



PROFESSIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION RULES OF BOXING

WHITE-COLLAR AND SEMI-PRO BOXING

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1)

Rules of Boxing

- 1.1 A fighter cannot be saved by the bell except in the final round.
- 1.2 PBA sanction bouts over;
 - 1.2.1 3 x 1.5 minute rounds with 1 minute rest between rounds
 - 1.2.2 3 x 2 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.3 4 x 1.5 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.4 4 x 2 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.5 5 x 1.5 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.6 5 x 2 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.7 6 x 2 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.7.1 Title fight only.
 - 1.2.8 8 x 2 minute rounds with 1 minute rests between rounds.
 - 1.2.8.1 Title fight only.
- 1.3 The 3 knockdown rule is **ALWAYS** in effect in PBA Boxing unless otherwise noted between the promoter, referee and PBA Representative at the event.
- 1.4 If a fighter drops his/her mouthpiece 3 times during a round, he/she will be disqualified from the match and lose by a technical knockout.
- 1.5 Slips will not count as a knockdown or a standing 8 count.
- 1.6 If a fighter is knocked down to the ring floor or falls to the floor, he/she must get up under their own power.
- 1.7 At this time, the other fighter must retreat to farthest neutral corner.

2)

Definitions of White-collar & Semi-Pro boxers

- 2.1 **Definition of White-collar boxers;** Individuals who have some to no boxing experience. Individuals who want to experience boxing as a one-off or a couple of times.
- 2.2 **Definition of Semi-Pro boxers;** Individuals who are experienced boxers, train regularly at a boxing club, are athletically fit. Box regularly on events against other experienced boxers. Semi-Pro boxers receive payment for their bout, yet not their main source of income. Have a background in boxing (grew up boxing or boxed in the amateurs or an ex-pro etc), yet do not have a pro boxing licence.

3)

Three Knock Down Rule

- 3.1 The PBA 3 knockdown rule is as follows:
- 3.2 If a fighter is knocked down to the canvas 3 times in one round OR given 3 standing 8 counts in one round, the bout is automatically over.

4)

Standing 8 Count

- 4.1 Standing 8 Count is Always used in PBA "White Collar & Semi Professional" Competition.
- 4.2 If a fighter looks helpless and receives several blows to the head or body but continues to stand, not move and not defend him or herself, the referee will give the fighter a standing 8 count and, if the referee feels it is necessary, may stop the fight at that time.

5)

Weight System

- 5.1 Age, weight and experience must be taken into account so that each boxer is boxing in an evenly made match. Matchmakers must match boxers as evenly as possible, 50/50, even matchups.
- 5.2 Referee is instructed to stop mismatched bout as soon it is evident.
- 5.3 Mismatched bouts will be questioned.
- 5.4 Repeated mismatches will result in licence being removed.
- 5.5 **White-Collar Boxing** – Olympic Style Weight System:
 - 5.5.1 **MEN:**
 - Light-Flyweight: Not more than 49kg
 - Flyweight: Not more than 52kg
 - Bantamweight: Not more than 56kg
 - Lightweight: Not more than 60kg
 - Light-Welterweight: Not more than 64kg
 - Welterweight: Not more than 69kg
 - Middleweight: Not more than 75kg
 - Light-Heavyweight: Not more than 81kg
 - Heavyweight: Not more than 91kg
 - Super Heavyweight: Any weight over 91kg
 - 5.5.2 **WOMEN:**
 - Flyweight: Not more than 48kg
 - Bantamweight: Not more than 51kg
 - Featherweight: Not more than 54kg
 - Lightweight: Not more than 57kg
 - Light-Welterweight: Not more than 60kg
 - Welterweight: Not more than 64kg
 - Middleweight: Not more than 69kg
 - Light-Heavyweight: Not more than 75kg
 - Heavyweight: Not more than 81kg
 - Super-Heavyweight: Any weight over 81kg
- 5.6 **Intermediate / Semi-Pro Boxing** – Professional Boxing Weight System

