PROFESSIONAL RULEBOOK

The official Professional rules and regulations for WKU K1 South Africa

Annexure to the Amateur Rulebook

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Note: This rulebook has been adapted for the South African circuit and applies only to WKU K1 SA events. For international events, international WKU rules apply (https://www.wkuworld.com/organisation/rules/).

1. Scope and Interpretation

- This Professional Rulebook is an annexure to the WKU K1 SA Amateur Rulebook.
- All professional K1 bouts sanctioned under WKU K1 SA are conducted exclusively as full contact professional contests.
- Unless expressly amended or supplemented by this Professional Annexure, all operational rules contained in the Amateur Rulebook apply to professional bouts, including but not limited to:
    - Officiating procedures and authority;
    - Medical regulations and suspensions;
    - Equipment checks;
    - Fouls, warnings, and penalties;
    - Stoppages, outcomes, and result classifications;
    - Protests and appeals;
    - Conduct and disciplinary processes.
- Where a provision of this Professional Annexure conflicts with the Amateur Rulebook, this Professional Annexure shall prevail for professional bouts only.
- Where a matter or situation is not expressly addressed in either rulebook, WKU K1 SA may issue a ruling consistent with athlete safety, competitive fairness, and sporting integrity. The Chief Official shall be the final authority on event-night operational rulings.

2. Objective and Professional Context

- Professional competition in WKU K1 SA takes place at sanctioned Fight Night events.
- Professional competitors:
    - Compete under contract with promoters;
    - Receive payment (“purse”) for participation;
    - Are expected to uphold professional conduct inside and outside of the ring.
- WKU K1 SA’s role in professional competition includes:
    - Protecting competitor safety and welfare;
    - Regulating promoters and sanctioned events;
    - Ensuring consistent application of rules;
    - Appointing qualified officials;
    - Managing professional rankings and title pathways (where applicable);
    - Preventing exploitation and maintaining integrity.
- The Amateur Fighter Classification system (C-Class, B-Class, and A-Class) apply solely to amateur competition and do not apply to Professional competitors.

3. Professional Status and Licensing

3.1. Professional Eligibility

- A competitor must demonstrate readiness for professional K1 competition, including possessing the skills, conditioning, and experience needed to safely compete against other professional K1 competitors. This may include:
  - A notable fight record with an acceptable win rate against A-Class amateurs;
  - A skill assessment to ensure the competitor's skillset aligns with professional-level K1.
- WKU K1 SA retains the right to approve or decline professional status based on safety and the integrity of the sport.

3.2. Professional Licence Requirement

- No competitor may participate in a WKU K1 SA professional bout without:
  - A valid WKU K1 SA membership;
  - A valid WKU K1 SA Professional Licence for the calendar year;
  - Valid medical documentation.

3.3. Application Procedure

- Competitors must complete the WKU K1 SA Professional Licence application process and submit all requested information (including verified fight history and documentation).
- WKU K1 SA may require additional verification, evaluations, or supporting documentation.

3.4. Medical and Safety Prerequisites For Licensing

- All professional competitors must comply with the baseline medical requirements already set out in the Amateur Rulebook (see Section 7. Medical Regulations).
- Note: Professional licensing is conditional on continuous compliance. Failure to remain medically compliant may result in bout removal, suspension, or licence revocation.

3.5. Inactivity and Re-Licensing

- If a professional competitor has been inactive in competition for more than 24 months, WKU K1 SA may require a physical re-licensing evaluation.

3.6. Validity, Expiry, and Renewal

- Professional licences are only valid for the calendar year.
- Licences must be renewed annually, subject to compliance checks.

3.7. Maintaining Professional Standard and Revocation

- WKU K1 SA may suspend or revoke a professional licence where necessary, including:
  - Loss of medical clearance eligibility;

- Being under an applicable suspension or restriction;
- Repeated inability to compete safely at professional level;
- Misrepresentation of record, eligibility, or documentation;
- Serious misconduct that brings the sport into disrepute.

