



REGULATIONS
OFFICIAL
ARBITRATION
M.M.A.
AMATEUR -
PROFESSIONAL

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OFFICIAL REGULATIONS M.M.A.

The GBF MMA rule allows for all martial arts fighting styles. Fighters shall fight during established rounds until the Judge gives his verdict, until one of the fighters surrenders or until the Doctor, Referee or assigned caretaker stops the fight.

"Mixed martial arts" refers to competition that involves the use, subject to any rules and limitations set forth in these Unified Rules, of a combination of techniques from different martial arts disciplines, including, without limitation, grappling, kicking, and striking. MMA practitioners shall respect the values of sportsmanship, fair play and shall never intentionally injure their opponent in competition.

The Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) competition shall provide MMA practitioners with the necessary experience required in order to progress through a potential sporting career. The unique distinctive character of MMA Amateur is to provide athletes with the maximum possible security, to train and acquire the necessary experience and knowledge, through a directed path that allows them to compete within the limits of the rules set out in these Regulations.

According to the Statutes and regulations of the GLOBAL BOXING FEDERATION (hereinafter GBF), these regulations constitute the general framework for the promotion and practice of Amateur MMA and Professional MMA with specific objectives:

- To establish the system of competition, classification, sanctions, eliminations, etc.
- To define and specify the practical conditions and techniques regulating matches.
- To list situations and prohibitions.
- To determine the importance of the actions and techniques.
- To determine the scoring criteria.
- To determine the technical functions of the refereeing corps.

The rules of MMA Amateur are an effort to make a standardized set of rules with a high level of safety that is suitable for national and international competitions.

These rules must be applied in all competitions held under the responsibility of the GBF to ensure optimum safety for athletes and the proper development of the discipline.

The GBF licence is compulsory for all Amateur MMA and Professional MMA competitions sanctioned by GBF. It is possible to have a licence from another organisation and/or Federation, with the prior authorisation of the GBF, for which the competitor and his/her coach must have the corresponding travel permit issued by the Federation or organisation that holds the licence.

GBF accident insurance will only cover competitions registered and sanctioned by GBF, unless a travel permit is available with the express permission of GBF.

ARTICLE 1. COMPETITION VENUE: THE RING OR CAGE

The fighting area will be a regulation boxing ring, according to the standard established by AIBA (International Boxing Association), approved by GBF (There may be an Octagonal Ring with netting between the bottom rope and the floor of the ring). The ring is a square formed by sixteen ropes (four ropes on each side of the square), these shall be of a minimum diameter of 30mm and a maximum of 50mm,

properly tensioned by the four corner posts. The height at which the ropes will be placed will be 40 cm the lowest, 80 cm, 120 cm and 150 cm respectively the following. The ropes will be lined with a smooth, soft, single-colour fabric, so as not to damage the athletes. The combat area must be covered by a canvas, which will extend under the ropes to no more than 50 cm. The use of vinyl rubber or other plastic covers is not allowed. The inner dimensions of the Ring shall be between 6 and 7 metres on each side.

The cage can be octagonal or hexagonal and can be circular. In all cases, each side must measure a minimum of 2 metres and a maximum of 3 metres (with a circumference diameter of not less than 6 metres and more than 10 metres), fitted with a metal netting covered with plastic and duly stretched. All the posts and irons of the cage must be perfectly covered with anti-shock material.

Both the ring platform and the cage platform must be solidly built, well levelled, with no irregularities in the surface, and must be at least 90 cm above the ground and at a maximum height of 120 cm from the enclosure floor. It must be provided with appropriate stairs or ramps for the fighters, referees and assistants. Tables at the sides of the ring may not be higher than the level of the ring and must be the exact length on all four sides of the ring.

Red, Blue and Neutral (White) corners must be identified.

The competition area and the location of the federation table, the location of the chair judges, and the coach and seconds chairs, shall be fenced with 2 entries preferably on opposite sides. There must be no obstruction anywhere on the fence surrounding the competition area. In such a way as to prevent any outside agents or unauthorised personnel from gaining access to the restricted area.

HEALTH SERVICES

The promoter of the event will be responsible for ensuring acceptable sanitary facilities, including changing rooms, showers or other equipment. Physicians and representatives of GBF will be required to conduct a particular review at each sporting event for possible breaches of these rules. The ring or cage must be scrubbed and swept, and if not, properly cleaned and in good condition before the start of the bout.

There will be a table for the officials, which will be located to the right of the red corner, where the Supervisor (or Delegate), the Timekeeper, the Speaker and the Judge 3.

ARTICLE 2 AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

No Fighter may participate (without the express written consent of GBF) in a GBF-MMA Amateur bout if he has previously participated as a Professional in any other sport bout.

ARTICULO 3 SANCTIONS.

Any fighter who is currently sanctioned by GBF will not be allowed to participate in any GBF sporting event during the sanction period.

ARTICLE 4 WEIGHT CATEGORIES

Except with the approval of GBF, the categories and weights (women and men) for MMA competitions will be as follows:

WEIGHT CATEGORIES MALE - FEMALE

WEIGHT CATEGORIES	LIMIT KG.	LIMIT LBS.	TOLERANCE ADMITED
ATOMWEIGHT	-47,62	105	
STRAWWEIGHT	-52,2	115	-
FLYWEIGHT	-56,7	125	-
BANTAMWEIGHT	-61,2	135	-
FEATHER WEIGHT	-65,8	145	-
LIGHT WEIGHT	-70,3	155	-
WELTER WEIGHT	-77,1	170	-
MIDDLE WEIGHT	-83,9	185	-
LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT	-93	205	-
HEAVY WEIGHT	-120,2	265	-
SUPER HEAVY WEIGHT	+120,2	+265	-

There will be no weight tolerance, although it may be allowed under the rules of each competition.

Weight categories may be changed by GBF with express written permission. In the case of open competitions, the categories will be duly published in advance by the relevant promoter or the GBF itself.

On evenings outside official championships, bouts may be held at the agreed maximum weight, and there may not be a difference between the fighters of more than 5kg (except in Heavyweight and Super Heavyweight).

ARTICLE 5 WEIGHING AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION

In the amateur categories the weighing will be done the same day as the start of the competition, at a time established by GBF, being recommended two hours before the start of the evening and on authorised scales.

The weighing will be done at the GBF approved scales in the presence of the Weighing Supervisor and the Main Referee of the evening. The scale approved by the Department of MIXED MARTIAL ARTS GBF will be the only one whose measurements will be considered valid, with a maximum tolerance of 200 grams in the measurements.

Competitors who are registered in a weight category and do not conform to this weight category in the weighing will not be allowed to participate in the competition.

In the professional category, the weighing shall take place 24 hours before the event. In Professional evenings there is the possibility to agree on the weights or enter the weights of the event itself.

In the case that an athlete does not give the agreed weight, he will have two hours to give it, otherwise he will be exposed to the sanctions that he dictates in his internal regulations. In a second weighing, if the weight is still not given, and in case of agreement between both COACH and the Supervisor of the evening, the competitors will be able to participate as long as there is no title at stake.

In Professional Evenings, with bag (money), the fighter who does not give the agreed weight will be penalized, with an economic amount to be established by GBF and the PROMOTER (minimum of 50 \$ / kg) less than his bag for each kilo of more, (from the 200 grams of margin allowed by the organization).

Athletes and their coaches are responsible for showing up at the weigh-in within the agreed weight.

The weigh-in will be carried out with limited access to participants, coaches (with official accreditation), judge-referees, medical staff and weigh-in personnel.

No bouts will be recognized or fought between athletes of the opposite sex.

All Fighters must undergo a medical check-up or examination by the attending physician or doctor assigned to them, who will perform the necessary consultations and tests. This medical examination will always be carried out on the same day as the evening, and between 1 and 2 hours before the start of the evening or championship.

Separate spaces or different times will be provided for the medical control and weighing of men and women.

Participants will present themselves in sportswear to the medical control. Only the medical staff is authorised to decide whether the sportsmen or women are fit or not to take part in the competition. Likewise, the athletes will be examined for possible skin conditions or other medical problems such as cuts, scratches, etc.

If the doctor considers a competitor to be out of shape, suffering from an injury or illness, affected by drugs or narcotics, mentally unbalanced or otherwise unfit to participate in the competition, he will not be allowed to compete.

The official doctor who obligatorily attends each match has the last word on safety matters. He may, at any time, stop or terminate the match at his own discretion.

Every match must be supervised by an accredited doctor. Any order and instruction by the attending physician must be complied with immediately.

The attending physician must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Health Board in question and be accredited by the authorities where such rules apply. No meeting may commence or continue before the attending physician is in place. The doctor may not leave his position before the verdict of the last bout.

