



WORLD BOXING CONTINENTAL R&JS

R&J SEMINAR

WORLD BOXING

WORLD BOXING CUP GB OPEN
SHEFFIELD 2024



Agenda

- Opening speech
- Roll Call
- Competition information
- Evaluators Introduction
- Sport Integrity
- R&J Evaluation System
- Overview of Key Rules
- Scoring Criteria
- Scoring System and Decisions
- Referees
- Referee Procedures
- Cautions, Warning and Fouls
- Foul Illustration
- Timekeeper & Gong Operator
- Discussion / Q&A
- Medical checks

R&J ROLL CALL



SPORT INTEGRITY

CODE OF CONDUCT AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

Integrity

- **Article 1:** I shall ensure that my conduct may not in any manner tarnish the reputation of the sport of boxing or World Boxing, and I shall uphold the laws of the host nation, act in a lawful manner and refrain from encouraging others to break any laws.
- **Article 2:** I shall abide by all Event Regulations for the Olympic boxing qualifying tournaments and the boxing tournament at the Olympic Games Paris 2024.
- **Article 3:** I shall not collude or collaborate with any party to violate any rule of sport or the IOC Code of Ethics.
- **Article 4:** I shall always conduct myself in a professional manner, and respect the rights, dignity and worth of every person, in particular the Technical Delegate and all Technical Officials and competitors.
- **Article 5:** I shall not under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or offer any form of remuneration or commission, or any concealed benefit, service or gift of any nature that could be considered as a bribe or undue influence.
- **Article 6:** I shall not bet on any events during the Olympic boxing qualifying tournaments or the Olympic Games Paris 2024, whether in boxing or any other sport.
- **Article 7:** I shall not share inside information at any time or under any circumstances¹.

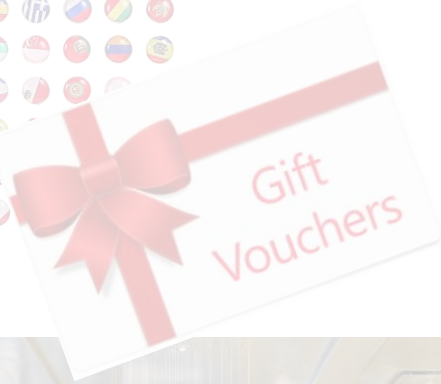
Reporting Obligation

Harassment

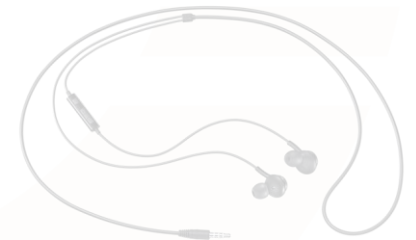
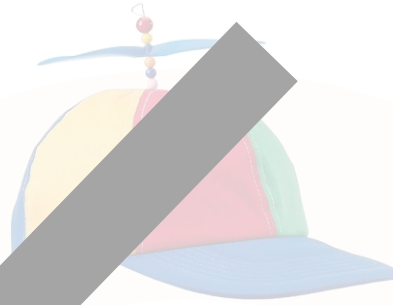
Responsibilities for TOs

Non- Compliance Risks

FOCUS ON: ART. 5 GIFTS



No GIFT
OF WHATEVER
VALUE



Integrity

Reporting
Obligation

Harassment

**ONSITE:
Talk to WB TEAM**

Non-
Compliance
Risks

- **Article 8:** I must immediately report any approaches or offers, and any observed breaches of the World Boxing Code of Conduct, to World Boxing by submitting a report via the WB-Integrity Hotline (ethics@worldboxing.org)



Whistleblower Report Form

Use this form to report information about **match-fixing**, **doping** or other **corruption or wrongdoing**.

By completing the report, you accept that an appropriate course of action will follow the complaint. World Boxing will keep your personal information confidential. Please keep in mind however that some information on the case will need to be shared with others in order to investigate the information properly.

TELL US ABOUT YOU			
Anonymity: Tick the box and request anonymity, which will be respected by World Boxing. Only the World Boxing Ethics Chief will be aware about the identity of the person making the report. The personal information still has to be filled in for the report to be seen as credible.		I wish to remain anonymous: YES ☐ NO ☐	
Last Name:		First Name:	
Country:		City:	
Contact Number:		E-mail:	
TELL US ABOUT THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY YOU WANT TO REPORT			
Name of Individual or Entity:			
City:		Country:	
Any Contact Information (if available):			
TELL US ABOUT THE CASE			
Please describe the following in as much detail as possible.			
What happened?			

BOXING CODE OF CONDUCT



Integrity

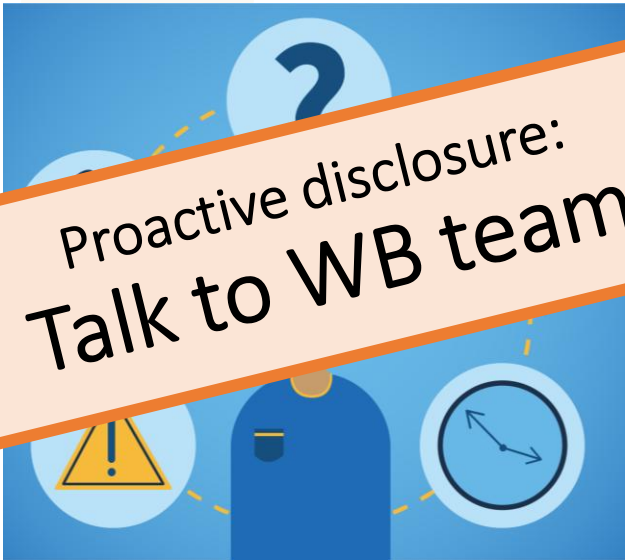
Reporting
Obligation

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- **Article 9:** I shall not engage in any form of harassment or abuse, including cyber-enabled abuse, be it physical, professional, emotional or sexual, or cause or instigate any physical injuries outside of competition or any mental injuries.
- **Article 10:** I shall not discriminate against anyone, or condone discriminatory comments, activities or behaviours against anyone, either in person or online, on the basis of race, colour, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability or sexual orientation.



Proactive disclosure:
Talk to WB team

Integrity

Reporting
Obligation

Harassment

Responsibilities
for TOs

Non-
Compliance
Risks

CONFIDENTIALITY

- **Article 11:** Any information deemed **confidential** that I may receive from World Boxing or may learn about in the course of my duties as a Technical Official or Referee & Judge must remain confidential and must not be disclosed.
- **Article 12:** During the competition I shall not communicate with boxers and/or coaches and seconds and/or other team delegation members.
- **Article 13:** In the event that I have a personal relationship with boxers and/or coaches and seconds and/or other team delegation members, I shall declare this relationship to @olympicboxing.sport . I accept that this relationship may be terminated by the Paris 2024 Boxing Unit by writing to the Paris 2024 Boxing Unit.
- **Article 14:** I shall meet the highest standards of conduct and shall not engage in any actions that impact the course or the outcome of the competition.
- **Article 15:** I shall **not communicate** with anybody about any competition-related issue, regardless of where I may be (i.e. inside or outside the competition venue) for the entire period of the event and afterwards, especially with individuals from my own country (e.g. National Federation members, Executive Committee members, etc.), the media and the public. I shall **not comment** on any competition-related issue on social media.
- **Article 16:** I shall be on time for all competition duties assigned to me.
- **Article 17:** I shall attend any Technical Officials' meetings to which I am designated on or before competition days.
- **Article 18:** I shall fulfil all duties assigned to me by the Paris 2024 Boxing Unit.
- **Article 19:** I shall not use or carry any electronic communications device, including but not limited to a mobile phone, a connected watch (i.e. a smart watch), a laptop or a tablet computer, inside the competition venue. The Referees & Judges (R&J) Evaluators and the Judge Observers may use the electronic equipment provided by the Paris 2024 Boxing Unit only to perform their official duties.
- **Article 20:** I shall always maintain a professional appearance when performing my duties as a Technical Official.
- **Article 21:** I shall never criticise or attempt to explain calls or decisions made by any Technical Official, including myself, unless when requested to do so by the Technical Delegate.
- **Article 22:** I shall not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs while officiating or participating in any Paris 2024 Boxing Unit duties, including all related meetings and weigh-ins.
- **Article 23:** I shall not smoke in the competition venue or any area not designated for smoking.
- **Article 24:** I shall remain in or use the designated areas as per the programme organised by the Paris 2024 Boxing Unit.

BOXING CODE OF CONDUCT



Integrity

Reporting
Obligation

Harassment

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- **Article 12:** During the competitions, I shall **not socialise** with or become intimate or enter into any relationship with boxers and/or coaches and seconds and/or other team delegation members. I shall not behave in any way which may cast doubt on my impartiality as a Technical Official or Referee & Judge.
- **Article 13:** In the event that I have (or have had in the past) **any type of relationship** (i.e. business or personal) with other Technical Officials, boxers and/or coaches and seconds and/or other team delegation members, I must **immediately disclose** this relationship to World Boxing by writing to officials@worldboxing.org. I accept in advance that I may not be allowed to officiate as a Technical Official due to such a relationship.
- **Article 14:** I shall meet the highest standards in fulfilling my duties. For all competitions, I shall never take biased decisions that impact the course or the outcome of the competition.
- **Article 15:** I shall not communicate with a boxer or coach (i.e. inside or outside the competition venue) for competition members, Executive Committee members, etc.), the media and the public. I shall not communicate with a boxer or coach (i.e. inside or outside the competition venue) for competition members, Executive Committee members, etc.).
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Proactive disclosure:
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WHICH ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DEVICES CAN I USE IN THE...

competition venue?