6) **Gloves Size**

6.1 **White-Collar Boxing;**

- 6.1.1 14oz – Up to and including Welterweight (not more than 69kg)
- 6.1.2 16oz – Middleweight and over (Any weight over 69kg)

6.2 **Semi-Pro Boxing;**

- 6.2.1 12oz – Up to and including Welterweight (not more than 67kg)
- 6.2.2 14oz – Light Middleweight and over (any weight over 67kg)

7) **Hand Wrapping**

- 7.1 Promoter to ensure that all trainers of boxers know how to wrap hands for boxing (not wraps for another combat sport) to ensure no inadequate hand wraps or loss of time on fight night.
- 7.2 Promoter to arrange hand wrappers to wrap hands of boxers if trainers do not obtain the skill.

- 7.3 Fighters may tape their wrists and hands but **NOT** over their knuckles.
- 7.4 Must not be longer than 4.5m (14.76ft) and no shorter than 2.5m (8.2ft) and 5.7cm (2¼in) wide.
- 7.5 Bandages must be made of a stretchy cotton material with Velcro closure or a small piece of tape 7.6cms x 2.5cms (3in x 1in)
- 7.6 Professional Bandages are permitted.
- 7.7 ALL fighter hand wraps must be "*SIGNED OFF*" by the PBA official PRIOR to the beginning of their bout.
- 7.8 DO NOT ADD TAPE OR GAUZE TO YOUR HAND AFTER BEING SIGNED OFF.
- 7.9 If after the bout your glove is removed and there is no PBA Officials signature on your hand wrap you WILL BE DISQUALIFIED.

8) Dress Code

- 8.1 Boxing Shoes
- 8.2 Boxing Shorts/Trunks
- 8.3 T-Shirts or Tank Tops are Optional.

9) Safety Equipment

- 9.1 Gumshield
- 9.2 Men: Full Groin and Abdominon Protector (No Cups)
- 9.3 Women: Hard Surface Boxing Chest Protector
- 9.4 **HEADGEAR** – Optional for White-Collar boxers - based on the study conducted by the AIBA Medical Commission & the International Boxing Association which concluded that “Removing head guards may reduce the already small risk of acute brain injury in amateur boxing.”
<https://insights.ovid.com/article/00042752-201701000-00013>

10) Boxer Medical Examinations

10.1 ANNUAL MEDICAL

- 10.1.1 A boxer must complete and pass our PBA Annual Medical Form in order to obtain a PBA licence. This must be performed by a licensed and registered medical doctor.
- 10.1.2 PBA Medical is valid for 12 months and can be boxed on as many times within this period (**subject to rule 23**)
- 10.1.3 Boxer must complete and pass PBA Medical every 12 months.
- 10.1.4 Boxer must have completed and passed a PBA Medical within 365 days of their bout.
- 10.1.5 The PBA **only** grants licences on the authorisation of a registered doctor passing an applicant and confirming boxer is FIT TO BOX through our PBA Medical.
- 10.1.6 An Eye Test must also be completed (from a high-street optician). This is valid for 12 months.
- 10.1.7 The PBA Annual Medical + the Eye Test are essential. Passing both is essential to be granted a PBA licence.
- 10.1.8 Failing either the Eye Test or the Annual Medical will result in not being granted a PBA licence.

10.1.9 Both the PBA Annual Medical + Eye Test must be clear in order to be granted a PBA Licence.

10.2 PRE-FIGHT MEDICAL

- 10.2.1** All boxers **must** be seen by the Doctor and complete PBA Pre-Fight Medical before their bout,
- 10.2.2** The purpose of the pre-fight exam is to ensure that boxer is fit to box on the day.
- 10.2.3** PBA Pre-fight medical will be conducted by a member of the medical team assigned to the event.
- 10.2.4** Ask about concussions, etc. when possible
- 10.2.5** The boxer's responses to these questions will verify orientation and level of conscious.

