



International Sport Kickboxing Association OFFICIAL RULEBOOK

Part 1

March 2009

Introduction

This Rulebook replaces all previously issued rules. It also reflects the official ISKA Amateur Competition Rules.

These current rules are valid for all member states. Consideration can be given to local legal requirements and obligations if required.

The official language of the IRC is English. This Rulebook can be translated in to other languages by the IRC. In case of any discrepancies, the official English version shall prevail.

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This Rulebook can be ordered free through the official website of the IRC ISKA-Europe.

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1. Part – General

1. ISKA / IRC

1.1 (a) ISKA

ISKA is the (International Sport Kickboxing Association) in Gainesville / USA. The affiliated National Federations are members of ISKA.

1.1 (b) IRC

The IRC is the International Rules Committee in Vienna. The IRC consists of the ISKA European Head Referee plus four elected Referees.

The IRC make alterations or omissions to the existing rules, as well as implementing new ones. The IRC can also be used as an arbitrary body in certain cases. The IRC also handles the Referee affairs at larger tournaments.

The IRC Members are voted on to the Committee every two years at the World Congress. It must not be a secret ballot. Presidents from each Country present must vote for one Candidate to be elected. Each President must vote for a foreign Candidate. Proxy voting cannot be counted, and the votes can only be considered valid from Presidents attending the World Congress. In the event of a tie, a show of hands from each President towards each of the tied Candidates will be final.

1.2. Amateur Status

1.2.1 The term “Amateur“, was previously used to group all fighters of the Full-Contact, Kickboxing or Thai-Box divisions. It shall be used in this Rulebook to describe all Fighters that are not Professionals.

1.2.2 Fighters shall be considered Amateurs providing they do not meet one or more of the following conditions:

The fighter is under a professional contract.

The fighter has never participated in a tournament or gala of 5 rounds of 3 minutes (Thai-Box A-Class).

The fighter has never participated in a tournament or gala of more than 5 rounds.

The fighter is listed on a Pro-Rank list of one of the following, or similar organizations

ISKA, NASKA, WAKO Pro, WKA

(Organisations with similar character are also to be considered. The above list is an example, and not necessarily complete.)

1.2.3 If a fighter thinks, that he/she is listed on a Pro-Rank list, and shouldn't be, he/she must report it to the National Federation, and to the Organization responsible for the list, to apply for a confirmation of his/her Amateur Status. The IRC will decide upon the application to remain classified as an Amateur. The Amateur status will be granted while the application is pending.

1.2.4 Non-Amateurs cannot participate on Amateur events. If the IRC is informed about a contradiction to this rule, one or more of the following actions can be taken:

a) Disqualification of the Non-Amateur

b) A ban/suspension. The IRC will decide upon the length of time.

c) A fine of minimum 100 EUR

d) Revocation of a title achieved. A revocation of a World Title requires the approval of the ISKA Executive Board.

1.3. Doping

1.3.1 It is not permitted to apply any substances to boost the performance, if such substance is banned by one of the appropriate Organisations as a doping substance. (IOC, Anti-Doping Agency, National Olympic Committee, WADA etc.).

1.3.2 ISKA, the IRC, the tournament Promoter and the Official Doctor can and may perform controls. With the authorization of the ISKA, other qualified Organisations and persons, may perform such controls where the law requires it.

1.3.3 Fighters that intentionally avoid, obstruct or evade such controls, or manipulate them in any way, can be disqualified and banned, for a time period to be determined by the IRC.

1.3.4 The privacy, especially of Kids and Female Competitors, must be respected. Doping controls have to be made by a qualified person of the same gender. Where this is not possible, a member of the IRC of the same gender supervises the collection of the test sample.

1.4. Registration

1.4.1 Fighters which want to be admitted to any competition, tournament or gala, need to fulfill the following conditions:

- a) To possess a ISKA issued or accepted Sport Book (Sport Pass)
- b) To have a valid license stamp for the current year applied in the Sport Book
- c) Proof of an appropriate entry in the Sport Book to show they are "Fit to Fight". A Medical assessment must not be older than 12 months. (Forms only competitors need not to comply with this rule)
- d) Not to be excluded for medical or any other reason from participating in the event
- e) To be able to show a medical attest of a performed EEG examination, in case of experiencing 3 head knockouts within a period of less than 12 months. The EEG must be made after the banned period.
- f) In case of female participants, not to be pregnant.

1.4.2 Entries into the ISKA Sport Book

The Promoters of a tournament, a competition or a gala are responsible to make the following entries to the ISKA sport book:

- a) Place, date and name of the event
- b) Discipline and score of the fighter
- c) Any Knockout, Stoppage or Surrender

Instead of the Promoter, the Head Referee, ISKA Area/Ring Supervisor, or in case of a Knockout, Stoppage or Surrender a doctor can make the entries.

1.4.3 Banning periods after a Knockout, Stoppage or Surrender

- a) 1 month after the incident
- b) 3 months after the second incident
- c) 12 months after the third incident within 12 months (EEG required)

After a 12 month ban due to three Stoppages/Knockouts or Surrenders within 12 months, the fighter has also to submit a medical assessment with a negative EEG examination result, before being admitted to any competition again.

1.4.4 Identification of the competitors

On International events, the Competitors have to prove their identity and nationality by showing Government issued ID.

Competitors that show an ID card issued by the ISKA, displaying the 5-digit MAP number, need not to produce further identification. The 5-digit MAP number means that the have already had their passport or ID scanned.

1.4.5 Chosen Country Nationalities.

A Competitor who can prove his/her special relations to a country other than the one of his/her nationality must submit one of the following documents to the ISKA

- a) birth certificate of the country of choice
- b) marriage certificate with a citizen of the country of choice
- c) a permanent residence permit of the country of choice

The application has to be submitted in writing through the ISKA in the chosen country. The ISKA of the chosen country must apply then to the ISKA Executive Committee. A competitor who has chosen a country via this method, can only change again after obtaining a new citizenship, or after moving to another country for permanent residence there.

The ISKA Executive Committee decides upon such applications, which have to be submitted at least 1 month prior to the competition the fighter intends to participate.

1.5 Age Categories

Kid	A kid is less than thirteen years on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Junior	A Junior should have reached 13 years but be less than 18 years on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Adult	An Adult Man or Lady should have reached 18 years but be less than 36 years on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Veteran	A Veteran Man or Lady should have reached 36 years but be less than 40 years of age on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Master	A Master or a Lady Master should have reached the age of 40 years on the FINAL DAY of Competition

1.6 Weigh-In

1.6.1 The weigh-in has to be completed at least two hours prior to the first fight.

1.6.2 International Tournaments, Competitions or Galas

Whenever possible, a selection of volunteer Referees that are preferably from different countries, supervise the weigh-in on International Competitions the day before the start of the Competition.

1.6.3 Male and Female participants

Whenever there are male and female participants, the medical examinations have to be held in separate rooms, or if in the same room, then during different times. Furthermore, the examinations have to be done by medical staff of the same gender if possible.

1.6.7 Bonds

Fighters, both amateur and professional, may be required to post appearance bonds with a promoter for whom they are to appear. In the event the fighter fails to appear, this bond is to be forfeited and divided 50% to the promoter and 50% to the fighter's opponent for training expenses. The amount of the forfeit money must be specified in the fighter's contract.

Appearance bonds in amateur bouts will not exceed £50.00. In professional bouts they will not exceed 50% of the purse.

Fighters bonds will be required only with the express permission of the ISKA Supervisor.

1.7 Competition – Management

Fighting Area / Ring

1.7.1 Matted Area (Semi-Contact, Forms, MMA and Light-Contact (if Light Contact or MMA is not held in the Ring))

- a) The fighting area has to be square, and each side must have a length of 6m to 8m.
- b) On two sides facing each other, 1m from the centre of the square to the outside, two parallel lines are to be marked, on which the competitors line up at the beginning of the fight.
- c) Around the fighting area, a safety strip of 1m has to be kept clear. No Spectators or Referee-Tables are allowed to be placed within that strip. The strip can be marked out on the floor.
- d) The Timekeeper and Scorekeeper (For Semi Contact) are located at the Referee-Table facing the Center Referee.
- e) In case there is only one fighting area, sufficient space for the Medics and/or Emergency Personnel must be provided at the Referee-Table.
- f) The Referee-Table must be equipped with the following items:
 - Pool lists
 - Score displays
 - Table stop watch, plus hand stop watch in reserve
 - Acoustic signal (Bell, Whistle, Horn)
 - A Bean-Bag is also permitted
 - Spare papers / pencils
 - PC and printer permitted

1.7.2 Boxing ring (All Full Contact Sports, MMA and Light Contact)

- a) The box rings must correspond to the norm of AIBA (Association International de Box Amateur).
- b) The Boxing ring, all side protections and the ropes must be inspected for suitability and safety prior to the first fight.
- c) The usual side length of the square is a minimum of 4.5m and a maximum of 6.10m. (Side length of the ropes) The ring must be surrounded by 4 ropes.
- d) The four corners must be made of metal. The diagonal distance between them shall not exceed 10.6m (outside measurement).
- e) The height of the corners shall not be more than 1.32m (52") above the platform of the ring.
- f) All corners must be covered with commonly used cushions in order to avoid possible injuries.
- g) None of the 4 ropes may have a diameter of less than 2.5cm (1").
- h) The lowest rope must be placed 33.02 (13") above the platform, the top rope no more than 1.32m.
- i) All ropes must be covered with a soft tightly fitted material.
- j) The platform itself may be placed at a minimum height of 90cms, and not higher than 1.20m above the ground. It must be covered with a foam or similar material below the ring floor layer.
- k) Stairs have to be placed in the red and blue corner.

l) The Referee-Tables must be equipped with the following items:

- Pool lists
- Score displays
- Table stop watch, plus hand stop watch in reserve
- Acoustic signal (Bell, Whistle, Horn)
- A Bean-Bag is also permitted
- Spare papers / pencils
- PC and printer permitted

m) Tables and chairs for the Judges are to be provided along the three other sides of the Ring.

n) If there is only one ring in use, sufficient space for the medics and/or emergency personnel is to be provided at the Referee-Table.

o) To avoid possible injuries, Camera Operators are not permitted on the platform during the rounds.

1.8 Referee licenses

1.8.1 Judge

- F** National Judge for local events
- E** National Judge for national events
- D** National Judge for national and international events
- C** International Judge for national and international events including local, national and international titles
- B** International Judge for all events including European and Intercontinental titles
- A** International Judge for all events including World Titles

1.8.2 Referee

- E** National Referee for local events
- D** National Referee for national events
- C** International Referee for national and international events incl. local / national title and international titles
- B** International Referee for all events incl. European and Intercontinental titles
- A** International Referee for all events including World Titles
- A1** International Referee Supervisor for all events. Head Referee of any Tournament or event.

A 1 International Supervisor

1.8.3 All National Licenses F, E, and D can be awarded by the local Head Referee of each country after the Annual Referee Seminar. These licenses are valid for 24 months and have to be renewed thereafter.

1.8.4 The International Licenses C and B will be given directly from the IRC Head Referee after the International Referee Seminar. These licenses have to be confirmed by the IRC and are valid for two years, unless otherwise shortened.

1.8.5 All International Referees are responsible to extend their own licenses at least every second year.

The A License, and finally the A1 Supervisor License can be awarded only by majority decision from the IRC. These licenses are valid for two years. All international A class Referees and Supervisors are responsible to extend their own licenses at least every second year

International Referees & Judges

1.8.6 The minimum age is 18 Years and the Referee or Judge must be a member of a National ISKA Federation. They must attend international seminars.

1.8.7 A basic knowledge of English language is recommended, but not compulsory. All International Seminars will be held in English.

1.8.8 Members of the ISKA Executive Committee are identified by a red ID-Card marked with "OFFICIAL".

1.8.9 Members of the International Rules Committee (IRC) and Referees of the categories A, B and C are identified by a green ID-Card marked with "REFEREE".

1.8.10 To be nominated as A – Referee and A1 Supervisor

The majority of the IRC Members must support the nomination.

1.8.11 To be nominated as B – Referee

The IRC Chairman must support the nomination.

1.8.12 To be nominated as C – Referee

The appropriate country Head Referee or Country Representative must support the nomination. A National Referee cannot gain International status without the permission of their Country Head Referee.

1.8.13 The IRC can make the attendance of seminars, and/or the successful passing of a test, as well as sufficient command of English, (the official language of the IRC), as a condition for an A or B – Referee nomination. The nominations are to be confirmed periodically, at least every 2 years.

1.8.14 Licensed Referees will be registered in a central database. Their names, category, nationality and MAP-number will be published on the official IRC web site.

1.8.15 Nationality

The following two variants are suitable for the composition of the Referee Team on Continental & World Championships:

- a) There can be one Judge of the nationality of the Red competitor. There must also be one Judge of the nationality of the Blue competitor. The other Judge must be from a neutral country, (from neither of the competitors' nationalities.)
- b) All Judges from of a different nationality than either the Red or the Blue Competitor. This is the preferred choice.

A CENTER REFEREE CANNOT BE OF THE SAME NATIONALITY AS EITHER COMPETITOR.

1.8.16 If a Referee has several nationalities, or if he, based on the exception of the nationality principle, has chosen a country, he has to step down whenever an opponent is of either one of the Referee's nationality, or of the country of choice.

Conflict of interest

1.8.17 A person who intends to be a Referee on any event cannot act as a Judge, Coach or Country Representative at the same time.

1.8.18 The Referees have the obligation to report themselves any possible conflict of interest. In case of an omission, the present IRC Members, after consulting with the Head Referee, may impose one or more of the following measures:

Warning

Exclusion of a further participation as a Referee on the event

Reduction of the Referee compensation

Withdrawal of the Referee's License for a time determined by the IRC

Head Referee

1.8.19 At every competition, a head referee has to be designated. He/She is responsible for the whole Referee organisation, and supervises the work on all fighting areas and/or rings.

Area Supervisor

1.8.20 At a competition with several fighting areas or rings, the Head Referee designates Area Supervisors which supervise all proceedings on their fighting area or ring. The Area Supervisor places the Referees on his fighting area or ring according to their nationality or affiliation to a school, club or particular fighter. He reports the results according to the instruction of the Head Referee.

1.8.21 The Head Referee can exchange Referees who are obviously not neutral or who violate the official ISKA competition rules, and can overrule their decisions.

Protests

1.8.22 The individual judgments of the Referees/Judges are not subject to protests.

1.8.23 The decision of the official Doctor is not subject to protests.

Protests are only possible in the following cases, and may only be placed after depositing a fee of 100 EUR in cash with the Area Supervisor or the Head Referee:

1. A proven agreement between the Judges/Referees
2. The mathematical addition of the scores is wrong
3. An obvious mix up between the Blue and Red corner occurs
4. The official ISKA Rules were violated

1.8.24 Video recordings or any photographic media cannot be used to justify a protest. Any type of recording is not evidence in a dispute and cannot be submitted as such.

1.8.25 A protest does not hinder the ongoing of a competition. The Head Referee can though interrupt the continuation of the fights for a short period, if the result of the protest has a significant influence on the proceedings.

1.8.25 After hearing protest from both parties and the Referee involved, the Head Referee makes the final decision. No further discussion shall continue on the subject at the venue. Any further disputes must be emailed within seven days of the incident to headreferee@iska-europe.com where the matter can be taken further. Any monies lost due to the decision of the Head Referee at the venue, shall be retained until a decision by the IRC has been reached.

1.8.26 Any dispute must be made without aggression, and only by the Team Manager or Coach of the Fighter. Any other presence will only be at the invitation of the Head Referee. The Head Referee, after hearing both sides must only make his/her decision based upon the ISKA rules.

1.8.27 The protest fees, if the protest is not successful, shall flow into the general account of the IRC for future Referee training and development. If in the case of a protest being put in after the competition, the IRC then makes the decision after hearing protest from both parties and the Referee involved. The National Federation has a limit of 30 days to make a statement in a matter of Protest. If the decision of protest leads to a loss of a European - or World title, the final decision can only be given by the IRC. All monies shall be returned in the case of a successful protest.

Referee Clothing

1.8.28 During the pre-elimination fights, up to the semi finals, a blue T-shirt with the print "REFEREE " will be allowed. For the finals or Title Fights, all Referees must wear grey trousers, a blue shirt with an ISKA print and a bow tie. If necessary a dark blue blazer with an ISKA logo can also be worn.

