



REFEREE AND JUDGE REGULATIONS



FOREWORD

As the worldwide governing body of the sport of boxing, the International Boxing Association (IBA) prides itself on investing due care, diligence, and attention into all areas of our development as an organization.

One of those areas is the continued professional development (CPD) of our Referees and Judges, which we achieve by making sure that the correct and complete education of our Technical Officials is maintained by providing them with up-to-date changes with the IBA Technical and Competition rules.

We have therefore assembled this version of the R&J Manual with the intention of updating our Referees and Judges on the latest IBA Rules. It is worth noting that the content of this manual should not be seen as definitive; rather, it should be considered as a reference point for the ongoing changes and emerging innovations in the sport. Our minds should never be closed to new ideas. Improvements in the rules may well lead to improved conditions for our Boxers and Officials and indeed enhance the level of entertainment we offer to the audience.

The purpose of this manual is to encourage new and current R&Js to use it as a reference point for detailed and scrutinized procedures. The manual marks the go-to entry-point for R&Js as it clearly outlines the correct procedures for handling specific situations and what is expected from R&Js in such predicaments, as opposed to a simple list of rules.

The criteria to become part of our talented team of R&Js encompasses a broad range of skills and interests, but an appropriate degree of physical fitness, absolute integrity, honesty, and a passion for boxing are seen as essential elements of every Official's credentials. We believe that a sincere passion and good ethics for the sport will naturally override and transcend any perceived boundaries of nationality and creed and eliminate prejudice in determining our winners and champions.

Our R&Js are an integral part of IBA's makeup, comprising the lifeblood of boxing; the split-second actions and educated decisions that you make will set the rhythm to which the heart of the sport beats. Boxing is unique in this way and, because of this, we expect and demand a high level of officiating that matches the dedication shown by our Boxers.

Consequently, we see it as paramount to aid this learning process in every way we can, and that is our motive for producing this comprehensive and coherent manual, complete with clear guidelines and procedures for our R&Js whilst promoting and encouraging the input of instinct and personal perception from our Officials.

Our goal is to tutor, train, educate and to place trust in those who represent this vital extension of IBA in the ring and through the right teaching and mentoring, this goal becomes a reality.

Yours in sport,

IBA Development Department

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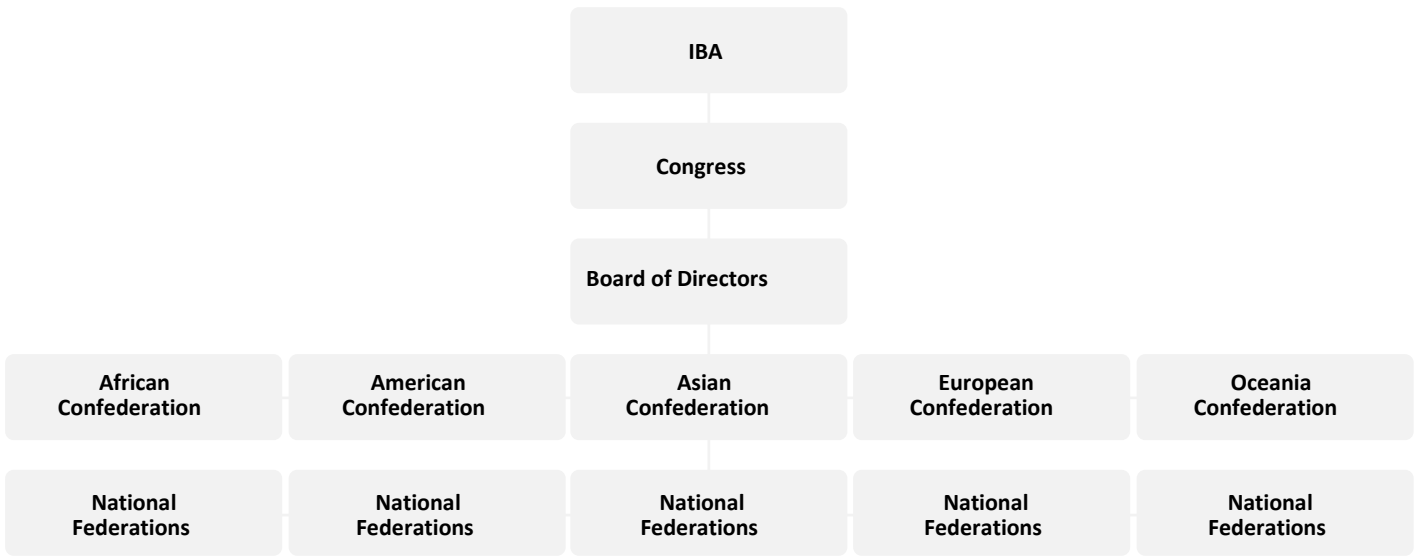
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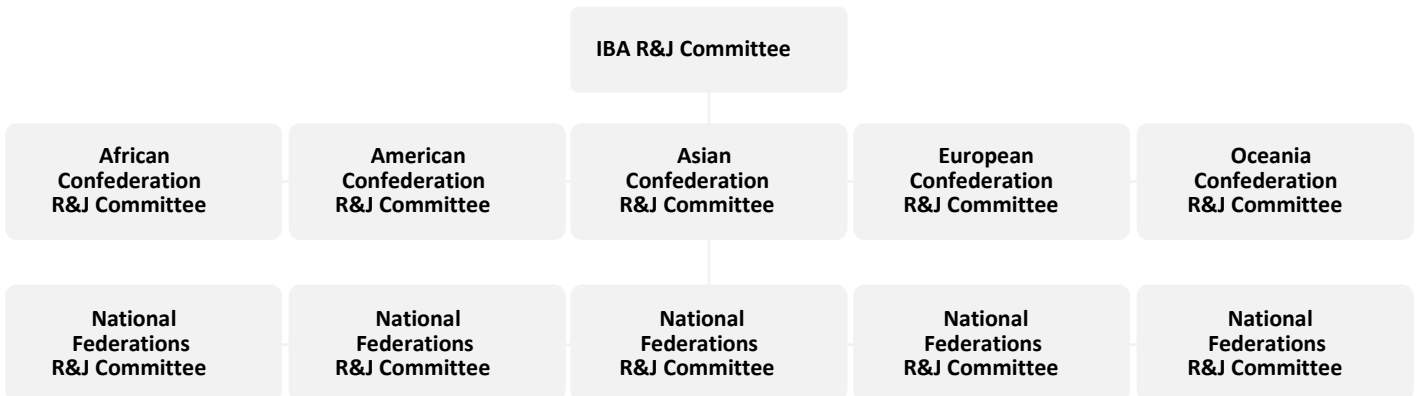
CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION OF IBA