10.3 POST-FIGHT MEDICAL

- 10.3.1** After a bout, it is essential that boxer does not leave until they have completed their post-fight medical. Failure to complete a post-fight medical will result in permanent removal of PBA licence.
- 10.3.2** All boxers must complete a PBA Post-Fight Medical.
- 10.3.3** PBA Post-fight medical will be conducted by a member of the medical team assigned to the event.
- 10.3.4** There should be an examination area some distance away from the ring on the way to the dressing room where the boxer can be stopped and briefly examined for mental status, head, neck or extremity injury. This can be done rapidly by asking questions as to mental orientation and status while a quick survey of head, face, neck and upper extremities is made.
- 10.3.5** A focused examination must be performed of any suspected possible injury that may have been noted during the bout.

11) Scoring

11.1 The 10 Point Must System is always in effect in ALL PBA Sanctioned bouts, score examples:

- 11.1.1 10-10** round, indicates that according to the judge, BOTH fighters showed even or equal skill and no clear winner could be determined by the judge.
- 11.1.2 10-9** round, indicates one fighter was more effective than the other or dominated the round without a knockdown or standing 8 count. A 10-9 could also be given in a round where the dominating fighter was knocked down once in the round.
- 11.1.3 10-8** round indicates one fighter was in constant control and clearly out fought his opponent as far as technique within the ring "AND" scored a standing 8 count or a knockdown on his/her opponent. The 10 score would be given to the fighter who forced the knockdown or a standing 8 count.
- 11.1.4 10-7** round indicates total domination by one fighter in all aspects to the point that the referee nearly stopped the fight.

There should have been at least 2 standing 8 counts and or 2 clear knockdowns.

11.1.5 **9-9** score indicates one or both fighters scored 10, but a point deduction brought the score down to 9-9. Again, these are just some **EXAMPLES**. There are many other possibilities in final scoring, especially when point deduction, standing 8 counts and knockdowns all intermix together in a single round.

12) Promoter Requirements

12.1 Promoter must submit a **TYPED and DETAILED Bout Sheet** prior to an event with the following information:

- 12.1.1** Names of all boxers – (spelled correctly to be added to insurance policy)
- 12.1.2** Match-ups - Who is fighting who.
- 12.1.3** Rule style each bout is to be fought under - White-collar or Semi-Pro
- 12.1.4** Weight matchmaker has requested each fighter to be.
- 12.1.5** Ensure boxers have completed PBA Medical and PBA Boxer Application forms, and have returned them too us.

12.2 Promoter must ensure all safety equipment to compete is supplied to boxers on the night of the event:

- 12.2.1** Men: Professional Full Groin Protector
- 12.2.2** Women: Hard Surface Boxing Chest Protector
- 12.2.3** Gauze
- 12.2.4** Tape
- 12.2.5** Padding
- 12.2.6** Boxing Gloves (correct size dependant on boxer weight category)

13) Matchmaking

13.1 Boxers must always be matched based on a combination of the following:

- 13.1.1** Weight
- 13.1.2** Ability
- 13.1.3** Age

13.2 Licenced Matchmakers / Promoters **MUST** do their utmost to match boxers correctly.

13.3 Licenced Matchmakers / Promoters **MUST** aim for even, 50/50 matchups at all times.

13.4 Mismatches will be scrutinised.

13.5 Repeat mismatches will result in licence being removed.

14) Weigh-ins

14.1 Promoters must schedule a weigh-in window (*Window is a time frame such as from 5 to 8 PM*) that is no more than 3 hours in time.

14.2 Weigh-in time windows are to be no more than 3 hours in length.

- 14.3 Fighters shall weigh-in no more than 36 hours prior to the scheduled time of the event start time.
- 14.4 Fighters who miss this weigh-in "Time Window" will be scratched from the event unless a valid explanation/reason is given to your PBA Event Representative as to why they cannot make the weigh-in window.
- 14.5 EVERY Fighter and Trainer has the right to witness their opponents weigh-in.
- 14.6 Participants of a bout must BOTH weigh-in on the same day and during the scheduled weigh-in time.
- 14.7 Tournament fighters may weigh-in later if approved by the PBA.

