

RULES & REGULATIONS OF THE POLICE GAZETTE BOXING CORPORATION (“PGBC”)

ARTICLE I - APPLICABILITY AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 In all PGBC-sanctioned championship and elimination contests, Rules & Regulations issued by the PGBC shall apply, unless a written modification or an exception is issued by the PGBC in its sole discretion on a case-by-case basis. These Rules & Regulations represent minimum requirements. If the applicable national or local laws or local boxing/MMA commission regulations (“responsible jurisdiction”) exceed these minimums with regard to boxer safety, then those responsible jurisdiction laws or regulations shall supersede PGBC Rules & Regulations, with the exception of those PGBC Rules & Regulations marked in **bold**. If those Rules & Regulations marked in bold cannot be reconciled with a responsible jurisdiction, then the PGBC will not sanction the contest. Any reference in these Rules & Regulations to the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine gender, as applicable.

1.2 Interpretation of Rules and Power of PGBC President to Act in the Best Interests of Bare-Knuckle Boxing. As special and unique circumstances arise in the sport of bare-knuckle boxing, not all of which can be anticipated and addressed specifically in these Rules & Regulations, the PGBC President and Presidency, in consultation with the PGBC Board of Governors, has full power and authority to interpret these Rules & Regulations, and to issue and apply such rulings as he shall in his sole discretion deem to be in the best interests of bare-knuckle boxing.

1.3 All Parties Subject. By participating in any bout, promotion, or any other business dealings or activity involving the PGBC’s exclusive trademarks and other intellectual property, each champion, challenger, promoter, and all other parties are deemed to and expressly hereby agree to be subject to these Rules & Regulations and all rulings and interpretations hereof by the PGBC.

ARTICLE II - GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO PGBC CONTESTS

PGBC Bout Rules

2.1 Definition of Bare-Knuckle Boxing. **Bare-Knuckle Boxing is a stand-up fight where the contestants use their fists only. Fights will be contested with bare knuckles, with protective wrapping allowed only on the lower hand and wrist areas**, at the option of the contestant.

2.2 Ring Requirements. All professional Bare-Knuckle Boxing bouts shall be held in a ring that complies with the rules of the responsible jurisdiction, provided there are no hard surfaces, e.g., concrete, asphalt, exposed steel, etc.

2.3 Bout Requirements.

(a) Rounds may be set in any manner agreed to between the responsible jurisdiction and the promoter, provided the **total scheduled action per bout is a minimum of 10 minutes for both men and women.**

(b) A Bare-Knuckle Boxing contestant shall not participate in a boxing, bare-knuckle boxing, kickboxing, karate, or mixed martial arts bout in any jurisdiction for at least thirty (30) days following a previous bout.

(c) If a bout is deemed by the responsible jurisdiction or the PGBC to be a mismatch that could expose one or both of the contestants to serious injury based on the record, experience, skill, or condition of each of the contestants, the bout shall be disapproved and canceled.

(d) A bout is adjudged a knockout if a contestant is counted out to a full count of 10 or if, in the judgment of the referee, a count of 10 can be assumed on a downed contestant and the bout is stopped.

(e) A referee may count a contestant out if the contestant is on the floor or being held up by the ropes.

(f) A bout may be adjudged a technical knockout if the bout is terminated because a contestant meets any of the following conditions:

(i) Is unable to continue;

(ii) Is not honestly competing;

(iii) Is injured;

(iv) Is, in the judgment of the referee, no longer able to defend himself; or

(v) Shows timidity.

(g) A bout shall be adjudged a disqualification to the credit of the winner if it is stopped due to, in the judgment of the referee in consultation with ring-side officials, an intentional foul causing an injury.

(h) Each judge of a bout shall score the bout and determine the winner through the use of the 10-point-must system as follows:

(i) The better contestant of each round shall receive 10 points and the opponent proportionately less.

- (ii) If the round is even, each contestant shall receive 10 points.
 - (iii) No fraction of a point may be given.
 - (iv) Points for each round shall be awarded immediately after the end of the round.
 - (v) Incomplete rounds shall be scored by the judges. If the referee penalizes either contestant in an incomplete round, the appropriate points shall be deducted.
 - (vi) The majority opinion shall be conclusive and, if there is no majority opinion, the decision shall be a draw.
- (i) After the end of the bout, the inspector checks the scores, then informs the announcer of the decision. The announcer shall inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system.

2.4 Weight Divisions and Allowances.

Men:

Division	Pounds	Kilograms
*Heavyweight:	min. 200 Lbs.	90.89 Kgs. with no limit
Light Heavyweight:	200 Lbs.	90.89 Kgs.
*Middleweight:	160 Lbs.	72.57 Kgs.
*Lightweight:	135 Lbs.	61.23 Kgs.
*Featherweight:	126 Lbs.	57.15 Kgs.
Bantamweight:	118 Lbs.	53.52 Kgs.

*The original four lineal Police Gazette Championships.

Women:

Division	Pounds	Kilograms
Heavyweight:	min. 160 Lbs.	72.57 Kgs. with no limit
Middleweight:	160 Lbs.	72.57 Kgs.
Lightweight:	135 Lbs.	61.23 Kgs.
Featherweight:	126 Lbs.	57.15 Kgs.
Bantamweight:	118 Lbs.	53.52 Kgs.
Flyweight:	112 Lbs.	50.80 Kgs.

2.5 Attire of Contestants.

(a) At the option of the contestant, **hands may be wrapped with gauze and athletic tape that ends no closer than 1 inch from the contestant's knuckles.** If the contestant chooses this option, **the wrap must include the wrist and may travel up to 3 inches past the junction of the wrist bone.**

(b) **The gauze to be utilized may not exceed a length of 15 feet per hand. The tape shall not be greater than 1 inch in width and shall not exceed 10 feet in length per hand.**

(c) While complying with Rule 2.5 (a) and (b), each contestant shall wear appropriate attire and protective devices as required by current boxing-industry standards.

(d) Contestant's fingernails and thumbnails shall not extend past the tip of the fingers and thumbs.

2.6 Physician Engagement with Contestants During a Bout.

(a) No person other than the contestants and the referee shall enter the ring during a bout. A second shall not stand or engage in any distracting actions while the bout is in progress.

(b) Any serious cuts or injuries to either contestant shall be treated by the physician. The physician shall determine whether to continue the bout as follows:

(i) The physician may enter the ring if requested by the referee to examine an injury to a contestant.

