

IVIBA
MASTERS BOXING AUSTRALIA

REFEREE & JUDGES MANUAL

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EXPECTATIONS

Always Act in a way that engenders respect and shows the utmost professionalism and displays the values expected of the role we play.

When acting as an official you have certain responsibilities and should be aware that you, the association, and your peers will be judged by your behavior.

- No alcohol on the day of a tournament until after it is completed.
- Never discuss decisions with boxers or trainers.
- Never discuss the performance of any other referee or judge with anyone.
- Do not congratulate coaches or boxers after the bout.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of an athlete is to win the bout (at all cost).

Our objective as officials is to arrive at the correct decision within the boundaries of the rules.

THE REFEREE

Primary concern. The care of the Boxer is the primary concern of the Referee.

NOTE: Referees may carry dual qualifications to officiate at both Masters and Professional Competition.

Dress of Referee

The Referee shall officiate in the ring, they shall be dressed in black trousers, white shirt (polo) and light shoes or boots without raised heels. The Referee may wear spectacles but no other metal objects to be worn.

Duties of Referee

- *See that the rules and fair play are strictly observed*
- *Maintain control of the contest at all its stages*
- *Prevent a weak Boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment*
- *Check the gloves and dress*
- *Should be mentally prepared*
- *Should be physically prepared*
- *Should be ready for their assigned bout*
- *Should identify positions around the ring*
- *Pre-bout instructions should be short and to the point*
- *They shall use three words of command*
 1. *“stop” when ordering the Boxers to stop boxing*
 2. *“Box” when ordering them to continue*
 3. *“Break” when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.*

Movement

- *Should always walk smooth and relaxed*
- *Should always walk and not run to reach the desired position*
- *Should avoid walking backwards as much as possible*
- *When boxers move clockwise, the referee may move counter clock-wise and vice versa.*
- *Should never walk in between boxers after caution “stop “or “break”.*
- *Should move with hands down.*

Positioning

During the bout should always try to maintain the “V” position.

Should never be

- *Behind boxers*
- *In the corner*
- *Against the ropes*
- *Too close to boxers or too far from boxers*
- *Facing away from one or both boxers*

- The Referee should stay, as much as possible, on the open side when refereeing left-hander vs right-hander
- The Referee's distance from the action will be dictated by the distance of Boxers
- The illustration below shows 2 Boxers keeping a long distance from each other, the Referee should keep a measured distance from the Boxers in this situation.



- The illustration below shows 2 Boxers at a medium distance from each other, the Referee should close the distance slightly between himself and the Boxers.



- The illustration below shows 2 Boxers in close distance, the Referee should close the distance more between himself and the Boxers.



- Positions that Referees should NEVER be in:
 - Behind Boxers
 - In the corners
 - Against ropes
 - Too close to Boxers or too far from Boxers
 - Facing away from one or both Boxers.

Positioning

POWERS OF THE REFEREE

- To Terminate a contest at any stage if they consider it too one-sided
- To terminate a contest at any stage if one boxer has received an injury on account of which the Referee decides contest should not continue.
- To terminate a contest at any stage if the Referee considers the contestants are not in earnest. In such cases the Referee may disqualify one or both boxers.
- To caution a boxer, or to stop the boxer during a contest and administer a warning to a boxer against fouls, or for any other reason in the interest of fair play.
- To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the Referees orders, or behaves towards the Referee in an offensive manner.
- To disqualify a second or assistant who has infringed the Rules, and the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the Referees orders.
- With or without previous warning, to disqualify a contestant for committing a foul.
- In the event of a knockdown. to suspend a count if a boxer deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner.
- To interpret the Rules insofar as they are applicable or relevant to the actual contest, or decide and take action on any circumstance of the contest which is not covered by a Rule.

Duties of a Judge

- The primary duty is to judge the bout according to the rules, independently and without bias.
- At the end of each round, each judge must determine the winning boxer of that round by awarding a score of 10 points and by awarding 9 points or less to the losing boxer.
- May not speak to anyone during a bout or give any sign to a con-

testant or judge.

- At the end of the round, may bring to the referee's attention anything the referee may not have noticed (e.g., loose ropes, water spilt on canvas).

Awarding of points

Number of quality blows on target area.

Each hit to have scoring value must, without being blocked or guarded, land directly with the knuckle part of the closed glove of either hand on any part of the front of head or body above the belt line.

Domination of the bout.

A boxer who is controlling the bout with a combination of attack and defense, he scores cleanly while defending against counter punching. CompetitivenessA. Boxer who shows strong desire to compete and win with inferior condition.

Number of quality blows on target area.

A boxer causes his opponent to miss and makes him vulnerable to his punches.

Scorecard

Information that MUST be filled out

- *Date*
- *Bout number*
- *Judge's name*
- *Boxer's name or club*
- *Boxer's score in the round*
- *Signature*
- *The winner of the bout must be marked (only at the completion of the last round).*

WEIGHT DIVISIONS

MALE WEIGHT DIVISIONS

50.1 - 55 kg Bantamweight
55.1 - 60 kg Lightweight
60.1 - 65 kg Light welterweight
65.1 - 70 kg Welterweight
70.1 - 75 kg Middleweight
75.1 - 81 kg Light Heavyweight
81.1 - 86 kg Cruiserweight
86.1 - 91 kg Heavyweight
91.1 - 101 kg Super Heavyweight
101.1 + Open Weight

FEMALE WEIGHT DIVISIONS

45 - 50 kg Featherweight
50.1 - 55 kg Bantamweight
55.1 - 60 kg Lightweight
60.1 - 65 kg Light Welterweight
65.1 - 70 kg Welterweight
70.1 - 75 kg Middleweight
75.1 - 81 kg Light Heavyweight
81.1 - 86 kg Cruiserweight
86.1 - 91 kg Heavyweight
91.1 - 101 kg Super Heavyweight
101.1 + Open Weight

Referee Pre-bout Instructions

Must be given to both Boxers simultaneously in the middle of the ring. They should be short and to the point.

