

BDF RULES & REGULATIONS

(ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

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1: Licenses, General

- (1) Any person intending to act in an official capacity with the BDF shall first apply for and undergo an examination given by the BDF granting a license in the BDF. The test shall be conducted by at least one person who must have a minimum 2 years of practical experience in professional boxing which will be determined by the BDF board. The cost of the exam, which can be repeated, the applicant bears.
- (2) Boxers must be licenced by the BDF before signing a fight contract. The location, opponent, weight and rounds to be fought must be stated.
- (3) Ring, Judges, Timekeepers and Officials must attend the scheduled training by the BDF. Failure to respect this obligation, the BDF may decide sanctions.
- (4) All fees must be paid upfront before licence is issued, amount fixed by the General Assembly of the BDF.
- (5) BDF licence holders wishing to participate on an event sanctioned by another Governing Body must provide the BDF with all relevant licence documentation and paperwork from that Governing Body.
- (6) Each license holder receives a plastic card. On this card, the photo, membership number and other personal details. This card must be carried at all BDF events.

2: Licensing of Professional Boxer

- (1) Licenses for professional boxers can only be granted to those persons who have reached the age of 18. In exceptional circumstances and upon the occurrence of the requirements of 7.1 & 7.2 of the Statute of the BDF, the Executive Board of the BDF may grant a license for a minor applicant.

- (2) An applicant for a professional boxers licence may have to undergo an examination bout to assess competency if necessary to obtain a licence at the request of the BDF. For qualifying amateurs, the BDF can do without this.
- (3) Debut bouts for BDF boxers should not be more than 4 rounds. Exceptions with special permission from the BDF, for bouts of 6+ rounds for debut boxers.
- (4) Boxer licenses are not issued to first time applicants for those older than 35 years.
- (5) The approval of a professional boxers application can only be done by the approval of a recognized doctor of the BDF. The license application must be accompanied by two electronic passport photos.
- (6) Women must perform a pregnancy tests (determination of the hormone β -HCG) and present to BDF officials at the weigh in, this test must be no older than 14 days.

3: License Revocation and Verification

- (1) A boxer whose skills no longer meets the performance requirements of a professional boxer and where a health hazard is feared will be subjected to confidential medical examination. Dependent on the results of this medical examination, the license of the boxer may be suspended OR withdrawn.
- (2) BDF licenced boxers who have not fought for two years may be asked to retake a medical examination.

4: Initial Licenses for Professional Boxer

- (1) Each fighter must have a pre-fight medical examination on the day of the weigh-in. If a boxer or manager conceals an issue regarding health, of any form, during the

medical examination or at the conclusion of a fight contract, they will be punished accordingly.

(2) Every boxer has to apply for permission to box with the BDF before signing a fight contract. The location of the bout, opponent, weight and the number of rounds must be stated.

(3) The BDF has the right to refuse the sanctioning of a bout. This can happen when a health risk of a boxer is feared OR if the bout is a clear mismatch.

(4) Boxers must have a minimum of three days' rest before next bout. Excluded from this are competitions but only after the approval from the board of the BDF on a case by case basis.

(5) The BDF can temporarily suspend a boxers licence at any time if a medical examiner is concerned with the findings of a medical examination.

(6) Boxers who have committed to more than 1 fight in a day, without approval from the board of the BDF, disregarding 4:4, shall be punished by a fine and/or suspension.

5: Event Fees

(1) A Sanction fee must be paid by the promoter for each event, fee to be determined.

(2) Boxer Purses - the following amounts are to be paid by the promoter to the BDF before promoter payment to boxer;

- £750 – £9999 = 5%
- £10,000 – £99,999 = 4%
- £100,000 - £499,999 = 3%
- £500,000+ = 2%

- (3) An event that is being televised in anyway (TV Live, TV Delayed, Streamed online etc) must pay 10% of broadcast deal to the BDF.
- (4) 5% of the sponsorship revenue that is generated for an event must be paid to the BDF.
- (5) The BDF can request any documentation regarding any of the above contracts to review.

