot blow or otherwise striking an opponent while completing a turn or pivot.
- 12.1.12. Using a rabbit punch or otherwise striking an opponent on the back of the head, the base of the skull or the back of the neck.
- 12.1.13. Jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove.
- 12.1.14. Using abusive language in the ring.
- 12.1.15. Engaging in any unsportsmanlike conduct which causes injury to an opponent.
- 12.1.16. Hitting on the break.
- 12.1.17. Hitting after the bell has sounded the end of a round.
- 12.1.18. Hitting an opponent whose head is between and outside of the ropes.
- 12.1.19. Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes.
- 12.1.20. Intentionally spitting out the mouthpiece.
- 12.1.21. Holding the ropes while hitting an opponent.
- 12.1.22. Biting or spitting at an opponent or the referee.



12.1.23. Failing to follow the instructions of the referee.

12.1.24. Stepping on an opponent.

12.1.25. Crouching below an opponent's belt.

12.1.26. Leaving a neutral corner unless instructed by the referee.

12.1.27. Interference by the corner.

12.1.28. Hair pulling.

13. Referee's duties.

13.1. A referee is responsible for enforcing the rules of the bout. The referee shall not permit fouls or unfair practices that may cause injuries to a fighter. The referee is the sole arbiter of a bout, and the referee's decisions in enforcing the rules of a bout, declaring fouls or stopping a bout may not be overturned except as otherwise provided pursuant to Rule I after a hearing before the Federation.

13.2. The referee shall warn, and may deduct points from or disqualify, a fighter whenever the fighter commits a foul.

13.3. If a fighter or any member of the fighter's corner engages in unsportsmanlike conduct or commits an act that violates these Rules that may impact the outcome of the bout, the referee may deduct points from or disqualify the fighter.

14. Video assistant referee (VAR) system.

14.1. Subject to reasonable request by a promoter and the availability of suitable video review technology the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, may permit a VAR system to be used to clarify fouls, events, and other rulings, including, without limit, determining:

14.1.1. Whether a blow was legal or a foul;

14.1.2. Whether a foul was intentional or unintentional;

14.1.3. The causation of a cut or other injury;

14.1.4. Whether a fighter's fall to the canvas was because he or she slipped;

14.1.5. Whether a glove touched the canvas thereby constituting a knockdown;

14.1.6. Whether a fighter would have been considered knocked down if he or she had not been held up by the ropes; and/or

14.1.7. Whether a fighter, or member of his or her corner, engaged in an act or conduct that constituted a violation of these Rules.

14.2. The use of a VAR system shall be subject always to the prior approval of the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, and shall be governed by Rule E below.



15. Fouls: Deduction of points; low blows.

- 15.1. If a fighter fouls his or her opponent during a bout or commits any other infraction, the referee in his or her discretion may penalise the fighter by deducting points from his or her score. Except as otherwise provided in Rule D17.2, the referee may determine the number of points to be deducted in each instance and shall base the decision on the severity of the foul or infraction and its effect upon the opponent.
- 15.2. The referee shall, as soon as is practical after the foul, notify a representative of the Federation, the judges and both fighters of the number of points, if any, to be deducted from the score of the offender.
- 15.3. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule D15, a fighter may not be declared the winner of a bout on the basis of a claim that his or her opponent committed a foul by hitting him or her below the belt. If a fighter falls to the floor of the ring or otherwise indicates that he or she is unable to continue because of a claim of a low blow after being given a sufficient amount of time (but no more than five (5) minutes) to recover, the bout must be declared to be a technical knockout in favour of the opponent.

16. Fouls: Disqualification; penalties.

- 16.1. A fighter guilty of a foul or unsportsmanlike conduct in a bout may be disqualified by the referee and a penalty (including, without limitation, fines, suspensions and/or revocation of licences) recommended by the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee.
- 16.2. In the event that a penalty has been recommended by the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee. in accordance with Rule D16.1, the Federation Representative, or the Federation Representative's designee, shall discuss with the promoter, as soon as reasonably practicable following the bout, the penalty to be imposed upon the fighter and the penalty so imposed shall finally be determined by the Federation following such discussions.

17. Fouls: Intentional.

- 17.1. If the referee determines that a bout may not continue because of an injury caused by an intentional foul, the fighter who committed the intentional foul loses by disqualification.
- 17.2. If the referee determines that a bout may continue despite an injury caused by an intentional foul, the referee shall immediately inform the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee and the judges and shall deduct two (2) points from the score of the fighter who committed the intentional foul.
- 17.3. Notwithstanding Rule D17.2 above, if an injury caused by an intentional foul worsens and results in the bout being stopped after the completed first round:
 - 17.3.1. The injured fighter wins by technical decision, if he or she is ahead on the scorecards; or



