



# Rules of Boxing

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEFINITIONS	3
RULE 1 – RING	4
RULE 2 – GLOVES	5
RULE 3 – BANDAGES	5
RULE 4 – DRESS	5
RULE 5 – DRESSING ROOM ACCOMMODATION	6
RULE 6 – RING EQUIPMENT	6
RULE 7 – WEIGHTS	6
RULE 8 – WEIGH-IN	7
RULE 9 – MEDICAL OFFICER	8
RULE 10 - DRAW	8
RULE 11 – AGES OF COMPETITORS	9
RULE 12 – DURATION AND NUMBER OF ROUNDS	9
RULE 13 - CONTROL OF BOUTS	9
RULE 14 – THE JURY OF APPEAL	10
RULE 15 – OFFICIAL – IN – CHARGE	10
RULE 16 – THE REFEREE	11
RULE 17 – MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF REFEREES	12
RULE 18 – THE JUDGE	13
RULE 19 – THE TIMEKEEPER	14
RULE 20 – MASTER OF CEREMONIES	14
RULE 21 – THE GLOVE STEWARD	15
RULE 22 – THE SECOND	15
RULE 23 – SHAKING OF HANDS	16
RULE 24 – AWARDING OF POINTS	16
RULE 25 – DOWN	18
RULE 26 – WARNINGS	20
RULE 27 – CAUTIONS	20
RULE 28 – DEMONSTRATION SIGNS	20
RULE 29 – FOULS AND INFRINGEMENTS	21
RULE 30 – DECISIONS	23
RULE 31 – PROCEDURE AFTER KNOCK-OUTS, AND RSC-H	24
RULE 32 – SCORING PAPERS – COMPUTER SCORING SYSTEM	26
RULE 33 – CONDUCT AT TOURNAMENTS	27

## DEFINITIONS

“**AIBA**” means Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur.

“**AIBA Approved**” means boxing competitions which are approved and/or endorsed by AIBA. AIBA allows the use of its logo and provides AIBA officials to manage these events.

“**ITO**” means OIC (International Technical Official) recognised by AIBA and excluding Referees & Judges.

“**Technical Delegate**” means a delegate of AIBA responsible for technical governance and compliance during AIBA Approved Events and Olympic Games.

“**amateur**” shall have the definition adopted and as varied from time to time by AIBA.

“**Executive Board**” means the Board of Directors of the company as specified in Article 6. (Amateur Boxing Scotland Limited, Articles of Association)

“**Districts**” means the Districts and its committees as specified in Article 4. (Amateur Boxing Scotland Limited, Articles of Association)

“**executed**” includes any mode of execution.

## **RULE 1 – Ring**

In all Tournaments and Championships the ring shall conform with the following requirements:-

- a.) Size. The minimum size shall be 4.90m square (16 feet) and the maximum size 6.10m square (20 feet) Inside the line of the ropes. The ring shall not be less than 91cm (3 feet) or more than 1.22m (4 feet) above the ground or base.
  
- b.) Platform and Corner Pads. The platform shall be safely constructed, level and free from any obstructing projections and shall extend for at least 46cm (18 inches) outside the line of the ropes. It shall be fitted with four corners posts which shall be well padded or otherwise so constructed as to prevent injury to the boxers. The corner pads shall be arranged in the following way: In the nearer left-side ring corner facing the President of the Jury-red; In the far left-side corner – white: in the far right-side corner-blue and in the nearer right corner- white.
  
- c.) Floor Covering. The floor shall be covered with felt, rubber or other suitable approved material having the same equality of elasticity, not less than 1.3cm (half an inch) and not more than 1.90cm (three quarters of an inch) thick over which canvas shall be stretched and secured in place. The felt, rubber or other approved material, and canvas shall cover the entire platform.
  
- d.) Ropes. There shall be four ropes of a thickness of 3cm (1.18ins) minimum to 5cm (1.97ins) maximum tightly drawn from the corner post at 40cm (1ft 3.7ins) 80cm (2ft 7 ½ ins) and 1m30 (4ft 3ins) high respectively. In the case of four ropes, the ropes shall be 40.6cm (16 ins) 71.1cm (28 ins) 101.6cm (40 ins) and 132.1cm (52 ins) 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 3 to 4cm (1.2-1.6ins). The pieces must not slide along the rope.
  
- e.) Steps. The ring shall be provided with three sets of steps. Two steps at the red and blue corners for the use of the contestants and seconds. One set of steps in the neutral corner for the use of the Referee and Doctors.
  
- f.) On the two neutral corner posts, outside the ring, a small plastic bag will be fixed in which the Referee shall drop the cotton or tissue pads used by him to nurse bleedings.

## **RULE 2 – Gloves**

- a.) The gloves shall be Red and Blue as per the respective boxers corners and shall weigh 10oz. (284 grams) of which the leather portion shall not weigh more than half of the total weight and the padding not less than half of the total weight.
- b.) The padding of the gloves shall not be displayed or broken.
- c.) Any laces shall be tied on the outside of the back of the wrist of the gloves.
- d.) Only clean and serviceable gloves shall be used (see Appendix 4 for Youth Boxing)

## **RULE 3 – Bandages**

A Velpeau / Crepe bandage not longer than 4.5 and not less than 2.5 metres and 5.7cm wide must be used on either hand. No other kind of bandage may be used. The use of any other kind of tape, rubber or adhesive plaster, is strictly forbidden, but the end of the bandage may be secured at the wrists by thin adhesive tape not more than 3 inches by one inch (7.5cm by 2.5cm)

All AIBA Sanctioned Events shall use bandages from one of the AIBA Official Boxing Equipment Licensees.