1.8.29 To eradicate injuries, it's forbidden to wear any jewellery, watches or pens etc. Judges that have no body contact with the Competitors are not included in this rule. The use of medical gloves is recommended.

1.8.30 Registration of Referees per country for World Championships and European Championships

For every 25 competitors of a country, one Referee must be present

- 1-25 competitors 1 Referee
- 26-50 competitors 2 Referee
- 51-75 competitors 3 Referee
- 76-100 competitors 4 Referee
- 101-125 competitors 5 Referee
- 126 and more competitors 6 Referee

Any country that does not fulfill the requirements shall be fined 150 Euro for each missing Referee. This goes into the general account of the IRC.

Each country is responsible for training and licensing their own Referees in time for World and European Championships.

The training for the F, E and D graded Referees is a matter of each country. However, the IRC does offer seminars.

All countries which pre-register their Referees for Championships and get confirmation from IRC will receive priority.

1.8.31 The Referees payment is equal to the starting fee of a single competitor each day. It will be paid out on the morning before the finals start.

1.8.32 The Promoter is responsible for taking care of the Referees. This includes providing a separate room with food and beverages. It is also necessary that the Referee Tables are provided with mineral water.

2 Part - Semi Contact Fighting.

2.1 Semi Contact Rules.

2.1.1 The Fighting Area

The fighting area should be matted, without damage and clean. There should be no spillages or debris on the surface.

Minimum dimensions for the fighting area should be six metres by six metres. Where practicable, one metre of safety matting should be placed around each side. The fighting area may be larger than thirty six square metres, but no larger than forty nine square metres. National events may have an area of a minimum of twenty five metres.

2.1.2 Rounds

The number of rounds and length of rounds of any Competition can be determined by the Promoter. The amount of rounds may be one or two (plus any extra time). Rounds must not be longer than two minutes per round. In the event of a draw after the final round, a thirty second break is followed by thirty seconds of extra fighting time. If after this extra time there is still no winner, there should be no break, and sudden death should come in to play. First to score is the winner.

The EXIT Warnings must relate to the number of rounds. (see Warnings)

2.1.3 Official European Weight Category Guidelines (Guidance Only)

Name of Weight Category	All Men	All Women	Kids 12 & Under	Junior Girls	Junior Boys
Bantam Weight	-54 kgs	-50 kgs			
Feather Weight	-57 kgs	-54 kgs	-25 kgs		
Light Weight	-60 kgs	-57 kgs	-30 kgs	-40 kgs	-45 kgs
Light Welter Weight	-63.5 kgs	-60 kgs	-35 kgs		-51 kgs
Welter Weight	-67 kgs	-63 kgs	-40 kgs	-45 kgs	-55 kgs
Light Middle Weight	-71 kgs		-45 kgs	-51 kgs	-59 kgs
Middle Weight	-75 kgs	-66 kgs	+45 kgs	-55 kgs	-63 kgs
Light Heavy Weight	-81 kgs			-59 kgs	-67 kgs
Cruiser Weight	-86 kgs			-63 kgs	-71 kgs
Heavy Weight	-91 kgs	+ 66 kgs		+63 kgs	+71 kgs
Super Heavy Weight	+91 kgs				

The weight categories shown above are for guidance to Promoters. Each Promoter may change the categories to suit their own requirements. Any International Qualifier must bear relation to the European/World Rules (or relate to the Tournament to be attended).

2.1.4 Scoring

Punch to Head	1 point
Punch to Body	1 point
Inside/Outside Foot Sweep	1 point
Kick to Body	2 points
Drop /Reverse Drop Sweep	2 points
Kick to Head	3 points
Jump Kick to Body	3 points
Any Jump Kick to Head	5 points

Scoring must be for the first technique only and follow-ups are not allowed.

2.1.5 Scoring Areas

Back of Head
Side of Head
Face
Under Chin
Front Torso
Side Torso

2.1.6 Illegal Areas

Top of Head
Neck
Arm
Hand
Back
Kidney Area
Below the Belt (other than below the ankle Foot Sweeps)

2.1.7 All Sweeps must be boot to boot and no higher than the ankle. For a Sweep to score, the sweep must incur either a complete grounding, or a stumble leading to the fighter touching the ground with any part of the body other than the soles of the feet. Even the slightest of touches to the ground by the fingers for example, will result in the sweep being deemed successful.

2.1.8 Due to the higher points awarded in the new scoring system, ISKA Europe have issued the following criteria for an automatic victory before the conclusion of the allotted time period.

1 round fight : Margin of 10 clear points reached

2 round fight : Margin of 15 clear points reached

2.1.9 Legal Techniques.

Jab (landing with knuckle part of the glove)

Reverse Punch (landing with knuckle part of the glove)

Backfist ((but not landing with the side of the fist) to the head only))

Ridgehand (to the head only)

Front Kick (to the body and head)

Side Kick (to the body and head)

Curving Front Kick (to the body and head)

Hook Kick ((to body and head) including Spinning Hook Kick)

Jump Spinning Hook Kick (to the body and head)

Back Kick (to the body and head)

Jump Back Kick (to the body and head)

Roundhouse Kick ((to the body and head) including Jump Round Kick)

Spinning Back Kick (to the body and head)

Jump Spinning Back Kick (to the body and head)

Inside & Outside Crescent Kick ((to the body & head) including Jump)

Jump Inside & Outside Crescent Kick ((to the body & head) incl Jump)

Inside & Outside Axe Kick ((to the body & head) including Jump Axe)

Turning Backfist to the head. (Not Spinning. Rear foot must not move)

Front Sweep ((performed with inside of foot to below ankle) both legs) Front Sweep can be to the inside and outside of the opponent's boot.

Drop Foot Sweep to the outside of the opponent's foot

Drop Reverse Foot Sweep to the outside of the opponent's foot

Uppercut to the body only

2.1.10 Illegal Techniques

Any open handed strike with the inside of the hand (Slapping)

Spinning Back Fist

Knife Hand (including Spinning/Turning Knife Hand Strike)

Palm Heel Strike

Strikes with the elbows

Any Throw

Any Takedown

Pushing with arms

Leg Kicks

Strikes with the knee

Strikes with the Head

Use of the thighs

Touching the ground with any other part of the body than the soles of the feet unless performing Drop Sweep or Drop Reverse Foot Sweep

Forward Rolls

Hand Stands

Cart Wheels

Any Blind Technique

2.1.11 Illegal Actions

Swearing

Verbal attacks to the Opponent or Officials

Accusations of cheating to any Official or Competitor

Uncontrolled Strikes and Kicks

Any strike or kick to a joint

Strike to top of head or to the back of the body

Strike or Kick to the groin

Scratching, biting or spitting

Punching or Kicking after the Referee calls stop

Leaving the fighting area

Falling down

Running around the area

Using faulty or ill-fitting safety equipment

Wasting time in an unsporting fashion

Talking

Causing offence by inappropriate apparel, gestures or words

Excess power

Refusing to touch gloves or any other unsporting behaviour

All of the above offences may be punishable by the Referee. The Referee may decide to verbally warn, officially warn, deduct a point or disqualify the competitor depending upon the severity of the offence.

2.1.12 Fighter's Equipment

Head-Guard	Must cover the top of the head. Must be a Martial Arts type Head-Guard in good condition which fits well. A full-face or semi-face visor may be worn if it can be proven that a medical condition requires it. This must be authorised by the Promoter prior to the start of the Tournament.
Gum-Shield	Must be a Martial Arts or Boxing type. No Football / Rugby type.
Semi Gloves	Must cover the fingers and thumbs up to the second knuckle. Boxing gloves are prohibited at all times for Semi-Contact.
Kick Boots	Must cover the Instep and heel. They must be full boots and not Shin-Guards with instep pads. Boots must cover the whole foot.
Groin Guard	For both Men and Women, including Boys in the Juniors' section. They are recommended for Junior Girls and Kids, but not essential. They must be worn under clothing, and not on top.
Shin Guards	Must be worn under clothing and not on top. Must not be worn higher than the knee
Chest Guard	Must be worn under clothing and not on top. Essential for female Juniors and Adults. Recommended for Female Kids but not essential.

2.1.13 Clothing

Fighters must be clean and dressed in an appropriate outfit. Toe nails should be clean and cut short. Fighters should wear a clean T-Shirt that ensures that the top half of the arm is covered by a sleeve. A traditional Gi is permitted. Sponsors names and slogans are allowed providing they are in good taste and do not cause offence.

Martial Arts style trousers must be worn. The trousers should cover the Velcro fastening on the boots and should be full length. There should be no zips, pockets or buttons on the trousers at all. Track suit style trousers are not allowed. Hand bandages are allowed, maximum length 2.5 meters. Tape may be used on the hand, and taping of the hand is recommended by ISKA for safety purposes. The Referee may judge inappropriate if too much is used.

Long hair should be tied back. No Metal/Plastic objects to be worn by any competitor, including earrings, eyeglasses, watches, hair grips, chains, rings, piercing jewellery etc. Soft contact lenses are allowed at the Fighter's risk.

The Coach must wear appropriate clean sports clothing, and sporting shoes. A Coach must not display any "Officials" type clothing. Any suits, shirts, blazers etc must be covered up if in the act of Coaching.

Equipment Check

Each Fighter is subject to an equipment check prior to the start of the fight. The checks are to be done by the Line Judges. Groin guards and chest guards are not to be touched by the Line Judges. The Fighter should be asked if they have the relevant equipment on, and they should reply in the affirmative. If injury occurs, and the Fighter has lied about the presence of such safety equipment, the Center Referee must disqualify the Fighter for breaching the safety rules. This is a compulsory disqualification regardless of how the accident happened.

2.1.14 What the Referee can do.

The Referee is the only person who can stop the bout. The Medic must signal to the Referee if he/she wants the fight stopped. The Coach can retire the Fighter.

The Referee may change any or all of the officials in his area if he wishes. This must not happen during a fight unless an Official is ill.

The Referee must deduct a point for a fourth and fifth Exit Warning. (The third and fourth warnings in the case of a single round bout).

The Referee must disqualify a Fighter for the Fifth Exit Warning. (Four in the case of a single round bout)

A Referee can deduct a point, or disqualify a Fighter, for any unsporting behaviour or dissent.

A Referee can disqualify a Fighter if he/she fails to be ready to fight after being repeatedly called. (This includes not having the correct safety equipment or not turning up at all). One minute should be called, and the Timekeeper should indicate when the minute has expired. The winner will be the Fighter who is ready to fight, and the win shall be recorded as a Walk Over. The Referee shall decide when to request the one minute, and the spirit of Sportsmanship must be shown.

The Referee can disqualify a Fighter, after a majority decision between Judges and Referee, if excess power is used. A Warning or Minus Point for any other matter can be given without consulting the Judges.

The Referee can issue a warning, or disqualify a Fighter if aggression is shown towards any Official. Physical aggression towards any Official will incur an immediate expulsion from the building, and a report must be submitted to the ISKA IRC Board via email to the ISKA Head Office in Austria within seven days by the Center Referee. The Fighter must remain suspended until the matter has been dealt with by the IRC. A permanent expulsion from ISKA Europe is a highly likely outcome.

2.1.15 Recording The Scores

There should be a table just off the mat which should have a scoreboard. The scoreboard should have Red and Blue sides which should be able to record the points scored and the Area Warnings. Referee Warnings (for excess power etc), must be recorded on paper by the Scorer. Area Warnings and Referee Warnings are to be kept separate.

Area warnings occur when a competitor's "whole" foot is over the line indicating the edge of the fight area. A competitor cannot score when he/she is out of the area but he/she can be scored against. Referees must ensure that the competitor is not pushed out of the area. For a Referee to issue an area warning, the competitor must voluntarily leave the area.

A technique can only score if it is executed with complete balance. Any loss of balance after a technique will render the score invalid and the Referee must indicate "no score".

A Score must comprise of: a legal technique, to a legal target area, with legal use of power. All three things must be present for a score to count.

There must be two Line Judges and one Center Referee per fight area. The Line Judges must move and not remain static. The Judges and Referee must act as a Team as the Center Referee cannot overrule a Judge's opinion (unless it is a clear breach of the rules).

The Judges and Referee must indicate a score by raising their hand towards the scoring fighter indicating the amount of points scored by extending the relevant amount of fingers. If two or more Officials indicate the same technique, then the fight is stopped by the Center Referee by calling "Stop". The fighters return to their start point, and the Center Referee indicates the number of Officials who have scored the technique by pointing to each scoring Official (including him/herself if he/she has scored the technique). This is to show the Spectators and Coaches, which Officials have given the point, and if it was a majority or not.

He/She then shows the number of points by raising his arm, extending the relevant number of fingers to the table. The Referee must then move his/her arm towards the fighter to indicate which fighter is to have the points awarded to. This enables the Scorer to see the number points easily to reduce scoring errors. The Referee must ensure the Scorer is accurate with the scoring.

A score can only be given if there is a majority of two Officials indicating a score. Of course, it can be all three Officials that indicate the same score. If two Officials indicate the same score to the same fighter, and the third Official differs, the majority wins and the score goes with the majority.

If two Officials indicate two different points to the same fighter, the Referee should award the lower score to the fighter. The only time this doesn't happen is if the two Officials see a different technique. If one indicates a single point to Red, he must have seen a punch or Normal Sweep. If the Other Official indicates two points to Red, he must have seen a kick. Because both techniques are different, it must be "no score".

The lower score can only be given if both techniques were the same.

eg. One Official sees a Kick to the chest and another Official sees the Kick as a Head Kick, both Officials will indicate the points. One will be three points, and one will be two. The score therefore will be two based upon the fact that they both saw a Kick. If one indicated a Punch and the other a Kick to the body, the points shown would be one and two. This would be a "no score" because it is clear that they both saw different techniques rather than different scoring "areas".

Another example would be as follows. One Judge gives two points to Red and one Judge gives two points to Blue. The Referee gives no points. The score is "no score".

Another example is as follows. One Judge gives a point to both Blue and Red and the Other Judge gives a point to Blue. The Referee gives a point to both Blue and Red. The score will be a point to both as the majority score is a point each.

If the hands of the Officials do not indicate the points at the same time, the score cannot stand. The Officials must react immediately and any points indicated after the "stop" cannot score.

If the Center Referee is not sure about what the Judges are scoring, he may stop the time, call both Judges in to the centre to discuss it. The Officials must resume their position, and the Centre Referee must shout "Score". The Officials, including the Centre Referee must give the points that they are finally awarding. This score is now final. (It is not good practice to do this very often).

In all cases, the Center Referee must indicate his opinion. A Center Referee has the same responsibility to indicate, with his raised hand and fingers, the points that he wishes to score. A Center Referee must not "follow" the Line Judges. He must have an opinion of his own, and show it at the same time as the Line Judges.

2.2.1 Start of the fight.

Fighters may be assisted by ONE Coach who must remain seated. The Line Judges must check the safety equipment of each fighter prior to allowing them in to the center of the mat. The Fighters must be parallel to the sides of the mat and one metre apart in the centre, facing each other (not corner to corner). The Referee faces the table, checks both Line Judges are ready and indicates to the Timekeeper that the fight is about to start. The Fighters must touch gloves to indicate good spirit, and the Referee starts the fight by calling "Fight".

2.2.2 During the fight.

The Fighters continue to try to score against each other until the Judges or Referee sees a score. The Referee calls stop, the Fighters return to their mark, and the Referee indicates which Judges are scoring, shows the number of points to the table, and then indicates to which Fighter the points are awarded. The Referee restarts the fight again by calling "Fight". A Fighter or Coach can request time by making the letter "T" with their hands and taking a step back. Any apparent time wasting or misuse of this will incur a Warning from the Center Referee. Time does not stop until the Referee indicates the Timekeeper to stop. The time is not stopped to award points but it is stopped to allow adjustments to safety equipment. If a Referee Warning is given, the time must be stopped. Only the Referee can start and stop the fight, or the time.

2.2.3 Ending the fight.

The Timekeeper indicates the end of the fight by a whistle, bell or by throwing a beanbag. The Referee calls "Stop" and the Fighters cease fighting. Any points scored in between the Timekeeper indicating the end of time and the Referee calling "Stop" must be scored. Only the Referee can stop the fight, not the Timekeeper. The Referee indicates the winner by calling the scores and raising the arm of the winner. The fighters should touch gloves after the fight.