3.8. Professional Licensing Fees

- Initial Application Fee: R300
- Annual Renewal Fee: R200

Note: This excludes the standard annual WKU K1 SA membership fee applicable to all members.

4. Professional Age Categories

- Age Bracket: 18-45 years old.
- The age cut-off is one day after the event date (i.e., turning 46 on the day of the event is treated as 45 years old for that specific event).
- A competitor older than 45 may only compete in a WKU K1 SA professional bout with prior approval as determined by WKU K1 SA and/or WKUWORLD (where applicable).

5. Weigh-Ins (Professional Modifications)

- Professional weigh-ins must be conducted 24 hours before the event, unless specifically approved otherwise by WKU K1 SA.
- Competitors are responsible for making the agreed weight in their bout contract.
- All weigh-in procedures, requirements, and regulatory provisions contained in the Amateur Rulebook apply in full to professional bouts, except where expressly amended or replaced by this Professional Annexure (see Section 8. Weigh-Ins and Registration)

5.1. Missing Weight

- If a competitor fails to make the contracted weight, 20% of the gross purse shall be forfeited, and a catchweight may be negotiated between the parties, provided that the 105% rule and 2% bodyweight cut limit outlined in Section 8. Weigh-Ins and Registration of the Amateur Rulebook are satisfied.
- Any forfeited purse amount under this section shall be paid to the opponent unless WKU K1 SA determines, in its discretion, that an alternative allocation is appropriate based on the circumstances of the case.
- In non-title bouts, no purse forfeiture applies where a competitor exceeds the contracted weight by 500g or less, and subsequently makes the weight within 2 hours of the weigh-in
- A competitor who is not medically cleared at the weigh-ins cannot compete and the bout will not proceed. In a title bout, the contest shall be postponed where possible; where postponement is not possible, WKU K1 SA may exceptionally approve the next eligible challenger to contest the title.

- Where a professional bout is cancelled because the weight difference between the two competitors is deemed excessive and a catchweight cannot be reasonably agreed upon, the following shall apply:
  - If the bout is cancelled due to one competitor's failure to make the contracted weight, the competitor who successfully made the weight will receive their full show purse, and the competitor who failed to make weight shall receive no purse.
  - The competitor who failed to make weight may also be subject to additional administrative sanctions, including fines or licence suspension, where justified.
  - If both competitors failed to make the contracted weight and no catchweight can be agreed upon, neither competitor shall be entitled to a purse.
- Any determination under this section shall be made by WKU K1 SA and shall be final.

5.2. Bout Cancellation

- If a bout is cancelled within 24 hours of the event due to one competitor's fault (including missing weight, medical non-clearance, or contract breach):
  - The affected competitor receives their show money / losing purse;
  - The competitor at fault receives no purse and may be fined/suspended by WKU K1 SA.
- If a fight is cancelled more than 24 hours before the event, neither competitor qualifies for purse money, unless otherwise specified by written agreement approved by WKU K1 SA.
- Where a bout is cancelled for medical reasons, a valid doctor's letter must be submitted, and WKU K1 SA may require examination by its appointed doctor.

6. Professional Compliance, Sanctions, and Purse Penalties

6.1. Scope and Application

- Professional competition operates within both a sporting framework and contractual framework.
- As a result, certain violations may give rise to sporting penalties, administrative sanctions, and/or financial penalties, depending on the nature of the non-compliance.
- This section applies in addition to, and does not replace, the warning and penalty procedures outlined in the Amateur Rulebook.
- Where a matter falls within both sporting and professional compliance frameworks, each may be addressed independently in accordance with this section.

6.2. Sporting Infractions

- Sporting infractions are violations that occur during active competition and fall under the direct authority of the referee.
- These infractions are governed by the Amateur Rulebook and include, but are not limited to:
  - Fouls and prohibited techniques;

- Failure to follow referee commands;
- Unsportsmanlike conduct during the bout;
- Illegal actions committed while the bout is active.