For only the Olympic Games, World and Continental Championships, at each bout, the Host Federation shall provide new bandages to the boxer upon the boxer's arrival at the competition venue for the boxing session in which the boxer is scheduled to compete.

### **Specifications**

All boxing competitions must use AIBA approved / Licensed bandages. A bandage must not be longer than 4.5m, and not shorter than 2.5m. The bandage should be 5.7cm (2 ¼ inches) wide. A single strap of adhesive 7.6cm (3 ins) long and 2.5cm (1 ins) wide, but in no case to exceed 5cm wide, may be used on the upper wrists to secure the bandages.

## **RULE 4 – Dress**

Competitors shall be dressed in accordance with the following;

- i) Competitors shall box in light boots or shoes (without spikes or heels), shorts reaching halfway down the thigh, and a vest covering the chest and back. Where shorts and vest are of the same colour, the belt line must be clearly indicated by marking of a distinctive colour.
- iv) Gumshields. Form fitted gumshields and AIBA approved competition headguards must be worn. It is forbidden for a boxer to intentionally remove his mouthpiece during the contest and if he does so, he shall be warned or disqualified. If a boxer has his mouthpiece knocked out, the Referee shall take the

Boxer to his corner, have the mouthpiece washed and returned to its proper position. While this is being done the second is not allowed to talk to his boxer. If the gumshield falls down for a third time, for any reason whatsoever, the boxer will get a 'warning' and if this happens again he will receive a second 'warning'

iii) Prohibited Objects. No other object may be worn during the competition. The use of grease, rubbing lineament or products likely to be harmful or objectionable to an opponent on the face, arms or any other part of the body is forbidden. Pure Vaseline may be used sparingly to prevent possible injury or cuts.

A boxer shall be clean shaven at the medical examination before the weigh-in. Beards are not allowed: a thin moustache is allowed – not to exceed the length of the upper lip.

iv) Dress infractions. A referee shall exclude from competing any boxer who does not wear a headguard, a cup-protector, and gumshield, or who is not clean and properly dressed. In the event of a boxer's gloves or dress becoming undone during boxing, the referee shall stop the contest to have it attended to. The Referee shall adjust same himself, or request a person other the boxers second to do so.

v) Competitors must wear distinguishing colours such as red or blue sashes round the waist which shall be supplied by the promoting club or red or blue vests, or headguards or gloves.

#### **RULE 5 – Dressing Room Accommodation**

Suitable dressing room accommodation, with washing and lavatory facilities, must be provided for competitors at all Tournaments.

#### **RULE 6 – Ring Equipment**

The following ring equipment shall be available:-

- 1) Two Seats
- 2) Two plastic mugs to be used for drinking and mouth wash only and where water is not piped directly to the ringside, two plastic spray bottles and two small plastic bottles of water for drinking
- 3) Tables and chairs for Officials
- 4) Gong, with striker or bell
- 5) One (preferably two) stop watches/clocks.
- 6) Pads of scoring papers or computer scoring equipment
- 7) One first-aid outfit
- 8) Microphone connected to loud speaker system
- 9) Boxing Gloves
- 10) One stretcher

#### **RULE 7 – Weights**

Weights for Senior and under 19 Championships shall be:-

LIGHT FLY

Not exceeding 48kg

106lbs

FLY	
Over 48kg – not exceeding 51kg	112lbs
BANTAM	
Over 51kg – not exceeding 54kg	119lbs
FEATHER	
Over 54kg – not exceeding 57kg	125lbs
LIGHT	
Over 57kg – not exceeding 60kg	132lbs
LIGHT WELTER	
Over 60kg – not exceeding 64kg	141lbs
WELTER	
Over 64kg – not exceeding 69kg	152lbs
MIDDLE	
Over 69kg – not exceeding 75kg	165lbs
LIGHT HEAVY	
Over 75kg – not exceeding 81kg	178lbs
HEAVY	
Over 81kg – not exceeding 91kg	201lbs
SUPER HEAVY	
Over 91kg	201lbs +

b) Competitors will be allowed 2lbs (908gr) weight allowance in competitions but not in championships unless otherwise stated.

### **RULE 8 – Weigh-in**

a) A competitor must be passed as fit to compete by the appointed Doctor of Medicine before being weighed-in.

b) Competitors will weigh-in on the day of Championships or in the competition at the time specified.

c) The weight is the one shown by the scales, the body being naked. Automatic scales must not be used. They must be Electronic, dead weight or the Beam variety.

d) Competitors in Championships or competition who have weighed in should remain on the premises where the Tournament is being held. Competitors not present when called upon by the Stewards shall be liable to disqualification.

e) In the event of a Championship or competition being carried forward to a future date, competitors remaining in the Championship or competition must be weigh-in again on that date.

f) The Clerks-of-Scales appointed by the Company to act shall be wholly responsible for the weigh-in and draw, and their decision shall be final.

**RULE 9 – Medical Officer**

(a) At all Tournaments held under the Rules of the Company (Terms of Reference) a duly qualified Medical Officer must be in attendance to examine intending competitor, and no competitors will be allowed to compete unless certified as fit to do so by the Medical Officer.

b) Boxers competing in the Championships where they must box twice, must present themselves to the Medical Officer, for further examination before they can compete in the second tie.

c) A deaf and / or dumb person, or an epileptic is prohibited from boxing.

d) A Medical Officer must be in attendance at the Ringside for the duration of the tournament.