15) Weigh-in Rooms

- 15.1 Promoter must supply an area to fit all the boxers, trainers and officials that is private from the public.
- 15.2 Promoter must supply **DIGITAL** weigh-in scale.
- 15.3 Scale location and PBA Staff Tables must be side by side and close to a private room in case a fighter is required to strip down to make weight.
- 15.4 Promoter must supply 2 Tables and 4 Chairs for the PBA Staff to conduct weigh-ins and acquire fighter information.

16) Witness

- 16.1 All Fighters and their trainers must be present at the OFFICIAL EVENT WEIGH-INS and must be present at the weigh-in START time.
- 16.2 All fighters and trainers are allowed to witness their opponents weigh-in.

17) Missed or Late Weigh-ins

- 17.1 If a fighter or the fighter's chief cornerman/trainer fails to attend he weigh-ins within the time suggested weigh-in window, they will be fined a minimum of £50.00.
- 17.2 Fighters will be fined 20% of their fighters purse for being up to 20 minutes late and higher fines past the 20 minute mark.
- 17.3 They may also be DROPPED from the event AND be charged for ALL expenses the promoter occurred for them to be on the event.

18) Weigh-in Announcements

- 18.1 At the weigh-ins, trainers and fighters will be informed of the following:
 - 18.1.1 Time to show-up at Venue
 - 18.1.2 Transportation to the venue.
 - 18.1.3 The time of pre-fight medicals if not done at the weigh-ins.

19) Non-Title / Title Fights

- 19.1 **Non-Title Fights**
 - 19.1.1 Boxers who do not make their required weight will be allowed 2 hours to cut the weight.

- 19.1.2 If they do not make their weight by the 2 hours set by the PBA Event Representative and the bout is forced to be cancelled, they will be required to pay the promoter for all expenses related to their bout, including travel expenses for BOTH fighters.
- 19.1.3 If the two fighters are still within a legal weight spread but as a "Catch-Weight" they may still be allowed to fight.

19.2 Title Fights

- 19.2.1 Boxers who do not make their required weight will be allowed up to 2 hours to cut the weight.
- 19.2.2 If the **CHAMPION** does not make the weight after 2 hours, they will automatically lose their title.
 - 19.2.2.1 If the two fighters are still within a legal weight spread but as a "Catch-Weight" they may still be allowed to fight, but no title will be on the line.
- 19.2.3 If the **CHALLENGER** does not make the weight after 2 hours, the fight may be called off.
 - 19.2.3.1 If the two fighters are still within a legal weight spread but as a "Catch-Weight" they may still be allowed to fight, but no title will be on the line.
- 19.2.4 If the fight is for a **VACANT TITLE** and the boxer does not make the weight after 2 hours, the fight may be called off.
 - 19.2.4.1 If the two fighters are still within a legal weight spread but as a "Catch-Weight" they may still be allowed to fight.

20) Bout Decision Terminology

- 20.1 **NO CONTEST (NC):** When a no fault foul happens in the first round and 1 or both cannot continue.
- 20.2 **WINNER, LOSER (W, L):** Unanimous Decision, Majority Decision or Split Decision.
- 20.3 **DRAW (D):** When all 3 score cards show equal points to each fighter.
- 20.4 **MAJORITY DRAW (MD):** When 2 out of the 3 judges score equal amount of points to both fighters.
- 20.5 **UNANIMOUS DECISION (UD):** When all 3 judges score the same winner.
- 20.6 **SPLIT DECISION (SD):** When 2 judges score one fighter a winner and the third judge scores the other fighter a winner.
- 20.7 **MAJORITY DECISION (MD):** When 2 judges score one fighter a winner and the third judge scores both fighters EVEN, as a draw.
- 20.8 **TECHNICAL WIN (TW): TECHNICAL LOSE (TL), TECHNICAL DRAW (TD):** Usually resulting from a Foul. The outcome of this event was judged by the scorecards of the previous rounds.
- 20.9 **TECHNICAL FORFEIT, TECHNICAL WIN:** Usually from a pre-event disqualification or from invalid fight experience: not giving actual experience to the matchmaker prior to the event.)
- 20.10 **TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT (TKO)**