- 17.3.2. The bout must be declared a technical draw, if the injured fighter is behind or even on the scorecards.
- 17.4. If a fighter injures himself or herself while attempting to foul his or her opponent, the referee shall not take any action in his or her favour and the injury must be treated the same as an injury produced by a fair blow.
- 17.5. If a fighter sustains a head cut from a headbutt or an intentional foul, the referee has the discretion to suspend the round to allow the injury to be addressed by the ringside doctor and resume the round after the injury has been addressed.
- 17.6. Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round. This Rule D17.6 shall be at the discretion of the judges.
- 18. Fouls: Accidental.**
- 18.1. If a bout is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall determine whether the fighter who has been fouled can continue or not. If the fighter's chance of winning the bout has not been seriously jeopardised as a result of a foul and if the foul did not involve a concussive impact to the head of the fighter who was fouled, the referee may order the bout to continue after a reasonable interval. Before the bout resumes, the referee shall inform the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee of his or her decision that the foul was accidental.
- 18.2. If the referee determines that the bout may not continue because of an injury suffered as the result of an accidental foul, the bout must be declared a no-contest if the foul occurs during:
- 18.2.1. The first three (3) rounds of a bout that is scheduled for six (6) rounds or less;
or
- 18.2.2. The first four (4) rounds of a bout that is scheduled for more than six (6) rounds.
- 18.3. If an accidental foul renders a fighter unable to continue the bout after:
- 18.3.1. The completed third round of a bout that is scheduled for six (6) rounds or less;
or
- 18.3.2. The completed fourth round of a bout that is scheduled for more than six (6) rounds,
- the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the bout.
- 18.4. If an injury inflicted by an accidental foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the referee orders the bout stopped because of the injury, the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the bout.



- 18.5. Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round. This Rule D18.5 shall be at the discretion of the judges.
- 19. Decision to stop bout: Injury to fighter.**
- 19.1. The referee shall determine whether a bout should be stopped because of an injury to a fighter. In making such a decision, the referee may consult with a ringside doctor, however, any decision shall always be subject to the referee's sole and absolute discretion and, as sole arbiter of the bout, the referee shall be the only person authorised to stop a bout.
- 20. Decision to stop bout: One-sided bout; risk of serious injury**
- 20.1. The referee may stop a bout at any stage if the referee determines that the bout is too one-sided or if either fighter is in such a condition that to continue might subject the fighter to serious injury.
- 20.2. The referee may stop a bout at any stage if the referee determines that both fighters are in such a condition that to continue might subject the fighters to serious injury. If a bout is stopped pursuant to this Rule D20.2, the decision shall be deemed to be a technical draw.
- 21. Decision to stop bout: Fighter not actively or earnestly competing.**
- 21.1. If the referee decides that a fighter is not actively or earnestly competing, the referee may stop the bout before its scheduled completion, disqualify the fighter and recommend the purse of that fighter be held pending investigation by the Federation.
- 22. Requirement to remain in the ring; effect of failure to resume competition**
- 22.1. After the commencement of a bout, a fighter shall remain in the ring until permitted to leave the ring by the referee or a representative of the Federation.
- 22.2. If a fighter fails or refuses to resume competing when the bell sounds signalling the commencement of the next round, the referee shall award a decision of technical knockout to his or her opponent as of the last round which has been ended, unless the circumstances indicate to the referee the need for investigation or punitive action, in which case the referee shall not give a decision and shall recommend that either or both fighters be penalised in accordance with Rule D16.
- 23. Gloves to be wiped by referee after fall of fighter.**
- 23.1. Before a fighter may resume competing after having been knocked down or having fallen or slipped to the floor of the ring, the referee shall wipe the gloves of the fighter with a damp towel or the referee's shirt.
- 24. Counting; knockdown; knockout; technical draw.**
- 24.1. When a fighter is knocked down or is at risk of being knocked out, the referee may order the opponent to retire to the furthest neutral corner of the ring, by pointing to



the corner, and immediately begin the count over the fighter who is down or so at risk. The referee shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his or her arm, with the downward motion indicating the end of each second.

- 24.2. The timekeeper, by effective signalling, shall give the referee the correct one (1)-second interval for the count. The referee's count is the official count. Once the referee picks up the count from the timekeeper, the timekeeper shall cease counting. No fighter who is knocked down or at risk of being knocked out may be allowed to resume competing until the referee has finished counting to eight (8). The fighter may take the count either on the floor or standing.
 - 24.3. If the opponent fails to stay in the furthest corner, the referee may cease counting until the opponent has returned to his or her corner and then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted. If the fighter who is down arises before the count of ten (10), the referee may step between the fighters long enough to assure himself or herself that the fighter who has just arisen is in a condition to continue. If so assured, the referee may order both fighters to go on with the bout. During the intervention by the referee, the striking of a blow by either fighter may be ruled a foul.
 - 24.4. When a fighter is knocked out, the referee shall perform a full ten (10)-second count unless, in the judgment of the referee, the safety of the fighter would be jeopardised by such a count. If the fighter who is knocked down is still down when the referee calls the count of ten (10), the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that he or she has been knocked out.
 - 24.5. If both fighters go down at the same time, the count must be continued as long as one is still down. If both fighters remain down until the count of ten (10), the bout must be stopped, and the decision is a technical draw.
 - 24.6. If a fighter is down and the referee is in the course of counting at the end of a round, the bell indicating the end of the round must not be sounded, but the bell must be sounded as soon as the downed fighter regains his or her feet or until after the full count is reached when the bout will terminate. This Rule D24.6 shall apply in every round including the final round of a bout.
 - 24.7. When a fighter has been knocked down before the normal termination of a round, before he or she has arisen from the floor of the ring, the referee's count must be continued. If the fighter who is down fails to arise before the count of ten (10), he or she is considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round that was just concluded.
 - 24.8. If a legal blow struck in the final seconds of a round causes a fighter to go down after the bell has sounded, that knockdown must be regarded as having occurred during the round just ended and the appropriate count must continue.
- 25. Resumption of count in certain circumstances.**
- 25.1. If a knockdown occurs before the normal termination of a round and the fighter who is down stands up before the count of ten (10) is reached and then falls down



immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off.