**RULE 10 - Draw**

a) The draw, which will be 'open' shall take place after the weigh-in. In competitions where there are more than 4 competitors, a sufficient number of byes shall be drawn in the first series to reduce the number of competitors in the second series to 4, 8, 16 or 32.

b) Competitors drawing a bye in the first series shall be the first to box in the second series. If there is an odd number of byes, the boxer who draws the last bye will compete in the second series against the winner of the first bout in the series.

c) No competitor may receive a bye in the first series and a "walkover" in the second series or two consecutive "walk-overs". Should such a position arise a fresh draw shall be made of the competitors still remaining in the competition to provide an opponent for those competitors who have already received a bye or "walk-over" in the preceding series.

d) After the draw has been made, should a competitor retire from the competition without a satisfactory reason, the Official-in-Charge shall report the matter to the Company.

The following is a table for drawing bouts and byes:

<b>No of Entries</b>	<b>Bouts</b>	<b>Byes</b>	<b>No of Entries</b>	<b>Bouts</b>	<b>Byes</b>
5	1	3	21	5	11
6	2	2	22	6	10
7	3	1	23	7	9
8	4	-	24	8	8
9	1	7	25	9	7
10	2	6	26	10	6
11	3	5	27	11	5
12	4	4	28	12	4
13	5	3	29	13	3
14	6	2	30	14	2
15	7	1	31	15	1
16	8	-	32	16	-
17	1	15	33	1	31
18	2	14	34	2	30
19	3	13	35	3	29
20	4	12	36	4	28

**RULE 11 – Ages of Competitors**

For Senior Championships, competitions or contests, the competitors must be at least 17 years of age.

(See Appendix 4 for Youth Boxing)

**RULE 12 – Duration and Number of Rounds**

a) In all Senior Championships the number of rounds shall be three. The duration of rounds in Scottish Championships shall be three minutes and in District Championships three minutes.

b) Contests may be in the duration of four three – minute rounds, six two-minute rounds, four two-minute rounds, three three-minute rounds or three two-minute rounds, but no contest shall be of longer duration than twelve minutes actual boxing.

c) In all cases, an interval of one minute shall be allowed between rounds.

d) Every contest will be restricted to the number of rounds for which it has been arranged.

An extra round shall not be ordered under any circumstances.

(See Appendix for Youth Boxing)

**RULE 13 - Control of Bouts**

a) In all comprehensive boxing held under these Rules the bouts shall be controlled by a Referee, who shall officiate inside the ring and shall not mark a scoring card. A Timekeeper shall be stationed outside the ring.

Three/Five Judges, who shall be seated on three sides, outside the ring, shall score the bouts.

b) The decision of the Judges and / or Referee, as the case may be, shall be final and without appeal.

#### **RULE 14 – The Jury of Appeal**

a) The Scottish Referees and Judges Committee shall act as a Jury of Appeal at the Scottish Championships and National Promotions. The District R & J Committees shall act as a Jury of Appeal at their respective District Championships or District Promotions. An appointed board Director will chair any Such meeting or appoint someone on behalf of the board.

b) The Jury shall be responsible for the allocation of the officials, appointed to act at the Tournament, to the positions of Referees, Judges and Timekeepers.

c) The marked scoring papers shall be handed to the President of the Jury by the Referee at the end of the bout after he has checked them. The Jury shall be responsible for scrutinising the papers and thereafter intimating the decision to the M.C. If the bout is being scored by Three/Five Computers the Result Print-out will be handed directly to the President of the Jury and he will indicate to the M.C. the winner

d) The Jury shall be empowered to dispense with the Service of any official for the remainder of the Tournament if in their opinion he is not efficiently enforcing or applying the Rules of the Company in whatever capacity he may be acting.

e) In the event of the Jury dispensing with the services of an official, such official may be summoned to appear before the Board of Directors or the appropriate District Committee, who shall have power to deal with the matter, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

#### **RULE 15 – Official – in – Charge**

a) An Official-in-Charge shall be appointed to act at all Tournaments, including National and District Committee Promotions, he will also insure all working Officials, and Coaches, have current enhanced discloser Scotland certificate, to work at any Tournament in Scotland.

b) No person shall be appointed as Official-in-Charge at any such Tournament unless he is a certificated Referee and/or Judge of the Company.

c) The Official-in-Charge shall be responsible for examining and completing the personal Medical/Record Cards of all boxers taking part in the Tournament. He

shall decide all questions relative to the efficient staging of the boxing, and in conjunction with the Medical Officer in attendance, shall deal with any Medical Matters which may arise. He shall submit a full report to of the Tournament to the National or appropriate Direct Committee, as the case may be, within THREE Days after the Tournament.

d) In an event of a boxer being knocked out as the result of a blow or knock to the head, or body, or by RSC the Official-in-Charge shall enter such happening accordingly in the boxers Medical/Record Card and shall include same in his report to the Company. It shall also be the duty of the Official-in-Charge to ensure that the Medical officer in attendance is aware of the type of knock-out.

#### **RULE 16 – The Referee**

a) Thee Referee shall officiate inside the ring.

b) The referee shall:-

- (i) Prevent a weak boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment.
- (ii) See that the Rules and fair play are strictly observed
- (iii) Maintain control of the bout at all its stages
- (iv) Check the gloves and dress of boxers
- (v) Ensure that the Judges are in their seats before giving the signal for the bout to commence.
- (vi) Examine and check the totals on the Judges papers at the end of the bout, and intimate the winner in accordance therewith to the M.C, stating whether a points decisions is “unanimous” or by a majority”.