2.3.1 Medical Requirements

The minimum standard of qualification for attending Medical Staff is a valid First Aid Certificate. The First Aider must have a full First Aid kit. The Promoter is responsible for supplying adequate First Aid cover. Ambulance personnel and/or a Doctor is a recommendation, but it is not an essential requirement. If the Medical Staff are otherwise engaged, or leave their post, all fights must be stopped until the medical cover returns. No Medic = No fight! Medical Staff must stay until the final fight is over, and they are satisfied that they won't be required any further and that there is no further risk of a delayed problem or condition. Medical examination of Fighters prior to the start of the Tournament is recommended by ISKA, but not compulsory. All Fighters compete at their own risk. No local anaesthetics, plasters or bandages may be administered before or during any contest.

2.3.2. Hand Signals

The following are for use by Judges & Center Referee

	OPINION	HAND SIGNAL
1	Yes I saw the points	Raise the hand and show the score
2	No I saw nothing	Both hands crossed in front of face
3	I saw the attempt but there was no score	Both hands crossed in front of legs
4	Competitor stepped out of the area border	Run open hand along in the direction of the fight area
5	Both fighters clashed and each scored at same time	Raising both hands and awarding the points to both sides
6	Illegal Technique	Point to the sky and circle the hand
7.	Contact too strong	punch fist in to open flat hand
8.	Legal technique but to an illegal scoring area	indicate the forbidden area
9.	Blind score (not looking at target)	turn the body and punch away without looking
10.	Holding or grappling	holding own arm and pull to indicate a holding technique
11.	Turning the body or running away	mimic the action or rotate hand at head height pointing down

2.3.3.Power

The power involved in Semi-Contact Fighting must be minimal. Any excess power must be punished by the Center Referee. The choices available to the Center Referee are as follows, depending on the severity.

1. To warn the Fighter
2. To issue a point reduction
3. To disqualify the Fighter

2.3.4 The Referee Warning System

FOR A TWO ROUND FIGHT

1st Warning
2nd Warning
3rd Warning = Equalling a minus point
4th Warning = Equalling a second minus point
5th Warning = Disqualification

FOR A ONE ROUND FIGHT

1st Warning
2nd Warning
3rd Warning = Minus Point
4th Warning = Disqualification

2.3.5 The Area Warning System

FOR A TWO ROUND FIGHT

1st Warning
2nd Warning
3rd Warning = Equalling a minus point
4th Warning = Equalling a second minus point
5th Warning = Disqualification

FOR A ONE ROUND FIGHT

1st Warning
2nd Warning
3rd Warning = Minus Point
4th Warning = Disqualification

REMEMBER: AREA WARNINGS AND REFEREE WARNINGS ARE TO BE KEPT SEPARATE AND NOT ADDED TOGETHER!

To issue a Referee Warning or a Minus Point, the time must be stopped by showing a "T" sign with the hands to the Timekeeper. The Fighter must be called to the center of the fight area to face the Referee. The Referee must inform the Fighter why he/she is being penalized, show the sign, wag his/her finger in an authoritative way and shout "NO!" The Referee indicates what number Warning it is by showing the relevant warning number on his finger before showing the same to the Scorer and then pointing to the Fighter. A Minus Point is indicated by the Ref holding his/her own right elbow with their own left hand, showing the single index finger towards the ceiling, and dropping it straight down to point to the floor. A Warning, Minus Point or Disqualification may be issued by the Referee to any Fighter because of the actions of his/her Coach. The Coach forms part of the Fighter's Team, and the Fighter is responsible for the Coach.

A Warning and a Point cannot be given to the same Fighter at the same time.

2.3.6 Injuries

If a fighter gets injured and cannot continue, the Center Referee must ask the Judges if there was a foul. Between the two Judges and the Referee, there needs to be a majority decision to decide whether it was an accident or not. The Center Referee cannot call a foul if both Judges saw nothing wrong.

If a Fighter is injured and the fight is over because of a foul, the innocent injured Fighter is declared the winner.

If a Fighter is injured and the fight is over because of an accident, the contestant with the highest number of points is declared the winner. (If the points are drawn, the uninjured Fighter is declared the winner.)

If a Fight is over because of an accident to both Fighters, and neither can continue, the Winner is the Fighter with the higher points at the time of the fight stopping. If both scores are the same, the fight becomes a No Contest, and no result will be recorded. In the case of a Team Fight, both Reserve Fighters are to be used.

The Referee, after discussion with the Judges, can stop the contest if one of the fighters is out of condition and struggling. There is no standing 8 count in Semi Contact. This fight gets recorded as an RSC.

In the event that a strike dazes an opponent, the Referee must stop the time and then speak with his Judges. If the MAJORITY decide "foul", the Referee must penalize the offender. If the MAJORITY decide that there was an accident, there will be no penalty.

The Doctor or First Aider can decide that the Fighter cannot continue. A Referee or Judge cannot decide how badly a Fighter is injured and must take advice from the Medical Team.

No protest can be made about a Medical Decision.

The Referee cannot change any of the ISKA Europe rules, and cannot overrule the Medical decision.

2.3.7 Team Fights

A Team consists of five Competitors or three Competitors depending on the requirements of the Promoter. One reserve fighter is allowed per team should a Competitor become injured during the competition. There are no weight categories, but competing Kids should not be more than five kilos above or below their opponent. All fights are one round of two minutes.

The score is based upon wins. All warnings and penalties are not to be carried on between bouts. The next bout starts as nil – nil with no warnings.

In the event of a draw, the points are added up and the winner is the Team with the most points. If the points are equal also, the extra time rule and sudden death applies to the last two fighters, and all warnings and points still stand during this time.

3 Part - Forms

Traditional

- 1 FHS – Forms Hard Style Japanese
- 2 FKO – Forms Korean
- 3 FVT – Forms Veterans Traditional
- 4 FSS – Forms Soft Style

Creative

- 5 FFS – Forms Freestyle
- 6 FWN – Forms Weapons No Music
- 7 FWM – Forms Weapons With Music
- 8 FEX – Extreme Forms
- 9 FTM – Team Forms

General

3.0.1 Traditional Forms

A person performing a form must express and demonstrate a mental and physical realistic approach to the various defence scenarios he/she is trying to emulate. The moves within the Form must be appropriate to the style being performed.

Techniques should be performed with full power, focus and explosiveness. When executing the form all basic techniques should be performed logically and be relative to the selected Form.

The Competitor's name, the name of the form and club, (or country) must be announced to Judges in all styles.

In all sections 4 people will qualify for the final, and will perform again in reverse order. It is optional at National level that the winner can be decided after only one round. All World level competitions, wherever rankings are available, heats must be seeded.

A Referee for Forms must have traditional background, and be a minimum 1st degree Black Belt.

It is at the host country's discretion i.e. the promoter, to decide if mats are to be used on the area or not.

3.0.2 Scoring

Five Judges score the Competitors. Once the scores are recorded the highest and lowest scores are taken away.

Points are given to one decimal place. In all rounds, the scores will range between 7 and 9, with 8 being the average mark for a Form.

In all sections only 4 people will qualify for the finals. Current world ranked competitions will be seeded. For example, the World ranked No. 1 will go last. In the finals, the competitors will be seeded according to their score in the heats.

In the case of a draw in Hardstyle and Softstyle, the competitor will be asked to do a second and different form. At National and International level, all competitors should be able to perform at least two different Forms. If the competitor does not show a different form he can repeat the first form with a penalty of 0,5 being deducted by each Judge.

You can repeat the same Form or Kata in all Freestyle categories.

If the competitor is using a weapon and the weapon is dropped, this will be deemed a lack of control and a penalty minus of 0.5 will be deducted from their score by each Judge.

If the competitor is using a pair of weapons (e.g. Kama or Sai) they may not clash together clumsily or a penalty of 0.5 will be deducted by each judge. This also applies in freestyle.

A time keeper will be appointed, if necessary. Judges will not be blinded by shouting at every technique; this does not constitute strength.

3.0.3 Presentation

Dress.

The competitor must wear a martial arts uniform. No T-shirts may be worn, including club T-shirts. The uniform must be clean and pressed.

Belt of appropriate grade must be worn.

No jewellery may be worn.

No costumes masks may be used.

No special effects ie dry ice, lasers, smoke etc

No dance moves are to be included in your form

The Competitor must announce Style, Club or Country, according to whether competition is National or International. The Competitor must show good etiquette at all times in the presentation, performance or application of Kata or Form.

3.0.4 Etiquette

While on or around the mat the competitor should show respect and discipline at all times. Respect must be shown to the other competitors.

Expected mat etiquette will consist of the Competitor bowing upon entering the competition area and approaching the Judges.

The Competitor should perform the introduction – see General rules. Competitor should then ask for permission to begin, bow to the judges and get ready to begin the Form.

Competitor must show Martial Arts discipline at all times. They must maintain focus and concentration on what they are doing.

Upon completion of the Form, the Competitor should wait for the Judges' permission to leave the floor.

3.1.1 TRADITIONAL JAPANESE HARDSTYLE KATA

Karate Forms must be using traditional moves only. A traditional Form / Kata must resemble a traditional work, an adaptation will be acceptable if added moves are of a traditional nature.

A high kick cannot be higher than the top of the Karateka's own head. A freestyle form is not acceptable (no machine-gun kicking etc...).

A traditional Gi or Dobok must be worn.

There will be no use of weapons.

No music is allowed

There is no time limit.

When Scoring, Judges should be looking for:

Basic techniques , Stances , Punches , Kicks executed with balance , Blocks , Balance, Strength, Focus and good transition between moves.

3.1.2 TRADITIONAL KOREAN HARDSTYLE

Hardstyle Korean Forms must be using traditional moves only. A traditional Korean Form / pommse / tul must resemble a traditional work. An adaptation will be acceptable if added moves are of a traditional nature.

A high kick can be higher than the top of his/her own head. A freestyle form is not acceptable (no machine-gun kicking etc...). A traditional GI or Dobok must be worn.

There will be no use of weapons.

No music is allowed

There is no time limit.

When Scoring, Judges should be looking for basic techniques , Stances , Punches , Kicks executed with balance , Blocks , Balance, Strength, Focus and good transition between moves.

3.1.3 VETERANS TRADITIONAL FORMS

Veterans' forms must be performed using traditional and acceptable moves only.

A Traditional Form / Pomse / Hyong must resemble a Traditional Form / Pomse / Hyong. An adaptation will be acceptable if added moves are of a traditional nature.

A high kick can't be higher than the top of the Competitor's own head.

A freestyle form is not acceptable (no machine-gun kicking etc...).

A traditional GI, Dobok or Wu-Shu uniform must be worn.

There will be no use of weapons.

No music is allowed

There is no time limit.

When Scoring, Judges should be looking for basic techniques , Stances , Punches , Kicks executed with balance , Blocks , Balance, Strength, Focus and good transition between moves.

3.1.4 WU-SHU SOFT STYLE

Gymnastic type moves are permissible, provided that they are within the style for i.e. Wu-Shu, but they must be Practical and form part of that style. An adaptation is acceptable if added moves are traditional to the soft style being performed.

A traditional uniform must be worn.

There will be no use of weapons.

No music is allowed.

There is a 3 minute maximum time limit. A Timekeeper will be appointed.

This is not a freestyle section, a freestyle form is not acceptable (no machine-gun kicking etc...).

When Scoring, Judges should be looking for good flowing techniques , Stances , Punches , Kicks executed with balance , Blocks , Balance, Strength, Focus and good transition between moves.

Creative and Extreme Forms

3.2.0 General expectations of a creative or extreme form.

3.2.1 General

All forms competitors will perform their Form once, and then a score will be given. Highest score wins.

In the result of a draw for first second or third, the Form will be repeated again and scored between the two competitors who have tied. Highest score will win the tied position.

In the result of a second tie, Judges will show hands.

Competitor performing a Form must express a mentally and physically realistic approach to the various imaginary opponents in their form.

Techniques should be performed where necessary with full power, focus and explosiveness. When executing the Form, all basic techniques must be performed logically.

Kia's or shouts should be included in a form but not on every single move.

Judges will be looking for basic techniques, stances, speed and cleanness of execution. Tricks or gymnastics whilst being high risk and high difficulty must be performed with accuracy throughout. A Form should be fluid and continuous, time spent standing still should be kept to a minimum. All aspects of the person's physical ability will be taken in to account, such as flexibility, strength, speed, stamina and attitude.

Creativeness is encouraged and high risk moves and combinations will score highly if executed without fault.

Weapons forms will be scored primarily on the weapon usage. Manipulation and creativity with the weapon should be your main focus during a weapons form. The weapon cannot be left unattended once a form has begun.

3.2.2 Time of form.

All musical sections are permitted no more than a thirty second introduction. This time starts from the first contact on the mat.

The minimum time allowed for all musical forms is 1 minute, maximum of 2 minutes. This time will begin from the first move after the judges have given permission to begin.

Should the time be over or under in any part, a deduction of 0.5 will be made from the Form by all judges.

3.2.3 Releases.

A release is classified as the weapon intentionally leaving contact with the body to be thrown in the air or momentarily balanced on the floor.

A throw release must be released and caught with control, should the weapon be dropped a score of 0.5 will be deducted from the final score by each judge. Should the weapon leave the competition area then the person will be disqualified.

A balance release is the weapon being balanced on the ground i.e. a Bo staff being stood upright. Should the staff fall to the ground this will be classed as a drop and 0.5 will be removed from the final score by each judge.

3.2.4 Music.

Must fit in with the form being performed, synchronization to music is not compulsory but will show a greater level of preparation.

No music containing swearing or derogatory or inflammatory comments may be used; this will result in a disqualification

3.3.0 MUSICAL FORM - Free Style Empty Hand

3.3.1 CREATIVE OPEN HAND: A self made Hard Style Form to music with no gymnastics, no horizontal rotations or spins over 360 degrees. The Creative Open Hand Form should contain only the use of standard martial arts techniques, along with the individual's creative variation.

3.3.2 EXTREME OPEN HAND: A self made Hard Style Form to music, using unlimited gymnastic and tricking techniques. The Extreme Open Hand Form should contain standard martial arts techniques, along with the individual's creative variation.

Music must be used and the choreography to the music is of high importance.

The use of weapons is strictly forbidden.

The use of stage props such as Lasers, Smoke, Fire or "Dry Ice", is not permitted .

No dance moves or theatrical costumes are allowed. No stage props such as lasers, smoke, fire, or dry ice.

The duration of a freestyle form must be between 1 and 2 minutes. The time starts with the first move of the form, not the announcement.

A Timekeeper will be appointed.

Although Extreme sections are unlimited for tricks and gymnastics the Form should still resemble a Martial Arts Form, failure to include basic Martial Arts will result in the Competitor being scored down. You should show Extreme **Martial Arts**,

Judges should be looking for:

Synchronisation to the music, showmanship, speed of the techniques, degree of difficulty, basic hands and feet techniques, balance, basic stances, strength and focus

All the above are to be executed with strength and power according to the basic technique.

3.4.1 MUSICAL FORM - Free style weapon.

3.4.2 CREATIVE WEAPONS: Self made Hard Style Weapons Form to music using no gymnastics, no horizontal rotations or rotations over 360 degrees. The weapon may be released a maximum of three times. The weapon must be used through whole Form and is to be kept in constant use. Standard use of the weapon along with the individual's creative manipulation will be the primary scoring points.

3.4.3 EXTREME WEAPONS: Self made Hard Style Form to music using unlimited gymnastic and tricking techniques. There is no limit to weapons releases. Weapon must be used through whole Form and is to be kept in constant use. Standard use of the weapon and an individual's creative manipulation will be the primary scoring points.

Music and weapons must be used and the choreography to the music is highly important

The use of stage props such as Lasers, Smoke, Fire or "dry Ice", is not permitted.

No dance moves or theatrical costumes are allowed.

The duration of a Freestyle Form must be between 1 and 2 minutes. The time will start with the first move of the Form, not the announcement. A Timekeeper will be appointed.

All weapons used must be safe and clean and recognised within Martial Arts. The Judges have the right to inspect weapons prior to starting a Form.

Although gymnastics tricks and releases are unlimited, a Competitor's Form should still resemble a **Martial Arts** Form.

Failure to show basic strikes and stances will result in the form being marked down.

Judges should be looking for:

The form will be scored on the use of the weapon, not Kicks and other techniques.

Synchronisation to the music , manipulation of the weapon , speed of the techniques, degree of difficulty, showmanship, balance, basics stances, strength and focus.

ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES WHICH MAY NOT ALWAYS BE INCLUDED IN AN EVENT. (FUN CATEGORIES)

3.4.4 TEAM OPEN HAND: Self made Hard Style Weapons Form to music, with two people. Extreme rules apply. Form must be synchronized at least 75% of time.

3.4.5 TEAM WEAPONS:

Self made Hard Style Weapons Forms to music, with two people. Competitors can use any weapon combination. One with weapon, both with weapon, or different weapons. Form must be synchronized with team-mate at least 75% of time. Extreme rules apply.

3.4.6 TRICKS BATTLE:

This is all out Tricks Battle between two people simultaneously, with a tree system to the final. Competitors have thirty seconds each to show their best tricks. Judges will show hands for the winner.

4 PART – LIGHT CONTACT

LIGHT CONTACT RULES

4.1.1 The Fighting Area

These rules apply only to Ring Fights, and the section entitled “Light Contact (Mats)” should be applied for matted arenas.

The ISKA try to ensure that all Light Contact events are conducted in the ring. ISKA consider Light Contact to be a Ringsport, but it is also understood that it may be necessary to hold such contests on matted areas. Every effort should be made by Promoters to hold the discipline within the ring.

The style of fighting shall be Boxing with kicks. The power used should be approximately twenty percent of full power. All fights must be in a Boxing Ring with four ropes supporting the sides. All Ropes should be tight, to ensure the Fighters stay in the Ring. (The ropes should be tighter at the top rope and slacking off slightly towards the bottom rope). The Ring must have a Blue Corner, a Red Corner and two neutral corners. Seating for the Fighters is optional.

No person, other than the Centre Referee and the two Fighters may enter the ring during a round. If either Fighter voluntarily leaves the Ring, or any other person enters the Ring, (including Medics), the fight is over, and cannot continue. One Coach shall be allowed in to the Ring to instruct his Fighter in between rounds, but must leave the ring before the start of the next round. A Fighter may have two people represent him/her, but only one may enter the Ring during rest periods. All Coaches must be at ground level during the fight, and the Ring must be clear of any items. Supporters must not touch the Ring during the fight, or during the rest periods. The Referee must stop time to clear the area of unauthorised personnel. Banging of the Ring by anyone outside the Ring will not be allowed, and could cause a Warning to be given to the Fighter of the representative concerned.

Water spillages must be cleaned up by the Fighters' representatives. No water may be spat on to the Ring floor, or the surrounding area. It is the responsibility of the Corner Representatives to ensure that any bodily fluids be mopped up hygienically.

4.1.2 Ages of the Fighters

Kid	A kid is less than thirteen years on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Junior	A Junior should have reached thirteen years but be less than eighteen years on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Adult	An Adult Man or Lady should have reached eighteen years but be less than thirty six years on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Veteran	A Veteran Man or Lady should have reached thirty six years but be less than forty years of age on the FINAL DAY of Competition
Master	A Master or a Lady Master should have reached the age of forty years on the FINAL DAY of Competition

4.1.3 Rounds

The number of rounds, and length of rounds of any Competition can be determined by the Promoter. The amount of rounds may be one, two or three. Rounds must not be longer than two minutes per round.

Galas, (not tournaments), may have up to five rounds if a title is being contended.

The following criteria must be used for Galas where an ISKA Light Contact Title is being contended.

Regional/Area	5 x 1 minutes
National	5 x 2 minutes
European	5 x 2 minutes

4.1.4 Official European Weight Category Guidelines (Guidance Only)

Name of Weight Category	All Men	All Women	Kids 12 & Under	Junior Girls	Junior Boys
Bantam Weight	-54 kgs	-50 kgs			
Feather Weight	-57 kgs	-54 kgs	-25 kgs		
Light Weight	-60 kgs	-57 kgs	-30 kgs	-40 kgs	-45 kgs
Light Welter Weight	-63.5 kgs	-60 kgs	-35 kgs		-51 kgs
Welter Weight	-67 kgs	-63 kgs	-40 kgs	-45 kgs	-55 kgs
Light Middle Weight	-71 kgs		-45 kgs	-51 kgs	-59 kgs
Middle Weight	-75 kgs	-66 kgs	+45 kgs	-55 kgs	-63 kgs
Light Heavy Weight	-81 kgs			-59 kgs	-67 kgs
Cruiser Weight	-86 kgs			-63 kgs	-71 kgs
Heavy Weight	-91 kgs	+ 66 kgs		+63 kgs	+71 kgs
Super Heavy Weight	+91 kgs				

The weight categories shown above are for guidance to Promoters. Each Promoter may change the categories to suit their own requirements. Any International Qualifier must bear relation to the European/World Rules (or relate to the Tournament to be attended).

4.1.5 Scoring

Punch to Head	1 point
Punch to Body	1 point
Front Foot Sweep	1 point
Kick to Body	2 points
Kick to Head	3 points
Jump Kick to Body	3 points
Any Jump Kick to Head	5 points

4.1.6 Scoring Areas

Side of Head
Face
Under Chin
Front Torso
Side Torso

4.1.7 Illegal Areas

Back of Head
Top of Head
Neck
Arm
Hand
Back
Kidney Area
Below the Belt (other than below the ankle sweeps)

All Sweeps must be boot to boot and no higher than the ankle. For a Sweep to score, the sweep must incur either a complete grounding, or a stumble leading to the fighter touching the ground with any part of the body other than the soles of the feet. Even the slightest of touches to the ground by the fingers for example, will result in the sweep being deemed successful.

Scoring should not be on offensive techniques alone, and defence, ring-craft, fitness etc should be scored just as highly.

THE USE OF CLICKERS IS NOT RECOMMENDED AS THIS ONLY SCORES OFFENCE

4.1.8 Legal Techniques.

Jab (landing with knuckle part of the glove)

Reverse Punch (landing with knuckle part of the glove)

Hook Punch (to the body and head)

Front Kick (to the body and head)

Side Kick (to the body and head)

Curving Front Kick (to the body and head)

Hook Kick ((to body and head) including Spinning Hook Kick)

Jump Spinning Hook Kick (to the body and head)

Back Kick (to the body and head)

Jump Back Kick (to the body and head)

Roundhouse Kick ((to the body and head) including Jump Round Kick)

Spinning Back Kick (to the body and head)

Jump Spinning Back Kick (to the body and head)

Inside & Outside Crescent Kick ((to the body & head) including Jump)

Jump Inside & Outside Crescent Kick ((to the body & head) including Jump)

Inside & Outside Axe Kick ((to the body & head) including Jump Axe)

Front Sweep ((performed with inside of foot to below ankle) both legs) Front Sweep can be to the inside and outside of the opponent's boot

Uppercut (to the body and head with control)

4.1.9 Illegal Techniques

Any open handed strike with the inside of the hand (slap)

Back Fist (including Turning)

Spinning Back Fist

Knife Hand (including Spinning/Turning Knife Hand Strike)

Ridge Hand

Drop Sweep

Reverse Drop Sweep

Palm Heel Strike

Strikes with the elbows

Any Throw

Any Takedown

Pushing with arms

Leg Kicks

Strikes with the knee

Strikes with the Head

Use of the thighs

Touching the ground with any other part of the body than the soles of the feet.

Any Blind Technique

4.1.10 Illegal Actions

Swearing

Verbal attacks to the Opponent or Officials

Accusations of cheating to any Official or Competitor

Uncontrolled Strikes and Kicks

Any strike or kick to a joint

Strike to top or back of head or to the back of the body

Strike or Kick to the groin

Scratching, biting or spitting

Punching or Kicking after the Referee calls stop

Leaving the fighting area

Falling down

Running around the area

Using faulty or ill-fitting safety equipment

Wasting time in an unsporting fashion

Talking

Causing offence by inappropriate apparel, gestures or words

Excess power

Refusing to touch gloves or any other unsporting behaviour

All of the above offences may be punishable by the Referee. The Referee may decide to verbally warn, officially warn, deduct a point or disqualify the competitor depending upon the severity of the offence.

4.1.11 Fighter's Equipment

Headguard	Must cover the top of the head. Must be a Martial Arts type Headguard in good condition which fits well. A full-face or semi-face visor may be worn if it can be proven that a medical condition requires it. This must be authorised by the Promoter prior to the start of the Tournament.
Gumshield	Must be a Martial Arts or Boxing type. No football / rugby type.
Boxing Gloves	Must be 10 ounces for everyone.
Kick Boots	Must cover the Instep and heel. Must be full boots and not shin-guards with instep pads. Must cover the whole foot.
Groin Guard	For both Men and Women, including Boys in the Juniors' section. A Groin Guard is recommended for Junior Girls and Kids, but not essential. It must be worn under clothing, and not on top.
Shin Guards	Must be worn under clothing. No higher than the knee.
Chest Guard	Must be worn under clothing and not on top. Essential for Female Juniors and Adults. Recommended for Female Kids but not essential.

4.1.12 Clothing

Fighters must be clean and dressed in an appropriate outfit. Toe nails should be clean and cut short. Fighters should wear a clean T-Shirt that ensures that the top half of the arm is covered by a sleeve. A traditional Gi or kickboxing suit is permitted. Sponsors names and slogans are allowed providing they are in good taste and do not cause offence.

Martial Arts style trousers must be worn. The trousers should cover the Velcro fastening on the boots and should be full length. There should be no zips, pockets or buttons on the trousers at all. Track suit style trousers are not allowed. Hand bandages are allowed, maximum length 2.5 meters. Tape on the fist or the knuckle area is allowed, but must not be excessive. The Referee can deem any hand-wrapping to be excessive.

Long hair should be tied back. No Metal/Plastic objects to be worn by any competitor, including earrings, eyeglasses, rings, watches, hair grips, chains, piercing jewellery etc. Soft contact lenses are allowed at the Fighter's risk.

The Coach must wear appropriate clean sports clothing, and sporting shoes Anyone acting as a Coach and an Official must cover their Officials' attire whilst Coaching.

4.1.13 Equipment Check

Each Fighter is subject to an equipment check prior to the start of the fight. The checks are to be done by the Center Referee. Groin guards and chest guards are not to be touched by the Referee. The Fighter should be asked if they have the relevant equipment on, and they should reply in the affirmative. If injury occurs, and the Fighter has lied about the presence of such safety equipment, the Center Referee must disqualify the Fighter for breaching the safety rules. This is a compulsory disqualification regardless of how the accident happened.

4.1.14 What the Referee can do.

The Referee is the only person who can stop the bout. The Medic must signal to the Referee if he/she wants the fight stopped. The Coach can retire the Fighter.

The Referee may change any or all of the officials in his area if he wishes. This must not happen during a fight unless an Official is ill.

A Referee can deduct a point, or disqualify a Fighter, for any unsporting behaviour or dissent.

A Referee can disqualify a Fighter if he/she fails to be ready to fight after being called. (This includes not wearing the correct safety equipment. It also includes not turning up at all). One minute should be called, and the Timekeeper should indicate when the minute has expired. The winner will be the Fighter who is ready to fight, and the win shall be recorded as a Walk Over.

The Referee can disqualify a Fighter, after a majority decision between Judges and Referee, if excess power is used. A warning for excess power can be given without consulting the Judges.

The Referee can issue a warning, or disqualify a Fighter if aggression is shown towards any Official. Physical aggression towards any Official will incur an immediate expulsion from the building, and a report must be submitted to the ISKA Rules Director (amateur) of the venue country by email within seven days. The Fighter must remain suspended until the matter has been dealt with by the Rules Director in conjunction with the ISKA IRC. A permanent expulsion from ISKA Europe is a highly likely outcome.

4.2.1 Start of the fight.

Both Fighters shall be checked for their safety gear whilst in their own corners. The responsibility to check the Fighters lies with the Center Referee. The Referee shall call both Fighters to the center of the Ring where instructions shall be given to the Fighters by the Referee. The Coaches, if they have listened to the Referee's instructions, must then return to their corners, and must leave the Ring leaving their corner clear. Both Fighters must touch gloves to show a sportsmanlike attitude.

The Referee must check that the Medics, Timekeeper and all Judges are ready before raising his arm, and shouting "Fight".

4.2.2 During the fight.

The fighters must fight, using Boxing and kicking techniques until the Referee says "Stop". If the Fighter needs to adjust safety equipment, they should take one step back, and indicate the "T" sign with their hands. Time should be stopped by the Referee in this instance. Repeated adjustments of safety equipment may incur a Warning from the Referee. The Referee should stop time to issue a Warning, call the Fighter to the middle, raise one finger for a first warning, two fingers for a second warning etc, and show each Judge that this Fighter is being issued a warning. The fight should be restarted with the word "Fight". If a Fighter is out of condition, or being overwhelmed, a standing eight count may be issued by the Referee. The Fighter not receiving the count must be sent to the neutral corner. The time does not stop for a count, and a count cannot be saved by the end of the time. The count must be concluded.

In between rounds, the Referee should stand in a neutral corner.

4.2.3 Ending the fight.

Once the Timekeeper indicates the end of Time, the Referee should call "Stop", indicate that the fight is over, and send both Fighters back to their corners. The Referee should collect the Scorecards from the Judges, pass them to the Senior Judge, and call both Fighters back to the center. The winner will be indicated by raised the arm of the Fighter with a majority, split or unanimous decision. The Fighters should thank the Referee for his/her efforts, and must touch gloves with their opponent, and acknowledge the opposing Coach.

4.2.4 Medical Requirements

The minimum standard of qualification for attending Medical Staff is a valid First Aid Certificate. The First Aider must have a full First Aid kit. The Promoter is responsible for supplying adequate First Aid cover. Ambulance personnel and/or a Doctor is a recommendation, but it is not an essential requirement.

If the Medical Staff are otherwise engaged, or leave their post, all fights must be stopped until the medical cover returns. No Medic = No fight! Medical Staff must stay until the final fight is over, and they are satisfied that they won't be required any further and that there is no further risk of a delayed problem or condition. Medical examination of Fighters prior to the start of the Tournament is recommended by ISKA, but not compulsory. All Fighters compete at their own risk, but it is recommended that if a Fighter looks unwell, a medical examination should be sought by the Center Referee. No local anaesthetics, plasters or bandages may be administered before or during any contest.

The power involved in Light-Contact Fighting must be minimal. Any excess power must be punished by the Center Referee. The choices available to the Center Referee are as follows, depending on the severity.

1. to warn the fighter
2. to issue a point reduction (Minus Point)
3. to disqualify the fighter

4.2.5 The Referee Warning System

1st Warning

2nd Warning

3rd Warning = Equalling a minus point

4th Warning = Disqualification

4.2.6 The Area Warning System (Mat Only)

1st Warning

2nd Warning

3rd Warning = Equalling a Minus Point

4th Warning = Equalling a second Minus Point

5th Warning = Disqualification

REMEMBER: AREA WARNINGS AND REFEREE WARNINGS ARE TO BE KEPT SEPARATE AND NOT ADDED TOGETHER!

To issue a Referee Warning or a Minus Point, the time must be stopped by showing a "T" sign with the hands to the Timekeeper. The Fighter must be called to the center of the fight area to face the Referee. The Referee must inform the Fighter why he/she is being penalized. The Referee indicates what number Warning it is by showing the relevant warning number on his finger before showing the same to each Judge and then pointing to the Fighter. A Minus Point is indicated by the Ref holding his/her own right elbow with their own left hand, showing the single index finger towards the ceiling, and dropping it straight down to point to the floor. A Warning, Minus Point or Disqualification may be issued by the Referee to any Fighter because of the actions of his/her Coach. The Coach forms part of the Fighter's team, and the Fighter is responsible for the Coach.

4.2.7 Injuries

If a fighter gets injured and cannot continue, the Center Referee must ask the Judges if there was a foul. Between the three Judges, there needs to be a majority decision to decide whether it was an accident or not. The Center Referee cannot make the decision.

If a Fighter is injured and the fight is over because of a foul, the innocent injured Fighter is declared the winner.

If a Fighter is injured and the fight is over because of an accident, the Referee will ask the Judges to complete the Scorecard up to the point of the injury. The scorecards will denote a winner.

Any unfinished rounds cannot be scored, and if the injury occurs in the first round, and is an accident, a "no contest" is awarded. If the tournament is a knockout style tournament, the uninjured Fighter is allowed to progress to the next round, or in the case of a final, is declared the winner.

