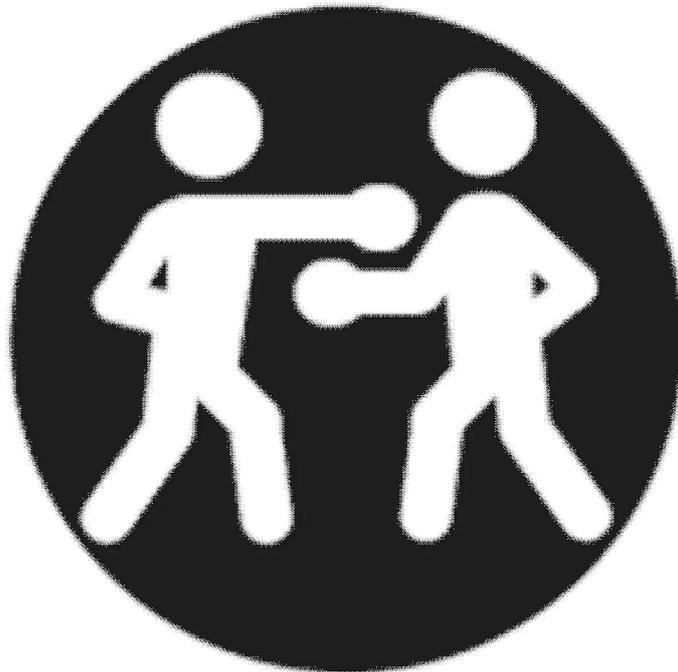




BOXING RULES





ART. 1 PRESENTATION..... 3

ART. 2 MeDICAL APTITUDE 3

ART. 3 INSURANCE/LICENCE 3

ART. 4 WEIGHING..... 3

ART. 5 CATEGORY 3

 ART. 5.1 The establishment of categories..... 3

 ART. 1.2 Experience 4

 ART. 1.3 Weight divisions..... 4

ART. 6 fighting equipment 4

ART. 7 TECHNIQUES, AUTHORIZED TARGET ZONES 6

ART. 8 TECHNIQUES, prohibited traget zones and beHaviors 6

ART. 9 official DELEGATION 8

ART. 10 set up of the RING..... 8

ART. 11 ORDERS OF THE REFEREE..... 9

ART. 12 gesture OF THE REFEREE..... 9

ART. 13 THE COURSE OF THE FIGHT..... 12

ART. 14 penalties (warning, DISQUALIFICATIONS)..... 12

 ART. 1.1 Remarks..... 12

 ART. 1.2 Warnings 12

 ART. 1.3 The disqualification..... 13

 ART. 1.4 Announcement or request for sanction by the referee..... 13

ART. 15 INTERRUPTION OF THE BOUT (END OF TIME, TIME out)..... 13

 ART. 1.1 Reasons for time out..... 14

ART. 16 terms of JUdGEMENT 14

 ART. 16.1 Referee and Judges..... 14

 ART. 16.2 Decision criteria 14

 ART. 16.3 Scoring 14

 ART. 16.4 Notation..... 15

 ART. 16.5 Taking account of penalties..... 15

 ART. 1.7 Final verdict 15

ART. 17 injuries / fight off 15

 ART. 17.1 Injury 15

 ART. 17.2 Fight off 16

ART. 18 conduct of the COMPETITION..... 17



ART. 1 PRESENTATION

This regulation of Boxing is an adapted version of the rules of the English Boxing educational assaut. These rules were established according to the objectives of the International Gay and Lesbian Association of Martial Arts (IAGLMA), those of a sport that is open to all, safe and based on fair play.

The logic is to put face to face two fighters whose main objective is to score points thanks to the controlled use of the authorized techniques with the speed, the agility and the precision required. The fight and the hits must be executed with a controlled force and power. All techniques (punches) must be strictly controlled.

Competitions take place in 3 rounds of 2 minutes seconds with a 1 minute break between the two. The fighters must compete continuously until the referee stops.

Nota bene : these rules are valid for all genders

ART. 2 MEDICAL APTITUDE

A preliminary medical examination is compulsory for combat sports. Each participant must provide a medical certificate issued by a physician for the current year. It will be written in French or English. The certificate must explicitly mention the practice of the competition (boxing).