(ii) If serious cuts or injuries to either contestant occur, the referee shall summon the physician, who shall aid the contestant and decide if the bout will be stopped. The final authority to determine whether to continue the bout shall rest with the physician.

(iii) If the physician determines that a contestant who is cut or injured by legal blows cannot continue, the referee shall announce that contestant loses by a technical knockout.

(iv) The referee may request that the attending physician examine a contestant during the bout. The physician may order the referee to stop the bout and time shall be called. The referee shall then render the appropriate decision regarding the outcome of the bout in accordance with the prevailing rules.

(v) Except at the request of the physician, no second shall be permitted to aid a stricken contestant.

2.7 Contestant Deemed Down.

(a) A contestant shall be deemed to be down when either of the following occurs:

(i) Any part of the contestant's body other than the feet is on the floor and weight bearing as deemed by the referee; or

(ii) The contestant is hanging over the ropes without the ability to protect themselves, and the contestant cannot fall to the floor.

(b) When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, by pointing to the corner, and shall immediately begin the count over the contestant who is down. The referee's count shall be the official count. No contestant who is knocked down may be allowed to resume competing until the referee has finished counting to 10. The contestant may take the count either on the floor or standing.

(c) If the opponent fails to stay in the farthest corner, the referee shall cease counting until the opponent returns to the farthest corner and shall then resume the count from the point at which the count was interrupted. If the contestant who is down arises before the count of 10, the referee may step between the contestants long enough to assure the referee that the contestant who has just arisen is in a condition to continue. If so assured, the referee shall, without loss of time, order both contestants to go on with the bout. During the intervention by the referee, the striking of a blow by either contestant may be ruled a foul.

(d) If the contestant who is knocked down is still down when the referee calls a count of 10, the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that the downed contestant has been knocked out. When a contestant is knocked out, the referee shall perform a full 10-second count unless, in the judgment of the referee, the safety of the contestant would be jeopardized by such a count, at which point the referee shall wave both arms without counting.

(e) If both contestants go down at the same time, the count shall continue as long as one contestant is still down. If both contestants remain down until the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw.

(f) When a contestant has been knocked down before the normal termination of a round and the round is terminated before the contestant has arisen from the floor of the ring, the referee's count shall continue. If the contestant arises before the count of 10, the bell ending the round shall sound. If the contestant who is down fails to arise before the count of 10, the contestant shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round that just concluded.

(g) If a legal blow struck in the final seconds of a round causes a contestant to go down after the bell has sounded, that knockdown shall be regarded as having occurred during the round just ended and the appropriate count shall continue.

(h) If a knockdown occurs before the normal termination of a round and the contestant who is down stands up before the count of 10 is reached and then falls down immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count from the point at which the count was left off.

2.8 Tactics Deemed Fouls.

(a) Hitting the opponent below the belt;

(b) Hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being down;

(c) Holding the opponent's arm with one hand and hitting the opponent with the other hand;

(d) Holding the opponent or deliberately maintaining a clinch for longer than 10 seconds;

(e) Wrestling or kicking the opponent;

(f) Putting a finger into any orifice of the opponent or into any cut or laceration on an opponent, including fishhooking;

(g) Pulling the opponents hair;

(h) Manipulating the opponents fingers;

(i) Striking an opponent who is helpless as the result of blows but is supported by the ropes and does not fall;

(j) Butting the opponent with the head, shoulder, knee, or elbow;

(k) Hitting the opponent with the back of the hand, butt of the hand, with the wrist or the elbow, or with pivot blows or spinning back fists;

(l) Going down without being hit;

(m) Striking the opponent's body over the kidneys;

(n) Hitting the opponent on the back of the head or neck;

- (o) Gouging the opponent's eye in any manner;
- (p) Hitting during the referee's physical act to separate two contestants;
- (q) Hitting the opponent after the bell has sounded, ending the round;
- (r) Using the ropes to gain an advantage over the opponent;
- (s) Pushing the opponent around the ring or into the ropes;
- (t) Timidity, including intentionally spitting out the mouthpiece;
- (u) Biting the opponent; and
- (v) Engaging in any other action not described in this subsection that is deemed an intentional foul by the referee on the basis that the action poses a danger to the safety of either contestant, impedes fair and competitive play, or is unsportsmanlike.

2.9 Penalties for Fouls.

- (a) If a contestant fouls the opponent during a bout or commits any other infraction, the referee may penalize the contestant by deducting points from their score, whether or not the foul or infraction was intentional. The referee may determine the number of points to be deducted in each instance and shall base the determination on the severity of the foul or infraction and its effect upon the opponent.
 - (i) If the referee determines that it is necessary to deduct a point or points because of a foul or infraction, the referee shall warn the offender of the penalty to be assessed.
 - (ii) The referee shall, as soon as is practical after the foul, notify the judges and both contestants of the number of points, if any, to be deducted from the score of the offender.
 - (iii) Each point to be deducted for any foul or infraction shall be deducted in the round in which the foul or infraction occurred. These points shall not be deducted from the score in any subsequent round.
- (b) Any contestant guilty of a foul in a bout may be disqualified by the referee, and the contestant's purse may be ordered withheld by the responsible jurisdiction. Disposition of the purse and the penalty to be imposed upon the contestant shall be determined by the responsible jurisdiction. However, the PGBC reserves the right to impose additional penalties at its sole discretion.

(c) If the referee determines that a bout shall not continue because of an injury caused by an intentional foul, the contestant who committed the intentional foul shall lose by disqualification.

(d) If an injury caused by an intentional foul results in the bout being stopped in a later round, one of the following shall apply:

(i) The injured contestant shall win by technical decision if that individual is ahead on the scorecards.

(ii) The bout shall be declared a technical draw if the injured contestant is behind or even on the scorecards.

(e) If a bout is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall determine whether the contestant who has been fouled can continue. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of a foul and if the foul did not involve a concussive impact to the head of the contestant who was fouled, the referee may order the bout to be continued after a reasonable interval. Before the bout resumes, the referee shall inform the responsible jurisdiction of the referee's determination that the foul was accidental.

(f) If the referee determines that a bout shall not continue because of an injury suffered as a result of an accidental foul anytime prior to midpoint of the scheduled bout, the bout shall be declared a no-contest decision.

2.10 Leaving the Ring.

(a) If any contestant fails or refuses to resume competing when the bell sounds signaling the commencement of the next round, the referee shall award a decision of technical knockout to the contestant's opponent at the round that has last been completed.