The attending Physician must be prepared to assist if a serious emergency arises, and to administer first aid in the event of a minor injury.

The Physician has the right to stop or terminate the bout by ringing the bell or calling "stop" to the Referee if he or she considers that one of the Fighters is in danger and

the Referee has not stopped the bout. He also has the responsibility to respond when a Referee calls him in case of injury.

The Medical Assistants will have a table near the neutral corner on the right hand side of the table, and in the case of the use of a cage as close as possible to one of the access doors.

ANTI-DOPING CONTROL

Anti-doping controls may be carried out in accordance with the regularly updated reference list of prohibited substances drawn up by the International Olympic Committee.

In case of a positive doping control, the fighter or club to which he belongs must bear the cost of such control and a financial warning to be estimated by the MIXED MARTIAL ARTS GBF Department.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

All competitors will be subject to medical examinations and blood tests.

Fighters infected with HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B or C are not allowed to participate in GBF-sanctioned MMA competitions. GBF may request that fighters have a negative HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B or C test, which must be presented at the medical examination prior to the start of the evening, and which will be reviewed by the doctor responsible for the medical examination

All Athletes must complete all pre-licence or pre-competition medical examinations and tests required by GBF, the Commission or the host regulatory authority in charge of the Event. Compliance with the pre-competition medical requirements is mandatory.

GBF reserves the right that all participants must provide a medical certificate at the time of accreditation and weigh-in (i.e. negative blood test and no history of concussion in their licence book within the last 2 months). Competitors will also be subject to random drug testing.

WEIGHT LOOS

In relation to weight loss in competition facilities, GBF has taken the decision to ban dehydration practices or excessive caloric restriction, in addition to the use of diuretics, vomiting, laxatives or self-inflicted vomiting.

The practice of weight-cutting techniques should be avoided by clubs, coaches and anyone involved in competition. The distinctive character of MMA competition focuses solely on the technique and experience gained through wrestling competition.

The first attempt at violation will result in the suspension of the athlete from the competition in question and the second will prevent access to all competitions held under the responsibility of the GBF for a period of time to be covered by the GBF.

The GBF Disciplinary Committee will consider repeat offenders and apply the sanctions provided for in its disciplinary regulations.

Any person who collaborates with an athlete in these practices will be subject to the same sanctions.

ARTICLE 6º. MMA COMPETITION CATEGORIES.

YOUNG PEOPLE (16-17 YEARS OLD). For these ages, only competitions of an amateur nature will be authorised, and with the corresponding restrictions.

SENIOR (18 ONWARDS). Competitions may be of an AMATEUR or PROFESSIONAL nature.

All competitors, or their carers, must attend the pre-bout meeting organised by GBF. This meeting will normally be held after the weigh-in, or during the evening before the sporting event. In addition, competitors will be required to report for the physical examination, as well as to their changing rooms, at a time set by the GBF representative.

No competitor, once they have presented themselves to the GBF representative or the supervisor in charge of the changing rooms immediately prior to the start of the tournament, will be allowed to leave the premises.

ARTICLE 7 HYGIENE, CLOTHING AND PROTECTION

All fighters must be clean and present a neat image. Fingernails and toenails must be well cut.

Fighters must wear the UNIFORM approved by the GBF representative when entering the ring. A Fighter who presents himself in a UNIFORM deemed inappropriate may be temporarily withdrawn from the competition by the GBF representative, and will not fight until he presents himself in accordance with the rules.

All athletes shall present themselves clean in appearance, nails, hair, dry and free from any unpleasant odour. Competitors shall not be sweaty upon entering the fighting area at the start of the bout.

The Central Referee or the Federation Supervisor may require the removal of any adornments (piercing, earrings, etc.), when they consider that they represent a potential risk to the safety of the athletes (eye contact lenses), or with political or racial overtones.

All athletes must wear clothing suitable for the practice of the discipline concerned and material in good condition, which will be reviewed by the referee. The peeler will not be allowed to enter the Ring or cage with shoes, T-shirts or Lycra (in the case of male competitors), metal zips, rings, jewellery or objects other than those permitted.

The use of Vaseline, liniments, colognes or perfumes and any substance that may affect the development of a fair fight or be harmful to the opponent that is not provided by the person responsible for access to the cage or the medical staff is prohibited. If the smell or toxicity of the anointed liniments persists and cannot be eliminated, the fighter may even be disqualified if the integrity of his opponent depends on it or he presents a clear disadvantage to his opponent. It is forbidden to smear slippery substances on the body or clothing.

The fighter must start the fight with dry body and hair from water or sweat, as at the beginning of each round.

The wrestler must arrive at the cage or ring free of Vaseline, which will be applied by the referee/appointed judge, in the specific points and adequate and equal amount for both wrestlers. In the breaks between rounds the coaches may only apply more Vaseline under the supervision of a referee/judge.

CLOTHING AND PROTECTIONS FOR ATHLETES

MMA AMATEUR

- Suitable fighting trousers according to the above specifications.
- Approved MMA Amateur gloves (between 6 and 8 ounces)
- Approved ankle shin guards (tubular) with instep.
- Mouth guard.
- Groin guard.
- Women (optional chest and groin protector).
- Approved MMA knee pads.

MMA PROFESSIONAL

- Suitable fighting trousers.
- Approved professional MMA gloves.
- Mouth guard.
- Groin protector.
- Women (optional chest and groin protector)
- Approved MMA knee pads are authorised.

It is compulsory to use approved MMA gloves for the event and to protect oneself by covering the width of the velcro or rope fastener with a fabric plaster in the colour of the corner (blue or red). Wrestlers may not wear the gloves without prior approval of the bandage.

Metal objects which may damage the opponent and grease which makes it difficult to grip them are forbidden, as is any type of liniment on the skin.

The use of padded knee pads is authorised.

GROIN AND CHEST PROTECTORS: All male competitors shall wear a groin protector, which shall be subject to examination and approval by the Referee Inspector.

All female competitors will have the option of wearing a chest and/or groin protector during the competition. The chest protector will be subject to examination and approval.

MOUTH PROTECTOR: The use of a mouth guard is compulsory. All competitors must wear customised mouth guards. Competitors will be required to have a spare mouthguard during the bout. The mouthguard may not be red or partially red.

RASGUARD: In amateur bouts, the use of appropriate Lycra or rasguard is authorised and must be previously authorised by the organisation, the Supervisor,

and the Chief Referee. The type of rashguard used must be of tight elastic material, they must be very tight. All rashguards must be short sleeved. Long sleeve rashguards are not allowed.

SHORTS: Each competitor must wear mixed martial arts shorts. No trousers will be allowed to be worn above the knee. No pockets, zips, fasteners or any other foreign substance other than the material from which the shorts are made will be allowed. Competitors may not wear tights or lycra socks that are longer than the knee. No external laces are allowed on the outside of the shorts. They must be on the inside of the waistband of the shorts.

FOOTWEAR: Competitors may not wear any type of footwear during the competition.

SHIN PADS (AMATEUR): The use of shin pads will be a mandatory requirement for MMA Amateur competitors. The type of shin guard used must be capable of facilitating the grappling aspects and withstanding the stresses associated with the competition. As such, the preferred type will be a tubular type neoprene protector. The use of velcro-type shin guards or any other type of restraint other than those described above is prohibited. Shin protectors shall be blue or red in colour

HAND AND FOOT / ANKLE BANDAGES

The specifications for bandages in the hands of competitors will be as follows:

- In all weight categories, each competitor's hand dressing shall be restricted to the soft gauze bandage no longer than 18m long (20 yards) and 5cm wide. To assist with the dressing, tape no longer than 3m and 2.5cm wide shall be used for each hand.
- The plaster will be placed directly on each hand to protect the wrist. Strips of adhesive tape can be used between the fingers to hold the bandages in place. Only one strip may be used between the fingers.
- The bandages shall be distributed evenly on the hand.
- Bandages and plasters shall be placed on the competitor's hands in the changing room in the presence of the inspecting referee or the person delegated by GBF or the host regulatory body.
- Once the dressing has been completed, the controlling referee must sign or seal the dressing.
- In no case shall gloves be placed on a competitor's hands until approval is received from the inspecting referee or the person delegated by the GBF or host regulatory body. Each glove shall be sealed and taped in red or blue. Athletes may not remove their gloves once they have been sealed until the bout has taken place.
- The use of an amateur cloth bandage, either semi-elastic or cotton, will be permitted.

No other materials, including pre-made hand bandages, will be allowed, nor will excessive amounts of materials be allowed under any circumstances. Bandages will only be used to protect the hands, and the amount will be as estimated by the GBF representative.