There is a standing 8 count in Light Contact. This incurs a Minus Point penalty to the Fighter concerned. The standing 8 count can only be used for Fighters that are either out of condition, or being blitzed badly so that they cannot cope. Three counts in one round, or four counts in a bout incurs a finish to the fight, in favour of the other Fighter.

In the event that a strike dazes an opponent, the Referee must stop the time and then speak with his Judges. If the MAJORITY decide "foul", the Referee must penalize the offender. If the MAJORITY decide that there was an accident, there will be no penalty. The penalty can be a warning or a Minus Point.

Before a fallen Fighter resumes fighting after having slipped or fallen to the canvas, the Referee will wipe the Fighter's gloves free of any dirt or moisture.

**The Doctor or First Aider can decide that the Fighter cannot continue.
A Referee or Judge cannot decide how badly a Fighter is injured and must take advice from the
Medical Team.**

No protest can be made about a Medical Decision.

**The Referee cannot change any of the ISKA Europe rules, and cannot overrule the Medical
decision.**

4.3.1 The Paperwork

Paperwork is only used when fights are in the ring. Separate rules are used for mat fights.

Judging can comprise of the following:

1 Non Scoring Center Referee and 3 x Scoring Judges (Seated)

1 Scoring Center Referee and 2 x Scoring Judges (Seated)

In the case of using a Scoring Center Referee, the scoresheet should be completed by the Center Referee in the Neutral Corner in between each round, and totalled at the end of the final round.

The Scoring each round is as follows.

The winner of each round gets 10 as a starting SCORE.

If the round is a draw, Both Fighters get 10 as a starting SCORE.

The loser of a round gets a starting SCORE of 9.

It is possible to give a starting SCORE of 8 when a Fighter has not shown anything of any worth (in the Judge's opinion), and was outclassed.

4.3.2 Minus Points

Any Minus Points or Counts are to be deducted and the round TOTAL indicated.

All warnings are to be indicated in the WARNINGS area on the Score-Sheet, and three Warnings will equal a MINUS. This should still be indicated as a 3rd Warning, but the Minus Point is to be deducted from the round TOTAL.

A Judge may issue a JUDGES MINUS for severe infringements of the rules. If the Center Referee does not see the offence, the Judge may issue a Judge's Minus Point by indicating "J" in the MINUS POINTS area of the form.

The reason MUST be stated on the reverse side of the Score-Sheet, and signed by the Judge.

A Judge cannot issue a Judge's Warning if the Referee saw the offence and chose to do nothing about it. The Judge's Warning is purely a tool for Judges to punish an offence that the Center Referee doesn't see.

4.3.3 Judging

A Judge must consider the following before issuing a starting SCORE...

Best defence

Best attack

Best counter-attacking

Best use of ring and space

Points scored by using legal techniques, to a legal area, using legal power

Fitness

Variation of techniques and scoring areas

Number of kicks landed

Fitness and condition of the Fighter at the end of the round

The number of points scored by a Fighter can be irrelevant, if the Fighter only uses his/her hand techniques. Seventy punches and no kicks is not a display of Kickboxing, and should be judged as such.

Regardless of other factors, if a Fighter does not kick, they cannot win the round.

Light Contact is a Kickboxing discipline.

4.3.4 Continual Kicking Rule

There is no Minimum Kick Count for Light Contact under ISKA rules. Each Fighter must CONTINUALLY KICK throughout the round. If a Fighter kicks ten times in the first thirty seconds, and does not kick for the next ninety seconds, they haven't continually kicked. A fair ratio of Kicks to Punches must be used throughout the whole round.

If a Judge feels that one, or both, of the Fighters have not adhered to the Continual Kicking Rule, they must inform the Referee at the end of each round. The Referee should then speak to the Fighter before the next round to indicate the Judge's concern. Continual refusal to regularly kick may result in a Warning from the Center Referee. This is at the discretion of the Center Referee, and may escalate to a Minus Point for repeated Warnings.

4.3.5 Injuries

If a fighter gets injured and cannot continue, the Center Referee must ask the Judges if there was a foul. Between the two Judges and the Referee, there needs to be a majority decision to decide whether it was an accident or not. If three Judges are being used, the Referee does not voice an opinion. The Center Referee cannot call a foul if the majority saw nothing wrong.

If a Fighter is injured and the fight is over because of a foul, the innocent injured Fighter is declared the winner.

If a Fighter is injured and the fight is over because of an accident, the contestant with the highest number of points is declared the winner. The scorecards must be totalled, but any incomplete rounds must not be scored. At least one round must have been completed before reverting to the scorecards. If the points are drawn, the result is a DRAW. In knockout tournaments, the uninjured Fighter is declared the winner, as he/she will be able to carry on to the next round. In the case of a knockout tournament Final, the uninjured Fighter is still declared the winner.

If a Fight is over because of an accident to both Fighters, and neither can continue, the Winner is the Fighter with the higher points at the time of the fight stopping. If both scores are the same, the fight becomes a No Contest, and no result will be recorded. If the accident happens before one round is completed, the fight becomes a No Contest. No incomplete rounds may be scored.

The Referee can stop the contest if one of the fighters is out of condition and struggling. This fight gets recorded as an RSC. This option, at the Referee's discretion, may be used instead of a standing 8 count.

In the event that a strike dazes an opponent, the Referee must stop the time and then speak with his Judges. If the MAJORITY decide "foul", the Referee must penalize the offender. If the MAJORITY decide that there was an accident, there will be no penalty. During this time, the Fighter in question must go to the Neutral Corner.

The Doctor or First Aider can decide that the Fighter cannot continue. A Referee or Judge cannot decide how badly a Fighter is injured and must take advice from the Medical Team.

No protest can be made about a Medical Decision.

The Referee cannot change any of the ISKA Europe rules, and cannot overrule the Medical decision.

5 Part – Full Contact

5.1.1 Draw Lists

Heats must be seeded at all World level competitions wherever rankings are available heats.

Each fighters name, country and number must be listed. A minimum of four fighters per weight class is obligatory. If there are less than four fighters per category, they must move up to the next higher weight category. In that case each country must get a minimum of one copy of all Drawing Lists and Name Lists of contestants for free. They should get it at least a few hours before the start of the tournament. There is no way to protest after the drawing.

5.1.2 Physical Examination

All fighters must submit to a physical examination by the designated attending physician. At the examination, the fighter must present his/her international fight book (sport pass), which must have been signed by the National Association Physician, no longer than 12 months ago.

The attendance of a Doctor (Physician) in Full Contact, Lowkick, Oriental, MMA and Thai Boxing is obligatory, a First-Aid Team is not enough!

The Official Physician who mandatory attends every match, is the final authority in questions of the safety of the Fighters. He or she may, at any time, stop or terminate a match at his or her discretion.

Any match must be supervised by an approved Doctor (Physician). Any and all directions and/or orders from the attending Physician must be immediately complied with. The attending Physician must be qualified as a General Practitioner. If there are more than 200 fighters, a second Physician is obligatory.

The attending Physician must follow the rules and regulation of the National Health Board in question as well as be approved by the authorities where such rules apply. No match may start or proceed before the attending Physician is in place, and the Physician may not leave his/her place prior to the decision in the last match.

The attending Physician shall be ready to assist if a serious emergency arises, and to administer First Aid in the event of less serious injuries.

The Doctor has the right, to interrupt or stop a contest by ringing the bell or calling “stop“ to the Referee, if he /she thinks a Fighter is in danger, and the Referee has not stopped the fight. He/she is also responsible to respond when a Referee calls him/her in case of an injured Fighter.

Nobody may attempt to aid a Fighter during a round before the attending Physician has had the opportunity to see the injured fighter. This includes Seconds. If the Doctor enters the ring or he/she must examine the presumed injury, the fight is over and the Judges have to finish the point sheets (point cards). The result is “won by TKO” or “Disqualification” by unanimous or majority decision. Doctor decisions are in any case final decisions, there is no protest possible.

If a fighter is not in possession of his or her fight book with the annual ISKA license stamp at the time of the physical examination and the weigh-in, he or she shall not be permitted to fight.

5.1.3 DIVISIONS AND ROUNDS

The Fighters must be in good physical shape and have a good sportsmanlike attitude.

The Fighters must be well groomed and presentable. The nails of hands and feet must be cut short. The hair must be short or freshly washed. Male Fighters with hair of a length that could pose a problem during the fight (i.e. shoulder length or more), must follow the rules concerning long hair that apply to female fighters.

Male and female junior fighters are not allowed to fight real matches except for Light Contact before the age of 16, and then only on condition of having at least 1 year of fighting experience as well as the written approval of the National Association Physician.

From the age of 14 years, and providing the local laws allow, Fighters can participate in Cadet Full Contact which have separate rules to be adhered to.

Kids and juniors are explicitly not allowed to participate in Full Contact (except 14-17 year olds in Cadet Full Contact), Kickboxing, MMA or Thaiboxing.

5.1.4 Clothing

Clothing for the Six ISKA Amateur Fighting Categories

(A quick look up)

Semi Contact	Kicks above the waist	Long trousers with T-shirt/Martial Arts Top
Light Contact	Kicks above the waist	Long trousers with T-shirt
Full Contact	Kicks above the waist	Long trousers with bare upper body
Kickboxing with Low Kicks	Kicks to inner/outer thigh	Thai shorts and bare upper body
Thai-Boxing	Kicks to legs. Knees/elbows to body	Thai shorts and bare upper body
Oriental	Kicks to legs. Knees to body	Thai shorts and bare upper body

5.1.5 Rounds

In all Full Contact / Thai / Oriental / Low Kick divisions, the Fight will be conducted over 3 rounds of 2 minutes. There is a break of 1 minute duration between rounds.

No match featuring Kids and Juniors may go over more than 3 rounds of 2 minutes.

No match featuring Amateur Fighters may go over more than 5 rounds of 2 minutes.

5.1.6 Rules of conduct inside and outside of the ring.

It is the duty of every Fighter to show fair play in the ring. Should a Fighter not be ready to continue the match because his/her safety equipment is not working properly, or for other reasons, he shall retreat one step and raise one arm.

Should a fighter be sent down for the count or in any other way be incapacitated, his/her opponent shall immediately retreat to the nearest neutral corner and wait for the Referee to signal that the match can proceed again.

When a fighter receives a Warning or a reprimand from the Referee, he/she must bow in the direction of the Referee to indicate that he/she has understood the reason why.

At the conclusion of the fight, the Fighters shall approach the Referee, standing in the centre of the ring. Each Fighter shall stand either side of the Referee (nearest to their own corner) and await the Speaker's announcement of the verdict. The Referee then raises the arm of the winner.

After the fight the Competitors salute each other and the Opponent's Seconds, after which both Fighters bow to the Referee in recognition of his/her efforts.

Violation of ISKA rules and regulations, or infringements of the unwritten laws of good sportsmanship and fair play may lead to a Warning or Disqualification for a shorter or longer duration of time, depending on the seriousness of the violation or infringement.

5.1.7 The Fighter

All Fighters shall be clean and proper.

It is the sole prerogative of the ISKA to decide whether facial hair (moustaches, sideburns, beards or a combination of these) or the length of the hair poses a safety hazard to the Fighters, or poses an obstacle to the unhindered observation of the match. The Referee can insist that such facial hair be removed, or in the case of long hair, be contained by a net.

Excessive use of grease or similar substances is prohibited. The Referee can insist that Vaseline, grease or any other similar substances be removed before the fight can start or proceed.

5.1.8 The Fighter's Equipment

All fighters must be equipped in all divisions with approved safety equipment in the form of padded protectors.

1. Individually fitted breast-protector for all Females eligible to fight Full Contact
2. Individually fitted groin-protector for all Male and Females eligible to fight Full Contact
3. Foot protectors which must cover all of the upper foot, and the heel.
4. Shin protectors (but not football type)
5. Individually fitted Head-Protector (Helmet). The top of the head must be protected too. Open helmets are forbidden. No visors or faceguards are allowed.
7. Individually fitted tooth-protector (gum shield)
8. Hand-bandages to a maximum of 2.5 meters
9. Boxing Gloves. 10 OZ in all weight categories

The fighters have the responsibility of bringing their own personal equipment and that of their Seconds to all ISKA matches and tournaments.

The hands of the fighters must be protected by bandages of soft elastic material, no more than 2 inches (5.08 cm) wide. Adhesive plaster may be applied directly to the skin in such a manner that it protects the part of the hand closest to the wrist. Its direct application may not exceed 1 (one) unbroken winding on the hand, although it is permitted that the plaster cross the back of the hand 2 (two) times. It may not be placed higher on the hand than at a distance of 1 (one) inch (2.54 cm) from the knuckles when the hand is made into a fist. Over this a layer of elastic bandage is applied and held in place by self-adhesive plaster. The bandages must be approved by the Referee or by the Tournament Director.

All fighters with long hair may wear approved hair bands or metal free holders. They must do so if the hair is long enough to pose a safety hazard or could hinder the observation of the fight.

5.1.9 Fighters and Seconds

No Fighter may participate in any match without an up-to-date fight book with official annual ISKA license stamp.

Officials shall verify that Fighters compete in their proper weight class. The count of victories is made by adding the number of victories the individual fighter has had (not the number of matches which are irrelevant) and then classifying the fighter accordingly.

In order to qualify for a professional status, fighters must have competed in at least 3 approved and verified 3 or 4 round bouts as amateurs.

5.1.10 FIGHTERS CLASSIFICATION

Fighters will be separated by class, N (novice) class to A class, Classification will be defined by the numbers of bouts a fighter wins not the number of bouts they have had. Fighters will be classified as follows:

- N class -3 wins
- C class +3 wins
- B class +6 wins
- A class +12 wins

After having signed a professional contract and having fought as a professional it is no longer possible to revert to amateur status.

5.1.11 Seconds

The Second may give up on behalf of his/her Fighter if he/she deems it irresponsible to let the fight continue. This is indicated by the second throwing a towel into the ring.

Prior to every tournament the Head Referee shall call a meeting with all the Judges, Referees and Seconds to clear up any questions about rules, regulations and the general proceedings of the tournament. No rules can be changed during this meeting.

Seconds shall support and advise their Fighters during the intermission between rounds. Each fighter may have 2 seconds and only one of these may enter the ring during the intermission.

During the rounds neither of the Seconds may enter the ring, or in any other manner hinder or disturb the proper proceeding of the fight. Seconds shall comply with any and all directions by the Referee. Prior to each round the Seconds must remove buckets, stools, towels from the ring, and if necessary wipe the floor clean of spilt water.

The Seconds shall have at their disposal a towel, a sponge, water and grease for the fighter.

During the rounds the seconds may give advice (just in a proper manner), help or in any way encourage the Fighter. Should a Second violate this rule the Referee can issue a warning or expel the Second, or disqualify the Fighter.

A Second who has been expelled may not function as Second in the remaining part of the tournament.

A match starts when the Referee gives the command "fight" to begin the first round, and it finishes when the Referee stop's the fight in the last round. Only the Fighters and the Referee may be present in the ring during the match. If any other person enters the ring, the fight is immediately over and cannot continue again.

5.2.1 Legal Techniques

Full Contact

1. All forms of Boxing in combination with kicks above the waist to the body and the head.
2. Rear (reverse) kicks to the body or the head, spinning back kicks to the body and to the head with full contact to knock out the opponent. Foot sweeps are permitted.

5.2.2 Warnings and Minus Points

In case of a serious violation of the following points the Referee shall stop the fight with the command "Stop", stop the Time by indicating a "T" sign to the Timekeeper, and issue a Warning to the Fighter. The Warning shall be issued clearly and in such a manner that the Fighter in question understands the reason for the Warning. The Referee shall clearly indicate which fighter has received the Warning by pointing his hand. If a Fighter has got a "Warning" because of a foul, no point is to be deducted but the Judges, but they should immediately award the other fighter with one extra successful punch. If a fighter has got a second Warning because of a foul, no point is to be deducted, but the Judges shall immediately award the other fighter with another two successful punches.

Following a Warning the referee shall let the match proceed by commanding „Fight“. Should a fighter receive 3 warnings in one match, immediately he/she gets penalised simultaneously with the first Minus Point (Penalty Point), and one point must be deducted by the Judges on the Scorecard. After three Minus Points in a match, he/she shall immediately be disqualified simultaneously with the last Minus Point being issued.

The Warnings and Penalty (Minus) Points are given for using any illegal technique or doing prohibited actions. This also applies to the Coach or Second.