Each participant will have a brief medical examination before the competition in order to verify their overall ability to compete and to define their category of combat.

In order to participate in the competition, fighters must not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The use of doping products is considered to be contrary to the spirit of competition and therefore strictly prohibited.

The official physician of the competition shall have the right to disqualify a competitor whom he /she does not consider fit to participate in the competition.

In the event of a flagrant violation of these rules, the competitor will immediately be disqualified

ART. 3 INSURANCE/LICENCE

Each participant must also have a license for boxing fist issued by an official Federation of one of the two disciplines. Otherwise, the participants will have the possibility to join the French Federation of Savate and French Boxing (FFSBF) in order to benefit from insurance in the framework of the competition.

ART. 4 WEIGHING

Each fighter will be officially weighed once, at least 1 day before the competition. The weight recorded on this occasion is definitive and will be taken into account to define the combat category

ART. 5 CATEGORY

ART. 5.1 The establishment of categories

The tournament officials will establish the actual organization of the competition according to the number of participants registered

Before a predetermined deadline.





A breakdown according to the sex declared by each participant will apply to the competition. If there are enough fighters, additional distinctions can be made based on weight and years of experience.

At the time of enrollment, participants must provide the following personal information: age, weight, years of experience and any disabilities or information about their physical condition. All these criteria will be taken into account, but the final decision on the division between categories will be taken by the organizers of the tournament in agreement with the officials. The organizers will do everything possible to avoid confronting combatants of unequal categories. However, if the number of registrants is too small, they reserve the right to merge categories.

By entering the competition, a participant implicitly commits himself/herself to fight with any opponent assigned to him/her in his/her category. Each fighter is free to withdraw at any time, but he/she will then be declared forfeit for his/her fight or in his/her category.

ART. 1.2 Experience

The fighters will be divided first by the organizers according to their level of experience. Therefore, regardless of their boxing style and the different types of boxing they have practiced in the past, all participants **MUST** declare their level of experience, that is, the total number of years of Boxing practice in general. In the case of intermittent practice, the participant must declare the largest continuous practice period in the last ten years

According to this information, competitors could be divided between:

- Beginners: less than one year of experience
- Novices : between two and four years of practice
- Experienced: more than four years of practice

ART. 1.3 Weight divisions

Weight divisions for men

- < 63 kg /138 lb
- 63 – 75 kg /138 -165 lb
- 75 - 86 kg/165-189 lb
- > 86 kg /189 lb

Weight divisions for women

- < 52 kg / 114lb
- 52 – 60 kg /114-132 lb
- 60 – 70 kg/ 132-154 lb
- > 70 kg / 154 lb

ART. 6 FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

All competitors must comply with certain safety rules in terms of equipment in order to ensure that they do not harm themselves or their opponent. This also means that some personal items will not be accepted in the combat zone, such as:

- Glasses
- Bracelets

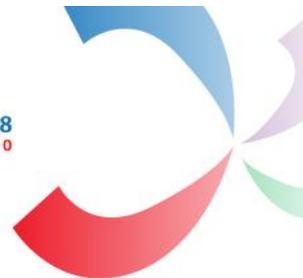


- Rings
- Earrings
- Piercings

There is no compulsory dress for the fighters but the competitors will have to wear at least a top / T-shirt and a pair of shorts (without pockets for the top and the bottom) during the fight.

Required Security Equipment is listed below:

<p>Head gear</p>	
<p>Gum shield</p>	
<p>Chest protector (authorized for the masculine categories and mandatory for the feminine categories)</p>	
<p>10OZ or 12OZ contact sports gloves</p>	
<p>Protective shell – protector cup</p>	



Boxing Shoes



The referee checks the equipment before each bout. In case of improper or incomplete material, the fighter will have two minutes to present with all its complete and compliant equipment. This delay will result in a warning to the fighter.
If the fighter is unable to present himself with a compliant equipment within two minutes, he/she shall be disqualified.

ART. 7 TECHNIQUES, AUTHORIZED TARGET ZONES

Only punches delivered with the fist closed with the head of metacarpals and the first phalanges are accepted.