6: Cornerman, Seconds

- (1) The cornerman must take care of their boxer inside the ring and in-between rounds. Each boxer has a right to the assistance of a cornerman and 3 seconds. The cornerman is allowed in the ring, two seconds outside the ring and 1 second on the stairs. They must vacate the ring on the command of the timekeeper and are only allowed to enter again on the signal of the timekeeper.
- (2) It is forbidden for the cornerman/seconds to influence the boxers during the fight in anyway at all. It is also forbidden for anyone from the corner to help a downed fighter.
- (3) The head cornerman must be made the representative assigned to the boxer at the weigh-in. The head cornerman's name must be recorded on the weigh-in protocol sheet.
- (4) During each break of the bout, the head cornerman is allowed to communicate with the referee to express disapproval of the opponent if he feels the opponent is acting in violation of the rules of boxing.

- (5) The Trainer can throw in sponge or towel to signify the end of the bout if he feels his boxer is in no fit state to continue. This will result in his boxer being defeated via TKO.
- (6) All approved to be in the ring must wear appropriate clothing and behave accordingly.

7: Referee, Judges

- (1) The referee is responsible for the fight from the start to the end of the bout, indicated by the timekeeper. The Referee must wear rubber gloves during the bout. The referee will instruct both boxers with the necessary information before the start of the bout.
- (2) The referee must score the bout after each round.
- (3) Decisions made by the referee are final in all cases, an appeal against the referee is not possible.
- (4) At the end of each round, the referee must collect the scorecards from each Judge and pass them, without inspection, to the Supervisor. The referee must stay in the ring until the official announcement has been made.
- (5) The role of the Judge is to determine the number of points for each boxer at the end of each round and enter on the pre-printed score sheets. The boxer who ends the round with the advantage, gets the highest score (10 point system). The scores must be added together for each boxer at the end of the round. The judge must not be interrupted during this process, before the final score has been totalled, however long it takes.

- (6) Amended score cards are not valid if they have not been signed during each round by the Supervisor.
- (7) The Judge is obliged to maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their scorecard. Scorecards are announced by the Master of Ceremony's by announcing the name of the Judge and following the points awarded for each boxer.
- (8) Judges must not be influenced. Judges cannot have a conversation with anyone during the entire duration of the fight, except with other ring side officials.

8: Referees, Judges - Licensing and Withdrawal

- (1) Referee and Judge licenses are not issued for the first time to applicants over 55 years. A Referee can continue their role up to a maximum of 67 years of age, Judge for a maximum of 70 years. Experienced Referees, Judges older than the stated ages will be assessed on a case by case basis.
- (2) Referees for championship bouts must have exercised their license activity in professional boxing or be designated by the Board of BDF as qualified for at least two years.
- (3) The board of the BDF reserve the right to suspend or revoke licences for all officials who lack competency. The BDF may request the individual to retake the required test to prove ability. Cost of this at the bearers expense.
- (4) A Referee, Judge must undergo a course which involves an exam (written section) and the participation of 3 events as an independent Referee, Judge to prove ability. The relevant experienced officials report on the work in assigned report. The licensing is done by the Vice President and is reported to the board of the BDF.
- (5) Referees & Judges are under the jurisdiction of the BDF.

9: Timekeeper, Tasks

(1) The timekeeper monitors the chronological events of a bout with the help of two stopwatches and signals the start and end of the round with a gong.

He "takes time";

- I. To signal the beginning of the round (bell),
- II. 10 seconds before the end of the round, a 'knock' must be signalled (not bell),
- III. The end of the round (bell),
- IV. 10 seconds before the end of the break, (must announce "Seconds-Out" and round number.

(2) The timekeeper must participate at 3 events as an independent timekeeper to prove ability. The licensing is done by the Vice President and is reported to the board of the BDF.

(3) Timekeepers are under the jurisdiction of the BDF.

10: Doctors

(1) The Board shall appoint a head doctor, who represents the medical needs of the BDF.

(2) The head doctor must be consulted before any decisions where the health of a boxer plays a role.

(3) The head doctor has the responsibility to work closely with his colleagues in the BDF and the medical commissions of other significant organizations for continuous improvement of the health of boxers which builds guidelines for the wellbeing of

boxers. These are developed through consultation of the ring doctors and recorded in writing.

(4) The official ring physicians must be members of the BDF.

11: Managers

(1) A manager represents the interests of the boxer. They should not be under the age of 25.

(2) The board of the BDF is entitled to perform all necessary checks before granting a managers license to determine the applicant's financial solidity. The BDF can request written material for this purpose, such as contract documents, criminal record, credit bureau information, etc.