- ☒ Cell phone
- ☒ Laptop
- ☐ Audio Recorder/Translator
- ☐ Digital camera
- ☒ Tablet
- ☒ Smart watch
- ☒ Pager
- ☐ WB Electronic Device

fop?

- ☒ Cell phone
- ☒ Laptop
- ☒ Audio Recorder/Translator
- ☒ Digital camera
- ☒ Tablet
- ☒ Smart watch
- ☒ Pager
- ☐ WB Electronic Device

BOXING CODE OF CONDUCT



Integrity

Reporting
Obligation

Harassment

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for TOs

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Compliance
Risks

- **Article 25:** I agree to be bound by this World Boxing Code of Conduct, the World Boxing Code of Ethics, World Boxing Code for the Prevention of Manipulation of Boxing Competitions, World Boxing Conflicts of Interests Policy and the World Boxing Safeguarding Policy, and acknowledge that any infringement of this Code of Conduct, the World Boxing Code of Ethics, World Boxing Code for the Prevention of Manipulation of Boxing Competitions, World Boxing Conflicts of Interests Policy or the World Boxing Safeguarding Policy may be referred to the World Boxing Sport Integrity Director and could lead to disciplinary measures and sanctions against me, in particular the withdrawal of my accreditation.

Non-Compliance

**NO PARTICIPATION
IN
WORLD BOXING**

KEY TAKEAWAYS



CREDIBILITY OF BOXING

Confidence

- Stay confident without arrogance, remain focused

Professional

- Have fun, enjoy yourself, however, in and around the FOP you are to remain professional

Honesty

- Have moral character and virtuous attributes. Be honest to your peers, be honest to the boxers, be honest to yourself

Integrity

- Be true to yourself, trust your ability and be consistent. Everything you do is a moment for all of us

Fairness

- Know the rules and apply those rules fairly and equally

Respect

- Show respect to everyone, irrespective of gender, race, position. Respect property and be thankful to those that have given us this opportunity

Legacy

- What will be your legacy. How do you want to be remembered

ETHICS AND BEHAVIOR

- Judges should avoid eye contact with other Judges during or in between rounds
- R&Js must avoid all conflicts of interest
- R&Js must not retaliate against fellow Judges over any bout decisions
- R&Js should not engage in any conversation with anyone regarding any bout decisions
- R&Js need to be very careful not to have any interactions with athletes, coaches, team delegates, NFs representative and anyone outside of the TO group.
- R&Js should understand that growth and improvement comes from continuous learning
 - R&Js should learn from critiques and take them in the spirit as they are given and do not become defensive as critiques are there to help improvement
 - R&Js should learn by watching the Bouts they are not assigned to work as there is always room for improvement and to learn from the others

What is Competition Manipulation?



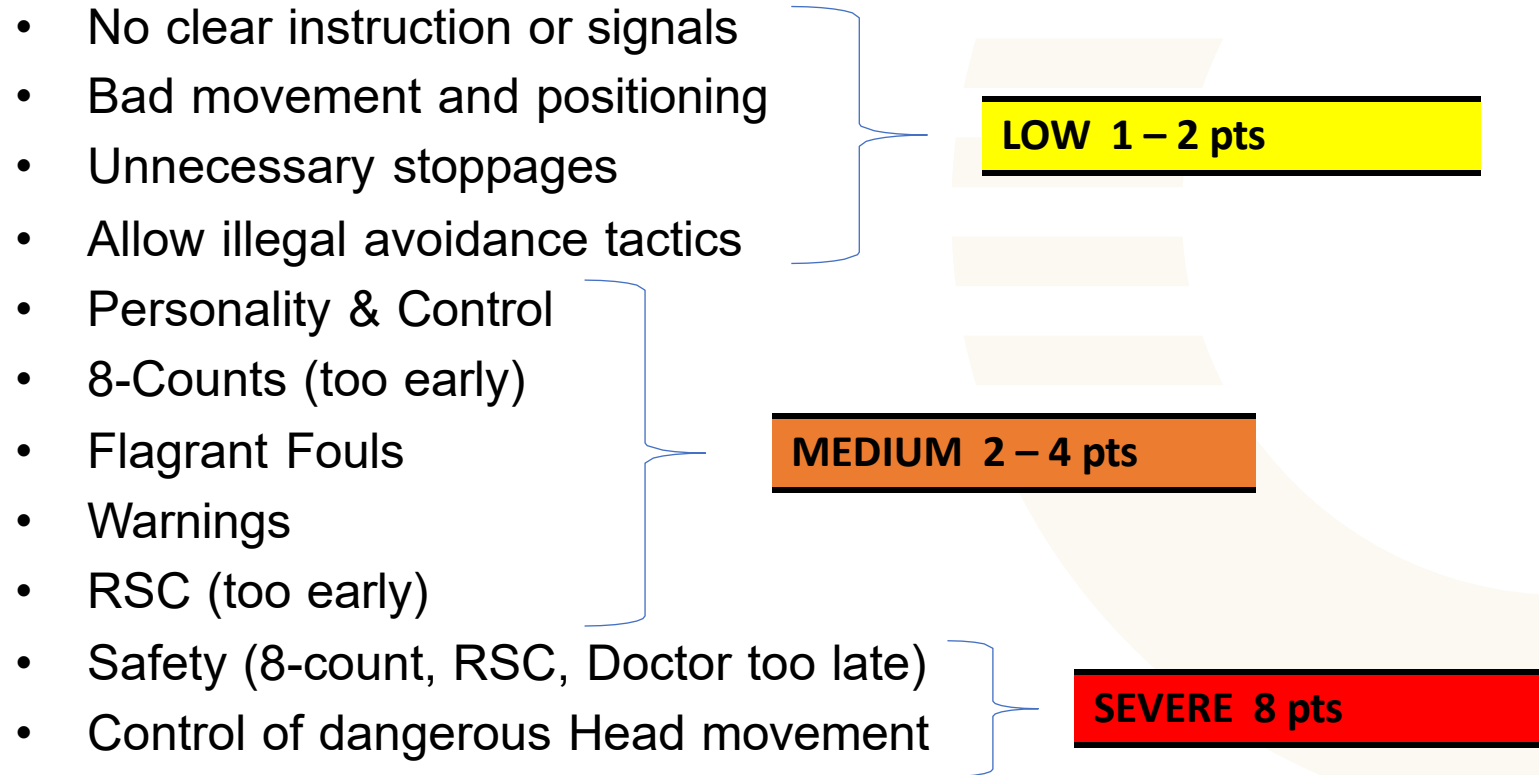
[The Olympic movement Unit on the prevention of manipulation of competitions - YouTube](#)

[What is competition manipulation? - YouTube](#)

[Prevention of Competition Manipulation – YouTube](#)

