



GLORY WORLD SERIES REGULATIONS

General

1. Matches and events

All Glory World Series matches and events are organized under the auspices of and with the consent of the Glory World Federation and are subject to the GLORY World Series regulations.

2. Match license

To organize matches and events under the auspices of the GWF, the written permission of the management of the GWF is required, known as the match license.

3. Promoter

Matches and events can only be organized by GLORY as the main promoter affiliated with the GWF or promoters recognized as such by the GWF that have been granted a so-called promoters license by the GWF or by third parties to whom incidental written consent has been granted.

4. Contestants

A Those who wish to participate in matches organized by promoters recognized by the GWF should be registered with the GWF as fighters or contractually associated with GLORY Sports International and thus automatically registered as fighters with the GWF. Upon application or contractual obligation, fighters must always provide the GWF with a copy of their passport, their current address and the so-called record list and two passport photos.

B A distinction is made between the following categories of participants:

- Aspirants aged 12 up to and including 15.
- Juniors aged 16 up to and including 18.
- Seniors aged 19 up to and including 49.

C Contestants in matches should at all times be deemed to take part voluntarily and entirely at their own risk.

D A novice contestant taking part in a match for the first time may not be older than 30.

E Weight classes of contestants:

The GLORY World Series organizes fights in the following weight classes:

- Featherweight: max 65 kg.
- Lightweight: max 70 kg.
- Welterweight: max 77 kg.
- Middleweight: max 85 kg
- Light Heavyweight: max 95 kg
- Heavyweight: + 95 kg

Match regulations

1. The match

The match is a stand-up fight subject to the following regulations fought between two equally matched fighters at the same level and in the same specified weight class.

2. The match ring

A Matches take place in a square ring surrounded by four ropes interconnected by means of vertical cords or bands. The dimensions of the square of ropes should be at least 5 m x 5 m for minor events and no larger than 6 m x 6 m for large events.

B The ring floor should be a safe construction and covered by canvas that should not be slippery before and/or during a fight. The ring floor is raised not less than 90 centimeters (3 feet) and not more than 122 centimeters (4 feet) above the ground.

C The floor can have two sizes: Small size 6.40 x 6.40 square meters or large size: 7.00 x 7.00 square meters.

D For International competition the large size ring shall be used. The ropes should be wrapped in a soft material and may not cause damage or injury to fighters moving alongside them. The ropes shall be at least 3 centimeters but not more than 5 centimeters thick. There shall be 4 ropes positioned 40, 80, 120 and 150 centimeters, respectively above the ring floor. The ropes shall be held rigid by 2 pieces of strong cloth, equally spread, so that the rope spacing shall not vary during the contest. The opposite corners of the ring should be equipped with a red and a blue post for the contestants with two white neutral corners in between. The red corner must always be on the left hand side of the main jury table (The Chief Official). The other two corners are the white corners.

The following items must be present in the red and blue corners:

- A bucket for water;
- A bottle of drinking water;
- A towel;
- A round iron container for water with a stool/seat for the fighter on which he sits during the intervals between rounds.
- A small iron container/bucket with water close to the official in charge, to quickly wash mouth guards if they fall on the ground to minimize the delay.
- One set of steps each at the blue and red corners are provided for the competitors and the cornermen.
- A third set of steps shall be provided at the neutral corner near the time keeper, provided for the referee, the MC and the doctor.

3. Match attire

A Contestants wear kickboxing trunks that stop above the knee. In the case of male contestants the upper body is uncovered. Female contestants also wear kickboxing trunks ending above the knee but

the upper body is covered and breast protection is worn. It is permitted to wear a short legging under the kickboxing trunks.

Logos and/or the names of sponsors on the short or clothing from the fighter and/or his cornermen are permitted provided that prior approval has been requested from the promoter and has been granted. Writing on the bare torso is not permitted. The kickboxing trunks should be checked for possible harmful materials before the match starts.

b Contestants are obliged to wear mouth guards and groin guards during the fights. The mouth guards and groin guards need to have been approved by a regulation official.

c Contestants wear boxing gloves of equal weight. In single-match bouts the color of the gloves should be the same as the color of the contestant's corner. In tournament bouts if the color of the gloves are the same, then the tape color that secures the gloves shall be red or blue, matching the contestant's corner. The gloves should be taped in such a way that no laces or other loose ends are visible and should bear a regulation official's stamp of approval.

d The weight of the gloves is determined as follows:

- Featherweight max 65kg: 8 oz.
- Lightweight max 70 kg and other weights + 70kg: 10 oz.

e Corner men must be dressed in clean, undamaged sportswear and shoes. Jeans and shirts other than team shirts are not allowed.