The techniques permitted are as follows:

Punch :

- Jab lead hand / cross rear hand;
- Hook, bent arm with either hand;
- uppercut/ front or rear ;
- swing ;
- reverse (if not returned).

The authorized target zones using the allowed techniques are as follows:

Head: Face, side and forehead;

Chest: Frontal and lateral (note: punches to the arms are allowed but do not report any points);

ART. 8 TECHNIQUES, PROHIBITED TRAGET ZONES AND BEHAVIORS

The single or repeated use of a technique, touch zone or behavior described below may result, depending on their severity, on penalties at the request of the referee or another official of the competition.

Prohibited techniques are as follows:

- You cannot hit the lower limbs ((foot, tibia, knee, ...)



- swipe
 - You cannot hit with your elbow
 - Punch returned
 - You cannot hold your opponent
- The prohibited target zones are the following:
- All punches under the belt line
 - The neck, back and top of the head
 - Back (kidneys and spine)
 - The top of the shoulders
 - All parts of the neck
 - Chest for women

The following behaviors during the competition are prohibited:

- **Attacks with excessive or malicious power.**
 - **All blind and uncontrolled techniques in general**
 - Continue after the "Stop" command or after the break is announced
 - Turn your back to your opponent, run away, avoid or refuse to fight
 - Falling or sliding on the floor in an intentional manner.
 - Lower head face facing the ground (boxing head forward)
 - Leaving the combat zone (exit)
 - Unsportsmanlike conduct, a fighter may only have one warning, before the normal sanctioning and disqualification procedure. However, in the case of an unsportsmanlike attitude, penalties and penalties may be imposed at the first offense, depending on the gravity of the offense.
 - Grasp
 - Attack or verbally attack an official inside or outside the ring.
 - Pushing, catching without reason, spitting or even trying one of these actions results an immediate disqualification.
 - Spitting the gum shield voluntarily.
 - Voluntary Exits from the Combat Zone
 - An attacker cannot attack an opponent on the ground. The central referee is responsible for stopping the match immediately when one of the two fighters touches the ground with any part of the body outside their feet. Trampling a fighter's head or body may lead to penalties or disqualification (judges decide by majority vote).
 - Loss of glove. A fighter must at all times have his hands fully placed inside the glove. An improperly threaded glove that improves the length of the glove is considered unsportsmanlike.
 - A fighter cannot request a timeout when he is framed and under pressure in a corner by his opponent.
- For Coaches:
- o Inappropriate Debate / Comment on a Score
 - o Attack or verbally attack an official inside or outside the ring
 - o Any other violent or aggressive behavior towards an official or other competitor may immediately lead to the suppression of coaching status during the competition.
 - o Shouting and Commands during the round