(b) If a contestant has been knocked or has fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a bout, both of the following shall apply:

(i) The contestant may be helped back by anyone except the contestant's seconds or manager. The referee shall stop the clock, assess the contestant's condition, and resume time once the contestant is able to safely re-enter the ring.

(ii) The contestant shall be given 20 seconds to return to the ring.

(c) For a contestant who has been knocked or has fallen on the ring platform outside the ropes but not over the edge of the ring platform, both of the following shall apply:

- (i) The contestant shall not be helped back by anyone, including the contestant's second and manager. The referee may stop the clock and assess the situation until the contestant is able to return to the ring.
- (ii) The contestant shall be given 10 seconds to regain the contestant's feet and get back into the ring.
- (d) If the second or manager of a contestant who has been knocked down or has fallen helps the contestant back into the ring, this help may be cause for disqualification.
- (e) If one contestant has fallen through the ropes, the other contestant shall retire to the farthest corner and stay there until ordered by the referee to continue the bout.
- (f) Any contestant who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent from the ring or who hits an opponent when the opponent is partly out of the ring and is prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense may be penalized.

2.11 Rendering Bout Decisions.

- (a) A decision rendered at the end of any bout shall not be changed by the responsible jurisdiction or the PGBC, unless one of the following occurs:
 - (i) The responsible jurisdiction or the PGBC determines that there was collusion affecting the result of the bout.
 - (ii) The compilation of the scorecards of the judges discloses an error showing that the decision was given to the wrong contestant.
 - (iii) The referee has rendered an incorrect decision as the result of an error in interpreting a provision of these regulations or those of the responsible jurisdiction.

PGBC Approval of Bouts

2.12 PGBC Approval of "Police Gazette Championship" and Elimination Bouts. No bout shall be considered as officially sanctioned by the PGBC unless the promoter has received the written approval of the PGBC President's office, and complies fully with all terms and conditions of the PGBC's sanctioning, including payment when directed by the PGBC of all required fees and compliance with these Rules & Regulations and any applicable rulings.

2.13 PGBC Discretion to Deny Sanction. The PGBC reserves the right to deny its sanction of any bout, or to withdraw its sanction prior to a bout after it was initially granted, or revoke a sanction after a contest for cause as the PGBC shall determine in its sole discretion. In such cases, the ruling of the PGBC does not control the final determination of the responsible jurisdiction regarding the decision in the contest. However, the decision of a responsible jurisdiction shall never interfere with the power and authority of the PGBC to grant or withhold sanctioning any contest as a Police Gazette Championship or elimination bout, or to recognize or withhold recognition of any boxer as a “Police Gazette Champion” or challenger.

If PGBC sanctioning is revoked after a contest under this rule, the PGBC will still have the right to collect, and/or retain all prior deposits or payments of, all applicable sanction fees, expenses, and any other forms of consideration provided for herein, as the promotion and the participants will have benefited from the marketing and other value brought to the bout as a result of having been originally sanctioned by the PGBC, and because the event was promoted using the PGBC’s exclusive and proprietary trademarks and other intellectual property and goodwill, including but not limited to commercial designations, trade names, trademarks and copyrighted materials.

Contractual Arrangements

2.14 Privileges of PGBC Registered Promoters. All promoters who are registered and in good standing with the PGBC may register contracts for championship and elimination bouts with the PGBC, request a sanction to promote any PGBC-sanctioned championship or elimination bout, and participate in any other activity permitted by and consistent with the PGBC’s Rules & Regulations, Championship Rules, standards, and rulings.

2.15 Registration of Promoters and Other Representatives of Boxers; Responsibilities.

(a) Each promoter and each manager, agent, or other representative of a boxer must register annually with the PGBC in accordance with such procedures and requirements as the PGBC may require. The PGBC may in its sole discretion require a written communication from the responsible jurisdiction certifying that it has received and has on file all contracts between boxers and their promoters, managers, agents, or other representatives. The PGBC may request copies of such contracts, provided that the parties consent to the PGBC obtaining any such contract from such responsible jurisdiction.

(b) It is the sole and exclusive responsibility and obligation of each promoter, manager, agent, or other representative of a boxer to convey to the boxer the substance of any communications between the PGBC and such representative concerning the boxer’s dealings with the PGBC so that the boxer will be fully informed regarding all such matters, and the PGBC may rely in each case upon each such representative’s compliance with this rule. Therefore, under no

circumstance shall the PGBC be held responsible or liable for any failure of such representative to keep their boxer fully informed of all such communications.

2.16 Exclusive Promotional Agreements. The PGBC does not recognize exclusive promotional agreements between a promoter and a boxer. Therefore, the PGBC may, at its sole discretion, determine that any such agreement constitutes a contractual impediment to the boxer fulfilling his obligations under the Rules & Regulations.

2.17 License. In consideration of the benefit derived from the use of the PGBC's exclusive intellectual property rights including, but not limited to the PGBC's trademarks and sanction, each promoter, boxer, and all other participants in any PGBC-sanctioned bout is deemed to and expressly hereby consents to the use by the PGBC of their names, trademarks, image, likeness, and descriptions of such bout and its participants, and any and all video/digital footage featuring their images or owned by them or in which they have usage rights, for the purposes of promoting the bout, its action, and its result, the Police Gazette Championships, and the PGBC itself.

Officials

2.18 Provision of Officials. The responsible jurisdiction shall certify the officials for a contest, provided the officials are experienced and trained to industry-standard specifications. If sufficiently trained and experienced officials are not available, the PGBC will work with the promoter to fill all the required slots. If all required slots still cannot be filled with sufficiently trained and experienced officials, the PGBC will withdraw sanctioning.

The promoter shall be responsible for payment of officials' fees. In the case of a dispute over officials' fees, the aggrieved party may file a complaint with either the responsible jurisdiction or the PGBC under Rule 5.2 herein.

Police Gazette Championship Belts

2.19 Recognition of Champions. The PGBC will recognize the best boxer in each division as the champion of America or the World, having won such title in the ring, in compliance with all provisions of these Rules & Regulations. All such title holders shall be designated a Police Gazette Champion. The PGBC reserves the right to suspend or cancel the recognition of a champion due to the breach or default of the PGBC's rules. Every PGBC-recognized champion, and every person involved in matchmaking, promoting, and the conduct of PGBC-recognized bouts, and all those who request certification of such bouts, understand and acknowledge that the right to the title and designation Police Gazette Champion is owned exclusively by the PGBC.