4. The match

Forms of matches:

- Single match:

The match consists of three rounds of two minutes for class C matches, three rounds of three minutes for class B contests, three or five rounds of three minutes for class A matches, two or three rounds of two or three minutes for tournament matches. Class A matches may be extended by one or two extra rounds. Additional rules may be applied to tournaments, the so-called ranking tournament rules as indicated in appendix A.

- Tournament match:

The match consists of two or three rounds of two or three minutes in accordance with the tournament form, ranking tournament, Slam or Grand Slam. If after the scheduled rounds have been completed the judges' decision is a draw, an extra "sudden-victory" round will be contested. The Tournament's Final bout may be extended by as many as two extra rounds. In the event of an extra round or rounds, the scores of the previous rounds are cancelled out and only the score of the final round is used to determine which fighter advances, or in the case of the tournament final, which fighter is awarded the championship. Judges may not score the extra round(s) even (a draw). In the event that the extra round(s) fail for any reason to determine a winner, each judge will be provided a ballot on which to select an overall winner based on their impressions of the bout in its' entirety.

- Title matches:

- A GLORY World Series International World Title fight always consists of five rounds of three minutes each. In exceptional cases of a draw after five rounds, the champion remains the champion. In the event of a vacant title, the highest ranking fighter wins.

B Titles with a maximum weight can only be won or defended if both fighters are at or under the proper weight. If the champion cannot reach the right weight within two hours following the official weighing and he is obliged to defend his title, he loses his title. If the match is then won by the challenger, he is the new champion. If the reigning champion wins the match, the title becomes vacant as the champion cannot retain his title as he did not achieve the title weight. If the challenger is too heavy and the fight continues and the champion was at the required weight, then the latter will remain the champion irrespective of the result of the fight. If both fighters are too heavy and the champion is obliged to defend his title, the title is vacant after the match.

C The champion is obliged to defend his title at least once a year. If the title cannot be defended within a year, it will become vacant.

D Anyone challenging the champion must be among the first 5 fighters in the official GWF ranking.

E All disputes concerning the title which have not been included in these regulations will be presented for arbitration to the GWF's arbitration committee.

- One-minute intervals take place between the rounds. The interval time for title fights of five three-minute rounds is one and a half minutes. In the event the fight is extended with extra rounds, the interval between the rounds is also fixed at one and a half minutes from the first extra round.
- For reasons of safety, a fighter may never fight more than 13 three-minute rounds in one day. The rule for so-called ranking tournaments is that the total effective match time may not last longer than a total of 27 minutes on one and the same day.

5. Ranking

- The GWF has an official ranking that is based on the performance and popularity of a fighter. During the Ranking Year, ranking is determined by winning or losing so-called ranking points.
- Ranking points can only be won in the so-called ranking tournaments or in the single matches indicated by GWF.
- In addition to the match regulations, there are also ranking regulations; see appendix A.

6. Match score

The match can be decided in the following ways:

- Points Decision: Three judges will evaluate the relative effectiveness of each fighter's performance using a "10-Point-Must" system and record their scores for the fighters after each round. After the completion of the scheduled rounds the scores are tallied and the victory is awarded by the majority decision of the judging panel.
- Knockout: If a contestant is struck in such a way that he or she is incapable of resuming the fight within the referee's ten-count or if the referee declares the knockout before the count of 10 in order to bring in immediate medical assistance.
- Technical Knockout: If a contestant shows no will to resume the fight or if the referee is of the opinion that the contestant is incapable of resuming the fight or has failed to intelligently defend himself.
- Technical Knockout: If in a single-bout-match or a tournament final match a contestant has been knocked down three times in one and the same round or four times in one and the same bout. In tournament match including the reserve bouts a fighter has been knocked down twice in one and the same round or three times in one and the same bout.
- Technical knockout: If a contestant is no longer capable of taking part in the fight owing to an injury not caused by a prohibited technique.
- Technical knockout: If the contestant does not leave his corner to take part in the fight following the sounding of the bell.
- Technical knockout: If the referee is of the opinion that a contestant is totally outclassed and is physically far less fit.
- Technical knockout: If the doctor ascertains that a contestant has sustained an injury or damage, not caused by an irregular technique, of such a serious nature that it is no longer safe for the contestant to resume the fight; Doctor's stoppage.
- Technical knockout: If a contestant or his coach/corner man gives up the fight. The contestant indicates this to the referee or his corner man. The corner man then throws in the towel or the sponge.
- Disqualification: If the opponent is disqualified for reasons warranting disqualification.

Disqualification results if:

- A. A fighter deliberately uses a prohibited technique and the referee disqualifies him for that reason.

B A fighter uses a prohibited technique as described in Article 9 for which the referee disqualifies him.
C If a corner man enters the ring during the fight or touches one of the fighters during the fight.

