



WORLD BOXING COUNCIL RULES FOR CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHTS

SYNTHESIZED VERSION FOR RULES MEETING CEREMONY

_____ vs _____

Division: _____

Title: _____

Date _____

Place (City, State/Province and Country) _____

REQUIREMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

WC-1 ***Applicable Rules:*** These World Championship Rules govern this and all other WBC-sanctioned championship and elimination bouts, as well as WBC affiliated titles, all of which shall also be governed by the WBC Rules & Regulations and Constitution, and in agreement with the rules of the local boxing commission where the contest is held. Upon the WBC agreeing to proceed with the bout being a WBC-sanctioned bout, if there is an inconsistency between a rule of the local commission and one contained herein, the local commission shall be responsible for the enforcement of its own rules and regulations, and the WBC shall reserve its right to take appropriate actions or decisions to resolve any controversy as it may deem necessary and appropriate.

WC-2 ***Violations:*** Any violation of these rules may be cause for disqualification and/or suspension, fine, or other disciplinary actions at the WBC's sole discretion.

WC-3 Applicability of WBC Rules: Boxers or their authorized representatives shall sign these rules; but in any case, no boxer, manager, promoter, etc. can claim lack of knowledge of these and all other WBC Rules and Regulations and Constitution, as they are posted on the WBC's Internet website and available from the WBC's offices upon request.

Weigh-In:

- (a) The pre-bout weigh-in ceremony shall be held at a time between 24 to 30 hours prior to the start of the event unless agreed to in advance by the local commission, both boxers and their representatives, and the WBC representative. The local commission shall select the best-available certified scale and flooring to ensure maximum accuracy in weighing the boxers.
- (b) A day-of-the-bout weigh in shall take place at the arena on the day of the bout, under the supervision of the local boxing commission and the WBC supervisor, and in full compliance with the WBC Weight Management Program.

Boxers' Weights:

Pre-Fight Official Weigh In:

Boxer 1: _____ Weight: _____

Boxer 2: _____ Weight: _____

Day-of-Bout Weigh In:

Boxer 1: _____ Weight: _____

Boxer 2: _____ Weight: _____

If one boxer exceeds the weight limit of the division at the pre-bout weigh in, he will be allowed two (2) hours to make the weight, weighing in as many times as he desires.

- (a) If the champion exceeds the official weight limit in his last weigh-in attempt, he will lose the title on the scales, but the bout may take place for the scheduled number of rounds. If the challenger was within the official weight and wins the bout, he will be declared the new champion. If the ex-champion wins the bout, the title will be declared vacant. These same criteria shall apply in bouts for a vacant title and eliminator bouts, such that a challenger making weight may win a vacant title or eliminator position against an overweight challenger.

- (b) If the challenger exceeds the official weight limit in his last weigh-in attempt, the champion shall retain their title and the boxers have the option of conducting the bout as a non-title bout.
- (c) If both boxers do not make the weight after weighing in within the prescribed two (2) hour period, the title or eliminatory position at stake shall be declared or remain vacant.

In each case mentioned above, if the bout is held, then all WBC sanction fees will be applicable in conformity with Rule 7.3 of the WBC Rules and Regulations, as the boxers and promoter shall have received substantial financial and other benefits as a result of the bout having been promoted as a WBC bout. The WBC may maintain a claim thereafter for any such fees not paid timely and in their entirety as required hereunder.

If a bout is held under the circumstances described above, all required sanction fees having been paid, the bout will in all cases remain a WBC-recognized contest and the performance of either boxer may be considered for the purposes of ratings, championships, and eliminatory positions.

The WBC reserves the right to withdraw its recognition prior to any bout if the disparity between a boxer and an over-the-weight opponent is considered too great to permit a safe contest, this consideration taken after consultation with the local commission, its medical representative, and the promoter.

1. Number of rounds: Twelve (12) rounds with three (3) minutes of action and one (1) minute resting period, which belongs to the previously fought round.