- Penalties for sporting infractions are outlined in Section 19. The Warning Procedure in the Amateur Rulebook.
- All rules and regulations set out in Section 17. Legal Techniques and Section 18. Fouls and Prohibited Techniques of the Amateur Rulebook apply in full to professional bouts, unless expressly amended by this Professional Annexure.
- Sporting penalties imposed by the referee do not, on their own, result in purse deductions. Where the same conduct also constitutes a professional compliance violation, administrative or purse sanctions may be imposed separately under Section 6.3 below.

6.3. Professional Compliance Violations

- Professional compliance violations relate to contractual, administrative, and operational obligations and are not governed by referee warning procedures.
- Professional compliance violations are assessed administratively and may be sanctioned regardless of whether a bout proceeds, is completed, or is stopped.
- These violations may occur before, between, or outside of active rounds.
- Professional compliance violations include, but are not limited to:
  - Failure to pass equipment inspection;
  - Match fixing and non-competition;
  - Failure to comply with wrapping, taping, or oil regulations;
  - Failure to meet readiness obligations, including those governed by the Four-Minute Rule;
  - Failure to attend or comply with weigh-ins, medical examinations, or inspections;
  - Failure to make the contracted weight;
  - Breach of bout contract terms;
  - Conduct that disrupts event operations or compromises professional integrity.
- Compliance violations may result in one or more of the following administrative actions:
  - Fines;
  - Purse deduction;
  - Purse withholding pending investigation;
  - Bout cancellation without pay;
  - Licence suspension or revocation.
- Where purse deductions or withholding are imposed, WKU K1 SA may determine the allocation of such funds, including but not limited to payment to the opposing competitor, retention by WKU K1 SA, allocation toward regulatory, medical, or disciplinary costs, or any combination thereof.

6.4. Standard Purse Penalty Schedule

- To ensure consistent, transparent, and equitable enforcement of professional compliance obligations, WKU K1 SA adopts a graduated purse penalty scale.
- This scale applies only to professional compliance violations and does not replace referee warning or penalty procedures for sporting infractions.

6.4.1. Official Compliance Warnings

- An official compliance warning is a formal administrative warning issued for failure to comply with professional obligations, including but not limited to weigh-ins, medical examinations, inspections, readiness requirements, and contractual duties.
- Verbal instructions, time-management directions, reminders, or informal requests issued by referees or officials do not constitute an official compliance warning and carry no automatic financial or disciplinary consequence.
- An official compliance warning must be expressly declared as such, may only be issued by the Chief Official or a designated senior official acting on their authority, and must be recorded and communicated to the competitor or their representative.
- No purse deduction or graduated penalty may be applied unless an official compliance warning has been issued, recorded, and communicated in accordance with this section.
- An official compliance warning may be issued only where a competitor:
    - Fails to comply after reasonable verbal directions have been given;
    - Is materially late without valid cause;
    - Refuses or neglects to comply with required professional obligations; or
    - Engages in conduct that disrupts event operations or compromises professional standards.
- Valid causes may include, but is not limited to:
    - A verified medical issue requiring immediate attention;
    - Delays caused by event-controlled logistics or official instructions, including schedule changes or directions issued by WKU K1 SA officials;
    - Force majeure events, including accidents, extreme weather, venue evacuation, or emergency services intervention;
    - Self-arranged transport delays only where caused by sudden, unforeseeable events beyond the competitor's control, such as a verified vehicle breakdown or accident.
- The following do not constitute valid cause:
    - Poor time management by the competitor or their team;
    - Extended warm-ups, pad work, or coaching sessions;
    - Failure to listen for bout calls or official instructions;

- Self-arranged transport delays caused by late departure, traffic, incorrect directions, or reliance on third parties;
- Failure to allow reasonable contingency time for travel;
- Failure to promptly notify officials of a delay.

- Where a delay or non-compliance arises from valid cause, no official compliance warning will be issued. The determination of valid cause will be made by the Chief Official or WKU K1 SA and shall be final.