26. Adjudication of technical knockout.

26.1. If a bout is terminated because a fighter is:

- 26.1.1. Unable to continue;
- 26.1.2. Not actively or earnestly competing; or
- 26.1.3. Injured,

it may be adjudged a technical knockout to the credit of the winner.

26.2. For the avoidance of any doubt, Rule D26.1.1 shall be deemed to include circumstances where a referee, acting in their sole and absolute discretion, determines that a fighter is unable to continue having been knocked down, or is close to being knocked out, by their opponent.

26.3. A bout which is won by other than a full count of ten (10) or the scoring of the judges must be adjudged a technical knockout to the credit of the winner.

27. Procedure when a fighter has fallen through or been knocked through ropes

27.1. A fighter who has been knocked or has fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a bout:

27.1.1. May not be helped back by his or her seconds or manager; and

27.1.2. Will be given twenty (20) seconds to return to the ring.

27.2. A fighter who has been knocked or has fallen on the ring platform outside the ropes, but not over the edge of the ring platform:

27.2.1. May not be helped back by anyone, including, without limitation, his or her seconds or manager; and

27.2.2. Will be given ten (10) seconds to regain his or her feet and get back into the ring.

27.3. If the seconds or manager of the fighter who has been knocked or has fallen pursuant to Rule D27.2.1 or Rule D27.2.2 helps the fighter back into the ring, such help may be cause for disqualification.

27.4. When one (1) fighter has fallen through the ropes, the other fighter shall retire to the furthest corner and stay there until ordered to continue the bout by the referee.

27.5. A fighter who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent from the ring, or who hits the opponent when he or she is partly out of the ring and is prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defence, may be penalised by the referee.



28. Determination of whether fighter is down; effect of hanging onto or being held up by ropes.

28.1. A fighter shall be deemed to be down when:

- 28.1.1. Any part of the fighter's body other than his or her feet is on the floor;
- 28.1.2. The fighter is hanging over the ropes without the ability to protect himself or herself and cannot fall to the floor; or
- 28.1.3. The fighter would have fallen to the floor but was held up by the ropes.

28.2. A referee may count a fighter out if the fighter is on the floor or is being held up by the ropes.

29. Announcement of winner.

29.1. At the end of each bout that did not conclude in a no-contest, the announcer shall announce the winner and the referee shall raise the hand of the winner, if practical to do so.

30. Change of decision after bout

30.1. The Federation will not change a decision rendered at the end of any bout unless:

- 30.1.1. The Federation determines that there was collusion affecting the result of the bout;
- 30.1.2. The compilation of the scorecards of the judges discloses an error which shows that the decision was given to the wrong fighter;
- 30.1.3. As the result of an error in interpreting a provision of Rule D or Rule E, the referee has rendered an incorrect decision;
- 30.1.4. The Federation changes the decision to a no-contest in accordance with Rule F3; or
- 30.1.5. A decision is overturned pursuant to Rule I after a hearing before the Federation.

E. VIDEO ASSISTANT REFEREE (VAR) SYSTEM RULES

1. Video assistant referee's duties.

1.1. A review official's duties during a bout shall include, without limitation:

- 1.1.1. Making available replay technology, replay recordings, or consultation to the referee;
- 1.1.2. Observing the bout for accidental or intentional fouls, or any conduct or event that may have bearing on the outcome of a bout;
- 1.1.3. Conducting replay review; and
- 1.1.4. Operating review lights pursuant to the procedures described by Rule E3.5.



- 1.2. In carrying out his or her responsibilities under this Rule E1, the video assistant referee shall act in good faith and take all reasonable measures to ensure he or she does not unnecessarily interrupt the progress of the bout.
- 1.3. At all times during the bout, the video assistant referee shall be located next to the table reserved for the Federation and its staff and shall be provided an unobstructed view of the fighters and referee during the bout.
2. **Replay review or consultation by or with referee and video assistant referee.**
 - 2.1. The referee may conduct replay review or consult with representatives of the Federation at any time prior to the announcement of the winner of the bout. If the referee seeks to conduct replay review, the referee shall follow the procedures provided in Rule E3.
 - 2.2. The video assistant referee may consult with the referee or conduct replay review with the referee at any time prior to the announcement of the winner of the bout. If the video assistant referee seeks to conduct replay review with the referee, the video assistant referee shall follow the procedures provided in Rule E3.
 - 2.3. The referee may, at any time, call a time-out to consult with representatives of the Federation or the video assistant referee. If the referee calls a time-out during a round, the referee shall send the fighters to neutral corners until completion of the consultation. The fighters' respective corners may not coach the fighters during a time-out called under this section. If the consultation results in a change of a previously made decision of the referee, the referee shall notify the judges, the Federation Representative, and the fighters and their respective corners of the new decision if it has bearing on the outcome of the bout.
 - 2.4. As provided for in Rule D14 and this Rule E2, review technology and consultation between the referee and the video assistant referee is available to clarify fouls, events, and other rulings, including, without limit, determining:
 - 2.4.1. Whether a blow was legal or a foul;
 - 2.4.2. Whether a foul was intentional or unintentional;
 - 2.4.3. The causation of a cut or other injury;
 - 2.4.4. Whether a fighter's fall to the canvas was because he or she slipped;
 - 2.4.5. Whether a glove touched the canvas thereby constituting a knockdown;
 - 2.4.6. Whether a fighter would have been considered knocked down if he or she had not been held up by the ropes; and/or
 - 2.4.7. Whether a fighter, or member of his or her corner, engaged in an act or conduct that constituted a violation of these Rules.
3. **Replay review by referee and video assistant referee.**
 - 3.1. If, during a round, the referee seeks to conduct a replay review, or if the video assistant referee signals that he or she would like to conduct a replay review with the referee, the referee shall, as soon as is practical, call a time-out, send the fighters to separate neutral corners, and request that all review lights be activated. After the review lights have been activated the replay review may be conducted and upon completion the