R&J EVALUATION SYSTEM

REFEREE EVALUATION CRITERIA



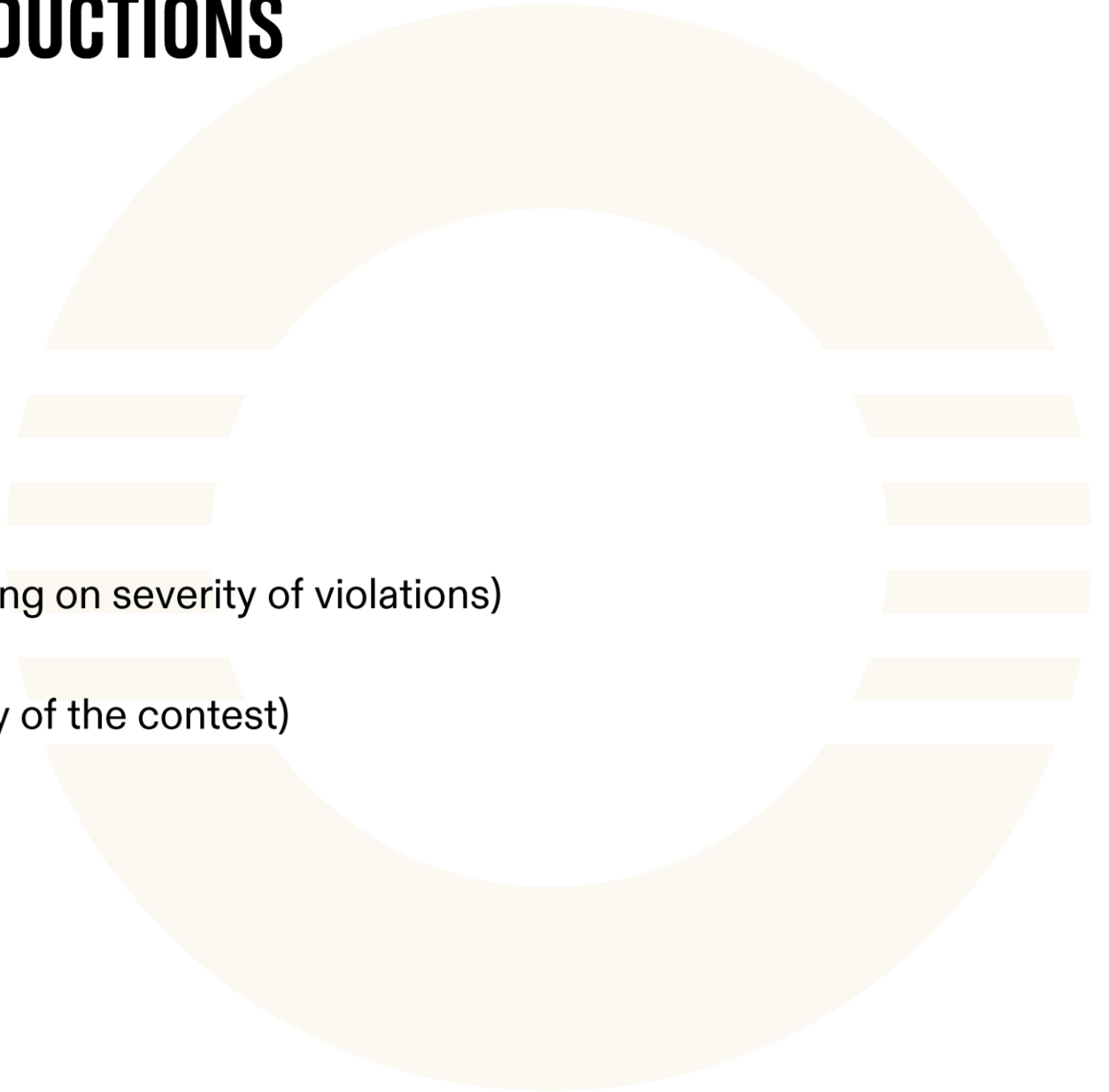
POINT DEDUCTIONS

BASED ON EVALUATION

A breakdown of point deductions:

REFEREE

- Base score - 50 points
- Deductions range from 1 – 8 points (depending on severity of violations)
- Additional Deductions
 - 0 – 10 points (depending on the difficulty of the contest)



Referee Evaluation Form

2024 International Invitational - Pueblo, Colorado

Referee <u>name</u>	Referee <u>nationality</u>	Date DD / MM / YYYY	Session	Ring
Evaluator name	Evaluator nationality	Bout Number		

NO.	VIOLATION	DEDUCTION (points)	NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS			
			Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	
1	No clear instruction and/or signal given	– 1 point				
2	Bad movement and positioning	– 2 points				
3	Unnecessary stoppages during bout	– 1 point				
4	Allowed Boxer to circle around or take illegal avoidance tactics	– 1 point				
5	Early Eight Count	– 2 points				
6	No warning for clear foul or unnecessary warning given	– 3 points				
7	Personality and control	– 2 points				
8	Early RSC call / Early or no DSQ call when needed	– 4 points				
9	No control of dangerous head movement	– 8 points				
10	Late Eight Count or RSC call	– 8 points				
11	Late or no Doctor call in case of injury, <u>RSC</u> or KO	– 8 points				
12	Difficulty of Contest: Easy (10 points) / Competitive (5 points) / Difficult (0 points)	0 to 10 points	Description:			
13	Other specific violations not listed above – please specify below on comments	Points deduction:				
REMARKS			Base score	50	Total points deduction	Final score
			Signature			



R&J EVALUATION SYSTEM

JUDGE EVALUATION CRITERIA

Clearly selects the wrong winner in a Round (14pts)

SEVERE

Does not apply scores based on Criteria (10 pts)

MEDIUM

Clearly Selects the wrong winner in a Bout (14pts)

SEVERE

- Definitions of the rounds will be defined by the Judge Evaluators immediately after each round.

JUDGE

Base score – 50 points

- Deductions range from 10 – 14 points (depending on round and bout results)

SANCTION POLICY

BASED ON EVALUATION

If an R/J is deemed to have a poor performance during a competition and a sanction is required, the following procedures will be followed:

REFEREE – SCORES BELOW 31 POINTS

1st offence = The Referee will be suspended as a **Referee** for (1) one session.

2nd offence = The Referee will be suspended as a **Referee** for (2) two sessions and removed from the finals.

3rd offence = The Referee will be suspended as a **Referee** for the remainder of the tournament.

JUDGE – SCORES BELOW 40 POINTS

1st offence = The Judge will be suspended from (1) one session as a **Referee and Judge**

2nd offence = The Judge will be suspended as a **Referee and Judge** for (2) two sessions and removed from the finals.

3rd offence = The Judge will be suspended as a **Referee and Judge** for the remainder of the event.

Criteria for Judge Sanctions

2nd Offence treated
like 1st Offence if
more than 30 bouts.

3rd Offence treated
like 2nd Offence if
more than 45 bouts.

SANCTION POLICY

In every case where a suspension is required due to a sanction, the R&J will be notified by an Evaluator.

In all cases where an evaluation of a referee results in a suspension, the evaluator(s) will review the bout to ensure the result is the correct decision.

In some cases where an evaluation of a judge results in a suspension, the evaluators will review the bout to ensure the result is the correct decision.

WARNING EXAMPLE

	JUDGES SCORES														
	J1-			J2-			J3-			J4-			J5-		
	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.
ROUND1	9	10	0	10	9	14	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0
ROUND2	8	10	0	8	10	0	9	10	10	8	10	0	9	10	10
ROUND3	9	10	0	9	10	0	10	9	14	9	10	0	9	10	0
TOTAL	26	30	0	27	29	14	28	29	24	26	30	0	27	30	10
			OK			W			W			OK			W

- Rd 1 – Round is defined as 9-10 “obvious”, J2 receives a warning.
- Rd 2 – Round is defined 8-10 “Obvious. J3 and J5 receive a warning for scoring 9-10.
- Rd 3 – Round is defined as 9-10 “Obvious. J3 receives a warning for scoring 10-9.

It's important to use the correct scoring criteria

		EVALUATOR/OBSERVER SCORES											
		Evaluator				Observer				COMBINED			
		RED	BLUE	D.		RED	BLUE	D.		RED	BLUE		D.
ROUND1		9	10	Obvious		9	10	Open		9	10		Obvious
ROUND2		8	10	Obvious		8	10	Obvious		8	10		Obvious
ROUND3		8	10	Open		9	10	Obvious		9	10		Obvious
TOTAL		25	30			26	30			26	30		

SANCTION EXAMPLE

	JUDGES SCORES														
	J1-			J2-			J3-			J4-			J5-		
	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.	RED	BLUE	D.
ROUND1	10	9	0	9	10	0	9	10	0	10	9	0	10	9	0
ROUND2	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0	10	9	0
ROUND3	10	9	14	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0
TOTAL	29	28	14	27	30	0	27	30	0	28	29	0	29	28	0
			S			OK			OK			OK			OK

- Rd 3 – Round is defined as 9-10 “Obvious”. J1 scored 10-9 resulting in a sanction.

The official result is a 3 – 2 split, why does J5 not receive a sanction as well?

- J5 scored the “obvious” round correctly. All other rounds were defined as “open”.

		EVALUATOR/OBSERVER SCORES											
		Evaluator				Observer				COMBINED			
		RED	BLUE	D.		RED	BLUE	D.		RED	BLUE		D.
ROUND1		10	9	Open		9	10	Open		10	9		
ROUND2		9	10	Open		9	10	Open		9	10		Open
ROUND3		9	10	Obvious		9	10	Open		9	10		Obvious
TOTAL		28	29			27	30			28	29		



Video Bout Review

- The R&J Lounge will have at least 1 laptop to access all bouts from the previous day's sessions.
- R&Js might be asked to review a particular bout to assess their performance.
- R&Js are advised to take advantage of the material available to help better their performance.
- R&Js will be required to review videos on bouts where sanctions apply.

