

**1. Contest Rules.**

**2. Application:** The contest rules apply to all bouts sanctioned by the association. A boxer may be disqualified for failure to adhere to any contest rule. The rules may be modified in certain respects for women's bout.

**3. Bout Duration:** All sanctioned bouts shall be scheduled for 3-minute rounds with a duration of one minute rest between rounds, Female bouts will be scheduled for 2-minute rounds.

**4. Scoring** The judges shall score and decide the result of the bout using the "Ten-point score system." The winner of a complete round shall be entitled to ten (10) points and the opponent to a proportional smaller number. Rounds may be scored even if a judge cannot determine a winner of the round. All rounds must be scored even when incomplete. A score should not be less than ten (10)-(9), unless a different scoring system is mandated by law or is applicable to a unified title bout, or the referee has taken away points. Scores will only be announced at the end of a bout.

**5. Deducted Points** When one or both contenders have points deducted the judges will register the deduction on their scorecards. If a fight is stopped in a round where points were deducted and it is necessary to go to scorecards, the points deducted by the referee in that round shall be considered.

**6. Weighing.** The official weigh-in and rules review for a sanctioned bout shall be conducted 16 and 36 hours before the bout. The supervisor may require the boxers or their agents at the time of the rules review to certify in writing that they have agreed to the terms of the bout and the GCO rules and regulations.

**7. Scale** The scale to be used at the official weighing shall be available to both fighters at least 2 hours before the official weigh in time.

**8. Delayed bout** if a sanctioned bout is delayed for more than 48 hours additional weighing is required.

**9. Making weight** If a boxer fails to make the required weight limit at the official weigh in, they will have two additional hours to make weight the boxers will make the best effort to lose the weight accordingly.

**10. Failure to make weight**

- a. The association may penalize any boxer who fails to make weight by imposing a momentary fine, demoting or suspending the boxer
- b. If a champion makes weight and the challenger fails, the challenger will retain the title even if they lose the bout
- c. Should both boxers fail to make weight after the additional two hours given the title will be declared vacant and the bout will take place as a non-title bout. Both boxers will be subjected to being demoted a weight division.

**11. Downed boxer** A boxer shall be considered “down” when a result of a legal blow any part of their body except their feet contacts the floor of the ring or when they hang helplessly over the ropes

**12. Knockdown** When a boxer is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the furthest neutral corner of the ring to the downed boxer and shall immediately count the seconds in a loud voice with the movement of their arm, taking the count from the timekeeper. If the boxer refuses to go to the furthest corner the referee shall stop the count until the boxer retires to the corner and then continue from where they got interrupted from. If the downed boxer does not rise before the count of ten it will be declared a knockout (KO) the referee shall make it known by waving both arms. A boxer who rises and can continue the bout shall receive a minimum of count of eight.

**13. Automatic knockout** Three knockdowns over the period of the fight will constitute an automatic knockout.

**14. Outside of the ring** A boxer knocked through the ropes will be given ten seconds to regain there feet and get back into the ring if under the same conditions the boxer falls onto the floor they will be given 20 seconds to get back into the ring and regain their feet unassisted by any of their cornermen, in either situation the referee may rule a knockdown. If the boxer if assisted by a cornermen, they

shall be disqualified, if assisted by anyone else the referee shall determine what action is taken.

15. **Knockdown at the end of the round** the referee shall count the seconds to a downed boxer after the bell, if the boxer fails to rise it will be declared loser by KO in the round that just ended.
16. **End of round blow** A blow given at the same time the end of round bell rings will be considered a legal blow.
17. **Fouls** The referee shall prevent accidental and intentional fouls, including headbutts. The referee is the only person authorised to stop the fight and decide if the injury was caused by a foul. Intentional fouls may result in loss of points or disqualification subject to the referee's decision.
18. **Late and Low blows In** case of an accidental low blow or other accidental blows after the bell, the referee shall determine if the boxer who received the low blow may continue fight because the protector used by a boxer is considered efficient protection, a bout cannot be terminated by a low blow. If the capacity of a boxer has not been endangered because of the blow, then the referee shall order the fight to resume, after an interval which is subject to the referee's discretion but shall not exceed longer then 5 minutes. A boxer unable or unwilling to resume the fight after the referee orders the resumption of the fight will lose by Technical Knockout (TKO).
19. **Serious Injuries** when the injury produced by a fair blow is so serious that the fight cannot continue the injured boxer shall lose by TKO.
20. **Terminated bouts** if a boxer is injured because of an illegal intentional low blow and cannot continue fighting then the offender boxer shall lose the bout by disqualification. If because of an intentional illegal blow causes injury to the opponent the referee shall automatically deduct one point from the offender. If as a result of that injury the referee determines that the injured boxer cannot continue fighting in later rounds, the result of the bout will be determined by the judges' scorecards as long as two rounds of the bout have been completed, if the injured fighter is ahead on the scorecards he will be declared the winner by technical decision. If

the Injured fighter is behind or drawing on the scorecards the fight shall be declared a technical draw. If the situation described occurs before the completion of the second round the bout will be declared a no contest or a draw. If a boxer injures himself by attempting to commit an intentional foul to his rival the referee will not take any action in the offender's favour and the injury shall be the result of a legal punch