2.20 Certification and Recognition of Championship and Elimination Bouts. The PGBC will certify and recognize championship bouts in each weight division. Each championship bout certified by the PGBC

shall be designated a Police Gazette Championship. PGBC certification of a match as a Police Gazette Championship and the designation of Police Gazette Champion are privileges and not rights of any kind or nature, vested or otherwise, and all boxers, promoters, and their representatives must comply with these Rules & Regulations, Championship Rules, and rulings of the PGBC in order to qualify for or maintain such certification or designation.

2.21 Belts Provided for Each Division. The PGBC will award championship belts to the champions of each weight division. The promoter of any Police Gazette Championship is expressly obligated to pay for a new title belt in the event that a new champion is crowned.

2.22 Ownership of Belt. Once a boxer wins a Police Gazette Championship, the physical belt becomes his property; provided, however, that the PGBC retains the exclusive worldwide rights, interest, title and ownership of any and all copyright, trademark, trade name, design patent and all other intellectual property rights in any way associated with the utility, appearance, design, or ownership of the PGBC title belts and any symbol or copyrighted material appearing therein. By accepting the title belt and the benefits associated with its possession, all boxers and their representatives are deemed to and expressly hereby agree to be bound by and comply with the PGBC Rules & Regulations and any rulings of the PGBC concerning the display of the boxer's PGBC title belt and with the PGBC rights under governing trade name, copyright, trademark, design patent, and all other applicable intellectual property laws and regulations.

2.23 Champion Must Bring His Belt Into the Ring. A Police Gazette Champion must always bring, and wear or have prominently displayed, his championship belt when he enters the ring for every defense of his title. The champion must give the championship belt to the PGBC Supervisor before the beginning of the bout, so that it may be awarded to the winner.

2.24 Presentation of Belt. At the end of each championship contest, the PGBC Supervisor(s), the PGBC President if present, and the president/chairman of the responsible jurisdiction shall go into the ring to present the belt to the champion on behalf of the PGBC Board of Governors. The promoter of the contest is responsible to provide security, organize the ceremony for presentation of the championship belt, and require the boxers to reasonably assist so that such presentation can occur in an organized and efficient manner.

2.25 Subsequent Award of Belt to a New Champion. If a champion's title belt is presented to a new champion and an additional title belt is not available, following the presentation ceremony the new champion must immediately return the former champion's belt to the PGBC Supervisor, who shall return the belt to the former champion. The PGBC will later award a new title belt to the new champion.

ARTICLE III - CHAMPIONSHIP OBLIGATIONS

3.1 Timing of Defenses. The PGBC's policy is to offer opportunities to boxers to compete for its titles, and thus the PGBC seeks to prevent titles from being frozen due to inactivity by champions. Therefore, a Police Gazette Champion should strive to defend the title at least three (3) times a year, unless a written exception or extension is granted by the PGBC in its sole discretion. Therefore, a Police Gazette Champion should strive to defend his title at least every one hundred twenty (120) days unless otherwise permitted by the PGBC in its sole discretion. Upon winning a title, a Police Gazette Champion must defend the title within 90 to 120 days or as otherwise ordered by the PGBC in its sole discretion.

3.2 Recognition Subject to Forfeit. A champion who does not defend his title within the periods set forth herein shall forfeit his title, unless the PGBC in its sole discretion otherwise permits. Further, the PGBC may also withdraw recognition of a qualifying challenger for inactivity or failure to engage in any bout ordered by the PGBC. A Police Gazette Champion may not compete for or hold a bare-knuckle boxing championship of another organization unless permitted by the PGBC in its sole discretion.

3.3 Qualified Challengers. Champions shall defend their titles against a challenger (each, a "Qualified Challenger") in one of the following categories:

- (a) any of the top five (5) rated contenders; or
- (b) with the approval of or ratification by a majority of the Board of Governors,
 - i. any boxer rated 6 to 10;
 - ii. a champion or a highly rated boxer of another weight division;
 - iii. a former world champion or other elite challenger;
 - iv. under special circumstances and with the approval of or ratification by two-third (2/3rd) of the Board of Governors, a contender not otherwise listed in one or more of the above categories.

3.4 Immediate Rematch Policy. The PGBC does not recognize immediate rematch clauses in bout agreements and will not sanction or authorize immediate rematches, unless it determines in its sole discretion, with the authorization of or ratification by two-third (2/3rd) of the Board of Governors, that:

- (a) the conduct or result of the bout was controversial or irregular;
- (b) there is sufficient public demand; or
- (c) a direct rematch would otherwise be in the best interests of the division or bare-knuckle boxing.

If the PGBC determines that an immediate rematch is appropriate pursuant to this preceding rule, it may sanction the bout as a special bout.

3.5 Non-Title Bouts. A Police Gazette Champion must always defend the PGBC title if he boxes in the same weight division as his championship. A Police Gazette Champion may not engage in any title or non-title bout in his weight division, or a title or non-title bout in any other weight division, without requesting and receiving written permission for and/or a written sanction of the bout from the PGBC as a PGBC “Special Event.”

In such circumstances, the PGBC may in its sole discretion authorize a Police Gazette Champion to engage in such a contest, provided, however, that the Police Gazette Champion has requested and consented that the proposed bout be sanctioned as a PGBC Special Event to be governed by the PGBC’s Rules & Regulations, and pays all sanction fees required. The champion’s title is subject to forfeiture for any failure to comply with this Rule.

3.6 Champions with Multiple Titles. In fairness to other boxers contending for Police Gazette Championships, as a general rule, no Police Gazette Champion may compete for an additional title in bare-knuckle boxing or any other combative sport without first requesting and receiving a written sanction of the bout from the PGBC. If the PGBC permits a champion to compete for an additional title, the following rules apply:

(a) if a Police Gazette Champion wins a PGBC title in more than one weight division, the PGBC may grant the champion 15 days to elect which title the champion will keep and which the champion will vacate. If the Police Gazette Champion then does not make such an election, the PGBC shall thereafter have the authority to vacate one of the titles as it shall determine in its discretion.