- *Low head - point to the head and say "head up"*
- *Holding - indicate the holding signal and say "no holding"*
- *Beltline - point to the beltline to indicate legal blows*
- *Command - point to the ear and say "stop", "break" and "time"*

CAUTIONS and WARNINGS

- A caution is an advice or an admonishment for less serious infringements.
- A warning is given when a Boxer breaks the rules but does not warrant disqualification.
- The number of cautions given before a warning is at the discretion of Referee.
- Cautions should not be given during one (1) minute rest period between rounds.
- If a foul has taken place after bell has sounded and merits a warning, the referee should wait until the commencement of the next round.
- After a warning, a Boxer can be cautioned for the same offense at the discretion of the Referee.
- A third warning is automatic disqualification.
- For minor fouls, cautions can be given without stopping the Bout.
- For persistent major fouls, the referee should command "stop" and issue a caution.
- For flagrant fouls, the Referee should command "stop" and give a strong caution or warning and if there is no other option, then disqualify the Boxer.
- Cautions and warnings must be given clearly in such a way that the Boxer and the Judges as well as the Supervisor understand the offense. The Referee should demonstrate this by giving hand sig-

nals that are appropriate to the offense.

To issue a warning, the bout must first be stopped by giving command “Stop”, not TIME. The offended Boxer should be sent to the neutral corner. The offender should then be given a warning (to be indicated with the thumb), by clearly showing the infringement to the offending Boxer, then by indicating it to the Supervisor. Lastly, the command “Box” should be given. The command “Box” should be given only after the referee is sure that the offender clearly understands the warning. A Referee having once administered a warning for a particular foul (e.g., holding) cannot issue a caution for the same type of offence. A third caution for the same type of foul will mandatorily require a warning to be issued. Only **three (3)** warnings may be given to the same boxer in one contest.

The third warning brings automatic disqualification.

A Boxer may be disqualified with or without previous warning.

When the Referee must disqualify the offender, both Boxers should be sent to their respective corner, and the decision of whom is disqualified and for what reason must be given to the Supervisor. The Referee should not accompany a disqualified boxer to his/her corner.

Fouls

There are three types of fouls, Minor, major and flagrant thus based on the criteria caution or warning/ disqualification can be issued.

Common minor fouls are:

- *Low head but not dangerous*
- *Slight holding, not causing advantage.*
- *Slight pushing, not causing advantage.*
- *Not stepping back on the command “Break”*
- *Stepping on the opponent’s toe.*

For minor fouls, cautions should be given without stopping the Bout by using hand signals and /or verbal commands.

Common major fouls:

- *Low blow*
- *Holding*
- *Hitting behind head*
- *Hitting behind back*
- *Pushing*
- *Slapping*
- *Holding and hitting*
- *Low head*
- *Passive Defense*
- *Gum shield falls out or knocked out*

For major fouls, the Referee should command “stop” and issue at least a “strong caution”, may also issue a “warning”

Common flagrant fouls:

- *Head butt*
- *Lacing*
- *Slamming opponent to the canvas*
- *Strike opponent without taking full step back*
- *Hitting while opponent is down*
- *Spitting out gum shield*
- *Hitting after the bell*
- *Hitting behind the head (intentional)*
- *Hitting behind the back (intentional)*
- *Hitting with the elbow*
- *Hitting with shoulder*
-

For flagrant fouls, the Referee should command “stop” and give “strong caution” or “warning” and if there is no other option, then disqualify the Boxer.

The Referee shall use experience to control the Bout without causing unnecessary stoppages, warning, disqualification, etc. The listed fouls are not all inclusive and are just a few examples.

If a Referee has any reason to believe a foul has been committed which is unseen, the Referee may consult the Judges.

Types of Fouls

The following are fouls

1. Hitting below the belt, holding, tripping, kicking and butting with foot or knee.
2. Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, throttling of the opponent, pressing with arm or elbow in opponent's face, pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
3. Hitting with open glove, the inside of the glove, wrist or side of the hand.
4. Hits landing on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck or head and kidney punch.
5. Pivot blows.
6. Attack whilst holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
7. Lying on, wrestling and throwing in the clinch.
8. An attack on an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
9. Holding
10. Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting
11. Holding, or locking of opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of opponent.
12. Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to his opponent.
13. Completely passive defense by means of double cover and intentionally falling to avoid a blow.
14. Useless, aggressive, or offensive utterances during the round.
15. Not stepping back when ordered to break.
16. Attempting to strike opponent immediately after the Referee has ordered
17. "Break" and before taking a step back.
18. Assaulting, or behavior in an aggressive manner, towards a Referee at any time.

19. Spitting out gumshield (teeth protector)

DOWN *Definition. A Boxer is considered down*

1. If they touch the floor with any part of their body other than their feet as the result of a blow or series of blows, or
2. If they hang helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or
3. If they are out side or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or
4. If following a hard punch, they have not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the Referee, continue the bout.