2. Judges: Three (3) judges using the 10-point must system. Partial rounds will be scored if necessary to render a decision.

* Deliver to both camps the Judging Pocket Reminder *

3. Referee: The referee is the only one authorized to stop the bout. The ring doctor may recommend stoppage by handing the red card on to the referee, who will make the final decision.

* Deliver the Referee Pocket Reminder *

* Show the red and green cards *

4. The bout will start at: _____

Boxers must be in the dressing room at: _____

5. Hand wraps: Bandaging will start at: _____ and must be observed by the local commission representative. Any length of crepe or gauze bandage can be used; adhesive tape must not be placed over the knuckles.

Champion camp will supervise

 YES

 NO

Challenger camp will supervise

 YES

 NO

The wrapping of both boxers must be mandatorily handed to the WBC supervisor at the end of the bout for examination and may be kept by the supervisor as requested; they will be placed in sealed bags by the WBC.

6. Facial Hair and Hair Style: A boxer may spouse a trimmed beard and/or moustache as long as, in the discretion of the commission and the supervisor, the facial hair thickness does not: (1) cushion or in any way affect the impact or trajectory of punches; or (2) cause cuts or abrasions to his rival. Long hair must be firmly secured with rubber bands, tape, or other soft, non-abrasive materials in such a way that it does not interfere with the action. Boxers shall not wear any head or hair accessories or fasteners that are made of hard plastic or any other hard materials such as beads or to secure a boxer's hair in the ring.

7. Boxing gloves: The gloves for the fight will be of 8 ounces from minimum weight up to and including welterweight and of 10 ounces from super welterweight up to and including heavyweight. The gloves will be provided by the promoter unless stated in the contract. After the gloves are chosen at the weigh-in they shall remain in the possession of either the WBC supervisor or the local commission representative until they are delivered to the appropriate camps in the locker rooms. The spare gloves shall remain at ringside with the local commission. Any illegal manipulation of the gloves in an attempt to provide an unfair advantage for a boxer shall be cause for sanctions and/or fines against the appropriate camp as determined by the WBC Board, and the auxiliary pair of gloves shall be used as the primary pair.

<u>Boxer</u>	<u>Brand of Gloves</u>	<u>Color</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

The ring shall be required to have four (4) ropes for safety. The ropes may extend as high as 4 feet (1.22 meters) from the canvas and shall not be less than 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter, wrapped securely in a soft material and hung to a normal tightness.

The ring shall have two (2) easily accessible stairways for the boxers and personnel to walk in and out safely, and steps available for medical personnel to enter the ring. All four (4) corners must be covered with corner pads for the protection of the boxers.

13. Knockdowns:

- There is no automatic TKO with three (3) knockdowns in one round.
- There is no standing eight (8) count.
- There will be a mandatory eight (8) count after a knockdown (when three (3) parts of the body touch the canvas).
- If the ropes prevent a boxer from going down, the referee will call it a knockdown and it shall be considered by the judges accordingly.
- If a boxer falls outside the ring and ring apron, he will have twenty (20) seconds to come back to the ring without assistance from either his seconds or spectators unless the referee orders it. If assisted by anyone, the boxer may lose points or be disqualified with such a decision being at the sole discretion of the referee.
- The bell will not save a knocked down boxer in any round, including the last round.

14. If a boxer sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate the bout, the injured boxer will lose by a technical knockout (TKO).

15. Accidental Injuries from Head Butts, Elbows, or other Accidental or Illegal Actions: The following description applies to injuries from not only head butts and elbows, but from any other accidental or illegal action as well.

(a). Unintentional/accidental injury. When a boxer suffers a cut, abrasion, or excessive swelling due to an unintentional / accidental head butt, elbow, etc.:

If the bout cannot continue:

- A Technical Draw will result if before the start of the 5th round, signified by the bell to begin that round.

- A Technical Decision will be awarded to the boxer who is ahead

on the scorecards at the time the bout is stopped if after the start of the 5th round (with any partial round being scored).