ART. 9 OFFICIAL DELEGATION

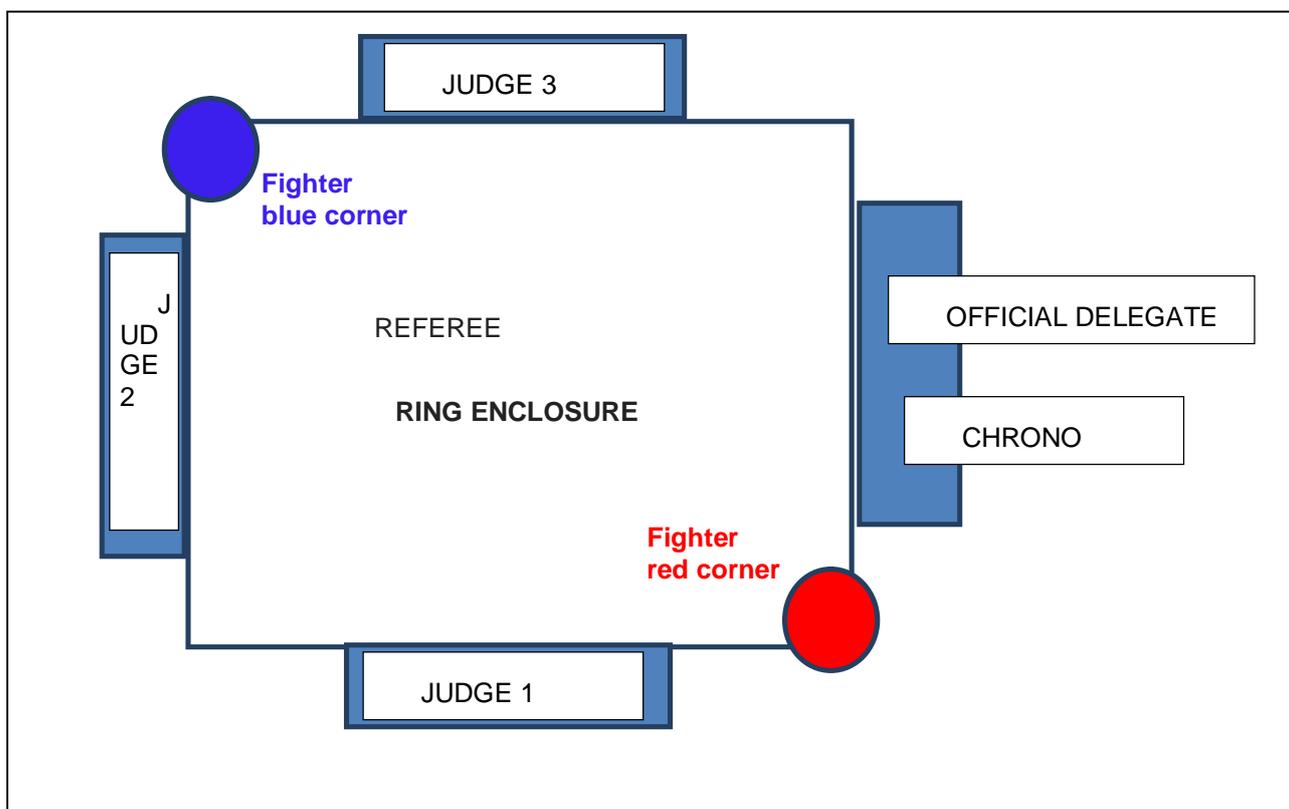
IT IS DESIGNATED BY THE ORGANIZERS OF THE COMPETITION AND IT WILL INCLUDE:

- An official delegate representing organizers.
- A referee
- A timekeeper
- Three judges
- A medical service

The representatives of the official delegation may change during the time of the competition but remain the same during the time of a meeting or fight.

ART. 10 SET UP OF THE RING

Each fighter is randomly assigned a color (blue or red) corresponding to his corner in the ring. The judges and other officials attending the meeting from outside the ring will be arranged in this way:



ART. 11 ORDERS OF THE REFEREE

For his interventions, the referee will use the following commands:

- SALUEZ VOUS (GREET) : Opponents greet each other
- EN GARDE (READY) : The opponents get ready at the beginning of each round
- ALLEZ (GO) : Allow opponents to start or resume bout.
- STOP (BREAK) : Command used to stop opponents at the same time as the stopwatch.
The order can be given on these occasions :

- When they give a warning to a fighter (opponent must stay on the starting position)
- When a fighter requests to stop the time by raising his right hand (his opponent must then go immediately to the neutral angle)
- When the referee sees that it is necessary to correct the behavior or equipment of a fighter
- When a referee sees that a fighter is injured (maximum time for doctor intervention is 2 minutes)