Responsibilities of the Opponent

- If a boxer is knocked down, the Boxer's opponent must at once go to the neutral corner as designated by the Referee and remain there until the Referee allows the Boxer to leave.
- If the opponent does not respect this, the Referee must suspend the count until the opponent complies with the command.

Mandatory Eight (8) Count

When a Boxer is knocked down as the result of a blow, the bout must not continue until the Referee has reached a mandatory eight (8)- count, even if the Boxer is ready to continue before the round has come to close.

Boxer knocked out of the Ring

In the case of a Boxer being punched out of the ring by legal blow, the Boxer must be allowed thirty (30) seconds to come back into the ring, after the eight (8) - count, without the help of anyone. In the case the Boxer is not able to come back within the above-mentioned time-frame, such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the bout by RSC.

- *The Referee will start the count (8-count) as soon as the Boxer goes out of the ring.*

- *If the Boxer is still out of the ring after the 8-count, the Referee must command the “time” signal to the time keeper to start the clock for thirty (30) seconds.*
- *After twenty (20) seconds passed, the timekeeper will start the ten second count with a signal for each second.*

In the case of a Boxer who falls out of the ring due to his own accord and does not come back within the above-mentioned timeframe, such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the Bout by RSC.

- *The Referee will command the “Time” signal to the Timekeeper to start the clock for thirty (30) seconds.*
- *After twenty (20) seconds passed, the Timekeeper will start the ten second count with a signal for each second.*

In the case of a Boxer being pushed out of the ring:

- *The eight (8) count is not necessary*
- *The Referee will command “Time”*
- *It is necessary for the Timekeeper to begin the sixty (60) seconds count.*
- *If the Boxer is unable to enter the ring but seems unfit to continue, the Referee will ask a Ringside Physician to examine the Boxer.*
- *If the Ringside Physician declares that the Boxer is unfit to continue, then the opponent of the Boxer will lose by Disqualification.*
- *If the Ringside Physician declares that the Boxer is fit to continue, then the Referee will issue a warning to the offending Boxer, then resume boxing.*

KNOCKOUT

After the Referee says “ten” the Bout ends and must be declared as KO.

The Referee may stop the count if in his/ her opinion the Boxer needs immediate medical attention. In this case it is also considered a KO.

Boxer Knocked Down at the End of a Round

In the case of a Boxer being knocked down at the end of any round, the Referee must continue to count until the Boxer is no longer knocked down irrespective of the end of the round.

Should the Referee count to ten (10), such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the Bout by KO. The gong will not save the Boxer.

Second knockdown without a further Punch

If a Boxer is knocked down as the result of a punch and the bout is continued after the (8) - count has been reached, but the Boxer falls again without having received a further punch, the Referee may continue from the eight (8)-count up to ten (10) or may stop the bout immediately.

Boxer Down from a Foul Blow

If the Referee did see the blow

After a low blow

- *If the offended Boxer does not complain and the low blow was not hard and intentional, the Referee must signal the foul without interrupting the bout.*
- *If the offended Boxer complains about the severity of the low blow, the Referee will have two (2) options:*
 1. *The offending Boxer will be immediately disqualified if it is an intentional and hard blow.*
 2. *Start the (8) eight -count*

Note: The option to disqualify the offending is still available to the Referee after starting an eight (8) - count, as long as the eight (8)-count is not completed. In other words, the Referee may stop the eight (8) -count and disqualify the offending boxer. However, once the Referee completes the eight (8)-count, the Referee must continue to the next 2 options in the procedure.

After the eight (8)-count, the Referee will have (2) options

- *The Boxer is fit to continue, the Referee may give a warning to the offender, if the Referee considers necessary, and the bout will continue.*
- *The Boxer is unfit to continue, the Referee will give a certain amount of time to the Boxer to try to recover with a maximum of up to 90 seconds.*
- *The timekeeper will signal 30 seconds, 60 seconds and 90 seconds.*
- *After above mentioned timeframe, the Referee will have two (2) options.*
- *The Boxer is fit to continue: The Referee may give a warning to the offender and the bout will continue.*
- *The Boxer is unfit to continue: the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by RSC-I*

Other foul blow

- *Eight (8) counts due to any foul will not go towards the Compulsory Count Limits.*
- *After the eight (8) - count, the Referee must give clear signal of the infringement to the offending Boxer to make clear the count was due to a foul.*

BREAK

The command "BREAK" should be used when there is prolonged holding by both Boxers.

After the command "BREAK"

The Referee should use verbal commands:

- *If Boxers still do not break then the Referee may physically but gently separate both boxers simultaneously to arm's length.*
- *The Referee should be reminded not to push or grab Boxers.*
- *When Breaking Boxers up against the ropes or in the corner, it is unnecessary to bring Boxers to the Centre of the ring.*
- *When Boxers are against the ropes or in the corner, infighting cleanly, it is not necessary to break Boxers.*
- *Fouls should be dealt with by cautions and warnings and not by always ordering "BREAK"*
- *The Referee must insist on both Boxers taking one full step backwards, before resuming boxing.*
- *If one of the Boxer's hands is free, there is no clinch, therefore, there is no need to call "Break"*
- *The Referee should never walk in between Boxers after ordering "Break"*

CUTS

The Referee, upon noticing any bleeding, shall give command ""Time"" consider taking a boxer to the Ringside Physician depending on the severity of the injury.