The tape shall be used only to hold the gauze in place, and no more than one layer shall be allowed on the striking surface of the hand.

The dressing of feet and ankles is not compulsory. Fighters who wish to be bandaged must provide their own bandages and tape, or use an approved neoprene ankle brace. Bandages must be of the soft or soft-elastic type and

ARTICLE 8 SYSTEM OF COMPETITION AND DURATION OF THE FIGHT

SYSTEM OF COMPETITION

The competition system adopted by GBF for its tournaments and championships is that based on direct elimination, where athletes advance in the competition while not being defeated.

To apply the direct elimination system, there must be an ideal number of athletes, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64...etc. If there is not an ideal number of athletes in a category, the Qualifying Matches must be held. The search for the ideal number will be made at the beginning of the competition and the bouts will start at the end of the table.

The pairings will be made in the order of the numbers drawn from lowest to highest.

Athletes who lost to the two finalists in the semi-finals will be placed third (ex aequo). From the fifth place, the wrestlers will be classified according to the following criteria:

- Number of victories.
- Ranking points.
- The highest number of card points obtained during the whole competition.
- The least number of card points earned by the opponents during the entire competition.

Note: If two wrestlers cannot qualify according to the above tiebreaker criteria, they will be classified "ex aequo" (equally).

An evening competition system may be adopted, either for ranking, belt competition, or independent events.

DURATION OF THE AMATEUR FIGHTS

A maximum of three three-minute rounds will be scheduled for each bout. In the event of a draw, an extra three-minute round will be compulsory.

The breaks between rounds will be 1 minute.

In the case of tournaments where there is a possibility of a fighter having 2 or more fights in the same evening, the rounds will be modified accordingly:

- Qualifying rounds: 2 rounds of 3 minutes, with 1 minute rest between rounds. With a possible extra round of 3 minutes duration.
- Finals: 3 rounds of 3 minutes with 1 minute rest between rounds.

GBF, after communication, may use the 3 round format in the whole competition or only in the finals.

The fight will continue until one of the fighters surrenders; until their corner throws in the towel; until the Referee stops the fight; until the Doctor stops the match, or until time runs out. The time shall be continuous and may be stopped only by order of the Referee in special cases, such as readjustment of misplaced equipment or by being forced to give a foul.

DURATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL BATTLES

The PROFESSIONAL fights will have a duration of 3 rounds of 5 minutes with 1 minute rest between rounds.

In the case of tournaments where there is the possibility of a fighter to perform 2 or more fights in the same evening, the rounds will be modified according to:

- Qualifying rounds: 2 rounds of 5 minutes with 1 minute rest between rounds. With a possible extra 5-minute round.

- Finals: 3 rounds of 5 minutes with 1 minute rest between rounds.

- In the case of championships with an intercontinental title at stake, the following may be agreed upon: 5 rounds of 5 minutes, with 1 minute's rest between rounds.

ARTICLE 9 FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Each bout will be conducted by a chief referee, 3 chair judges, a timekeeper, a speaker, the GBF representative or supervisor and assisted by regulatory medical assistance. In addition, it may be coordinated by a GBF appointed Officials' Supervisor.

Competition officials will be appointed exclusively by the GBF Department. Promoters of GBF approved evenings must submit a written statement to the designated officials for the competition or evening, verifying the validity of the referees' licence. GBF may appoint an Officials Supervisor.

Prior to the start of the evening, the central referees and the Supervisor will meet with the coaches, giving them the latest instructions in the rules, where the coaches can resolve any possible queries.

The referees are obliged to apply the sports rules impartially.

Referees will not discuss non-sporting issues with participants during competitions.

Referees may not act in competitions of a wider scope than their qualification entitles them to.

The refereeing team must inspect the equipment of the RING or CAGE before the start of the event. The perfect condition of the ring or cage will be checked by testing the floor, the ropes, the mesh, doors, protections, etc.

The wrestlers' bandages, shin guards, etc., will be checked at each corner or entrance to the cage by a referee/judge appointed for that purpose. He/she will also check that each athlete is wearing a dental protector, and will verify the condition and placement of all protections.

A designated referee/judge will place the Vaseline on the wrestlers before entering the ring or cage.

THE CENTRAL REFEREE

The central referee shall be responsible for the general supervision of the match. He/she will monitor compliance with the rules, ensure the smooth running of the event and the safety of the athletes.

He/she will also always ensure the presence of the doctor, in order to be able to request his/her intervention when he/she considers it appropriate.

The central referee must be the first to enter the wrestling area before the fighters enter and will be situated in the white corner in front of the federation table with the red corner on his right and the blue corner on his left.

Before the start of the fight, the Central Referee shall call the Fighters to the centre of the ring or cage, and address them for the last time before the start of the fight. The Fighters shall then return to their respective corners and wait for the Referee to give the order to start.

The Central Referee shall supervise the actions of the fight ensuring that it is conducted according to the rules of safety and fairness.

The Central Referee will ensure that the chair judges, the timekeeper and the doctor are at their posts and alert to their instructions before the start of the fight. He must contact the "speaker" or announcer so that he can communicate any decision he considers appropriate.

At the beginning of each round, he will ensure that the athletes wear their mouth guards and that they are correctly positioned.

During the course of the fight he will monitor the condition of the athletes. If necessary he may stop the fight if he believes that one of the sportsmen is in inferiority.

The central referee will not tolerate unsportsmanlike behaviour by athletes, coaches or assistants and may sanction such actions.

The central referee:

- He is the only one who must intervene in a match.
- He awards negative points for warnings.
- He begins, interrupts and ends the fights.
- Declares the winner of the bout in a legitimate manner.
- He will use the vocabulary and signs approved by GBF.
- You have the right to give way to the doctor to attend to an injury.
- You have the right to consult the Referee's Table.

The Central Referee will ensure that all parties involved in a bout comply with the rules.

Other duties of the Central Referee are:

- Not to turn his/her back on the contestants or to get lost at any time with the risk of losing control of the fight.

- To change position at any time (standing, kneeling, sideways, etc.) in the combat area to obtain better vision in an imminent submission.
- During the course of the combat, you will not get too close to the athletes when they are in a standing position, but you will have to get a little closer if they are on the ground.
- In the restarts, order quickly and clearly the starting position.
- Interrupt the fight at the exact moment if necessary.
- Interrupt the fight at the sound signal of the end of each round.
- Stop the fight after a fighter has lost by submission (clapping, shouting, verbally, etc.). The Referee shall place one hand on each competitor for the safety of the athletes.
- To ensure that no illegal techniques are used which give an advantage to any of the athletes.
- Disqualify a competitor if he or his coaches deliberately, severely and repeatedly infringe the rules.
- To ensure that the fighters remain in the combat area until the result of the fight is announced.
- To proclaim the winner (by raising the arm of the winner and pointing the palm upwards with the free arm) by agreement with the Supervisor or Monitor.
- To penalise actions for violations of rules, unsportsmanship or brutality.
- In cases where both fighters are in a situation where the fight is not successful and this position is maintained without any progress by any athlete, the action will be broken (BREAK or STOP) and both fighters will start the fight in a neutral standing position, without stopping the clock.

The Referee will ensure the safety of the contestants above all else and will immediately stop the bout if

- It is evident that one contestant is so superior that the other is in danger of being injured.
- One of the contestants is in a questionable position of disadvantage.
- One of the competitors is not able to present an adequate defence.

The referee's technical vocabulary approved by GBF will be:

- FIGHT: Indicates to the contestants that the fight has begun; initially after a time-out or after a break between rounds.
- STOP: Instructs the contestants to stop competing and to remain in their current position.
- BREAK: Instructs the competitors to stop competing, separate and return to the neutral standing position.
- WARNING (VERBAL).
- PENALTY (YELLOW CARD).
- DISQUALIFICATION (RED CARD)

The Chief Referee may communicate with the fighters during the outcome of the different rounds, in order to make a correct direction of the fight, provided that the fighters do not commit serious violations for which the referee must stop the fight and issue a further verbal warning or withdrawal of points. The referee will address the fighters according to the colour of their corner (Red or Blue).

The official uniform of the referees will be composed of

- Technical type polo shirt in colour, long or short sleeves and GBF logo.

- Long black trousers.
- Black socks.
- Black trainers or sports shoes.
- Disposable gloves for hygienic use.



The central referee shall not allow access to the combat area, with earrings, visible piercings, rings, bracelets, watches, or other similar objects that may damage the fighters or that may fall to the ground area during the combat. The belt strap must not have a dangerous buckle.