(3) If the Executive Board of BDF feel that the manager no longer offers the guarantee to implement a sound financial basis after obtaining a managers license, in the interests of the boxer, the manager must provide evidence to prove he is financially able. The BDF reserve the right to withdraw a managers licence if so.

(4) Should the BDF come to understand that the manager mistreats his boxers and does not fulfil their obligations as a manager, the BDF reserve the right to revoke the managers license. The license fee paid will be forfeited. Against the withdrawal of the license, the manager can appeal to the Legal Committee. The costs, the manager carries himself.

(5) In gross purses below £400, no managers percentages may be taken.

(6) The managers percentage must not be higher than 30% of the gross amount of purses above £400.

(7) Managers are under the jurisdiction of the BDF.

12: Promoters

- (6) Promoters must demonstrate at the request of BDF, event capital. To verify this, the board of the BDF is entitled to request written evidence prior to granting a promoters license. These include in particular the submission of tax clearance certificates, social contracts, accounting records, trade register extracts, proof of funds, contract documents which are in connection with the proposed activity organizers, as well as credit bureau information.
- (7) Promoters must notify the BDF with a minimum of 14 days prior to the event. The promoter must arrange contracts with boxers and then pass these to the BDF. Boxers on the event without a BDF licence must apply for a BDF day licence with all costs covered by the promoter. The boxer application form and supporting documentation (medicals, pictures etc) must be arranged by the promoter.
- (8) The Board of BDF can refuse to sanction an event and/or bout if the promoter does not provide the necessary guarantees to be able to bring about the realization of the event financially. The board of the BDF is entitled to request necessary written documents and information from the promoter.
- (9) The promoter has full responsibility for the preparation and execution of an event. The promoter must ensure that all aspects of the event are conducted properly. The promoter is liable for all sporting affairs of the BDF members on the event.
- (10) The promoter must ensure that the boxer has a contract for each bout. All signatures are valid and legally binding.
- (11) The promoter must ensure that the ring is the correct size (18.10) and that the gloves are the correct size (18.14). The promoter is responsible for ensuring that the event has liability insurance for the duration of the event.
- (12) A promoter can be a person or corporation.

- (13) The BDF can request at any point prior to the event evidence that the capital funding the event is secure.
- (14) A promoter is prohibited to execute events for others. A breach of this will result in their BDF licence being revoked.
- (15) The Promoter must bear the cost of travel, accommodation & amenities for all boxers, officials & staff involved in the event.
- (16) The Promoter is under the jurisdiction of the BDF.

13: Supervisor

- (1) A BDF licenced supervisor must oversee each and every BDF event. The supervisor oversees the event from a sporting and financial point of view, checking all licenses and permits start validity. The supervisor may require identification to confirm the individuals identity.
- (2) The Supervisor shall exercise their position of authority given to them by the BDF over the event ensuring compliance with the agreements, BDF Rules and regulations. The Supervisor monitors the weigh-in, oversees medical examinations and also the duty of ensuring they are fully aware of everything going on with each bout, particularly completing the master scorecard and helping the referee with low blow rule when required.
- (3) The Supervisor shall report and submit the settlement of the deposited and disbursed purse within 48 hours and compensation to the BDF within 7 days.

14: Master of Ceremonies

- (1) The MC's role is to introduce the bout stating all information regarding the bout. Messages or announcements may only be announced with the approval of the officials and the promoter.

15: Implementation of Boxing Events

- (1) All matchups are subject to approval by the board of the BDF. Matchups without the approval by the BDF are prohibited to take place.

- (2) The BDF will assign officials to work on each event.

- (3) Below are the amount paid to the BDF for Championship Events, bouts Domestically & Abroad, at BDF sanctioned events;

Running 1 title = 100% of price, 2nd title = 50% of lesser title, additional titles = free:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| • World Championships | £4000.00 |
| • European Championships | £2000.00 |
| • Intercontinental Championship | £1000.00 |
| • German / International Championships | £750.00 |
| • Women's World Championships | £2000.00 |
| • Women's European Championships | £1000.00 |
| • Ladies Intercontinental Championships | £500.00 |
| • Ladies German and International German Championships | £350.00 |
| • Junior Championships | £250.00 |

All costs of doping controls shall be borne by the organizers.