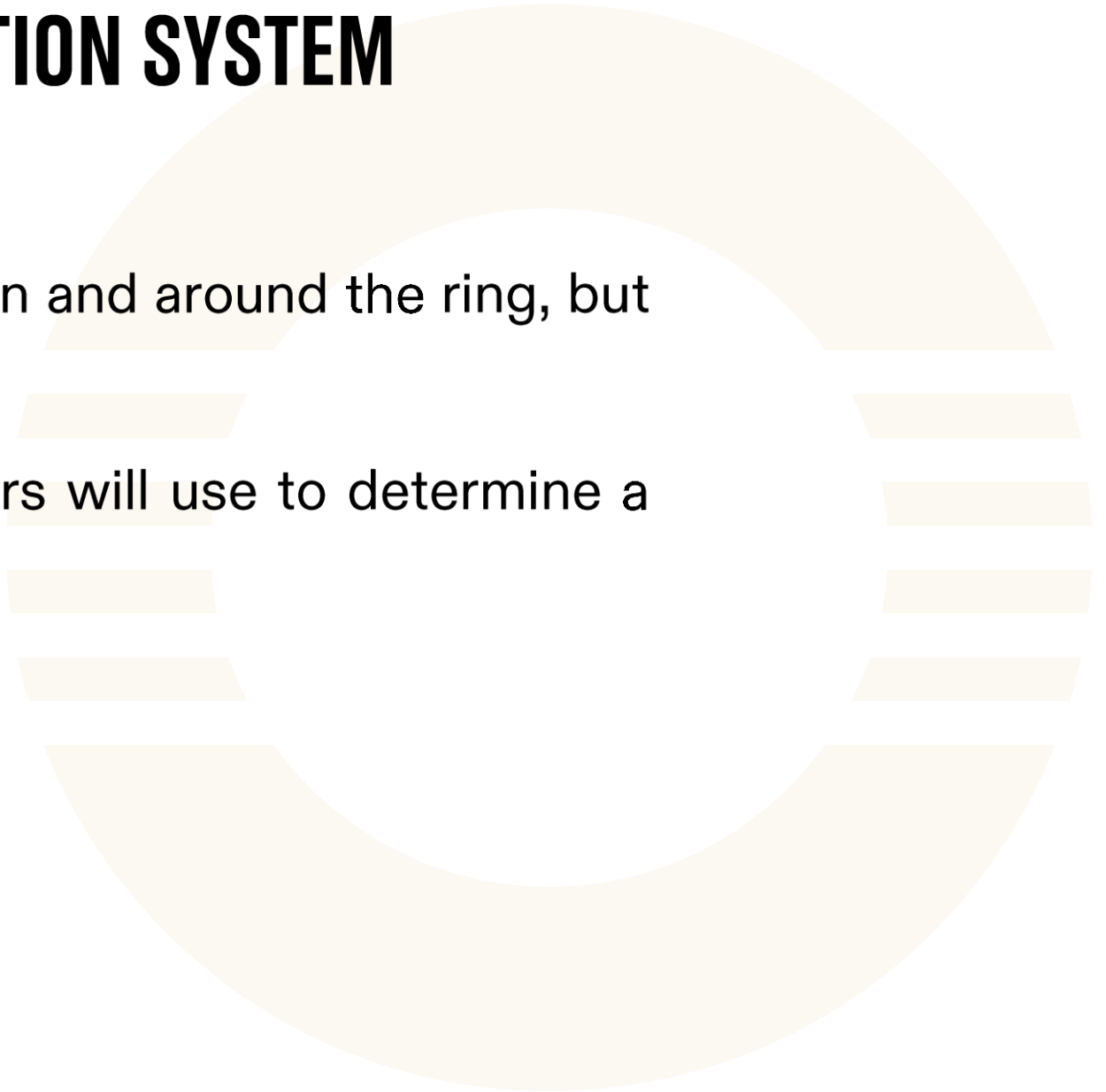
R&J EVALUATION SYSTEM

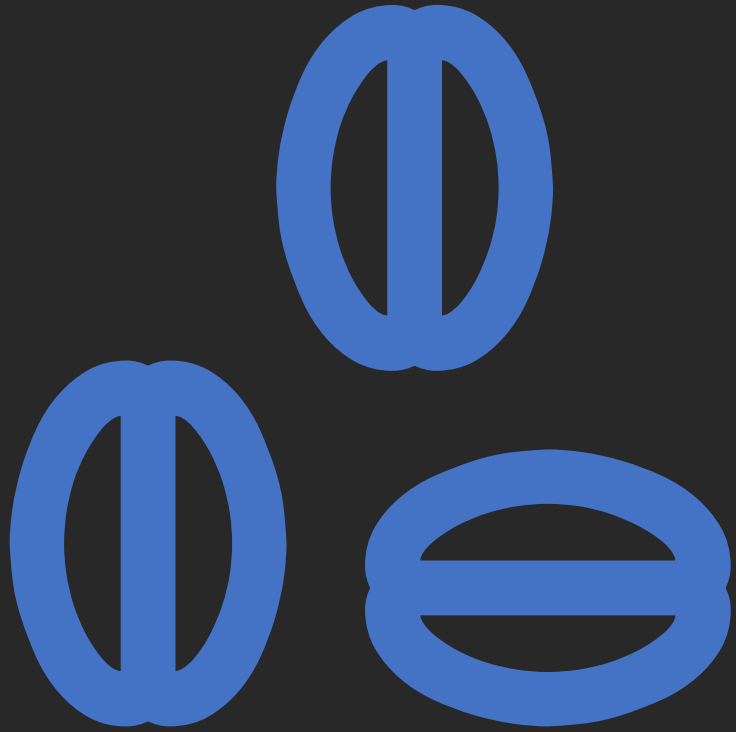
CONDUCT

R&Js are not only being evaluated in and around the ring, but throughout the competition

Here are a few things the evaluators will use to determine a conduct score:

- Behavior
- Timeliness
- Cleanliness
- Uniform presentation
- Response to feedback
- Co-operation





**COFFEE
BREAK 15
MINUTES**

10:30 – 10:45

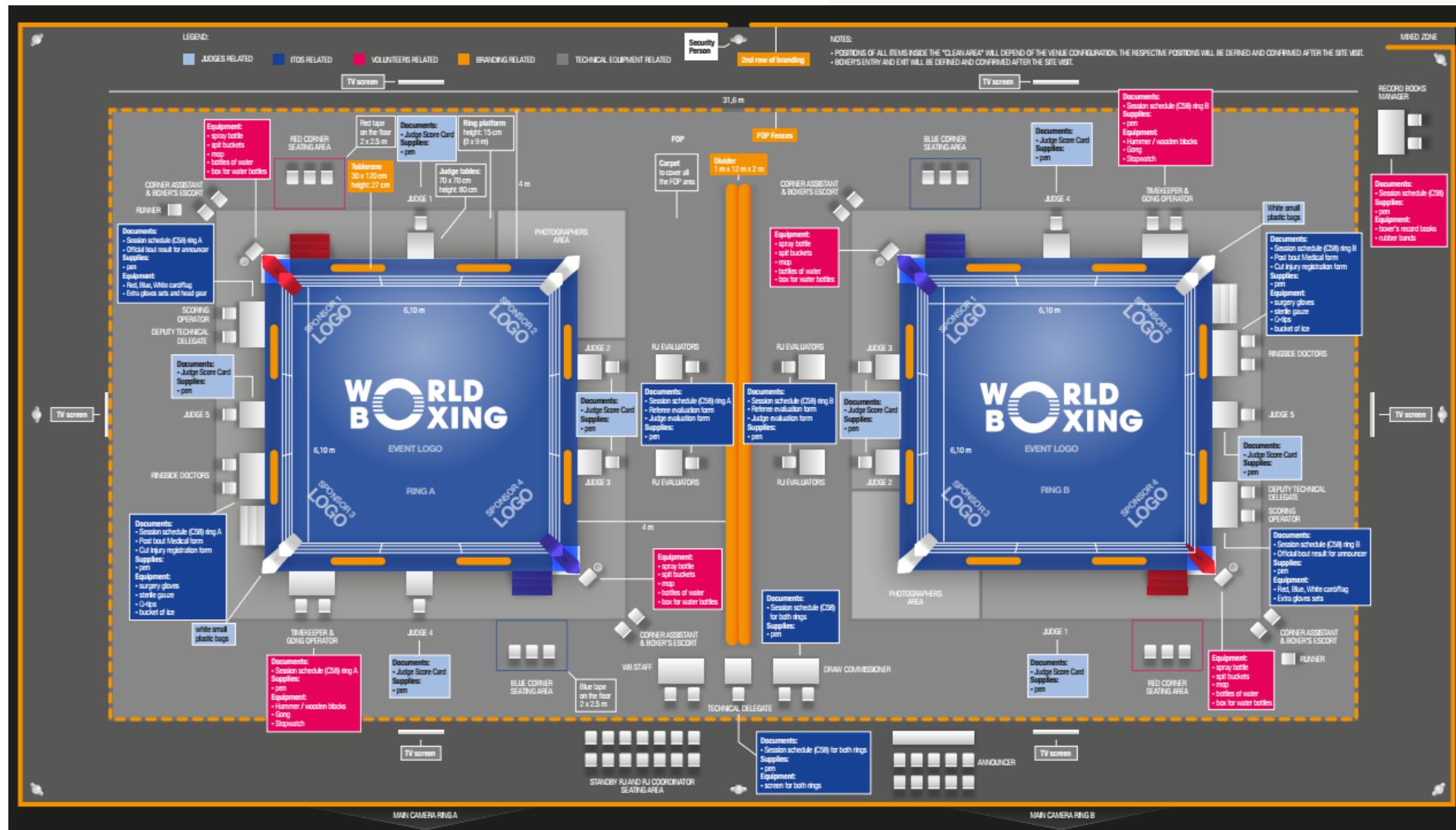
OVERVIEW OF KEY RULES

STANDARDIZE

- What will we standardize:
 - How we use the **Scoring Criteria** as Judges
 - How to administer **Cautions** as Referees
 - How to administer **Warnings** as Referees
 - What steps the Timekeeper will take in the event of certain situations
 - We will also define and provide consistency when dealing with fouls
 - Minor fouls
 - Major fouls
 - Flagrant fouls



FIELD OF PLAY 2 RINGS



COMPULSORY COUNTS ALL LEVELS

In Elite Men, Women, U19, U17 competitions

- A maximum of three (3) eight (8) counts will be given in one (1) round.
- A maximum of four (4) eight (8) counts will apply in one (1) bout.
- A count caused by a harm foul (Low Blow, slapping etc.) shall not be considered in the compulsory count limits.