- 20.10.1 A fighter has been stopped from fighting from taking too many blows or maybe knocked down 3 times in one round, but can still stand or is not knocked "OUT".
- 20.10.2 Any fighter who loses their bout by TKO will be suspended from Fighting for the time outlined in **RULE 23**.
- 20.10.3 This is a fighter who is obviously hurt and the referee feels he/she cannot continue any longer.
- 20.10.4 Any fighter who loses their bout by TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT (TKO) will be suspended from Fighting for the time outlined in **RULE 23**.
- 20.10.5 For health and safety reasons, if the Chief Corner felt his/her fighter is unable to continue he/she may "Throw in the towel."
- 20.10.6 If doing so, Chief Corner man must step up to the ring ropes and follow the towel into the ring.

20.11 **KNOCKOUT (KO)**

- 20.11.1 A "KNOCKOUT" indicates that a fighter was "OUT COLD" after a strike.
- 20.11.2 A fighter shall be awarded a knockout Win if he/she knocks their opponent to the ring floor and the opponent cannot stand or is OUT COLD by the count of 10.
- 20.11.3 Any fighter who loses their bout by KO, or KNOCKOUT will be suspended from Fighting for the time outlined in **RULE 23**.

21) **Referee Annual Medical**

- 21.1 The PBA does not consider age to be an absolute factor in one's health and physical fitness.
- 21.2 Referees must pass the PBA Referee Medical annually.

22) **Responsibilities and Duties of Medical Team**

22.1 **Per-Competition**

- 22.1.1 Chief Doctor / Medical Team assigned to an event have notified nearest hospital with a Neurological department that a boxing event is taking place so hospital is on standby.
- 22.1.2 Minimum number of medical personnel at an event:
 - 22.1.2.1 2 x Doctors
 - 22.1.2.2 2 x Paramedics
 - 22.1.2.3 At least one of the medical personnel in attendance to be a an anaesthetist
- 22.1.3 Ambulance must be in attendance at every event.
- 22.1.4 All Medical Team assigned to an event are aware of the nearest hospital with Neurological department.
- 22.1.5 Boxers suffering with any head injuries should be transported to the nearest hospital with neurological department as soon as possible.
- 22.1.6 The minimum amount of medical equipment available at ringside shall include:
 - 22.1.6.1 Oxygen

22.1.6.2 Stretcher

22.1.6.3 Cervical-Collar

- 22.1.7** A sufficient area or room to examine and treat boxers who do not require a medical facility.
- 22.1.8** Proper equipment and medication for any stitching or treatments to be administered on-site.
- 22.1.9** The evacuation route from the ring to the Ambulance must be clear, ensure absolutely nothing is in the way to create a clear path at all times throughout the event. Move tables or anything else that may obstruct this path.
- 22.1.10** No elevators between Ring and Ambulance.
- 22.1.11** No staircase between Ring and Ambulance.
- 22.1.12** No obstruction of any kind from moving boxer to ambulance.
- 22.1.13** Security should be instructed to provide crowd control and secure the evacuation route in case of emergency evacuation.
- 22.1.14** Security should be instructed to keep Ring to Ambulance route clear at all times. Move tables or anything else that may obstruct this path.
- 22.1.15** Availability of gloves, gauze and penlights.
- 22.1.16** The head doctor at an event should meet with the paramedic team prior to the start of the first bout. The head doctor advises the referee on whether a boxer is medically fit to continue.
- 22.1.17** Head doctor must have clear view of the Ring so paramedics can be called by hand signal easily in case of emergency evacuation.
- 22.1.18** Proper placement of the medical jury table in the neutral corner next to the physician's table for emergency ring access

22.2 During Bout

- 22.2.1** The doctor will enter the ring when the referee requests the physician's evaluation of and/or aid for a dropped boxer or serious injury.
- 22.2.2** Only the head doctor and referee will be in the ring with the injured boxer unless the head doctor requests assistance from another member of the medical team.
- 22.2.3** The head doctor may, at his own discretion, between rounds indicate to the referee or PBA event supervisor that they want to examine the boxer.
- 22.2.4** If there is a risk of physical injury, head doctor shall notify the PBA Supervisor to terminate the bout. This decision shall take precedence over all other considerations.
- 22.2.5** Advice for the physician entering the ring:
 - 22.2.5.1** Enter quickly, but calmly and with authority. Remember, everyone else in the ring is not sophisticated medically and tends to become overly excited.