- (4) Boxers purses may differ. Funds raised through selling tickets must be given to Promoter at the very latest on arrival at venue on fight day. Payment to be either Cash, Bank Deposit, Bank Transfer or other means of payment dependant on the request of the Promoter.

- (5) Boxers who fail to comply with the deposit provisions may not be able to box.
- (6) If on fight day, for some reason, except force majeure and not instead of, the event does not go ahead, officials will take costs incurred to them and expenses from the already paid deposit of funds.
- (7) Every boxer has to submit an HIV test before a fight that must not be older than 1 year. The HIV test is valid for the current year. However, prior to World, European or International Championship bout, HIV test cannot be older than 14 days.
- (8) BDF Board members, members of the BDF Legal Committee, the honorary president, members of the BDF Court and Officials working on the event are free to enter. Promoters must organise a seating arrangement around the ring for the following officials;
- 1 x Supervisor,
 - 1 x Time Keeper,
 - 3 x Judges (located on the 3 other sides, in the middle, away from Supervisor & Timekeeper so that they cannot be disturbed or influenced),
 - 2 x doctors (1 situated in red corner, 1 situated in blue corner)

Also, the promoter must designate one side of ringside seating for the following persons:

- Board members of the BDF and the Honorary President,
- Members of the Legal Committee of the BDF,
- Ringside Paramedics,
- Referee's

16: Fight Contracts

- (1) Fight contracts must include the following information:
- Boxer name,
 - Fight Date,

- Location
- Weight,
- Number of rounds,
- Purse,

(2) If a fight contract is incomplete, the BDF has the right to refuse to consent the fight.

17: Medical Care at Events

- (1)** All boxers and referee must undergo, once a year, 1 month prior to licencing, a thorough examination by a doctor specializing in sports medicine. The results must be documented in the BDF medical test sheet and submitted to the BDF. Boxers must disclose to the BDF all findings from their examination as in 4.1.
- (2)** Boxers must have a full medical prior to obtaining a BDF boxers licence. Boxers will only be awarded a licence on the authorisation by the BDF's chief medical officer who will either approve or disprove the medical. Full medical includes MRI, Eye Test, Blood test + physical examination.
- (3)** Each fighter is obliged to undergo a medical examination before the weigh in. The doctor decides if the fighter is able to fight. If the doctor denies the boxer the right to box, the result of the investigation must be documented and the reason(s) must be justified.
- (4)** All issues regarding anything to do with health must always be consulted with and approved the ringside physician.
- (5)** The ringside doctor may only treat the boxer when the bout is over. The referee may ask for the doctor's advice midway throughout the bout. The referee must stop the fight right away if the ringside doctor says so.

(6) At the end of each bout, the ringside doctors must medically assess each boxer.

(7) The ringside doctor must report on the course of the bout and note if any measures and/or restrictions for the boxer is required. The forms must be signed by the doctor and then handed over to the BDF Supervisor which will be forwarded to the office of the BDF after the event.

(8) At the request of BDF each boxer is required to have, at any time, an examination by a ringside doctor. If necessary, an additional medical examination.

18: Conditions for Boxing Matches

(1) The following weight classes that can easily be adapted to the international standard of boxing:

Men

Heavyweight	over 90.719 kg (200 lbs)
Cruiserweight	up to 90.719 kg (200 lbs)
Light Heavyweight	79.378 kg (175 lbs)
Super Middleweight	76.203 kg (168 lbs)
Middleweight	72.574 kg (160 lbs)
Light Middleweight	69.853 kg (154 lbs)
Welterweight	66.678 kg (147 lbs)
Light Welterweight	63.503 kg (140 lbs)
Lightweight	61.235 kg (135 lbs)
Super Featherweight	58.956 kg (130 lbs)
Featherweight	57.153 kg (126 lbs)
Super Bantamweight	55.225 kg (122 lbs)
Bantamweight	53.525 kg (118 lbs)
Super Flyweight	52.163 kg (115 lbs)
Flyweight	52.803 kg (112 lbs)