referee shall follow those procedures provided by Rule E3.3 below.

- 3.2. If during a break between rounds the referee seeks to conduct a replay review, or if the video assistant referee signals that he or she would like to conduct a replay review with the referee during a break between rounds, the referee shall, during the break, request the activation of all review lights. After the review lights have been activated the replay review may be conducted. If the replay review cannot be completed prior to the end of the break, the referee shall call a time-out at the conclusion of the break but before the commencement of the next round. The referee shall then send the fighters to neutral corners until the completion of the replay review. The judges shall wait to score the round until they are advised of the outcome of the replay review. Upon completion of replay review the referee shall follow those procedures provided by Rule E3.3.
- 3.3. Upon completion of replay review, the referee shall:
 - 3.3.1. Notify the judges, the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee, and the fighters and their respective corners of the official decision. If a replay review is initiated after the referee or representative of the Federation had collected and submitted the scorecards to the Federation desk, the referee or representative of the Federation shall retrieve the scorecards from the Federation desk and redistribute them to the respective judges. Once the judges have scored the round with consideration of the official decision arising from the replay review, the referee shall notify the aforementioned parties of the official determination and the scorecards shall be re-collected and re-submitted pursuant to Rule D3;
 - 3.3.2. Request that the review lights be turned off and removed from the apron; and
 - 3.3.3. If a time-out was called to conduct the consultation or replay review, call a time-in to continue the bout.
- 3.4. Seconds may not coach or attend to the fighters during a time-out that is called pursuant to this Rule E3 and no unauthorised individuals shall be permitted in the ring.
- 3.5. The video assistant referee may signal his or her desire or intent to conduct a replay review with the referee through the activation of review lights or any other reasonable means. Upon the video assistant referee's activation of review lights, the timekeeper shall activate his or her review lights immediately thereafter.
- 3.6. The use of review lights is authorised by this Rule E3 to signal that a replay review is in progress. If review lights are not available, the use of any reasonable alternative means may be used to notify representatives of the Federation, the Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee, the fighters, and the respective corners, that a replay review is forthcoming or in progress.



F. TAG TEAM BOXING

1. Pre-Tag Team Bout Procedures.

- 1.1. The Weight Classes and Pre-Bout Procedures set out in Rule C above shall apply to Tag Team Bouts, save as otherwise provided for in this Rule F.
- 1.2. Each fighter engaging in a Tag Team Bout shall wear gloves selected and approved by the Federation in accordance with Rule B2. Fighters engaging in a Tag Team Bout may wear individually selected gloves, even if such gloves differ from those selected by the other fighter on their Tag Team (as defined in Rule F2.2 below), provided always that each fighter's gloves are of the same weight as all of the other fighters engaging in a Tag Team Bout.
- 1.3. Each fighter engaging in a Tag Team Bout shall be in the same weight class or at the same catchweight, if so approved by the Federation in accordance with Rule C1.4. If any member of a Tag Team fails to make weight, the provisions of Rule C1.3 shall apply, save that, either member of the other Tag Team may object to the Tag Team Bout proceeding.
- 1.4. Each Tag Team shall bear a distinguishing mark or colour in line with the colour of their assigned corner in order to aid the judging process. Such mark, clothing or other distinguishing factor, shall be provided by the Federation Representative or their designee.
- 1.5. Each fighter engaging in a Tag Team Bout will be assigned a ring inspector who shall oversee their involvement in such Tag Team Bout and compliance with this Rule F.

2. Tag Team Bout Rules.

- 2.1. The Bout Rules set out in Rule D above shall apply to Tag Team Bouts, save as otherwise provided for in this Rule F.
- 2.2. Tag Team Bouts shall consist of one (1) or two (2) teams made up of two (2) fighters each (each a "**Tag Team**"). With the prior approval of the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, a Tag Team may compete against an individual fighter as part of a Tag Team Bout.
- 2.3. Unless otherwise approved by the Federation, the Federation Representative, or a designee of either, no Tag Team may have more than three (3) seconds.
- 2.4. During a Tag Team Bout only one (1) fighter from each Tag Team may enter the ring (including, for the avoidance of doubt, during any break between rounds) and actively engage in the Tag Team Bout.
- 2.5. The other member from each Tag Team (each a "**Substitute**") shall stand on the ring apron in their team's respective corner of the ring, outside of the ropes, unless entering in accordance with Rule F2.6 or if permitted to leave the ring apron in accordance with Rule F2.7.



