

The Regulations of *Boxing New Zealand (Inc)*

Annex B

Regulations For The Conduct of Amateur Boxing in New Zealand

Preamble

1 The regulations for the conduct of amateur boxing in New Zealand as hereafter set out comply with the standards set down by the International Amateur Boxing Association (the AIBA).

2 Unless otherwise permitted by written authority issued by the National Executive, these regulations must be followed exactly and in every detail.

Permits

3 No person other than a Local Association shall arrange or conduct amateur boxing matches or tournaments in New Zealand.

4 Prior to the conducting of any match or tournament the Secretary of the Local Association shall apply for, and obtain the requisite permits as set out in Annex A to the Rules of Boxing New Zealand Inc. (Regulations for the conduct of Local Associations and Affiliate Members).

5 *The Boxing New Zealand Permit Fee for an amateur match or tournament (other than such held in conjunction with professional contests conducted by other parties), is \$50.00, which sum is GST inclusive. (Note: Refer to Annex A, Regulation 11 (b), in respect of permits for amateur bouts or tournaments held in conjunction with professional contests conducted by other parties).*

Persons Not Permitted To Box As Amateur Boxers

6 No person shall be permitted to box as an amateur boxer, whether or not in a decision bout, unless that person is in possession of a current boxer registration booklet as issued by Boxing New Zealand Inc. Only registered boxers can participate in any Boxing NZ permitted tournament.

7 No person otherwise in possession of a current registration booklet shall be permitted to box, whether or not in a decision bout;

(a) Prior to his or her tenth birthday, or

(b) After the age of 34 years, (date of birth).

(c) At any time if not passed as fit to box in a pre match medical examination undertaken in accordance with these regulations.

8 No person who is under the age of 17 years as at the date of the projected bout or competition shall be eligible to take part in the Olympic or Commonwealth Games or otherwise in any International competition run under AIBA Rules.

Weight Categories

9 The official weights for all contests and competitions shall be as follows:-

(a) Intermediate/Senior Male

Light Flyweight	up to and not exceeding 48 kgs
Flyweight	over 48 kgs and not exceeding 51 kgs
Bantamweight	over 51 kgs and not exceeding 54 kgs
Featherweight	over 54 kgs and not exceeding 57 kgs
Lightweight	over 57 kgs and not exceeding 60 kgs
Light Welterweight	over 60 kgs and not exceeding 64 kgs
Welterweight	over 64 kgs and not exceeding 69 kgs
Middleweight	over 69 kgs and not exceeding 75 kgs
Light Heavyweight	over 75 kgs and not exceeding 81 kgs
Heavyweight	over 81 kgs and not exceeding 91 kgs
Super Heavyweight	over 91 kgs

(b) Junior Males/Junior Females

The Championship weight divisions in respect of the Junior division, *male and female*, are expressed in kilograms as follows:-

Up to and not exceeding 34, above 34 to 36, above 36 to 38, above 38 to 40, above 40 to 42, above 42 to 44, above 44 to 46. Then:-

- up to and not exceeding 48 kgs
- over 48 kgs and not exceeding 50 kgs
- over 50 kgs and not exceeding 52 kgs
- over 52 kgs and not exceeding 54 kgs
- over 54 kgs and not exceeding 57 kgs
- over 57 kgs and not exceeding 60 kgs
- over 60 kgs and not exceeding 63 kgs
- over 63 kgs and not exceeding 66 kgs
- over 66 kgs and not exceeding 70 kgs
- over 70 kgs and not exceeding 75 kgs
- over 75 kgs and not exceeding 80 kgs
- over 80 kgs and not exceeding 86 kgs
- over 86 kgs and not exceeding 91 kgs
- over 91 kgs

Note: For female weights, please refer to Annex E, Regulation 3(a).

Boxers To Present For Weigh In and Medical

10 When presenting for the pre match weigh in and medical, boxers must be in possession of their current official registration booklet and must hand that booklet to an official of the Local Association designated as the Medical Liaison Officer.

11 The Medical Liaison Officer shall assist the medical practitioner and other officials in completing the required entries in the registration booklet and otherwise shall retain the booklet in his or her possession until such time as it may, in accordance with these regulations, be handed back to the boxer at the completion of the match or tournament.

Official Weigh-In

12 Other than at Championships, the weigh in shall be conducted under the supervision of a person or persons appointed by the Local Association on the day of the match or competition and at a time appointed by the Local Association. (Where the competition lasts more than one day competing boxers will be required to weigh in on each day).

13 Other than for National Championships and international tournaments, each boxer will weigh in stripped, or in boxing dress.