- Draw: If the match is allowed to end in a draw and if, following the end of all rounds, at least two of the three judges (or three of the five judges) do not pronounce one of the fighters a winner.
- Draw: If both fighters go down at the same time and neither can resume the fight within the referee's ten-count.
- Draw: Special rules for ranking tournaments are specified in appendix A of the Ranking Tournament rules.
- No contest: In a single-match-bout, if a fighter cannot continue as the result of an accidental foul and the bell has not yet sounded completing the second round of a three round bout or the third round of a five round bout.
- No contest: If the referee decides both fighters must be disqualified

If a bout ends prematurely due to an injury resulting from a foul it will be handled in the following manner.

- If a tournament bout other than the final ends due to an accidental foul, the fighter who is in condition to continue will advance unless the referee has good reason to disqualify him.
- If a tournament final ends due to an accidental foul the referee may assess a penalty point, the partial round is scored by the judges and the scorecards are tallied for a technical decision (regardless of the round). If the injury from the accidental foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, the partial round is scored and the score cards are tabulated for the technical decision (regardless of the round). If a majority of the judges have not agreed on a winner (a draw) the tournament champion will be determined by a comparison of their combined method of victories in the Reserve, Quarter Final & Semi Final Rounds as reflected in the points system below.
 - Each KO or TKO will earn a fighter 2 points.
 - Each decision will earn a fighter 1 point.
 - Each victory via survivor rule will earn a fighter ½ point.

If this method fails to determine a winner, the tournament victory shall be awarded to the fighter according to the following prioritized criteria:

- A. The fighter who contested the most bouts on the way to the finals.
 - B. The fighter who secured their victories in the shortest amount of fighting time.
 - C. The fighter who earned their combined victories by the greatest scoring margin.
 - D. A ballot vote by the judges to determine the overall tournament winner
- If a tournament bout other than the final ends due to an intentional foul, the fouling fighter will be disqualified and the winner of the first reserve match will advance. (Please refer to Appendix A2 for tournament rules regarding the Order of Substitution)
 - If a tournament final ends due to an intentional foul, the fouled fighter will be declared the winner by DQ. If the injury from the intentional foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, the partial round is scored and the score cards are tabulated for the technical decision (in any round). If the fouled fighter is ahead on the score cards, the fouled fighter will be declared the

winner by technical decision. If the fouling fighter is ahead (or it is even) the tournament winner will be determined by the same methods described in the section above regarding a final that results in a draw.

- If a single match (non-tournament bout) ends due to an injury from an accidental foul: If it occurs after the bell sounds ending the 2nd round of a three round bout, or, after the bell sounds ending the 3rd round of a five round bout, the partial round is scored and the jury go to the score cards for the technical decision. If it occurs at any earlier time, the bout will be declared a “no contest”

If the injury from the accidental foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later it is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, if it occurs after the bell sounds ending the 2nd round of a three round bout, or, after the bell sounds ending the 3rd round of a five round bout, the partial round is scored and the judges go to the score cards for the technical decision. If it occurs at any earlier time, the bout will be declared a “no contest”.

Only in rare instances, such as subsequent to repeated warnings for the same foul, will the referee take a point or points from a fighter for an accidental foul.

- If a single-match (non-tournament bout) ends due to an injury from an intentional foul, the injured fighter will win by Disqualification. If the injury from the intentional foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, the partial round is scored and then we go to the score cards for the technical decision (the bout does not need to have progressed past a minimum number of rounds). If the fouled fighter is ahead on the score cards, the fouled fighter will be declared the winner by technical decision. If the fouling fighter is ahead or it is tied, the bout will be declared a “no contest”. An intentional foul which causes injury but does not cause disqualification requires a two point deduction.

7. When is a fighter ‘DOWN’

A fighter is deemed to be down:

- According to the referee’s evaluation, if as the result of a damaging attack any part of a fighter’s body other than their feet touch the floor or would have touched the floor if not for the ropes or holding the opponent.
- If the referee decides that he is DOWN, then he will indicate this by the so called DOWN call and gesture. The referee starts the DOWN count after he has sent the opponent to the farthest removed neutral corner. The opponent waits in his neutral corner until the referee gives him permission to leave this corner and resume the fight. If the opponent leaves his neutral corner before the referee gives the sign, the counting stops and only starts again once the opponent has returned to his neutral corner.
- During the DOWN count it is not permitted for either of the corner men to approach his fighter in any way.
- The referee is obliged to continue counting until the eighth count and then assesses whether the fighter is capable of resuming the fight in a responsible manner. If that is the case, the referee gives the command FIGHT.
- If, during the course of the count as described above, the time of the round ends, the timekeeper may not sound the gong/bell before the end of the round but must wait until the referee has counted to the eighth count and, once the referee has given the fight command, the timekeeper must immediately sound the gong/bell signaling the end of the round. If at the eighth count a fighter is incapable of resuming the match, the referee will then continue to count to ten, which means the

fighter will lose on the grounds of KO. In that case the timekeeper will sound the gong/bell as usual at the time that the official match time has ended. Counting then ceases immediately and no account is taken of these eight counts in counting the points. This is known as “Saved by the bell”. If the fighter in question is, however, incapable of walking independently to his own corner at that time, the decision to declare loss by KO is taken after all.