The Referee has the power to stop the fight at any time if he considers the fight to be too uneven or if one of the fighters is in such a condition that to continue the fight would cause him serious injury. The safety of the fighters must prevail.

In the event that an athlete is the victim of an accidental blow or foul, or if a cut or injury occurs which in the opinion of the referee renders him unable to defend himself, the referee shall call the doctor to the RING or CAGE to examine him, before deciding whether or not to stop the match. The time will be stopped during the medical examination.

The doctor may in turn examine an athlete during the rest periods if he thinks fit. If he observes any abnormality he may advise the referee to stop the fight.

Referees may not exercise any other function during the competitions in which they are refereeing.

REFEREES / CHAIR JUDGES

The chair judges are located on the sides of the RING or CAGE designated for each of them, for which they must have the corresponding chair. They will work together with the Referee and are responsible for scoring each round of the bout.

The chair judges, at the end of the bout, will take the score cards to the Federation table, where the Supervisor or Monitor, will check the scores and communicate them to the Central Referee and the Speaker for the corresponding verdict.

It is possible that one of the chair judges will act as the Central Judge, in which case he will be placed at the central table, next to the Supervisor. He must also score each round and add up the points at the end of the fight.

The chair judges

- Evaluation and scoring of the fight.
 - o Individually and separately, they will evaluate the actions that occurred in each round.
 - o They will grade each round, attributing the points of each round by clearly filling in the score card.
- He shall add up the total score of the fight obtained by the competitors.
- He will discount on the card the negative points indicated by the central referee.
- He will give the card to the Supervisor or Monitor, so that he can compare it with the rest of the Judges and obtain the result of the fight or declare an extra period.

THE TIMEKEEPER

The Timekeeper will sit at the central table and control the duration of the rounds and breaks. He will give the appropriate signal (gong or bell, horn or similar) to give the start and end of each round. He shall control the time during each round, activate and stop the official clock to mark the time outs indicated by the referee.

10 seconds before the end of the round, the timekeeper shall sound two wooden blocks or similar signal, striking them against each other several times to alert the wrestlers and the Chief Referee.

He shall control the timekeeping during the breaks of each round by warning the announcer, when there are 15 seconds left in the break between rounds, to announce "seconds out" and the coaches to leave the RING or CAGE before the bell rings.

He will stop the time of the round when the referee signals a time out.

He shall time each time-out from the start and notify the central referee when 4 minutes and 30 seconds (4:30) have elapsed and when the 5 minutes have elapsed.

The Promoter ensures that the necessary equipment for the timekeeper is available, either through arrangements with the ring and cage supplier, or through the GBF representative.

The timekeeper is responsible for the time in each bout. He will start and stop the time of the official clock at the time-outs set by the Referee.

THE DOCTOR

The constant presence of the doctor and of the mobile emergency unit during the course of each combat will be compulsory.

At least one doctor, with a medical degree or equivalent, and a mobile emergency unit prepared with appropriate personnel and equipment, approved in advance by GBF, must attend all GBF approved sporting events.

The mobile unit must include a full range of resuscitation equipment and be located within or adjacent to the entrance to the tournament venue. Doctors should be seated at the side of the ring or cage during the course of the bout (in the corner of the ring designated for medical service, normally the neutral corner next to the federation table). Stretchers (with backboard and collar), oxygen bottles and "instant ice" bags must be available.

No bout will be continued until the doctor takes his seat. The doctor may not leave his seat until the final decision of the bout is made. He must be prepared to assist if any serious emergency arises, and to give temporary or emergency treatment for cuts or minor injuries to fighters.

Under no circumstances are the Fighters' guardians permitted to enter the ring, or to assist the Fighter in any way whatsoever, during the course of the bout (except for rest time). The Ring Physician may examine an injury, but may never treat a Fighter during the course of the fight.

He shall examine the Athlete who has been injured, at the end of a round or during the course of a round at the request of the Chief Referee. During this examination the Physician will indicate to the Chief Referee whether the injury sustained will be grounds for stopping the fight. If the examination takes place during the course of a round the time will be stopped.

All assistant doctors must report all cases where a Fighter is injured during the bout, or has required medical assistance after the tournament. If a Fighter has suffered a Knockout, or any other type of serious injury in or out of the ring, and whether or not it is GBF related, and has been treated by his personal Physician or has been hospitalised, he and his Manager must immediately submit a full report to FIDAM about that Physician or hospital.

KNOCKED OUT FIGHTERS

Knocked out fighters will remain on the ground until they recover. When a Fighter is knocked out, no one may touch him/her except the Chief Referee who shall remove the mouthpiece, and who shall notify the Ring Physician to attend to the Fighter. He shall personally assist the fallen Fighter and give instructions to the Fighter's assistants when the Fighter appears to be well.

If the Fighter suffers a KO, he must be examined by the Physician, who will determine whether the Fighter needs to be transferred to a medical facility, or whether additional care is needed for proper recovery. The doctor's opinion will be binding.

A Fighter who loses a bout by knockout will be disqualified from the competition for at least 30 days. A Fighter who loses a bout by Technical Knockout shall be disqualified from the competition for 30 days, or longer if the Fighter has suffered significant head or body trauma.

DISQUALIFICATION DUE TO MEDICAL DECISION

Any Fighter rejected by the examining Physician will be disqualified until it is shown that he is fit for future competition. A Fighter who is disqualified for 30 days or more for medical protection, or for a hard fight, will undergo the same examinations as required for physical eligibility, except as indicated by GBF.

The physician may require any other procedure, including an electroencephalogram, if necessary.

THE SPEAKER

The speaker will be the person in charge of keeping the judges, referees, staff, competitors and the public informed of the competition.

Obligations of the speaker:

- Prior to the Match, the Official Announcer must announce the type of Match, Weight Category, duration of the Match, names, countries, or region, weights, and sport record of each competitor, as well as the names and Region of the Referee and Judges.
- He will call the coaches to leave the competition area before the start of the bout, as well as when the timekeeper indicates that there are 15 seconds left in the break between rounds.
- He will announce the round number before the round begins.
- Optionally he will indicate the type of victory and the score of each judge.
- He will announce the name and corner of the winner.

For all international competitions the Official Speaker must have the following qualifications

- Be fluent in multiple languages, including at least English.
- An excellent knowledge of these rules.
- Possess good experience in the field of advertising in sports competitions.

THE SUPERVISOR OR DELEGATE

The Supervisor must have management and leadership qualifications, having obtained Supervisor Certification from GBF.

NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT.

For all GBF Competitions, a Supervisor or Supervisor will be appointed with the Category that corresponds to the type of Competition (National or Regional). The appointment and/or removal from the Competition will be made by the GBF. The Supervisor may be from the Region where the competition is held.

DECISION – MAKING PROCEDURE

The supervisor will be responsible for all decisions.

He/she will supervise the competition, supporting the refereeing corps in case of doubt and giving indications for the correct conduct of the competition. He shall not,

under any circumstances, intervene in the conduct of the bout, except for gross negligence on the part of the central referee.

The Supervisor shall be the one who communicates to the Official Announcer the name of the winning Boxer, after the bout has ended, which appears on the Result Record Sheet in case the bouts are scored by means of Cards.

The Supervisor must monitor the results and performance of the Referees and Judges and immediately suspend any offending Referees and/or Judges for the remainder of the day of the competition. Then, after the end of the competition, the Referees Judges Evaluation Commission must discuss any new recommendations to the Disciplinary Commission about sanctioning the referee and/or judge.

If an official appointed for a match is absent, the Supervisor may appoint a suitable member from the list of authorised Officials to replace the absent member. In the absence of a qualified official, the Supervisor may perform the duties of that official.

If circumstances arise which may affect the conduct of a match under the proper conditions and if the Central Referee fails to take effective action in relation to the situation, the Supervisor may order that the Match be halted, until it can be satisfactorily resumed.

The Supervisor may also take such immediate action as is deemed necessary to deal with circumstances affecting the smooth conduct of the competition at any meeting.

If a Fighter is guilty of willfully committing a serious offence contrary to the spirit of sportsmanship, the Supervisor has the right and power to refer the case to the Disciplinary Commission for possible sanction.

The Supervisor is responsible for the correct functioning of the Competition in the Coaches' section, and is responsible for the warnings, admonitions and disqualifications of the Coaches.

The Supervisor will be the person in charge of collecting and adding up the judges' score cards and obtaining the final result of the bout. This function can be performed by a central judge located at the federation table.

Obligations of the Supervisor or Monitor:

- To collect the score cards of the chair judges.
- To check the final score of the cards of each chair judge.
- If an extra round is played in the bout, collect the round score cards from the judges, and add up the final score.
- Obtain the final result of the bout.