Pre Match Medical Examination

14 Prior to the weigh in and before any match is confirmed each boxer must be examined and passed as fit to compete by a qualified medical practitioner who shall enter such details as are appropriate in the relevant part of the boxers official registration booklet. To assist in this process, each boxer must complete and sign an attestation of fitness in the form attached at Schedule 1 to this Annex.

15 A list of boxers examined and passed as fit to box is to be signed by the officiating medical practitioner and held for production on request by any officer of Police.

Medical Directions

16 Cuts and Abrasions

No boxer shall be allowed to take part in any contest if he/she wears a dressing on a cut, wound, abrasion, laceration or blood swelling on his/her scalp or face including the nose and ears. A boxer is permitted to box if an abrasion is covered with collodion or steri-strip. The decision should be made by

the doctor examining the boxer on the day of their competing. The use of vaseline rubbed into the forehead and eyebrow to prevent injury is permitted.

A boxer shall not be passed as fit to box in any case where such a decision would contravene a period of suspension imposed by a medical practitioner or referee officiating at the last known match participated in by the boxer.

17 A person possessing the sight of only one eye is prohibited from boxing. The wearing of spectacles in the ring is prohibited, the use of soft contact lenses in the ring is permitted. Deaf and mute and epileptic persons are prohibited from boxing.

Medical Practitioner To Be In Attendance For The Duration Of The Match Or Tournament

18 The officiating medical practitioner, or a person specifically designated by that practitioner, must be in attendance for the duration of the match or tournament, except for any international tournament or bout involving an overseas boxer, in which case a qualified medical practitioner must be in attendance for the duration of the event or tournament.

Catchweight Matches

19 For the purposes of this regulation "catchweight matches" are defined as matches between boxers in different weight categories.

20 Subject to regulation 21 hereof, a catchweight match may be permitted in circumstances where an identified official of the Local Association gives permission for such match to be held and where the respective boxers and their coaches agree to that event.

21 *Other than in the case of Super Heavyweight matches*, catchweight matches are not permitted in any circumstances whatsoever where the weight differential between the prospective boxers exceeds 5 kgs.

Draws and Byes

22 In any situation where it is necessary to establish a draw, whether or not including byes, the procedure to be followed is that set down in Annex D to the Rules of *Boxing New Zealand Inc.* (Regulations for the conduct of the New Zealand Boxing Championships).

Use Of Drugs Or Prohibited Substances.

23 The Rules of the *Boxing New Zealand Inc.*, Annex F, (Regulations for the control of banned substances), apply to all boxers, corner persons and officials. In addition it is noted that;

- (a) The use of ammoniated liniments immediately before or during a match is prohibited, and
- (b) Stimulants, other than cold water applied to the skin or used as a mouthwash, are prohibited.

Bandages

24 A soft surgical bandage not exceeding 2.5 metres in length and 5 centimetres in width, or a bandage of the "Velpau" type not exceeding 2.5 metres in length and 5 centimetres in width, *must* be worn on each hand. No other bandage of any material whatsoever may be used but a single strap of adhesive tape not more than 7.5 centimetres long and 2.5 centimetres wide may be used at the upper wrist to secure the bandages worn.

Gloves

25 (a) The gloves to be worn by boxers of all weights shall be 10 ozs in weight of which the padding shall weigh not less than one half of the total weight. (A discretion may be exercised by Local Association officials to permit junior boxers of less than 48 kgs to use 8 oz gloves).

(b) Red or blue gloves shall be worn to match the respective corner.

26 The regular hitting surface must be marked on the gloves in a clearly discernible colour and the padding shall not be displaced or in any manner broken.

27 The laces shall be tied on the outside at the back of the wrist of the gloves and shall be taped to prevent any loose end injuring the eye of an opponent.

28 Notwithstanding regulations 25 to 27 hereof, only clean and serviceable gloves shall be used. It shall be a function of the Glove Steward to ensure that gloves are cleaned after each match.

Glove Steward

29 All bandages and gloves shall be put on in the presence of, and approved by, a designated Glove Steward, appointed by the Local Association. In cases of the Local Association not having a designated Glove Steward, the gloves will be put on in the ring under supervision of the Referee who will check the bandages etc. Gloves to be made available ringside for competitors.

30 The glove steward shall be satisfied that all relevant rules and regulations have been complied with and otherwise shall report such matters to the Referee.