6.4.2. Graduated Purse Deduction Scale

- Where a professional compliance violation occurs, WKU K1 SA may impose the following graduated purse deductions based on the number of official compliance warnings issued for the same category of violation:
  - **1st official compliance warning:** Purse deduction of 10% of the gross purse;
  - **2nd official compliance warning:** Purse deduction of 15% of the gross purse;
  - **3rd official compliance warning:** Purse deduction of 20% of the gross purse;
  - Or bout cancellation without pay where non-attendance, refusal, or continued non-compliance prevents the bout from proceeding.
- As a general guide, an initial official compliance warning may be issued after approximately 30 minutes of continued non-compliance following a formal call or instruction, with subsequent official compliance warnings issued at shorter, reasonable intervals thereafter, generally in increments of approximately 15 minutes.

6.4.3. Immediate Escalation

- Where a violation is deliberate, concealed, repeated, or materially compromises athlete safety, event operations, or professional integrity, WKU K1 SA may bypass the graduated scale and impose a higher sanction, including purse withholding or bout cancellation without pay.

6.4.4. Non-Cumulative Application

- WKU K1 SA retains discretion to determine whether multiple breaches constitute separate incidents or a single continuing violation.

6.4.6. Match Fixing, Non-Competition, and Serious Integrity Violations

- Where there is reasonable cause to believe that competitors are:
  - Holding back and not honestly competing;
  - Participating in a prearranged knockout, foul, or outcome;
  - The referee shall immediately stop the bout and refer the matter to the Chief Official.
- Upon referral, WKU K1 SA may order that one or both purses be withheld pending investigation.

- If an investigation confirms match fixing, non-competition, or integrity violations:
  - All or part of a purse may be forfeited;
  - Additional fines may be imposed;
  - Professional licences may be suspended or revoked.
- If, at any time, the referee believes the circumstances of a bout termination require investigation, the referee may stop the bout and request that purses be withheld pending investigation. This action must be authorized by the Chief Official.

6.4.7. Repeated or Aggravated Violations

- Where a competitor commits the same category of violation within a 12-month period, WKU K1 SA may apply penalties at the upper limit of the ranges set out above and impose additional disciplinary sanctions.

6.5. Authority to Impose Administrative and Purse Penalties

- Only WKU K1 SA has the authority to impose administrative sanctions and purse penalties.
- Such authority is exercised through the Executive Committee of WKU K1 SA, or as expressly provided for in the approved bout contract.
- Referees do not impose purse penalties and may not alter purse arrangements.
- A referee's ruling may, however, trigger an administrative review where professional compliance is affected.
- WKU K1 SA may impose interim administrative measures, including purse withholding, pending investigation where immediate action is required to protect professional integrity or event operations.

6.6. Relationship Between Sporting and Professional Penalties

- A single incident may give rise to both a sporting penalty and professional compliance penalty, and the application of one shall not exclude the application of the other where justified.
- The imposition of any professional administrative or financial sanction will not be subject to protest and will not affect the official sporting result unless expressly provided for under these rules.

7. Fighting Area Regulations

- All regulations set out in Section 28. Fighting Area Regulations of the Amateur Rulebook apply in full to professional bouts, unless expressly amended by this Professional Annexure.
- For national and international title bouts, a minimum ring size of 6m × 6m is required (inside the ropes).

8. Professional Round Durations

- Professional Non-Title Bouts - 3 x 3-minute rounds with 1 minute rest.
- Professional Title Bouts: 5 x 3-minute rounds with 1 minute rest.

9. Professional-Specific General Rules

9.1. Professional Bout Contracts

- The official WKU K1 SA bout contract must be used.
- Any amendment to the standard bout contract requires prior written approval from WKU K1 SA to ensure athlete safety, competitive fairness, and an appropriate balance between the interests of the promoter and the competitors.

9.2. Purse Payment Timeline

- Promoters must pay competitors' purse money within 7 days after the event date.
- Failure to do so without valid reason may result in fines, sanctioning withdrawal, and/or promoter suspension as determined by WKU K1 SA.