- 2.6. The Substitute may not leave their team's respective corner and enter the ring unless Tagged (as defined in Rule F3.1 below) by the fighter actively engaging in the Tag Team Bout in accordance with Rule F3 below. The Substitute shall, at all times, follow the instructions of the referee of the Tag Team Bout with regard to the entering the ring.
- 2.7. During a break between rounds, only one (1) second shall be permitted to enter the ring, with the remaining seconds permitted to stand on the ring apron. The Substitute may step down from the ring apron until the commencement of the next round if deemed reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances.
- 2.8. Seconds shall be permitted to use their discretion in order to divide their time between Tag Team members during a break between rounds in any way they deem fit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the seconds shall ensure that each member of a Tag Team has been attended to during any break between rounds and shall have received, as a minimum, Vaseline and water.

3. Tagging and Substitutions.

- 3.1. A tag shall be executed once the fighter actively engaging in the Tag Team Bout touches gloves with his or her Substitute (a **"Tag"**). Only one (1) glove from each Tag Team member needs to touch their Tag Team-mate's glove in order for a Tag to be effective.
- 3.2. Once a Tag has been executed in accordance with Rule F3.1, the referee shall call for a for a break between the fighters and allow a substitution to take place, whereby the fighter actively engaging in the Bout becomes the Substitute and vice versa (a **"Substitution"**). For the avoidance of doubt, only the fighter actively engaging may initiate a Tag by touching the glove of the Substitute, provided always that such Tag does not unreasonably interfere with the ongoing Tag Team Bout.
- 3.3. A Tag may take place at any point during a Tag Team Bout (including, for the avoidance of doubt, during a break between rounds). Notwithstanding the foregoing, each fighter shall have a duty to protect themselves at all times and may be penalised by the referee for Tagging during any period which the referee deems a Tag to be unsafe, acting in his or sole and absolute discretion.
- 3.4. Immediately following a Tag and the referee calling for a break between the fighters, the opponent must follow the instructions of the referee, who may order the opponent to retire to the furthest neutral corner of the ring, by pointing to the corner, and shall ensure they keep a safe distance from both the fighter actively engaging in the Tag Team Bout and their Substitute. For the avoidance of doubt, the Substitute shall be permitted to enter the ring unimpeded by the opponent.
- 3.5. Once the Substitution has been made, the Tag Team Bout will continue when the referee has called the fighters to the middle of the ring and ordered them to continue the Tag Team Bout. For the avoidance of doubt, time will not be stopped during the period of any Substitution.
- 3.6. The Substitute must always make him- or herself available to Tag during the Tag Team Bout and must accept any Tag attempt made by the fighter actively engaging in the



Bout. Subject to Rule F2.7, in the event that a Substitute leaves the ring apron for any reason their Tag Team will be disqualified from the Tag Team Bout.

- 3.7. There shall be a minimum of one (1) Substitution per Tag Team per round and a maximum of three (3) Substitutions per Tag Team per round during a Tag Team Bout.
- 3.8. The Substitute shall not touch the ring ropes unless reaching for a Tag. Notwithstanding the forgoing, the Substitute may hold onto the corner post for support in the event of any fighting occurring in or near their team corner, save that, in such event, the Substitute shall stand back to avoid any interference with the Tag Team Bout unless reaching for a Tag.
- 3.9. Where a Substitute is ruled unable to engage in a Substitution by the referee (acting in his or her sole and absolute discretion) following a Tag, the Tag Team Bout shall be declared to be a technical knockout to the other Tag Team.
- 3.10. No fighter who is knocked down or at risk of being knocked out shall be allowed to Tag until the referee has finished counting to eight (8) or otherwise permitted such fighter to Tag when it is safe for them to do so.
- 3.11. Substitutions must be completed without undue delay. In the event that the referee considers, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, that a Tag Team is taking an unreasonable amount of time to complete a Substitution and/or purposely delaying or slowing down the Tag team Bout, the referee may call a time-out and/or penalise such Tag Team. For the avoidance of doubt, this Rule F3.11 shall be deemed to include a Tag Team repeatedly Tagging where no fighting is occurring or attempting to Tag more than the permitted number of Substitutions allowed pursuant to Rule F3.7 above.

4. Determining the winner of a Tag Team Bout

- 4.1. A Tag Team shall be declared the winner of a Tag Team Bout in accordance with the provisions of Rule D, save as otherwise provided for in this Rule F.
- 4.2. For the purposes of determining the winner of a Tag Team Bout, each Tag Team's members shall be treated as one (1) fighter collectively. In the event that a Tag Team Bout:
 - 4.2.1. goes to a decision, the scorecards shall be aggregated based on the performance of each fighter during a round as if both members of a Tag Team were one (1) fighter. The Tag Team awarded the most points following a decision of the majority of the judges shall be declared the winner of the Tag Team Bout (except that, if there is no majority, the decision is a draw); or
 - 4.2.2. is terminated by the referee as a result of a knockout, technical knockout or disqualification of one (1) fighter from a Tag Team, the other Tag Team shall be declared the winner of the Tag Team Bout.