Boxers Dress and Protective Equipment

31 Competitors shall be dressed in accordance with the following:-

(a) Competitors shall box in light boots or shoes (without spikes) and without any heels, socks, shorts not exceeding knee length, and a *red or blue* vest *depending on the colour of their corner* covering the chest and back. Where shorts and vests are of the same colour the belt line must be clearly indicated by marking of a distinctive colour. **Note:** The belt is an imaginary line from the navel to the top of the hips.

(b) A cup protector shall be worn, and a jock strap may be worn if so desired. A form fitted gumshield (mouthguard) shall be worn. It shall be forbidden for a boxer to intentionally remove his/her mouthguard during the contest and if he/she does so, he/she shall be warned or disqualified. If a boxer has the mouthguard knocked out, the Referee shall take the boxer to his/her corner, have the mouthguard washed and returned to its proper position. If the mouthguard falls down for the third time for any reason whatsoever, the boxer will get a warning, and if this happens again, he/she will receive a second warning.

(c) An approved competition headguard shall be worn, in the colour of the respective corner.

(d) No other objects may be worn during competition.

(e) The use of grease or products likely to be harmful or objectionable to an opponent, is forbidden.

(f) Advertising measurements (does not apply to Olympic Games): Advertising shall be allowed on:-

(i) The back of the boxer's singlet.

(ii) The boxer's shorts.

(iii) The upper part of the gloves.

(iv) The sides of the headguard above the eye level, not exceeding 20 sq cm and not longer than 4 cm and shall not cover the headguard's manufacturer's name.

32 A boxer may have a moustache, but shall not have a beard, and a referee may exclude from competing any boxer who in his or her opinion is not clean or is not otherwise not properly dressed.

Ring Construction and Equipment

33 In all tournaments the ring shall conform to the following requirements:-

(a) The ring shall be not less than 16 feet square or more than 20 feet square (6.10m in metric measurement) and it shall not be less than 3 feet (91 cm) or more than 4 feet (1.22m) above the ground or base.

(b) The platform shall be safely constructed, level and free from any obstructing projections and shall extend for at least 18 inches (50 cm) outside the line of the ropes. It shall be fitted with four corner posts which shall be well padded and otherwise constructed so as to prevent injury to the boxers.

(c) The floor shall be covered with felt, rubber or other like material approved by the *National Executive* being not less than half an inch (1.5 cm) and not more than three-quarters of an inch (1.9 cm) thick over which canvas shall be stretched and secured in place. The felt, rubber or other approved material, and canvas, shall cover the entire platform.

(d) There shall be not less than three ropes of a thickness of 3 cm (1.18 ins) diameter, minimum to 5 cm (1.95 ins.) diameter maximum. Where three ropes are used they are to be tightly drawn from the corner posts at 40 cm (1 ft. 3.7 ins), 80 cm (2 ft. 7.5 ins) and 1.30 m (4 ft. 3 ins) high respectively.

In the case of four ropes, the ropes shall be 40.6cm, 71.1cm, 101.6cm, and 132cm, high respectively.

The ropes shall be covered with a soft or smooth material and shall be firmly joined on each side, at equal intervals, by two pieces of close textured canvas 3 to 4 cm (1.5 ins.) wide.

(e) The ring shall be provided with three steps. Two steps at the opposite corners for the use of contestants and seconds - one step in the neutral corner for use by the Referees and the officiating Medical Practitioner.

34 The following ring equipment shall be available:- Two seats or stools for boxers use during intervals, two "funnel type" spittle drains that drain into closed containers under the ring apron, said containers to have hyperchloride solution in them; Three dispensers with paper tissues or "non fibre" tissues in them, one dispenser is to be sited in each of the Red and Blue corners for use of the seconds, and one in the Neutral corner for use of the referee; a supply of disposable rubber gloves is to be on hand for use by the referee and seconds; Three receptacles with lids and disposable liners are to be available to receive used tissues; A gong (with striker) or bell is to be provided as are two stop watches or similar mechanisms for time keeping purposes. A stretcher is to be immediately available at the ring location. *Also to be available are two pairs of spare gloves and two headguards (red/blue), a complete computer scoring system, or in the case of this not being available, at least 3 spare hand held calculators.*

The Second

35 Each boxer is entitled to one second and one assistant second who shall be governed by the following;

(a) Only the second and assistant second shall mount the apron of the ring and only one may enter the ring.

(b) No advice, assistance or encouragement shall be given to a boxer by his second or assistant second during the progress of a round.

(c) Any second or assistant second encouraging or inciting spectators by words or signs to encourage a boxer during the progress of a round shall not be permitted to continue to act as a second or assistant second at the match or tournament where the offence is committed.

(d) A second may give in for his or her boxer and may do so otherwise than when the Referee is in the course of counting, by throwing the sponge or towel into the ring.

