



**USA
BOXING®**

Referee and Judges Manual

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CHAPTER 1

R/J PATHWAYS AND MANAGEMENT

★ 1.1 Judges Pathway and Online Certification ★

National Preparation and Certification Pathway for New USA Boxing Judges

1. Register with USA Boxing. This process includes a background check.
2. Familiarize yourself with the Rules of USA Boxing:
 - The USA Boxing Rulebook can be read and downloaded at the following link:
www.teamusa.org/usa-boxing/rulebook/
 - The most up-to-date rules are available in the USA Boxing Officials' Commission PowerPoint: www.teamusa.org/USA-Boxing/Membership/For-Officials
 - A 15-minute video introduction to the 10-Point-Scoring System is available at:
www.teamusa.org/USA-Boxing/Membership/For-Officials/a
3. Attend a USA Boxing Officials' Certification Clinic or log into your Member Profile in USAB's Webpoint to take the online Level I Officials' exam.
4. Shadow* experienced Judges as instructed by the LBC's Chief of Officials.
 - *Bouts shadowed prior to the Registration and Certification process may count towards the requirement.

The LBC Chief of Officials evaluates every new official, and decides when they are ready to work on their own, and in what capacity. The LBC COO may require attendance at an in-person official's clinic.

5. Stay in contact with your LBC Chief of Officials regarding upcoming boxing events. Talk with your LBC COO about your interest and goals. You will receive a blue Official's Passbook from your LBC Registration Chair that you must bring with you when you work as an Official at any USA Boxing event.
6. You are ready to officiate at USA Boxing events! For more information, watch the USA Boxing educational videos presented by members of the USA Boxing Officials Commission:
www.teamusa.org/USA-Boxing/Membership/For-Officials/a

Throughout this process, ask for feedback and advice, and talk about officiating with your LBC COO, event supervisors, and other certified USA Boxing officials. Look for mentors. Help recruit other people like you!

In summary, to become an official USA Boxing Judge, you must do the following: familiarize yourself with the rulebook, view the scoring system video, attend a clinic or certify online, and shadow experienced judges until the time your Chief of Officials deems you ready.

★ 1.2 National Judges' Pathway and Online ★ Certification Testing Frequently Asked Questions

- 1. Why do we need a National Pathway?**
Many officials are confused about requirements, since they vary from LBC to LBC. Standardizing the Pathway allows for transparency.
- 2. Why are we offering online certification?**
Online certification is commonplace in other sports, and makes certification more accessible to more people, since they can certify from any location, on any day, at any time. The goal is to recruit more officials into our sport.
- 3. Can all officials take the online certification test?**
No. The online test is only for brand new Level I officials, or for Level I officials who want to maintain their Level I certification.
- 4. Must I get 100% on the test to pass it?**
You must get 80% or higher to pass. If you don't pass it on your first attempt, you must call the national office to have your account reset so that you can take the test again. You must wait 72 hours after you fail the test before you can take it again.
- 5. How many times can I take the test?**
You have 3 chances to pass the test online. If after you have failed the test for the third time, you must attend an in-person clinic and become certified that way.
- 6. Can an official go straight from passing the online test to judging a bout?**
No. According to the new National Pathway, a new judge must first follow the steps for shadowing (and mentoring). Then, the LBC Chief of Officials (COO) will have the final say in when the new official is ready to judge bouts in an official capacity.
- 7. What about the OCN in the blue passbooks?**
Currently we still use Official's Passbooks (blue books). If you take an in-person clinic/test, the clinician will write in your book that you took the clinic and passed the test along with the OCN. If you took the test online, there will be no notation in your book. Your proof of passing the exam will be in your profile and printed on your membership card.
- 8. Can an LBC COO still require an in-person clinic?**
Yes. If the COO feels that the new official needs an in-person clinic, then they can require it.
- 9. Is this our new certification process? Does everything else change?**
Not everything changes. We are simply now allowing for an option of online certification for Level I officials only.
- 10. My LBC COO gives a great officials' clinic. Will in-person clinics still be offered?**
Yes. LBCs are required to still give in-person clinics. Level II and Level III officials must take 24-month maintenance clinics, plus Level II officials can only test at an in-person clinic.
- 11. Has our insurance carrier approved the online certification?**
Yes. Our insurance carrier supports online certification combined with shadowing and mentoring (the new National Pathway).

Officials' Proficiency Levels

Level I Certification is good for 2 years

Level II Certification is good for 2 years (Changed in 2018)

Level III Certification is good for 2 years (Changed in 2018)

1. To Become a Level I

- a. Become a Registered Member of USA Boxing
- b. Pass Level I exam with 80% or better (Live or Online), or attend an R/J Workshop
- c. Obtain an Officials Passbook
- d. Contact the LBC COO for mentoring and instructions on how to start working

Level I Maintenance

- a. Have a current USA Boxing membership
- b. Take Level I exam every 2 years (Live or Online), or attend an R/J Workshop. May take test as early as 1 year prior to expiration.
- c. Be a proficient timekeeper
- d. Active at LBC competitions (as defined and published by R/J Commission) with satisfactory performance

2. To Elevate to a Level II

- a. Have a current USA Boxing membership
- b. Have been a Level I official for at least 2 years and kept certification current
- c. Officiated at an Association and Regional advancing tournament
- d. Active at LBC Competitions (as defined and published by the R/J Commission) and had satisfactory performance
- e. Attend an in-person Officials Clinic or R/J Workshop and pass the Level II exam with 80% or better

Level II Maintenance

- a. Have a current USA Boxing membership
- b. Worked at minimum a regional advancing tournament within last 2 years
- c. Active at LBC Competitions (as defined and published by the R/J Commission) with satisfactory performance
- d. Re-certify at an in-person Officials Clinic or R/J Workshop and pass the Level II exam with 80% or better prior to your certification expiring

3. To Elevate to a Level III

- a. Registered member for at least 3 years and be currently registered
- b. Have been a Level II official for a minimum of 2 years
- c. Officiated at Regional and/or National level for a minimum of 2 years
- d. Active at LBC Competitions (as defined and published by the R/J Commission) and had satisfactory performance
- e. Attend a designated National Tournament to take the Level III exam and pass with 90% or better

Level III Maintenance

- a. Have a current USA Boxing membership
- b. Active at LBC Competitions (as defined and published by the R/J Commission) and had satisfactory performance
- c. Pass a Level III exam at a designated National Tournament every 2 years; may take it up to 1 year prior to expiration

4. To Elevate to an AIBA R/J or AIBA Judge only

- a. Must be in the Top 20 Officials according to the Ranking List list produced by the Ranking Procedures when the Course is announced
- b. Must have officiated 50 bouts as a Judge and 30 bouts as a Referee in National events, and have worked at least one (1) National Elite Championship as an R/J. A Judge only must meet the 50 bout minimum as a Judge at an National Elite Championship
- c. Candidates must complete and successfully pass the AIBA 1 star Course with 75% or greater.

