



Rulesmeeting (english)

Town :

Date :

Boxer 1

against

Boxer 2

0. Every boxer boxes at his own risk. Any known and/or conspicuous health impairment must be explained here and now

1. 12 *laps* of 3 minutes with a break of 1 minute

2. 3 *judges evaluate the fight*, the 10-point system is to be applied
Draw scores are undesirable.

3. *The referee* is the only one authorized to interrupt and/or stop the fight.
The ring doctor can recommend an interruption to the referee, who makes the final decision.

4. *The fight begins *is scheduled at :* Clock

The fighters have to fight for To be in the dressing room:

Each team has the right to send a licensed second as an assessor to the respective opposing bandaging. This second must be named to the supervisor in advance.
Complaints about bandaging are to be presented to the referee of the fight for evaluation and, if necessary, decision.

5. *The bandages* must be manufactured in a controllable manner no later than 30 minutes before the fight. Only gauze bandages can be used, but they can be used in any length and width. The sports tape must not be placed over the ankles. It is the local commission that has the final say on whether the groping is correct.

The referee of the fight takes off the bandages and draws them and then hands over the boxing gloves drawn by the boxer at the Rules Meeting to the boxer's chief second to put on. After putting on the gloves, the lacing of the gloves is closed on the outside. This tap is then also drawn by the referee and may only be opened after the fight.

The bandages of both boxers must be handed over to the GBC supervisor at the end of the fight if he requests it.

6. *The gloves* for the fight will be from 8 ounces from strawweight to welterweight and from 10 ounces from super welterweight to heavyweight.
The gloves are provided by the organizer and checked and signed by both boxers for the rules meeting and remain in the booth with the referee or supervisor until they are put on.

7. *During the fight, only water is allowed.*

8. *In the corner, only Vaseline and Adrenaline 1/1000 are accepted.*

9. *Boxer*

Boxer 1 _____

Red Corner

Boxer 2 _____

Blue Corner

10. Precipitation:

- There is no automatic TKO with 3 knockdowns in one turn.
- There is no counting while standing.
- After a knockdown, an obligatory 8 is counted (if 3 body parts touch the ring floor).
- If the ropes prevent a fighter from going down, the referee will count it as a knockdown.
- If a fighter falls outside the ring and the ring apron, he has 20 seconds to return to the ring without assistance, unless ordered by the referee.

11. The bell does not save a downed boxer in any round.

12. Accidental injuries caused by head impacts, elbows or other accidental actions that result in visible injuries

a) Unintentional/accidental injury.

When a boxer suffers a cut, abrasion or excessive swelling due to an unintentional/accidental headbutt, elbow, etc.

If the fight from this cannot be continued:

- In case of unintentional / accidental injury there is no point deduction
If an injury is caused by an unintentional foul and is so serious that the fight must be stopped **immediately** before reaching the 4th round, the verdict is: No Scoring (NO Contest)
The break bell after the 4th round must not have been rung yet.
- If an injury is caused by an unintentional foul and is so serious that the fight must be stopped immediately after reaching the 4th round, the scorecards are to be counted.
The break bell after the 4th round must have been rung.
The winner on the scorecards is the winner by points. Laps that have been started count as full rounds.

If the fight continues:

- One point is deducted from the uninjured boxer. This point deduction compensates for the advantages of the uninjured boxer.

The referee has the option of consulting with the GBC supervisor to waive the point deduction if the incision on the hairline is upward.

If both boxers are injured, there is no point deduction.

- If there is an accidental injury and the fight continues, and later after the start of the 4th round a round is abandoned due to an increase in the size of the same cut by a legal stroke, this is a technical decision according to the score cards.
- If there is an injury caused by a legal strike and the fight can be continued and is later stopped after the start of the 4th round due to an accidental injury, this is a technical decision according to the score cards.