If the bout continues:

- If there is an accidental injury and the bout is later stopped after the start of the fifth round due to enlargement of the same cut by legal punch, it will be a Technical Decision as per the scorecards.
- If there is an injury caused by a legal punch and the bout can continue immediately after the injury, and is later stopped after the start of the fifth round due to an accidental injury, it will be a Technical Decision as per the scorecards.
- All rounds will be scored even if it is partial round. If no action has occurred, the round shall be scored even at the discretion of the judges.

(b). Intentional Injury. When a boxer suffers a cut, abrasion, or excessive swelling due to an intentional head butt, elbow, etc.:

If the bout cannot continue:

- The offending boxer will lose by disqualification.

If the bout continues:

- Two (2) points will be deducted from the offending boxer. Point deductions for intentional fouls will be mandatory.
- If the offending boxer is injured by his own action, he will still be deducted two (2) points and the injury shall be considered as one produced by a fair blow.

If the bout continues but must later be stopped due to the same injury, it will be a Technical Decision as per the scorecards. This rule applies even if the injury's severity is increased by legal punches after the initial injury, in the sole discretion of the referee.

POSSIBLE RESULTS

Legal Punch	→	TKO
Accidental Injury	→	TDRAW before 5 TDEC after 5
Intentional Injury	→	DQ
Legal + Accidental	→	Technical Decision
Accidental + Legal	→	Technical Decision
Accidental + Intentional	→	DQ
Intentional + Legal	→	Technical Decision
Legal + Intentional	→	DQ
Intentional + Accidental	→	Technical Decision

16. Fouls:

- The referee may deduct points at his discretion at any time for flagrant and/or intentional fouls.
- The referee will warn boxers and may deduct points for continuous fouls.
- In the case of a low blow or accidental blow after the bell, a fouled boxer may be given up to five (5) minutes to recover from the foul.
- If a fouled boxer decides not to continue, he will lose by abandonment, unless the referee decides to disqualify the offending boxer at his discretion and the doctor's opinion.
- The referee may disqualify the offending boxer after warnings, point deductions, and for continuous fouls.
- If a boxer is injured by any action by himself or his cornermen and he cannot continue, he will lose by abandonment.

A list of common fouls that may be committed by boxers (or seconds, where the context is appropriate) that may be cause for penalty or disqualification is as follows:

1. Low blows (being a line encircling the body at the level of the navel).
2. Use of elbows, shoulders or forearms.
3. Butting with the head.

4. Hitting in the back of the head (rabbit punch).
 5. Striking the kidneys or back.
 6. Hitting with the inside of the glove (slapping).
 7. Hitting with the back of the hand.
 8. Striking with the knees, feet or any part of the legs.
 9. Holding the ring ropes to hit with the other hand.
 10. Hitting the opponent when part of his body is out of the ropes.
 11. Hitting an opponent when he is down or getting up from the canvas.
 12. Leaving the neutral corner and striking the opponent before the referee's instructions.
 13. Excessive holding the opponent or maintaining a clinch.
 14. Striking after the referee's order to "break" or "stop".
 15. Stepping on the opponent.
 16. Holding the opponent's head or body with one hand while hitting with the other.
 17. Positioning or rubbing an open glove on the opponent's face.
 18. Thumbing the opponent's eyes.
 19. Striking after the bell.
 20. Crouching the body below the beltline defensively or to strike.
 21. Biting or spitting on the opponent.
 22. Abusing an official or using abusive or profane language.
 23. Throwing objects.
 24. Failing to obey the referee's commands.
 25. Turning one's back on and moving away from the other boxer.
 26. Spitting out the mouthpiece.
 27. Cutting or mutilating the gloves.
 28. Any rough tactics other than clean punches.
 29. During a round, a boxer's seconds entering the ring or stepping on the ring apron.
17. Unexpected events: If it becomes impossible to continue the bout at the discretion of the referee due to unforeseen events or events beyond the control of the commission / promoter, the bout will be judged a Technical Draw or a Technical Decision depending on the round of the stoppage (as per point 14).
18. Boxer's seconds: Four (4) seconds are allowed in the corner, but only one (1) shall be allowed inside the ring between rounds. If the chief corner person wishes the bout to be stopped, he must climb to the ring apron and call the attention of the referee. The referee will have the final decision.