9.3. Promoter Compliance

- If a promoter fails to adhere to the rules and regulations, WKU K1 SA may:
    - Issue fines;
    - Revoke the event's sanctioning;
    - Suspend promoter licensing.

9.4. Professional Conduct (Media and Interviews)

- Competitors are representatives of the sport and of WKU K1 SA and must therefore maintain professional conduct during interviews, media engagements, and public appearances.
- Inappropriate language or behaviour that damages the image of the sport or WKU K1 SA may result in fines or suspensions, depending on severity.

9.5. Mouth Guard Stoppages (Professional Modification)

- In professional bouts, the contest will not be stopped immediately if a competitor loses their mouth guard. The referee will wait for a clear break in the action before pausing the bout to intervene, unless immediate safety risk requires intervention.

9.6. Standing Counts (Professional Modification)

- There are no standing 8-counts in professional bouts.
- Exception: If the ropes prevent a competitor from falling (i.e., the competitor is clearly hurt and being held up by the ropes), the referee may treat this as the equivalent of a knockdown for count and safety procedures.

9.7. Maximum Knockdowns (Professional Modification)

- If a competitor is knocked down 3 times in one round or 4 times throughout the entire bout, the referee will stop the bout by Technical Knockout (TKO).
- The Amateur Rulebook stoppage authority and medical override provisions still apply.

10. Hand and Foot Wrapping

- Professional bouts must comply with the full wrapping and taping rules in the Amateur Rulebook (see Section 13. Wrapping and Taping).
- Any wrap that appears to create excessive hardness, bulk, or unfair striking advantage may be rejected, regardless of stated material length.
- Designated officials may request to see wraps at any time. Where interpretation is required, safety and fairness prevail, and the Chief Official's ruling is final.

11. Promoter Equipment Obligations

- To ensure an equal playing field, the promoter must provide boxing gloves so both competitor wear the same gloves (lace-up gloves are recommended but not mandatory).
- The promoter must supply a water bucket, ice, and bottle of water for each corner.
- During the bout, competitors may only use the water provided for their corner.

12. Required Equipment

- Amateur Rulebook regulations apply unless amended below (see Section 12. Equipment).
- Head guards, shin guards, and knee pads are prohibited in professional bouts.
- Mandatory professional equipment:
    - Mouth Guard;
    - Hand wraps (As per Section 10 above);
    - 10oz boxing gloves (Provided by the promoter);
    - Groin protector (Mandatory for all male and female competitors);
    - Breast protector (Mandatory for female competitors).
- Competitors with dental braces must wear a mouth guard that fully covers the braces and submit a completed dental brace declaration form. Dental brace requirements are set out in Section 7. Medical Regulations of the Amateur Rulebook.

12.1. Optional Professional Equipment:

- Foot wraps and/or ankle support (See Section 13.3. Foot Wrapping in the Amateur Rulebook).

12.2. Equipment Checks

- A designated official will check each competitor's equipment and secure the gloves with tape matching each competitor's corner.
- Failure to pass equipment inspection or to comply with readiness obligations, as prescribed in the Amateur Rulebook, will result in the application of the applicable penalties and may result in disqualification, depending on the nature and severity of the non-compliance.
- These requirements are governed by the following sections of the Amateur Rulebook, which apply in full to professional bouts unless expressly amended in this Annexure:
  - Section 11. Competitor's Uniform
  - Section 12. Equipment
  - Section 13. Wrapping and Taping
  - Section 14. Application of Oils
  - Section 15. The Four-Minute Rule (Readiness Penalty)

13. Pro Scoring System

- Judges do not use clickers to score Pro bouts.
- Unlike amateur scoring, Pro scoring does not award points for individual techniques. Judges must score each round independently based on overall combat effectiveness.
- Scoring is applied using an order-of-elimination process:
  - Judges must begin with Criteria #1. If a clear winner can be determined at that level, the round is scored and no further criteria are considered.
  - If no clear advantage exists, judges move to the next criteria and continue down the list until a winner is determined.
  - Lower-priority criteria cannot override higher-priority criteria.