★ 1.3 USA Boxing Master Officials ★

1. The Master Officials program is for those officials who have served worldwide or on a national level in a distinguished and honorable manner for a minimum of 15 years.
2. An official must complete the Master Officials Application Form and the LBC COO must turn it in to the national office for review. Once approved a master patch will be given to these officials.
3. Master Official's criteria:
 - a. National level officials must have reached the age of 65 and met the 15-year requirement.
 - b. Master AIBA Official: An AIBA Official who has served for a minimum of 15 years, no age requirement.
 - c. Master Officials shall meet all requirements for testing, certification, and proficiency level as established by USA Boxing Rules.
4. Master Officials recognized by October 31, 2017 shall continue to receive membership with no annual fee but will pay for the background screening bi-annually. Those recognized beginning November 1, 2017 will pay normal annual membership fees to participate with USA Boxing.

★ 1.4 Ranking Procedures for USA Boxing Level III Officials ★

Purpose

To establish a ranking system to identify the most qualified/available officials to be assigned and invited by USA Boxing to national events based on their performance at a tournament designated for ranking. Areas that will be evaluated will be judging and a knowledge/situational awareness-based written exam.

Scope

The procedure, outlined in this document, will apply to USA Boxing officials in good standing with USA Boxing and hold the rank of a Level III National Official. Each official must work in the capacity of an R/J or judge only, but not a referee only, in at least one (1) of the specified boxing tournaments listed below every two (2) years to be considered for invitation to national tournaments. Officials that are ranked in the Top 20 of the Level III Officials Ranking List will be able to test for AIBA at the time the next certification test is announced. They must have met all criteria listed in the guidelines to become an AIBA R/J or AIBA Judge only. If an official has been inactive for over 24 months, they will be removed from the ranking and the selection process.

Individual Rank Status:

The list of the top 50 Level III officials in the United States will be posted on USA Boxing's website 2 weeks after each ranking national tournament.

The Two Categories of Assessment and Weighted Percentage:

Judging – 60%

Knowledge and Situational Awareness – 40%

Tournaments designated for Ranking: Any USA Boxing national tournament to include qualifiers leading to a national tournament, National Golden Gloves and National PAL. Each tournament an Official works in the capacity of an R/J or Judge only they will receive .5% to their total ranking percentage up to 3% in the course of a revolving two (2) year period.

Definitions of Assessment:

Judging – Utilizing the Swiss Timing electronic scoring system used by AIBA or any software approved by the Ranking Task Force that will show the rank of judges in the areas of round score, overall bout score, and the weighted rank of all officials in the tournament. If such software is not used at a national tournament, even though it is an approved tournament, no ranking will be conducted. The required minimum number of bouts a judge must score for the overall tournament to count towards their rank must be sixty (60) rounds or twenty-five (25) bouts. A rolling average of two (2) previous events worked will be used to determine an average score. A judge must work the entirety of the event unless excused in writing by the event Supervisor due to extenuating circumstances. This judging assessment is objective and will carry the weight percentage of 60%.

Knowledge/ Situational Awareness Testing - A Knowledge and Situational-based test consisting of 100 Questions shall be taken only one (1) time per year and must be taken a minimum of one time every two years. This test will be given in person, on paper, at tournaments acceptable for ranking. The questions will be compiled from the USA Boxing National Rule Book, AIBA Competition Rule Book and the AIBA Technical Rule Book. The situational portion of the test will be comprised of questions that refer to situations an official may face in or around a boxing venue, during a bout, or throughout a tournament.

The official will have to choose the most logical or ethical answer. The test will be created by the Chairman of the USA Boxing Officials Ranking Task Force which is a function of the R/J Commission, but reports directly to the Supervisor of Events. Only designated USA Boxing officials and the Chairman of the Ranking Task Force are permitted to administer the test. No national official shall be privileged to or create any material covered on the test. This knowledge-based test is objective and carries the weighted percentage of 40%.

Summary: USA Boxing would like to give all officials a pathway and an opportunity to demonstrate that they have what it takes to be one of the best officials in America. Officials will be invited to USA Boxing tournaments based on their ranking, availability, and need of the supervisor in charge.

★ 1.5 USA Boxing Invited Official Selection Process ★

Purpose: USA Boxing is committed to the education and betterment of officials from the grassroots to the national level. USA Boxing has a history of inviting qualified officials to national tournaments; this ensures the competitors will be judged by the highest standard of officiating. Below, you will find the selection process used to assess referees and judges skill level for opportunities to be invited to a USA Boxing national tournament.

Selection Criteria:

- Level II or Level III Official in good standing with USA Boxing
- Active in his/her LBC
- Must have a referral from the Chief of Officials of his/her LBC
- Must have attended a USA Boxing national tournament from 2016 – present
- Official must be assessed by the supervisor or deputy supervisor(s) on performance in and around the ring;
 - Judging** – a minimum of 25 bouts must be scored in full duration and the total rank percentage of the computer software used must be 80% and above.
 - Referee** – A minimum of 3 bouts will be evaluated and the Official must have a satisfactory grade.

Summary

If the official meets the criteria listed above, they will be placed on a list of officials to be invited to a USA Boxing national tournament. The national tournament, to which the official will be invited, will be at the discretion of the Chairman and Vice-Chair of the selection process.

★ 1.6 Guideline for the Selection of ★ Officials at LBC and Regional Events

Purpose

At the LBC and regional level, the official-in-charge of the event is responsible for the assignments of the referee and judges. Listed below are guidelines that the official in charge should follow in order to have neutrality. He/she should make every attempt possible to follow these guidelines.

LBC Events Guidelines

- R/J's should be asked if they have a conflict in any bout that could hinder them from providing the best decision possible, prior to the assignment of R/J's for the event
- R/J's should not be related to either boxer in the bout
- R/J's should not be a coach past/present to either boxer in the bout
- As the official-in-charge, if you are aware of a conflict or feud between officials and coaches that could be seen as biased, those officials should not be in the decision-making process. Officials can be used as a timekeeper, glove table or as the supervisor of that bout.
- Operating in a dual capacity as an R/J and coach at an LBC event is allowed. In the event of an abundance of officials, only those acting as a referee or judge should be in the decision-making process. Those operating in a dual capacity should be placed in other positions around the field of play and will receive credit for working the event as an official.
- The number of bouts each official works as a referee or judge should be performance-based and should be accountable by using the computer scoring software or the paper judging evaluation sheets and a referee evaluation sheet, if applicable. A judge with the highest percentage or scores should be used more frequently than a judge who has scores that are below average.
- A strong referee should be used for bouts that have a higher percentage for safety concerns: those could include Elite, Youth, J.O. and Masters male and female bouts in the top 6 weight categories.