(e) During the boxing, neither the second nor assistant second shall remain on the platform of the ring. The second or assistant second shall, before a round begins, remove from the platform of the ring, all seats, towels and other items or utensils.

(f) The second, whilst officiating in the corner, shall be in possession of a personal towel and spray type water bottle for each boxer. Towels must not be used to wipe blood or other body fluids from any other boxer.

(g) Seconds and assistant seconds, whilst officiating at ringside shall be dressed in white clothing or in matching tracksuits only.

(h) No person shall be permitted to act as a second unless that person is the holder of a current *Boxing New Zealand Inc* Coach's Licence and is otherwise a financial member of the *NZ Boxing Coaches Association Inc*.

(i) Persons not holding a *Boxing New Zealand Inc* Coach's Licence may, at the discretion of the Referee, act as an assistant second.

36 If a second or an assistant second infringes any of these regulations he or she may be warned or disqualified. A boxer may also be warned or disqualified for offences committed by his or her second or assistant second.

Rounds And Duration Of Matches

37 Each round shall be of not less than one minute and not more than three minutes duration.

The interval between rounds shall in all cases be one full minute. Any match exceeding three rounds will be restricted to rounds of two minutes duration.

No match shall exceed six rounds in length.

The Timekeeper

38 There shall be one Official Timekeeper who may have an assistant. The main duty of the Timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds. The Timekeeper shall:-

- (a) Be seated directly at ring side.
- (b) Clear the ring five seconds before the commencement of each round by ordering "seconds Out".
- (c) Commence and end each round by striking the gong or bell.
- (d) Announce the number of each round before commencing it.
- (e) Take time off for temporary stoppages, or when instructed by the Referee to do so.
- (f) Regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock or similar timing device.
- (g) At a knock down, signal to the Referee with his or her hand the passing of the seconds while the Referee is counting.

39 If at the end of a round, a boxer is "down" and the Referee is in the course of counting, the gong shall not be sounded. In any such circumstance the gong is to be sounded only when the Referee gives the command "Box", thereby indicating the continuation of the match.

(This regulation shall not apply to New Zealand Championship final matches, or to International matches held under the jurisdiction of *Boxing New Zealand Inc*).

Shaking Of Hands

40 Before the beginning and after the end of a bout, boxers shall shake hands in the proper manner, as a sign of a purely sporting and friendly rivalry. Such shaking of hands shall take place before the beginning of the first round and after the announcement of the result and at no other time.

Referees And Judges

General:

41 Each match shall be controlled by a Referee who shall officiate inside the ring.

42 Each match shall be judged by three or five Judges.

43 No person shall officiate as a Referee or as a Judge unless that person is officially accredited with such qualification by *the National Executive* and otherwise is a current financial member of the New Zealand Boxing Referees and Judges Association (Inc).

The Referee

44 The Referee shall be dressed in white trousers, white shirt or blouse and light shoes or boots without raised heels.

45 The Referee shall,

- (a) Check the gloves and dress of each boxer and shall exclude from competing any boxer who is not clean and otherwise properly dressed.
- (b) In the event of a boxers glove or dress becoming "undone" during a match, stop the match in order that the item or aspect may be attended.
- (c) Maintain control of the match in every aspect and at all of its stages.
- (d) Prevent a weak boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment.
- (e) Ensure that these regulations and the principles of "fair play" are at all times strictly observed.

46 At the end of a match the Referee shall collect and check the papers of the Judges and after checking hand those papers to the President of the Jury, (or on occasions when there is no jury to the announcer). The Referee shall then summon the boxers to the centre of the ring but shall not indicate the winner, by raising the boxers hand or otherwise, until the announcement has been made.

47 When the Referee has disqualified a boxer or has otherwise stopped a match, he or she shall first inform the President of the Jury (where a Jury is present), and the Judges of the reason for which the match was stopped to enable the announcer to be informed and so announce the result of the match to the public.

48 The Referee shall use three words of command; being

(a) "Stop", when ordering the boxers to stop boxing.

(b) "Box", when ordering the boxers to continue the match.

(c) "Break", when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall take at least one step back before continuing to box.

49 The Referee shall indicate to a boxer by suitable signs or gestures any infringement of these regulations.

50 The Referee is empowered:-

(a) To terminate a match if at any stage he or she considers it too one sided.

(b) To terminate a match at any stage if one of the boxers has received an injury on account of which the he or she decides that the match should not continue.

(c) To terminate a match at any stage if he or she considers the boxers are not in earnest. In such cases he or she may disqualify one or both boxers.