The Referee will have on their person a sterilized pad to clean around an injured area depending on the severity. The Referee must not touch the injured area itself. Once the injured Boxer is cleaned with the sterilized pad, it is to be discarded immediately in the plastic bags located in the neutral corners.

If an injured area continues to bleed, the Referee will consult the

Ringside Physician. The Ringside Physician will inform the referee whether the Boxer is fit to continue or not.

In the case a facial cut is not severe the Referee will not stop the Bout, he will allow the bout to continue and take action if it becomes severe.

- *In the case a facial cut is severe, the Referee will take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician and immediately inform the Supervisor of the cause of the injury. Intentional Head butt*
- *Accidental head clash*
- *Legal Blows”*

“If the Referee is in doubt whether to take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician, the Referee should take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician anyway because safety should be the primary goal.

JUDGE

Scoring System

The scoring system is based on a TEN (10) POINT MUST - SYSTEM

At the end of each round, each Judge must determine the winning Boxer of that round by awarding a score of ten (10) points and by awarding nine (9) or less points - down to 7 - to the losing Boxer, depending on the judgement as to the degree to which the opponent lost the round. Every round must have a declared winner.

Score Cards

Refer to what is required under JUDGES DUTIES.

- *The Judge will hand in their score card to the Referee after each round.*
- *It is always necessary for the judge to write clearly.*

AWARDING of POINTS

Each Judge shall score independently the merits of the two (2) Boxers using the following criteria.

Number of quality blows on target area.

- *Blows must meet the legal blow criteria*
- *Quantity and quality of these blows should be considered*
- *When the quantity of the blows is equal, the quality of the blows can decide the winner of the round.*
- *Example Ten (10) jabs and ten (10) power punches has the edge over twenty (20) jabs. When the quantity of the blows is not equal, the quality of the blows can decide the winner of the round.*
- *Example seven (7) jabs and seven (7) power punches has the edge over sixteen (16) jabs.*

Domination of the Bout

- *A Boxer who is controlling the BOUT with a combination of attack and defense*
- *A Boxer who is the Effective Aggressor*
- *A Boxer who is constantly attacking by going forward is not necessarily an Effective*

Aggressor.

A Boxer who controls the bout with a combination of attack and defense, he scores cleanly while defending against counter punching.
A Boxer who forces the action and sets the tempo of the bout.

Competitiveness

- *Boxer who is consistently trying to win through the entire bout.*
- *Boxer who continuously shows strong desire to compete and win.*
- *Boxer who continuously shows initiative to win."*

Number of quality blows on target area

- *A Boxer who causes his opponent to miss and makes him vulnerable to his punches.*
- *A Boxer throwing effective counter jabs and stands his opponent off.*
- *A Boxer who sets the positions in the ring and the pace of the action (for example -lateral movement)*
- *Neutralizes style or type of boxer; slugger vs boxer, southpaw vs orthodox, cuts off the ring, works opponent into a corner.*
- *Successfully avoids the clean hit of an opponent by blocking, slipping, weaving, parrying, and good footwork.*
- *Remember that running and holding is a tactic of self-defense, but not boxing defense.*
- *Holding is a deterrent to impede the tactics of a good boxer and an infringement of the rules.*
- *Pushing the opponent is another Tactic but as we know that is also a foul. Body Punch: is a Tactic and requires Technique to throw.*

Non-Scoring Hits;

- *Are hits which are struck by a boxer while*
- *While infringing any of the Rules*
- *With the side, the heel, the inside of the glove or with the open glove or any part other than knuckle part of closed glove.*
- *Which lands on the arms*
- *Which merely connect, without the weight of the body or shoulder.*

Concerning Fouls;

If the Referee warns one of the competitors, the Judge if he agrees should mark "W" in the appropriate column against the points of the warned competitor. Do not deduct any points this will be done by (TD or Supervisor). If you disagree with the Referee mark "X" in the appropriate column against the points of the warned competitor. If a Judge observes a foul apparently unnoticed by the Referee they shall mark

"J" in the appropriate column against the points of the warned competitor but do not deduct any points for the offence.

Judges can award score of ten (10) points for a Boxer who they believe performed better and nine (9) or less for the other Boxer.

- **10 : 9** - Close round
- **10 : 8** - Clear winner
- **10 : 7** - Total dominance
- **10 : 9** - When both Boxers are evenly matched in most criteria
- **10 : 8** -
 1. There is a clear winner due to the big difference in number of quality blows scored.
 2. There is a clear winner with smaller difference in number of quality blows scored but may include a count.
- **10 : 7** -
 1. One Boxer is completely dominant over the other Boxer in all criteria
 2. There is a clear winner due to the big difference in number of quality blows scored.

DECISIONS

Types

W.P. Win on Points (W.P.) At the end of a contest, the boxer who has been awarded the decision by a majority of the Judges shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are injured or are knock-out simultaneously, and cannot continue the contest, the Judges shall record the points gained by each boxer up to its termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to termination, or the actual end of the contest, shall be declared the winner.

RETWin by Retirement_(RET) If a boxer retires voluntarily owing to injury or other causes, or they fail to resume boxing immediately after

the rest between rounds, their opponent shall be declared the winner. If not injured by a foul.