5.2.3 Illegal Techniques (Fouls)

Full Contact

- All forms of biting are prohibited.
- All strikes, blows and punches executed with the palm side of the gloves are prohibited.
- All kicks to the back and the back of the neck are prohibited.
- Any form of butting with the head is prohibited.
- All attacks (strikes, punches, kicks) against the joints are prohibited.
- Kicks to the groin are prohibited.
- Attacking a downed Opponent is prohibited. Also attacking an Opponent who touches the floor with his gloves is prohibited.
- Spitting out one's tooth protector (gum-shield) is prohibited.
- Any kind of throwing
- Holding the ropes and attacking an opponent,
- Any form of clinching or holding the opponent is prohibited.
- All types of strikes with the elbows are prohibited.
- Any form of kicking with the knees is prohibited.
- Spinning Back Fist for any other class than A Class Fighters
- All kicks against the thighs or under the waistline are prohibited, excluding Foot Sweep.
- Punching to the back or top of the head is prohibited.
- Punching or Kicking after the Referee calls Stop, or after the bell.
- Back Fist or Spinning Back Fist

INTENTIONAL EVASION OF CONTEST

A Fighter intentionally avoiding any physical contact with his opponent will receive a Warning from the Referee. If a Fighter continues to avoid a confrontation with his opponent after receiving a Warning during that round, he may be penalised by the Referee with a Minus Point. If the Fighter continues to evade action, either in the same round or in any round, the Referee may, at his discretion, award more penalties, or stop the bout and declare a Technical Knockout.

In an instance where the Fighter is purposely going down without being hit, the Referee will automatically administer a Standing 8-count, as specified in the rule on Knockdowns.

5.2.4 ISKA Amateur Division Scoring Rules.

The ISKA Amateur Division's scoring rules in matches have 10 points as the maximum score and 6 points as a minimum score.

The use of "clickers", point adding machines, is not recommended as this only scores offence & not Ring-Craft, Defense etc.

The points are awarded to the Fighters by the Judges during each round.

Points are given for clean hits according to the following criteria:

any legal strike or punch to the body or to the head, to a legal area 1 point

any legal foot sweep if the opponent is downed, 1 point

any legal kick to the body, to a legal area, 1 point

any legal kick to the head, to a legal area, 2 points

any legal jumping kicks to the body, 2 points

any legal jumping kicks to the head 3 points

The Judges shall base their evaluation of the fight on the following guidelines:

1. Best technique.
2. Effective Parries and Counterattacks.
3. Best combinations.
4. Fighting spirit and initiative.
5. Good sportsmanship and fair play.
6. Number of clean hits scored.
7. Number of minus points and knock downs.
8. Defence
9. Ring-Craft
10. Fitness

To score points all effective legal kicks or punches must hit directly without being blocked or parried on any legal area. For punches and blows the technique must be delivered with the striking zone of the closed glove.

KICKBOXING SCORING CRITERIA - The kicker will always have the advantage

5.2.5 Scoring and points in Full Contact

Decisions shall be made after the following guidelines:

Victory on points (P)

If no Fighter dominates and the round is even, the score for the round is 10:10. Following this, points are subtracted from each Fighter's score according to the number of Minus points they have been awarded by the Referee.

The winning Fighter of a round gets 10 Points, his/her opponent gets 9 points. If a Fighter offers no reply during the round, a score of 10:8 can be recorded by the Judges even if there are no Minus Points or Knockdowns.

If an official warning was given because of a "foul", the Judges shall immediately mark these warnings with the letter **W** (for Warning) under "fouls" on the scorecard to indicate that the Fighter has received a Warning.

If an official Minus Point was given because of a "foul" and not just a warning, each Judge must deduct 1 point from the scorecard of the involved fighter, immediately when the round is over. (i.e. 10:9 assuming neither Fighter dominated). The Judges shall always mark these points with the letter **M** (for Minus Point) under "fouls" on the scorecard to indicate that the Fighter has received a Minus Point.

If a second official Minus Point was given in the same round, each Judge must deduct 2 points from the score of the involved fighter, immediately when the round is over. (i.e. 10:8 assuming neither Fighter dominated)

In case of a third official Minus Point in that match, the fight is over immediately by Disqualification.

If a Fighter gets counted, each Judge must deduct 1 point from the Scorecard, immediately when the round is over (i.e. 10:9 becomes 10:8 because of the Knockdown).

The Judges shall always mark this knockdown with the letter **K** (for Knockdown) under "KD" in the Scorecard to indicate that the Fighter has received a Knockdown.

At the conclusion of the match all rounds are added up to the final score (i.e. 30:27) and the Fighter with more points on the Scorecards shall be declared the winner.

Should a Judge observe a violation that has apparently escaped the notice of the Referee, and if he/she subsequently imposes a reasonable sanction upon the fighter committing the violation, he/she shall indicate that he/she has done just that by marking the points of the violating fighter with the letter J (for judges minus) and in writing state his/her reasons for the sanction. This incurs a Minus Point for the Fighter concerned.

Victory by attending Physician stopping the contest or because of injury (DOD)

The attending Physician is the supreme authority in questions relating to the safety of the Fighters, and may demand that the match be stopped.

If one of the Fighters is injured, it is only the Doctor's decision to stop the fight, or the Fighter him/herself or his/her Coach wants to retire from the fight.

The attending Physician may stop any match regardless of it being a World or European Championship or any other important match. Should the attending Physician wish to stop a match to examine a fighter, he/she must first inform the Referee. The Referee then stops the match until the Physician has examined the Fighter, but only to decide that the fight can continue or not. This examination must take place in the ring and have a maximum duration of one minute. Any kind of treatment of the Fighter is explicitly forbidden and would finish the fight immediately. Should this time not be sufficient, the Referee shall stop the match and declare the opponent the winner.

If one of the Fighters is injured and the fight is over because of a foul, the innocent Fighter is declared the winner. In case of an accident, the Judges have to finish their Scorecards, and the contestant with the highest number of points is declared the winner. If both Fighters are injured or knocked-out simultaneously, and neither is able to continue the match, the Judges shall add up each Fighter's points, up to the time the fight was stopped, and the fighter leading on points shall be declared the winner.

Should this situation occur in the first round the match shall be declared "No Contest" and no winner is declared.

Giving Up (SUR)

In cases where a Fighter voluntarily gives up because of injuries, or for any other reason, or if he or she does not resume fighting immediately after the intermission between rounds, the opponent shall be declared the winner. In these cases the Second shall throw a towel into the ring to signal that his/her Fighter gives up.

Victory by Referee stopping contest (RSC)

The Referee may stop a match if a Fighter is clearly outmatched or if he/she is a hazard to his/her own safety after the following guidelines:

If a Fighter in the judgment of the Referee is clearly overmatched and will face unnecessary punishment in the ring should the match be allowed to go on.

If a Fighter in the judgment of the Referee is unable to continue the match due to injuries or for any other physical reasons, the Referee must stop the match and call the official match Doctor to the ring.

No referee can decide how seriously a fighter is injured, He / She must call the doctor !

No Contest (NC)

A match may be stopped by the Referee before the prescribed time due to circumstances beyond the control of the Fighters or the Referee:

1. The referee has to stop the match before the first round has finished.
2. The safety equipment of the ring has been damaged.
3. The ring is unsafe for use.
4. The lighting over the ring is failing
5. Weather conditions force the referee to stop the match.

Under such circumstances the match shall be stopped and a "no contest", with no winner is declared.

Victory by Walk-Over (WO)

If one Fighter is present in the ring and ready to fight and his/her opponent fails to show after his/her name has been called over the loudspeaker, the Referee shall signal the Referee's Table to start with the running of 1 minute. If the opponent has not entered the ring within a time limit of 1 minute, the Timekeeper shall strike the gong to signal that the match has been stopped. The Referee shall then announce the Fighter who was first in the ring & declare him/her the winner by "Walk-Over". The Judges shall note this on their cards, which are then collected. The Judges shall then summon the fighter who has won on Walk-Over to the centre of the ring, and thereafter the announcement of the decision, raise his/her hand and declare him/her the winner.

5.2.6 The Three Knockdown Rule

There will be a "Three Knockdown Rule" in effect in any bout. The Referee will in all circumstances have to stop the contest when 3 Knockdowns or Standing 8 counts occur. Before a fallen Fighter resumes fighting after having been knocked down, or having slipped or fallen to the canvas, the Referee will wipe the Fighter's gloves free of any dirt or moisture.

5.2.7 Minimum Kicking Requirement -MKR Rule

In all matches there will be no Minimum Kicking Requirement. Kicking Judges will not be required.

5.2.8 Knockdowns

Method of counting over a Fighter who has been downed

When a Fighter is knocked down, the Referee will send the standing fighter to the furthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to that corner. He will audibly announce the passing of the seconds, and continue the count holding up fingers in front of the Fighter who was knocked down.

If a Fighter is knocked down, the Referee will begin a mandatory eight count. If the Fighter then appears able to continue, he will allow the bout to resume. The Referee's count is the only official count. The Referee shall not count past eight if a Fighter has risen to his feet.

A fighter may not be saved by the bell, even in the last round. However, if the bell sounds, ending a round, before a Fighter begins to fall, the Fighter will be allowed to return to his corner, being helped, if necessary, by only one of his Seconds.

Should the opponent fail to stay in the furthest neutral corner, the Referee will cease counting until he has returned to it, and then resume the count at the point from which it was interrupted. If the Fighter does not rise before the count of ten, he will be declared Knocked Out and the bout will be awarded to his opponent.

If, in the Referee's opinion, the downed Fighter will not be able to rise by the count of ten, and he believes the fighter requires more immediate attention, he may signal the end of the bout before the count of ten by waving his arms in front of his face and immediately summoning the Fighter's corner personnel and the Ring Physician to attend the downed Fighter.

No referee can decide how seriously a fighter is injured, He / She must call the doctor !

A Fighter will be declared Knocked Down if any portion of his body other than his feet, touch the floor. A Fighter will not be declared Knocked Down if he is pushed or accidentally slips to the floor. The decision as to whether a contestant as been pushed or slipped to the floor, rather than being knocked down, will be made by the Referee.

If the fighter taking the count is still down when the Referee calls the count of ten, the Referee will wave both arms to indicate that he as been Knocked Out, and will signal that the opponent is the winner. A round's ending before the Referee reaches the count of ten, will have no bearing on the count. There is no saving by the bell.

In all bouts, the fallen Fighter must rise before the count of ten to avoid being knocked out. The Referee may determine during the rest period between rounds, that a Fighter is unable to continue the bout safely and is thus the loser of the bout by Technical Knockout.

The Referee may, at his discretion, request that the ringside Physician examine a Fighter during the bout. Should the examination occur during the course of a round, the clock shall be stopped until the examination is complete.

If both Fighters go down simultaneously, counting will be continued as long as one of them is down. If both Fighters remain down until the count of ten, the bout will be stopped, and the decision will be a Technical Draw. If one Fighter rises before the count of ten and the other Fighter remains down, the first Fighter to rise shall be declared the winner by Knockout. If both Fighters rise before the count of ten, the round will continue.

If a Fighter gets counted, each Judge must deduct 1 point from the scorecard, immediately when the round is over.

The Judges shall always mark this knockdown with the letter **K** (for Knockdown) under "KD" in the Score-Card to indicate that the Fighter has received a knockdown.

6 Part – Kickboxing With Low Kicks

The rules for this style are as per Full Contact except for...

There is no Spinning Back Fist allowed in Kickboxing with Kickboxing with Low Kicks

Kicks are allowed (Low Kicks) to the thighs, inside and outside. (Tibia) Kicks are only allowed higher than four inches above the knee.

Shin Protectors are voluntary in Kickboxing with Low Kicks

Fighters must wear Thai Shorts.

Under Freestyle rules, leg checking is allowed within the parameters defined by the rules that govern leg kicks and strategies for blocking with the legs.

It is the Fighter's choice whether or not to follow-up his legal sweeping attempt. Follow-up techniques must land on the opponent prior to any part of his body touching the floor (other than the soles of his feet). As always, striking a downed opponent is illegal. A successful sweep is not considered a knockdown.

7 Part – Thai Boxing

The rules for this style are as per Full Contact except for...

The following are acceptable techniques...

1. Knee attacks to the body and kicks with the shin to the thighs, body and the head (and the arm if used with force).
2. Clinching (holding) for 5 seconds and attacking at the same time with knees and elbows or any strikes.
3. Elbow strikes to the body.
4. Frontal rolling kicks with the heel against the head.
5. Flat throws below the waist line, only in clinching situations.
6. The use of Spinning Back Fist only with focus on the opponent.
7. The use of Kicks to the whole leg which are either two inches above or below the knee.

Under Thai rules, supporting one leg for a single attempt to kick out the other is allowed, provided that the attempt is made within five seconds in the Referee's estimation. Only one such attempt is allowed and must be executed away from the illegal area around the knee joint.

Under Thai rules, leg checking is allowed within the parameters defined by the rules that govern leg kicks and strategies for blocking with the legs.

It is the Fighter's choice whether or not to follow-up his legal sweeping attempt. Follow-up techniques must land on the opponent prior to any part of his body touching the floor (other than the soles of his feet). As always, striking a downed opponent is illegal. A successful sweep is not considered a knockdown.

Full Contact Kicks against the opponents guard in Thai Boxing shall be scored, as they have a damaging effect upon the opponent.

Fighters must wear Thai Shorts

No Foot Protectors are worn in Thai Boxing

The Following are Fouls in Thai Boxing...

- All forms of biting are prohibited.
- All strikes, blows and punches executed with the palm side of the gloves are prohibited.
- All kicks to the back and the back of the neck are prohibited.
- Any form of butting with the head is prohibited.
- All attacks (strikes, punches, kicks) against the joints are prohibited.
- Kicks to the groin are prohibited.
- Attacking a downed Opponent or an Opponent who touches the floor with his/her gloves is prohibited.
- Spitting out one's tooth protector (gum-shield) is prohibited.
- Any kind of throwing above the waistline
- Holding the ropes and attacking an opponent, also in clinching situations
- Punching to the back or top of the head
- Linear or striking/kicking to the spine
- Strikes and kicks after the Referee calls stop, or after the bell.

7.1.0 Thai Boxing Scoring Criteria

7.1.1 The winner of a bout is determined by two main scoring criteria:

- a) The number of clean Muay Thai techniques striking a legitimate target, or used successfully against an opponent.

Muay Thai techniques include all punching techniques using the fist and forearm, all elbow strikes, all knee strikes, Round Kicks, Front, Side and Back Push Kicks and Muay Thai throws.

Legitimate targets include all areas of the body (except deliberately striking the groin area or any part of the back), the tibia (shin) when used in a blocking action, and the forearm when used in a blocking action.

Notes:

Kicks to the upper arm score.

- b) The effectiveness of the techniques.

7.1.2 Effectiveness

Effective techniques are defined as Muay Thai techniques delivered on balance and have a physical effect on a competitor.

To be considered effective techniques, strikes or throwing actions to comprise of one of the following.

- i) to cause a loss of a Fighter's balanced position. (They are moved physically either due to the power of the strike, good timing or because of a Fighter's loss of balance)

or...

- ii). to cause them to show physical or psychological distress, (showing fear or pain).

- iii). Round Kicks delivered with force cleanly hitting the body or neck are considered effective, even without causing loss of position. Similarly, straight Knee Strikes or Circle Knees, delivered with force and striking with the point of the knee, also are considered effective without obvious effect.

- iv). All Elbow Strikes that cut are considered effective without any other obvious effect.

- v). If a Fighter kicks an opponent on target, but that kicking leg is caught by their opponent, the Kicker scores a point. However, if after their kick is caught, they are knocked down to the canvas by a kick, the Fighter kicking their opponent to the canvas scores as well. However, if the Kicker with his kicking leg caught by an opponent pretends to fall down on the ring floor, they are considered guilty of violating the rules. In this case, no Fighter scores a point.

7.1.3 Notes:

The winner of a bout is the Fighter who successfully delivers more effective techniques than their opponent whether moving forwards, backwards, sideways or against the ropes.

If the number of strikes scored by each competitor is equal, and one Fighter was clearly more proactive in attempting to attack during the bout, they should win the bout.

If the number of strikes scored by each Fighter is equal and no contestant has clearly attacked more, the Fighter who shows better offensive skills, defensive skills, elusive skills, or counterattacking skills using Muay Thai arts and techniques wins the bout.