ANNULMENT OF THE REFEREES DECISION

The decision of an arbitrator may be reversed by the supervisor when the arbitrator has given a decision that is clearly against the current rules of the GBF Constitution and Rules. When such an incident occurs, the Supervisor may use a video recording of the match, provided that a professional TV crew is present. It cannot be a

recording of a spectator or audience. In all other circumstances, under no circumstances may the outcome of a match be altered.

In the event that the Supervisor or Monitor, notices an abuse of power by any member of the refereeing team, with the purpose of modifying the result of a match, the video may be examined and the corresponding sanction taken against the person responsible for such act.

ARTICLE 10 COACHES AND ASSISTANTS

The first consideration of the trainer will be to take care of the boxer's physical condition

ELIGIBILITY. Only GBF certified National and CUTMAN coaches can work as a coach in all National Competitions.

Any active Coach will be allowed to be a Coach and/or Second in GBF Competitions once the Coach has been certified by GBF as a registered Coach.

Each Fighter will be allowed to be accompanied in the ring or Cage by up to one Coach and two Assistants or Seconds. However, only two (2) may be on the ring or in the cage during the breaks between rounds, the other assistant must remain below the ring or outside the cage.

Coaches are only allowed to enter the competition area during the breaks between rounds and only in the vicinity of their competitor's corner.

Coaches and seconds must remove all equipment from the competition area at the end of the break between rounds and ensure that the competition area is dry and clean to avoid slipping.

The coaches and one second are allowed to give verbal instructions to their competitor during the breaks between rounds, as well as provide water and ice bags.

Coaches will inform the Referee during the breaks between rounds of any injuries sustained by the competitor.

Coaches will bring towels to the competition area so that if they find their contestant unable to continue, they will throw them in, thus causing the contestant to abandon the fight.

Coaches may give advice and encouragement in a contained manner during the course of the bout. Only the Fighter's Head Coach may direct and advise his Fighter during the bout, to give advice, help or encouragement to his Fighter during the course of the round, by using appropriate language, without disqualifying the opponent, and without the use of foul language. He may not hit the platform area of the ring or cage, nor make any noise with his hands or use any other mechanism (whistles, etc.).

Competitors may be verbally warned, admonished or disqualified for an infringement of their coach's rules.

The active sportsman licence will be compatible with the technical trainer, monitor or assistant licence. Duplication of functions in the same competition is expressly forbidden. Both will be incompatible with the Referee-Judge Licence.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE COACHES / SECONDS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

- Helpers must leave the ring or cage, and its platform before the start of each round, and must remove seats, towels, shelves, etc. from the ring or cage platform.
- Helpers must be in possession of a towel for the Fighter during the Combat. An Assistant may indicate the removal of a Fighter by throwing the towel into the ring or cage when the Fighter is deemed unable to continue the fight.
- Helpers may only use clear water bottles. In case of a cut, Helpers may use Vaseline, Colodion, Thrombin Solution, Micro Fibrillary Collagen, Gelfoam, Surgicel and Adrenaline 1/1000. Ice packs, deflagrates and cottons are permitted, but always under the supervision of a Referee/Judge.
- Assistants may use a bag with maximum dimensions of 30 x 20 x 20cm.
- The Coach may appear with his Fighter at the Official Weigh-In, ensuring that he is within the set limits (by performing a Check Weighing).
- The coach will have the obligation to attend the previous meeting of coaches and referees.
- The coach and assistants must have the necessary instruments for the care of their fighter.

Each participating Boxer has the right to be accompanied by a Coach, (who must be identified by the main Referee and by the Supervisor or Manager, as "main" and will be the only one authorized to make decisions about his Fighter's performance; such as abandoning, withdrawing...) and two Coach's Assistants (who can be two seconds or coaches), who must abide by the following rules:

- Both the Head Coach and his Assistants must wear clean and decent sportswear. They must also wear sports shoes.
- During the round, neither the Head Coach nor his two Assistants may remain on the ring platform or cage. Repeated delay in these actions may result in a warning and loss of points for the Boxer.
- They must remain seated in the space marked by the Competition Rules.
- If the Head Coach wishes to remove his Fighter, he must throw the towel into the Ring, so that it can be seen by the Referee and the contestants.

The Chairperson of the Referees/Judges Commission, Supervisor, Monitor, or Head Referee, shall organize in each competition a common meeting of the Referees/Judges and the coaches acting during the competition and shall insist that the GBF rules are observed and that the Fighters and coaches or assistants who violate the rules may not only lose points, but also the bout for violation of the rules.

The sports misconduct and the hindering of the development of the fight by the trainer or his assistant is the responsibility of the Supervisor of the evening, it is up to him the good example and conduct of the Trainers.

The importance of a correct training and integral warming up of the Fighter must never be forgotten, trying to arrive in an optimal state of preparation to the competition, as well as moral and psychological support that the Boxer needs in the moments previous to the fight. At the end of the fight, and in accordance with the result, whatever it may be, the Boxer should be accompanied directly to the changing room with the greatest possible care.

To monitor and intervene so that his Fighters observe discipline and good rules of conduct.

To monitor and control that their Fighters (in and out of competition) are not given alcoholic substances, stimulants or doping.

To maintain at all times a correct and sporting attitude, both with the opponents and with the Referees and Judges, with the Federations and with the general public.

The Coach (in all his categories) must always be an example and have an ethical behaviour consistent with the delicate mission of being a trainer of young people. He must therefore always be disciplined and obedient to the rules of his Committee and of the GBF. He must also know all the GBF Rules, so that his Fighters get the best out of them.

Any offence committed by a Coach and/or his assistants will be severely punished, as the older and more experienced the offence, the more important it becomes.

Assistants will not be allowed to stop and/or encourage or incite the spectators by words or gestures during the progress of a round. Seconds will not be allowed to touch the ring during the Fight, to shout, to cause a scandal or disturbance in the competition.

The Assistants' seating area must be 50cm to 1 metre from the corner of the ring within 2 - 2.50m square. Assistants are not permitted to walk outside the designated Assistants' area with disruptive actions against the Referee.

Assistants shall not be permitted to throw any object into the ring to demonstrate disagreement or to kick a chair or bottle with water or take any other action which may lead to unsporting behaviour.

The use of any communication device is not permitted whether it be mobile phones, walkie-talkies, smartphones, headphones, radios etc.

Under no circumstances will the Assistants be permitted to administer supplementary oxygen or any type of inhaler to a Boxer during a Fight.

Helpers are not allowed to shout or argue with any Official during or after the Combat.

Helpers are not allowed to give any advice, help or encouragement to their participant during the course of the round. If a Coach or his Helpers break the rules, he may be warned or disqualified. Any Coach or Assistant Coach or any official who encourages or incites spectators, verbally or by sign, to give advice or to encourage a Fighter in the course of a fight, may be warned, admonished and expelled from the competition for that day. If a Coach or Assistant Coach is expelled a second time, he will be suspended from his duties as a Coach or Assistant Coach permanently for the remainder of the competition.

ARTICLE 11 REGULATORY TECHNIQUES OF FOOT AND FLOOR

AMATEUR FIGHTS IN THE YOUTH category 16-17 years

PERMITTED STANDING TECHNIQUES

- Closed hand strikes to the head and body. Demolitions, sweeps and projections.
- Surrender while standing.
- Obstructions.
- Blockages and arm keys.

- Use of shoulders.
- Leg attacks: All kinds of kicks above the waist, front kicks, side kicks, back kicks and circular kicks to the legs directed to the inside or outside of the thigh above the knee and below the hip. Kicks to the head, body and legs

PERMITTED FLOOR TECHNIQUES

- Closed hand strikes to the body and legs. Hammer blows are not valid.
- Submissions (except those not allowed)
- Kicks to the thigh and body.
- Punching from the ground: The fighter who is lying face up on the ground may punch with kicks to the body (kicking is prohibited), and fists to the opponent's body. The Fighter who is standing can punch the opponent's body with his legs, and with fists on the body of the opponent who is on the ground.
- Keys of kimura to the foot
- Straight twin key, without lock.

ANTI-REGULATORY TECHNIQUES IN STANDING POSITION

- All types of elbowing to the body or face (both in standing and on the ground).
- Spinning Back Fist is prohibited.
- Direct kicks to the knees.
- Stepping on an opponent who is on the ground. Stomping on the foot is not permitted.
- Low blows.
- Hitting the back of the head intentionally
- Punching the kidneys or the spine.
- Excessive hitting (moving in the direction of the fallen opponent while rising to cause further damage from the throw).
- Blows to the head or neck (Spiking).
- Blows to the joints.
- Pushing the competitor out of the combat zone
- Bending the neck (cervical).
- Clinging to the ropes or the cage.
- Pinching, biting, crushing or any other movement considered "foul play".
- Putting fingers in the mouth, nose and other orifices (Fish Hooking).
- Grabbing or holding clothing or protectors.