Regional Events Guidelines

- If possible, officials should only work as an R/J and should not operate in a dual capacity as a coach and an official. This will only be possible if there are an abundance of officials.
- The region should choose the most experienced official to be the official-in-charge at the tournament. The official-in-charge / supervisor should ask for advice from the different LBC's designee in attendance of the skill level of their officials to aid in the making of assignments.
- As the official-in-charge, if you are aware of a conflict or feud between officials and coaches that could be seen as biased, those officials should not be in the decision-making process. Officials can be used as a timekeeper, glove table or as the supervisor of that bout.
- R/J's should be asked if they have a conflict in any bout that could hinder them from providing the best decision possible, prior to the assignment of R/J's for the event
- R/J's should not be related to either boxer in the bout
- R/J's should not be a coach past/present to either boxer in the bout

- R/J should not be registered by the club of either boxer in the bout
- The number of bouts each official works as a referee or judge should be performance-based and should be accountable by using the computer scoring software or the paper judging evaluation sheets and a referee evaluation sheet, if applicable. A judge with the highest percentage or scores should be used more frequently than a judge who has scores that are below average.
- A strong referee should be used for bouts that have a higher percentage for safety concerns: those could include Elite, Youth, J.O. and Masters male and female bouts in the heavier weight categories.

Assignments for Neutrality

Below is an example of how to make assignments for a region tournament that has 4 LBCs using 5 judges. Boxer A is from LBC 1, Boxer B is from LBC 2.

Judge 1, LBC 1 / Judge 2, LBC 2 / Judge 3, LBC 3 / Judge 4, LBC 4 / Judge 5, LBC 3 / Referee LBC 4

Reason: Boxer A and B have the same amount of representation in the bout. If an abundance of officials are available, and for the example given above, no officials from LBC 1 or LBC 2 should be in the decision-making process (referee or judge). LBC 3 and LBC 4 have the same amount of representation, also.

Summary

As officials, and in the interest of fair play, we should strive to be stewards of our LBC and put our ego and pride aside. This is beneficial for the betterment of our sport, to render the best decision possible and to conduct ourselves in a way that will have a positive influence on our boxers and coaches.

★ 1.7 Dress Code ★

In the Competition Venue

- The Referee must wear only the official USA Boxing attire for Referees & Judges.
- The Referee is strongly recommended to wear surgical gloves (white or transparent) when officiating (for the safety of Referee and Boxers).
- The Referee will not be allowed to wear any jewelry (except smooth wedding band) or any other accessory.
- If eyeglasses are needed only Sport glasses with unbreakable lenses should be worn



CHAPTER 2

REFEREES

★ 2.1 Pre-bout Preparation ★

The Referee should be mentally prepared:

- By concentrating on task at hand
- By disregarding any personal issue
- By clearing the mind of any negativity
- By staying focused, calm and balanced

The Referee should be physically prepared:

- By warming-up, stretching and refreshing

The Referee should be ready for their assigned bout:

- By wearing surgical gloves before entering the ring
- By obtaining gauze pads
- By checking their uniform to ensure it is clean and tidy

The Referee should identify positions around the ring:

- By knowing the sounding device (in the event of multiple rings)
- By knowing where the main camera is located in order to face the camera when the decision is announced
- By identifying the positions of the Supervisor, Judges, Timekeeper and Ringside Doctor

★ 2.2 Pre-bout Instructions ★



Pre-Bout instructions should be given to both Boxers simultaneously in the middle of the ring.

Pre-Bout instructions should be short and to the point:

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

★ 2.3 Movement ★

The Referee should always walk smooth and relaxed.

The Referee should always walk and not run to reach the desired position.

The Referee should avoid walking backward as much as possible.

When Boxers move clockwise, the Referee may move counterclockwise and vice versa.

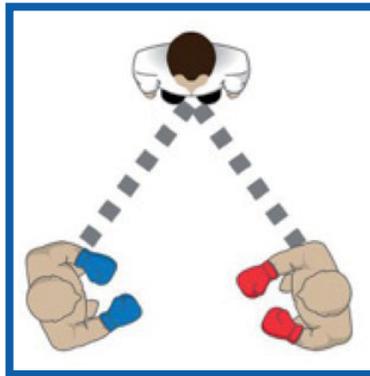
The Referee should never walk in between Boxers after caution, “stop” or “break”.

The Referee should move with hands down.

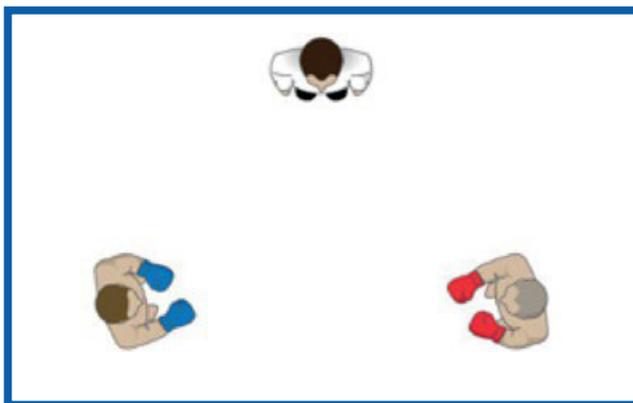
★ 2.4 Positioning ★

During the Bout

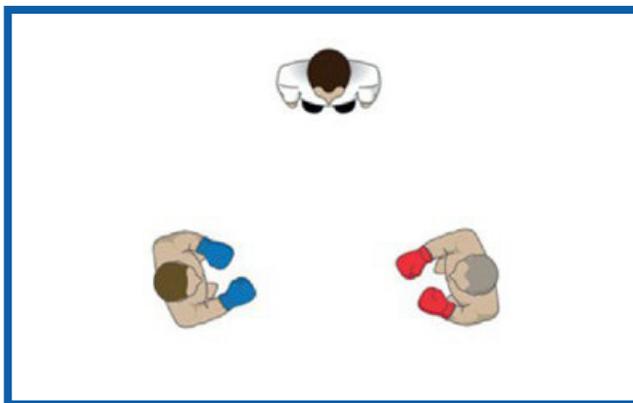
- The Referee shall always try to maintain the “V” position. The illustration shows the position to strive for during a match.