3.7 Withdrawal or Suspension of Recognition. The privilege, goodwill, trademarks, and other intellectual property associated with any Police Gazette Championship, the PGBC belts, or PGBC-sanctioned bout, and the PGBC titles and designations, are each owned exclusively by the PGBC. Therefore, the PGBC may suspend or withdraw recognition of a boxer as a Police Gazette Champion, challenger, or contender, as it may determine in its sole discretion, for any reason justifying suspension or withdrawal, including but not limited to violation of the PGBC Rules & Regulations, holding the title of or fighting for another organization without the approval or sanction of the PGBC, or conviction and imprisonment for a crime involving moral turpitude or any other serious moral offense.

3.8 Petition for Reconsideration. In the event that the PGBC suspends or withdraws its recognition of a boxer as a champion or challenger under these Rules, such action will be deemed final, and the PGBC may undertake any action to fill a vacant title or establish challengers as it may deem appropriate in its

sole discretion, provided, however, that the affected party may request reconsideration solely in accordance with Article V hereof.

3.9 Filling a Vacant Title. If a title becomes vacant for any reason, the Board of Governors may in its discretion authorize whatever steps or actions it deems necessary or appropriate to fill the title, including but not limited to:

- (a) instituting a tournament or elimination contest(s) among Qualified Challengers;
- (b) ordering a championship contest between two Qualified Challengers; or
- (c) recognizing as champion the winner of a previous elimination bout.

3.10 Inactivity of a Champion. If a Police Gazette Champion is or may become inactive in a manner that may prevent or unduly delay him from fulfilling his defense obligations in the time-frame determined by the PGBC on a case by case basis, based upon the unique facts and circumstances existing at that time in the division, the PGBC may declare the championship vacant and order one or more bouts to fill the vacant title. Such inactivity may be either (i) a period of past and continuing inactivity or (ii) potential future inactivity that may prevent a champion from defending his title in a timely manner as required under these Rules.

The PGBC may make such a determination based upon special circumstances, which may include, but not be limited to:

- (a) medical issues or injury;
- (b) legal issues or contractual impediments;
- (c) personal or family issues; or
- (d) other controversy or circumstances whether or not beyond the control of the boxer or the PGBC.

It is the sole responsibility of a Police Gazette Champion to notify the PGBC in writing in a timely manner of any circumstances that may prevent him from complying with his title defense obligations. In the event that a champion fails to notify the PGBC in a timely manner of such circumstances, the PGBC may take appropriate actions including vacating the title or imposing other penalties.

3.11 Champion Emeritus. In its discretion, the PGBC may, upon a 2/3rd vote of the Board of Governors, designate in each weight category one or more Police Gazette Champions Emeritus. The recognition of Police Gazette Champion Emeritus may be bestowed upon a past Police Gazette World Champion of

extraordinary prestige, reputation, stature, or everlasting legacy in the sport. A Police Gazette Champion Emeritus shall also be an Ambassador of Good Will on behalf of the PGBC.

A Police Gazette Champion Emeritus shall be free to display and exhibit his special belt in any social ceremony or sports event. The Police Gazette Champion Emeritus recognition is the highest of honors granted by the PGBC to any boxer, and cannot be lost or transferred to anyone inside or outside the ring. Champion Emeritus recognition may be withdrawn only by the PGBC in its sole discretion in the event that a holder of this recognition affiliates with another bare-knuckle boxing organization or if the PGBC determines in its sole discretion that the holder has otherwise brought dishonor upon the PGBC or the sport of bare-knuckle boxing.

ARTICLE IV – MEDICAL AND ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

Medical Regulations

4.1 Minimum Medical Requirements. All medical requirements, including, but not limited to, all pre-bout and post-bout examinations and anti-doping testing, must meet current combat-sport industry standards. The PGBC reserves the right to order additional examinations and testing if, in its sole discretion, the responsible jurisdiction is not meeting such current industry standards. If proper medical requirements cannot be achieved, in its sole discretion the PGBC reserves the right to deny or revoke its sanction.

4.2 Unsatisfactory Results or Verification. If the PGBC determines in its sole discretion that a boxer is medically unfit or that the boxer's condition to safely compete cannot be adequately verified, the PGBC may remove the boxer from its ratings, suspend the boxer from competition, or revoke the boxer's status as a challenger or champion.

4.3 Safety Weigh-Ins. The final and official weigh-in of the boxers shall occur no less than 24 hours but not more than 30 hours prior to a PGBC bout due to the possible adverse results of dehydration and subsequent re-hydration of boxers to make the required weight limit for a bout. Further, in order to encourage safe weight loss in advance of a PGBC bout, additional official safety weigh-ins are to be held 30 and 7 days prior to the official 30-24-hour weigh-in for non-heavyweight boxers. The boxers' weight should be as follows:

(a) 30-day weigh-in: 4 weeks prior to the bout, the boxers' weight should not exceed 10% of the weight limit for the bout; and

(b) 14-day weigh-in: 14 days prior to the bout, the boxers' weight should not exceed 7% of the weight limit for the bout; and

(c) 7-day weigh-in: 7 days prior to the bout, the boxers' weight should not exceed 5% of the weight limit for the bout.

Boxers' weight shall never be more than 20% of their ranked weight category.

Boxers and their representatives, managers, and trainers, and promoters, and not the PGBC, are solely responsible to arrange the pre-bout safety weigh-ins and medical examinations and tests required by this rule. Failure on the part of those parties to comply with this rule's requirements may result in the PGBC taking such actions as it deemed appropriate in its sole discretion including, but not limited to, imposing fines, suspensions, removal from the ratings, revocation of challenger status and opportunities, or vacating a title.

In the event that a boxer exceeds any weight limitation stated above, the PGBC may, for the safety of the boxer or his opponent, revoke or deny its sanction of the bout, in addition to any other disciplinary action as it shall deem appropriate in its discretion.

4.4 Sanctions for Anti-Doping Violations. A boxer who has been found to have tested positive for banned substances or otherwise found to have engaged in prohibited procedures under these rules shall be subject to such penalties or treatment as the PGBC may determine appropriate in its sole discretion. Such measures may include but are not limited to disqualification in the contest, a fine up to the amount of the boxer's purse, imposition of medical treatment and further testing or investigation, suspension and removal from the ratings of up to one (1) year, and vacating the boxer's status as a champion or challenger.

4.5 Vacating of Status. In addition to any other measures that may be imposed in accordance with the preceding rule, the PGBC may, but is never required to, vacate a boxer's status for violations of these anti-doping guidelines in PGBC title and elimination contests.

4.6 Rehabilitation. The PGBC reserves the right to accept the results of random anti-doping tests by a local commission or agreed to by a boxer with respect to including the boxer in its ratings or approving the boxer to compete in any PGBC bout.