ANTI-REGULATORY FLOOR TECHNIQUES

- Any kind of punch to the face.
- Elbows to the face.
- Jumping up and down on the ground.
- Kicks or knees to the face.
- Bending the neck
- Bending your fingers
- Cow's hand.
- Blocking the throat with the hands
- Asphyxiate (with hand over mouth)
- Keys on the column
- Heel Hook.
- Twisters (neck twisting), Neckcrank, can opener, Can oppose, sitting on a crucifix or any technique that involves the neck or spine.
- Double Nelson technique.

- Hammer keys (Hammer Locks).
- Fish Hooking.
- Low blows
- Spinal shock
- Pushing an opponent out of the combat zone
- Pinching, biting, crushing or any other movement considered "foul play".
- Grabbing or holding clothing or protectors.
- Heel spanners.
- Knee spanners.
- Keys for the cervical or spinal column.
- Biceps key.
- Ezekiel key.

PROHIBITED PROJECTION TECHNIQUES

- SLAM or above-the-hip punt.
- All types of suplex above the hip.
- All types of projections releasing the opponent into the air without control.

DISCLAIMER

- Kicking from the bottom into the opponent's face is legal.
- The hammer punch is not legal.
- Kicking is not allowed when the opponent is on the ground.
- Slams are legal (not over the head).
- Back Splashes (throwing oneself on the back to defend a technique) are legal.

SENIOR CATEGORY AMATEUR FIGHTS

STANDING TECHNIQUES PERMITTED

- Closed hand strikes to the head and body. Spinning Back Fist is allowed.
- Throwing, sweeping and projection.
- Surrender while standing.
- Obstructions.
- Blocking and arm-locking.
- Use of shoulders.
- Leg attacks: All kinds of kicks above the waist, front kicks, side kicks, back kicks and circular kicks to the legs directed to the inside or outside of the thigh above the knee and below the hip. Kicks to the head, body and legs
- Knee attacks: Frontal, lateral and jumping. Knee to face, body and legs, provided the opponent does not have at least 3 points of support on the ground.
- Stomping on the foot is permitted.

PERMITTED SOIL TECHNIQUES

- Closed hand strikes to the face, body and legs. Hammer blows will be valid.
- Elbows to the body and legs.
- Submissions (except those not permitted)
- Knees to thigh and body.
- Kicks to the thigh and body.
- Punching from the ground: The fighter who is lying face up on the ground may punch with kicks to the body (kicking is prohibited), and fists to the opponent's body

and face. The fighter who is standing can punch the opponent's body with his legs, and punch the opponent's body and face on the ground.

- Keys of kimura to the foot
- Straight twin key.

ANTI REGULATION TECHNIQUES STANDING POSITION

- Elbows to the face (both in standing and on the ground)
- Kicks directly to the knees.
- Stomping.
- Low blows.
- Intentionally hitting the back of the head.
- Punching the kidneys or spine.
- Excessive punching (moving in the direction of the fallen opponent while rising to cause further damage from the throw).
- Blows to the head or neck (Spiking).
- Blows to the joints.
- Pushing the competitor out of the combat zone
- Bending the neck (cervical).
- Clinging to the ropes or the cage.
- Pinching, biting, crushing or any other movement considered "foul play".
- Putting fingers in the mouth, nose and other orifices (Fish Hooking).
- Grabbing or holding clothing or protectors.

ANTI-REGULATORY FLOOR TECHNIQUES

- Elbows to the face.
- Jump on the ground with your feet.
- Kicks or knees to the face.
- Bending the neck
- Bending your fingers
- Blocking the throat with the hands
- Asphyxiate (with hand over mouth)
- Keys on the column
- Double Nelson technique.
- Fish Hooking.
- Low blows
- Spinal shock
- Pushing an opponent out of the combat zone
- Pinching, biting, crushing or any other movement considered "foul play".
- Grabbing or holding clothing or protectors. .
- Keys for the cervical or spinal column..

PROHIBITED PROJECTION TECHNIQUES.

- SLAM or above-the-hip punt.
- All types of suplex above the hip.
- All types of projections releasing the opponent into the air without control.

DISCLAIMER

- Kicking from the bottom into the opponent's face is legal.
- The hammer punch is legal.
- Slams are legal (not over the head).

- Back Splashes (throwing oneself on the back to defend a technique) are legal.

PROFESSIONAL FIGHTS

STANDING TECHNIQUES ALLOWED.

- All kinds of blows with a closed hand to the head and body. Spinning Back Fist is allowed.
- Elbow strikes to the face and body
- Throwing, sweeping and projection.
- Surrender while standing.
- Obstructions.
- Blocking and arm-locking.
- Use of shoulders.
- Leg attacks: All kinds of kicks above the waist, front kicks, side kicks, back kicks and circular kicks to the legs directed to the inside or outside of the thigh above the knee and below the hip. Kicks to the head, body and legs
- Knee attacks: Frontal, lateral and jumping. Knee to face, body and legs, provided the opponent does not have at least 3 points of support on the ground.
- Stomping on the feet is permitted.

PERMITTED SOIL TECHNIQUES.

- Closed hand strikes to the face, body and legs. Hammer blows will be valid.
- Elbows to the face, body and legs.
- Submissions (except those not permitted)
- Knees to thigh and body.
- Kicks to the thigh and body.
- Punching from the ground: The fighter who is lying face up on the ground may punch with kicks to the body and face (kicking is prohibited), fists and elbows to the opponent's body and face. The Fighter who is standing can punch the opponent's body with his legs, and with fists and elbows on the body and face of the opponent who is on the floor.
- All types of leg and ankle keys.

PROHIBITED STRIKING TECHNIQUES.

- - Leg or knee strikes to the face when the opponent is lying on the ground.
- - Striking the back of the neck and the throat.
- - Hitting with the heels the lumbar zone when both sportsmen are on the ground. It is forbidden to hit two fingers on each side of the spine from the back of the neck to the coccyx.
- - Hitting the opponent's genitals is prohibited.
- - Foot stomp on the head is prohibited when the opponent has three or more points of support on the floor.
- - Soccer kick on the head (player's kick on the head) is prohibited when the opponent is with three or more footholds on the ground.

PROHIBITED PROJECTION TECHNIQUES.

- It is forbidden to project the opponent on a part of the attacker's own body.
- It is forbidden to throw the opponent out of the combat zone (ring or cage)

PROHIBITED DISLOCATION TECHNIQUES.

- Cervical or spine keys.

MISSING (For all categories, apart from those already mentioned above)

Fouls which, in the opinion of the Referee, are made on purpose and are found to be a fault, will result in the time being stopped during the bout, a warning being given, time being made up and/or the Fighter being disqualified.

Any move not expressly included above as a regulation move will be considered a foul, including, but not limited to, the following

The following acts constitute fouls in a mixed martial arts match:

- Hitting with the head.
- Fingers extended towards the opponent's face or eyes. Attacking the eyes in any way.
- Biting or spitting on an opponent.
- Fishhooking (Pulling with the fingers from the corner of the mouth).
- Pulling hair.
- Nailing the opponent to the canvas (head or neck).
- Hitting the spine or the back of the head. The spine includes the coccyx.
- Kneeling the opponent's head with 3 points of support on the ground.
- Direct blows to the knees.
- Bending the spine.
- Bending the neck.
- Blows against the joints.
- Hitting the kidneys
- Throat strokes of any kind, including tracheal grabbing.
- Hitting downwards using the tip of the elbow.
- Attacks to the groin of any kind. Low blows of any kind.
- Hitting with the knee or kicking the head of an opponent who is on the ground
- Stepping on an opponent who is on the ground Standing, stomping on the foot is allowed.
- Grabbing an opponent's shorts, gloves, shin guards or rash-guards Grabbing an opponent's clothing as well as one's own.
- Grasping the cage fence or ring ropes with fingers or toes.
- Handling small joints (fingers or toes).
- Throwing the opponent out of the fighting area
- Intentionally putting a finger into any hole or any cut or laceration of the opponent. It is forbidden to insert the fingers into the natural orifices of the body (eyes, nose, mouth, ears, trachea, clavicle and anus).
- Grasping, pinching or twisting the skin.
- Passivity, including, without limitation, avoiding contact with the opponent, intentionally dropping the mouth guard or feigning injury.
- The use of abusive or disruptive language in the fighting area.
- Flagrantly disregarding the instructions of the Referee.
- Any unsporting behaviour which causes injury to an opponent.
- Attacking an opponent after the bell has rung at the end of the round.
- Attacking an opponent at half-time
- Attacking an opponent who is in the care of the referee.
- Interference from the corner of one of the fighters or his seconds

- Following a STOP order from the Chief Referee, attacking the opponent, before the Referee has resumed the fight by means of the command FIGHT, COMBAT OR FIGHT.
- Reject the bout. Passivity in the fight, either standing or on the ground.
- Double Nelson keys are prohibited.
- Spitting, insulting or disrespecting the opponent, coaches, medical staff, refereeing commission or public, as well as any unsportsmanlike behaviour is strictly forbidden.
- Wrestlers and coaches are prohibited from talking to or distracting the referee during the match. Interference by corner personnel.
- It is required to abide by the referee's decisions with fairness and politeness.
- Tampering with bandages once they have been supervised and signed is prohibited.
- The application of any foreign substance to the hair or body to gain an advantage.
- The use of substances not previously approved by the Referee Committee (providing medical documentation) for breath recovery (inhalers) is totally prohibited.
- Shyness, including avoiding contact; spitting out the mouthpiece, or feigning injury.