G. ANTI-DOPING

1. Anti-Doping Rules

- 1.1. The Federation has adopted the Anti-Doping Rules, which are hereby deemed to be part of, and form part of, these Rules and have like force and effect but in the event of any conflict or duplication between the Anti-Doping Rules and any other Rule the provisions of the Anti-Doping Rules shall prevail.
- 1.2. The Anti-Doping Rules apply to all fighters participating in a bout in accordance with these Rules.
- 1.3. All fighters participating in a bout in accordance with these Rules shall be deemed to have made themselves familiar with the Anti-Doping Rules, and have agreed:
 - 1.3.1. to be bound by, comply with, and abide strictly to the Anti-Doping Rules and any other anti-doping rules applicable to them; and
 - 1.3.2. to submit to the authority of the Federation, or the Federation's designee, in the application and enforcement of the Anti-Doping Rules.

2. Drug Testing

- 2.1. At any time requested by the Federation, a fighter participating in or who has participated in a bout in accordance with these Rules, whether in-competition or out-of-competition, shall submit to a drug test.
- 2.2. A test of any sample or specimen of a fighter may be performed by a laboratory approved by the Federation or a laboratory approved and accredited by VADA.
- 2.3. VADA shall administer the Federation's drug testing programme, including, without limitation, selecting which drug testing organisation or drug testing laboratory approved by it to use.
- 2.4. Unless otherwise agreed by the Federation in writing, the promoter shall pay the costs for drug testing carried out in accordance with these Rules.

3. Authority of Federation to change result of bout to "no contest" if fighter commits anti-doping violation

- 3.1. In addition to any disciplinary action, fine or other penalty imposed for an anti-doping violation in accordance with Rule F4 below, if a fighter who won or drew a bout is found to have committed an anti-doping violation, the Federation may, in its sole discretion, change the result of that bout to a result of no contest.
- 3.2. If the Federation changes the result of a bout pursuant to this Rule F3, the Federation will cause a note to be placed in the record of the fighter indicating that the change in decision was the result of the Federation of an anti-doping violation by the fighter.



4. Anti-doping violation.

- 4.1. In the event that a fighter commits an anti-doping violation, the Federation may take such disciplinary action, as provided for in Rule H1 below, as it deems necessary (in its sole and absolute discretion) having regard to the anti-doping violation committed, the fighter's previous conduct and any other matters it considers pertinent in respect of the above.

H. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

1. Suspension, revocation and other disciplining of licence holders; grounds for refusal to issue licences.

- 1.1. The Federation may suspend or revoke the licence of, otherwise discipline as provided for in this Rule H, or take any combination of such actions against any fighter, promoter, ring official or other participant who, in the judgment of the Federation:
 - 1.1.1. Participates in a bout pursuant to a collusive understanding or agreement in which the fighter competes in or terminates the bout in a manner that is not based upon honest competition or the honest exhibition of the skill of the fighter;
 - 1.1.2. Is guilty of a failure to give his or her best efforts, a failure to compete honestly or a failure to give an honest exhibition of his or her skills in a bout;
 - 1.1.3. Is guilty of an act or conduct that is detrimental to a bout, including, but not limited to, any foul or unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with a bout or anti-doping violation as set out in Rule F4.1 above;
 - 1.1.4. Is responsible for any granting any persons not licensed by the Federation credentials and who are guilty of an act or conduct that is detrimental to a bout, including, but not limited to, any entering the ring without permission or unruly behaviour at ringside; or
 - 1.1.5. Fails to comply with any limitation, restriction or condition placed on his or her licence.
- 1.2. The Federation may refuse to issue a license to an applicant who has committed any of the acts described in Rule H1.1 above.

2. Disciplinary hearings

- 2.1. Any member of the Federation may conduct disciplinary hearings for any of the reasons set out in Rule HH above.
- 2.2. All disciplinary hearings conducted under the provisions of this Rule H2 must be preceded by a written notice to be served upon the relevant parties not less than seven (7) days before the hearing.



- 2.3. Any decision of the Federation, including any disciplinary action taken pursuant to this Rule H, may be appealed in accordance with the provisions of Rule I.

3. Penalties

- 3.1. If disciplinary action is taken against a person pursuant to this Rule H and the disciplinary action does not relate to a bout as provided in Rule H1, the Federation may prescribe a penalty not to exceed Five Hundred Thousand US Dollars (\$500,000.00).
- 3.2. If disciplinary action is taken against a person pursuant to this Rule H, including, but not limited to, a hearing for the revocation of a license, and the disciplinary action relates to:
- 3.2.1. The preparation for a contest or bout;
 - 3.2.2. The occurrence of a bout; or
 - 3.2.3. Any other action taken in conjunction with a bout,
- the Federation may prescribe a penalty pursuant to Rule H3.3.
- 3.3. A penalty prescribed by the Federation pursuant to Rule H3.2:
- 3.3.1. Must not exceed Five Hundred Thousand US Dollars (\$500,000.00) or one hundred per cent (100%) of the share of the purse to which the holder of the licence is entitled for the bout, whichever amount is greater; and
 - 3.3.2. May be imposed in addition to or in lieu of any other disciplinary action that is taken against the person by the Federation.
- 3.4. In addition to any other disciplinary action that is taken against a person by the Federation pursuant to this Rule H, the Federation may impose a ban from participation in boxing under the Federation for a certain period, including a lifetime ban from participation in boxing under the Federation.
- 3.5. The authority of the Federation to take disciplinary action against a person pursuant to this Rule G must not be construed to be limited to those persons who are licensed by the Federation. Such authority extends to any person involved in or associated with boxing under the Federation who violates any provision of these Rules.
- 3.6. If disciplinary action is taken against a person pursuant to this Rule H, the Federation may require the person against whom such action is taken to pay the costs of the proceeding, including investigative costs, legal fees and any costs expended by the Federation for drug tests related to the disciplinary action.