(d) To caution a boxer or to stop the boxing during a match and administer a warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with these regulations.

(e) To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with his or her orders, or behaves towards him or her in an aggressive manner at any time.

(f) To disqualify a second or an assistant second who has infringed the regulations and/or the boxer if the second or assistant second does not comply with his or her orders.

(g) With or without previous warning to disqualify a boxer for committing a foul,

(h) In the event of a knockdown, to suspend a count if a boxer fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so,

(i) To interpret the regulations in so far as they are applicable or relevant to the actual match and to decide and take action on any circumstances of the match which is not covered by a regulation.

Warnings Issued By The Referee:

51 If a boxer infringes the regulations but does not merit disqualification for such infringement, the referee shall stop the match and shall issue a warning to the offender. As a preliminary to the warning the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and purpose of the warning.

52 In any case where a warning is given the Referee shall signal by hand to each of the Judges that a warning has been given and shall clearly indicate to them the boxer that has been warned. After giving the warning the Referee shall order the boxers to "Box". If a boxer is given three warnings in the course of a single match he or she shall be disqualified.

Cautions Issued By The Referee:

53 A Referee may caution a boxer. A caution is in the nature of advice or admonishment given by the Referee to a boxer to check or prevent undesirable practices or less serious infringements of the regulations. When issuing a caution, the Referee may elect not to stop the match but instead wait for a suitable and safe opportunity to occur during a round to so advise or admonish the boxer.

Medical Examination Of Referees:

54 A Referee, before officiating in any international tournament conducted under these regulations shall undergo a medical examination as to his or her physical fitness for carrying out the required duties in the ring. A Referees vision shall not be less than 6 dioptries in each eye.

55 The wearing of spectacles by a Referee during the progress of a match is not permitted but contact lens are allowed.

No Appeal:

56 There shall be no appeal from any decision of the Referee on any matter in respect of which he or she is empowered by the regulations to give a decision.

The Judges:

57 The Judges shall be seated at separate sides of the ring and shall undertake their duties as follows;

- (a) Each Judge shall independently judge the merits of the two boxers and shall decide the winner according to the regulations,
- (b) A Judge shall not speak to a boxer, nor to another Judge, nor to anyone else except the Referee during the match but may if he or she considers it to be necessary, at the end of a round, bring to the attention of the Referee any incident which that person might appear not to have noticed, such as the misconduct of a second or loose ropes or like matter.
- (c) *The 20 point system is no longer valid. In all boxing contests judges must score with a scoring computer or a hand held calculator. If the calculator is used, the judge will write the final score from the hand held unit on to a score card, circle the winner and turn in the score card to the appointed official.*
- (d) The verdict shall be made known to the public and a Judge shall not leave his or her seat until the verdict has been so announced.

Decisions:

58 Decisions shall be as follows:-

(a) Win on Points:

At the end of a match the boxer who has been awarded the decision by a majority of the Judges shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are injured or are knocked out simultaneously and cannot continue the match, the Judges points gained by each boxer up to the termination of the match and the boxer who was leading on points up to the time of termination, or the actual end of the match, shall be declared the winner.

(b) Win by Retirement:

If a boxer retires voluntarily owing to injury or other cause or fails to resume boxing on the sounding of the gong for a new round, his or her opponent shall be declared the winner.

(c) Win by Referee stopping contest (RSC):

(i) Outclassed, If a boxer, in the opinion of the Referee is being outclassed or is receiving excessive punishment, the match shall be stopped and his or her opponent declared to be the winner.

(ii) Injury, Other than in the case of championship bouts, if a boxer, in the opinion of the referee, is unfit to continue because of an injury or other physical reason, the match shall be stopped. If such stoppage occurs in the first round, the uninjured boxer shall be declared the winner. If such stoppage occurs after the first round, *the decision is given* to the person who has earned the most total points to that time. This Rule applies also in the finals of championships and trial bouts.

Notes:

1. *The referee has the right to stop a contest in the case of injury.* The Referee may in any situation of possible stoppage, elect first to consult with the officiating medical practitioner. If that course of action is followed the Referee shall be bound to follow the advice given by the medical practitioner.

2. *The ringside medical officer has the right to request that the bout be suspended if he/she considers, for medical reasons, the bout should not be continued. He/she must first notify the jury or designated person and the latter shall inform the referee that the bout should be suspended. The suspension shall last a maximum of one minute for examining the fitness of a boxer by the medical officer, whose decision is binding.*

3. When a Referee calls a medical practitioner into the ring to examine a boxer, only these two officials should be present. No second or other person shall be allowed in the ring or on the apron of the ring.