WARNINGS.

A single prior warning will be issued in the case of the following infringements:

- Clinging to the cage fence or ring ropes.
- Grabbing the opponent's shorts, gloves, shin guards or rash-guards.
- Having fingers stretched out, with the palm of the hand parallel to the ground towards the opponent's face

If the infringement persists, it can be considered as an infringement, and 1 point can be deducted.

Fouls may result in a warning or a reduction of one point from the score of the offending contestant by the scorer. (Judges should only make notes of the reduced points at home assault by the Referee).

Only the Chief Referee can issue a foul and/or warning. If the Referee does not consider an action to be a foul, the Judges must not assess it on their own.

Disqualification of a contestant occurs after the accumulation of 3 fouls or after a SERIOUS foul.

Fouls which result in the deduction of one or more points and which are pointed out by the Referee, must result in their deduction from the offending contestant's score sheet and must be noted by all 3 Judges (the Supervisor or Monitor will review these notes).

A competitor who receives an illegal technique has up to 5 minutes to recover. This does not apply to all offences.

Passivity.

In cases where both fighters are in a situation where the fight is not successful and this position is maintained without any progress being made by any athlete, the action will be broken (STOP) and both fighters will start the fight in a standing position, without stopping the clock.

Clavicle hold

It is allowed, you can put your hand on the clavicle and hold the opponent from there to carry out some action against him.

Spread your fingers

Extending your hands towards your opponent's face with your fingers open can be a cause for a wake-up call, stop actions and eventually discount a point or be disqualified. Measuring distance in this way will be a cause for attention, although you can still do it with your fingers up or your fist.

Fighters on the ground

A competitor is considered to be on the ground if

- He has two feet and at least one knee on the ground.
- He is sitting or lying down.
- In addition to the two feet, another part of the body is on the floor, with the exception of the hand, as having only one hand on the floor will not be considered to be on the floor, but must have both hands.

The condition of being on the ground or standing is given by the fighter being attacked.

A single hand on the canvas will not be considered to be on the ground. Now fighters can be kicked in the face if they have only one hand. If they have both hands are out of danger, this hand will not be considered as a third point on the ground).

Two feet and one knee on the floor, or he is sitting or has another body part on the canvas in addition to his two feet, is considered to be on the ground (3 points on the ground) and cannot be kicked or hit with the knee in the face.

COMMITTING A FOUL (STOPPING THE FIGHT)

If the Referee considers that the Fighter who has been fouled needs time to recover, he shall stop the bout (and time) and give the injured Fighter a reasonable amount of time to recover; up to a maximum of 5 minutes under usual circumstances. The Referee may call the Physician to treat the Fighter. At the end of this reasonable rest period, the Chief Referee and the Ring Physician will decide whether the fouled Fighter may continue with the bout. If he can, the fight will continue.

The result of the foul will be based on the following decisions by the Judge:

If the Referee considers that the foul was undoubtedly committed by one of the Fighters, and that the injured Fighter did not contribute to the injury, the Referee may disqualify the Fighter who committed the foul and declare the injured Fighter the winner.

If the Referee considers that the injured Fighter has been responsible for his own injury, the Referee shall not penalize his opponent in any way. In this case, if the Referee or the Ring Physician decides that the injured Fighter cannot continue, he will lose by "Technical Knockout".

If the Referee considers that there has been no fault attributable to either Fighter (that the injury has been caused by both, e.g. by an accidental blow), the Referee will give the injured Fighter a recovery time. If at the end of the recovery time the Referee or the Ring Physician considers that the Fighter is unable to continue, the fight will be decided by the scores taken up to that point (the round in which the injury occurs must be equally scored).

If the injury is caused by a blow or an act of God, within the first minute of the first round, the bout is declared void or a technical draw.

If an injury occurs due to a suspected foul, which the Referee has been unable to see (a "Blind Foul") the Referee shall, at his sole discretion, entrust the decision as to whether and where the foul was committed to the GBF representative.

The Judge's decision on a foul may be overruled in the ring area only by the GBF Supervisor, and only in the event of a clear error or misapplication of these rules.

The Referee, the Fighter's Chief Assistant, the Doctor or the Fighter himself may stop the match. The Referee or the Physician shall have the power to stop the bout at any time during the bout, if they feel that any of the Fighters are in a situation which, if continued, could seriously injure them. If both Fighters are in such a situation, the Referee shall declare the fight "technically tied". Any Fighter who surrenders, or whose Assistant Chieftain throws in the towel, will lose the bout.

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF NON-COMPETITION

Whenever the Referee considers that the Fighters are not competing honestly; that a knockout is feigned, or that a foul is a premeditated end to a bout, the Referee shall not disqualify the Fighter who commits the foul or give a decision. He shall stop the bout and declare it over, and an investigation shall be initiated. The announcer will inform the spectators that a bout has been given "without a decision". The GBF commissioner will have the final say in making a decision on the bout.

If both Fighters fall to the ground and neither is actively acting to regain position, they will be separated and lifted by the Referee. The Referee will immediately resume the fight from the starting position. If one Fighter has gone to the ground and the other Fighter refuses to follow his opponent or to deliver a prescribed blow from the standing position, the Referee shall say "stand up" to the Fighter on the ground and continue the fight.

MOUTH GUARD

No fighter will be allowed to start the fight without a mouthpiece. When the mouthpiece is dropped due to a hit or a foul, or is thrown or dropped by the Fighter himself, the Referee shall wait for a truce by both Fighters, call a time-out, stop the fight and replace the mouthpiece. Malicious disposal of the mouthpiece, or spitting it out, may be considered a fault for "delaying the bout", and the Fighter shall be penalized accordingly by the Referee. The mouthpiece will be replaced whenever it is lost for any reason. Each Fighter must have 2 mouth guards in the ring area in order to use them.

ARTICLE 12 TYPES OF COMBAT RESULTS.

The central referee has full authority to stop the fight if he considers that an athlete is in imminent danger, cannot resist a blow, a key or a strangulation, even if he has not been abandoned or beaten. The safety of the athletes must take precedence over all else. The referee must be the only one to intervene in a fight.

All mixed martial arts bouts must be conducted under the supervision and authority of the GBF or host regulatory body. All bouts will be evaluated and qualified by three chair judges, and directed by a central referee.

The types of victories will be as follows:

A) Submission by:

- Abandonment of the fighter by clapping.
- Verbal abandonment of the fighter.
- If a Fighter fails to continue the fight immediately after the rest period between rounds, the opponent will be declared the winner of the Fight by ABANDONMENT.

B) Technical KO (TKO) by:

- Stopping the fight by the Referee. If a Fighter, in the opinion of the Referee, is being outplayed or is receiving excessive punishment or severe blows, the Fight shall be stopped and the opponent declared the winner of the Fight by Technical KO.

Special case: In tournaments, a Fighter is involuntarily injured and cannot continue, his opponent wins by TKO.

- The fight is stopped by the Chief Referee after a TKO.
- Stop by the doctor. Stopping of the fight by the main referee on the request or indication of the doctor.
- Stopping of the fight by the corner
- Impossibility to get up from the canvas

C) Decision through the Judges' cards, including

- Unanimous decision. When all three judges give the same competitor as the winner.
- Divided decision. When two judges give the same competitor as the winner and the third judge gives the opponent as the winner.
- Majority decision. When two judges award the winner to the same competitor and the third judge awards a draw.
- Tie, including:
 - o Unanimous tie. When all three judges give as a tie.
 - o Majority draw. When two judges give the tie and the other judge does not.
 - o A split decision. When all three judges give different scores (1 tie and different winners).