- If at the eighth count the fighter in question is, for whatever reason in the opinion of the referee, not standing in the proper position to resume the fight, the referee will continue to count to ten, which means the fighter will lose the match on the grounds of a technical knockout.
- While the referee is counting it is not permitted for the coach or one of the seconds of the fighter who is down to throw in the towel or indicate in any way that the fight is being given up.
- In the exceptional case of both fighters being knocked DOWN, the referee will begin counting for both fighters at once. After the eighth count, the referee will assess whether both fighters are deemed capable of resuming the fight. If, in the opinion of the referee, this is the case, then the match can be resumed. If one of the two fighters is still deemed incapable of resuming the match after the eighth count, but his opponent is deemed capable, then the latter wins by technical knockout. If neither contestant is capable of resuming the fight at the eighth (8th) count, then the referee will complete the count to ten (10) and if neither fighter can resume than the bout will be declared a draw.
- The referee ensures that in counting to eight (8) or ten (10) that a full second must pass between each count.

8. Legitimate techniques for scoring

- Punches – striking with the padded part of the glove to a legal target: i.e. straight punches, hooks, uppercuts, spinning back-fist (only if executed with the padded, back of the glove);
- Kicks – striking with the foot or lower leg to a legal target: i.e. front kicks, low kicks inside and outside the leg, middle kicks, high kicks, sidekicks, back kicks, ax kicks, spinning kicks, jumping kicks;
- Knees – striking with the knee to a legal target: i.e. front knee, round-house knee, jumping knee, knee on the leg inside and outside (please note the clinch limitations explained below regarding the use of knee strikes).

9. Prohibited techniques, moves and conduct

- Head butts, or coming in too low with one’s head
- All techniques targeting the back of the head or back or the torso
- Techniques targeting the groin;
- Linear or thrusting kicks directed at the knee joint (i.e. front kick, side kick, back kick)
- Biting
- Elbow strikes; *Striking with any part of the arm or wrist above the padded portion of the glove*
- Hitting or punching with open gloves or the palm side of the glove or jabbing an opponent’s eye with the thumb of the glove
- Wrestling or judo techniques, strangulation techniques or submissions;
- Throws, leg sweeps, foot sweeps or pushing of any kind as an effort to off-balance or down an opponent; *Any attempt to off-balance or down an opponent with anything other than a legal strike may be considered a foul.*
- Grabbing, clinching or holding for any reason other than to immediately attack with a knee strike or strikes; *this includes holding to rest or grabbing an opponent in order to stop them from striking. If a fighter clinches, they must immediately attack with a legal knee strike or it may be considered a foul. If the knee attack and/or counter attack by the opponent is persistent and productive, the referee may allow it to continue for up to three seconds; otherwise the fighters should disengage the clinch.*

- Holding on to an opponent's leg without striking; *a fighter may grab an opponent's leg in order to immediately execute a single legal strike that may be accompanied by a single step in any direction. The leg must be released immediately after that single legal strike.*
- Pulling an opponent towards one with both arms in the lower back
- Continuing to fight if someone has any other part of his body other than his feet on the ground
- Techniques used following the command "Break" or "Stop" by the referee
- Techniques used if the opponent is outside the ring or tied up in the ropes
- Throwing or pushing an opponent out of the ring or pushing an opponent backwards over the ropes
- Holding on to the ring ropes for any reason; *including as an asset for offense or defense or locking in an opponent.*
- Actions/moves that are used to evade or hold off the fight; *this includes but is not limited to continuously pulling up the front leg or stretching out the front arm without carrying out a particular technique*
- Passivity; *this includes but is not limited to fighting only when the opponent attacks.*
- Continuously allowing oneself to fall to the ground
- Deliberately falling on the opponent in any way
- Deliberately evading or deliberately halting the fight
- Voluntarily leaving the ring during the match;
- Unsportsmanlike conduct including but not limited to spitting, cursing, talking, making rude sounds or obscene gestures
- Insulting the referee, officials, opponent or his team
- Deliberately ignoring the referee's commands;
- Undisciplined conduct of any kind
- Unnecessarily causing danger to oneself or an opponent
- Simulating being hit too low
- Deliberately spitting out the mouth guard

10. Penalizing prohibited techniques, moves or conduct

- Caution; A caution is given in the event of a minor violation. It may occur without stopping the action of the bout.
- Official Warning; In the event of repetition or a more significant violation, the referee will issue an official warning. The referee will stop the action and make it clear and obvious that that the fighter has been warned for their infraction.
- Penalty; In the event of violation the referee may assess a penalty point or points. The referee will stop the action and send the fighter who will not be penalized to the farthest neutral corner. He will then indicate to the fighter and to the officials the nature of the reason for the penalty and the point(s) deduction.
- Disqualification; at the referee's discretion he may disqualify a fighter based on repetitive or severe fouling.