Note: Referees, this is important to remember and give a Caution if the 8 Count is due to a foul.

GLOVES

All Weight Categories:

- 10 oz
 - all Women's Age and Weight Categories, all U17 Men's Weight Categories and
 - from the M50kg (Flyweight) to the M65kg (Welterweight) in U19 Men's Weight Categories
 - from the M50kg (Flyweight) to the M65kg (Welterweight) in Elite and U19 Men's Weight Categories
- 12 oz
 - from the M70kg (Light Middleweight) to the M90+kg (Super Heavyweight) in U19 Men's Weight Categories
 - from the M70kg (Light Middleweight) to the M90+kg (Super Heavyweight) in U19 Men's Weight Categories

Note: Only gloves with Velcro closing systems will be used for all World Boxing Competitions

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF BOXERS

- **Age of Elite Boxers:** 19 to 40 yrs. old – 3 min rounds
- **Age of U-19 Boxers:** 17 to 18 yrs. Old – 3 min rounds
- **Age of U-17 Boxers:** 15 to 16 yrs. Old – 2 min rounds
- **Age of U-15 Boxers:** 13 to 14 yrs. old – Regulated by the Confederation and/or NF
- **Age of Master Boxers:** 40+ yrs. Old – Regulated by the Confederation and/or NF

Note: The age of a Boxer is determined using their calendar year of birth.

The duration of the rounds is:

- Three (3) minutes for Elite and U19 Age Category Competitions, and
- Two (2) minutes for U17 Age Category Competitions

The duration of the rest periods between rounds is one (1) minute for all Competitions.

WEIGH-INS

- Male officials shall only weigh-in Male Boxers!
- Female officials shall only weigh-in Female Boxers!

NO EXCEPTIONS, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

Remember: Boxers under the age of 18 CANNOT weigh-in naked.

SCORING CRITERIA

JUDGING

SCORING CRITERIA

1. Number of scoring blows on the target area;
2. Technical and tactical superiority;
3. Competitiveness.

SCORING CRITERIA

What does a Quality Blow mean?

Legal Blow Criteria:

- ✓ The blow must connect cleanly in the correct area of body.
 - ✓ The blow must have the weight of body or shoulder.
 - ✓ The blow must connect with the knuckle surface of glove.
 - ✓ The blow must connect without infringing a rule
 - ✓ The Judge must have clear vision of the punch.
-
- **Quantity of these blows should be considered as the most important factor.**
 - **When the quantity of the blows are very close to equal, the quality of the blows may decide the winner of the round.**

SCORING CRITERIA

What does Technique and Tactic mean?

- Controlling the round with a combination of attack and defense;
- Effective Aggression;
- Boxer who dictates the pace of the action, forcing the opponent into a reactive position;
- Controlling positioning and movement in the ring (lateral movement);
- Disrupting opponent's rhythm;
- Neutralizes opponent's style (slugger vs. boxer, southpaw vs. orthodox) by cuts off the ring, works opponent into a corner, etc.
- Avoiding blows through effective defence, such as blocking, slipping, weaving, parrying, or footwork.

When the quantity and quality of the scoring blows is very close to equal, the winner of the round is decided on technical and tactical superiority

SCORING CRITERIA

What does Technique and Tactics mean?

What Should NOT Be considered?

- 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.

When a Foul becomes a Tactic, it is in the Referees Duties to create a level playing field.

Scoring Criteria

Competitiveness

What does Competitiveness mean?

- Boxer who demonstrates continuous initiative;
 - Active engagement;
 - Clear intention to win
-
- Remember – A Boxer who is advancing forward alone is not necessarily indicating superior competitiveness.

When the quantity and quality of the scoring blows are very close to equal, and neither Boxer shows clear technical or tactical superiority, competitiveness becomes the deciding factor in determining the winner of the round.

SCORING SUMMARY PHRASE

When looking at the Scoring Criteria, **first one** is the most important,
Number of scoring blows in the target area

When the quantity and quality of scoring blows are very close to equal,
the **second criteria** will be used in determining the winner of the
round,

Technical and tactical superiority

When the quantity and quality of the scoring blows are very close to
equal, and neither Boxer shows clear technical or tactical superiority,
then the **third criteria** will be used in determining the winner of the
round,

Competitiveness

JUDGES

Point Allocations:

10-9 = Close Round

- The difference in quantity of blows is not large
- Evenly matched and quality is used to determine the winner
- Evenly matched in quantity and quality, and one of the other 2 criteria are used to determine a winner
- May be determined close with a knockdown or standing 8-count.

10-8 = Clear Winner

- There is a clear winner due to the big difference in number of quantity blows scored.
- There is a clear winner with smaller difference in number of quantity blows scored but may also include a knockdown or standing 8-count.

10-7 = Total Dominance

- One boxer is completely dominant over the other boxer in all criteria.
- There is a clear winner due to the big difference in number of quantity blows scored and may also include a knockdown or standing 8-count.

Judges

Example 1 – Tied Bout

	RED		BLUE
R1	10	X	8
R2	9	X	10
R3	9	X	10
	28	X	28

Coaches and boxers want consistency in how the winner is determined in a 'tie'. In this example blue wins 2 rounds to one. However, what is important is that the blue corner is coming back stronger and wins the last round.

Rule of thumb!!

JUDGES

Example 2 – Tied Bout

	RED		BLUE
R1	9	X	10
R2	9	X	10
R3	10	X	8
	28	X	28

This example is more complex.

In this example blue wins 2 “Close” rounds. Consider the red corner is coming back stronger and “Clearly” wins the last round.

Rule of thumb!

Judges

Example 3 – Tied Bout

	Red		Blue
R1	10	X	9
R2	10	X	9
R3	9	X	10
	<u>29</u>	X	<u>28</u>
	-1	X	0
	<u>28</u>	X	<u>28</u>

W

Who is the winner:

- The boxer who is leading on their raw score



WINNER!

Judges

Example 4 – Tied Bout

	RED		BLUE
R1	10	X	9
R2	8	X	10
R3	10	X	9
	28	X	28

Who is the Winner?

In this example, either Red or Blue is correct. The Judge must decide.

JUDGING TIPS

- Do not allow the crowd to influence your Judging
- Do not allow the Coaches to influence your Judging
 - Especially Judge #1 with Red Corner, and Judge #4 with Blue Corner
- Do not allow anything to influence you: fellow R/J, neighboring NF, etc.
- Remember that you only see **Red and Blue**
- Do not retaliate against your fellow R/J's for scoring against your NF
- Do not encourage any fellow R/J to have favoritism to your NF
- Break up the Round into three parts: Minute 1, 2, 3
- Be careful with your movements after the round is over (look down)
- Consulting of the Judges, you must be alert to assist the Referee
- Review your Judging results daily

JUDGES

Reminders for Judges:

- One exchange of punches can sometimes make the difference in a close round.
- When the round starts, both boxer's scores are equal.
- The results of their actions against each other will determine a winner one round at a time. **(every bout is different, and it tells a story)**
- Remember that every match is as important as a championship match to somebody.
- Remember that the Referee **protects the safety of the boxer**, and your competent judging will **protect the career of the boxer**.



SCORING SYSTEM

SCORING SYSTEM

Electronic System

All five (5) scores will be utilized.

Manual Scoring System

- If the Scoring System becomes defective, the Referee will collect all five (5) Judges' score cards and hand them to the DTD after each round.

At the end of the last round, each Judge will be asked to address the question at the bottom of the Manual Scorecard:

► ***"In case of a Tie, my preference is (to be filled at the end of the bout only)"***

- In the box indicating "Winner", the Judge should mark with a check mark in the **Red** or **Blue** box, who in his/her opinion should be declared the winner if the bout should end in a Tie. This is to be done only after the final round and final scorecard.

MANUAL SCORE CARD



Judge Score Card

Date:
Bout Number:
Competition:

Judge Name:
Judge Country Code:
Judge Number:

RED

Round Score

BLUE

Round Score

Round Number

In case of a Tie, my preference is (to be filled at the end of the bout only):

WINNER

Signature of the Judge:

TIE BREAKER

Summary of scorecards that need Tiebreaker

- One (1) Judge has even scores, and the total scores of the other four (4) Judges are evenly split; or
- Two (2) Judges have even scores and the other three (3) Judges do not score unanimously; or
- Three (3) or more Judges have even scores.

DECISIONS

- Win on Points – WP
- Referee Stops Contest - RSC
- Referee Stops Contest Injury – RSC-I
- Abandon - ABD
- Disqualification – DSQ
- Disqualification for Unsportsmanlike Behavior - DQB
- Knockout – KO
- Walkover – WO
- Double KO – DKO
- Extraordinary Rescheduling

DECISIONS

Win on Points – WP:

- At the end of a bout, the winner shall be determined based on the total score of the Judges.