21. **Accidental** if a boxer is accidentally injured and cannot continue fighting before the completion of the second round the fight shall be declared a technical draw. If a boxer is accidentally injured and the referee determines that the boxer cannot continue in later rounds then the result of the fight will be determined by the judges' scorecards as long as the second round has been completed, the fighter ahead on the scorecards will be declared the winner by technical decision . if there is a draw on the scorecards then the bout shall be declared a draw.
22. **Referees authority** the referee shall exercise immediate authority, direction and control over the fight to which they have been designated and it shall be their responsibility to enforce the rules and regulations governing the bout the referee shall be the only authorised person to determine if a foul has produced injury and if it was accidental or intentional. The referee shall have the right to stop a bout and make the decision if he considers that the bout has become dangerously one-sided or if any of the boxers is likely to suffer serious injury. He may consult the physician in attendance on whether the contest should be stopped.
23. **Ringside physician** The Ringside physician may only step up to the ring between rounds or when requested by the referee. He will give his opinion discreetly to the referee and avoid any gestures or signals that could be interpreted by the public.
24. **Drugs** Use of unauthorised drugs or stimulants by a boxer is prohibited. The association encourages random drug testing of any sanctioned contest. If the local commission does not require such testing the promoter shall be held responsible for doing so according to procedures recognised by GCO. The supervisors report shall

address whether the local commission required drug testing and the circumstances of any testing. The supervisor shall observe but will not conduct any tests.

**25. Allowed substances** Authorised haemostatics may be

allowed to control bleeding of minor cuts or lacerations.

Homeostatic solutions based on iron, such as monsel solution and other caustic solutions are prohibited. The ringside physician is authorised to examine for such substances during the fight. during the fight, the boxers shall only intake water. The discretionary use of petroleum jelly around the eyes shall be allowed.

**26. Gloves** The weight of the gloves to be used in world championship bouts shall be ten ounces. If the bout contract does not identify the brand of gloves to be used, then the brand shall be determined by GCO.

**27. Taping and bandaging** the following standards shall apply to taping and bandaging of hands, although the local commission and referee may allow variations.

A. The binding of the surgeon's tape must not be applied less than one (1) inch from the knuckles of the contender's hands. A boxer may use his bandage as he likes, provided that the knuckles of his hand are not covered by the surgeon's tape.

B. Bandage requirements are as follows:

(1) In all categories up to and including Middleweight: the bandage shall be of no more than ten yards of soft gauze, no more than two inches wide, and no more than six feet of surgeon's tape of one inch for each hand.

(2) In all categories between Super Middleweight and Heavyweight: the bandage of the hand shall be of twelve yards of soft gauze of no more than two inches wide, and no more than one inch wide of eight (8) feet of surgeon's tape, one inch wide for each hand.

(3). In all divisions up to and including Super Middleweight, the hand bandage can be increased to a maximum of twelve yards and no more than two inches wide, and eight feet of surgeon's tape of one inch for each hand.

(4). In all divisions from the Light Heavyweight to Heavyweight, the hand bandaging can be increased to a maximum of fourteen yards and no more than two inches wide, and ten feet of surgeon's tape of one inch for each hand.

28.       **Ring** The rings to be used in any world championship bouts shall measure no less than eighteen feet and no more than twenty-four feet long for each side between the ropes. The ring floor shall extend no further than the ring by eighteen inches. The padding shall consist of one inch layer of "ensolite boxing ring pad" or similar material applied over a one-inch base of Celotex building board or similar material. The padding shall be covered with canvas, drill or similar material tightly tied under the platform. All boxing rings must be equipped with four parallel ring ropes each no less than one inch thick in diameter. Such ropes shall be manila, synthetic, plastic rope or anything of similar material and shall not be made from any type of metal. The first rope shall be eighteen inches above the ring floor, the second shall be thirty inches above the ring floor, the third shall be forty-two inches above the ring floor, the fourth shall be fifty-four inches above the ring floor. These general standards may be adjusted for a bout with the permission of the local commission and the referee.

29.       **Mouthpiece** All boxers are required to wear mouthpieces during competition, a second mouthpiece must be available from the boxers second. If a mouthpiece is dislodged during competition the referee will call time and replace the mouthpiece at first opportunity with immediate action. The referee may deduct points if they feel like it is getting dislodged on purpose

30.       **Protector** A protector shall be required for boxers participating in sanctioned fights. The protector shall not exceed the navel or the superior iliac spine the shorts shall go one inch over the protector. The boxers shall have the shorts and protector at the weigh in ceremony so that the supervisor or referee will verify that the protectors are below the navel.

31.       **Seconds** Each boxer shall be allowed no more than three seconds (cornermen), one of whom shall be designated as responsible for the behaviour of all seconds/cornermen during the bout. Only one second/cornerman is allowed in the ring between rounds.