- 22.2.5.2 When entering the ring, take clean gauze pads and a penlight.
- 22.2.5.3 Corner personnel and other persons not allowed in the ring.
- 22.2.5.4 Do not permit the boxer's corner personnel to dictate your evaluation, management or the time you take.
- 22.2.6 The chief medical officer or medical team must examine the boxer after a period of unconsciousness or other serious injury.

22.3 Post Bout

- 22.3.1 It is essential that boxer does not leave until they have completed their post-fight medical.
- 22.3.2 All boxers must complete PBA Post-Fight Medical.
- 22.3.3 PBA Post-fight medical will be conducted by a member of the medical team assigned to the event.
- 22.3.4 There should be an examination area some distance away from the ring on the way to the dressing room where the boxer can be stopped and briefly examined for mental status, head, neck or extremity injury. This can be done rapidly by asking questions as to mental orientation and status while a quick survey of head, face, neck and upper extremities is made.
- 22.3.5 A focused exam is performed of any area suspected of possible injury that may have been noted during the bout.
- 22.3.6 Medical staff must make list of injured boxers and include name, weight, nature of injury, any treatment administered and any follow-up recommendations.

23) PBA Stoppage Regulation

- 23.1 Any fighter who loses their bout by KNOCKOUT (KO) or TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT (TKO) OR RSCH (Referee Stops Contest - Head) will be suspended from boxing for the time periods outlined in **Rule 24**.
- 23.2 It is the responsibility and duty of the fighter, trainer and manager to respect and abide by this rule for the personal safety of their own fighter.
- 23.3 After the minimum rest period has been completed, boxer must have a doctor complete the PBA Clearance Form. Once this is completed, returned and approved by the PBA, boxer can then begin training for next event.
- 23.4 Boxers will not be able to take part in any further PBA licensed contests until we have received this complete form and approved. License will then be reinstated.

24) Suspension Periods after Knockouts / RSCH (Referee Stops Contest - Head)

24.1 Single Occurrence of Knockout or RSCH

24.1.1 No Loss of Consciousness: If a boxer suffers a knockout as a result of blows to the head or if the bout is stopped by the referee because the boxer has received heavy blows to the head, then the boxer may not take part in boxing or sparring for a period of at least 30 days afterward.

24.1.2 Loss of consciousness less than one Minute: the boxer may not take part in boxing or sparring for a period of at least 60 days afterward.

24.1.3 Loss of consciousness more than one Minute: the boxer may not take part in boxing or sparring for a period of at least 90 days afterward

24.2 Double Occurrence of Knockout or RSCH

24.2.1 If during the period of 90 days after a boxer's suspension, the boxer is knocked out a second time due to the boxer having received heavy blows to the head, then the boxer may not take part in boxing or sparring for a period of 90 days after the second occurrence. If the first Suspension was 60 days, the repeat suspension will be 90 days. If the first suspension was 90 days, the new suspension will be 180 days.

24.3 Triple Occurrence of Knockout or RSCH

24.3.1 If during a period of 180 days after the boxers suspension, the boxer is knockout a third time from head blows, then they may not take part in boxing or sparring for a period of 180 days after the third occurrence. Any combination of knockouts or RSCHs that equal three times consecutively under these circumstances qualifies for the 180 day suspension.

24.4 Other Suspension Periods

24.4.1 Any boxer who loses a difficult bout as a result of many blows to the head or who is knocked down in several successive competitions may be barred from taking part in boxing or sparring for a minimum period of 30 days after the last contest.

24.4.2 All these protective regulations apply when the knockout or severe head trauma occurs in training or in any other activity (sports, auto accidents, etc).