Unanimous Decision:

- All five (5) Judges appoint the same Boxer as the winner of the bout.

Split Decision utilizing three (3) Judges:

- Three (3) Judges appoint the same Boxer as the winner and the other two (2) Judges either appoints the other Boxer as the winner or a draw or
- Four (4) Judges appoint one (1) Boxer as the winner and the other Judge either appoints the other Boxer as a winner or the Bout to be a draw.

DECISIONS

Winner on Points – WP:

- When an Injury is caused by an unintentional foul at any stage of the bout and the boxer cannot continue.
- When both Boxers are injured at the same time and cannot continue (the above procedure applies).
- When a bout is terminated after the end of the 1st round, due to a situation that is out of the Boxer's or Referee's control (destruction of the ring, lighting failure or other similar unforeseen circumstances) .
- When a double-Knockout occurs during a final bout of a competition.

The round in which the Bout is stopped will be scored, even if it is a partial round.

DECISIONS

Referee Stops Contest (RSC):

- Outclassed
- Unfit to continue after 8-count
- Fails to resume boxing after the 1-minute rest period
- Knocked out of the Ring (30 seconds)
- Doctor's advice to stop the bout
- Three (3) knockdowns in one (1) round, four (4) in one bout.

(ALL Divisions at all Levels)

DECISIONS

Referee Stops Contest – Injury (RSC-I):

- If a Boxer, in the opinion of the Referee and/or advice of the Doctor is unfit to continue because of a sustained or increased **injury from correct punches**.
- If a Boxer becomes incapable of continuing to compete **without receiving punches** (ankle, shoulder, knee).
- If a Boxer cannot continue after a Low Blow (90 seconds).

DECISIONS

Abandon (ABD):

- If a Boxer retires voluntarily during a bout,
- If a Coach decides to retire but not while the Referee is giving an 8-count,
- If a Coach clearly indicated, during the rest period, the decision not to resume,
- In the event a Boxer loses a contact lens and cannot continue.

DECISIONS

Disqualification – DSQ:

- An intentional foul causes an injury to a Boxer and the fouled and injured boxer cannot continue because of the injury sustained from the intentional foul.
- The third warning will automatically disqualify the boxer.
- If both boxers are disqualified, both boxer lose the bout by **BDSQ**.

DECISIONS

Disqualification for Unsportsmanlike Behaviour – DQB:

- A Boxer can be disqualified for unsportsmanlike behaviour, such as assaulting or acting aggressively towards a Referee, Judge, Technical Delegate, Team Member, opponent or other.
- The Referee will declare the winner by **DSQ** and only the Technical Delegate will have the authority to change the decision to **DQB**.

DECISIONS

Knockout – KO:

- After a Knock-Down, if the Referee reaches the count of ten (10), the Boxer will have lost the bout by **KO**.
- If the Referee suspends the count and summons the Ringside Doctor in the ring when a boxer is down before the boxer is counted out to ten (10), **KO**.
- In the case a Double KO (DKO) occurs, both Boxers will lose the Bout by DKO.
- If a DKO occurs during a final, the decision of Winner on Points (WP) of these rules will apply.

DECISIONS

Walkover – WO:

- When a Boxer is present in the ring fully attired for boxing and the Boxer's opponent fails to appear after having been called out by the public address system, the bell sounded and after one (1) minute has elapsed, the bell sounded to end the allotted time. The boxer will win by **WO**,
- If a boxer fails the medical examination or daily weigh-in, the opponent wins by **WO**,
- If a bout does not take place due to BDSQ or DKO, the opponent in the next round is declares the winner by **WO**.

In case the Technical Delegate knows in advance that a boxer will not be present, he/she must cancel the procedure mentioned in the first bullet point and the Announcer will announce the official result to the public.

DECISIONS

Extraordinary Rescheduling

The bout may be terminated by the Referee due to an event that is out of the Boxer's or the Referee's control, such as

- Destruction of the ring,
- Failure of the lighting supply,
- Forces of nature and
- Similar unforeseen conditions.

In such circumstances, if it occurs before the end of the first round, the Bout will be terminated. The Bout will then have to be rescheduled by the TD preferably the same day at the end of the competition schedule.

DECISIONS

If the bout has to be stopped due to an Injury:

- By Legal Blow – RSC-I
- By Illegal Blow – Disqualification
- Unintentional Foul – Winner on Points
- Without a Punch – RSC-I

**LUNCH
BREAK 60
MINUTES**

12:00 – 13:00





REFEREES

Referees

“It is said that a good Referee should not be seen.”

REFEREES

Consider the following:

- Referees are constantly under a microscope when we make decisions.
- Referees only have a split second to make a decision.
- Referees don't have a team of officials that can help make a group decision, such as in Soccer, Basketball, Gymnastics, etc.
- Referees are going to get criticized by the crowd depending on which Boxer you caution or warn.

REFEREES

Conclusion:

- As Referees, we must be “Expert of the Rules”
- Don’t be the “know-it-all” Referee or Judge
- We must become “Perpetual Students of our Sport”

REFEREES

Referees' Motto:

“I would rather stop 1000 bouts too soon, than one too late.”

REFEREES

Duties of the Referee:

- Primary concern of both Boxers throughout the bout.
- Ensure competition rules and fair play are observed by both boxers.
- Maintain control of the bout at all stages.
- Protect overmatched Boxer from receiving undue punishment.
- Exit the ring, only after the decision has been announced and Boxers have exited.

REFEREE

Check boxer in corner:

- Short and to the point
- Check mouthpiece
- Check cup (do not touch boxer)
- Check headgear
- Check gloves and sizes
- Bout Specific Concerns



PRE-BOUT INSTRUCTIONS

- Must standardize what we say.
- Use key words along with hand signals.
 - “Head Up” and demonstrate
 - “No hitting in the back of the head” - Confirm with both Boxers
 - “No Holding” and demonstrate
 - Establish waistline
- The Pre-Bout instructions should be short and to the point. Remember that they should be very clear to the Boxer.



REFEREES

- **Proper Procedure to start the Bout:**
- Right to check the Judges – ready signal not required.
- Right to check the Ringside Doctors – ready signal not required.
- Signal the DTD if allowed to start the bout.
- Signal to the Timekeeper to sound the gong and start the bout.



REFEREES

During the Bout:

Movement and Positioning

- Natural, easy, calm and must be decisive.
- Stay alert and on your toes.
- Position yourself in a “V” angle with your Boxers.
- Strive for the right distance between yourself and the Boxers.
- Shortening your distance when:
 - Difficult and tough bouts and a lot of infighting tactics
 - Ability of one Boxer is in doubt
 - Boxers moving towards/fighting on the ropes
 - There is a good deal of noise
 - Sound signaling that 10 seconds are left in the round

REFEREES

Movement and Positioning:

- A greater distance affords you a better view and helps you not getting in the way (but careful in being too far).
- Stay on the dominant or “open” side (ex. Southpaws).
- Positioning when both Boxers are of the same stance.
 - You can work both sides
- If one of the Boxers appears to be fatigued or weak, work that open side whenever possible.
- You should follow the flow of the Boxers, and not a haphazard movement without direction. The goal of your movements is to put you into the best position to control the action in the ring.
- Do not move with your back in a hunched-up position **STAND TALL!**

REFEREES

Movement and Positioning:

- Avoid positioning yourself in the corners or ropes.
- Avoid positioning yourself behind the Boxers.
 - and never say “Break” or “Stop” when behind the boxers
- Avoid moving behind Boxers when you are close to the ropes or close to the corners.
- Avoid being too far or too close to the boxers.
- Avoid walking backwards as much as possible and make sure you don't give your back to the boxers when moving away.
- If you find yourself chasing to get into the proper position, move in a direction opposite the movement of the boxers.

REFEREES

During Bout Movement and Positioning:

Attaining a better view of a Boxer may be necessary when:

- Boxer has an abrasion or a small cut.
- Boxer's style is creating a foul and you need to reaffirm your
 - suspicions that a foul is being committed.
- A weaker Boxer is absorbing punishment – look at eyes and face.
- Facial expressions can sometimes tell you a Boxer wants to quit.
- Facial damage may tell you it's time to stop the bout.

REFEREES

During the Bout Verbal Commands:

- Must be strong and decisive –
 - Your voice can help you control the bout - **Weak Voice = Weak Referee**
- Avoid Yelling
- Stop, Time, Break – the voice must be stronger.
- “Box” and speaking to Boxers – voice can be a lower tone, only the Boxer needs to hear.
- Do not give the command “Break” too quickly or too often.
- “Break” command should be given when Boxers are slow in getting out of a clinch, give them time.
- At the command “Break”, insist that **both** boxers take a full step backwards and stop punching.
- Do not say “Break” if a boxer’s back is against the ropes, say Stop.

REFEREES

During the Bout: Verbal Commands:

- At the command “Stop”, insist that both Boxers stop throwing punches and wait for your instructions.
- At the command “Time”, insist that both Boxers stop throwing punches and await your instructions. The command “Time” must be issued with a strong voice while demonstrating the correct hand sign for “Time” at which time the Timekeeper will also stop the clock.