Boxer

Chief Second

19. Protection: Both boxers must wear a mouthpiece and groin protector at all times. A spare mouthpiece must also be available at all times. * If a boxer loses their mouthpiece during a round the referee must stop the action and replace it, but only during the next opportune moment so as to prevent one boxer from spitting out his mouthpiece to gain a rest or to prevent the advantage of the other boxer. The referee may deduct points if the mouthpiece is spit out intentionally.

* Does each camp have two (2) mouthpieces:

Champion	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Challenger	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

20. If the fight has turned into a mismatch the referee may terminate the bout at his discretion.

21. Logo patch: The champion is recommended to wear the World Champion logo on his trunks and the challenger is recommended to wear the WBC logo as well.

* Does each camp have the WBC patches:

Champion	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Challenger	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

22. Championship belt: The WBC champion must enter the ring wearing the WBC green belt and hand it to the WBC supervisor prior to the start of the bout.

* Does the champion have his belt:

Champion	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
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In the case of a vacant title, the WBC supervisor shall enter the ring with the WBC green belt and will present it to the winner upon the conclusion of the bout.

23. Authority of Referee: The referee has the discretion and authority to: 1) interpret and enforce these rules; 2) instruct and supervise the cornermen in their duties and responsibilities during the match; and 3) supervise all medical care of the boxers. He shall have the authority to inspect and confiscate any substance, material, or equipment used in a corner that he believes might violate these rules.

24. Instant Replay: In major controversies regarding the uncertainty of origin of a cut, punches landed after the bell, or any major situation that can change the outcome of the bout, the following procedures will be applied if approved by the local commission where the bout takes place and if the necessary equipment is available at the appropriate venue:

WBC INSTANT REPLAY GUIDELINES

1. The WBC will appoint a panel in charge of instant replay. The panel will consist of the WBC supervisor, the local commission representative, and the specifically appointed monitor supervisor.
 2. The promoter, with the support of the television network, will provide a monitor to be placed in the head table of the commission with headphones for audio commentary to receive the live feed.
 3. Instant replay is limited to review (a) whether a cut or another injury to the face is the result of a punch or otherwise; (b) whether a punch is thrown after the bell signaling the end of a round; and (c) in any major situation that can change the outcome of the bout and where the replay clearly shows the actions are contradictory to the live ruling of the referee.
 4. The referee may call "time out" during the break between rounds and consult with the instant replay panel, if in doubt, as to any scenario.
 5. The instant replay panel will review any controversial instance that may have occurred in any round. A determination of the referee may be overruled solely if the instant replay monitor clearly and conclusively reveals, according to the unanimous opinion of the panel, that the ruling of the action by the referee was mistaken in his original determination.
 6. The referee may request to verify the action by watching the TV monitor or may choose to accept the panel's recommendation.
 7. Both corners and the audience will be notified of the final decision.
25. Open Scoring: The scores shall be announced after the conclusion of the bout, and also after the results of the 4th and 8th rounds have been tabulated if approved by the local boxing commission where the bout is held.

26. Any dispute shall be decided by the local boxing commission in agreement with the WBC.

By signing below, the boxers and their representatives fully understand and agree to the above rules, the winner of the bout agrees to defend the WBC title on or before the due date as set by the WBC against a challenger approved by the WBC (unless granted an extension by the WBC), and that all parties agree to comply with all other rules and/or regulations of the WBC. Failure to do so may result in the title being declared vacant.

The World Boxing Council is very thankful to the Local Boxing Commission for the joint cooperation to supervise this important title match.

The World Boxing Council wishes both camps the best of luck and may the best boxer win.

Champion Representative

Challenger Representative

Local Commissioner

WBC Supervisor

Date