ARTICLE V – CLAIM & APPEAL PROCEDURES; DISCIPLINARY RULES

Claim & Appeal Procedures

5.1 Exclusivity of Remedies. Any boxer, promoter, manager, or other person or entity that participates in the activities or events of the PGBC, does business with the PGBC, or who claim any right or privilege arising from these Rules & Regulations, agrees that their sole and exclusive remedies are the administrative remedies and the dispute resolution procedures provided for herein.

5.2 Administrative Remedies. Any grievance, claim, complaint, or protest against the PGBC, or any controversy, appeal, or dispute concerning the PGBC or any PGBC contest, ruling, order, or action, or arising under these Rules & Regulations or any PGBC ruling, must first be presented to the PGBC in writing, in which the claimant must clearly state that they are submitting the claim under the PGBC's claim and appeal procedures.

To be recognized and valid, any such grievance, claim, complaint, or protest must be submitted to the PGBC President in writing by the aggrieved party or his authorized representative within fifteen (15) calendar days after the claim first arose. The PGBC reserves the right in the future to amend these Rules to include a non-refundable fee that must accompany any such claim, complaint, or protest, to cover the initial costs and expenses of the PGBC relating to the processing of any such grievance, claim, complaint, or protest. The PGBC may in its sole discretion grant a waiver of all or a portion of such fee, but no such waiver shall apply unless it is granted in writing by the PGBC and received by the protesting party. In the event of substantial costs relating to the controversy, including but not limited to attorney's fees or related costs and expenses, the PGBC is entitled to reimbursement from the petitioning party of all such related costs and expenses. Failure to comply with the filing requirements set forth herein shall result in the grievance, claim, complaint or protest being deemed invalid, and render the matter closed and no longer subject to further appeal.

Upon receiving a properly filed and recognized claim, the President, in his discretion, may attempt to facilitate the resolution of the claim, or may refer the matter to either the PGBC Grievance and Appeals Committee or its Board of Governors.

The PGBC may institute such policies and procedures as it may deem appropriate from time to time for the administration and processing of any recognized claim. In general, the PGBC-appointed representative(s) addressing such a claim will first investigate the claim, seek such additional information as may be required, hold hearings (telephonic or in-person) if necessary, and then issue a decision to accept or reject the claim in whole or in part. The President or his designee(s) may notify all interested parties in writing of the decision of the PGBC, which notification shall indicate exhaustion of the administrative remedies set forth in this Rule 5.2.

In the event that the complainant remains unsatisfied with the PGBC's decision following these administrative remedies, the complainant must then seek compulsory mediation under Rule 5.3 hereof. Failure to timely seek compulsory mediation under Rule 5.3 hereof shall automatically terminate the claim and the claimant shall have no further rights to appeal. No party may invoke or seek remedies under Rule 5.3 or Rule 5.4 without first complying with, and seeking, and providing the PGBC the opportunity to provide, administrative relief under this Rule 5.2.

5.3 Compulsory Mediation. Any open, unresolved claim, controversy, or dispute involving the PGBC must be submitted to non-binding mediation in accordance with the following procedures within thirty

(30) days after exhaustion of remedies under the administrative procedures outlined in Rule 5.2. The mediation process shall be as follows:

- (a) The parties must make best efforts in good faith to attempt to select a mediator mutually acceptable to both parties.
- (b) If the parties are unable to agree on a mediator, each party shall nominate two (2) qualified candidates from the List of Mediators of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (“CAS”). The CAS shall then select a mediator at random from the four (4) CAS candidates selected by the parties.
- (c) The mediation shall be conducted in accordance with procedures prescribed by the selected mediator and at a convenient location designated by the mediator. The mediator’s expenses shall be shared equally by the parties to the mediation.
- (d) The mediation shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of the selection of the mediator, absent special circumstances.
- (e) The parties to the mediation must agree to mediate in good faith in a meaningful attempt to resolve the controversy, claim, or dispute, with a party or party’s representative(s) duly authorized to resolve the matter being present and/or available at the mediation.

While the mediator selected may be a CAS mediator, the mediation shall be governed by these PGBC Rules & Regulations, and not the CAS Mediation Rules (including with respect to disputes related to disciplinary matters, such as doping issues (including compliance or non-compliance with anti-doping testing), match-fixing and corruption, for which PGBC mediation is mandatory), absent express prior written mutual consent of the parties to permit the CAS Mediation Rules to be controlling.

In the event that the complainant remains unsatisfied with the resolution of his claim following compulsory mediation under this rule, the complainant must then seek mandatory arbitration under Rule 5.4 hereof. Failure to timely seek compulsory mediation under Rule 5.4 hereof shall automatically terminate the claim and the claimant shall have no further rights to appeal, with the matter deemed closed. No party may invoke or seek remedies under Rule 5.4 without first seeking, and providing the PGBC the opportunity to provide, administrative relief under Rule 5.2 or compulsory mediation under this Rule 5.3.

5.4 Mandatory Arbitration. Any claim, controversy, or dispute that the parties have been unable to resolve pursuant to the procedures provided for in Rules 5.2 and 5.3 hereof must then be submitted to mandatory arbitration in accordance with the following procedures within thirty (30) days after exhaustion of remedies under the administrative procedures outlined in Rule 5.2 and compulsory mediation under the procedures outlined in Rule 5.3.

Each such claim must thereby be settled exclusively by mandatory arbitration before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (“CAS”), pursuant to the Code of Sports-Related Arbitration.

All elements relating to the relationship of the parties, any and all rulings in a division, the conduct of any bout or any ruling relating thereto, and any such dispute arising thereunder shall be governed by and, construed in accordance with the internal laws of Switzerland, without regard to any conflicts of law principles thereof that would result in the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction, provided, however, that notwithstanding such choice of law for purposes of dispute resolution or anything herein or otherwise to the contrary, the communications of the PGBC and any other party with its external or in-house counsel shall at all times be protected by absolute attorney-client privilege and absolute protection under the attorney work product doctrine, and all parties, including the PGBC and all those doing business with the PGBC, expressly agree not to challenge the assertion of attorney-client privilege, the attorney work product doctrine, or any other recognized privilege, protection, or doctrine under applicable law, by another party in any matter.