REFEREES

During the Bout One Minute Rest Period:

- Full one-minute rest period belongs to the Boxer and his Team.
 - Critical for Boxers and their team, avoid interruptions
- Be aware of any “Crisis” or “Drama” in the corner.
- Make eye contact with **your** team. (Judges, Official in Charge, Timekeeper, Doctor)
- Tidy yourself.
- Be ready for the start of the next round.
- Make sure corners are clean before starting the next round.
- Come to the center of ring when 10 seconds remain
- Remind the Boxer’s of a foul they have committed.
 - Limit this to one foul committed by each Boxer



REFEREE PROCEDURES

Nose Bleeds

- Small Nose Bleeds – Referee should clean
 - Correct procedure
- Bleeding profusely – take boxer to the doctor
- It is not necessary to inform the DTD what caused the nosebleed, unless it was caused by a head clash.
- Is it okay to stop a bout for nose bleeding? Rather than the doctor?

PROCEDURE ON CUT TREATMENT

- Once the referee brings a boxer to the Ringside Doctor, the doctor inspects the injury and determines one of 3 things;
 - Box
 - No box
 - Treatment and further assessment
 - If treatment is necessary, the Ringside Doctor will signal “one” with an index finger and say “one- minute treatment”
- The Referee will then signal the timekeeper to start the 1- minute countdown
- The Referee will inform the Deputy TD that the injury is being treated
- The timekeeper will signal (indicate with sound) the last 10 seconds of the 1-minute countdown
- After 1 minute, the doctor must stop treatment and decide, indicating accordingly to the referee, if the bout should continue (“box”) or if it should be stopped (“no box”).
- **Note:** The doctor does not need to use the full minute to make a decision. Any remaining time from the one minute **does not** carry over for an additional treatment.



REFEREES

During the bout Knockdown:

- **Due to the effects of a Legal Blow:** A Boxer will be considered to be knocked down if:
 1. The boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than the Boxer's feet.
 2. The Boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes.
 3. The Boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes.
 4. Following a hard punch, the Boxer has 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.

REFEREES

During the bout counts following a Knockdown:

- In the case of a Knockdown, the Referee must say “Stop” and then begin to count from one (1) to eight (8) if the Boxer is fit to continue.
- If the Boxer is unfit to continue, the Referee **may** continue to 9, 10.
- If the Referee counts to 8 and stops the bout = **(RSC)**
- If the Referee counts to 10 and stops the bout = **(KO)**
- In the case of a head blow, the Referee suspends the count, waves the bout off, and calls in the doctor = **(KO)**
- If the Referee immediately calls in the Doctor = **(KO)**
- If the Referee feels counting to 8 will endanger the boxers well-being and suspends the count before reaching the count of 8 = **(KO)**

REFEREES

During a Standing Eight Count:

- This is one of the best tools used by Amateur Boxing to protect the Boxer but it must be utilized properly – **Safety is Paramount.**
- Referee says “Stop”, and the opponent retires to the neutral corner. (Responsibility of the Opponent)
- Referee begins his count giving **full attention** to the injured Boxer.
- Referee should focus on the Boxer’s readiness and willingness to continue.
- Referee should angle his/her position to ensure he/she can see that the opponent remains in the neutral corner.
- The Referee’s hands should be always totally visible to the injured Boxer, so he/she knows what the count is

(Don’t kneel, Stand Straight!)

REFEREES

Boxer knocked out of the ring:

- In the case of a Boxer being **punched out of the ring by a legal blow**, the Boxer must be allowed thirty (30) seconds to come back into the ring, after the 8-count, without the help of anyone. In the case the Boxer is not able to come back within the above-mentioned timeframe, such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the Bout by RSC.
- Two other examples: slips on his/her own (30 seconds) or pushed out (60 seconds).
- Can anyone help the Boxer from falling out of the ring?

No one can help them back into the ring if they fall out.

REFEREES

During the bout Boxer knocked down at the end of the 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.

The Timekeeper will not ring the bell until the Referee says “Box”

- Should the Referee count to ten (10), such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the Bout by KO. **The bell cannot save the Boxer.**

REFEREES

During the bout stopping a bout or administering a count:

- Remember that **most important Duty of a Referee is “Safety of the Boxer”**
- If in doubt – give the count
- If in doubt – stop the bout
- If you ever leave the ring wondering “should I have given a count?” or “should I have stopped the bout?”

The answer is **YES**, you should have!

REFEREES – CORRECT PROCEDURES

During the bout:

- Inspection of ring if you're the first Referee of the session.
- To start a bout (signal to DTD, then to Timekeeper)
- Inspection of Boxer and his/her uniform
- Pre-Bout instructions in the center of the ring.
- To issue a Caution (Soft & Hard)
- To issue a Warning
- To Disqualify a Boxer
- Basic Commands (Stop, Box, Break, Time) - Voice
- How to fill out a manual scorecard (in the event of a Tie)
- Referee picking up scorecards
- Stay with Boxer if you have to take him/her to their corner - shoe laces.

REFEREES – CORRECT PROCEDURES

During the bout:

- In the event of a Low Blow
- Handling a bloody nose and disposing of gauze
- Handling a facial cut due to correct blows or accidental
- Handling a facial cut due to Intentional Head Butt or Elbow
- Double caution after a facial cut due to Accidental Clash
- If a Boxer confuses his/her bell terminating the round (ex. 2 rings)
- If a foul is committed after the bell rings
- If Boxer wants to retire during the rest period
- Referee's Duties & Authorities during the rest period
- Referee's stance during the rest period

REFEREES – CORRECT PROCEDURES

During the bout:

- In cleaning gloves if Boxer falls to the canvas
- Physically breaking a Hold
- Speaking to Boxers (careful with language barrier)
- How to consult the Judges – foul not seen by Referee
- Ten seconds left in the round (Timekeeper sounding device)
- Ten seconds left in the rest period (It is mandatory that the Referee comes to the center of the ring at this point)
- Referee positioning in the ring (Do's and Don'ts)

REFEREES- CORRECT PROCEDURES

During the bout:

- Calling “Time”
- Handling Boxers in the corners or against the ropes
- Handling Awkward Clinches/Holding
- Pointing towards a Boxer
- Wave off in the event of a slip
- Wave off in the event you are stopping the bout
- To administer a Standing 8-count
- In the event of a knockout (Do’s and Don’ts)
- Hand Signals Standardization (Pictograms)
- If a Boxer is Knocked Out of the Ring or Slips out on his own
- Referee walking backwards or away from boxers

CAUTIONS, WARNINGS AND FOULS

Soft Caution vs. Strong Caution

What is the difference between a Soft & Strong Caution?

- **Soft Caution:**

- Does not require the Referee to stop the action.
- Recommended for minor fouls
- Can be used for some major fouls and to a certain point.
- Given verbally.

- **Strong Caution:**

- Requires Referee to command “**Stop**”.
- Must slowly demonstrate the infraction.
- Given verbally in combination with a hand signal
- Referee must demonstrate that tolerance levels are being exhausted.

**Must make it very clear that the Boxer is
very close to receiving a Warning**

CAUTIONS & WARNINGS

- The number of cautions given before a warning is issued will be at the sole discretion of the Referee, **except when dealing with the Mouthpiece.**
- The Referee must use common sense when deciding how many cautions they allow before issuing a warning.
- What is a Warning?
 - 1 warning = 1 Point deduction
 - 2 warnings = 2 Point deductions
 - 3 warnings = Boxer Disqualified

FOULS

You must decide about the following:

- Accidental or Intentional foul?
- Type of foul?
- Point Deduction?
- Possible disqualification?
- Continuation of bout or not?

You don't always have to say Stop (Soft Caution); do it especially for potentially harmful, continuous, and unsafe situations (Hard Caution).

FOULS

What are Minor, Major, and Flagrant Fouls

Minor:

- Low Head but away from opponent.
- Low Head but gloves are in front of head.
- Minor pushing.
- Minor holding.

“No Harm, No Foul”

- Handle Minor Fouls with soft cautions:
 - Voice only, no hand signals. Your voice can be lower so as long the boxer can hear you.

FOULS

Major Fouls:

- Low Head (Head Butt)
 - Pushing opponents head down or towards himself/herself
 - Holding: two types
 - Slapping
 - Low Blow
 - Not stepping back on command “Break”
 - Hitting behind the head or back
 - Spitting out the gumshield intentionally without a punch
 - If the gumshield falls out for the third time
- } **Non-Discretionary**
A Warning must be given

FOULS

Major Fouls: A referee must stop the action to give a Caution

- Pushing
- Simulation (faking)
- Keeping the advanced hand straight in order to obstruct the opponent's vision.
- Speaking
- Passive Defense
- Intentionally falling
- Attack while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- Clowning tactics (demonstrating a bolo punch without striking, motioning opponent to come towards him, taunting, etc.)

FOULS

Flagrant Fouls: (These must be dealt with immediately)

- Hitting an opponent while he/she is down
- Intentional Low Blow
- Head Butt
- Intentional hits to the head/back
- Lacing an opponent
- Kicking an opponent
- Biting an opponent
- Usage of Elbow
- Usage of Shoulder
- Throwing opponent to the canvas
- Deliberate blow after the bell
- Abusive and extreme unsportsmanlike conduct which brings discredit, in any situation, to either the other Boxer or Referee.