If the Jury of Appeal is acting at the Tournament, the Referee shall hand the papers to a company director or someone appointed by the board as shown in Rule 14.

c) The Referee shall use only the following words of command

- “Stop” when ordering boxers to stop boxing.
- “Box” when ordering them to continue.
- “Break” when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer will step back

d) The referee is empowered:-

- (i) To terminate a bout at any stage if he considers it too one sided
- (ii) To terminate a bout at any stage if one of the boxers has received an injury on account of which the Referee decides he should not continue
- (iii) To terminate s bout at any stage if he considers

that the contestants are not in earnest and in such cases he may disqualify one or both contestants

- (iv) To stop the boxing during the bout and administer a caution or warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure the compliance with the Rules.
- (v) To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with his orders.
- (vi) To disqualify a second who has infringed the Rules, and if necessary the boxer himself.
- (vii) With or without a previous warning to disqualify a contestant for committing a serious foul.
- (viii) In the event of a knock-down, to suspend a count, if a boxer deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so.
  
- (ix) To interpret the Rules in so far as they are applicable or relevant to the actual bout, and take action or any circumstances of the bout which is not covered by a Rule. In the event of a Referee taking such action he shall report the circumstances and the action taken by him to the Board of Directors within three days after the Tournament.

(e) The Referee shall indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringements of the Rules, especially the too common offences of hitting with the open glove or the inside of the glove, lying on, holding in various ways, dangerous use of the head, and not stepping back on the command "break".

(f) When the winner of a bout is announced, the Referee shall raise the hand of the winning competitor.

(g) The correct dress for a Referee is white trousers , white shirt, black bow tie and boots or shoes without heels. Protruding buckles or metal objects must not be worn whilst officiating in the Ring.

#### **RULE 17 – Medical Examination of Referees**

(a) A Referee shall be medically examined as to his physical fitness for carrying out his duties in the Ring before officiating in any Tournament.

(b) The wearing of spectacles by a Referee during the progress of a bout is prohibited.

### **RULE 18 – The Judge**

(a) Each contest shall be judged by five qualified Judges who shall be seated separated from the public, and immediately adjacent to the ring. Two of the Judges shall be seated on the same side of the ring at a sufficient distance from one another, and each of the other three Judges shall be seated at the centre of one of the other three sides of the ring. When the number of officials available is insufficient, three Judges instead of five may be used, but this shall not apply to the Scottish Senior Championships.

(b) Each Judge shall independently judge the merits of the two contestants and shall decide the winner according to the Rules.

(c) A Judge shall not speak to a contestant during the contest but may if necessary at the end of a round bring to the notice of the Referee any incident which he (the Referee) may appear not to have noticed.

(d) Judges, if possible should not act in a contest in which one of the competitors is a member of the Club which they represent.

(e) In manual scoring the name of each contestant and Club should be written in BLOCK CAPITALS by a Judge on his scoring paper.

(f) The number of points awarded to each competitor shall be entered by a Judge on his scoring paper immediately after the end of each round.

(g) At the end of a bout a Judge shall total the points, nominate the winner and sign his scoring paper.

(h) In the event of both boxers having the same total of points at the end of the bout, a Judge shall explain his nominated winner by writing the word 'attack' or 'defence' as the case may be on his scoring paper.

(j) Knock downs should be recorded by entering k.d. in the column of the boxer who is down.

(k) W.X and J. If the Referee gives a boxer a public warning with which the Judge agree he marks W in the column of the offending boxer and deducts a point. If the Judge does not agree with the Referee's warning he enters X and does not deduct a point; If the Judges see a foul that is unnoticed by the Referee, but in his opinion warrants a "warning" he shall enter a J and deduct a point.

(l) In computer scoring – Only scoring blows, for each boxer should be recorded by pressing the respective Red/Blue button instantly. The WARNING Button, above the scoring button should be pressed only if the judge agrees with the Referee's warning.

### **RULE 19 – The Timekeeper**

The main duty of the Timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds.

- (a) He shall be seated directly at the ringside.
- (b) Five seconds before the commencement of each round he shall clear the ring by ordering "seconds out"
- (c) He shall commence and end each round by striking the gong or bell.
- (d) He shall announce the number of each round immediately prior to commencing it.
- (e) He shall take time off when ordered to do so by the Referee. Such stoppages shall be for consulting the Medical Officer; the Judges; warning a Second; tying a lace of a glove or boot; damage to a glove; or the Boxing Ring etc. The Referee shall signal by pointing at the Timekeeper when he desires time taken off.
- (f) He shall regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock.
- (g) At the "knock-down" he shall signal to the Referee with his hand the passing of the seconds while the Referee is counting.
- (h) If at the end of a round, other than the last round, a boxer is "down" and the Referee is in the course of counting the gong indicating the end of the round will NOT be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the Referee gives the command "BOX" indicating the continuation of the bout. The interval between rounds shall be a full minute.
- (j) At Championships and International Tournaments an assistant Timekeeper, shall be appointed.

### **RULE 20 – Master of Ceremonies**

The principal duties of the M.C. are:-

- (a) To announce each item on the programme and to introduce the boxers and Referee to the spectators.
- (b) To announce the decision as ordered by the Referee, or the President of the Jury of Appeal, as the case may be.

- (c) To secure to the best of his ability, good order and quietness during the rounds.

**RULE 21 – The Glove Steward**

**(a) The Glove Steward shall:-**

- (i) Supervise the putting on of bandages and gloves and satisfy himself that the Rules are complied with.
  - (ii) Be alert to detect the use of tapes, adhesive, plaster, etc as a substitute for / or in addition to the prescribed bandages.
  - (iii) Ensure that gloves only of the weight prescribed for the particular class are used and that they are clean and serviceable.
  - (iv) Be alert to detect if any boxer or second works the padding away from the knuckle part of the glove.
- (b) Should a boxer or second refuse to comply with the instructions of the Glove Steward, the Glove Steward shall immediately report the matter to the Official-in-Charge who shall have power to disqualify such boxer from competing, and shall report the circumstances to the Board of Directors or the appropriate District Committee, as the case may be, within THREE days after the Tournament.