(d) RSC-OS:

When the jury or computer operator observes that there is a 20 point differential in senior bouts or 15 points differential in junior and female bouts recorded by the computer, the bout will be terminated to save a boxer from receiving further unnecessary blows. The computer operator or jury person may sound the gong or use any other means at their disposal. The bout cannot be stopped in the last round. The referee is advised accordingly and the result to be "X" winner by RSC outscored, RSC-OS.

(e) Win by Disqualification:

If a boxer is disqualified, his or her opponent shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are disqualified the decision shall be announced accordingly.

(f) Win by a Knock-out:

If a boxer is "down" and fails to resume boxing within ten seconds, his or her opponent shall be declared the winner by a knock-out.

(g) No Contest:

A match may be terminated by the Referee inside the scheduled distance owing to a material happening outside the responsibility of the boxers or the control of the Referee, such as the ring becoming damaged, the failure of the lighting supply, exceptional weather conditions or the like. In such circumstances the match shall be declared to be "No Contest" and in the case of a championship match the Jury shall decide the necessary further action.

(h) Win by Walk-Over:

Where a boxer attends in the ring fully attired for boxing and his or her opponent fails to appear after his or her name has been called out on the public address system, the gong sounded and a minimum period of three minutes has elapsed; the Referee shall declare the attendant boxer to be the winner by a Walk-Over. The Referee shall first advise the Judges to mark their cards accordingly, collect the cards and then summon the boxer to the centre of the ring and, after the decision is announced, raise the boxer's hand as the winner.

Awarding Of Points:

59 Points shall be awarded as follows:-

1 Concerning Hits:

(a) Scoring hits:

During each round, a Judge shall assess the respective scores of each boxer according to the number of hits obtained by each. Each hit to have scoring value must, without being blocked or guarded, land directly with the knuckle part of the closed glove of either hand on any part of the front or sides of the head or body above the belt. Swings landing as above described are scoring hits. The value of hits scored in a rally of infighting shall be assessed at the end of such rally and shall be credited to the boxer who has had the better of the exchanges and according to the degree of his or her superiority.

(b) Non Scoring hits:

Non scoring hits are hits struck by a boxer,

- (a) While infringing any of the regulations, or
- (b) With the side, the back, the inside of the glove or with the open glove or any part other than the knuckle part of the closed glove, or
- (c) Which land on the arms, or
- (d) Which merely connect, without the weight of the body or the shoulder.

2 Concerning Fouls:

(a) Referee Warning:

If the Referee warns one of the boxers, the Judges may award a point to the other boxer. When a Judge decides to award a point to a boxer for a foul committed by his or her opponent for which the latter has been warned by the Referee, he or she *will press the warning button of the boxer who has infringed. Two points will be allotted to the opponent. If the judge disagrees with the referee he/she will not register anything on his/her scoring pad.*

(b) Others:

During each round a Judge shall assess the seriousness of and shall impose a commensurate scoring penalty for any foul that he or she witnesses whether or not the Referee has observed such foul. If a Judge observes a foul apparently unnoticed by the Referee and imposes an appropriate penalty on the offending boxer, *he/she will press the warning button of the offending boxer.*

3 Concerning the Awarding of Points:

(a) End Of Match:

If at the end of the contest the points are equal, he/she will award the decision to the boxer:-

- (i) who has done most of the leading off or who has shown the better style, or if equal in that respect;
- (ii) who has shown the better defence (blocking, parrying, ducking, side-stepping, etc) by which the opponents attacks have been made to miss.

Note: a winner must be nominated in all matches.

(b) Knock-Downs:

No extra points shall be awarded for a knock-down.

(c) Computer Scoring System:

- (i) The points decision is made up of the correct hits and all other information. Each judge feeds into the computer by pressing the respective buttons.*
- (ii) On the basis of the correct hits and all other information recorded, the final result is calculated automatically, the fundamental principle being that only such blows are recorded for the final result that have been entered simultaneously by at least three of the five judges.*
- (iii) A deduction of two scoring points is made for a warning accepted by the scoring computer.*
- (iv) The winner on points shall be determined on the basis of the total number of combined scoring hits recorded by the judges.*
- (v) Apart from the combined final result (the total of all blows that have been recorded simultaneously by at least three judges) the individual score of each judge shall be kept. If, at the end of a bout, both competitors have scored an equal number in the combined score, the boxer having scored the most hits in the three individual judges scores that remain when deleting the highest and the lowest score, shall be declared the winner. If these are also equal, the five judges shall be required to award the decision in accordance with rule 59 concerning the Awarding of Points: Clause (a).*
- (vi) If the computer scoring system is not available, the judges shall use a hand held scoring calculator. At the end of the bout, each judge will write his/her score, indicate by circling the winner, sign his/her card and hand to the referee who will advise the jury of the decision.*

Fouls:

General:

60 A boxer who does not obey the instructions of the Referee, acts against these regulations, boxes in an unsportsmanlike manner or commits fouls can, at the discretion of the Referee, be disqualified with or without warning.