If Fighters are otherwise equal and one Fighter clearly fouls consistently, that Fighter who violates the rules loses the bout.

If neither Fighter delivers any effective strikes, the Fighter that lands more ineffective strikes should be awarded the bout.

7.1.4 Fouls

Biting, head butting, eye poking, sticking out the tongue to taunt an opponent.

Using Judo and Wrestling throws.

Hyper-extending an opponent's spine using a "back breaking type hold" is to be considered a Foul.

Catching an opponent's leg and pushing forwards more than two steps without either contestant using any attacking techniques.

After a Fighter gets their leg caught, they deliberately drop to the floor to avoid being hit.

Any knee strike to an opponent's protective cup is a Foul. If the Referee considers this to be a forceful strike, they can award up to a maximum of five minutes to recover. After this period, if the injured Fighter refuses to continue, the Judges must decide whether it was a purposeful Foul or an accidental Foul. The rules on injuries are the same as for Full Contact (Section 5.2.5).

Deliberately kicking upwards, targeting the protective cup is considered a Foul. However, if the protective cup is kicked accidentally when attempting to kick another target, this is not a foul and the injured Fighter must continue.

Disobeying the Referee's commands cannot be allowed, and will be treated as a Foul.

Impeding an opponent from rising from the canvas or getting back into the ring is also to be considered a Foul.

7.1.5 Scoring procedure for the contest

A Full ten (10) points are given to the winner of the round and his opponent may be given 9 - 8 - 7 points in proportion.

- a) For an even round, both boxers score full ten (10) points (10:10)
- b) The winner scores ten (10) points and the loser scores nine (9) points (10:9)
- c) The clear winner of a round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores eight (8) points (10:8)
- d) The winner of a round with his opponent having been counted once in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores eight (8) points (10:8).
- e) The clear winner of a round with his opponent having been counted once in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores seven (7) points (10:7)
- f) The winner of a round with his opponent having been counted twice in that round scores ten (10) points and the loser scores seven (7) points (10:7)
- g) The Fighter who has been cautioned must not get full ten points in that round. The Referee's Caution can cost one (1) point each.

Notes:

The Judges must score the contest so that they attempt to award the contest to the Fighter who has won the whole fight, using the scoring principles and criteria highlighted.

If a round is considered too close to award the round clearly by one point, (10:9) the Judge may make a mental note, or mark the score-card as a reminder of the Fighter that edged the round. This can then be used when considering the whole contest.

8 Part – Oriental Rules

The rules for Oriental Style are the same as for Thai Boxing except...

Clinching is not allowed.

Under Oriental Rules, limited "neck wrestling" is permitted for the purpose of executing knee strikes to the front or sides of the torso (lower limit the waistline, level with the navel - upper limit the chest, immediately below the line of the clavicle). Provided that a fighter is attempting legal knee strikes under Oriental Rules, a fighter may continue a "neck wrestling" strategy, until the Referee determines that more than five seconds has elapsed since the last knee strike attempt, or there is other reason to break the fighters.

Under Oriental rules, supporting one leg for a single attempt to kick out the other is allowed, provided that the attempt is made within five seconds in the Referee's estimation. Only one such attempt is allowed and must be executed away from the illegal area around the knee joint.

Under Oriental rules, leg checking is allowed within the parameters defined by the rules that govern leg kicks and strategies for blocking with the legs.

It is the Fighter's choice whether or not to follow-up his legal sweeping attempt. Follow-up techniques must land on the opponent prior to any part of his body touching the floor (other than the soles of his feet). As always, striking a downed opponent is illegal. A successful sweep is not considered a knockdown.

Full Contact Kicks against the opponents guard in Oriental Rules shall be scored, as they have a damaging effect upon the opponent.

9 Part – MMA

ISKA MMA rules permit all styles of Martial Arts fighting. The competitors fight the scheduled rounds to a Judge's decision, or until one submits, or until the Doctor, Referee, or designated Second stops the fight.

9.1.1 The Ring

The fighting area shall be a regular Boxing ring according AIBA standard or cage, as approved by the ISKA. A standard boxing type rope ring or MMA type cage is allowed subject to ISKA approval. If a standard boxing type roped ring is used it shall have five ring ropes and the ring floor shall extend beyond the ropes not less than 50 cm. Padding must extend over the edge of the platform, the area around the ring must be matted. The fighting area must have a canvas covering. No vinyl or other plastic rubberized covering will be permitted. If fencing is used then all metal parts must be covered and padded in a manner approved by the ISKA.

9.1.2 Height of Ring or Cage

The ring platform shall be at least 70 cm above the floor of the building and shall be provided with suitable steps or ramp for use by the Fighters. Ring-side tables must be no higher than ring platform level and must run the full length of all four sides of the ring.

9.1.3. Sanitation

The Promoter of the event will be responsible for ensuring acceptable sanitary standards are met, with respect to dressing rooms, showers, water bottles, towels or other equipment. Physicians and ISKA Representatives are to make a particular examination at every event for violations of these rules. The ring must be swept, dry-mopped, or otherwise adequately cleaned before the event and prior to the fights.

9.2.0 Fighters' Eligibility

9.2.1.. Amateur Status

No Fighter may compete in an ISKA-MMA Amateur bout, if the Fighter has competed as a Professional in any combat sport (without the express written approval of the ISKA).

9.2.2. Fighters' Association Membership

ISKA licensing is mandatory for all Fighters and Promoters.

All fighters must sign an ISKA approved liability waiver for each bout.

9.2.3. Suspended Fighters

Any Fighter who is currently under suspension by the ISKA or by any athletic commission will not be permitted to participate in any ISKA event for the duration of the suspension.

9.3.0 Pre Fight regulations

9.3.1. Examination of Fighters

Any Fighter applying for eligibility to compete in an ISKA event must be examined by a Physician certified by the ISKA, to establish both physical and mental fitness for competition.

9.3.2. Weight Distribution

Male Fighters will compete in eight weight classes:

Lightweight	-65 Kg
Welterweight	-70 Kg
Middleweight	-75 Kg
Super-Middleweight	-80 Kg
Cruiserweight	-85 Kg
Light-Heavyweight	-90 Kg
Heavyweight	-100 Kg
Super Heavyweight	+100 Kg

Female Fighters will compete in five weight classes:

Lightweight	- 55 Kg
Middleweight	- 60 Kg
Light-Heavyweight	- 65 Kg
Heavyweight	- 70 Kg
Super Heavyweight	+ 70 Kg

These weight divisions may be modified with express written permission by the ISKA

9.3.3. Weight Time

Fighters will be weighed on or before the day of the match, at a time to be determined by the ISKA, on scales approved by the ISKA. All weights stripped.

9.3.4. Making the Weight.

Weigh-ins may be scheduled for the night before or the day of the event at a time approved by the ISKA Representative.

In title bouts if a Fighter cannot make weight at the prescribed time, he will be allowed to weigh a second time, two hours later, at a place designated by the ISKA Representative. If the Fighter fails to make weight at this second weigh-in, and these weigh-ins occur the day before the bout, he may weigh again, no sooner than eight hours before the start time of the event on the day of the bout; that is, should the Fighter fail to make weight at the original time, and fails to make weight two hours later, he may weigh again no sooner than noontime the next day, if the event is scheduled to begin at 8:00 pm.

If the official weigh-in is scheduled the day of the bout, the Fighter not making weight will be weighed again two hours later. If he still does not make weight, then he may attempt a final weigh-in two hours before the start of the event. In other words, if the Fighter cannot make weight at the originally scheduled time, and cannot make weight two hours later, he will not be weighed again until two hours before the start time of the event. In this case, if the event is to start at 8:00 pm, his final official weigh-in should be at 6:00 pm.

If a Fighter cannot make weight at the final "official" weigh-in and that Fighter is the Champion, the title will be declared vacant and the bout will ensue. Should the Challenger win the bout, he will become Champion. In the event the former champion wins the bout the title will be declared vacant, and a run off for the title will be established, according to the rules of the ISKA. If the Fighter who cannot make weight is the Challenger, the bout will proceed as scheduled; however, should the Challenger win the bout, the title will be declared vacant, and a run off will be established, according to the rules of the ISKA.

Any exception to these rules regarding weight-making in title bouts requires the approval of the ISKA Commissioner.

9.3.5. Minimum Ages of Fighters

No Fighter shall participate in an ISKA MMA event, if he is less than 18 years of age.

All Fighters seeking eligibility to compete in an ISKA event must provide proof of age, such as a notarized copy of their Birth Certificate, or a Government issued form of identification.

9.3.6. Fighters Must Report

All Fighters or representative Second, must attend the pre-fight meeting held by the ISKA Representative. This meeting will typically be following the weigh-in, or during the afternoon before the event. In addition, Fighters will be required to report for physicals, and to their dressing rooms, at the time specified by the ISKA Representative. Failure to do so will result in fines as per the ISKA fine schedule, and possibly result in the Fighter being dropped from the event. All fines will be retained by the ISKA.

All Fighters, once they report to the ISKA Representative or the Supervisor in charge of dressing rooms immediately prior to the start of an event, are not to leave the facility, and are subject to urinalysis and fines, if they do not remain in approved areas.

9.3.7. Fighters' Appearance

All Fighters must be clean and present a tidy appearance. Only Vaseline may be applied lightly, and only to the face of a fighter. No other product may be permitted. Fingernails and toenails must be well trimmed.

9.3.8. Fighters Disqualified or Declared Ineligible

Fighters who are declared ineligible for their bouts due to excessive weight, misrepresented age, physical incapacities pre-known to the Fighter, or other willful violation of ISKA regulations, will be subject to fines and suspension by the ISKA Commissioner. Unless otherwise specified in the Fighter's contract, the Promoter will have no obligation to the ineligible Fighter, and may demand reimbursement from the Fighter for any expenses pre-paid by the Promoter. The Promoter will, however, be obligated to pay the expenses of the opposing Fighter who presents himself properly, plus any cancellation settlements if provided for in that Fighter's contract.

Fighters who are disqualified during their bout for willful gross rule violations, or unprofessional performance, or who represent themselves improperly following their bout, may be subject to the same penalties, at the discretion of the ISKA Representative, with the approval of the ISKA Commissioner.

9.3.9. Fighters and/or Trainers on Suspension.

Fighters and or Trainers who are on disciplinary suspension may not participate in any function of a match for the duration of the suspension. They may not be in the locker room or at ringside in any role or capacity.

9.4.0 Fighters and Seconds Apparel

9.4.1 Apparel

Apparel approved by the ISKA Representative must be worn by all Fighters upon entering the ring. Any Fighters presenting themselves in attire deemed inappropriate may be fined by the ISKA Representative, and will not compete in their bout until they present themselves according to regulations.

No shoes, no shirts for male contestants, no metal zippers on shorts, no rings, jewellery, or items other than those allowed may be worn.

9.4.2 Protective Equipment

a. GLOVES - STANDARD SPECIFICATION (minimum of 7 oz.)

All gloves must be of a professional quality and must be approved by the ISKA Representative. All gloves must be made so as to fit the hands of any Fighter whose hands may be unusual in size. The make and type of all gloves must be approved in advance by the ISKA Representative. All gloves will be provided by the Fighter in red and blue (or distinguished with red and blue tape) and distributed to the Fighters according to their assigned corner colour. The Referee must inspect and approve any tape used on the gloves. If the gloves have been used previously, they must be whole, clean and subject to inspection by the Referee or by the ISKA Representative as to condition. If they found to be imperfect, the gloves will be changed before the bout starts. No breaking, roughing, or twisting of gloves shall be permitted.

b. HAND AND FOOT/ANKLE WRAPPINGS

The wrapping of hands is allowed according to the following specifications: Fighters who wish to wrap their hands shall be responsible for their own gauze and tape. Gauze shall be of the soft or soft-stretch type, and shall not exceed 2 cm in width. Tape shall be of the soft adhesive type and shall not exceed 2.5 cm inches in width. One ten yard roll of gauze and not more than two yards of tape, are the maximum allowable amounts for each hand. No other materials, including pre-made hand wraps, shall be allowed; nor shall any amounts exceeding those listed be allowed under any circumstances. Gauze shall be for the protection of the hand only, and the amount shall be the discretion of the ISKA Representative. Tape shall be present only to hold the gauze in place, and no more than one layer of tape be allowed on the striking surface of the hand and only 1 strip between the fingers. The wrapping of feet/ankles is not mandatory. Fighters who wish to wrap their feet/ankles shall be responsible for their own gauze and tape, or may use an approved neoprene ankle brace. Gauze shall be of the soft or soft-stretch type, and shall not exceed 2 cm in width. Tape shall be of the soft adhesive type and shall not exceed 2.5 cm in width.

The use of footgear is prohibited.

The ISKA Representative, or his designee, must inspect all hand and foot/ankle wrappings.

c. GROIN PROTECTORS

All male and female Fighters are required to wear an approved groin protector. A plastic cup with an athletic supporter is adequate. A breast protector for female Fighters is recommended.

d. MOUTHPIECE

All fighters must wear fitted mouthpieces. All fighters are required to have an extra mouthpiece ringside during their match.

e. SHIN AND INSTEP PAD

Shin and Instep Pads will be provided by the Fighter. All Shin and Instep Pads must be of a Professional quality and must be approved by the ISKA Representative. All Shin and Instep Pads must be made so as to fit properly over the shin and instep bones and remain securely in position throughout the bout. The make and type of all Shin and Instep Pads must be approved in advance by the ISKA Representative. All shin and instep pads will be provided by the Fighter in red and blue (or designated with red and blue tape) and distributed to the Fighters according to their assigned corner color. If the Shin and Instep Pads have been used previously, they must be whole, clean and subject to inspection by the Referee or by the ISKA Representative as to condition. If they are found to be imperfect, they must be changed before the bout starts.

9.4.3. Number of Seconds and their appearance

Each Fighter may have up to three Seconds of his choice and each Second, while assisting the Fighter must wear an ISKA approved uniform (subject to the approval of the ISKA Representative), must present a neat and tidy appearance, provide a pail, tape, water bottle and other equipment necessary to perform his function. Seconds may not sit, stand on, lean on or touch the ring/cage apron during the course of the bout, nor otherwise interfere physically or verbally with the bout or the duties of the Officials. Seconds must remain in designated areas assigned to them by the ISKA Representative during the bout. The ISKA Representative may levy fines and/or disqualification of the Fighter for improper and unprofessional conduct by the Seconds.

9.4.4. Throwing in the towel

A Manager or Chief Second may toss a towel into the ring in token of the defeat of his principal.

9.5.0 CONDUCT OF BOUTS

9.5.1 Duration of Amateur bouts

A maximum of two rounds will be scheduled for each bout with each round lasting a maximum of three minutes. In case of a draw after two rounds one extra round for three minutes is compulsory.

Rest periods between rounds will be one (1) minute.

The fight continues until one Fighter submits, his Corner throws in the towel, the Referee stops the fight or the Doctor stops the contest, or the time limit of the rounds expires. The time runs continuously and may be called or stopped only by the Referee in special cases, such as equipment malfunction or commitment of a foul.

9.5.2. Referee Instruction

The Referee will, before starting a bout, ascertain from each Fighter the name of his Chief Handler and will hold said Chief Handler responsible for the conduct of his Assistant Handler(s) during the progress of a bout.

Immediately before the bout commences, the Referee will call the Fighters to the center of the ring and address them for the final time before the bout commences. The Fighters will then return to their corner and wait for the Referee's command to begin. The Referee will signal the Timekeeper and the bout will commence.

The Referee will supervise the action of the bout insuring that it is conducted adhering to all of the safety and fairness rules, regulations and policies.