Win by Referee Stopping Contest: (R.S.C. Outclassed RSC) is a term used to stop a bout when a boxer is outclassed or is unfit to continue. If a boxer, in the opinion of the Referee is being outclassed or is receiving excessive punishment, the bout shall be stopped and their opponent declared the winner.

Injury R.S.C. Injury : (RSCI) - If a boxer, in the opinion of the Referee, is unfit to continue because of injury in a Tournament or other physical reasons, the bout shall be stopped and their opponent declared the winner. The right to make this decision rests with the Referee, who may consult the Doctor. Having consulted the Doctor, the Referee must follow their advice. It is recommended that the Referee checks the other boxer for injury before making this decision. The Ringside Medical Officer has the right to request that the bout be suspended if they think, for medical reasons, the bout should not be allowed to continue. The Doctor must first inform the Jury President and the President shall inform the Referee that the bout shall be suspended.

The suspension shall last a maximum of one minute by the Referee for examining the fitness of a boxer by the Medical Officer. Medical Officer usually means President of the Medical Jury or a Medical Doctor placed in charge of medical responsibility for a bout.

In case of the final bout of a Tournament that has gone beyond the first round, the points to the time of the accidental injury shall be totalled by each Judge and the decision given to the boxer who has earned the most total points to that time. In an accidental injury in the first round of a Championship or a Tournament, the uninjured boxer will be declared the Champion.

When a Referee calls a Doctor into the ring to examine a boxer, only these two officials should be present. No trainer or seconds should be allowed into the ring, or on the apron. If the Referee does not consult the Doctor for an injury as above and the bout is not stopped, two members of the Medical Commission should examine the boxer after the bout and if the Doctors think the bout should have been stopped the Referee should be reported to the Referees and Judges Commission or to the President of the Jury."

R.S.C.H. - Referee Stops Contest Head (R.S.C.H.) is a term to be used only when a boxer is being saved from a knock-out after having received hard head blows making him defenseless and unable to continue.

Compulsory Count Limits

R.S.C. outclassed - When a boxer has 3 compulsory counts in the same round or 4 counts during the same bout the Referee will stop the contest.

DISQ - Win by Disqualification if a boxer is disqualified, their opponent shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are disqualified, the decision shall be announced accordingly. A disqualified boxer shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy, honorable award.

K.O - Win by Knock-out if a boxer is "down" and fails to resume boxing within ten seconds, their opponent shall be declared the winner by knock-out, providing not by a foul.

N.C - No Contest A bout may be terminated by the Referee inside the scheduled distance owing to material happening outside the responsibility of the boxer, or the control of the Referee, such as ring becoming damaged, the failure of lighting supply etc. the bout shall be declared "no contest". The jury shall decide further action.

W.O - Win by WALK-OVER Where a boxer presents themselves in the ring fully attired for boxing and their opponent fails to appear after their name has been called out by public address system, and the maximum period of three minutes has elapsed, the Referee shall declare the first boxer to be winner by ""walk - over"". The Referee shall inform the judges to mark their cards accordingly, then summons the boxer to center ring for decision to be announced, raise his or her hand as winner.

ABN - Abandon- If a boxer retires voluntarily due to injury or if the coach throws the towel into the ring or appears on the apron, the opponent will be declared the winner of the bout by ABD. The Coach is not allowed to take these actions while the referee is counting.

Candidate Referees and Judges

Any person wishing to qualify as a Referee, Judge or timekeeper shall, in the first instance, make representation to the Secretary of the MBA.

Competition Rule for Female Dress code

Female Boxers must wear a short-sleeved T-shirt. Females must wear a well fitted breast protector not interfering with the boxer's ability to compete. Hairnets, barrettes and caps can be used to secure hair beneath the head guard. Females' hair may also be secured using rubber or other banding devices.

Attendance of Doctor

A qualified Doctor of Medicine, so approved, shall be in attendance throughout the competition and should not leave the place until the last bout and the two boxers have walked to their dressing rooms.

Medical Examination and Weigh-in for Competition

A special record book shall be devised for female boxers where all relevant findings of the special exam they are required to undergo, shall be recorded. In addition, female boxers shall furnish, prior to ant competition, all the information required as to their physical con-

dition to confirm with their signature the correctness of these statements. In the event of incorrect statements being made, the female boxer shall be held responsible for any consequences resulting there from."

The organizers of mixed events where both male and female compete shall arrange for separate rooms for medical and weigh-in for male and female.

Female boxers shall have weight mistresses attending the scales at weigh-in

The medicals of female boxers shall be carried out according to special medical guidelines to be included in the Medical Handbook.

Referee and Judges

Female boxing contests shall be controlled by female or male Referee. As for the panel of Judges, it may consist of both female and male. However, the judge in place No1 shall always be a female where possible.

Medical Record Books

These will be supplied after you have completed your examination as approved by MBA. These are to be presented at every contest.

Shaking of Hands

Purpose The referee will instruct boxers to shake hands before and after a bout, boxers shall shake hands in a proper manner, as a sign of a purely sporting and friendly rivalry in accordance with the boxing rules.

The shaking of hands takes place before beginning the first round and after the announcing of the results. Any further shaking of hands between the rounds is prohibited.

ADMINISTRATION of DRUGS ETC.