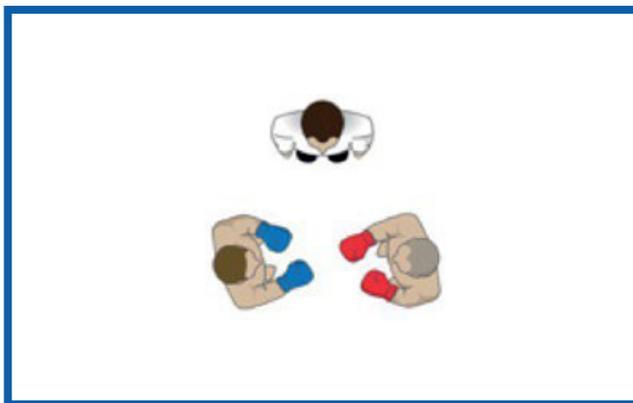
- The Referee should stay, as much as possible, on the open side when refereeing left-hander vs right-hander
- The Referee’s distance from the action will be dictated by the distance of Boxers
- The next illustration shows 2 Boxers keeping a long distance from each other, the Referee should keep a measured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



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



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



Positions that Referees should NEVER be in:

- Behind Boxers
- In the corners
- Against ropes
- Facing away from one or both Boxers
- Too close to Boxers or too far from Boxers

★ 2.5 Cautions and Warnings ★

A caution is an advice or an admonishment for less serious infringements.

A warning is given when a Boxer breaks the rules but does not warrant disqualification.

The number of cautions given before a warning is at the discretion of the Referee.

Cautions should not be given during one (1) minute rest period between rounds.

If a foul has taken place after the bell has sounded and merits a warning, the Referee should wait until the commencement of next round.

After a warning, a Boxer can be cautioned for a same offense at the discretion of the Referee. A third warning is automatic disqualification.

For minor fouls, cautions can be given without stopping the Bout.

For persistent major fouls, the Referee should command “stop” and issue a caution.

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

Cautions and warnings must be given clearly in such a way that the Boxer and the Judges as well as the Supervisor understand the offense. The Referee should demonstrate this by giving hand signals that are appropriate to the offense.

To issue a warning, the Bout must first be stopped by giving the command “Stop”, not TIME. The offended Boxer should be sent to the neutral corner. The offender should then be given a warning (to be indicated with the thumb), by clearly showing the infringement to the offending Boxer, then by indicating it to the Supervisor. Lastly, the command “Box” should be given. The command ‘Box” should be given only after the Referee is sure that the offender clearly understands the warning.

A Boxer may be disqualified with or without previous warning.

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

★ 2.6 Fouls ★

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

Common minor fouls are:

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

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

Common major fouls:

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

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

Common flagrant fouls:

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

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

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

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

★ 2.7 KNOCKDOWNS ★

Definition of Down

A Boxer will be considered knocked down due to a legal blow if:

- The Boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than the Boxer's feet as the result of a blow or series of blows.
- The Boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows.
- The Boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows.
- 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.

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.
- Begin to count from one (1) to ten (10) if the Boxer is unfit to continue.
 - It is not always necessary to count to 8 or 10. The referee may stop the count and wave off the bout at any time during the count.

The Referee will count with intervals of a second between the numbers, and will indicate each second with the hand so 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 is knocked down, and the time of announcing "one".

In the process of counting, the Referee's hands should be in front of the Boxer at arm's length. The Boxer must always have full view of the Referee's count.

When counting, the Referee should angle him/herself to have view of the Boxer in the neutral corner while fully concentrating on the "down" Boxer.

Responsibilities of the Opponent

If a Boxer is knocked down, the Boxer's opponent must at once go to the neutral corner as designated by the Referee and remain there until the Referee allows the Boxer to leave.

If the opponent does not respect this, the Referee must suspend the count until the opponent complies with the command.

Mandatory Eight (8)-Count

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

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 eight (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:

- 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 passed, the Timekeeper will start the ten second count with a signal for each second.

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

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

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

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

Knockout

After the Referee says “ten”, the Bout ends and must be 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.

Boxer Knocked Down at the End of a Round

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

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

Second Knockdown without a Further Punch

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

★ 2.8 Boxer down from a foul blow ★

If the Referee did see the blow

After a low blow

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

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

- After the eight (8)-count, the Referee will have (2) options:
 - The Boxer **is fit to continue**: the Referee may give a warning to the offender, if the Referee considers necessary, and the Bout will continue.
 - The Boxer **is unfit to continue**: the Referee will give a certain amount of time to the Boxer to try to recover with a maximum of up to 90 seconds.
 - The Timekeeper will signal 30 seconds, 60 seconds and 90 seconds
- After above mentioned timeframe, the Referee will have two (2) options:
 - The Boxer **is fit to continue**: the Referee may give a warning to the offender and the Bout will continue.
 - The Boxer **is unfit to continue**: the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by RSC-I.

Other Foul Blow

Eight (8)-Counts due to any foul will not go towards the Compulsory Count Limits.

After the eight (8)-count, the Referee must give clear signal of the infringement to the offending Boxer to make clear the count was due to a foul.

If the Referee did not see the Blow

- Refer to procedures described in [Consulting the Judges](#).

★ 2.9 Break ★

The command “Break” should be used when there is prolong holding by both Boxers.

After the command “Break”

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

★ 2.10 Infighting ★

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. Furthermore, offense is aggravated when one of the Boxers clinches continuously and momentarily uses it as a tactic.

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 Boxer is in a defenseless position.

(Please refer to Pictogram section for some “awkward clinches” examples).

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

★ 2.11 Injury or Knockdown ★

The Referee, upon noticing any injury, shall start a standing 8-count.

After the eight (8)-count, the Referee shall consider whether the Boxer is fit to continue or not and if the Boxer is unable to continue, the Referee shall take the Boxer to a Ringside Physician.

The Referee shall make the decision based on whether the injury was caused by:

- Foul
- Accident
- Simulation
- Legal blow

Upon seeing a boxer go down without a punch the Referee should determine quickly if the boxer is in pain (and demonstrating it) should command “Time”. If the boxer is not demonstrating pain then commence with an 8-Count.

If the Referee commands “Time”, either take the boxer to the doctor or bring the doctor to the boxer. If the doctor determines that the boxer cannot continue then the Referee waves the bout off and the decision is RSC-I.

If the Referee commences an 8-Count (Low Blow), continue and follow the Low Blow procedure. If the Referee commences an 8-Count (Legal Blow), continue as long as the boxer is down.

★ 2.12 Cuts ★

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

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

If an injured area continues to bleed, the Referee will consult the Ringside Physician. The Ringside Physician will inform the Referee whether the Boxer is fit to continue or not.

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

- In the case a facial cut is severe, the Referee will take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician and immediately inform the Supervisor of the cause of the injury:
 - Intentional head butt
 - Accidental head clash
 - Legal blows
- If the Referee is in doubt whether to take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician, the Referee should take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician anyway because safety should be the primary goal.



CHAPTER 3

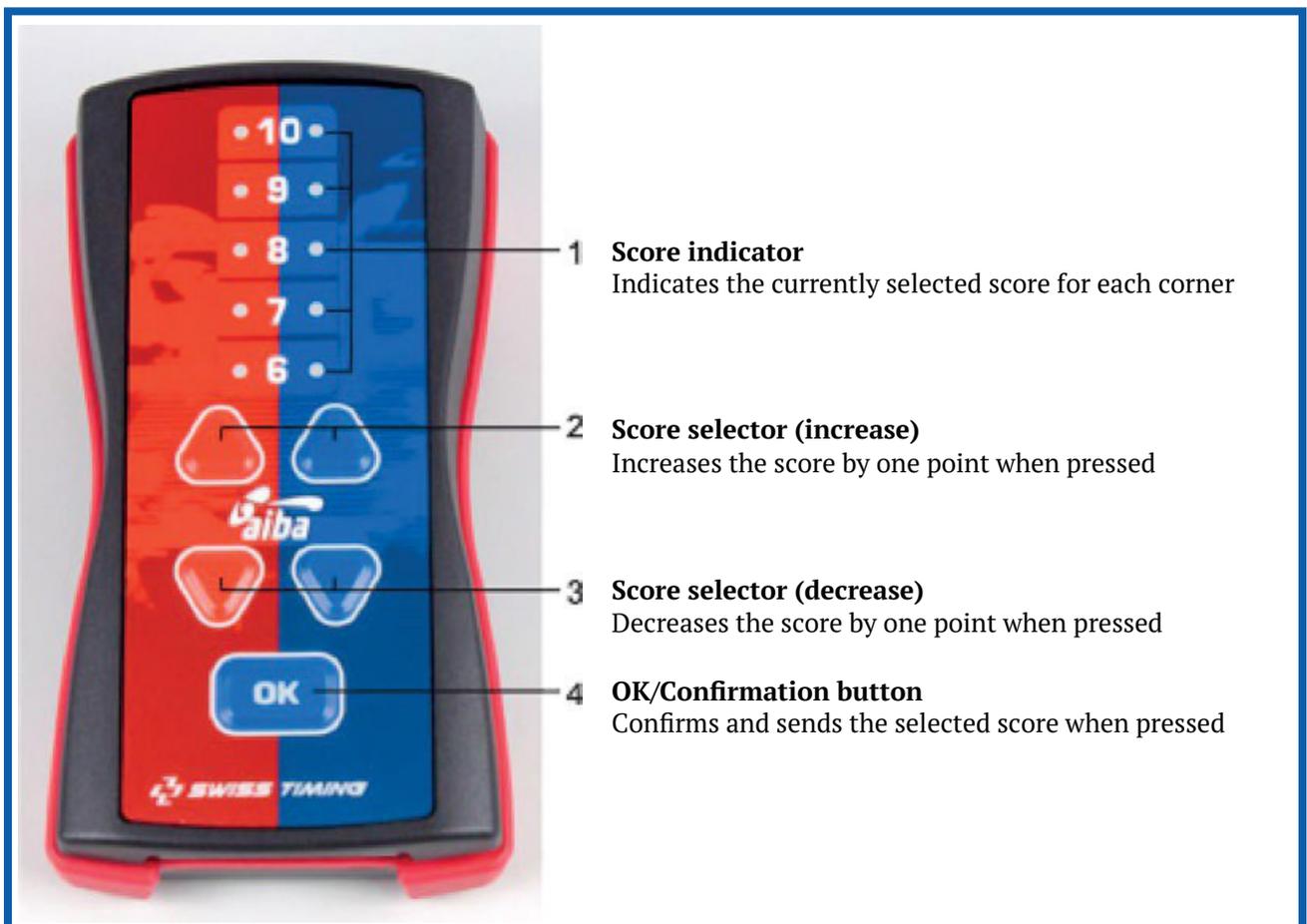
JUDGES

★ 3.1 Scoring System ★

The Scoring System is based on a Ten Point Must-System.

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

★ 3.1.1 Scoring Pad ★



Note: Although there is an option to choose “6” as a score on the Scoring Pad, as per USA Boxing National Rule Book and AIBA Technical rules, “7” is the lowest score that can be awarded

★ 3.1.2 Score Card ★

Score Card

In the event the scoring system fails or is not available, score cards will be on each Judge's table.

Each score card will record one (1) round.

The following information should be filled out:

- Date
- Competition
- Bout number
- Judges seat number
- Judge's name
- Boxer's score in the round
- The winner of the Bout must be marked (only to be filled at the end of the last round)
- Signature
- The Judge will hand in their scorecard to the Referee after each round
- It is always necessary for the Judge to write clearly

USA BOXING		
Judges Score Card		
DATE:	COMPETITION:	
BOUT NUMBER:	JUDGE NUMBER:	
JUDGE'S NAME:		
RED		BLUE
ROUND SCORE	ROUND NUMBER	ROUND SCORE
<i>In case of tie, select Red or Blue as your preference at the end of the bout only</i>		
	WINNER < RED OR BLUE >	
SIGNATURE OF JUDGE:		
REVISED 2.2017		

★ 3.2 Awarding of Points ★

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

Number of quality blows on target area

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

Domination of the Bout

- A Boxer who is controlling the Bout with a combination of attack and defense
- A Boxer who is the "Effective Aggressor"
- A Boxer who is constantly attacking by going forward is not necessarily an "Effective Aggressor"
- A Boxer who controls the bout with a combination of attack and defense, he scores cleanly while defending against counter punching
- A Boxer who forces the action and sets the tempo of the bout

Competitiveness

- Boxer who is consistently trying to win through the entire bout
- Boxer who continuously shows strong desire to compete and win
- Boxer who continuously shows initiative to win
- Boxer with inferior condition who tries to overcome and win the Bout.

Number of quality blows on target area

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

Judges can award score of ten (10) points for a Boxer who they believe performed better and nine (9) or less for the other Boxer: 10 : 9 – Close round 10 : 8 – Clear winner 10 : 7 – Total dominance

10 : 9 Rounds

- When both Boxers are evenly matched in most of the criteria
- Close round may include a count.

10 : 8 Rounds

- There is a clear winner due to the big difference in number of quality blows scored
- There is a clear winner with smaller difference in number of quality blows scored but may include a count.

10 : 7 Rounds

- 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 quality blows scored and may include a count.

Summary

When looking at the Scoring Criteria's, the first one is the most important one. It pertains to the number of quality blows in the target area. After all, we are a contact sport. We all know that all bouts are different and have unique qualities. Even though, we should be able to determine a winner of a round the majority of the time with the first criteria, the bout is scored with the evaluation of all three (3) Criteria's. We must not resort to going backwards, meaning going back to robotic scoring.



CHAPTER 4

PROCEDURES

★ 4.1 Duties before a Bout ★

The Referee may:

The following information should be filled out:

- Wear surgical gloves
 - Gloves should be fitted before entering the ring
- Ensure he/she has gauze in pocket
- The Referee should enter the ring before both Boxers
- If he/she is the first Referee of the Session, he/she should inspect the ring
 - Thereafter, all the other Referees shall give a quick inspection of the ring
- Ask both Boxers to enter the ring.

★ 4.2 To start a Bout ★

- After checking the ring, the Referee should visually ensure that Judges, and Ringside Physicians are in position; the Referee should not indicate respective position to each Judge and Ringside Physician
- The Referee should check both Boxers, then bring both Boxers to the center of the ring for the Pre-Bout Instructions and send them back to their respective corner
- The Referee will signal the Supervisor to ensure the Bout can start
- The Referee will then signal the Timekeeper and Gong Operator to ring the gong
- When the gong sounds, the Referee must command “Box” to start the Bout.

★ 4.3 Speaking to the boxers ★

- The Referee is encouraged to speak to the Boxers during the action for minor fouls and holding
- The Referee should only use basic language when speaking to the Boxers
 - Ex. “No Holding”, “Head-up”
- Whenever possible, the Referee should call out the Boxer by using the corner allocation of the offending Boxer
 - Ex. “(Red), No holding”; “(Blue) Head-up”
- The Referee should only use language/phrases that both Boxers understand
- The Referee’s command should not give advantage/disadvantage to the Boxer
 - Simple English commands are recommended.

★ 4.4 To issue a caution ★

- For minor fouls
 - The Referee should not stop the Bout
 - The Referee should seek the best position to obtain line of vision of the offending Boxer
 - It is not necessary to give a caution immediately but it should be issued in a timely manner
 - The Referee should make suitable hand and brief verbal signals to indicate the infringement.
- For persistent minor fouls
 - The Referee should command “stop”
 - It is not necessary to send the other Boxer to the neutral corner
 - The Referee should issue a strong caution using hand and brief verbal gesture.

- For major fouls
 - The Referee should command “stop”
 - It is not necessary to send the other Boxer to the neutral corner
 - The Referee should issue a strong caution using hand and verbal gesture to offending boxer
 - The Referee should have complete attention of the offending Boxer and give a very clear signal of the infringement.
- For flagrant fouls
 - The Referee should command “stop”
 - The Referee may issue a strong caution using hand and verbal gesture to offending boxer or issue a warning.

★ 4.5 To issue a warning ★

- The Referee should command “Stop”
- The Referee should send the other Boxer to the neutral corner
- The Referee should bring the offending Boxer to the center of the ring
- The Referee should indicate to the offending Boxer with the whole hand, then demonstrate the infringement with a very clear hand signal and verbally
- The Referee should issue a warning (indicating it with the thumb) to the Boxer then to the Supervisor (indicating it with the thumb) to inform them that a warning was given.

★ 4.6 To issue a disqualification ★

- The Referee should command “Stop”
- The Referee should issue a warning to the Boxer following the “To issue a Warning” procedure
- The Referee should send both Boxers to their respective corner
 - Ensure both Boxers retire to their respective corner
- The Referee should then immediately advise the Supervisor of the reason for the disqualification
- The Referee should then signal the disqualification by waving off the bout
- Referee should then signal to both corners to remove equipment (gloves/headgear)
- The Referee should retire to the neutral corner until the official decision is ready to be announced
 - The Referee should not engage in any discussion with Boxers and/or Coach

★ 4.7 The Command “Time” ★

- The Referee will signal the command “Time” by placing two hands in “T” formation.

See Illustration:

“Time”



- The command “Time” shall be used when:
 - The temporary stoppage will be longer than 10 seconds
 - Gumshield is displaced
 - The Boxer’s attire needs attention
 - When necessary to take the Boxer to the Ringside Doctor (cut or injury)
 - Malfunction of:
 - Scoring System
 - Ring equipment
 - Any other things outside of the Referee’s control
 - › Ex. Light
 - Low Blow situation requiring a 90 second recovery period
 - The Boxer falls out of the ring
- The Command “Time” also means that two boxers should stop throwing punches

★ 4.8 In the event the gumshield comes out ★

- The Referee will command “Time”
- The Referee will send the other Boxer to the neutral corner
- The Referee will then take the Boxer to his/her respective corner to have the Coach wash and return the gumshield
- Before commanding “Box”, the Referee will give a caution to the Boxer by a hand signal and verbal communication.

If warning / disqualification is necessary, the Referee should follow the “Warning” or “Disqualification” procedures.

★ 4.9 If a foul is committed after the bell rings ★

- If a foul has taken place after the bell has sounded and merits a warning, the Referee should wait until the commencement of the next round
 - At the commencement of the next round, the Referee should command “Stop”
 - The Referee should then issue a caution or warning following the proper procedure
-

★ 4.9.1 Consulting the Judges ★

- In the event the Referee must consult the Judges, the Referee should:
 - Call “Time” and direct the Boxers to the neutral corner.
 - Ask each Judge “foul, no foul” or “did not see”
 - Each Judge will reply “foul, no foul” or “did not see”
 - The decision will be given based on the majority of the Judges who saw the action
 - Only the opinion of Judges that saw the action will count.
- Example
 - 2 Judges reply “no foul”, 2 Judges reply “foul”, 1 Judge replies “did not see” = No Foul
 - The logic for this outcome is no majority declared that a foul was committed

- 4 Judges reply “did not see”, 1 Judge replies “foul” = Foul
 - The logic for this outcome is 1 Judge becomes the majority and decides the outcome
- 3 Judges reply “foul”, 2 reply “no foul” = Foul
 - The majority declared that a foul was committed.

The Referee should keep in mind, when acquiring the consultation votes of the Judges that the only votes the Referee can use are from the Judges who saw the infraction. If a Judge responds with “did not see”, his/her vote will not be utilized at all.

★ 4.10 To administer an eight (8)-count ★

- The Referee should command “Stop”
- The Referee should send the other Boxer to the neutral corner
 - The Referee may suspend the count, if the Boxer does not remain in the neutral corner
- When the Referee is giving a standing eight (8)-count, he/she must remember that the majority of his/her attention should remain with the Boxer who is injured
- The Referee should begin his/her count after establishing his/her position with two things in mind:
 - Maintain an adequate distance from the injured Boxer to ensure proper vision of the boxer’s entire body
 - Establish a position to visually see the opposing Boxer and ensure that Boxer remains in his/her neutral corner.
- The count:
 - The Referee will count with intervals of a second between the numbers, and will indicate each second with the hand so that the Boxer who is being counted can be aware of the count.
 - The Referee should begin his/her count with his/her hand directly in front of the injured Boxer, and should maintain them in this position for the entire eight (8)-count so that the injured Boxer always sees the hand count.
 - Before the number “one” is counted, an interval of one second must have elapsed from the time when the Boxer is down, and the time of announcing “one”.
 - In the process of counting, the Referee’s hands should be in front of the Boxer at arm’s length. The Referee should refrain from counting in a manner where his/her hands are lowered after each count 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. as the Boxer must always have a full view of the Referee’s count.
 - When counting, the Referee should angle him/herself to have a view on the Boxer in the neutral corner while fully concentrating on the “down” Boxer. The Referee should also refrain from turning around and turning his/her back to the injured Boxer when trying to ensure the opposing Boxer is in his/her neutral corner. Ensuring that he/she remains in his/ her neutral corner is important, but not as important as the eight (8)-count on the injured Boxer.
- While administering the eight (8)-count, the Referee should watch for the following:
 - The Boxer’s eyes and facial expressions
 - The Boxer’s stability and balance
 - If the Boxer in the ready position
 - And he/she should determine if the Boxer really wants to continue.

In the Event of a Knockout

- The Referee should command “Stop”
- The Referee should follow the “To administer an eight (8)-count” procedure
- After the Referee has said “Ten”, the Bout ends and must be decided as KO.

In the Event of a Knockout that requires Medical Attention

- If the Referee believes that the count to eight (8) or ten (10) would be detrimental to the safety of the Boxer, he/she will waive off the Bout and immediately call for medical attention
- The Referee should not move the Boxer under any circumstance unless requested to do so by the Ringside Physician
 - The Referee should not remove gumshield, headguard, shoes, etc.
- The Referee must ensure no other personnel is in the ring except the Ringside Physician, unless specifically requested by the Ringside Physician.



Cleaning Gloves

- If a Boxer falls to the canvas, the Referee should
- Command “Stop”
- Ask the Boxer, with gesture, to extend arms and show gloves
- Wipe gloves of fallen Boxer with own hands
 - The Referee must not wipe gloves on his/her own shirt
- Command “Box”.

★ 4.11 In the event of a cut ★

- The Referee, upon noticing any bleeding, must give the command “Time”, and take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician depending on the severity of the injury.
- The Referee will have, on his/her own person, a sterilized pad to clean an injured area depending on the severity. Once the injured Boxer is cleaned with the sterilized pad, it is to be discarded immediately in the plastic bags located in the neutral corners.
- If an injured area continues to bleed, the Referee will consult the Ringside Physician. The Ringside Physician will inform the Referee whether the Boxer is fit to continue or not.
- In the case a facial cut is not severe, the Referee will not stop the Bout, but simply inform the Supervisor as he/she walks by the Supervisor’s table.
- In the case a facial cut is severe, the Referee will take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician and immediately inform the Supervisor of the cause of the injury:
 - Head Butt (Intentional)
 - Clash of Heads (Accidental)
 - Legal blows
- If the Referee is in doubt whether to take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician, the Referee should take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician anyway because safety should be the primary concern.
- In the event a bout has been stopped due to clash of heads, the Referee should inform the Supervisor, then indicate to the judges that the bout result will now go to points and they must push their keypad buttons to score the round.

Nose Bleeds

- If there is a small trickle of blood coming from the Boxer's nose, it is not necessary for the Referee to stop the action
- If there is excessive bleeding from the nose, the Referee should then stop the action to clean the blood.
- The Referee is only responsible for wiping the blood off using a gauze. The Referee should not touch, squeeze, push or place anything in the nostril of the boxer.
- The same procedures outlined in "In the event of a Cut" may be followed if after cleaning the blood, the bleeding continues or the Referee feels the boxer's nose should be checked by the Ringside Physician.

Disposal of Gauze

- In the event the Referee has to clean any blood, the Referee will command "Time".
- The Referee will take the Boxer to the neutral corner, preferably where the Ringside Physician is located
- As the Referee walks toward the corner with the injured Boxer, the Referee will take out the sterilized gauze.
- In the corner, the Referee will clean the bloody area and if the Referee determines that there is a need for the Ringside Physician, he/she will ask the Ringside Physician for an examination of the Boxer
- The Referee will dispose the used gauze in the hygiene bag located in the neutral corner.
- The Referee should not hold on the bloody gauze on hand or place it back in his pocket.
- The Referee must ensure that the other Boxer remain in the opposite neutral corner.

★ 4.12 Abandon (ABD)/Referee stops contest (RSC) ★

A Second can withdraw a Boxer by:

- Mounting the apron and signaling the stoppage with a towel or hand
- Throwing in the towel (not during the Referee's count)

When a Second appears on the apron during the Round

- When the Referee notices a Second mounting the apron, the Referee should command "Stop" or "Time"
- The Referee should send both Boxers to their neutral corner
- The Referee should verify with the Second the reason for mounting the apron
 - Stop Bout
 - Forgot gumshield
 - Correct the Boxer's attire, etc.
- These examples would influence the decision of the Referee
 - Stopping Bout – ABD
 - Return gumshield or correct the Boxer's attire – Bout continues.

If a Boxer wants to withdraw during the Rest Period

- The Referee must wait until the commencement of the next round
- The Referee should not declare a RSC during the rest period
 - The Referee should not notify the Supervisor nor the opposing corner
- At the commencement of the next round, if the Boxer or the Coach clearly signal retirement, the Referee will command "Stop"
- The Referee must inform the Supervisor of the decision
- The Referee must inform the opposing corner of the RSC

★ 4.13 Ten seconds left in the round ★

- The Referee will listen to the sound signal from the Timekeeper and Gong Operator
- Upon hearing the signal, the Referee should move in closer to the action and be ready to step in to prevent a late hit.

If a Boxer confuses a Bell (terminating Round)

This applies to AOB Competition when more than one ring is in use.

- One or both Boxers lower their gloves or they begin walking toward their corner
 - The Referee will command “Stop”
 - The Referee will signal to both Boxers to be in “ready” position
 - The Referee will command “Box”.
- Both Boxers remain in the ready position, but they look confused
 - The Referee will command “Box”.

During the Rest Period

- The Referee must ensure that both Boxers retire to their respective corner
- The Referee must respect that the rest period is for Boxers and Coaches, thus not interfere
- It is not mandatory that Boxers face each other during the rest period, therefore the Referee should not caution
- The Referee should stand in the appropriate manner
 - Stand with both arms down to the side or both arms behind his/her back
 - Should not hold the ropes or lean back into the corner
- The Referee should check both corners for any issue/concern
 - If the Referee notices that more than two Seconds are on the ring apron, the Referee must ask one Second to leave the apron
- While in the neutral corner, the Referee must check his/her own attire
- While in the neutral corner, the Referee must check the Supervisor, the Ringside Physicians and the Judges who may need his/her attention.

Ten Seconds left in the Rest Period

- Upon hearing the signal, the Referee should move to the center of the ring
- The Referee should observe both corners and make sure the Boxers are getting ready to box again
 - If there is no sign of Coaches retiring to their seats, the Referee shall make suitable verbal command and gesture to have Coaches exit the ring
 - Make sure both Boxers have gumshields, no excessive Vaseline/water
 - Make sure both corners are clear (no water puddle in the corner, no water bottle left on the apron, Boxers’ seat, etc.).
 - It is permissible for the Referee to issue a reminder to boxer(s) regarding any infraction committed in the previous round.

★ 4.14 In the event the scoring system malfunctions ★

Proper Procedure for the Referee

- The Supervisor will gain the Referee's attention to advise that the computer has failed
- The Supervisor will ask the Referee to inform the Judges that they should commence using manual score cards
- The Referee will command "Time"
- The Referee will send both Boxers to their neutral corner
- The Referee will inform each Judge to use manual score cards
- At the end of each round, the Referee must collect each manual score card from the Judges and hand them to the Supervisor
 - The Referee should check the score card of each Judge to make sure scores are written clearly and correctly.

Proper Procedure for the Judge

- When the Referee informs the Judges that they should commence using manual score cards, the Judges must use the manual score cards which will be available on each Judge's table
 - At any point in time, if the Scoring system fails, the Judges will have to use manual score cards to score the whole round
 - At the end of each round, the Judges will hand over the score cards to the Referee who will check and hand them to the Supervisor.
-

★ 4.15 Duties after a Bout ★

After a Bout, the Referee will:

- At the final bell, command "Stop"
 - The Referee should not turn back on the Boxers, but wait for the Boxers to retire to their respective corner before returning to the neutral corner
- Wait for Boxers to remove their gloves (and headguards if appropriate)
- Signal the Boxers to the center of the ring
- At this stage, shake the hand of each Boxer in recognition of their efforts, courage and sportsmanship
- Take this opportunity to check the bandages
- Once the announcer is ready to read the decision, hold each Boxer's wrist and await the decision
- At the decision, the Referee will raise the winner's arm
 - The Referee must remain neutral at all time
- When the Boxers have left the ring, the Referee will exit (first in, last out).

APPENDIX I

Ethics

Guidance for R/Js

- Along with Boxers' safety, Referees' top priority is to hold integrity and fairness.
- Judges should avoid eye contact with other Judges during or in between rounds.
- R/Js must avoid all conflicts of interest.
- R/Js must show tolerance and consideration to each other in any circumstances and must remember that everyone is working as a team.
- 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 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.
- R/Js must be punctual to all arrangement including meetings and seminars.
- R/Js must maintain a professional decorum around the Field of Play as spectators and media are constantly watching.
- R/Js must ensure their uniform is clean and tidy.
- R/Js must not receive any cash and must not accept any gift that could be considered as bribery
- R/Js should not consume any alcohol/drugs that would affect their decision making before and during the competition.
- R/Js should also be careful with over indulgence with alcohol after the competition.
- Outside of the Competition Venue, R/Js should make themselves available to the Supervisor and/or any meetings, discussions, etc.
- R/Js should not engage with any form of media/press without prior approval from USA Boxing.
- R/Js should remain neutral all the time and should refrain from talking to Boxers and/or Coaches around of the Field of Play and in the Competition Venue.
- R/Js should not have mobile phones, computers and/or any communication devices in the FOP or Ringside.

APPENDIX II

Foul Illustration Pictograms

1. Hitting with the elbow



2. Any blow on the back of the head



Hitting below the belt



Step 1



Step 2

4. Hitting with an open glove



5. Hitting on the back



6. Hitting an opponent who is down



Step 1



Step 2

7. Kicking with the knee



8. Head Butt



9. Holding (body)



10. Holding opponent's arm



11. Holding and Hitting



12. Clinching with straight arms



13. Pulling Boxer in close



14. Hanging onto the opponent



15. Wrestling



16. Stepping on toes



17. Spearing/Measuring



18. Pushing head down



19. Pressing with the forearm



20. Lacing



21. "Listen"



22. Turning around



23. Completely passive defense



24. Any use of the ropes



25. Ducking below the beltline



Step 1

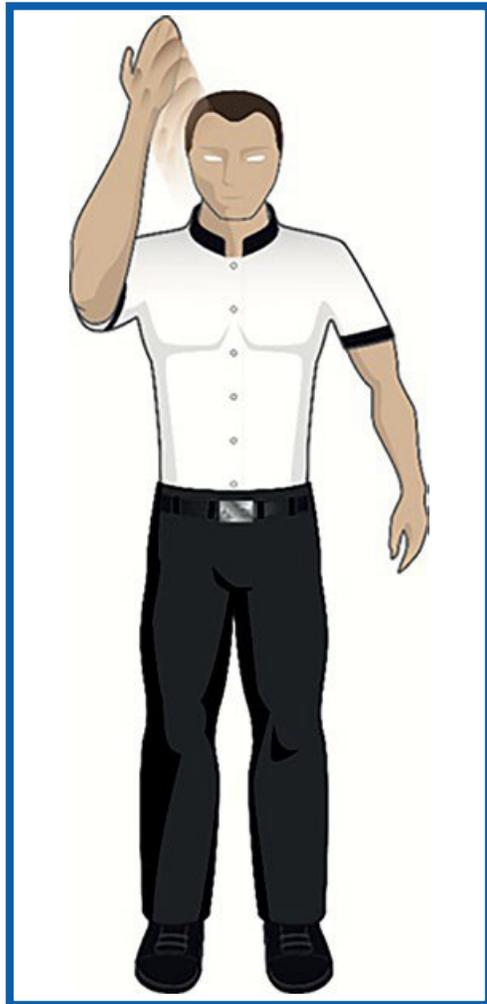


Step 2

26. Head Up



Step 1



Step 2

27. Mouth Piece Caution



Step 1



Step 2

28. Boxer Talking



Step 1



Step 2