**RULE 22 – The Second**

Each competitor shall be attended by two Seconds, who shall be governed by the following rules:-

- 1 Only two seconds will mount the apron of the ring and only one may enter the ring.
- 2 During the boxing, none of the seconds will remain on the platform of the ring. Before a round begins, they shall remove from the platform of the ring seats, towels, buckets etc.
- 3 The seconds, while officiating in the corner, shall be in possession of a towel and sponge for the boxer. A second may give in for a competitor, and may, when he considers his boxer to be in difficulty, throw the sponge or towel into the ring except when the Referee is in the course of counting, but the acceptance of the towel or sponge shall rest with the Referee.
- 4 At Scottish and District Championships the Chairman of the Referees and Judges Commission will arrange a joint meeting of the Referees and Judges and the Seconds who are going to work at the Championships and emphasise that ABS Ltd Rules will be followed and

that boxers violating these rules may lose, not only points, but the Championship because of Rule Infractions.

5 No advise, assistance or encouragement shall be given to a competitor by his seconds during the progress of the rounds. If a Second infringes the Rules he may be warned or disqualified. His boxer may also be cautioned; warned or disqualified by the Referee for offences committed by his seconds. Any 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 second or official at the Championships or Tournament where the offence is committed. If a Second is removed by the Referee from the corner, he shall not officiate any more at the session of the Competition. If during the Championship he is removed for a second time, he shall be permanently suspended from acting as a Second in the Championship. Once such an Official is removed from the corner by the Referee he shall leave the boxing hall for the remainder of the session.

6 The correct dress for a Second is white or grey trousers and a white vest, a white shirt or a white sweater. A Club or the Company Track Suit or Trainer's Jacket may also be worn. A second may be removed from the corner if not dressed in accordance with the above.

#### **RULE 23 – Shaking of Hands**

Boxers shall shake hands in a proper manner, before commencing and after a bout. The shaking of hands takes place immediately after the M.C. has announced the names of the boxers before beginning the first round and at the conclusion of the bout after the decision has been announced. Any further shaking of hands between or during the round is prohibited. The enforcement of this Rule shall be the responsibility of the Referee.

#### **RULE 24 – Awarding of Points**

Since 2005 the A.I.B.A. has only permitted single point scoring as the method of judging bouts in amateur boxing, this could be done by using the computer, hand held calculator, or clickers, therefore the system of 20/20 round scoring should not be used in domestic tournaments or championships.

1) In awarding points, the following directives shall be observed:-

(a) Scoring Hits. During each round a Judge shall assess the respective scores each boxer according to the number of hits obtained by each. Each hit to have scoring value must, without being blocked or guarded, land directly with the knuckle part of the closed glove of

either hands on any part of the front or sides of the head or body above the belt. Swings landed as described above are scoring hits. The value of hits scored in a rally of infighting shall be assessed at the end of each rally and shall be credited to the boxer who has had the better of the exchanges according to the degree of his superiority.

(b) Non Scoring Hits. Non scoring hits are hits which are struck by a boxer:-

- (i) While infringing any of the rules
- (ii) With the side, the back, the inside of the glove or with the open glove or any part other than the knuckle part of the closed glove.
- (iii) Which land on the arms
- (iv) Which merely connect, without the weight of the body or shoulders

## 2) Concerning Fouls

(i) Referee Warning. If a Referee warns one of the Competitors, the Judges may award a point to the other competitor. When a Judge decides to award a point to the other competitor for a foul committed by his opponent for which the latter has been warned by the Referee, he shall place a "W" in the appropriate column against the points of the warned competitor to show that he has done so. If he decides not to award a point, he shall mark the letter "X" against the points allotted for that round to the warned competitor indicating the reason he has done so.

(ii) Others: During each round a Judge shall assess the seriousness of, and shall impose a commensurate scoring penalty for any foul witnessed by him whether or not the Referee has observed such a foul. If a Judge observes a foul apparently unnoticed by the Referee, and imposes an appropriate penalty on the offending competitor, he shall indicate that he has done so by placing, in the appropriate column, the letter "J" against the points of the offending competitor, and indicating why he has done so.

(a) If at the end of a Contest, and having marked each round in accordance with Directives 1 and 2, a Judge shall find that the boxers are equal in points, he shall award the decision to the boxer:-

(b) Who has done most of the leading off or who has shown the better style, or if equal in that respect:

(c) Who has shown the better defence (blocking parrying, ducking, side stepping etc.) by which the opponent's attacks have been made to miss.

(d) A winner must be nominated in all Contests

(e) No extra points shall be awarded for a knock-down

(f) Electronic Scoring Machines. If an Electronic Machine is used the following provisions shall apply:

(1) With the Electronic Scoring Machine the points decision is made up of the correct hits and all other information each Judge feeds into the computer by pressing the respective button.

(2) On the basis of the correct hits and all other information recorded, the final results is calculated automatically, the fundamental principal being that only such blows are recorded for the final result that have been fed in simultaneously by at least 3 of the 5 Judges.

(3) In electronic scoring a deduction of two points (equivalent to two scoring blows) is made for a warning.

(4) The winner on the points shall be determined on the basis of the total number of correct hits scored during the three/five rounds. The boxer having scored the more correct hits shall be declared the winner.

(5) Apart from the combined final results (the total of all blows that have been recorded simultaneously by at least three Judges) the individual score of each of the five Judges shall be kept. If at the end of the bout, both competitors have scored an equal number of correct blows in the combined score, the boxer having scored the most hits in the three individual Judges scores that remain when deleting the highest and the lowest score shall be declared the winner. If these are equal to the computer will decide the winner automatically on 'count back' of correct blows.