1.1. OVERALL IBA ORGANIZATION



1.2. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE FOR R&J MANAGEMENT



1.3. INTRODUCTION OF IBA BOXING

IBA Boxing

For any Boxer who longs to make a significant career in the sport, the first steps in IBA start with IBA Boxing Competitions.

These competitions are defined as IBA Boxing which opens the door to all Boxers wishing to represent their country in any of the IBA Competitions, including the IBA World Boxing Championships.

IBA Boxing is also represented in all major Multi-Sports Games including the Olympic Games, the Youth Olympic Games, Continental Games (All-Africa Games, Asian Games, Pan-American Games and European Games), Commonwealth Games, Mediterranean Games and many more.

1.4. DATABASE FOR R&JS

The IBA HQs Office will maintain all records of R&Js with their participation, evaluations, and personal information through the IBA Database.

Except for private information and performance evaluations, all information will be available to the public through the IBA Database, and this information will include:

- Medical Certification
- Video of R&J refereeing

CHAPTER 2 – R&J MANAGEMENT



2.1. R&J APPOINTMENT MANAGEMENT FOR COMPETITION

Certified R&Js are allowed to officiate as follow:

- 1-Star R&Js: IBA Elite National Competitions, Dual Matches and 1-Star Competitions
- 2-Star R&Js: IBA Elite National Competitions, IBA Continental Competitions, except Elite Continental Championships
- 3-Star R&Js: All IBA Competitions

IBA Competitions are divided into three levels (1-Star, 2-Star and 3-Star Competitions), depending on the number of Boxers and countries participating, as well as the Boxer's level. For further details of competition level, please refer to the IBA Technical and Competition Rules, Appendix A.

For IBA Competitions, IBA R&J Committee shall be responsible for managing the appointment of R&Js.

For all Confederation Competitions, the National Federations will send the names of the R&Js, and the Confederation R&J Commission will select and confirm their appointment to participate in the event. All information will be sent prior to the event to the IBA Development Department for vetting and final confirmation of selection.

Number of R&Js in each competition:

- For all IBA competitions, IBA will assign R&Js based against availability from each country; numbers of officials will be appointed based on the most appropriate experience

Confirmation of the eligibility in each Confederation Competition:

- For all Confederation Competitions, the Confederation will send the registered R&Js from each National Federation to the IBA HQs office to receive its final confirmation on the R&Js eligibility to participate in the competition before the start of the competition

2.2. R&J IN-COMPETITION MANAGEMENT

R&J Meeting / Assessments:

- Each day, in an IBA competition the contest sheets of the previous day must be displayed before the start of the R&J meeting. The R&Js must not be able to take the contest sheets away from said location
- The R&J meeting must be conducted by:
 - IBA – Referee/Judge Evaluator
 - Technical Delegate; as appropriate, but not required daily
- Under no circumstances will the Technical Delegate endorse an R&J Record Book with an opinion of performance at a competition. The Technical Delegate must specify the number of bouts officiated by each R&J

IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

CHAPTER 2 - R&J MANAGEMENT

The R&J Lounge:

- In IBA Competitions, only working R&Js, Technical Delegate, Deputy Technical Delegate, Referee Evaluator, R&J Coordinator and IBA Staff members are allowed to access the R&J Lounge
- The R&J Lounge has to be located as close as possible to and on the same level/floor as the FOP
- The R&J Lounge must have proper arrangements for catering, drinks, and international standards of housekeeping
- The Technical Delegate has the authority to approve the conditions and location of the R&J Lounge for the competition
- In IBA, pre-session briefings will be conducted by the R&J Observer/Evaluators in the Lounge and/or meeting room

Hotel Accommodation:

- The R&Js' hotel must be separate from the Delegations' hotel but could be the same as the IBA Family and ITOs; dependent on LOC arrangements

Accreditation – Access Zone Definition:

- R&Js must only get access to the FOP and R&J Lounge via the tournament accreditation process

2.3. R&J EVALUATION

IBA:

- One (1) Referee Evaluator for each ring is assigned to every competition. Their role is to evaluate the Referee during the competition, calculate the evaluation score and provide immediate feedback if required (to include information that is pertinent to the Bout Review)
- One (1) Judge Evaluator for each ring is assigned to every competition. Their role is to score the bout, evaluate the results of each judge per round/bout and calculate the evaluation score (to include information that is pertinent to the Bout Review)

2.4. DRESS CODE

In the Competition Venue:

- The Referee must wear only the official IBA attire for Referees & Judges
- It is mandatory for the referee to wear surgical gloves when officiating (for the safety both Referee and Boxers)
- The Referee will not be allowed to wear any jewellery (except a smooth wedding band) or any other accessory; accreditation wrist bands may be permitted, but must not show any sharp edges

Outside of the Competition Venue

- Wearing any type of clothing that represents any country should be avoided

2.5. FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Whenever IBA is responsible for R&J costs, the following will be covered:

- Complete air travel costs
- Accommodation / meals
- Visa Fee
- Per Diem

The per diem for IBA events will be a set amount per day. This per-diem will include the arrival and departure date of the R&J.

IBA Competitions to be covered by the organisation:

- Olympic Qualifying Competitions
- World Championships

R&J certification courses are partly subsidized by IBA; all travel and hotel costs must be met by the individual or National Federation, unless otherwise indicated in the invitation letter.

2.6. R&J LOGISTICS

- Upon receiving an appointment letter to an event, the R&J must respond within the timeframe indicated
- If any type of communication is sent without a deadline indicated, it is expected the R&J respond to this within twenty-four (24) hours
- In the response to an appointment, the R&J should mention if a visa is needed to the traveling country, and if there is an embassy to obtain this visa in his/her own country. If the R&J already has a visa to enter said country, this should be indicated in the response to the appointment letter
- If an invitation letter is requested for the visa application, the R&J must ask IBA to provide this letter
- An R&J with a Schengen visa must update their IBA database profile with these details as soon as possible
- Upon the R&J's confirmation of an appointment letter and/or availability on certain dates, cancellation and withdrawal from commitment should not happen unless there are extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the R&J. In any case, the R&J may be responsible for covering any financial loss that may occur
- The R&J should check his/her passport, making sure it is valid for at least one (1) year minimum. If it expires within less than one (1) year, the R&J will be required to inform the IBA HQs Office immediately, and take appropriate steps to renew the passport
- It is advised, for those living in a country that allows a person to hold more than one (1) passport, to obtain a second passport and upload a scanned copy in their IBA database profile
- If an R&J holds more than one (1) passport, he/she must indicate which passport should be used for booking flights
- Upon receiving airline itinerary, the R&J should check that the necessary visa to transit through a country, if necessary for connecting flights, is in order

2.6. R&J LOGISTICS CONTINUED...

- The R&J will receive an e-ticket which should be printed out and taken to the airport on the travel date. Ticket information must be read carefully to ensure the dates and time of the flight is not missed

IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

CHAPTER 2 - R&J MANAGEMENT

- The R&J is responsible for active follow up and communication with the IBA HQs Office on logistics. Emails and voicemails should always be checked for communication, and if there are no messages, a follow up to the IBA HQs Office is required

For all logistics communication please use the following address:

- IBA – development@iba.sport

CHAPTER 3 – REFEREES



3.1. PRE-BOUT PREPARATION

The Referee should be mentally prepared:

- By concentrating on the 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 ironed, clean and tidy

The Referee should identify positions around the ring:

- By knowing the sounding device (in the event of 2 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 Technical Delegate/Deputy Technical Delegate, Judges, Timekeeper and Ringside Doctor

3.2. 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 “no low blows”
- **Command** – point to the ear and say “stop”, “break” and “time”
- **And** – to “defend yourself at all times”

3.3. MOVEMENT

- The Referee should always walk smoothly and relaxed
- The referee must convey calmness at all times
- The Referee should always walk and not run to reach the desired position
- The Referee should avoid walking backwards
- When Boxers move clockwise, the Referee should move in the opposite direction and always maintaining the “V” position
- The Referee should never walk in between Boxers after caution, “stop” or “break”
- The Referee should move with relaxed hands down

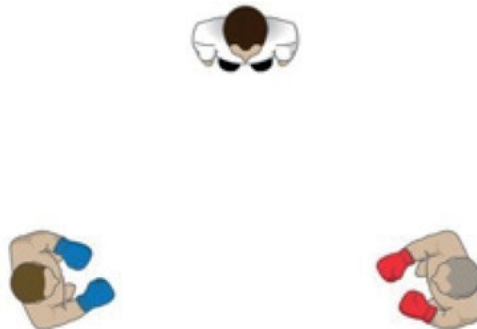




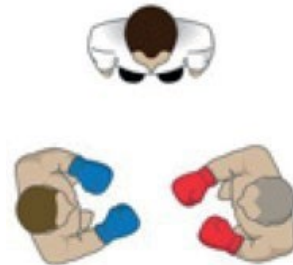
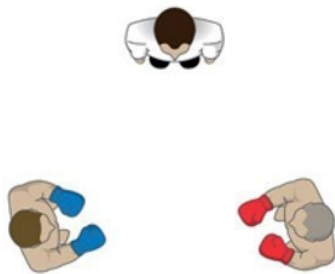
3.4. POSITIONING

During the Bout

- The Referee shall always try to maintain the “V” position. The following 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 illustration below shows 2 Boxers keeping a long distance from each other, the Referee should keep a measured distance from the Boxers in this situation



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



- Positions that a Referee should **NEVER** be in:
 - Behind the Boxers
 - In the corners
 - Against the ropes
 - Too close to the Boxers or too far from the Boxers (the referee must adapt the distance depending on the bout)
 - Facing away from one or both Boxers

3.5. 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 Referee.

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

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

After a warning, a Boxer can be cautioned for a same offence at the discretion of the Referee. A third warning is an 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 Technical Delegate understand the offence. The Referee should demonstrate this by giving hand signals that are appropriate to the offence.

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 Technical Delegate. 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 disqualifies an offender, the Referee must first warn the offending boxer for the infringement and this action must be made as clear as possible. At the end of a bout by disqualification, the Referee must signal the end of the bout (in the same way as he signals the end of the bout by RSC or RSC(I)) and send both boxers to their respective corners indicating with gestures to the seconds to take off their gloves. The Referee should not accompany a disqualified boxer to his/her corner. The decision as to who is disqualified and for what reason should be given to the Technical Delegate.

3.6. FOULS

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

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 Defence
- 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
- Biting
- 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 a “strong caution” or “warning” and if there is no other option, then disqualify the Boxer. A second occurrence of a flagrant foul should be an automatic warning.

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.

3.7. 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 should command "Stop" with a raised thumb to indicate that a count is to be initiated and then:

- Send the uncounted boxer to the neutral corner while allowing one second to pass
- Begin to count from one (1) to eight (8) in one-second intervals 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 if he considers the boxer damaged and immediately call the ringside doctor to attend to the downed boxer

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. The Referee's priority must ALWAYS be to pay full attention to the Boxer being counted.

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.

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CHAPTER 3 - REFEREES

- 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 opinion, the boxer needs immediate medical attention, at which time he must ask the ringside doctor to enter the ring to attend to the boxer. 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.

3.7.1 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 5.9.1 Consulting the Judges

3.8. 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
 - Boxers still do not break then the Referee may physically tap, touch and/or separate both boxers simultaneously to arm’s length
 - The Referee should be reminded not to push or grab Boxers
 - When breaking Boxers up against the ropes or in the corner, it is unnecessary to bring Boxers to the centre of the ring
 - When Boxers are against the ropes or in the corner, infighting cleanly, it is not necessary to break Boxers
 - Fouls should be dealt with by cautions and warnings and not by always ordering “Break”
 - The Referee must insist on both Boxers taking one full step backwards, before resuming boxing
 - If one of the Boxer’s hands is free, there is no clinch; therefore, there is no need to call “Break”
 - The Referee should never walk in between Boxers after ordering “Break”

3.9. 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 offence.

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 defenceless 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.