Doping The administration to a boxer of drugs or chemical substance not forming part of the usual diet of a boxer (i.e., "doping") is prohibited. The MBA DOPING REGULATIONS, AS FOUND IN THE

A.A.B, LI. Doping handbook, will be added to this rule. In addition, the 1.0.C. Medical Commission's list of doping classes with examples and the procedure for dope control are a Bye-law to this rule.

Penalties

Any Boxer or Official infringing this prohibition shall be able to disqualification or suspension by the MBA. Any Boxer who refuses after a bout to undergo any medical test to ascertain, if they have committed any breach of this rule shall be liable to disqualification or suspension. The same shall apply to any official encouraging such a refusal.

Local Anesthetics

The use of local anesthetics is permitted according to the discretion of a Doctor of the Medical Association.

Prohibited Drugs

The 1.0.C. list of banned substances shall constitute MBA list of banned substances. Any boxer taking such substances or any official administering such substances shall be subject to the penalties as outlined in the Rules.

A.A.B.L.I. may ban additional substances upon the recommendation of the MBA Medical Association.

Medical Aptitude

Medical Certification : A competitor shall not be allowed to compete in any Competition unless the have been certified as fit to do so by a qualified Doctor of Medicine who shall be approved by the Organization under whose jurisdiction the competition are taking place.

Jury : There shall be no Jury set up as no decision will be available to be lodged for discussion. All decisions announced will be final."

Compulsory Count limits.

When a boxer has three compulsory counts in the same round or four times for the whole bout, the Referee shall stop the contest (R.S.C or RSC-H).

PROCEDURE AFTER KNOCK-OUTS and R.S.C.H.

Unconscious Boxer.

If a boxer is rendered unconscious, then only the Referee and the Doctor summoned should remain in the ring, unless the Doctor needs extra help.

Medical Attention.

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of a head blow in a contest, or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to the boxer having received hard blows to the head, making them defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall be examined by a Doctor immediately afterwards and accompanied to their home or suitable accommodation by one of the officials on duty at the event.

The ringside Doctor shall call a neurologist as soon as possible and within 24 hours, who will decide on further treatment of the boxer and will keep him under observation for a period of four weeks.
Probation Periods.

One Knock-out or R.S.C.H.

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of a head blow during a contest, or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to the boxer having received hard blows to the head making them defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks after they have been knocked out.

Two Knock-outs or R.S.C.H.

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows, or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer having re-

ceived hard blows to the head making them defenseless or incapable of continuing twice in a period of three months, shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of three months from the second knock-out or R.S.C.(H).

Three Knock-outs or R.S.C.H.

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows, or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer having received hard blows to the head making them defenseless or incapable of continuing three times in a period of 12 months, shall not be allowed to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knock-out or R.S.C(H).

Medical Certification Following Probation Periods.

Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the three preceding paragraphs, a boxer must be certified by a Neurologist as fit to take part in competitive boxing following, if possible, a special examination, EEG and, if necessary, CT.

R.S.C.H

The Referee will indicate to the jury and judges to annotate the score card R.S.C.H. when they have stopped the contest as a result of a boxer being unable to continue as a result of blows to the head."

R.S.C.H. Is the term to be used only when a boxer is being saved from a knockout after having received hard head blows making them defenseless and incapable of continuing. (The term R.S.C.H. is not to be used when a boxer is simply outclassed and is receiving too many scoring hits without scoring themselves).

Protective Measures.

Every boxer having lost a hard bout with many hits to the head, or having been knocked down several times in some consecutive contests, may not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or boxing training for a period of at least four weeks after the last contest if the Jury, on the advice of the Medical Officer, decides that it would

be necessary.

All protective measures should also apply if a knock-out occurs during training.”

THE TRAINER AND THE SECOND.

NOTE; Trainers and Seconds may carry dual qualifications to officiate at both amateur and professional competitions. One Trainer or Second must be registered with Master’s Boxing. All Trainers and Seconds **MUST** be over the age of 18 years.

Each competitor is entitled to one trainer and two seconds who shall be governed by the following rules;

- *Trainers and Seconds MUST NOT CARRY MOBILE PHONES INTO THE CORNER.*
- *Only the trainer and one second shall mount the apron of the ring and only one may enter the ring.*
- *During the boxing, neither the trainer nor the second shall remain on the platform of the ring. The trainer or second shall, before a round remove from the platform of the ring, seats, towels, buckets, etc.*
- *The trainer, while officiating in the corner, shall be in possession of a towel for their boxer. A trainer may give in for a competitor, and may when they consider their boxer to be in difficulty, throw the towel into the ring, except when the Referee is in course of counting.*
- *The Chairman of the R&J Commission at each Tournament shall arrange a joint meeting of the R/J’s, the trainers and seconds who are going to work in each Tournament and emphasize that MASTER’S Rules will be followed and that boxers violating these rules may lose not only points, but the Championship because of Rule infractions.*
- *Encouragement, advice may be given to a competitor by their*

trainer or second during the progress of the rounds BUT will be monitored by the Referee. If a trainer or their second infringes the rules they may be warned or disqualified. Their boxer may also be cautioned, warned or disqualified by the Referee for offences committed. Any trainer or second or official encouraging or inciting spectators by words or signs to advise or encourage a boxer during the progress of a round shall not be permitted to continue to act as a trainer or official at the tournament where the offence is committed. If a trainer or second is removed from the corner by the referee, they shall leave the boxing hall for remainder of the session. If during the tournament they are removed a second time, they shall be permanently suspended from acting as trainer or second in that tournament.