(h) In the case of an electronic scoring machine being used, no Judges score sheet shall be kept. All information required for making the decision is recorded by the computer and at the end of the contest printed out automatically.

(j) If the scoring machine becomes defective, the manual paper which has been scored throughout the bout by a member of the Referees and Judges Committee will be regarded as the official verdict.

#### **RULE 25 – Down**

(a) A boxer is considered "down":-

- (i) If he touches the floor with any part of his body other than his feet, or
- (ii) If he hangs helpless on the rope; or
- (iii) If he is outside or partly outside the ropes; or
- (iv) If following a hard punch he 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.

The Referee shall not allow a boxer to be down longer than ten seconds

(b) In the case of a knock-down the Referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. If the boxer is down, his opponent must at once go to a neutral corner. Boxing may only be continued after the boxer who is down has got up and on the command "Box" of the Referee. If the opponent should not go to the neutral corner on the command of the Referee, the Referee will stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued from where it had been interrupted.

(c) When a boxer is knocked down, a Referee shall count aloud from one to ten with intervals of a second between the numbers and shall indicate each second with his hands in such a manner that the boxer, who has been knocked down, may be aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second must have elapsed from the time when the boxer has fallen to the floor and the time of announcing "one". When a boxer is knocked down as the result of a blow, the bout shall NOT be continued until the Referee has reached the count of "eight" even if the boxer is ready to continue before then. Immediately the Referee has said "ten" he shall terminate the bout which shall be decided as a "Knock-out" and shall demonstrate the knock-out by throwing both arms wide apart.

(d) In the event of a boxer being "down" at the end of a round, other than the last round, the Referee shall continue the count. Should the Referee count up to "ten", such boxer shall be deemed to have lost the bout by a "Knock-out". If the boxer is fit to resume boxing before the count of ten is reached, the Referee shall immediately use the command "Box".

(e) If a boxer has been knocked down as the result of a blow and the bout is continued after the count of "eight" has been reached, but the boxer falls again without having received a fresh blow. The Referee shall continue the counting from the count of "eight" at which he stopped.

(f) If both boxers go down at the same time, counting will be continued as long as one of them is still down, If both boxers remain down until "ten" the bout will be stopped and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the Knock-down.

(g) The Referee will immediately satisfy himself that a boxer who has got up after being knocked down is in a fit condition to continue boxing: If he is not, the Referee shall stop the bout and award the decision to the other boxer.

(h) In the event of a boxer going down for some reason unknown to the Referee the latter shall continue the count and postpone investigations until the boxer is ready to resume boxing or alternatively, he the Referee has counted up to “nine” and will give his decision accordingly. Such decisions shall be a win for the boxer who was “down” by the disqualification of his opponent, or a win for his opponent by R S C. The final decision rests with the Referee.

(j) A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who, when knocked down by a blow fails to resume within ten seconds shall lose the contest.

(k) When a boxer has three compulsory counts in the same round or four times in the whole bout the Referee shall stop the contest (RSC or RSC-H)

#### **RULE 26 – Warnings**

(a) If a boxer infringes the rules but does not merit disqualification for such infringement, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall issue a warning to the offender. As preliminary to a warning the Referee shall order the boxers to “stop”. The warning shall be clearly given, and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and the purpose of the warning.

(b) The Referee shall signal with his hand to each of the Judges that a warning has been given and shall clearly indicate to them the boxer whom he has warned. After giving the warning, the Referee shall order the boxers to “Box”.

(c) A boxer shall not be warned more than twice in a bout. If he offends after a second warning, he shall be disqualified.

#### **RULE 27 – Cautions**

A Referee may caution a boxer, but to do so he must first of all stop the bout. A caution is the nature of advise or admonishment given by the Referee to a boxer to check or prevent undesirable practices or the less serious infringement of the Rules. After giving the caution the Referee shall order the boxers to “box”. Repeated cautions must not be given to a boxer, nor should a caution be given when a warning is deserved.

#### **RULE 28 – Demonstration Signs**

The following sign language has been adopted to ensure that boxers shall understand the offence for which they are being warned or cautioned.

Offence: Hitting with the open glove or inside of the glove, or prohibited part of the glove.

Sign to be given

*Tap the palm of one hand with the fingers of the other hand.*

Holding in various ways

*Imitate the nature of the hold.*

Dangerous use of the head

*Tap the forehead, accompanied by appropriate movements of the head*

Lying-on

*Bend the body forward*

Not stepping back on the command "break"

*Demonstrate stepping back*

Hitting below the belt.

Point to the position below the belt, or move the edge of the palm of the hand along the belt line and then point below it.

Ducking low.

Touch the forehead with the fingers, and indicate the belt line.

Blows on the back of the head or on the neck.

*Touch the back of the head*

The referee shall demonstrate the offence upon himself

### **RULE 29 – Fouls and Infringements**

(a) The competitor who does not obey the instructions of the Referee, acts against the boxing Rules, boxes in an unsportsmanlike manner, or commits fouls, can at the discretion of the Referee be cautioned, warned, or disqualified without warning. Each boxer is responsible in the same way for his second.

(b) A competitor who has been disqualified shall not receive any prize unless the National appropriate District Committee, as the case may be, decided that the circumstances of the disqualification do not warrant the withholding of the prize.

In Championships, a disqualified boxer shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy, honourable award, or grading relating to any stage of the Championship in which he has been disqualified.

(c) The Referee must report the circumstances of the disqualification of the boxer or a second to the National or appropriate District Committee, as the case may be, by post, within THREE days after the Tournament.