24.5 Medical certification after the end of the suspension period

24.5.1 Before a boxer is allowed to fight after the above-mentioned periods have elapsed, they must be passed as fit to box by his physician, GP/Doctor or a neurologist, if possible after a specialist examination has been conducted and computerized tomography or MRI of the brain has been carried out.

- 24.5.2 Boxer must take our PBA Clearance Form and have it completed by a physician, GP/Doctor or a neurologist, after the specific times mentioned above
- 24.5.3 Only on the confirmation of this document by the PBA will boxers licence will be instated OR boxer will be able to take out day licence for next event.

25) **Intentional Foul**

- 25.1 If a fighter is guilty of an **INTENTIONAL FOUL**, points could be deducted from boxers score card and the referee may, at his discretion, disqualify boxer from the match.
- 25.2 The referee shall have the discretion to determine the following along with the assistance of the PBA representative at ringside:
 - 25.2.1 Give the fighter who has fouled a warning.
 - 25.2.2 Deduct 1-2 points from the fighter who has fouled. The amount of points deducted would be determined by the Referee and/or the PBA Event representative.
 - 25.2.3 Disqualify the boxer who has fouled.
- 25.3 The PBA shall rule in such a case.
- 25.4 If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injury results in the bout being stopped in a later round, the injured boxer will win by **TECHNICAL DECISION** if he is ahead on the score cards; and the bout will result in a **TECHNICAL DRAW** if the injured boxer is behind or even on the score cards.
- 25.5 If the boxer injures himself while attempting to intentionally foul his opponent, the referee will not take any action in his favour, and this injury shall be the same as one produced by a fair blow.
- 25.6 If the referee feels that a boxer has conducted himself in an unsportsmanlike manner, he may stop the bout and disqualify the boxer.

26) **Accidental or Unintentional Foul**

- 26.1 If a fighter commits an **ACCIDENTAL FOUL**, points could be deducted from boxers score card.
- 26.2 The referee shall have the discretion to determine the following along with the assistance of the PBA representative at ringside:
 - 26.2.1 Give the fighter who has fouled a warning.
 - 26.2.2 Deduct 1-2 points from the fighter who has fouled. The amount of points deducted would be determined by the Referee and or the PBA Event representative.
- 26.3 **IF AN ACCIDENTAL FOUL HAPPENS WITHIN THE FIRST ROUND:**
 - 26.3.1 If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout **DURING THE FIRST ROUND OR AT THE BREAK BETWEEN ROUNDS 1 & 2**, the bout will result in a "**NO CONTEST**".
- 26.4 **IF AN ACCIDENTAL FOUL HAPPENS AFTER THE SECOND ROUND BEGINS:**
 - 26.4.1 If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout **AFTER THE SECOND ROUND BEGINS**, the bout will result in a **TECHNICAL**

DECISION awarded to the boxer who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped.

26.4.2 Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round. This is at the discretion of the judges.

26.5 LOW BLOW

26.5.1 A fighter who is hit with an accidental low blow must continue after a reasonable amount of time but no more than **FIVE MINUTES**, or they will lose the fight.

26.5.2 PBA does not believe a fighter should be "*Disqualified*" for an "ACCIDENTAL" Foul UNLESS it occurs more than once, such as a low blow or head butt.

27) Unintentional or Non-Foul Related Injury

27.1 If a fighter becomes injured by something other than a foul or legal strike (*Example: Twisted or Dislocated Knee, Dislocated Shoulder, Twisted Ankle, Getting hit by something flying into the ring from the crowd, fall to the ring floor and floor causing an injury etc.*) the decision of the bout would be one of two outcomes.

27.1.1 If the injury occurs in the FIRST ROUND, the bout shall be declared a "**NO CONTEST**". This includes if the determination "*Not to continue*" is made during the break of round 1.