By participating in any bout, promotion, or any other business dealings involving the PGBC’s exclusive trademarks, likeness and any other intellectual property, each champion, challenger, and all other parties expressly agree and are deemed to have agreed to be, subject to these Rules & Regulations and any PGBC rulings, including specifically that these provisions concerning alternatives to dispute resolution are an essential part of the PGBC Rules & Regulations.

All such parties also thereby agree and are deemed to have agreed that with respect to any past, present, or future disputes arising out of any dealings with the PGBC, whether based in tort, contract, or statutory law of any jurisdiction, the arbitrator or arbitrators selected in accordance with these Rules & Regulations, and not any federal, state, provincial, territorial, or local court or agency, shall have exclusive authority to resolve any dispute relating to the interpretation, applicability, enforceability, or formation of this agreement or these Rules & Regulations, including but not limited to any claim that all or any part of such agreement or these Rules & Regulations is void or voidable.

5.5 Waiver. Any person having a claim against the PGBC expressly waives any and all proceedings, relief, remedies and courses of action other than those expressly provided for in this Article V.

5.6 Indemnification. All parties expressly agree that, by doing business with the PGBC, they shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the PGBC, any and all affiliated federations and committees, and all officers, members of the Board of Governors, representatives, attorneys, employees, and any individual or organization duly authorized to act on behalf of the PGBC (each, a “PGBC Indemnified Party”) thereof against any and all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, expenses, and disbursements (including the reasonable and actual fees, charges and disbursements of any counsel for any PGBC Indemnified Party, incurred by any PGBC Indemnified Party or asserted against any PGBC Indemnified Party by any third party or by any person arising out of the actions of such PGBC Indemnified Party or any actual or prospective claim, litigation, investigation

or proceeding, whether based on contract, tort or any other theory, whether brought by a third party or by any person directly, and regardless of whether any PGBC Indemnified Party is a party thereto, AND INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO ANY ACTION OR INACTION ARISING FROM ANY PGBC INDEMNIFIED PARTY'S NEGLIGENCE OR STRICT LIABILITY, such that no PGBC Indemnified Party shall be held liable for or not be defended and indemnified for any action taken in good faith and not directly resulting from gross negligence or willful misconduct of such PGBC Indemnified Party, as determined by the CAS or any other court of competent jurisdiction by final and non-appealable judgment or ruling.

In order to attempt to hold the PGBC liable for gross negligence or willful misconduct, or under any other theory of liability or damages, the complainant must prove their case by the standards of proof and law applied by the CAS.

Under any circumstances, should the PGBC be found liable to any party, by doing business with the PGBC all parties expressly agree that their sole and exclusive monetary remedy that may be recoverable from the PGBC is limited to a maximum (but not a minimum) of sanction fees paid to the PGBC relating to the last contest that gave rise to their claim against the PGBC.

All parties including boxers doing business with or otherwise associated with the PGBC expressly waive any and all claims for special, indirect, consequential or punitive damages (as opposed to direct or compensatory damages) in connection with any claim against the PGBC or any other PGBC Indemnified Party. In no event shall the PGBC be liable to for punitive, consequential, direct, or indirect damages, including, but not limited to, lost profits, loss of earning capacity, loss of use of money, loss of opportunity, delay, interest or attorney fees, directly or indirectly related to any act or omission of the PGBC, its employees, officers, affiliated Federations, Governors, or agents.

5.7 Reimbursement of PGBC's Costs and Expenses. In the event of any grievance, claim, complaint, or protest against the PGBC, and the PGBC, the CAS, or any other authority determines that a party has failed to comply with the Rules & Regulations, standards, or rulings of the PGBC, then such party shall promptly reimburse the PGBC for any and all potential and actual damages, liabilities, costs, and reasonable expenses (including, without limitation, legal fees and expenses, in addition to any initial fee provided for in Rule 5.1) incurred by the PGBC or any related party in connection with any legal, arbitral, or administrative proceedings or otherwise.

Further, in the event that the PGBC grants a special bout sanction or utilizes its authority to interpret these rules in the best interests of bare-knuckle boxing to grant any other exception to its rules of general application based upon special circumstances, then the party that has requested or benefited from such sanction or exemption shall be deemed to agree, and by doing business with the PGBC expressly hereby agrees, to defend, indemnify, hold harmless, and otherwise reimburse each PGBC Indemnified Party for any and all potential and actual damages, liabilities, costs, or other expenses related thereto (including,

without limitation, legal fees and expenses) incurred by the PGBC as a result relating to any resulting dispute, mediation, arbitration, or other related litigation or otherwise.

5.8 Waiver of Claims. Any party (boxer, manager, promoter, agent, or other party in interest) that accepts, participates in, or benefits from any voluntary or mandatory bout, or who receives any other rating or status granted by the PGBC following any protest or dispute shall be hereby deemed to have waived and settled all prior claims.

Disciplinary Rules

5.9 PGBC Power and Authority in Disciplinary Matters. The PGBC has the power and authority to impose disciplinary sanctions on any person or organization that violates any of the Rules & Regulations, Championship Rules, or any ruling of the PGBC. The procedure of the PGBC in disciplinary matters shall be as follows:

(a) Any party may file with the PGBC written charges regarding any violation of the PGBC rules, or the PGBC may independently take notice of and act upon any such violation.

(b) Violations may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. Failing to comply with any rule pertaining to any dealings with the PGBC;
- ii. Intentional fouls or unsportsmanlike behavior in the ring or relating to a contest;
- iii. Violation of anti-doping or other safety measures imposed by the PGBC; or
- iv. Slurring, insulting, or bringing disrepute to the PGBC or the sport of bare-knuckle boxing.

(c) Upon recognition of any potential rule violation, the PGBC President may refer the matter to the PGBC Disciplinary and Appeals Committee or appoint one or more PGBC representatives to investigate and review the matter. After investigation, the Committee or representative(s) may recommend the imposition of penalties in accordance with this rule. Alternatively, the PGBC President may intervene directly in accordance with his power and authority to act in the best interests of bare-knuckle boxing.

(d) In cases of clear violations, the PGBC may issue its decision following its investigation of the facts and examination of the relevant rules. In other circumstances, the PGBC may hold hearings, request statements from the accused, or institute any such other procedure as it may deem appropriate under the circumstances. However, the PGBC is not required to institute any

particular process, as an aggrieved party will retain the right to an administrative appeal in accordance with Rule 5.2.

(e) The PGBC's decision may include the imposition of penalties including fines and suspension or expulsion from any involvement in PGBC bouts, ratings, or vacating a championship or challenger status when appropriate.