I. CLAIM AND APPEAL PROCEDURES

1. Exclusivity of Remedies

- 1.1. Any fighter, promoter, manager, or other person or entity that participates in the activities or events of the Federation, does business with the Federation, or who claim any right or privilege arising from these Rules, agrees that their sole and exclusive remedies are the administrative remedies and the dispute resolution procedures



provided for in this Rule H.

2. Administrative Remedies

- 2.1. Any grievance, claim, complaint, or protest against the Federation, or any controversy, appeal, or dispute concerning the Federation or any Federation bout, ruling, order, or action, or arising under these Rules, or any Federation ruling must first be presented to the Federation in writing, in which the claimant must clearly state that they are submitting the claim under this Rule I.
- 2.2. To be recognised and valid, any such grievance, claim, complaint, or protest must be submitted to the Federation in writing by the claimant or the claimant's authorised representative within seven (7) calendar days from the date the claim first arose.
- 2.3. Each such claim, complaint, or protest must also be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of One Thousand Five Hundred US Dollars (\$1,500.00) to cover the initial costs and expenses of the Federation relating to the processing of any such grievance, claim, complaint, or protest. Such fee shall be payable within five (5) working days of the submission of the claim pursuant to Rule I1, to such account as may be communicated by the Federation from time to time. The Federation may in its sole discretion grant a waiver of all or a portion of such fee, but no such waiver shall apply unless it is granted in writing by the Federation and received by the claimant. In the event of substantial additional costs relating to the claim, including but not limited to legal fees or related costs and expenses, the Federation shall also be entitled to reimbursement from the claimant of all such additional related costs and expenses. Failure to comply with the filing requirements set out in this Rule I2 shall result in the claim being deemed invalid, and render the matter closed and no longer subject to further appeal.
- 2.4. Upon receiving a properly filed and recognised claim, and receipt in cleared funds of the filing fee set out in Rule I2.3, the Federation, in its discretion, may attempt to facilitate the resolution of the claim, or may refer the matter to the Appeals Panel in accordance with Rule I2.5 below.
- 2.5. The Federation may institute such policies and procedures as it may deem appropriate from time to time for the administration and processing of any recognised claim. In general, the Appeals Panel addressing such a claim will first investigate the claim, seek such additional information as may be required, hold hearings (online or in-person) if necessary, and then issue a decision to accept or reject the claim in whole or in part. The Federation Representative or the Federation Representative's designee may notify all interested parties in writing of the decision of the Federation, which notification shall indicate exhaustion of the administrative remedies set out in this Rule I2.
- 2.6. In the event that the complainant remains unsatisfied with the Appeals Panel's decision following the administrative remedies set out in this Rule I2, the complainant must then seek mandatory arbitration under Rule I3 below. Failure to seek mandatory arbitration in accordance with the terms of Rule I3 shall automatically terminate the claim and the claimant shall have no further rights to appeal. No party may invoke or seek remedies under Rule I3 without first complying with, and seeking, and providing the Federation the opportunity to provide, administrative relief under this Rule I2.



3. Mandatory Arbitration

- 3.1. Any open, unresolved claim, controversy, or dispute involving the Federation must be submitted to mandatory arbitration in accordance with the following procedures within thirty (30) calendar days after exhaustion of remedies under the administrative procedures outlined in Rule I2. Each such claim must thereby be settled exclusively by arbitration as provided for in this Rule I3.
- 3.2. All disputes, claims or controversies arising out of or relating to these Rules shall be submitted to JAMS, or its successor, in London, United Kingdom for final and binding arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1996 and the JAMS International Arbitration Rules (which rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference to this Rule I3.2). Any party to a dispute, claim or controversy may initiate arbitration with respect to the matters submitted to the Appeals Panel in accordance with Rule I2 by filing a written demand for arbitration with JAMS and any hearing shall be held via video or telephone conference. All disputes, claims or controversies arising out of or relating to these Rules shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of England and Wales.
- 3.3. At no time prior to the exhaustion of remedies under the administrative procedures outlined in Rule I2 shall any party initiate litigation related to these Rules except to pursue a provisional remedy that is authorised by law. No may either side initiate arbitration except to pursue a provisional remedy authorised by the JAMS International Arbitration Rules. However, this limitation is inapplicable to a party if the other party refuses to comply with the requirements of Rule I2 above.
- 3.4. By participating in any bout, promotion, or any other business dealings involving the Federation's trade mark, logo, likeness and/or any other intellectual property, each fighter, and all other parties expressly agree and are deemed to have agreed to be, subject to these Rules, including specifically that the provisions in Rule I2 concerning alternatives to dispute resolution and mandatory arbitration in Rule I3 are, an essential part of the Rules.
- 3.5. All such parties also thereby agree and are deemed to have agreed that with respect to any past, present, or future disputes arising out of any dealings with the Federation, whether based in tort, contract, or statutory law of any jurisdiction, the arbitrator or arbitrators selected in accordance with this Rule I3 shall have exclusive authority to resolve any dispute relating to the interpretation, applicability, enforceability, or formation of these Rules, including but not limited to any claim that all or any part of these Rules is void or voidable.