13. *Intentional Injury. If a boxer suffers a cut, abrasion, or excessive swelling due to a deliberate headbutt, elbow, etc. Suffers.*

If the fight cannot continue:

- If a cut/injury is caused by an intentional foul and the injury is so severe that the fight must be stopped, the boxer who committed the foul is to be disqualified

If the fight continues:

- If a cut/injury is caused by a deliberate foul and the injury is not so severe that the fight must be stopped immediately, the referee must warn the boxer who committed the foul and deduct two (2) points from him
- If a cut/injury is caused by a deliberate foul, and the injury is not so severe that the fight had to be stopped immediately, but the fight must then be stopped at a later date due to this injury, the injured boxer must not lose. If he is ahead on the scorecards, he wins by Technical Decision, if the injured boxer is behind on the scorecards, the verdict must be Technical Draw

14. *Fouls*

- The referee may deduct points for blatant intentional fouls at any time at his discretion .
- The referee will warn boxers and may deduct points for continued fouls.
- In the event of a low blow or an accidental hit after the bell , a fouled boxer can be given up to 5 minutes to recover from the foul .
- If a fouled boxer decides not to continue, he loses by TKO (abandonment), unless the referee decides, in his sole discretion and after obtaining the opinion of the doctor, to disqualify the offending boxer.
- The referee may disqualify the offending boxer after warnings, point deductions and continued fouls.
- A list of the most common fouls is as follows:
 1. Low blows (i.e. a line that surrounds the body at the level of the belly button).
 2. Use of elbows, shoulders or forearms.
 3. Bumping your head.
 4. Rabbit Punch.
 5. Blow to the kidneys or back.
 6. Slapping with the inside of the glove.
 7. Hitting with the back of your hand.
 8. Hitting with the knees, feet or part of the legs.
 9. Hold the ring ropes to strike with the other hand.
 10. Hitting the opponent when part of his body is outside the ropes.
 11. Hitting an opponent when he is on the ground or getting up from the canvas.
 12. Leave the neutral corner and beat the opponent before the referee's instructions.
 13. Excessive holding of the opponent or maintaining a clinch.
 14. Hitting at the referee's command to "pause" or "stop".
 15. Step on the opponent.
 16. Hold the opponent's head or body with one hand while hitting with the other. (Hold and hit)
 17. Use the open hand to position or rub the glove on the opponent's face.
 18. Press into the opponent's eyes.

19. Striking the bell.
20. Squat the body defensively below the opponent's belt or to strike.
21. Biting or spitting at the opponent.
22. Insulting a public official or using offensive or obscene language.
23. Throwing objects.
24. Failure to follow the referee's orders.
25. Turning your back and running away from the other boxer .
26. Spit out the mouthpiece.
27. Cutting or mutilating the gloves.
28. All crude tactics except clean shots.
29. During a round, the seconds of a boxer entering the ring or stepping on the ring apron.

15. Unexpected Events: If, at the referee's discretion, it becomes impossible to continue the fight, the fight will be a technical draw or a technical decision, depending on the round of interruption.

16. Three seconds are allowed in the corner, only one second in the ring. If the chief second wants the fight to be stopped, he must climb onto the lower ring apron and draw the referee's attention to this by throwing a towel into the ring. However, the final decision whether the fight will be stopped is made by the referee.

17. Both fighters must always wear a mouthpiece. A replacement mouthpiece must be available at all times.* If a boxer loses the mouthpiece, the referee must stop the action and replace it immediately. The referee can deduct points if the mouthpiece is intentionally spat out. *Ask both bearings if they have 2 mouthpieces

If a fighter has only 1 mouthguard and it is broken or lost during the fight in any way, the fighter loses by disqualification

18. If the fight has developed into a mismatch, the referee may end the fight at his discretion.

19. Boxers are advised to wear the logo of the world champion on their combat shorts. * Ask both camps if they have the patches

20. N/A

21. Authority of the referee

The referee has the discretion and authority to:

- 1) interpret and enforce the GBC Championship Rules;2)

guide and supervise
the cornermen in their duties and responsibilities during the fight
and 3) supervise all medical care for the boxers. He has the authority to inspect and
confiscate any substances, materials or equipment used in a corner that
he believes may violate these rules.

22. All disputes shall be decided by the National Boxing Commission in agreement with the
GBC.

The Global Boxing Council is very grateful to the National Commission for working together
to manage this title fight.

The Global Boxing Council wishes both camps the best of luck and may the best man win.

Boxer 1 Representative

Boxer 2 Representative

GBC- Supervisor