3.10. INJURY OR KNOCKDOWN

The Referee, upon noticing an injury, a result of no blow or an unintentional foul, 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.

3.11. 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 must not touch the injured area itself.

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, for this the doctor will use the words "BOX" in case he can continue or "STOP" otherwise.

In the case a facial cut is not severe the Referee will not stop the Bout, he will allow the bout to continue and act 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:
 - Accidental head clash
 - Legal blows

If a Boxer receives a head butt or illegal blows which causes an injury or cut the Referee must disqualify the offending boxer.

- The Referee stops the bout, send offending boxer to neutral corner, call doctor for treatment of injured boxer (not for advice), bring offending boxer to centre of ring, warn the offending boxer that it was an Intentional Head Butt, indicate warning to the DTD and then disqualify the offending boxer.

3.11. CUTS CONTINUED...

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.

IBA Technical Rule 19.7.1. states if a Boxer, in the opinion of the Referee, is unfit to continue because of a sustained or increased injury from correct punches, the Bout is stopped, and the opponent is declared the winner of the Bout by RSC-I.

For example, if in the first round both boxers clash head (unintentional foul/accidental head clash) and boxer A sustains a cut. The bout is allowed to continue, however, the cut becomes worse due to correct blows and the bout is stopped by the doctor. The winner is boxer B by RSC-I, irrespective of the round.

CHAPTER 4 – JUDGES





4.1. 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 judgement as to the degree to which the opponent lost the round. Every round must have a declared winner. Judges must be confident to apply the scoring system that reflects the results correctly and in accordance with the scoring criteria.

4.1.1 SCORING PAD



4.1.2 SCORE CARD

 INTERNATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION JUDGE SCORE CARD			
DATE		COMPETITION	
BOUT NUMBER		JUDGE NUMBER	
JUDGE NAME		Judge NOC Code	
RED		BLUE	
NOC Code:		NOC Code:	
Round Score	Round Number	Round Score	Round Score
<i>In case of a Tie, my preference is (to be fixed at the end of the bout only):</i>			
WINNER:			
SIGNATURE OF THE JUDGE:			

Score Cards

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
- Bout number
- Judge's name, number and National Olympic Code (NOC)
 - NOC for each Boxer
 - 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 score card to the Referee after each round

- It is always necessary for the Judge to write clearly

4.2 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 defence
- 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 defence, he scores cleanly while defending against counter punching
- A Boxer who forces the action and sets the tempo of the bout

IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

CHAPTER 4 - JUDGES

4.2 AWARDING OF POINTS CONTINUED...

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

Technical and Tactical examples

- 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-defence, but not boxing defence
- 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

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

These scoring criteria's apply to IBA Competitions.

CHAPTER 5 – PROCEDURES



5.1 THE DUTIES BEFORE A BOUT

The Referee shall:

- Wearing surgical gloves is mandatory.
 - Gloves should be fitted before entering the ring
- Ensure he/she has gauze in pocket
- The referee must enter the ring before both boxers by standing in the neutral corner in front of the Technical Delegate's table (which is his position during breaks between rounds) and be the last one to get out of the ring.
- 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. Take control of this situation as one or both boxers may try to stall on entering to gain a mental advantage.

5.2 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, preferably first the red boxer and then the blue boxer, checking for correct uniformity, the condition of the gloves and headguard, the use of the gumshield and protector
- The Referee bring both Boxers to the centre of the ring for the Pre-Bout Instructions and send them back to their respective corner
- The Referee will signal the Technical Delegate/Deputy Technical Delegate 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

5.3 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 country name of the offending Boxer –
 - Ex. "(country name), No holding"; "(country name) 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

5.4 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 brief verbal commands to indicate the infringement, without distracting the boxers
- 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 the 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 the offending boxer or issue a warning

5.5 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 centre 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 Technical Delegate/Deputy Technical Delegate (indicating it with the thumb) to inform them that a warning was given
- Command ‘Box’
- The gestures used to apply the reprimand must be very clear and slow

5.6 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 must signal "end of bout" by waving his arms (in the same way as when ending by RSC or RSCI)
- The Referee should send both Boxers to their respective corner and not escort either to his corner
 - Ensure both Boxers retire to their respective corner
- The Referee should then immediately advise the Technical Delegate/Deputy Technical Delegate of the reason for the disqualification.
- 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

5.7 THE COMMAND “TIME”

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



- 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
- 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