The referee has the discretion to issue Cautions, Warnings, Penalties or Disqualification based on the nature, severity and repetition of the fouling behavior. In doing so, the referee must have thoroughly considered whether the fighter has, through his violation, damaged his opponent's chances of victory and if the violation was deliberately committed;

11. Criteria on which the composition of the score by the judges is based

The minus points accrued from penalization are first deduced from the points scored before the final score is made known. Three or five judges will evaluate the relative effectiveness of each fighter performance according to the following prioritized criteria.

- A. Number of knockdowns.
- B. Damage inflicted on the opponent.
- C. Number of clean strikes with spectacular techniques (flying and spinning techniques, etc.)
- D. Number of clean strikes with normal techniques.
- E. Degree of Aggressiveness or Ring Generalship (whichever has greater impact on the round)

It should be noted that in assessing the general impression, attack is valued higher than defense.

12. Examples of scores awarded

10-10: Not even a marginal advantage can be determined according to the established criteria

10- 9: One fighter has demonstrated an advantage in effectiveness

10- 8: One fighter has demonstrated an advantage in effectiveness by merit of a knockdown

10- 7: One fighter has demonstrated an advantage in effectiveness by merit of two knockdowns

For more information on scoring please see the Official GLORY Judges Manual

13. Extra round

In the event that a completed tournament match other than the final ends in a draw, the match is extended by one, “sudden victory” round. The scores of the previous rounds are cancelled out and only the score of the sudden victory round is used to determine which fighter earns the win. Judges may not score the extra round even (a draw). If for any reason the “sudden victory” round fails to determine the winner, the judges will be provided an additional ballot on which they will select the fighter that they feel have earned victory by merit of the match in its’ entirety. The tournament final may be extended by a maximum of two sudden victory rounds if necessary to determine the winner before the emergency ballot would be used.

Other rules apply to the so-called ranking tournaments and are specified in appendix A.

14. Suspension of the match

1. The referee must suspend the match if:

A The discrepancy between the strength of the participants is too great (the weaker is outclassed).

In that case, the best fighter becomes the winner by way of intervention. (RSC).

B The referee is of the opinion that to continue the match between the two participants would be too grueling.

C The match between the two participants escalates into a common brawl within the ring with no regard for the regulations. No result is made known. (NO CONTEST).

D In his opinion continuation of the match for other reasons could be dangerous for one of the contestants. His opponent is pronounced the winner by RSC.

2. The referee must suspend the match for medical reasons if:

A One or both contestants has sustained a more or less ostensibly serious injury, and if, after consulting with the ring doctor, the latter advises him to suspend the match.

B The ring doctor, without having first been consulted, advises him to stop the match.

C A contestant sustains an injury such that continuation of the match would put the sport in a negative light.

In the event the referee wishes to consult the ring doctor on an injury sustained by one of the fighters, he will stop the match and refer the uninjured fighter to a neutral corner. He will then request the ring doctor to enter the ring in order to examine the injury. The trainer must not enter the ring. The ring

doctor will advise the referee whether or not to continue the match. The referee is obliged to follow the ring doctor's advice.

3. If the referee decides to suspend the match, he must inform the jury members of his decision and provide the reasons for this decision.

4. The referee is the responsible person during the match. Overseeing the match is the exclusive task of the referee.

5. If a match must be terminated prematurely owing to irregularities in the hall, a defect in the ring, lighting failure and other such circumstances, the result is: NO CONTEST.

6. The referee is authorized to suspend the match if language and/or shouting can be heard from the hall that is/are in conflict with the morals, values and standards of society.

15. Injuries

• In the event an injury occurs during a match not as the result of a foul;

If the injury is the result of a legal strike or strikes, and the injured fighter can or should not continue, the injured fighter will lose by TKO. If the injury was accidentally self-inflicted and the fighter's safety is at risk in that he seems incapable of intelligently defending himself the referee should send the uninjured fighter to the neutral corner and administer the mandatory eight-count (same as a knockdown). After the eight-count the referee will stop time and bring in the event physician to evaluate the injured fighter. If the injured fighter cannot continue he will lose by TKO.

16. Stimulants and doping

The use of stimulants before or during matches is forbidden. Fighters are, if desired, obliged to take part in a doping test. Stimulants and doping include, among other things, cerebral stimulants, amphetamines and anabolic steroids.

17. Bandages and tapes

Fighters and coaches are required to only tape the hands the under supervision of an authorized official. The application of bandages and/or tape on the hands is solely intended to prevent injury. The tape is used, among other things, to keep bandages in place. Building up layers of tape to pad the knuckles is forbidden. It is permitted to tape the bandages around or on the knuckles but the thickness of the layer of tape applied must not exceed 1 mm (3 strips).