13.1. Pro Scoring Criteria

- When scoring a round, the judges will apply the following 4 criteria in order:

  1. Knockdowns - *Who scored more knockdowns?*
  2. Accumulated Damage - *Who caused more visible or functional damage?*
  3. Effective Striking and Dominance - *Who landed the cleaner, more effective strikes and who was more dominant?*
  4. Effective Kicks Above the Waist and Spectacular Techniques - *If the round is still even, who landed more effective body or head kicks or successfully used higher-risk techniques such as spinning or jumping attacks?*

13.2. Scoring Pro Bouts

Criteria #1: Knockdowns

- Knockdowns are the highest scoring factor.
- A knockdown will be called if any of the situations in Section 20.5. Scoring Knockdowns in the Amateur Rulebook occur (except no standing 8 counts).
- A knockdown will normally result in a 10-8 round, and two knockdowns in the same round will result in a 10-7 round for the competitor who scored them.
- A flash knockdown, defined as a brief fall caused by a damaging strike followed by immediate recovery of posture, awareness, and defensive ability, is still scored as a knockdown.
- The severity of the knockdown determines the round score:
    - A flash knockdown will normally result in a 10-8 round. However, if the knocked-down competitor recovers immediately and clearly dominates the remainder of the round, judges may score the round 10-9 instead of 10-8 to reflect the limited impact of the knockdown.
    - The same principle applies if a competitor dominates the round but receives or scores a flash knockdown in the final seconds. Judges must assess the severity of the knockdown together with the overall action of the round when determining whether the score is 10-8 or 10-9.
    - A competitor who receives a knockdown cannot win the round, regardless of performance before or after the count, as knockdowns are the highest scoring factor and lower criteria cannot override higher criteria.
- If there were no knockdowns in the round, or knockdowns are equal, move to the next criterion.

Criteria #2: Accumulated Damage

- Judges must distinguish between scoring damage and cosmetic damage.
- Scoring damage includes visible or functional effects such as:
    - The opponent being stunned, wobbled, or visibly hurt.
    - Limping or reduced mobility.
    - Clear loss of balance or coordination due to strikes.
    - On-going inability to effectively defend themselves.
- Cosmetic damage includes:
    - Redness, light swelling, or superficial marks.
    - Bruising or bleeding that does not affect performance.
- Cosmetic damage alone does not outweigh effective strikes or dominance. Only damage that impacts the opponent's ability to fight is strongly scored.

- Strikes that land on the guard (such as kicks to the arms or punches to the guard) do not score unless there are clear visible signs of damage (e.g. the opponent drops their guard, shows pain, or loses function). If this occurs, the damage is considered under Criteria #2 (Accumulated Damage).
- If only cosmetic damage occurred in the round, damage is equal, or no significant damage has occurred, move to the next criterion.

Criteria #3: Effective Striking and Dominance

- Judges must evaluate the effect of strikes and how they impact the opponent. Volume or activity level without effect will not be scored.
- The round will go to the competitor that:
  - Landed the most clean and effective scoring strikes;
  - Caused visible disruption to the opponent's balance, posture, rhythm, or defensive confidence;
  - Used repeated or forceful attacks against the guard to control distance, break rhythm, or keep the opponent reactive;
  - Forced the opponent to cover up, hesitate, or remain defensive as a direct result of effective striking.
- Sweeps contribute to this criterion only when they clearly disrupt the opponent's balance or control. Light or incidental sweeps with minimal effect carry low scoring value.
- A competitor who moves backward while landing clean, effective strikes should be scored more favourably than a competitor who moves forward without landing effective strikes. Forward pressure or aggression without effective striking does not score under this criterion.
- Dominance refers to which competitor enforced their will through effective striking, placing the opponent in situations where they are forced to react, retreat, cover up, hesitate, or stop attacking.
- Movement, pressure, or ring control without effective striking does not indicate dominance.
- If no clear advantage in effective striking or dominance exists, move to the next criterion.