61 A third caution for the same type of offence or foul shall require a warning to be issued. Only three warnings may be given to the same boxer during the course of one match. The third warning brings automatic disqualification.

62 A Referee once having issued a warning for a particular offence or foul, ie "holding", cannot thereafter issue a caution for the same type of offence.

63 If a Referee has any reason to believe that a foul has been committed which he or she has not seen, the Referee may consult with the Judges.

64 A boxer and his or her second shall each be responsible for any infringement or foul that is committed by the other.

Types Of Fouls:

65 The following are fouls;

- (a) Hitting below the belt, holding, tripping, kicking and butting with the head, foot or knee.
- (b) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, or elbow. Throttling of the opponent. Pressing with the arm or elbow in an opponents face. Pressing the head of an opponent back over the ropes.
- (c) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, the wrist or side of the hand.
- (d) Hits landing on the back of the opponent and especially any blow on the back of the neck or head or at or about the area of the kidneys (kidney punches).
- (e) Pivot blows.
- (f) An attack whilst holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- (g) Lying on an opponent or wrestling or throwing an opponent, whether or not during a clinch.
- (h) An attack on an opponent who is "down" or who is in the act of rising.
- (i) Holding.
- (j) Holding and hitting or pulling and hitting.
- (k) Holding, or locking of the opponents arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of an opponent.
- (l) Ducking below the belt of an opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.
- (m) Completely passive defence by means of a double cover and intentionally falling over to avoid a blow.
- (n) Useless, aggressive or offensive utterances during a match.
- (o) Not stepping back when ordered by the Referee to break.

- (p) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards the Referee at any time.
- (q) The spitting out of a gumshield.
- (r) Keeping the advanced hand straight in order to obstruct an opponent's vision.

Down:

66 The definition and procedures shall be as follows;

(a) Definition:

A boxer is considered to be "down":

- (a) If he/she touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as a result of a blow or series of blows, or
- (b) If he/she hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or a series of blows, or
- (c) If he/she is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or a series of blows, or
- (d) If following a hard punch he/she 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.

(b) The Count:

In the case of a knock-down, the Referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is "down" the Referee shall count aloud from one to ten with intervals of a second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his/her hand in such a manner that the boxer who has been knocked down may be aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second must have elapsed from the time when the boxer has fallen to the floor and the time of announcing "one". If the opponent should not go to a neutral corner on the command of the Referee, the Referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(c) An Opponent's Responsibilities:

If a boxer is down, his/her opponent must at once go to the neutral corner as designated by the Referee. He/she may only continue against an opponent who is knocked down after the latter has got up and on the command "Box", of the Referee.

(d) Mandatory Eight Count:

When a boxer is "down" as a result of a blow, the match shall not be continued until the Referee has reached the count of eight, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then.

(e) The Knock-Out:

After the Referee has said "ten", the match ends and shall be decided as a "knock-out"

(f) Boxer down at End of Round:

In the event of a boxer being "down" at the end of a round, with the exception of the last round in the FINALS in the Olympic Games, World Championships, World Cup, AIBA Challenge Matches, international tournaments and the New Zealand Championships, the Referee shall continue to count. Should the Referee count up to ten, such boxer shall be deemed to have lost the match by a "knock-out". If the boxer is fit to resume boxing before the count of ten is reached, the Referee shall immediately use the command "Box".

(g) Second Time Boxer Down Without a Fresh Blow:

If a boxer is "down" as result of a blow and the match is continued after the count of eight is reached, but the boxer falls again without having received a fresh blow, the Referee shall continue the counting from the count of eight at which he or she previously had stopped.

(h) Both Boxers Down:

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

(i) Boxer Fails to Resume:

A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the sounding of the gong at the termination of the rest interval, or who, when knocked down by a blow, fails to resume within ten seconds, shall lose the match.

(j) Compulsory Count Limits:

When a boxer has three compulsory counts in the same round or four such counts in the whole match, the Referee shall stop the match (RSC, CCL or RSCH.) however a "down" or count caused by any foul shall not be included in the compulsory count limit.