Normal soft bandages bound around the wrist and hand are allowed to be taped up to around 2 cm under the knuckles. Bandages and tapes on a contestant's hands must be examined and approved by an official. Only if these bear an official's stamp or print may the match gloves be donned.

Bandages on places other than the hands must be approved by the ring doctor and requests to this end must be submitted in advance to the head juror after the rules meeting. It is forbidden to hold any object on or in the hands or fingers and the use of inner gloves is also prohibited. Taping ankles for reinforcement is allowed provided no hard materials are located on or under the tape and the tape is covered by an ankle stocking. A taped ankle without ankle stocking is not permitted.

Please note that the regulations addressing the taping of the hands and feet vary from state to state in the US. Please be certain to acquire a copy of the regulations for each specific state in which you will compete

18. Other materials

All other materials contestants wish to use to protect limbs or avoid injuries are only permitted with the consent of the presiding regulatory body or state athletic commission. Request for consent should be submitted after the rules meeting and monitoring and initialing of all materials is always carried before the match begins.

19. Vaseline and oil

The use of Vaseline on the face is permitted to a limited extent. The referee determines whether or not this is the case. The presence of oils on fighters' bodies is prohibited.

20. Monitoring gloves

All fighters must put their gloves on in the presence of an official who then tapes and initials them. The gloves may only be taken off when the match is over and not in the ring but only once the fighter has left the ring.

21. Medical examination

All fighters must submit their medicals minimum ten days prior to the match date. The organization will indicate which medical tests and blood tests have to be completed. On the day of the match, fighters must also undergo a doctor's check prior to the match, carried out by the ring doctor.

KNOCK OUT: In the event that a fighter has been knocked out by strikes to the head during his fight, GSI will ask the fighter to undertake an MRI head scan as soon as possible after the fight.

The MRI scan must be presented as soon as possible to GSI. The fighter will not be given his next fight by GSI until GSI has possession of the MRI scan and can see that the fighter is fit to compete.

No exceptions will be made for this rule. Matchmakers are instructed to disregard any fighter who has not submitted MRI scan post-knockout.

22. Weight check

The weight of all fighters is monitored on the day prior to the match. Fighters are obliged to be at their agreed weight. If a fighter has excess weight, he will be given the assignment to achieve the proper, agreed weight within a time limit established by the presiding regulatory body or state athletic commission. If he fails to achieve the agreed weight, then he will be penalized according to the regulations established by the state athletic commission which may include fines, disqualifications or other measures.

23. Trainers and seconds

1 Each participant may be supported by a trainer/coach and two seconds. Only one second is allowed to administer care in the ring inside the ropes. In total, the fighter may be assisted by three corner men. The names of these three corner men must be submitted during the rules meeting.

2 The trainer, seconds and the contestants must be present at least two hours before the matches start for the weighing in and medical examination.

3 The trainer must ensure that a contestant is entirely kitted out in match attire, is wearing the mandatory mouth guard and groin guard and the permitted boxing gloves.

4 The trainer and seconds are forbidden from entering the ring during the match. The ring may only be entered on the instructions of the referee and in the rest intervals of the match.

5 By means of throwing the towel or sponge into the ring, the trainer can prematurely end his contestant's participation in the match.

It is not permitted to withdraw from the match while the referee is counting in the event of a knockdown. If the trainer does throw the towel or sponge into the ring while the referee is counting, the referee will ignore this and continue to count as usual. If a contestant is considered capable of resuming the fight before the eighth count and has assumed fighting stance, then the referee will terminate the match at that time and declare the contestant in question the loser by submission.

6 When the signal “seconds out” is given by the timekeeper or announcer before the beginning of a round, the trainer and seconds must immediately leave the ring and not enter it before the end of the round has been announced.

7 The trainer and the seconds must ensure the timely positioning and removal of their contestant’s chair.

8 It is strictly forbidden to deform or break the gloves. Hitting the ring mat as a gesture of encouragement is forbidden. Throwing refreshing substances such as water and other objects at contestants is also forbidden.

9 Trainers and seconds must conduct themselves in accordance with the regulations. They may be given a warning by the referee if they fail to observe the regulations. In the event of persistent violation, they may be removed from the ring. The referee also has the option of issuing a warning to or disqualifying the contestant whose trainer is in violation.

10 The trainers and seconds must be dressed in sportswear that is sportsmanlike, clean and undamaged.

11 During the match the trainers and seconds must sit on the designated seats in the designated area.

12 The head coach is also responsible for the conduct of his seconds.

13 If the referee wishes to consult with the ring doctor during the match owing to an injury and requests the ring doctor to enter the ring for that purpose, the relevant trainer or second may not accompany the doctor into the ring. Trainers or seconds are prohibited from entering the ring in such cases.