9.5.3. Authorised Offensive Techniques

a. LEGAL TECHNIQUES WHILE STANDING

- Closed hand strikes to the head and body. Spinning Back Fist
- Kicks to the head, body and legs
- Knees to body and legs
- Throws/Take downs/Sweeps
- Standing Submissions
- Chokes
- Arm bars and locks
- Shouldering
- Spinning Back Fist

SPECIAL NOTE:

If punch or kick causes a knockdown, the action will NOT continue. The standing Fighter will not continue to attack. Instead, the Referee will begin a 10 count. The standing Fighter must go to a neutral corner during the count. The Referee will determine whether the bout should be stopped via KO/TKO or continue upon his command.

b. LEGAL TECHNIQUES WHILE ON THE GROUND

- Closed hand strikes to body and legs
- Submissions (Chokes, Arm Bars/Locks, Straight Leg Locks ONLY)

c. ILLEGAL TECHNIQUES WHILE STANDING (FOULS)

- Elbows
- Knees to head
- Linear Kicks to knees
- Stomps on feet
- Groin strikes
- Intentionally Hitting back of head
- Spine or kidney strikes
- Excessive Slamming (moving forward once an opponent is elevated to create more damage from the takedown)
- Throws onto head or neck (spiking)
- Throws against a joint
- Throwing out of competition area
- Neck cranks (turning the neck)
- Holding ropes or cage
- Pinching, biting, gouging, and anything that might be considered "dirty fighting"
- Fish hooking
- Grabbing or holding the uniform or protective padding

d. ILLEGAL TECHNIQUES WHILE ON GROUND (FOULS)

- Elbow strikes
- Neck cranks (twisting the neck)
- Heel hooks
- Finger locks or Toe Locks
- Choking with hand on throat
- Smothering (hand over mouth)
- Spine locks
- Hammer locks
- Fish hooks
- Groin strikes
- Spine strikes
- Throwing out of competition area
- Pinching, biting, gouging, and anything that might be considered "dirty fighting"
- Grabbing or holding the uniform or protective padding

9.5.4. FOULS (other than those mentioned above)

a) Fouls, at the discretion of the Referee, based on the intent of the Fighter committing the foul and the result of the foul, may cause time to be stopped in the bout and warnings, recuperation time and/or Disqualification being issued.

Anything not expressly included above as legal techniques may be considered a foul, including but not limited to:

1. *HEAD BUTTING*
2. *EYE GOUGING*
3. *BITING*
4. *HAIR PULLING*
5. *FISH-HOOKING*
6. *GROIN ATTACKS OF ANY KIND*
7. *PUTTING A FINGER INTO AN ORIFICE OR INTO A CUT*
8. *SMALL JOINT MANIPULATION / FINGER LOCKS*
9. *STRIKING THE SPINE OR THE BACK OF THE HEAD*
10. *STRIKING WITH THE ELBOW OR FOREARM*
11. *KNEE STRIKES TO THE HEAD*
12. *LINEAR KICKS TO THE KNEES*
13. *HEEL HOOKS*
14. *SPINE LOCKS*
15. *NECK CRANKS*
16. *EXCESSIVE SLAMMING*
17. *STOMPS ON THE FEET*
18. *THROWS AGAINST A JOINT*
19. *THROAT STRIKES OR GRABBING THE TRACHEA*
20. *CLAWING, TWISTING OR PINCHING THE FLESH*
21. *GRABBING THE CLAVICLE*
22. *STRIKING THE HEAD OF A GROUNDED OPPONENT*
23. *PURSuing AN OPPONENT TO THE GROUND WHO HAS BEEN DOWNED BY A DAMAGING STRIKE*
24. *STOMPING A GROUNDED OPPONENT*
25. *STRIKING THE KIDNEY*
26. *SPIKING AN OPPONENT TO THE CANVAS ON HIS HEAD OR NECK*
27. *PUSHING OR THROWING AN OPPONENT OUT OF THE RING*
28. *HOLDING THE SHORTS OR GLOVES OF AN OPPONENT*
29. *SPITTING*
30. *ENGAGING IN ANY UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT THAT CAUSES AND INJURY*
31. *HOLDING THE FENCE*
32. *USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE*
33. *ATTACKING ON THE BREAK*
34. *ATTACKING YOUR OPPONENT WHILE HE'S UNDER THE CARE OF THE REFEREE*
35. *ATTACKING AFTER THE BELL*
36. *FLAGRANTLY DISREGARDING THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE REFEREE*
37. *TIMIDITY, INCLUDING AVOIDING CONTACT, LOSING YOUR MOUTHPIECE, FAKING INJURY*
38. *INTERFERENCE FROM THE CORNER MAN*

Fouls result in a point being deducted by the official Scorekeeper from the offending contestant's score. (The Judges should only make notations of points deducted by the Referee, for each round)

Only a Referee can assess a foul. If the Referee does not call the foul, Judges must not make that assessment on their own.

A fouled Fighter has up to three minutes to recuperate.

If a foul is committed:

The Referee shall stop time

The Referee shall check the fouled contestant's condition and safety

The Referee shall then assess the foul to the offending contestant, deduct points, and notify the Corner Men, Judges and official Scorekeeper

If a bottom contestant commits a foul, unless the top contestant is injured, the fight will continue. If top contestant is injured, he will be give his recovery time and then put back into top position if able to continue.

NOTE:

A fighter who executes a fouling technique which is deemed malicious (with the intent of causing injury above and beyond the scope reasonably expected in a bout of this nature), may be subject to bearing the medical, as well as related recovery and recuperation expenses of the fighter who is injured as a result of such fouling technique.

9.5.5. FOULING, STOPPING THE BOUT

If the Referee determines that the fouled Fighter needs time to recover, he may stop the bout (and the time) and give the injured Fighter a reasonable amount of time to recover, up to a maximum of 3 minutes under normal circumstances. At the end of this reasonable rest period the Referee and the Ring Physician will determine if the fouled Fighter can continue the bout, if he can, the bout will continue.

The results of the foul will be based on the following determination by the Referee:

If the referee determines that the foul was obviously committed by one of the fighters, and that the fouled Fighter did not contribute to the injury (by landing his groin on an opponents knee, etc.), the Referee can Disqualify the Fighter committing the foul and declare the fouled Fighter the winner.

If the Referee determines that the injured Fighter was responsible for his own injury, the Referee will not penalise his opponent in any manner. In this case, if the Referee or Ring Physician determines that the injured Fighter is unable to continue, he will lose by "Technical Knock-Out".

If the Referee determines that there was no fault attributable to either Fighter (that the injury was caused by both Fighters), the Referee will allow the injured Fighter time to recover. If, at the end of the recovery period, the Referee or the Ring Physician determines that the fouled Fighter cannot continue, the bout will be called a "Technical Draw".

If an injury occurs due to a suspected foul, that the Referee was unable to see, a "Blind Foul", the Referee may, at his sole and final discretion, confide with the ISKA Representative, to determine if and where the fault may be placed.

A referee's decision on fouls may be overruled at ringside only by the ISKA Representative, and then, only in the instance of a clear error or misapplication of the rules.

9.5.6. THE POWER TO STOP THE CONTEST

The Referee, the Fighter's Chief Handler, the Doctor or the Fighter may stop contest. The Referee or the Doctor shall have the power to stop a bout at any stage during the bout, if he considers that either Fighter is in such condition that to continue might subject him to serious injury. Should both Fighters be in such condition that to continue might subject them to a serious injury the Referee will declare the match a "Technical Draw" A Fighter who submits or "taps out" or a Fighter whose Chief Handler "throws in the towel" loses the bout.

9.5.7. PROCEDURE FOR FAILURE TO COMPETE

In any case where the Referee decides that the Fighters are not honestly competing, that a knockout is a "dive", or a foul is actually a prearranged termination of the bout, he will not disqualify a Fighter for fouling, nor render a decision. He shall stop the bout and declare it ended and an investigation will be initiated. The Announcer shall inform the audience that a "No Decision" was rendered. The ISKA Commissioner will have the final authority in rendering a decision on the match.

9.5.8. GROUND ACTIVITY RULE

If both Fighters have gone to the ground and neither is actively working to improve his position then they shall be separated and stood up by the Referee. The Referee shall immediately restart the bout from the standing position. If one Fighter has gone to the ground and the other fighter refuses to pursue his opponent to the ground and fails to administer legal strikes from the standing position the referee shall "stand up" the downed fighter and re-engage the action.

9.5.9. MOUTHPIECES

No Fighter will be allowed to begin any bout without a mouthpiece. Whenever the mouthpiece is knocked out by a fair blow or a foul tactic, or however the mouthpiece is dropped or spit out by the Fighter, the Referee shall wait for a lull in the activity of both Fighters, call time out, stop the bout in place, and replace the mouthpiece. Willful dropping, or spitting out of the mouthpiece by a Fighter, shall also be deemed as a "delay of bout" foul, and the Fighter shall be penalised accordingly by the Referee. The mouthpiece is replaced whenever it is lost for any reason. All fighters must bring two mouthpieces to the ringside for use during their match.

9.6.0 Physical Examinations and Safety Regulations

9.6.1. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND FEES

The attending Physician will have a suitable place or room in which to make his examinations. His fees shall include temporary or emergency treatment to any injured Fighter in the arena or dressing room. The fees for such examination shall be borne by the Promoter. The Physician to be retained must have been the recipient of an M.D. or D.O. degree, or recognized international equivalent.

9.6.2. TIME AND EXAMINATION

A thorough physical and eye examination will be given to each Fighter by the attending physician at the time of weigh-in, unless otherwise specified by ISKA Local Commission.

9.6.3. EXAMINATION ORDERED BY THE ISKA

Any Fighter who participates in an ISKA sanctioned event, may, at the request of the ISKA Representative, be required to submit to a pre-fight or post-fight blood and/or urine examination for foreign substance. Any Fighter who refuses to submit to the examination will be immediately suspended for a length of time as specified by the ISKA, and will be subject to disciplinary action.

9.6.4. REJECTIONS AND REPORTS

Should any Fighter examined prove unfit for competition, the Fighter must be rejected, and an immediate report of the fact made to the Promoter and the ISKA Representative. The examining Physician will, one hour before the start of any event, clarify in writing to the ISKA Representative that the Fighters are in good physical condition.

9.6.5. REPORTS OF ILLNESS

Whenever a Fighter, because of injury or illness, is unable to take part in a bout for which he is under contract, he or his Manager must immediately report the fact to the ISKA. The Fighter will then submit to an examination by a Physician designated by the ISKA. The examination fee of the physician is to be paid by the Fighter, or the Promoter, if the latter requests an examination.

9.6.6. CONTINUOUS PRESENCE OF PHYSICIAN AND EMERGENCY MOBILE UNIT

At least one licensed Physician, possessing an M.D. or equivalent degree, and one standby emergency mobile unit with appropriate personnel and equipment, all approved in advance by the ISKA, must be in attendance at all ISKA sanctioned events. The use of two Physicians at ringside is strongly recommended. The mobile unit must include a full range of resuscitative equipment and be parked inside or adjacent to an entrance of the building hosting the event. The Physician(s) must sit at immediate ringside throughout the duration of the bouts. A stretcher (backboard and neck brace) and oxygen tank, and containers of "instant ice", should be readily available at ringside.

No bout will be allowed to proceed unless the Physician is in his seat. The Physician shall not leave until after the decision in the final bout. He shall be prepared to assist if any serious emergency arises, and will render temporary or emergency treatments for cuts or minor injuries sustained by the Fighters.

Under no circumstances are the Fighters Seconds permitted to enter the ring, or to attend to a Fighter in any manner whatsoever, during the course of a bout (outside of the rest periods). The ringside Physician can inspect and injury, but not render treatment to an injured Fighter during the course of a fight.

9.6.7. REPORT OF INJURY

All attending Physicians must report all cases in which the Fighters have been injured during a bout, or have applied for medical aid after an event. If a Fighter has suffered a knockout, or any other severe injuries whether in or out of the ring, and whether or not connected with ISKA, and has on such account been treated by his personal Physician or has been hospitalised, he and his Manager must promptly submit to the ISKA a full report from such Physician or hospital.

9.6.8. FIGHTERS KNOCKED OUT

Fighters who have been knocked out will be kept lying down until they have recovered. When a fighter is knocked out, no one will touch him except the official ring Doctor / Physician, who will remove his mouthpiece and personally attends the fallen Fighter and issues such instructions as he sees fit to the Fighter's Handlers. If a Fighter suffers an injury, has been knocked out, or has participated in an unusually punishing bout, or if a technical knockout decision has been rendered against him by the Referee, such Fighter will be placed on the ill and unavailable list for such period of time as may be recommended by any approved ISKA Physician who may examine him. A Fighter who loses a bout by knockout will be suspended from competition by the ISKA for a minimum of 30 days. A Fighter who loses a bout by technical knockout will be suspended for 30 days, or longer, if substantial head or body trauma was involved.

9.6.9. SUSPENSION FOR DISABILITY

Any Fighter rejected by an examining Physician will be suspended until it is shown that he is fit for further competition. Any Fighter suspended for 30 or more days for his medical protection, or suspended for a hard fight will take the same examination as required for the eligibility physical, except as directed by the ISKA.

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

9.6.10. ADMINISTRATION OR USE OF DRUGS

Use by a Fighter of any of the substances listed as illegal by the American Association of Boxing Commissions, or any other illegal drugs, will result in disqualification from his bout, and fines and suspension by the ISKA Commissioner.

9.7.0 Ringside Officials, Personnel and Duties.

9.7.1. RINGSIDE OFFICIALS

A Referee, two Timekeepers, three Judges, an ISKA Supervisor, a Physician, all approved by the ISKA, will be employed at all ISKA sanctioned ISKA events. All ISKA Officials must be ISKA certified. The ISKA will appoint to each event an ISKA Representative who will be responsible for the assignment of the Officials. The ISKA Representative will work with the Promoter in the assignment of the ringside Officials, but the final authority for the selection and appointment of all ringside Officials shall rest with the ISKA Representative.

9.7.2. TIMEKEEPER'S EQUIPMENT

The Promoter will guarantee that the necessary timekeeping equipment will be available whether via arrangements through the ring/cage provider or through the ISKA representative.

9.7.3. TIMEKEEPER'S DUTIES

The Timekeeper will keep the time during each bout, starting and stopping the official clock, for time-outs designated to him by the Referee.

9.7.4. TYPES OF BOUT RESULTS:

Submission by:

- Tap Out
- Verbal tap out

TKO by:

- Referee stops bout
- Ringside Physician stops bout
- Corner stops bout

c) KO by:

- Failure to rise from the canvas

d) Decision via score cards:

- Unanimous -** When all three Judges score the bout for the same contestant.
- Split Decision -** When two Judges score the bout for one contestant and one Judge scores for the opponent.
- Majority -** When two Judges score the bout for the same contestant and one Judge scores a draw.

Draw -

- Unanimous -** When all three Judges score the bout a draw
- Majority -** When two Judges score the bout a draw
- Split -** When all three Judges score differently

e) Disqualification

f) Forfeit

g) Technical Draw

h) Technical Decision

i) No Contest

9.7.5. SCORING SYSTEM

Using the 10-Point Must Scoring System Judges are required to determine a winner of a bout that ends after the initial scheduled number of rounds have been completed. 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round and nine points or less must be awarded to the loser, except for a rare even round, which is scored (10-10). In case of counting because of Knock-Down, one point must be deducted from this Fighter.

9.7.6. ANNOUNCING THE RESULTS

After the ISKA Supervisor has completed verifying the master results card, the Supervisor will give the Ring Announcer the results on "Announcer's Final Result Sheet". The Announcer shall then, inform the audience of the decision over the public address system. The Referee will indicate the winner as the Announcer gives the winner's name.

In the event of a knockout, a technical knockout, disqualification or forfeit, the Announcer and Referee will officially designate the winner and give the time at which the bout was stopped. In the event of a technical draw, the announcer will give the time at which the bout was stopped and will detail for the audience the nature of the decision.

9.7.7. CHANGE OF DECISION

A decision rendered at the termination of any bout is final, and cannot be changed unless the ISKA Representative at the event, or subsequently the ISKA Commissioner, determines that any one of the following occurred:

There was collusion affecting the results of any bout.

There was a clear violation of the rules or regulation governing ISKA bouts which affected the result of any bout.

A judge mixed up the corners.

If the ISKA Supervisor or Commissioner determines that any of the above occurred with regard to any bout, then the decision rendered shall be changed as the ISKA Representative or Commissioner may direct.

9.7.8. PROTESTS

All protests over the decision of a match shall be verbally registered only by the protesting Fighter and/or his Chief Handler to the ISKA Supervisor prior to the end of the event, who will note the nature of the protest in his Supervisor's report. All protests must be received at the appropriate ISKA office, in writing and accompanied by all pertinent evidence, no later than 10 days following the bout in question.

No protest will be considered unless accompanied by the appropriate fee: Euro 100.00

All decisions by the ISKA Commissioner are final. The standard for review is "clear" evidence which would justify a change of decision, or "clear" circumstances which in the best interest of the sport, would justify a change in decision. Any questions on the rules of the ISKA should be directed to the ISKA Supervisor.