ARTICLE VI – RATINGS

6.1 Reports and Recommendations. The members of the Ratings Committee will take notice of reports of bare-knuckle boxing matches from around the world, reports from boxing/MMA commissions, and the PGBC, and shall provide information and extend recommendations to the Committee Secretary and Chairman regularly.

6.2 Ratings Procedures. The Ratings Committee shall compile and publish ratings, typically every two months. The decisions of the Ratings Committee shall be based upon consensus of the committee. Once a year at the PGBC Convention, the Ratings Committee shall submit its current ratings to the Board of Governors for final approval.

6.3 Ratings Principles. The PGBC's ratings principles are as follows:

(a) The purpose of ratings is to determine eligible contenders to participate in elimination bouts and to challenge for Police Gazette Championships.

(b) Ratings are and may be largely subjective.

(c) Ratings are based primarily on merit.

(d) Ten (10) boxers will be rated in each division in the world ratings.

(e) Any boxer committed to box for another organization may be placed in the "Not Available" section of the ratings and may not be specifically numerically rated.

(f) Any boxer that may have an impediment to compete may be placed in the Not Available section of the ratings and may not be specifically numerically rated.

(g) It shall be the responsibility of all boxers and their representatives to advise the PGBC of their bare-knuckle boxing activity.

6.4 Ratings Eligibility.

(a) To be eligible to appear in the PGBC ratings, a boxer should:

- i. have defeated or drawn with a rated boxer;
- ii. be an Olympic boxing medalist or have won important amateur tournaments;
- iii. had a successful career in Muay Thai or other combat sports; or
- iv. by special circumstance, be recommended by members of the Ratings Committee or Advisory Board.

(b) In order to maintain a top-5 rating, a boxer should have competed against another top-5 rated boxer within the 18-month period from the time the boxer was so rated.

(c) To maintain a top-10 rating, a boxer should compete against another top-10-rated boxer within 18 months from the time the boxer was rated.

6.5 Ratings Criteria. Boxers shall be evaluated for the PGBC ratings based upon the following factors:

(a) Record.

(b) Activity.

(c) Result and quality of performance in recent bouts.

(d) Level of competition.

(e) Significance of bouts.

(f) Experience in championship or elimination bouts.

(g) Accomplishments and record in amateur boxing, or in Muay Thai or other combat sports.

(h) Competing at home or abroad.

(i) Decisiveness of victories.

(j) Style.

(k) Losses in controversial decisions.

6.6 Ratings Consequences of Inactivity. The following circumstances may permit exclusion from the PGBC ratings, as follows:

- (a) A rated boxer who does not compete in 9 months will be subject to being lowered in the rankings.
- (b) A rated boxer who does not compete in 12 months will be subject to being removed from the ratings absent special circumstances.
- (c) A boxer's periods of inactivity due to legitimate medical, legal, and other extenuating circumstances will be considered. The PGBC Ratings Committee may either continue to rate an affected boxer, or may exclude such a boxer under subsections (a) and (b) hereof, based upon the boxer's unique facts and circumstances.
- (d) A boxer may also be excluded from the ratings if any of the following occurs:
 - (i) The boxer is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude or the possession or consumption of any illegal substance.
 - (ii) The boxer is suspended indefinitely by a local commission, affiliated federation, or the PGBC.
 - (iii) For other extenuating circumstances.

6.7 "Not Available" Ratings Section. A boxer may be listed in the "Not Available" section of the PGBC Ratings if the boxer:

- (a) is committed or chooses to box for another organization.
- (b) is medically unfit or has not been medically cleared to compete.
- (c) has a legal issue or contractual impediment.
- (d) is subject to other extenuating circumstances.

6.8 Website Posting. The PGBC shall publish and maintain its ratings on the PGBC website. The PGBC shall endeavor to provide written explanations of changes in the top-10 positions within seven days of publication of the ratings.

6.9 Rating Appeals. The PGBC shall maintain a Rating Appeals Committee for the purpose of addressing any appeal regarding a boxer's rating. If, in accordance with the PGBC's ratings appeals

process, a boxer or boxer's representative wishes to make inquiry, protest, or appeal a boxer's rating, all such requests shall be directed to the PGBC Rating Appeals Committee, care of the PGBC Executive Offices. The ratings appeals process is as follows:

- (a) A boxer in the top 5 in the current or previous PGBC world ratings may ask for an explanation of, protest, or appeal his rating, by a written request clearly stating that it is a ratings inquiry, protest, or appeal directed to the PGBC Rating Appeals Committee.
- (b) The PGBC Rating Appeals Committee and/or other PGBC officials will review the matter and will, within the following seven (7) days, provide a preliminary response, which may include altering the boxer's rating. Thereafter, the PGBC will further review the boxer's rating and shall either confirm or alter the boxer's rating in the next ratings published by the PGBC.
- (c) Any further action by the appellant must be in accordance with Article V of these Rules & Regulations.

ARTICLE VII – FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF PROMOTERS AND BOXERS

The PGBC reserves the right to establish a schedule of fees in conjunction with all title and elimination bouts sanctioned by the PGBC. These include, but are not limited to, promoters' bout sanction fees, boxers' bout fees, championship belt costs, and PGBC supervisor expenses.

The PGBC may also enter into arrangements with any third party that is not a promoter, boxer, manager or other representative of a boxer, by which the PGBC may license its exclusive trademarks and other intellectual property, or provide other goods or services, for such sanction fees or other compensation as the PGBC and such third party may agree, in connection with the promotion of bare-knuckle boxing or otherwise.

ARTICLE VIII – EXPRESS AGREEMENT OF ALL PARTIES

All parties involved in reaching an agreement as to a PGBC contest, shall sign an agreement stating their full acceptance and covenant to abide by the Rules & Regulations, Championship Rules, and all rulings of the PGBC.

Regardless of whether or not such document has been executed and returned to the PGBC, all boxers, managers, promoters, trainers, and all other parties transacting business with the PGBC are deemed to and expressly hereby agree to be bound by and comply with the Rules & Regulations, Championship Rules, and all rulings of the PGBC in all matters pertaining to the conduct of such business, in order to participate in any dealings with the PGBC. The expression of any party of a lack of knowledge of the PGBC Rules & Regulations or Championship rules will not be a cause for any exception in regard to this rule.

Proposed Rules & Regulations of the PGBC: October 4, 2018