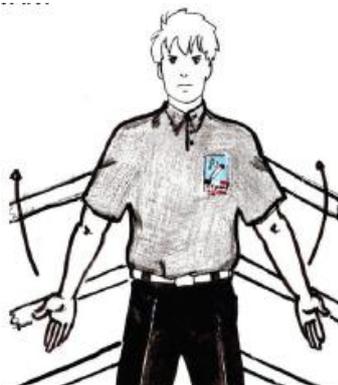
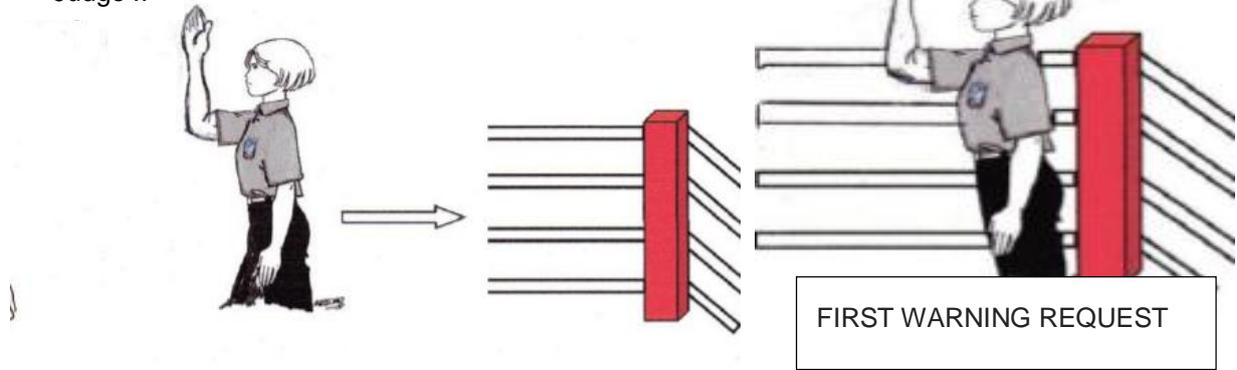
ART. 12 GESTURE OF THE REFEREE

To make themselves understood, in addition to giving commands with a strong and intelligible voice the referees express their command and instructions by a predefined gesture

			
<p>Get Ready / Stop</p>	<p>Forbidden punch</p>	<p>punch in the</p>	<p>Under pressure</p>
			
<p>Step back + GO</p>			<p>Seizures</p>
		 <p>BOXE TÊTE EN AVANT</p>	
<p>Anti-sporting behavior Non-compliance with referee's orders</p>	<p>punch in the chest</p>	<p>Boxing head forward</p>	<p>too powerful punch</p>

Judge !!

WARNING REQUEST PROCEDURE



JUDGES TOGETHER



WARNING NOT PRONOUNCED



WARNING PRONOUNCED



OK



NOT OK



NO OPINION



ART. 13 THE COURSE OF THE FIGHT

The Fighters enter the ring and greet each other.

They then step back and put themselves in a fighting position while waiting for the referee's command.

The referee will initiate the fight by ordering EN GARDE (GET READY), ALLEZ (GO), when the referee says STOP, the fighters must return to their starting point on the Ring

Time stops only on the referee's STOP commands.

The timekeeper's role is to start the stopwatch at the beginning of each bout on the referee's ALLEZ (GO) command. Stop it at each STOP (BREAK) command and restart it when the referee commands a resumption of the fight following an interruption. It signals, by a sound signal (ringing, gong), the end of the regulation time and each break as well as the end of each minute of recovery.

Fighters may have a coach in their corner during the recovery time. Coaches must remain in their corner outside the ring during the entire bout.

No coach shall enter the ring during the course of a bout and no coach shall interfere with the decision of a referee or judge. No coach may make derogatory remarks about a referee or judge or comment on a given score or not. A coach may lose his right / access to his fighter's corner if the rules are not respected. All official warnings to a coach are considered applicable and will be taken into account as warnings for his / her fighter.

Only the referee can ask to stop the stopwatch. A fighter may apply to adjust his equipment or check for an injury. The referee is then free to refuse it if he considers that this is detrimental to an advantage taken by the opponent. Downtimes must be minimized.

If the referee considers that a fighter uses downtime to rest or to prevent his opponent from scoring points, he may:

- Give a warning
- Consult with the judges to disqualify the combatant (reason: delay in fighting or refusal to fight).

Between each retake, the fighters return to their corners. They must stand facing their opponent. One to two coaches or men can accompany and advise the fighter in his corner. They must not penetrate the inside of the strings.

ART. 14 PENALTIES (WARNING, DISQUALIFICATIONS)

The main role of the referee is to ensure the safety of the two fighters. Its task is to identify the offending fighter and to sanction it. Moreover, it is a reference and represents the guarantor of the image and the spirit of practice of boxing. He can not judge and direct at the same time.

In the event of a violation of the rules, the referee may request sanctions. These penalties can also apply to the fighter in the event of a fault on the part of his coach.

ART. 1.1 Remarks

For minor faults, the referee may make remarks to the fighter that will not affect the judgments.