27.1.2 If the injury occurs after the start of the bell in round "2", the Official PBA Representative at ringside will do the following:

27.1.2.1 All 3 Judges' cards will be collected and tallied by the PBA Representative.

27.1.2.2 If the INJURED Fighter is ahead on the score cards, the round shall be declared a **TECHNICAL DRAW**.

27.1.2.3 If the NON-INJURED fighter is ahead on the scorecards, they will be awarded a win by TKO. (*Technical Knockout*)

28) Illegal Techniques

28.1 Headbutts.

28.2 Punches to the back of the Head.

28.3 Striking to the Spine Area. (*Kidneys are OK.*)

28.4 Slapping. (*Striking with the LACE Side of the Gloves*)

28.5 Spitting.

28.6 Biting.

28.7 Holding your opponent's head or arm and hitting.

28.8 Striking with your feet, legs or knees in any way.

28.9 Striking with any part of the body other than the fist of the glove.

28.10 Takedowns, Sweeps, Throwing or Grappling of any kind.

28.11 Clubbing (*Hammer fist Karate Style Strikes*) OR Karate Chopping Style Strikes.

28.12 Strikes to the Groin.

- 28.13 Striking opponent when they have slipped or fallen to 1 knee or more.
An opponent is down when any part of their body other than the bottom of their feet touches the floor of the ring.
- 28.14 Abusive language in the ring.
- 28.15 Attacking when the referee is breaking the fighters apart.
- 28.16 Fighting after the bell has indicated the end of the round.
- 28.17 Pushing or shoving an opponent through the ropes or out of the ring.
- 28.18 Grabbing or holding onto an opponent's leg, foot or any other part of the body.
- 28.19 If the Referee or PBA Representative feel that a fighter has acted unsportsmanlike.
- 28.20 The "REFEREE" has several options after a foul:
 - 28.20.1 To give a Warning.
 - 28.20.2 To deduct points from the fighter fouling.
 - 28.20.3 Disqualify
- 28.21 If the fighter "STRUCK" is greatly injured, (*Cut, Can't Continue because of the blow or Knocked Out*) the Referee "MAY" choose to disqualify the fouling Fighter.
- 28.22 If the bout continues after the "*Illegal*" strike without any point deduction, the NEXT Illegal Strike Will "*ALWAYS*" result in a MINIMUM of a 1 point deduction or, if deemed necessary by the Referee, disqualification of the Fouling Fighter.

29) Disqualifications

29.1 FALLING OUT OF RING

- 29.1.1 If a fighter has fallen through or become entangled in the ropes of the ring, the opponent CANNOT strike. If they do, a decision will be made that will depend greatly upon what actually occurred which will vary from how long the fighter was entangled in the ropes to if or not the attacking fighter had a good view of such or not.
- 29.1.2 If a fighter purposely slides through the ropes to hope his opponent will stop attacking, he will be charged with a standing 8 count and it "Could" be a disqualification.
- 29.1.3 Usually if a boxer falls or is pushed through the ropes out of the ring, it is not their own fault. If so, the bout shall stop until said boxer can gather themselves and return to the ring. They are not allowed any help from their own corner men, but ringside officials may assist within reason.
- 29.1.4 If the fall from the ring caused any injury/damage, the ringside physician shall examine the boxer to make any such conclusion.
- 29.1.5 If injured, the Referee, Ringside Doctor and PBA Representative shall determine whether the injury was due to a strike prior to their falling from the ring or a cause of the fall and together shall make a decision as to the outcome of the bout.
- 29.1.6 If the fighter is injured from the fall out of the ring, the Referee, Ringside Doctor and PBA Representative will

determine the decision for the moment. (*Recovery period, Disqualification, Technical Draw, Knockout etc.*)

29.2 If a fighter drops his mouthpiece 3 times during 1 round, that fighter will be disqualified from the match and lose by a TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT (KO).

29.3 Any illegal move or action will result in disqualification.

30) Alcohol and Drugs

30.1 Any fighter found under the influence of ANY drug within 24 hours before or during the match shall be fined by the PBA a MINIMUM of £500.00, disqualified from their match, not receive their purse and pay promoter costs incurred. Fighters will also be banned from taking out a PBA licence again in the future.

30.2 If the fighter holds any PBA titles, they will lose them immediately.

30.3 Any boxer holding a PBA license gives permission to the PBA for drug testing before or after any bout.