Women

Heavyweight	over 79.378 kg (175 lbs)
Light Heavyweight	up to 79.378 kg (175 lbs)
Super Middleweight	76.203 kg (168 lbs)
Middleweight	72.574 kg (160 lbs)
Light Middleweight	69.853 kg (154 lbs)
Welterweight	66.678 kg (147 lbs)
Light Welterweight	63.503 kg (140 lbs)
Lightweight	61.235 kg (135 lbs)
Super Featherweight	58.956 kg (130 lbs)
Featherweight	57.153 kg (126 lbs)
Super Bantamweight	55.225 kg (122 lbs)
Bantamweight	53.525 kg (118 lbs)
Super Flyweight	52.163 kg (115 lbs)
Flyweight	50.803 kg (112 lbs)
Super Strawweight	48.998 kg (108 lbs)
Strawweight	47.627 kg (105 lbs)
Atomic weight	46.266 kg (102 lbs)

- (2) The weight of a boxer is to be determine on the day of the fight for non-championship bouts OR maximum of 36 hours before bout if a championship bout.
- (3) Boxers must be weighed in the presence of the BDF officials and the ring doctor. BDF officials will log the established weight on the weigh-in protocol form.
- (4) The agreed fight weight in the contract is binding for both boxers. If a boxer exceeds the agreed weight, he must pay the fine specified in the contract to his opponent, the rate of contribution subject to agreement. If both boxers exceed the agreed weight, a fine must be paid to the BDF by both boxers. The weight is indicated by the weighing director of the naked fighter. A boxer has 1 hour to make the weight, starting from time of initial weigh-in.

- (5)** Boxers who miss the time deadline set for the weigh in will be fined 10% of their purse. If the bout is for a vacant Championship title, the boxer who missed weight will be unable to win the title but the opponent who made weight can still win the title. If a Champion fails to make weight, they will forfeit the title. Should both boxers fail to make the weight, the fight will no longer be for a title.
- (6)** No spring balanced scales allowed.
- (7)** The amount of rounds for men is between 4 and 12 rounds. The duration of each round is 3 minutes, each round is separated by a 1 minute break. The fight duration for ladies in international championships is 10 rounds. The duration of each round is 2 minutes, each round is separated from the following by a 1 minute break.
- (8)** At the beginning of a round, boxers must immediately leave their corner and fight. Boxers must immediately stop fighting and return to their corners when the end of the round is signalled.
- (9)** The bout must be fought inside a ring that measures no less than 5.50 meters and no more than 7.30 meters squared. The standard area of measurement of a boxing ring is between 18 and 22 feet to each side within the ropes. The most commonly used ring dimensions have an area of 20 feet or 6.10 meters. The ring floor area will be padded by at least 1 inch of stretched vinyl or canvass. The platform will be 3 to 4 feet above the ground. The 4 ring posts measures about 5 feet from the platform. The frame of the platform can be made of wood or metal. 4 ropes are mandatory for competition. The diameter of the ropes will not be less than 1 inch. The ropes will be evenly spaced. Turnbuckles or hooks will be used to secure the ropes to the posts.
- (10)** All boxers are required to wear a mouthpiece, full sized Foul-proof protector (female must wear breast protector/plate), loose fitting trunks and boxing shoes.

- (11)** Boxing shoes must not have heels. The gloves must be the same for both boxers, same model unless there are contractual exceptions. The cords of the gloves must be fastened on the back of the wrist and secured by tape. Any breaks or tears to the upholstery of the glove is strictly prohibited.
- (12)** Gauze used for hand wraps must be made from cotton or labelled as “soft surgical” gauze. The use of any substance on the bandages is prohibited. Anyone officially connected with a boxing contest may have a boxer’s bandages examined upon request.
- (13)** Improper clothing worn by boxers is punishable unless rectified immediately. In the case where it cannot be fixed or takes longer than 1 minute to complete, the offending boxer will be disqualified.
- (14)** Glove size is dependent on which weight the bout is being fought at; 8-ounce gloves are to be used up to and including Welterweight, 10-ounce gloves are to be used for Super-Welterweight and above. Gloves must be inspected before weigh-in by a BDF representative and also checked before bout.
- (15)** New gloves and new bandages are essential and required to be worn. Gloves must be provided by the promoter.
- (16)** Excessive amounts OR not enough Gauze and padding on hands is prohibited and subject to the BDF Inspectors say so. If a boxer does not comply with the inspectors requests, the boxer risks not being able to fight and having their licence suspended.
- (17)** The gloves and bandages must be checked before the bout by the Inspector and the referee. A trainer can inspect the wrapping process of the opponents hands. If the inspector is present but the trainer was not, the trainer cannot demand a

rewrap. The inspector must be present whilst hands are being wrapped, If the inspector was not present, the inspector can insist on a rewrap.