14 Trainers and seconds are prohibited from approaching the jury members during the matches or to protest against a decision made by the referee or match management. Protests may only be submitted in writing within one month after the event. The surety fees for processing a protest amount to €750.

15 During the entrance/walkout of the fighter to the ring, no corner man is allowed to accompany him. The corner men will be escorted to the ring by the “fighter’s crew”.

24. Penalties and fines

- If a fighter is disqualified for intentionally using a prohibited technique and is disqualified on these grounds by the referee, the fighter will be penalized with a financial fine of a maximum of 100% of the appearance money and suspended from partaking in matches for a maximum of one year.
- If the fighter is disqualified on the basis of a different rule in the regulations leading to disqualification, the fighter will be penalized with a financial fine of a maximum of 100% of the appearance money and suspended from partaking in matches for a maximum of one year.
- If a fighter has been given a warning, a fine of 10% of the fee paid as appearance money will be imposed. This financial penalty will again be increased by 10% of the appearance money for each subsequent public warning in the same fight or in the same tournament.
- Appearing at the weigh-in or on the event day to late without a valid reason given in advance is not allowed. Penalty: 25% deduction of the fight purse.
- If a fighter appears in the ring without the obligated and complete protection and therefore causes delay of the show, this leads to a penalty. Penalty: 25% deduction of the fight purse.
- After the fight the gloves need to be taken off in the dressing room. Taking off the gloves in the ring before the announcement of the result is not allowed. Penalty: 10% deduction of the fight purse.
- Every team needs to follow up the instructions of the ringmaster. Not following up these instructions could lead to a yellow card for the fighter. Penalty yellow card: 10% deduction of the fight purse.
- If the fighter grabs the microphone out of the hands of the ring announcer to talk to his fans this will lead to a penalty. Also allowed talking in any other language than English will lead to a penalty. Penalty: 25% deduction of the fight purse.
- Wearing any visible commercial tattoos during the fight is not allowed. Wearing commercial (spray, paint, henna etc.) tattoos will lead to a penalty. Penalty: 50% deduction of the fight purse.

- Wearing sponsor logo on shirts, caps, towels or shorts without permission from the promoter will lead to a penalty. Penalty: 50% of the fight purse.
- The Fighter shall not wear any logos that bear any slogans, wordings, and or images that relate to sex, religion, politics, pornography or anything else that may disparage the reputation of the Promoter on any of his attire while he is inside the venue of the Event (including in and outside of the ring).
- Sponsors for fighters and corner men have to be approved by the promoter 14 days prior to the event date and confirmed after the rules meeting.
- Dress code at the press conference: Fighters MUST wear at least a trim jacket. Preferably: in suit. Penalty: 25% deduction of the fight purse
- Taping fighter's hands without the supervision of officials (in the taping room) is not allowed. Penalty: 50% deduction of the fight purse.

25. Additional matches

- For tournaments other than ranking tournaments, one or two additional matches may be added to ensure a fighter is on standby for the tournament if, owing to circumstances, one of the final eight qualified fighters is unable to participate further in the final tournament.
- The additional match or matches will at any rate be fought before the final tournament matches.
- For tournaments other than ranking tournaments, the following rules apply regarding the order of the substitution options if a fighter in the qualifying round who would have advanced to the next round in compliance with the regulations is unable to continue participating owing to circumstances:
 - A The fighter's opponent who is entitled to proceed further unless this right was withdrawn based on convincing reasons.
 - B The winner of the first reserve match.
 - C The winner of the second reserve match.
 - D The loser of the first reserve match.
 - E The loser of the second reserve match.
- If only one reserve match was held, the right of substitution falls to the loser of this reserve match if the winner waives this right.
- For the ranking tournaments please see the ranking tournament rules in appendix A.

26. Officials

- Referees:
 - A The matches are led and supported by at least two referees of which one enters the ring.
 - B Referee commands: FIGHT – STOP – BREAK
 1. The command “break” is used by the referee to interrupt an action of the fighters and to separate the fighters after which they must take a step backwards. The referee steps in between both fighters. As soon as he steps back the fighters resume the fight with or without the instruction “fight”.
 2. The command “stop” is used by the referee in order to stop the fight, at the end of a round or prior to a caution or public warning.
 3. The referee begins or resumes the fight with the command “fight”.
- Jury members:

The matches are adjudicated by a minimum of three and a maximum of five jury members. The jury members are authorized to award points and submit an assessment for each round of a match.
- Ring officials:

The ring officials are responsible for ensuring circumstances in, around and outside the ring are in accordance with the rules as well as supervising the corner men. There must be a minimum of two and a maximum of four ring officials. The ring officials accompany the fighters to the ring check prior to the event.
- Ring doctor:
 - A A doctor must be present at all times at matches under the auspices of GWF.