5.8 IN THE EVENT THE GUMSHIELD COMES OUT

- If the gumshield becomes dislodged for any reason it is a 'non-discretionary foul' and requires immediate action and minimum a strong caution.
- The Referee will command "Time"
- The Referee will send the other Boxer to the neutral corner opposite of the ring doctor
- The Referee will collect the gumshield, using a swab to protect their fingers (if necessary), then take the Boxer to his/her respective corner to have the Coach wash and return the gumshield
- The Referee will give a strong caution to the Boxer by a hand signal and verbal communication
- The referee will ask the boxer to accompany him to the neutral corner of the ring doctor and wash his hands with hydroalcoholic gel. (This procedure will be carried out as long as the restrictions due to COVID continue and until further notice). The referee may also replace their surgical gloves where appropriate.
- The second time the gumshield is dislodged the referee will follow the process above and caution the boxer a second time.
- The third time the gumshield is dislodged the referee will follow the process above and warn the offending boxer.
- The fourth time the gumshield is dislodged the referee will follow the process above and warn the offending boxer.
- The fifth time the gumshield is dislodged the referee will warn and then disqualify the offending boxer.
- Where the boxer spits their gumshield out, the referee will follow the process above and warn the offending boxer.
- In all situations where the bout continues following a caution or a warning, the Referee will order "Box"
- If warning / disqualification is necessary, the Referee should follow the "Warning" or "Disqualification" procedures.

5.9 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

5.10 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 of the five Judges "foul or no foul"
 - 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
 - 2 Judges reply "no foul", 2 Judges reply "foul", 1 Judge replies "did not see" = No Foul
- Example
 - 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 “I did not see”, his/her vote will not be utilized at all.

5.11 TO ADMINISTER AN EIGHT (8)-COUNT

The first priority for the Referee when a boxer is in a ‘down’ situation is the safety of the down boxer not the uninjured boxer.

- The Referee shall command “Stop”
- The Referee will commence the count and direct the opponent to the neutral corner:
 - 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”
 - 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
 - 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 up and down after each count 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. as the Boxer must always have a full view of the Referee’s count
 - When counting, and the down boxer is safe, the Referee should position him/herself to have a view of the Boxer in the neutral corner while fully concentrating on the “down” Boxer, always giving priority and attention to 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
 - The Referee shall suspend the count where the uninjured boxer fails to remain in the neutral corner
- 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 (body language)

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

5.11 TO ADMINISTER AN EIGHT (8)-COUNT CONTINUED...

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
- The referee will gesture to the boxer to clean his gloves by rubbing them with his own shirt
 - The Referee must not wipe gloves on his/her own shirt, but can wipe using his/her hands
- Command “Box”



5.12 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 take the boxer to the ringside doctor for cleaning and evaluation of the bleeding as often as necessary.
- If an injured area continues to bleed, the Referee will consult the Ringside Physician again. 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 may not stop the Bout, but simply position to observe the injury and take action as necessary. However, any injury around the eye must be evaluated by the Ringside Physician in the first instance.
- In the case a facial cut is severe, the Referee will take the Boxer to the Ringside Physician and immediately inform the Technical Delegate/Deputy Technical Delegate of the cause of the injury:
 - Clash of Heads (Accidental)
 - Legal blows
- If a Boxer receives a head butt or illegal blows which causes an injury or cut the Referee must disqualify the offending boxer. The Referee stops the bout, send offending boxer to neutral corner, call doctor for treatment of injured boxer (not for advice), bring offending boxer to centre of ring, warn the offending boxer that it was an Intentional Head Butt, indicate warning to the DTD and then disqualify the offending boxer
- 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 Technical Delegate 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

IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

CHAPTER 5 - PROCEDURES

5.12 IN THE EVENT OF A CUT CONTINUED...

Nose Bleeds

- Boxing is a combat sport and therefore it is expected that nose bleeds will occur
- 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 heavy bleeding from the nose, the Referee shall command 'time' and place the uninjured boxer into the neutral corner and the Referee will clean the blood with surgical gauze, discard the gauze and replace their surgical gloves, if necessary
- If there is excessive bleeding from the nose or blood in the mouth or blood entering the throat, the referee must take the boxer to the ring doctor, whenever necessary

- The Referee should not touch, squeeze, push or place anything in the nostril of the boxer; the referee's role is to nurse the injury, not treat the injury
- Don't forget there may be blood on the other boxer, so check their gloves and dress for blood

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
- 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 must ensure that the other Boxer remains in the opposite neutral corner
- The Referee must discard the used surgical gauze and replace their surgical gloves, as necessary

5.13 ABANDON (ABD)/REFEREE STOPS CONTEST (RSC)

- A Second can withdraw a Boxer by:
 - Mounting the apron and signalling 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

- IBA Competition Rule 19.5 states that if a coach/second appears on the apron of the ring the decision is abandon (ABD). However, this may not be the case as the coach may be panicking due to other issues and the Referee needs to be prepared and use common sense
- 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

5.13 ABANDON (ABD)/REFEREE STOPS CONTEST (RSC) CONTINUED...

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 Technical Delegate 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 Technical Delegate of the decision
- The Referee must inform the opposing corner of the RSC

5.14 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. As the Referee moves closer they must not obstruct the action or place themselves in danger

If a Boxer confuses a Bell (terminating Round)

This applies to IBA Competition when more than one ring is in use. For these cases it is necessary for the referee to be close by.