(18) Complaints of gloves and bandages after the fight will not be considered.

(19) At the beginning of each round, each competitor must wear a mouth guard. For intentional spitting out of the mouthguard the referee may issue a warning. If a boxer unintentionally loses his mouthguard during the fight, the referee has to allow cleaning of the mouthguard by the corner, but without interrupting the action, giving each boxer an advantage.

19: Judges

(1) The judge types are as follows;

- The referee in the ring acting as the sole judge of a bout. This is mostly used in small events OR with the express permission of the BDF.
- The Referee located in the ring, and 2 judges sat at opposite sides of the ring.
- Three judges that are placed at 3 different sides (Referee scorecard does not count.)
- Two ringside doctors.

(2) If a BDF Judge is found to be betting on a bout or deliberately and intentionally scoring the bout with a clear bias (fixing the result), their licence will be revoked and will be permanently banned from participating in any further events.

(3) The judges to be determined by BDF.

(4) If a Judge is unable to attend an event due to an emergency, they must notify the BDF ASAP so that a replacement Judge can be arranged. If no replacement can be found in time, an alternative setup outlined in 19.1 will be used.

(5) Judges must notify their presence at the event on arrival. They must announce their presence one hour before the start of the event to the officials of the BDF and the promoter.

20: Decisions of the Court Martial, Definitions

(1) The judges may decide and announce the judgment while preserving and respecting the final and unappealable measures of the ring judge as follows:

- Winner by Knockout - KO
- Winner by Technical Knockout -TKO
- Winner on Points
- Winner by Disqualification
- Draw
- No Contest
- No Decision
- Technical Point Winner
- Technical Draw

(2) Winner by Knockout – If a boxer is rendered unconscious OR if a boxer does not make the referees count of 10 seconds.

(3) Technical Knockout - When the referee deems the severity of the punches enough to stop the bout with no 10 count OR if the corner throws in the towel OR the boxer himself chooses to stop.

(4) Winner on Points / Draw - The boxer who has won the highest amount of rounds on the Judges' score cards when the scheduled amount of rounds has been completed. If the Judges have scored the bout evenly, the bout will be declared a draw.

(5) Winner by Disqualification – If a boxer intentionally breaks the rules of boxing via an illegal act, the remaining boxer wins via disqualification. Disqualification occurs solely at the referees discretion.

(6) No Contest – When a bout ends for reasons outside of the fighters control OR unusual circumstances OR when both boxers are disqualified.

- (7) No Decision – If the bout is stopped due to an accident or force majeure during round 1, 2, 3 or 4, (for women round 1, 2 or 3) the bout will be declared as No Decision.
- (8) Technical Point Winner / Draw – If a boxer is injured due to an accident or force majeure and the bout must be stopped before the end of the scheduled distance but after 4 rounds, the decision of the bout will go to the judges' scorecards, the verdict either technical points victory or technical draw.
- (9) If the referee under the impression that a boxer/boxers do not want to fight, he is obliged to step in and warn the boxer/boxers and ask them to engage. After a second warning, if the boxer/boxers have still not engaged, disqualification is declared. The decision is a 'no contest' and will be punished accordingly. If BDF officials are of the opinion that the boxer/boxers have not fulfilled their contractual obligation and the fight has not been carried out honestly, the boxer/boxers will be punished accordingly.
- (10) The referee may disqualify boxers with or without prior warning even when caused by third parties (corner). In cases of doubt, the referee is entitled to ask the Judges to help make his decision. A repeated warning does not automatically result in disqualification. Disqualification is down to the sole discrepancy of the referee.
- (11) If a boxer touches the floor with his knee or glove, without having received any impact, the referee can begin counting.

21: Scoring

- (1) Bouts that are decided by the judges should be scored by observing a combination of the following elements;
- Attack
 - Defence
 - Stamina and Tactics

- Correct boxing and Behaviour
- (2) The boxer who wins the round will be awarded 10 points, the losing boxer will receive 9 points. If there is no clear winner of the round, both boxers will receive 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each and every time a boxer receives the 10 count from their final score at the end of the round.
- (3) The referee and the judges are obliged to score each round independently. At the end of each round, the score to add to the figures of the previous rounds and entered into the scorecard.