4. Waiver.

- 4.1. Any person having a claim against the Federation expressly waives any and all proceedings, relief, remedies and courses of action other than those expressly provided for in this Rule I.



5. Indemnification.

- 5.1. All parties expressly agree that, by doing business with the Federation, they shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Federation, any and all affiliated federations and committees, and all officers, representatives, contractors, employees, agents and any individual or organization duly authorised to act on behalf of the Federation (each, a “Federation Indemnified Party”) thereof against any and all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, expenses, and disbursements (including legal fees, charges and disbursements for any Federation Indemnified Party, incurred by any Federation Indemnified Party or asserted against any Federation Indemnified Party by any third party or by any person arising out of the actions of such Federation Indemnified Party or any actual or prospective claim, litigation, investigation or proceeding, whether based on contract, tort or any other theory, whether brought by a third party or by any person directly, and regardless of whether any Federation Indemnified Party is a party thereto, and including without limitation with respect to any action or inaction arising from any federation indemnified party’s negligence or strict liability, such that no Federation Indemnified Party shall be held liable for or not be defended and indemnified for any action taken in good faith and not directly resulting from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such Federation Indemnified Party, as determined by JAMS or any other court of competent jurisdiction by final and non-appealable judgment or ruling.
- 5.2. In order to attempt to hold the Federation liable for gross negligence or wilful misconduct, or under any other theory of liability or damages, the complainant must prove their case by the standards of proof and law applied by JAMS or any other court of competent jurisdiction by final and non-appealable judgment or ruling. Under any circumstances, should the Federation be found liable to any party, by doing business with the Federation all parties expressly agree that their sole and exclusive monetary remedy that may be recoverable from the Federation is limited to a maximum (but not a minimum) of sanction fees paid to the Federation relating to the last bout or event that gave rise to their claim against the Federation. All parties including fighters doing business with or otherwise associated with the Federation expressly waive any and all claims for special, indirect, consequential or punitive damages (as opposed to direct or compensatory damages) in connection with any claim against the Federation or any other Federation Indemnified Party. In no event shall the Federation be liable to for punitive, consequential, direct, or indirect damages, including, but not limited to, lost profits, loss of earning capacity, loss of use of money, loss of opportunity, delay, interest or legal fees, directly or indirectly related to any act or omission of the Federation, its employees, officers, affiliated Federations, promoters or agents.

6. Reimbursement of Federation’s Costs and Expenses.

- 6.1. In the event of any grievance, claim, complaint, or protest against the Federation, and the Federation, JAMS, or any other authority determines that a party has failed to comply with the Rules, or rulings of the Federation, then such party shall promptly reimburse the Federation for any and all potential and actual damages, liabilities, costs, and reasonable expenses (including, without limitation, legal fees and expenses, in addition to the initial One Thousand Five Hundred US Dollar (\$1,500.00) filing fee provided for in Rule I2.3) incurred by the Federation or any related party in connection with any legal, arbitral, or administrative proceedings or otherwise. Further, in the



event that the Federation grants a special bout sanction or utilises its authority to interpret these Rules in the best interests of boxing or combat sports generally, to grant any other exception to its rules of general application based upon special circumstances, then the party that has requested or benefitted from such sanction or exemption shall be deemed to agree, and by doing business with the Federation expressly hereby agrees, to defend, indemnify, hold harmless, and otherwise reimburse each Federation Indemnified Party for any and all potential and actual damages, liabilities, costs, or other expenses related thereto (including, without limitation, legal fees and expenses) incurred by the Federation as a result relating to any resulting dispute, mediation, arbitration, or other related litigation or otherwise.

7. Waiver of Claims.

- 7.1. Any party (fighter, manager, promoter, agent, or other party in interest) that accepts, participates in, or benefits from any bout sanctioned by the Federation, or who receives any licence or status granted by the Federation following any protest or dispute shall be hereby deemed to have waived and settled all prior claims.

J. INSURANCE

1. Medical Insurance for fighters

- 1.1. The promoter shall maintain suitable insurance cover, approved by the Federation, for fighters with whom it contracts for bouts under the Federation's jurisdiction. The cost of such insurance coverage shall be the responsibility of the promoter.
- 1.2. Suitable insurance cover, as used in this Rule J1, refers to direct expenses of medical treatment, including emergency aid, medical treatment, drugs, operations and physical therapy, arising directly from injuries incurred during a bout under the Federation's jurisdiction which has been approved by the Federation.

2. Public Liability Insurance

- 2.1. The promoter shall maintain insurance cover as required by the venue operator for events under the Federation's jurisdiction. The cost of such insurance coverage shall be the responsibility of the promoter.

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