Criteria #4: Effective Kicks Above The Waistline and Spectacular Techniques

- Kicks above the waistline and spectacular techniques involve higher risk, greater technical difficulty, and increased energy expenditure than basic techniques. When executed with clear effect, they are scored more favourably at this stage of the scoring process.
- Techniques must cause a visible effect on the opponent to be considered under this criterion.

- Techniques that may be scored under this criterion include:
  - Jumping techniques;
  - Spinning techniques;
  - Head kicks;
  - Body kicks.
- When overall effectiveness is equal, the competitor who successfully takes greater risk and lands a harder-to-execute technique with clear effect gains the edge. For example, if both competitors land effective body kicks throughout the round and neither gains a clear advantage, but one competitor lands a clean head kick or an effective spinning technique with visible effect, the round should be awarded to that competitor under this criterion.
- **Scoring Example:** If one competitor primarily uses punches and low kicks, and the other competitor lands more effective body kicks along with a spinning back fist and a jumping knee, the round should be awarded to the competitor who landed the body kicks and spectacular techniques, due to the higher risk, timing, and technical skill involved.

Determining Round Scores

- **10-10** - An even round with no clear advantage to either competitor.
- **10-9** - A close round where one competitor shows marginal superiority.
- **10-8** - A dominant round with clear superiority, normally involving a knockdown, or severe and sustained damage that clearly and consistently limits the opponent's ability to fight.
- **10-7** - Overwhelming dominance, typically involving more than one knockdown.

14. Protests, Appeals, and Decision Changes

- The Amateur Rulebook protest and appeal procedures apply in full to professional bouts.
- **Note:** Purse withholding pending investigation is an administrative integrity action and does not automatically alter bout results unless the Amateur Rulebook's decision-change procedures are satisfied.

15. Title Fights and Rankings

- All title fight governance, eligibility, champion obligations, interim/vacant titles, and belt regulations are outlined in the Amateur Rulebook (See Section 26. Title Fights and Section 27. The Ranking System).

15.1. Professional title fight rounds

- Professional title fights - 5 x 3-minute rounds with 1 minute rest.

16. Professional Weight Classes

Male Weight Divisions	Weight Bracket	Female Weight Divisions	Weight Bracket
Flyweight	Under 50.5kg	Flyweight	Under 45.0kg
Super Flyweight	50.6kg - 52.0kg	Super Flyweight	45.1kg - 48.0kg
Bantamweight	52.1kg - 53.5kg	Bantamweight	48.1kg - 50.0kg
Super Bantamweight	53.6kg - 55.5kg	Super Bantamweight	50.1kg - 52.5kg
Featherweight	55.6kg - 57.0kg	Featherweight	52.6kg - 55.0kg
Super Featherweight	57.1kg - 59.0kg	Super Featherweight	55.1kg - 57.5kg
Lightweight	59.1kg - 61.0kg	Lightweight	57.6kg - 60.0kg
Super Lightweight	61.1kg - 63.5kg	Super Lightweight	60.1kg - 62.5kg
Welterweight	63.4kg - 67.0kg	Welterweight	62.6kg - 65.0kg
Super Welterweight	67.1kg - 70.0kg	Super Welterweight	65.1kg - 68.0kg
Middleweight	70.1kg - 72.5kg	Middleweight	68.1kg - 71.0kg
Super Middleweight	72.6kg - 76.0kg	Light Heavyweight	71.1kg - 74.0kg
Light Heavyweight	76.1kg - 79.0kg	Heavyweight	Over 74.0kg
Super Light Heavyweight	79.1kg - 83.0kg		
Cruiserweight	83.1kg - 86.0kg		
Super Cruiserweight	86.1kg - 90.0kg		
Heavyweight	90.1kg - 95.0kg		
Super Heavyweight	Over 95.0kg		