ART. 1.2 Warnings

In case of more serious or repeated faults the referee may request a warning.

The warnings are given by the referee after requesting an opinion from the judges (agreement given to the majority of the judges) in the event of a serious infringement of the technical and sporting rules.



All judges must mention the warning on the scoring grid and take them into account to define the winner

Three warnings are worth disqualification and automatically lead to the defeat of the competitor and the victory of his opponent.

ART. 1.3 The disqualification

It is pronounced by the referee after requesting an opinion from the judges (agreement given by the majority of judges) in the event of a serious infringement of the technical and sporting rules:

- After a third warning
- Directly in the event of a serious breach of the rules or spirit of the competition and in particular any unsportsmanlike behavior towards the opponent, officials or the public.

In the latter case, the request for disqualification may be the subject of a Disciplinary Board and result in disqualification to the entire competition

The disqualification of a fighter immediately leads to the end of the bout as well as his defeat.

ART. 1.4 Announcement or request for sanction by the referee

Sanctions must be requested or announced clearly and in a loud voice and by appropriate gestures

When the referee considers that a fault deserving of a sanction has just been committed:

He will stop the fighters and the stopwatch by command "STOP"

- He asks the fighters to join the neutral corners
- He shall designate with the arm the fighter concerned
- He will announce aloud and by gesture the sanction applied for
- Judges simultaneously give their opinion by gestures
 - In case of agreement, the sanction is pronounced
- Except in the event of disqualification, the fighters are placed in the center, "EN GARDE (GET READY)" and resume the bout at the command "ALLEZ (GO)"

ART. 15 INTERRUPTION OF THE BOUT (END OF TIME, TIME OUT)

Only the referee has the power to stop the match. When the referee commands STOP, the stopwatch is stopped.

A fighter may request a time-out by raising his right arm to check for an injury or adjust his equipment. The referee is free to refuse if he considers that this is prejudicial to an advantage taken by the opponent and if this is not justified unless the request relates to a health or safety problem.

Downtimes must be minimized. If the referee considers that a fighter is using the time-outs to rest or to prevent the other fighter from scoring, he may give a warning for the reason of delaying the bout

Another official may interrupt the bout by being outside the ring. He must draw the attention of the referee so that the latter pronounces a time-out. It is also possible for him to express his disagreement without interrupting the fight.



ART. 1.1 Reasons for time out

- End of the round
- Injuries
- Request for sanction
- Concertation between the referee and the judges
- Concertation between referee and fighter or coach
- Ensure safety and fair play

Times out are not marked when a point is awarded. The referee should reduce them as much as possible to ensure that each fighter has all the time allotted to him during a fight.

ART. 16 TERMS OF JUDGEMENT

ART. 16.1 Referee and Judges

The referee does not judge the fighters. Its role is to ensure that the rules of combat are respected. Three judges are responsible for counting all the points on the score sheets provided for this purpose.

Judges will decide solely on the basis of their opinions based on what they have seen. Officials and organizers cannot change the decisions of the referee or the majority of judges. If a technical error has occurred, the official delegate may take a time-out and consult the officials for clarification.

ART. 16.2 Decision criteria

An authorized technique that touches an authorized target grants points according to a scoring scale. The authorized area of the hand (the part of the glove covering the top of the hand) or the foot must touch in a clean and controlled manner. The referee and the judge must actually see the technique hit the target. Points will not be awarded on the basis of sound only. The fighter must be looking for the key when performing a technique.

All techniques must be used by touching the opponent but without power. Any technique that simply touches, brushes or brushes the opponent will not be counted.

If a fighter jumps to attack or defend, he/she must imperatively land inside the ring (standing) and in equilibrium (feet only have to come into contact with the ground) to validate the technique used and to score points. If the fighter falls out of the area after the technique he does not score points.

After a hit to score points, if the attacker loses his balance and touches the ground with another part of his body than his feet, he will not score points. Unless he loses his balance for a reason he could not control (because his opponent pushed him or tripped him).

ART. 16.3 Scoring

During each round points are awarded to each fighter according to the scoring grid.

Each round is evaluated separately by each of the 3 judges.

A round is awarded if the number of points awarded to a fighter's hits is at least 1 point higher than that of his opponent.