B The ring doctor can take measures he considers necessary from a medical viewpoint before and during the matches or have these carried out on his behalf.

C The measures prescribed by the ring doctor are set out in the match report and the ring doctor also communicates his findings to the incumbent referee.

D Before the start of the match, the doctor must verify that no changes have occurred to any contestant since the time of the annual, mandatory medical examination which would make participation irresponsible.

E During the match or the intervals between the bouts, the ring doctor is obliged at the request of the referee and/or trainer to examine any wounds or the seriousness of a fighter's injury and, if necessary, to advise the referee and/or trainer to suspend the match. Only the referee may make such a request during the match. The advice given is binding.

F If the referee wishes to hear the ring doctor's advice with regard to the seriousness of a fighter's injury; he stops the match and requests the ring doctor to examine the fighter. Only the ring doctor enters the ring during this examination. The trainer is forbidden from accompanying the ring doctor. Only the ring doctor and the referee are present during this examination.

G Where applicable, the ring doctor will set out a proposal with respect to the duration of an appearance ban for a fighter in the medical report immediately after the match, in accordance with the provisions drawn up by the medical commission.

H Based on the medical report submitted, the medical commission will take a decision and communicate this to the management.

The management will immediately inform the fighter, association and manager in question of this decision. This decision must be recorded in the appearance booklet of the fighter in question.

I the ring doctor should include contestants' experiences in the medical report insofar as medically relevant. The knockouts to the head and/or body, significant injuries, RSCs and RSCHs must always be recorded.

J The medical report must be detailed, specifying details such as the nature of the KOs, duration of loss of consciousness, retrograde amnesia, the nature of injuries and medical findings at the end of the match. For the purpose of an accurate medical report, consultation with the jury members and/or the referee will in many cases be necessary.

K If the ring doctor ascertains that a contestant is experiencing functional disorders during the course of the match such that, in his/her opinion, continuing the match would be irresponsible, he/she is authorized to stop the match.

L The ring doctor sends the medical documents to the medical commission of GWF. The ring doctor must, if he/she considers this necessary from a medical viewpoint, give the contestant a letter for his/her general practitioner stating the nature of injury and the ring doctor's own findings and recommendations in order to assure adequate medical follow-up and aftercare.

M The ring doctor will not leave his place in the ring during the match; if the ring doctor must nevertheless leave the ring he must inform the head juror and/or announcer of this in order for the referee to either interrupt or stop the match; no matches may continue during the absence of the ring doctor. GLORY advises the presence of at least two doctors.

• **Backstage officials:**

The backstage officials are tasked with monitoring the bandages and gloves and must ensure that the fighters are ready on time for the upcoming fight.

• The timekeeper:

The timekeeper is responsible for monitoring the duration of the rounds of a match. The timekeeper checks the duration of the rounds and the intervals by means of clock/stopwatch. Ten seconds before the end of the interval the timekeeper signals twice on the gong, and the announcer then issues the command "Seconds go"; at that point, the coaches and seconds must leave the ring immediately, taking their care attributes with them. By sounding the gong, the timekeeper signals the beginning and end of the rounds for the ring referee. The gong is therefore an instruction for the ring referee.

• The Scorekeeper:

The scorekeeper/main juror monitors the score sheets and keeps a record of the total scores of points per round and the total scores of points per match. The score is communicated to the announcer and the coordinators so it can be displayed on the score board. The scorekeeper keeps and archives the score sheets for the GWF.

- The ring announcer:

The announcer is responsible for announcing the match, warnings and the scores. Ten seconds before the beginning of a round the announcer, in conjunction with the timekeeper, issues the command “seconds out” and clearly indicates the number of the round.

27. Rules

All fighters and coaches are deemed to be familiar with the GWS rules. Appeals pleading unfamiliarity with the rules will not be accepted.

Each event must be preceded by a rules meeting.

28. Protest

Each form of protest with respect to decisions and/or regulations may solely be submitted in writing to the GLORY World Federation arbitration committee within one month following the occurrence of the dispute. Surety costs in the amount of € 750 are charged for processing the dispute by the committee. These costs must be paid to GWF at the time the protest is submitted and will be refunded if the protest of the party that has initiated the dispute is upheld. Raising protests or bringing a dispute to the attention of an official during the event can be penalized either with immediate consequences or future consequences in the form of a reprimand equivalent to a yellow card and the accompanying financial sanction.

29. Over-ruling and unwritten rules

- The above rules of the GLORY World Series will always be subordinate and consequently may be revoked or modified depending on the applicable laws and/or ethical standards of the country or state where the event is organized.
- All affairs or disputes that have not been provided for in the foregoing rules will at all times be presented to GWF for consideration, assessment and arbitration. The arbitration committee's final decision is binding and cannot be appealed.
- House rules or Code of conduct: These are the rules which are added depending on the event and related to this specific event. These rules will be awarded separately for each event.