22: Boxing Commands, Combat Rules

- (1) In international bouts, the referee can only use the following six commands:
- "Stop" to interrupt the fight
 - "Box" to continue the fight
 - "Break" in separating and loosening
 - "Out" after counting
 - "Time" at the beginning and end of a round and interruptions
- (2) If the referee makes a mistake, an official must warn him during the next break between rounds. If the referee repeatedly makes mistakes during the bout, the BDF may suspend them after the bout is over until further notice and appoint another referee for the remainder of the event.
- (3) No one may reside in the ring or on the ring structure during the bout round with the exception of the Referee and the boxers. During bouts that are broadcasted to TV/internet, two cameramen, one on opposite corners of the outer-ring structure is allowed.
- (4) A punch is considered correct if the front of fist area lands clean with a closed fist against the front or side half of the head or body, above the belt line. The belt line is

above the hip bone. Hits to the arms will not be counted. Hammer fists and backhands are prohibited.

- (5)** Combat is considered acceptable when both boxers box in half or close range without throwing prohibited shots. The boxer who holds, cannot throw a punch. However, the held boxer must continue boxing. When the referee gives the command "break", boxers must loosen their grip, withdraw and take a full step back and commence action immediately.
- (6)** When a boxer touches the ring canvas with his glove or knee OR falls out of the ring, the referee must begin the 10 count.
- (7)** The timekeeper must ensure that an accurate 10 count is given by watching the clock. The referee must look over to the Timekeeper and continue the timekeepers count to present the correct count to the fallen boxer. If the boxer does not make the 10 count, the boxer will lose via Knockout.
- (8)** If the downed boxers corner throws in the towel whilst the referee is performing the 10 count, the bout will not be stopped until the 10 count is completed as the result for being counted out is a KO and the result for towel being thrown in is a TKO.
- (9)** As soon as a boxer is on the canvas, the opponent must go to a neutral corner immediately. The referee will only start the 10 count when the opponent is in the neutral corner. Only at his command "box" may the bout resume.
- (10)** In the case of a double knockout, when both boxers are on the canvas, whichever boxer rises before the end of the referees 10 count will be declared the winner. If both boxers are counted out, the result will be announced as a "no decision".
- (11)** If a downed boxer completes the 10 count but is unable to continue independently, without assistance within 20 seconds, the boxer will lose via

Knockout. If a boxer falls out of the ropes, but is still on the platform, boxer must return to the ring within 10 seconds without assistance. If a boxer falls out of the ring and off the platform, boxer has 20 seconds to return to the ring, unassisted.

(12) If both boxers are outside of the ring for 20 seconds OR both boxers are on the canvas for 10 seconds, the bout will be declared "No Decision".

(13) Under no circumstances shall the bell save a boxer from the referees 10 count at any point during the bout. Only after the referee has finished the 10 count will the bell signify the end of the round.

23: Abortion of Fight, Forced Break

(1) The referee must end the bout;

- If a boxer is clearly injured and has the potential to endanger health. In such cases the referee must ask the ringside doctor ASAP to assist,
- when a boxer is defenceless or has suffered multiple blows making the boxer no longer able to defend themselves,
- if the dominance of the opponent is clearly apparent and the bout is one-sided,
- if a boxer goes down 3 times in a round, the boxer will lose via TKO.

(2) Boxers who have lost via KO due to punches to the head are not allowed to fight for 3 months.

(3) The BDF has the right to temporarily or permanently remove a boxers licence if they have suffered several back to back KO losses.

24: Prohibited Moves, Sanctions

(1) Prohibited:

- Blows back and intentional punches on the back (kidneys),

- Blows below the belt - low blows,
- Punches with an open glove, inner palm side of the hand, wrist, forearm or elbow,
- Sling chair with body rotation, backhand,
- Headbutt or shoulders, pressing with arm or elbow,
- Pushing opponent down over the ropes,
- Kicking and pushing with foot or knee,
- Holding below the waistline,
- Wrestling, Choking or Spinning opponent,
- Pulling the rope or holding the rope whilst throwing a punch.
- Attacking a downed opponent.
- Holding an opponent and simultaneously hammering with side of fist,
- Deliberately not breaking after the referee has commanded "break".
- Twisting.
- Insulting or aggression towards BDF officials.
- Any and all other actions that is not a part of boxing.

For the above offenses, the referee may issue a warning, a point deduction or immediate disqualification. Each warning shall be signalled by a visible hand sign to the judges.