(d) The Referee shall have the power to disqualify a competitor for any of the following acts:-

- (i) Hitting an opponent who is down or after an opponent has been down, before the command "box"
- (ii) Hitting below the belt
- (iii) Thrusting with the knee or raising the knee to give an opponent a blow with it
- (iv) Hitting on the back, especially over the kidneys (kidney punch)
- (v) Thrusting or butting with the head or digging the chin into an opponent's shoulder.
- (vi) Hitting on the back of the neck.
- (vii) Thrusting or hitting with the elbow
- (viii) Hitting or flicking with the open glove
- (ix) Pulling an opponent into a punch
- (x) Holding and hitting
- (xi) Hanging on to or lying on an opponent
- (xii) Wrestling
- (xiii) Persisting clinching after being ordered to "Break"
- (xiv) Hitting with forearm or wrist or with inside, side or butt of glove
- (xv) Thrusting with forearm
- (xvi) Claspings below belt
- (xvii) Ducking or rushing with head below belt
- (xviii) Improper use of ropes, such as hold ropes while hitting opponent, holding ropes while ducking or evading opponent. Or holding or propping opponent against ropes while hitting
- (xix) Unbalancing an opponent by pressing the arm or glove under his armpit
- (xx) Holding an opponent
- (xxi) Persistent covering up or completely passive defence
- (xxii) Going down intentionally without being hit
- (xxiii) Making insulting remarks, grimaces, or gestures to an opponent during a bout
- (xxiv) Delivering a backhand punch either by pivoting or otherwise
- (xxv) Gouging with the thumb
- (xxvi) Deliberately standing or stamping on opponent's feet
- (xxvii) Pretending that opponent has hit below the belt
- (xxviii) Not trying
- (xxix) Tripping an opponent
- (xxx) Roughing, thrusting, or striking with the shoulder
- (xxxi) Throttling an opponent or pressing the head of an opponent back over the ropes
- (xxxii) Refusing to box on when ordered to do so

(e) In addition to the aforementioned infringements, which are the most common, the Referee shall have power to disqualify a competitor for any act which he (the Referee) may deem a foul.

(f) If the competitor commits a foul, accidentally or otherwise, which in the opinion of the Referee, renders

the victim unable to continue or grievously militates against his chance of winning, the Referee shall disqualify the offender. When, however, an accidental foul is caused by any action on the part of the victim whereby a fair punch is converted into a foul, the Referee shall award the decision against such victim.

- (g) When a Referee orders two competitors to “break” both boxers must step back one pace before recommencing to box. A boxer shall not attempt to strike his opponent on the “break” after being ordered by the Referee to “break”
- (h) If the Referee has any reason to believe that a foul has been committed, which he himself has not seen, he may consult the Judges. See also Rule 25 para (j)

### **RULE 30 – Decisions**

#### *(a) Win of Points*

At the end of a bout the boxer who has been awarded the decision by a majority of the Judges shall be declared the winner. In the case of accidental injury to one of the contestants during the first round, the uninjured boxer will be declared the winner of the contest. Should an accidental injury be sustained by one contestant in any subsequent round, the points to the time of injury shall be totalled by each Judge and the decision given to the boxer who has earned most points. Should both boxers be injured and unable to continue boxing, or are knocked out simultaneously, the Referee shall terminate the bout. The Judges shall then record the points gained by each boxer up to the termination of the bout, and the boxer who was leading on points up to the actual end shall be declared the winner.

#### *(b) Win by knock-out*

If a boxer is “down” and fails to get up or return inside the ring, unassisted, within ten seconds, his opponent shall be declared the winner by a knock-out.

#### *(c) Win by retirement*

If a boxer retires voluntarily owing to injury or other cause or if he fails to resume boxing immediately after the rest between rounds, his opponent shall be declared the winner.

#### *(d) Win by Referee stopping contest (R.S.C.)*

If a boxer in the opinion of the Referee, is being outclassed, or is receiving excessive punishment, or is unfit to continue because of injury, or if the Referee accepts the towel thrown into the Ring by his Second, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner. The right to decide the aforementioned rests with the Referee, who may consult the Medical

Officer, the Referee shall follow his advice. It is recommended that the Referee checks the other boxer for injury also before he makes a decision. The Ringside Medical Officer has the right to request that the bout be suspended if he thinks, for medical reasons, the bout should not be allowed to continue. He must first inform the Jury President and the latter shall inform the Referee that the bout shall be suspended.

The suspension by the Referee shall last a maximum of one minute for examining the fitness of the boxer by the Medical Officer.

When the Referee calls a Doctor into the ring to examine A boxer, only the two Officials should be present. No Second should be allowed into the ring nor on the apron.

*(e) Win by disqualification*

Should a boxer be disqualified his opponent shall be declared the winner. In the event of both boxers being disqualified, the decision shall be announced accordingly.

*(f) No Contest*

A bout may be terminated by the Referee inside the scheduled distance owing to a material happening out with the control of the acting officials or contestants. such as the ring becoming damaged beyond immediate repair, or the failure or the lighting supply, exceptional weather conditions etc. In such circumstances the bout shall be declared "no contest"

*(g) Win by RSC-H*

To be awarded if the boxer is unfit to continue having received several hard blows to the head.

*(h) Win by Walk-Over*

When a boxer presents himself in the ring fully attire for boxing and his opponent fails to appear after his name has been called out by the public address system, the bell sounded and a maximum period of two/three minutes has elapsed, the Referee shall declare the first boxer to be the winner by "walk-over". He shall first inform the Judges to mark their papers accordingly, collect them and then summons the boxer to the centre of the ring and after the decision is announced rise his hand as the winner.