INTENTIONAL FOUL

When is a Foul Intentional?

- **Hesitation + Consideration = Intentional**

Remember that retaliation is always intentional

FOUL INTERVENTION

- We start with the notion that we want to let Boxers “box”
- We can’t call every single foul
- Slow and medium paced action – ok to call major fouls
- Strong and good fast action – only call flagrant fouls
- Try not to intervene in the last 10 seconds of a round - Only where safety is an issue (cuts, counts, mouthpiece or flagrant fouls)

CAUTIONS, WARNINGS, DQ'S

- Why do we give cautions and warnings?
- Why are cautions ignored?
 - Could be the boxer (lack of fundamentals, poor coaching)
 - Could it be the Referee?
 - Not clear, too fast, too close, not consistent, “Ok?”, Boxer senses that the Referee is not serious or not in control
- How do you improve the effectiveness of a strong caution?
 - Calm, point at Boxer first, clear hand signals, set a serious tone

SELLING YOUR CALL

Before giving a Warning:

- Progressive discipline is required
- Soft Cautions-----→Strong Cautions-----→Warning
- If you get booed, it's because you didn't sell your call
- If it wasn't expected, it's because you didn't sell your call
- If the Referee Evaluator doesn't agree with you, it's probably because you didn't caution the offender properly
- Warnings should not come as a surprise

Exception here is with flagrant fouls

FOULS

Low Blow:

- 1) Examine the situation and think about what options you have
 - a) If intentional = Disqualification (**DQ**)
 - OR**
 - b) Start an 8-Count
- 2) After the 8-count, referee has two (2) options:
 - a) If Boxer is fit to continue, the Referee **may** give a warning to the offending Boxer, **if** the Referee considers it necessary and the bout continues.
 - OR**
 - b) If Boxer is not fit to continue, the Referee will give the boxer up to 90 seconds recovery period.
- 3) After the recovery period, the Referee has two (2) options:
 - a) If the Boxer is fit to continue, the Referee **may** give a warning to the offender.
 - OR**
 - b) If the Boxer is not fit to continue or not willing to continue, he will lose by a (**RSC-I**).

Fouls

Low Blow Procedure



Fouls

Gumshield falls out for the third time

OR...

Gumshield deliberately spit out



REFEREES

Holding

- The Referee must distinguish between “infighting” and “clinching”. A clinch occurs when one or both Boxers lead and for a moment their arms become locked together. This is not an offense.
- An offense does occur when a Boxer does not make an attempt to disengage from the clinch and continues to hold on.
- Correct infighting is when a Boxer balances steadily on one’s own feet without leaning on the opponent and can take an upright position anytime without falling forward.

REFEREES

Two types of Holding:

1. Boxer is tired, intimidated, off balance, hurt, etc.
2. It is a strategy by one of the boxers
 - You must ensure that you deal with #2 quicker and more severely.
 - Sometimes one Boxer simulates Holding and pulls his opponent backwards to fool the Referee into giving a caution to the innocent Boxer.

REFEREES

Holding:

- Three-step process to utilize:
 - Talk to the Boxers: “**Blue**, No Holding”.
 - If the Boxer continues to hold, the Referee should count in his/her mind (1, 2, 3) and then command "Break".
 - If the Boxer or Boxers continue to hold, then the Referee should command "Stop", separate them, and either demonstrate the proper "Step Back" procedure if both were equally holding, or caution the Boxer doing the Holding.

Notes:

- Avoid touching or wrestling with the Boxers without using the three-step process. This is being abused and causes a Referee to lose control of the bout.
- Control the Bout with strong verbal Commands.

REFEREES

Awkward Clinch:

- When a clinch becomes “awkward” and there is a potential for injuries/major fouls, the Referee must call “Stop” immediately. In an awkward clinch, one of the Boxers are in a defenseless position.
- Most times it is not necessary to issue a caution for an awkward clinch.
- Demonstrate an “Awkward Clinch”.

REFEREES

During the bout regarding Facial Cuts:

- When the Referee observes a cut to the facial area, he/she should command “Time”, examine the cut and if serious enough, he/she should take the injured Boxer to the Doctor.
- While the Doctor is examining the injured Boxer, the Referee should immediately inform the DTD one of three things:
 - 1) The cut was caused by an Accidental Clash of Heads, if the Boxer is not allowed to continue = **WP**.
 - 2) The cut was caused by correct blows, if the Boxer is not allowed to continue = **RSC-I**.
 - 3) The cut was caused by an intentional foul; in this case the Boxer will automatically be **DQ**.

REFEREES

During the bout Intentional Head Butts:

- If a Boxer receives head butting or illegal blows which do not cause an injury or cut, the Referee will give a Warning to the offending Boxer or may disqualify the offending Boxer if actions deemed sufficiently serious to warrant a disqualification.
- If a Boxer receives head butting or illegal blows which cause an injury or cut the Referee **MUST** disqualify the offending boxer.



**COFFEE
BREAK 15
MINUTES**

15:00 – 15:15





FOUL ILLUSTRATION

Foul Illustration

Hitting with Elbow & Blow behind the head

1. Hitting with the elbow



2. Any blow on the back of the head



Foul Illustration

Hitting below the belt – Low blow

3. Hitting below the belt



Step 1



Step 2

Foul Illustration

Hitting with an open glove & Hitting in the back

4. Hitting with an open glove



5. Hitting on the back



Foul Illustration

Hitting opponent who is down

6. Hitting an opponent who is down



Step 1



Step 2

Foul Illustration

Kicking with Knee & Head butt

7. Kicking with the knee



8. Head Butt



Foul Illustration

Holding – (Body & Arm)

9. Holding (body)



10. Holding opponent's arm



Foul Illustration

Holding and hitting & Clinching

11. Holding and Hitting



12. Clinching with straight arms



Foul Illustration

Pulling & Hanging onto an Opponent

13. Pulling Boxer in close



14. Hanging onto the opponent



Foul Illustration

Wrestling and Stepping on toes

15. Wrestling



16. Stepping on toes



Foul Illustration

Spearing & Pushing head down

17. Spearing/Measuring



18. Pushing head down



Foul Illustration

Pressing with Forearm & Lacing

19. Pressing with the forearm



20. Lacing



Foul Illustration

Listen & Turning around

21. "Listen"



22. Turning around



Foul Illustration

Passive defense & Use of ropes

23. Completely passive defense



24. Any use of the ropes



Foul Illustration

Ducking below the beltline

25. Ducking below the beltline



Step 1



Step 2

Foul Illustration

Head up

26. Head up



Step 1



Step 2

Foul Illustration

Mouthpiece Caution

27. Mouth Piece Caution



Step 1



Step 2

Foul Illustration

Boxer Talking

28. Boxer Talking



Step 1



Step 2



TIMEKEEPER & GONG OPERATOR

Timekeeper & Gong Operator

- **The main duty of the Timekeeper and Gong Operator is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds.** The intervals between rounds must be one (1) minute.
- The timekeeper and gong operator must start and end each round by striking the gong/bell.
- Ten (10) seconds before the end of each round, the timekeeper and gong/bell operator must signal the approaching end of the round.
- The timekeeper and gong operator must regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock but must only stop the clock when instructed by the referee with the command “time” resuming after the referee gives the command “box.”
- Following a knockdown, the timekeeper and gong operator must give the sound signal to the referee indicating the elapsing seconds while the referee is counting.

Continued...

TIMEKEEPER & GONG OPERATOR

- If, at the end of a round, a boxer is knocked down and the referee is in the course of counting, the gong/bell indicating the end of the round must not be sounded. The gong/bell must be sounded only when the referee gives the command “box” indicating the continuation of the bout.
- The timekeeper and gong operator must regulate the time when a Low Blow or LOC occurs and if a Boxer falls, pushed or knocked out of the ring.

A Timekeeper always needs to pay attention. Knowledge of the rules is important to ensure the smooth running of a bout.

Mechanics of the T&G Operator

Boxer Knocked out of the Ring

- 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 Timekeeper to start the clock for thirty (30) seconds.
- After twenty (20) seconds has passed, the Timekeeper will start the ten second count with a signal for each second.

Boxer Falls out of the Ring

- 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.

Mechanics of the T&G Operator

Boxer 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.
- After 50 seconds has passed, the Timekeeper will start the ten second count with a signal for each second.
 - If the Boxer is unable to enter the ring or enters 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.

Mechanics of the T&G Operator

Knockout

- After the Referee says “ten”, the bout ends and must be decided 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.
- The Timekeeper will make a note of the round and the time in which the bout was stopped.
- The Timekeeper will notify the DTD of that round and time.

After a Low Blow (Low Blow Rule)

- The Referee will command time
- The Timekeeper will start the stopwatch and signal 30 seconds, 60 seconds and 90 seconds.
- The Timekeeper will slap the canvas;
 - (1) time for 30 Seconds,
 - (2) times for 60 Seconds,
 - (3) times for 90 Seconds.
 - The timekeeper may use wooden clackers or the seconds out device for this mechanic.

**DISCUSSION /
Q&A**