- (2)** The referee will deduct a point where he feels necessary for each offence committed by the boxer. The judges will note this within the scorecards designated column for point deductions and then deduct accordingly at the end of the round.
- (3)** Depending on the severity of the illegal move performed, the referee will either disqualify immediately or give the injured boxer a period of 1 minute to recover. If the injured boxer has not recovered after this 1 minute recovery period, the offender will be disqualified.
- (4)** The referee is able to stop the fight at any point to ask the judges for their opinion on any issue.

- (5) When a low blow occurs, the referee can grant the injured boxer a break of up to 5 minutes. Meanwhile, the opponent has to remain in a neutral area.
- (6) If the injured boxer continues the fight at the end of the 5 minute recovery time given, the offending opponent will receive a point deduction. However, If the injured boxer does not continue after the 5 minute recovery time given, the injured boxer will lose the fight by TKO.
- (7) For low blows that do not result to an immediate end of the fight, the referee may give a point deduction when it is of the opinion that the impact was so severe that it will affect the effectiveness of the injured boxer during the bout.
- (8) If the referee did not see the low blow, the referee can ask the judges for their opinion for guidance on what should happen next.
- (9) In the case of deliberate low blows, a deduction of one or two points should be issued OR disqualification depending on severity of blow and the foul.
- (10) If the following cases occur, the BDF has the obligation to withhold the boxers purse until further review;
- If the fight does not take place,
 - if a boxer is disqualified,
 - if the boxer quits without sufficient reason.
- (11) The above-mentioned cases are subject to a review and decision by the board of the BDF. Dependant on the seriousness of the misconduct, 50% of the boxers purse will be seized. This 50% will be split equally between the BDF and the Promoter of the event.
- (12) All complaints of violations of the rules of boxing or against unauthorized actions and irregularities that have occurred during a bout must be submitted in writing to the BDF within 24 hours after the end of the bout.

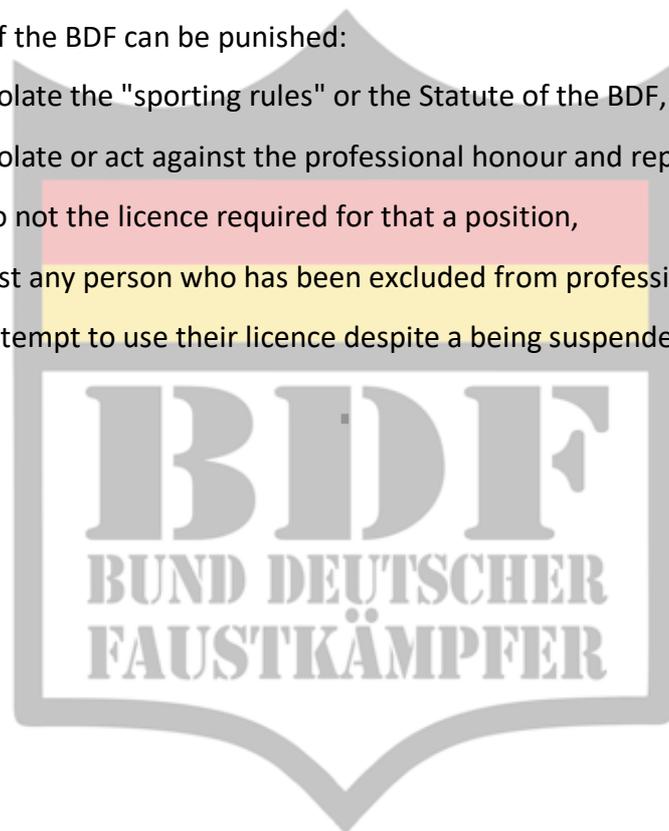
(13) The decision on violations taken by the board of the BDF shall be checked by the Legal Committee of the BDF.

(14) If the complaint is rejected, the individual making the complaint must reimburse the cost of the procedure. The costs are determined by the Legal Committee of the BDF.

25: Breach of Rules & Regulations

(1) A member of the BDF can be punished:

- if they violate the "sporting rules" or the Statute of the BDF,
- if they violate or act against the professional honour and reputation of the BDF,
- if they do not the licence required for that a position,
- they assist any person who has been excluded from professional boxing.
- if they attempt to use their licence despite a being suspended/banned.



BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF THE BDF