D) Disqualification:

- Case 1: Accumulation of 3 faults
- Case 2: 1 serious fault.
- Case 3: A fighter is intentionally injured and at that moment and for that reason the fight has to be ended, his opponent is disqualified.

E) Non-appearance.

F) Technical draw.

Case: In evenings, a fighter is intentionally injured, but can continue, although in a later round the fight has been stopped, and at that moment the fighter is behind or equal on the scorecards.

G) Winner by technical decision.

- Case 1: In evenings, a fighter is intentionally injured, but may continue, although in a later round the fight has been stopped, the injured fighter wins if at that moment he is ahead on the scorecards.

- Case 2: In evening fights, a wrestler is injured through an involuntary fault in the 3rd round of a 3 round bout or in the 4th or 5th round of a 5 round bout, the wrestler who is ahead on the scorecards wins by technical decision).

- Case 3: In tournaments, a fighter is intentionally injured, but may continue, although in a later round the fight must be stopped.

H) No contest (Null).

- Case: In evenings, if a fighter is involuntarily injured before the end of the 2nd round of a 3 round bout or the 3rd round of a 5 round bout.

- There has been no encounter or the fight has had to be suspended for reasons beyond the fight).

I) VICTORY BY WALKOVER-WO.

- If a Fighter is present in the ring or cage, fully uniformed and ready to fight and the opponent does not appear in the ring or cage, after being announced and a maximum period of one minute has passed, after the bell has rung, the Referee will declare the Fighter present the winner by WO.

- If a Boxer fails to comply with the Medical Examination or Daily Weigh-In his opponent will win by Walkover.

ARTICLE 13 SCORING SYSTEM.

The Scoring System must be used in all fights. The Scoring System will be based on a Ten Point Scoring System.

All Matches will be evaluated and scored by three (3) chair judges, placed in position around the ring or cage, and directed by a central referee.

At the end of each round, each Judge shall determine the winning Fighter for that round by awarding a score of ten (10) points and award nine (9) or fewer points - up to seven - to the losing Fighter, depending on the judgment and degree to which the opponent lost the round. All rounds must have a declared winner.

Judges must apply the following criteria to score the round:

- Round 10-10.

A 10-10 round in MMA is when both fighters have competed for any length of time in the round and there is no difference or advantage between either of them.

A 10-10 round in MMA must be extremely rare and is not a score to be used as an excuse by a judge who cannot evaluate the differences in the round.

- Assault 10-9. Closed round.

A 10-9 round in MMA is when a competitor wins the round by a narrow margin.

A round 10-9 in MMA is the most common score that a judge evaluates during the evening. If, during the round, the judge observes that a fighter delivers the best blows, or uses effective grappling during the competition, even if it is only a technique on his opponent, the judge will give the winning fighter a score of 10 while awarding a 9 or less to the loser.

A score of 10-9 may reflect an extremely close round or a round of marginal dominance and/or impact.

- Round 10-8. Clear winner.

A round 10-8 in MMA is when a competitor wins the round by a large margin.

A 10-8 score does not require a fighter to dominate his opponent during the full 3 minutes of a round.

The 10-8 score is used by judges when the judge observes verifiable actions on the part of a fighter. Judges will ALWAYS award a score of 10-8 when the judge has established that a fighter has mastered the action of the round, has had duration of dominance, and has also reached his opponent with effective punches or effective GRAPPLING manoeuvres which have diminished the capabilities of his opponent.

- Assault 10-7. Total domination.

A 10-7 assault in MMA is when a competitor completely overtakes his opponent in effective Striking and/or GRAPPLING and the stop of the fight is justified.

A 10-7 round in MMA is a score that judges rarely give.

The result of a bout that has not ended before the regulation time will be made by applying the majority among the final scores of each Judge.

In a championship or tournament competition format where progression and medals are required, No contest or draw may not be applied. In such cases, if the bout rounds result in a tie, then an extra round or extra time may be played, or the decision will be determined in accordance with the main referee, on the premise that a fighter sanctioned for an offence cannot be declared the winner in the event of a void bout (In the event that a point deduction results in a draw, the fighter who committed the offence and had the point deduction will be eliminated from the tournament, and the opponent who did not commit the offence will advance to the next round). Extra time will only be played in a tournament format. In all other cases, the judges will evaluate and decide the winner.

All results recorded on the Scoring System must be printed at the end of the Combat and must be included in the official report to the GBF by the Supervisor.

Each Judge will independently measure the merits of the two (2) Fighters using the Scoring System based on the above criteria. Judges must evaluate MMA techniques such as

- 1) Effective striking / grappling.
- 2) Effective aggression.
- 3) Control of the fighting area.

The evaluations of the techniques will be made in the order indicated above, giving priority in scoring to effective hitting / effective GRAPPLING, then effective aggressiveness, and finally control of the fighting area.

Effective hitting / GRAPPLING will be considered as the first criterion for the evaluation of the assault.

Effective aggression shall not be considered unless the judge sees NO advantage in the area of effective hitting / GRAPPING.

Control of the fighting area should only be needed when all other criteria are 100% equal for both competitors.

Effective striking / GRAPPLING:

Legal strikes that have immediate or cumulative impact with the potential to contribute to the end of the combat, attributing greater weight to CONTUNTING than to cumulative impact. It should be noted that a successful knockdown is not a simple change of position, but the establishment of an attack from the knockdown.

Greater weight will be given to attempts at submission which tire and weaken the opponent, taking considerable effort to escape, than those attempts which are easily defended and escaped without effort.

Projections and takedowns of great amplitude and greater impact will be given greater weight than those athletes who are tripped or knocked over.

This will be the decisive factor in a large majority of decisions when scoring an assault. The following two criteria have to be treated as support and used only when the effective Strike / GRAPPLING is equal to 100% in the assault.

Effective aggressiveness:

Aggressively making attempts to end the fight. The key term is "effective". Pursuing the opponent without effective result or impact should not be reflected in the judges' assessment.

Effective aggressiveness will only be assessed if the effective Punch / GRAPPLING is equal to 100% for both competitors.

Control of the Fighting Area:

Control of the fighting area will be evaluated by determining who is dictating the pace, location, and position of the fight.

The control of the fighting area will only be evaluated if the effective Striking / GRAPPLING and the effective aggressiveness are equal to 100% for both competitors. This will be evaluated very rarely.

The Supervisor will inform the Official Announcer of the official results.

After the GBF Supervisor has finished checking the scorecards, he will give the result to the Ring Announcer on the so called "Final Result Announcement Sheet".

The announcer will then inform the spectators about the decision via the public address system. The referee will indicate the winner when the announcer calls his/her name.

In case of a Knockout, Technical Knockout, Disqualification or Penalty, the announcer and the Referee will officially declare the winner and give the time when the fight was stopped.

In the event of a technical draw, the announcer will give the time at which the fight was stopped and will detail to the public the type of decision.

ARTICLE 14 CHANGE OF DECISION.

The decision given at the end of the fight is final, and cannot be changed unless the GBF representative, or subsequently the GBF commissioner, decides that one of the following has occurred:

- There has been collusion which has affected the outcome of the fight.
- There has been a clear breach of regulations governing GBF bouts that has affected the outcome of the bout.
- The judge confused the corners.
- If the GBF supervisor or commissioner considers that any of the above situations have occurred in relation to any of the bouts, the decision should be modified as indicated by the GBF representative or commissioner.

ARTICLE 15 PROTEST.

All protests about the outcome of a match must be made verbally to the GBF supervisor only by the Coach or his chief assistant before the end of the sporting event.

The supervisor will note the type of protest in a report. All protests must be received by the appropriate GBF office within 10 days of the bout in question, in writing and accompanied by the relevant evidence.

No protest will be accepted unless accompanied by the appropriate fee: 100

All decisions of the GBF commissioner are final. The guidelines for a review will be clear evidence to be able to justify the change of decision, and clear circumstances which, always in the interest of sport, would justify this change.

Any queries about the GBF regulations should be addressed to the GBF supervisor.

ARTICLE 16 PROHIBITED FIGHTS.

Matches between fighters of different categories that exceed the weight listed below are prohibited:

- a) Senior and Junior Men: 5 kilos, except for the Heavy and Super Heavy weight category
- b) Senior and Junior Women: 5 kilos for all categories except super heavyweight.
- c) Fighting between peelers and amateurs is strictly forbidden.

As well as confrontations between the different categories (SENIOR and JUNIOR).
As well as confrontations between men and women.