**RULE 31 – Procedure after Knock-outs, and RSC-H**

(a) In the event of a boxer being knocked-out during a bout such boxer shall be examined by the Medical Officer in attendance immediately afterwards. The Official-in-Charge at the event shall arrange for the boxer to be accompanied to his home, or suitable accommodation, as decided by the Medical Officer.

(b) A boxer who has been knocked out or lost by RSC-H shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least twenty eight clear days after he has been knocked out.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out or lost by RSC-H twice in a period of eighty four days shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of eighty four days from the second knock out or RSC-H.

(d) A boxer who has been knocked out or lost by RSC-H three times in a period of twelve 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 RSC-H

(e) The Referee will indicate to the O.I.C and Judges to endorse the scores card "RSC-H" when he has stopped the contest as a result of a boxer being unable to continue as a result of blows to the head.

(f) Should a boxer be refused permission to compete by the Medical Officer in attendance at a Tournament such boxer shall not be permitted to box again competitively until he has been certified as fit to do so by a member of the Medical Commission.

(g) The Official-in-Charge at the Tournament shall send a detailed report of any aforementioned happenings, within THREE DAYS, to the Secretary of the District which granted the Tournament Permit, or the Board of Directors, as the case may be.

(h) Should a boxer concerned belong to another District, the District Secretary receiving the report shall forward same to the appropriate District Secretary. In the case of a National Promotion, the General Secretary with the required information.

(j) The Medical Commission, after specially examining a boxer, who has been knocked out, or refused permission to box, shall communicate their finding to the appropriate District Secretary, who shall take the necessary immediate action.

(k) It is essential that the Medical Commission are aware of the type of knock-out sustained by the boxer, when considering the termination of a "rest period".

(l) The period between a knock-out or medical refusal to box and the decision of the Medical Commission and its application shall be regarded as a "rest period" . The onus for strict adherence to the "rest period" shall

be on :-

- (i) the boxer concerned
- (ii) his Club Secretary, and
- (iii) future Tournament Promoters

(m) The aforementioned Rule shall also apply to a boxer who has been stopped in a bout by the Referee because of injury.

**RULE 32 – Scoring Papers – Computer scoring system**

(a) The Club promoting the Tournament shall be responsible for a supply of official company scoring pads being available for use of the acting Officials. (Scoring pads may be obtained from the Hon. District Secretary). The District will supply the Computer Scoring System, if available.

(b) The Referee shall hand the marked scoring papers To the O.I.C. or the President of the Jury of Appeal, as the case may be who shall be responsible for placing them in the receptacle provided for that purpose.

The computer print out of the results of the bout will be passed directly to the O.I.C or the Chairman on the Jury of Appeal, as the case may be, who shall be responsible for informing the M.C. of the results.

(c) The O.I.C. must arrange for all marked scoring Papers or computer printout result sheet, being in hands of the Hon. General Secretary of the company, if officials for the Tournament were appointed by the Board of Directors or the Hon. Secretary of the appropriate, within three days after the Tournament.

(d) The marked scoring papers, or computer print out results sheet, as the case may be, will be retained by the Company, or Hon District Secretary, for a period of three months and shall be available at meetings of the, monthly meetings of the appropriate District Committee, as the case, may be. The appropriate Referee & Judges Committee shall have access to all such papers, for scrutiny, at any time during the same period.

(e) A request to have the scoring papers, or computer print out results sheets, for a particular bout read at a monthly meeting must be made in writing to the Hon District Secretary at least four days prior to the meeting which shall decide if discussion there on is justified. Any further action in connection there with shall be subject to the recommendation of the appropriate Referees and Judges Committee.

### **RULE 33 – Conduct at Tournaments**

Any person taking part in a Tournament which is being staged under permit from the Company shall be bound by the aforementioned Rules of Amateur Boxing Scotland and in the event of offending against the said Rules, shall be liable to disciplinary action.

### **Female Boxing**

#### **1. Principles:**

The Articles and Rules of AIBA shall apply to the training and competition of female boxers in lieu of or in addition to the special provisions contained in this document.

#### **2. Special Provisions (Dress)**

- a) Female boxers must wear short sleeved T-shirt
- b) Females must wear a well-fitted breast protector not interfering with the boxer's ability to compete.
- c) Hairnets, barrettes and hair pins are not to be used to secure hair beneath the headguard for females. Hair may be secured using rubber bands or other banding devices.
- d) Female boxers shall furnish prior to any competition, all the information required as to their physical condition and confirms with their signature the correctness of these statements. In the event of incorrect statements being made, the female boxer shall be responsible for any consequences resulting there from.
- e) The organisers of mixed events where both male and female compete, shall arrange for separate rooms for the medicals and weigh-in for males and females.
- f) Female boxers shall have weigh mistresses attending the scales at weigh-ins.
- g) The Medicals of female boxers shall be carried out according to special sports medical guidelines to be included in the Medical Handbook of A.I.B.A

#### **ROUNDS**

The duration of bouts for female boxers shall be three rounds of two minutes each round with one minute intervals between the rounds. In National contests it is possible to agree on a shorter duration of bouts.

#### **WEIGHTS**

It is recommended that for female boxers there shall be twelve weight categories, beginning at 46kg, 48kg, 50kg, 52kg, 54kg, 57kg, 60kg, 63kg, 66kg, 70kg, 75kg, 80kg with the final category being at 86kg.

#### **REFEREES AND JUDGES**

Female boxing contests shall be controlled by female and males referees.

The panel of Judges may consist of both female and males. However, the Judge in place number one shall always be a female.

#### **THE JURY**

The Jury at female boxing competitions may be composed of female and/or male officials