Procedure After Knock-Outs and RSCH:

67 The procedure shall be as follows;

(a) Unconscious Boxer:

If a boxer is rendered unconscious, then only the Referee and the officiating medical practitioner shall remain in the ring, unless the practitioner needs, and requests, additional help.

(b) Medical Attention:

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of a head blow in a match or wherein the Referee has stopped the match due to the boxer having received hard blows to the head making him or her defenceless or incapable of continuing shall be examined by the officiating medical practitioner immediately afterwards and accompanied to his or her home or suitable accommodation by one of the officials on duty at the event.

(c) One Knock-Out or RSCH:

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of a head blow during a match or wherein the Referee has stopped the match due to the boxer having received hard blows to the head making him or her defenceless or incapable of continuing shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks after he or she has been knocked out.

(d) Two Knock-Outs or RSCH:

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows or wherein the Referee has stopped the match due to a boxer having received hard blows to the head making him or her defenceless or incapable of continuing twice in a period of three months, shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of three months from the second knock-out or RSCH.

(e) Three Knock-Outs or RSCH:

A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows or wherein the Referee has stopped the match due to the boxer having received hard blows to the head making him or her defenceless or incapable of continuing three times in a period of twelve months, shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout or RSCH.

(f) RSCH defined:

The Referee will indicate to the Judges (and Jury where applicable) to mark their score cards RSCH where he or she has stopped the match as a result of a boxer being unable to continue because of blows to the head. RSCH is a term to be used only when a boxer is being saved from knock-out after having received hard head blows making him or her defenceless and incapable of continuing.

(The term RSCH is not to be used when a boxer is simply outclassed and is receiving too many scoring hits without scoring in return.)

(g) Medical Certification Following Probation Periods:

The medical Liaison Officer appointed by the Local Association shall ensure that the attention of the medical practitioner conducting pre match medical examinations shall be brought to any instance where a probationary period has been imposed following the boxers last preceding match. In no circumstances whatsoever shall a boxer be permitted to box in any match or exhibition match unless the period of probation is fully observed and, the medical examination requirements set out in the boxers official Boxing NZ (Inc) registration booklet have been fulfilled.

Note: Particular attention is here drawn to the need for boxers who have suffered three consecutive losses by knock-out or RSCH. to have undergone a separate and detailed medical examination.

(h) Protective Measures:

Where a boxer, whether or not that boxer is the winner or loser of a particular match, is considered by the Referee or officiating medical practitioner, to have suffered excessive blows to the head or to have been knocked down several times in consecutive matches, that boxer shall be ordered to undergo a compulsory rest period as is prescribed in the instance of a first knock-out.

Registration Booklet: Completion of Post Match Details:

68 The Medical Liaison Officer appointed by the Local Association shall ensure that all details including post match reports by the Referee and Medical Practitioner (where necessary), and the match record, are fully completed by the designated officials before the booklets, are returned to their owners.

Please retain this form - refer Note below.

Note: Following the Doctor's examination this record is to be handed to the Association's medical liaison officer and is to be retained by the Association for a period of not less than 12 months.

SCHEDULE 1

MALE/FEMALE PRE-BOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION RECORD

I DECLARE THAT I HAVE NOT SUSTAINED ANY KIND OF CONCUSSION IN THE PAST 28 DAYS.

I hereby declare that in the past 48 hours I have not used or otherwise taken any form of drug or medication other than as specified below. Further that I have not since the date of my latest registration as a boxer been subject to any medical operation or otherwise suffered from any injury or illness or have had any need to seek medical advice or treatment other than as specified below. Further that I am fit and fully competent to participate this day in an amateur boxing contest.

Females Only

Further, that I am not pregnant and that I am fit and fully competent to participate this day in an amateur boxing contest.

Further I consent to the collection and use of the information contained herein in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of Boxing New Zealand Inc. and to the storage of this information for a period not exceeding 12 months from this date.

Signed _____
(Full name and signature)

Address _____

Tel No(s): _____ **(W)** _____ **(H)** _____

(In the case of a boxer under the age of 17 years to be countersigned by the Coach, parent, or appropriate other) _____

Date _____ **Registration No** _____ **Expiry Date** _____

I certify that I have examined the boxer identified above and that there is no condition or circumstance evident to me to indicate that the boxer should not participate in an amateur boxing bout to be held this day in strict accordance with the Rules and Regulations of Boxing New Zealand Inc.

Signed _____
(Registered Medical Practitioner)

Date _____

This form and the information contained in it is subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act 1993. Storage, retention and use of this form and the information contained in it must be accomplished in strict accordance with the provisions of that Act.