THE TIMEKEEPER

Duties;

- *The main duty of the timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and intervals between rounds. The interval between rounds shall be of a full minute duration.*
- *Ten seconds before the commencement of each round, the timekeeper shall clear the ring by ordering “clear the ring” or “seconds out”*
- *The timekeeper shall take off time for temporary stoppages, or when instructed to do so by the Referee.*
- *The timekeeper shall regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock.*
- *At a “knockdown” the timekeeper WILL NOT SIGNAL TO THE REFEREE THE PASSING OF THE SECONDS while the Referee is counting.*
- *If at the end of a round, a boxer is “down” and the Referee is in the course of counting, the gong indicating the end of the round of two (2) minutes will not be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the Referee gives command “Box” indicating the continuation of the match.*

Boxers initial and annual medical examinations

- *Boxer's initial medical EXAMINATIONS must be carried out every six (6) months and must be signed and completed by authorized medical practitioner. This must be signed off in their MBA Medical Book.*
- *Females must also have a signed and completed MBA Breast Implant Advice and Waiver form which the Secretary of MBA must have on file.*
- *At all MBA competitions at least one (1) qualified medical practitioner shall be present. They will examine each Boxer who is competing in that competition and will mark in their MBA Competition Record Book whether the boxer is fit to box, or not fit to box.*

Orthodontic braces

- *Boxers who wish to compete who have orthodontic braces must have attached a completed (Release to compete form) attached to their MBA Competition Record Book.*

Contact lenses

- *Boxers who wish to compete who have soft contact lenses must have attached completed (Release to compete form) attached to their MBA Competition Record Book.*

Non Pregnancy Declaration

- *At all MBA Competitions, female boxers must have a signed declaration of their non-pregnancy form attached to their MBA Competition Record Book.*

THE WEIGH IN

- *The weigh-in will be carried out by R&J appointed by the R&J Coordinator. Weigh - ins will be conducted at least a minimum of two (2) hours before a boxer is due to box.*
- *Multiple day tournament weigh ins will be held each morning 2 hours before the first bout. Separate rooms and scales should be made available for male and female boxers.*
- *Boxers must have their weight recorded and signed by the R&J on duty at that scale. Each weight to be recorded into their MBA Competition Record Book.*
- *No less than 12 hours may pass before a boxer can compete again.*

Beards

Beards will be allowed but TD may ask a boxer to tidy beard up if it looks a concern.

Gloves

- *All gloves must be approved by MBA. Boxers may only wear gloves supplied by the competition management.*
- *Boxers shall wear Red and Blue in accordance with respective boxer's corner. Gloves will be fitted prior to entering the ring and removed prior to the decision.*
- *MBA shall only allow approved 16oz gloves in all competition which must be cleaned after each bout.*

Head Gear must be worn at all MBA Tournaments

Headguards.

The headguard is an individual and form- fitted item of the boxer's equipment. The use of headguards shall be mandatory. It shall conform to MBA specifications. MBA may reject the design and the different types of headguards submitted. **ALL HEADGUARDS TO BE OPEN FACE.**

BANDAGES

- *Specifications. A soft surgical bandaging whose length is no longer than 2.5 metres and whose width does not exceed 5 centimetres or a "Velveau" bandaging whose length is no longer than 2.5 metres on each hand can be used. No other kind of bandage may be used. The use of any kind of tapes, rubber, or adhesive plaster, as bandages, is strictly forbidden, but a single strap of adhesive 3 ins. (7.6cm) long and 1 inch (2.5cm) wide may be used at the upper wrists to secure the bandages.*

DRESS

Authorized Dress. Competitors shall be dressed in accordance with the following.

Clothing.

Competitors shall box in light boots or shoes (without spikes and without any heels), socks, shorts reaching at least half-way down the thigh, and a vest covering the chest and back. Where trunks and vest are of the same color, the belt line must be clearly indicated by using an ELASTIC WAISTBAND AT LEAST 10CM, BUT NOT MORE THAN 10CM WIDE OF NEUTRAL COLOUR. The trunk or vest must be same color as corner you are boxing out of i.e. RED or BLUE. (The belt line is an imaginary line from the navel to the top of the hip).

Protectors.

Gumshields shall be worn, and a cup protector shall be worn, a jock-strap may be worn in addition. The gumshield should be form fitted. It shall be forbidden for a boxer to intentionally remove their mouth-piece during the contest. If they do so they shall be warned or disqualified by the referee. If a boxer has their mouthpiece knocked out, the referee shall take the boxer to their corner, have the mouthpiece washed and returned to its proper position. While this is being done, the second is not allowed to talk to their boxer. Females are to wear breast protectors.

Prohibited Objects.

No other objects may be worn during the competition. The use of grease, Vaseline or products likely to be harmful or objectionable to an opponent, on the face, arms, or any part of the body is forbidden.

Dress infractions.

A referee shall exclude from competing any boxer who does not wear a cup-protector, gumshield and female without breast protector. In the event of a boxer's glove or dress becoming undone during the bout, the referee shall stop the contest to have it attended to.

HAIR NET or CAP

Should be used by anybody Male/Female to secure long hair before placing headguard on. NO HAIR CLIPS ALLOWED."

THE RING

Requirements. In all competitions, the ring shall conform with the following requirements:

Size

The minimum size shall be sixteen feet square (4.90m) and maximum size 20 feet square (6.10m) measured inside the line of the ropes. In International championships the size of the ring shall be 20 feet square. The ring shall not be less than 3 feet (91cm) or more than 4 feet (1.22m) above the ground or base.

Platform and corner Pads

The platform shall be safely constructed, level and free from any obstructing projections shall extend for at least 18 inches (46cm) outside the line of the ropes. It shall be fitted with four corner posts which shall be padded or otherwise so constructed as to prevent injury to the boxers. The corner pads should be arranged in the following way: in the nearer left-side ring corner facing the Jury- red: in the far left-side corner- white: in the far right -side corner- blue: and in the near right corner-white.

Floor Covering

The floor shall be covered with felt, rubber or other suitable approved material having the same quality of elasticity. Not less than half an inch thick(1.3cm) and not more than three quarters of an inch thick(1.9cm) over which canvas shall be stretched and secured in place. The felt rubber or other approved material, canvas, shall cover the entire platform.

Ropes

There shall be three or four ropes of a thickness of 3cm (1.18ins) minimum to 5cm (1.97ins) maximum tightly drawn from the corner posts at 40 cm (1ft3.7ins)80cm. (2ft.7ins) and 1m.30 (4ft.3ins) high respectively. In the case of four ropes, the ropes shall be 16in.

(40.6cm)28in(71.1cm),40 in. (101.6cm) and 52in.(132.1cm) high respectively. The ropes shall be covered with soft or smooth material. The ropes shall be joined on each side, at equal intervals, by two pieces of close textured canvas 3to 4cm. (1.2-1.6ins) wide. The pieces must not slide along the rope.

Steps.

The ring shall be provided with three steps. Two steps at the opposite corners for the use of contestants (red-blue) and seconds. One step in the neutral corner for the use by the referee and doctor.

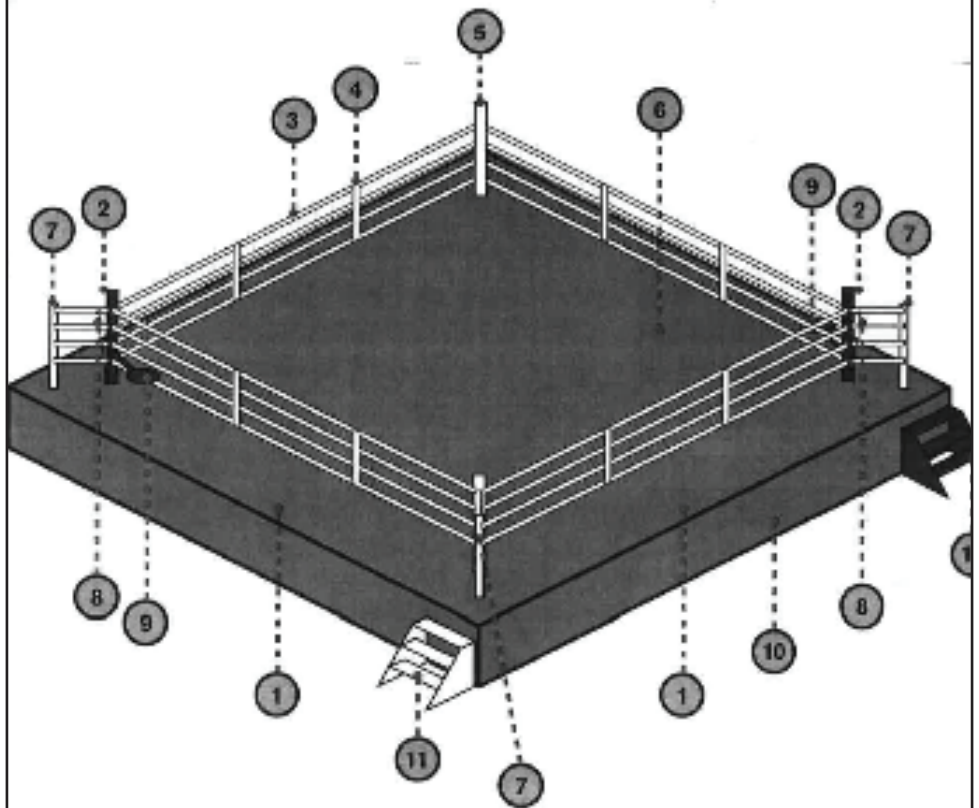
Plastic Bag

In the two neutral corners outside the ring, a small plastic bag shall be fixed in which the referee shall drop the cotton or tissue pads used by him to nurse or official.

RING EQUIPMENT

- Two seats for the boxers
- Water buckets (Red-Blue Corner)
- Tables and chairs for officials
- Gong (with striker) or bell
- One (preferably two) stop watches
- Scoring pads (as per MBA pattern)
- First aid outfit
- Stretcher
- Microphone connected to the loud speaker
- Spare pair of uniformed gloves same as being used (splits. Tear etc.)
- Check lighting over ring (no shadows)
- Medical gloves
- Spare headguards
- Tape
- Mop or sponge under ring in case seconds drop too much water on boxer
- Always nice to have barricade (1.5-2m) around the ring to segregate spectators seating."

RING DEFINITIONS



- 1: Apron
- 2: Boxer's Corner Pad
- 3: Ropes
- 4: Stripes
- 5: Neutral Corner Pad
- 6: Canvas

- 7: Poles
- 8: Spit Containers
- 9: Corner's Chairs
- 10: Ring Skirts
- 11: Stairs