At the end of each round, each of the judges will count the points assigned to the hits and award 1 point to the fighter who has won the round. In case of a tie, each fighter will be awarded a point for the round



ART. 16.4 Notation

The meeting is characterized by the succession of phases of exchanges during which one or more punches are delivered and phases of expectations during which the fighters are observed and do not trigger punch.

The exchange begins when an attack is made and manages to hit an authorized target. It ends when the boxers separate and no longer punch. An exchange can consist of a single punch or several punches on either side.

To gain a point, the fighter must take the advantage in an exchange, that is to say to mark more punches than his opponent during the exchange. An exchange won wins a point for the fighter.

The judges use a counter and / or a scoring grid.

The judges do not award a point if the exchange is void or if they are not sure of them.

ART. 16.5 Taking account of penalties

A point will be cut off by a warning given to a fighter. These points are deducted from the count of the round won for each fighter.

ART. 17 Final verdict

Except in the case of an early termination of the match (disqualification, injury, etc.), it is the number of rounds won which determines for each judge the winner. Each won round is awarded a point to the fighter. Each warning causes a point to be lost.

The final decision is put to the vote of the judges and can therefore be: Victory of one of the two opponents (unanimously or by majority) or Draw (unanimously or by majority)

The means to win a fight are:

- At points (the winner will be the fighter with the most points at the end of the regulation time);
- Disqualification of the opponent;
- The abandonment of the opponent (forfeit);
- Stop for no-fault injuries;
- The obvious technical inferiority of one of the combatants

In the event of a draw and insofar as the phase of the competition requires a victory decision, it will be given by the official delegate. It will judge according to the sporting spirit, the technical level and the number of sanctions pronounced on both sides

ART. 17 INJURIES / FIGHT OFF

ART. 17.1 Injury

In the event of an injury to one of the contestants, the match must stop only to allow the doctor to decide whether or not the injured combatant can continue the match. Once the doctor on the ring, he only has two minutes to decide if the injury requires treatment. All treatments must be performed within two minutes.

In the case of an open wound the match stops until the doctor decides whether the competitor is able to resume the match without risk to himself, his opponent and the referee.



If the injury is severe, it must be dealt with by the medical / doctors staff, the doctor / nurses are the only ones to be able to decide if the match should end.

If the match is to be stopped because of injury, the fighter is judged out of contest and the referee proceeds as planned in this case.

ART. 17.2 Fight off

A fighter is considered "fight off" by the referee when he exhibits manifest signs of a physiological impairment such that he no longer has the physical or psychic capability to continue immediately the match.

The mode of confrontation described in this regulation seeks to outlaw the risk of "fight-off". Attacks carried with excessive or malicious power and blinded and uncontrolled techniques being strictly prohibited.

In the event of a combatant being announced « fight off », the referee immediately stops the match and the stopwatch by using the command "STOP". The opponents joins the neutral corner

If the fighter cannot continue the fight after a 1-minute interruption, the referee declares the end of the match:

- If this fight off has been caused by a fault of the opponent, **the referee will ask the disqualification of the opponent.**
- If it is refused the fighter loses by abandon.

If the fighter can continue the match after a 1-minute interruption, the referee :

- Can have the match pursued if the opponent is clearly not responsible
- Requires a penalty, warning or disqualification if there is a fault of the opponent



ART. 18 CONDUCT OF THE COMPETITION

During the competition, the participants meet in pairs in one or several meetings. The order of the games and the table defining the matches is announced by the organizers before the start of the competition. Each game includes three 2-minutes rounds. Between each round, each fighter has one minute of recovery.

Depending on the number of participants in each category, a first selection may be made in the form of pools.

In this case, in the same pool the fighters score points according to the following scale at the end of each match :

- Victory : 3 points
- Draw : 2 points
- Loss : 1 point
- forfeit : 0 point

The best fighters of each pool are then placed in a table for the final stages with at least one semi-final phase and one final and possibly a small final (depending on the number of participants per category).

The winner of the final is awarded the gold medal for his category. The loser of the final is awarded the silver medal. The bronze medal is awarded to the winner of the small final or failing that to the two losers of the semi-finals.