- 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

5.14 TEN SECONDS LEFT IN THE ROUND CONTINUED...

- While in the neutral corner, the Referee must check the Technical Delegate/Deputy Technical Delegate, 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 centre of the ring
- The Referee should observe both corners and make sure the Boxers are getting ready to box
 - 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

5.15 IN THE EVENT THE SCORING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

Proper Procedure for the Referee

- The Technical Delegate will gain the Referee's attention; in most cases this will occur during the one-minute break between rounds
- If during the round, the Referee will command "Time" and direct both boxers to separate neutral corners
- The Technical Delegate will advise the Referee that the computer has failed and ask the Referee to inform the Judges that they should commence using manual score cards
- The Referee will inform each Judge to use manual score cards
- These actions should be carried out in a calm and natural manner, conveying that everything is under control
- At the end of each round, the Referee must collect each manual score card from the Judges and hand them to the T.D.
 - 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 Technical Delegate

5.16 THE 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 centre of the ring
- At this stage, shake the hand of each Boxer in recognition of their efforts, courage and sportsmanship
- While shaking their hands, 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 and without expression or surprise
- When the Boxers have left the ring, the Referee will exit (first in, last out)

APPENDIX I

ETHICS

Any referee and/or judge who is found to use their position to corrupt or manipulate bouts may be suspended subject to IBA Disciplinary Committee investigation.

Guidance for R&Js

- Along with Boxers' safety, Referees' top priority is to hold integrity and fairness
- Judges shall 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. This also includes showing respect and appreciation to the Local Organizing Committee / Host Federation
- 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 arrangements 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, tidy, and respectful
- The R&J Lounge is the main location for R&Js. This area should not be left, except for going to the bathroom or if requested by IBA Staff. When it becomes necessary to leave the Lounge for whatever reason, R&Js must inform one of their colleagues
- R&Js must not receive any cash and must not accept any gift that could be considered as bribery
 - This includes any dining or social event with the R&Js' own National Federation, or other National Federation, which has not been approved by IBA
 - This includes any gift from any National Federation which has not been approved by IBA
- R&Js should not consume any alcohol/drugs that would affect their decision making before and during the competition
- Outside of the Competition Venue, R&Js should make themselves available to the Technical Delegate and/or any IBA Staff for meetings, discussions, etc...
- R&Js should not engage with any form of media/press without prior approval from IBA
- R&Js shall remain neutral at all times and shall refrain from talking to Boxers and/or Coaches around of the Field of Play, in the Competition Venue, and during the competition
- R&Js shall avoid misuse of social media by avoiding photographs with coaches and boxers or making public comments about the bouts and/or decisions. All R&Js must be neutral and show neutrality in and out of competition

APPENDIX II

IBA OFFICIALS' OATH

During IBA competition, an R&J will be selected to read the IBA official's oath during the open ceremony.

"On behalf of all the Officials taking part in the <NameofEvent>, I pledge to uphold the rules of the tournament and to guide the competition with impartiality and justice, honoring all participants by acknowledging the value of their efforts while striving to lift the sport of boxing to a new ethical standard."

APPENDIX III

IBA CODE OF CONDUCT

Code of Conduct

In keeping with our continuous improvement and governance protocols, IBA hereby requests your fullest agreement in your capacity as a Boxing Competition Official, Team Official, Boxing Athlete or Delegate, to the following Code of Conduct, which will apply for the duration of this championship event, directly under the governing authority of IBA.

Integrity

- 1.0 I shall ensure that my conduct may not in any manner tarnish the reputation of the sport of boxing or IBA.
- 1.1 I shall in all instances, respect all event regulations set by both IBA and the LOC for this championship event.
- 1.2 I shall not collude or collaborate with any party by violating any technical or hereby other rules of the sport or the IBA Code of Ethics or Disciplinary Code.
- 1.3 I shall always conduct myself in a professional manner, respecting the organisation, the appointed Technical Delegate, all officials, and competitors to the event. This includes those supporting the LOC.
- 1.4 I shall not in any circumstances, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept, or offer any form of remuneration or commission, nor any concealed benefit, service or gift of any nature that could be considered as a bribe or undue influence.
- 1.5 I shall not bet on any part of the boxing competition, bouts, or anything that would conclude a decision of a contest; nor shall I share inside information at any time and in any circumstance.

Reporting Obligations

- 2.0 I must immediately upon receipt, report any approaches or offers, such as those described under paragraphs 1.4/1.5, directly to the Technical Delegate or to the IBA appointed staff. Direct communication can also be made to the following email address integrity@IBA.org or by using the dedicated form on IBA official website.

Harassment

- 3.0 I shall not enter into any form of harassment or abuse, be it physical, professional, or sexual, and cause or instigate any physical or mental injuries outside of the competition. In this respect, I am aware of the IBA Anti-harassment Policy.
- 3.1 I shall not discriminate against anyone based on race, colour, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability, or sexual orientation.

Responsibilities of Boxing Competition Officials

- 4.0 Any information deemed confidential I may receive from IBA or may learn in the course of my duties as a Boxing Competition Official, must remain totally confidential and must not be disclosed.
- 4.1 I shall not socialise with or become intimate or enter into any relationship with officials, boxers and/or coaches and seconds and/or other team delegation members. I shall not behave in any way which shall cast doubt on my impartiality as a Boxing Competition Official.

IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

IBA CODE OF CONDUCT CONTINUED...

- 4.2 In the event that I have any type of relationship with officials, boxers and/or coaches and seconds and/or other team delegation members, I must immediately disclose this relationship(s) to IBA in writing at integrity@IBA.org. I accept in advance that due to this relationship(s); I may not be allowed to further participate within the competition.
- 4.3 I shall fulfil my duties at the highest level. I shall never take biased decisions impacting the course of the outcome of the competition.
- 4.4 I shall not communicate with anyone about any event related issue within the competition venue and/or any other location of the full duration of the Championships and post event, especially to persons from my own country such as National Federation members, Board members, the media, the public. I shall not comment about any competition related issue on social media during or post event, nor shall I display any photographs during the Championships that may cause any kind of conflict or undue comment.
- 4.5 I shall be on time for all appointed competition duties assigned to me.
- 4.6 I shall be available to attend any Boxing Competition officials' meetings on or before the respective competition days.
- 4.7 I shall fulfil all duties assigned to me by the Technical Delegate with absolute due diligence.
- 4.8 I shall not use nor carry any electronic communication device, including but not limited to a mobile phone, a laptop, and a tablet computer, inside the competition venue. Exceptionally, the R&J Evaluators and Observers may use laptops to perform their official duties. Ringside Doctors are the exception based on their role requirements.
- 4.9 I shall always maintain a professional appearance when performing my duties as a Boxing Competition Official.
- 5.0 I shall not criticise or attempt to explain calls or decisions made by any Boxing Competition Official, including myself, unless requested to do so by the Technical Delegate.
- 5.1 I shall not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, which will alter my judgement, while officiating or participating in any IBA competitions, including all related meetings, seminars, refresher training and weigh-in duties.
- 5.2 I shall not smoke in the competition venue, or any area not designated as such for smoking.

Interpretation and Sanctions

- 6.0 I agree to be bound by this Code of Conduct and the IBA Code of Ethics, the IBA Disciplinary Code and the IBA Anti-Harassment Policy; I acknowledge that any infringement of this code may be referred to the IBA Ethics Committee and/or IBA Disciplinary Committee and may lead to disciplinary measures and sanctions taken against me.
- 6.1 I also understand that at any point during an alleged breach of the Code of Conduct and/or breach of the IBA Code of Ethics / IBA Disciplinary Code during the competition, that my accreditation may be suspended or removed without prejudice whilst an investigation is initiated or ongoing.

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Role (circle one*): Athlete*/Team Official*/Competition Official

NOC code: _____

Date: _____

(Athletes and Team Officials only)

(dd/mm/yyyy)



APPENDIX IV

FOUL ILLUSTRATION PICTOGRAMS

1. Hitting with the elbow



2. Any blow on the back of the head



3. Hitting below the belt



Step 1



Step 2



IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

APPENDIX IV

4. Hitting with an open glove



5. Hitting on the back



6. Hitting an opponent who is down



Step 1



Step 2



IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

APPENDIX IV

7. Kicking with the knee



8. Head Butt



9. Holding (body)



10. Holding opponent's arm





IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

APPENDIX IV

11. Holding and Hitting



12. Clinching with straight arms



13. Pulling Boxer in close



14. Hanging onto the opponent





IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

APPENDIX IV

15. Wrestling



16. Stepping on toes



17. Sparring/Measuring



18. Pushing head down



19. Pressing with the forearm



20. Lacing



21. "Listen"



22. Turning around





IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

APPENDIX IV

23. Completely passive defense



Step 1

24. Any use of the ropes



Step 2

25. Ducking below the beltline



Step 1



Step 2



IBA Referee and Judge Regulations

APPENDIX IV

26. Head up



Step 1



Step 2

27. Mouth Piece Caution



Step 1



Step 2



28. Boxer Talking



Step 1



Step 2



INTERNATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION