



ENGLAND BOXING RULE BOOK

2019 EDITION

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
SECTION 1 – GENERAL	6
1.1 Previous Combat, White Collar, Unlicensed Boxing/Individual Contact Sports	6
1.2 Professional Boxers	6
1.3. Boxing Abroad	7
1.4. Expenses and Refreshments	7
SECTION 2 – BOXING CATEGORIES AND CLASSES	8
2.1 Boxers	8
2.2. Minors	8
2.3. Schoolboys/Girls	8
2.4. Juniors	9
2.5. Youths	10
2.6. Senior Boxers	10
2.7. Recreational Boxers	11
SECTION 3 – COACHING AND SPARRING	12
3.1. The Coach	12
3.2. Age Limit	12
3.3. Professional Coaches	12
3.4. Dual Registration	12
3.5. Dress	12
3.6. Conduct and Behaviour of Coaches During Competition	12
3.7. Sparring	13
SECTION 4 – OFFICIALS	14
4.1. Officials	14
4.2. Officials Appointments and Qualifications	14
4.3. General Responsibilities	14
4.4. Dress	14
4.5. Officials Roles	15
4.6. Additional Responsibilities for All Officials	15
SECTION 5 – CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING	16
5.1. Championship Boxing Administration	16
5.2. Venues and Security	16
5.3. Child Protection Officer	16
5.4. Boxers	17
5.5. Coaches	17
5.6. Officials	18
5.7. Hosting Championships	18
SECTION 6 – DOMESTIC BOXING PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	19
6.1. Domestic Boxing	19
6.2. Club Show Boxing	19
6.3. Dinner Show Boxing	19
6.4. Permits and Licenses	19
6.5. Officials	20
6.6. Conditions	20

6.7.	One Night Only	21
6.8.	Skill Bouts	21
6.9.	UK Armed Forces	22
6.10.	Police Boxing Association	22
6.11.	Field of Play	22
6.12.	Ring Layout Club Boxing	23
SECTION 7 – WEIGH-IN		24
7.1.	Championships	24
7.2.	Domestic Boxing	25
SECTION 8 – MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS		26
8.1.	Ensuring Boxers are Medically Fit to Undertake Training	26
8.2.	Initial Medical	26
8.3.	Annual Medical	26
8.4.	Pre-Bout Medical	26
8.5.	Declaration of Non-Pregnancy	26
8.6.	Prohibited Conditions Leading to a Declaration of Unfit to Box	26
8.7.	Restricted Conditions for Boxers	27
8.8.	Medical Supervision for Boxing	27
SECTION 9 – BOXERS DRESS		28
9.1.	Boxers Dress	28
9.2.	Competition Gloves	28
9.3.	Head Guards	28
9.4.	Breast and Groin Protection	29
9.5.	Hair	29
9.6.	Bandages	30
9.7.	Gum Shields	30
SECTION 10 – THE BOUT PRE AND POST BOUT ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ROUND INTERVAL PROCEDURES		31
10.1.	Pre-Bout Procedures	31
10.2.	Round Interval	31
10.3.	Post Bout Procedures	32
SECTION 11 – SCORING		33
11.1.	Scoring a Bout	33
11.2.	Tiebreak	34
11.3.	Computer Scoring Defect	34
11.4.	Criteria	
SECTION 12 – KNOCKDOWN		35
12.1.	Knockdown	35
12.2.	Compulsory Count Limits	35
12.3.	Illegal Blow	35
12.4.	Boxer Knocked Out of the Ring	35
12.5.	Knock Out	36
12.6.	Boxer Knocked Down at the End of the Round	36
12.7.	Second Knock Down Without Further Punches	36

SECTION 13 – FOULS / LOW BLOWS / CAUTIONS, WARNINGS & DISQUALIFICATION	37
13.1. Fouls	37
13.2. Low Blow	37
13.3. Cautions Warnings and Disqualification	38
SECTION 14 – DECISIONS	39
14.1. Points Win	39
14.2. Split Decisions	39
14.3. Abandoned / Retired	39
14.4. Referee Stops Contest	39
14.5. Referee Stops Contest – Injury	40
14.6. Disqualification	40
14.7. Knockout	40
14.8. Walkover	41
14.9. Request to See Bout Scores	41
SECTION 15 – PROTEST	42
15.1. Protest	42
SECTION 16 – MEDICAL SUSPENSIONS & CONDITIONS	43
16.1. Conditions of Medical Suspensions	43
16.2. Return to Training and Competition	43
<u>ANNEXES</u>	44
DUTIES OF A SUPERVISOR	44
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING A BOXER ("EAP1")	48
EAP FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING AN OFFICIAL OR SPECTATOR("EAP2")	51
DUTIES OF A COMPETITION MANAGER	53
DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF A REFEREE	55
DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TIMEKEEPER	57
DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ANNOUNCER/MC	58
DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF THE WEIGH IN	59
CHILD PROTECTION OFFICER AT EVENTS	60
CONCUSSION PROTOCOL AND HEAD INJURY ADVICE / MANAGEMENT (18 YRS & UNDER)	61
CONCUSSION PROTOCOL AND HEAD INJURY ADVICE / MANAGEMENT (19 YRS & OVER)	65
ENGLAND BOXING TOURNAMENT RECORD SHEET	69
2019 CLUB MATRIX	72

INTRODUCTION

- I. This document is designed to bridge the gap between AIBA Technical Rules and AIBA Open Boxing Rules (<https://www.aiba.org/aiba-technical-competition-rules/>). Rules which are written primarily for International Competition and for Elite Boxing and domestic boxing within the regional and club structure of England Boxing. This Rule Book provides concise information for domestic Boxing and Championship boxing and is subject to change, without prior notice.
- II. This document is not a Hand Book and, as such, should not be treated as a comprehensive source for all the relevant Policies and Procedures of England Boxing, most of which can be found on the England Boxing website.
- III. For the avoidance of doubt, any breach of any requirement, rule, or similar, of this Rule Book is capable of forming the basis of a “complaint”, per paragraph 2 of the “England Disciplinary Procedure.”
- IV. **Users are reminded that the Care and Welfare of the Boxers is paramount at all times whether this be in training, preparation or competition.**

SECTION 1 – GENERAL

1.1. Previous Combat, White Collar, Unlicensed Boxing / Individual Contact Sports

1.1.1 Boxers, Coaches, Officials and Clubs who have been involved with White Collar or Unlicensed Boxing (boxers not currently registered with England Boxing) or have been or are currently involved with other Individual Physical Contact Sports (“Individual Physical Contact Sport” means any of the following sports in any of its forms: Aikido, Boxing, Cage Fighting, Judo, Ju-jitsu, Karate, Kendo, Kickboxing, K-1, Muay Thai, MMA, Sambo, Savate, Sumo, Taekwondo, Wrestling, Wushu and Unlicensed or White/Pink Collar Boxing or such other sports as may be deemed by AIBA to be an individual physical contact sport) and wish to register with England Boxing can find the appropriate forms at; <http://www.abae.co.uk/Aba/index.cfm/the-rules-ofboxing/previous-combat-experience/>

1.1.2. The matrix below illustrates what standard an individual who has previous individual contact sport experience is to be registered at. It is to be followed in all cases.

Combat Sport	Conversion (other combat sport contest = England Boxing contest)
White Collar Boxing	1 contest = 1 contest
Muay Thai	1 contest = 0.75 contest
Kickboxing (Full Contact)	1 contest = 0.75 contest
Kickboxing (Semi Contact)	1 contest = 0.5 contest
Karate (Full Contact)	1 contest = 0.75 contest
Karate (Semi Contact)	1 contest = 0.5 contest
Karate (Light/Points)	1 contest = 0.25 contest
Taekwondo	1 contest = 0.25 contest
MMA	1 contest = 0.75 contest
Judo	1-10 = 1, 11-20 = 2, 21-30 = 3, 31-40 = 4, 41-50 = 5, 50+ = 6
Wrestling	1-10 = 1, 11-20 = 2, 21-30 = 3, 31-40 = 4, 41-50 = 5, 50+ = 6

****After multiplication round up to nearest whole number.***

1.1.3. Individuals who are currently registered to England Boxing and wish to understand how being involved with any of the above affects their status or membership should contact the England Boxing office at; enquiries@englandboxing.org

1.2. Professional Boxers

1.2.1. A boxer who has held or currently holds a professional license will be permitted to register as an Elite Boxer with England Boxing if the following conditions are met;

- a. The professional experience of the boxer does not exceed 6 bouts
- b. The professional license is relinquished
- c. A report from the National Federation that issued the license is provided to inform England Boxing of any medical issues and the complete professional history of the boxer
- d. The boxer is medically fit to box; this is to be determined by both the professional boxing organization/federation and England Boxing

1.3. Boxing Abroad

- 1.3.1. Boxers, Coaches and Officials who plan to take part in boxing events outside of England, Wales and Scotland or clubs/organizations planning to invite representatives from AIBA registered countries to be involved boxing matches in England are required to inform England Boxing and gain permission to do so. Information regarding this process can be found at;

<http://www.abae.co.uk/Aba/index.cfm/clubs/boxing-abroad/>

1.4. Expenses and Refreshments

- 1.4.1. Information on who is eligible, when and at what rate is available at;

<http://www.abae.co.uk/aba/index.cfm/about-us/expenses/>

- 1.4.2. Refreshments for Coaches and Boxers are not mandatory but would suggest visiting clubs or the promoting club should communicate whether refreshments are required.

- 1.4.3. Refreshments for visiting officials should be supplied. It is suggested at evening tournaments refreshments are made available prior to the commencement of boxing.

SECTION 2 – BOXING CATEGORIES AND CLASSES

2.1. Boxers

- 2.1.1. The categories of boxers are determined in most cases by the year that the boxer is born and not date of birth with the exception of Minors where the category entry date is determined by date of birth.
- 2.1.2. This rule book is pertinent to the calendar year 2019 and spans the end of the season of 2018/2019 and the start of the season for 2019/2020.
- 2.1.3. All boxers under the age of 18 must have permission to box from a parent or guardian.
- 2.1.4. All boxers under the age of 16 may take part in both competitive contests and skills bouts (See Paragraph 6.7) as;

2.2. Minors

- 2.2.1. In 2019 a boxer is classed as a Minor from their 10th birthday and any boxer born in the year 2008. No child is permitted to box or spar at less than 10 years old.
- 2.2.2. Minors may only be matched against other boxers of the same gender with an age gap of less than 12 months. This may include Schoolboys or Schoolgirls.
- 2.2.3. The round durations for Minors and Minor v Schoolboys/girls bouts are as follows;
 - a. Any bout involving a 10yr old boxer will be 3 x 1 minute rounds with 1 minute rest interval.
 - b. Both boxers are 11 years old = 3 x 1.5 minute rounds with 1 minute rest interval.
- 2.2.4. Boxers in the Minors category may not be matched with a weight difference in excess of 2kg.
- 2.2.5. Championship weight categories for Minors are;

26-28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
54	56	59	62	65	68	72kg						
- 2.2.6. During a weigh in boxers are not permitted to lose in excess of the weight limit detailed below;
 - Up to 50kg – 300g
 - Up to 62kg – 500g
 - Over 62kg – 700g
- 2.2.7. It is recommended that Minors shall be restricted to 10 contests per season including skills bouts but excluding England Boxing National Championships (regional and national rounds).

2.3. Schoolboys/girls

- 2.3.1. In 2019 a boxer is classed as a Schoolboy/girl if they are born in the years 2005, 2006 & 2007.
- 2.3.2. A Schoolboy or girl boxer may only be matched against a boxer of the same gender with an age gap of up to 12 months this may include matches against Junior boxers and Schoolboy/girls boxers.

- 2.3.3. Bouts involving Schoolboys/girls are to adhere to the following round durations;
- 11yr old v 10yr old are to be 3 x 1 minute rounds with a 1 minute rest interval.
 - 11yr old v 11yr old are to be 3 x 1.5 minute rounds with 1 minute rest interval.
 - 12yr old v 11yr old are to be 3 x 1.5 minute rounds with 1 minute rest interval.

2.3.4. Schoolboy/girl boxers may not be matched with a weight difference in excess of 2kg.

2.3.5. Championship weight categories for Schoolboys/girls are;

Male

28-30	32	34	35.5	37	38.5	40	41.5	43	44.5	46	48	50
52	54	56	59	62	65	68	72	76	80	90	105kg	

Female

27-29	31	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63
67	70kg											

2.3.6. During a weigh in boxers are not permitted to lose in excess of the weight limits detailed below;

- Up to 50kg – 300g
- Up to 62kg – 500g
- Over 62kg – 700g

2.3.7. It is recommended that Schoolboy/girl boxers shall be restricted to 14 contests per season including skills bouts but excluding England Boxing National Championships (regional and national rounds).

2.4. Juniors

2.4.1. In 2019 a boxer is classed as a Junior if they are born in the years 2003 or 2004.

2.4.2. For Championships, the Junior category will be split in to two age categories; as Juniors and Junior Cadets with the Cadets being the younger YOB boxers.

2.4.3 Junior Boxers are to be classified on experience as;

Junior Development Class A – 0 -10 bouts.

Junior Development Class B – 11- 20 bouts or a boxer that has won a National Junior Dev A title.

Junior – greater than 20 bouts or a boxer that has won a National Junior Dev B title.

2.4.3. Junior bouts are to be 3 x 2 minute rounds with 1 minute interval between rounds.

2.4.4. Championship weight categories for Juniors and Junior Cadets are;

Over 34 to 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 70, 75, 80, over 80kgs

2.4.5. During a weigh in boxers are not permitted to lose in excess of the weight limits detailed below;

- Up to 50kg – 300g
- Up to 63kg – 500g
- Over 63kg – 700g

- 2.4.6. Junior boxers may be matched against other Junior boxers of the same gender, there may not be more than a 24-month age gap between boxers; extra caution must be taken when matching boxers with more than a 12-month age gap.
- 2.4.7. Junior Boxers may be matched against Schoolboy and Schoolgirl boxers but there may not be more than a 12-month age gap.
- 2.4.8. It is recommended that Junior boxers shall be restricted to 14 contests per season including skills bouts but excluding championships.

2.5. Youths

- 2.5.1. In 2019 a boxer is classed as a Youth if they are born in the years 2001 and 2002.
- 2.5.2. For Championships the Youth category will be split as Youths and Youth Cadets with the Cadets being the younger YOB boxers.
- 2.5.3. Youth bouts may include 3 x 2 minute rounds, 4 x 2 minute rounds and 3 x 3 minute rounds all with a 1-minute rest interval between rounds. Championships will be boxed with round duration of 3 x 3 minutes with a 1 minute rest interval between rounds.
- 2.5.4. Youth boxers may be matched against other Youth boxers of the same gender, there may not be more than a 24 month age gap between boxers; extra caution must be taken when matching boxers with more than a 12 month age gap.
- 2.5.5. Youth boxers may be matched against a Junior boxer of the same gender, there may not be more than a 12-month age gap between the boxers.
- 2.5.6. Championship weight categories for Youths are;

Male – Over 46 to 49, 52, 56, 60, 64, 69, 75, 81, 86*,91, over 91kgs.
*86kg cruiserweight category is not an International pathway weight category.

Female – Over 45 to 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 64, 69, 75, 81, over 81kgs
- 2.5.7. Youth boxers shall be restricted to 18 contests per season excluding England Boxing National Championships (regional and national rounds).

2.6. Senior Boxers

- 2.6.1. There are two classes of “Senior” boxer – Elite and Development.
 - a. An Elite boxer is a boxer that enters, or has entered, the England Boxing National Amateur Championships previously known as the England Boxing National Elite Championships (entry means weighing in and entering the draw) born in any year between 1979 and 2000.
 - b. Once a boxer has entered these Championships and participated at any stage of this competition, they can no longer box at a lower level (participation means weighing in and entering the draw).
- 2.6.2. A Senior Development boxer is a boxer with limited experience born in any year between 1979 and 2000.
 - a. Male Senior Development A – A boxer who has not entered in to the National Amateur Championships and has less than 11 bouts (not including Skills bouts) experience and has not won the England Boxing Development Class A boxing championships.

- b. Male Senior Development B – A boxer who has not entered in to the National Amateur Championships and has 11 bouts (not including Skills bouts) or more and less than 21 bouts experience and has not won the England Boxing Development Class B boxing championships.
- c. Female Senior Development A – A boxer who has not entered the National Amateur Championships and has less than 7 bouts (not including Skills bouts) experience and has not won the England Boxing Development Class A boxing championships.
- d. Female Senior Development B – A boxer who has not entered in to the National Amateur Championships and has had more than 6 bouts but less than 15 bouts (not including Skills) experience and has not won the England Boxing Development Class B boxing championships.

2.6.3. A boxer can return to box as a Development boxer having boxed an Elite boxer and box 3 x 2, 4 x 2 or 3 x 3 minute rounds, unless he or she has entered the England Boxing Elite Championships.

2.6.4. Elite bouts are to be 3 x 3 minute rounds with 1 minute interval between rounds.

2.6.5. Championship weight categories for Elite and Development Boxers are;

Male – Over 46 to 49, 52, 56, 60, 64, 69, 75, 81, 86*,91, over 91kgs.

*86kg cruiserweight category is not an International pathway weight category.

Female – Over 45 to 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 64, 69, 75, 81, over 81kgs.

2.6.6. Championship Round Durations – For Senior Boxers the Round Durations for Championships are as follows;

Elite Boxers (male and female) – 3 x 3 minutes with 1 minute rest interval

Class B Development (male and female) - 3 x 3 minutes with 1 minute rest interval

Class A Development (male and female) – 3 x 2 minutes with 1 minute rest interval

2.6.7. Elite and Development boxers shall be restricted to 18 contests per season excluding England Boxing National Championships (regional and national rounds).

2.7. Recreational Boxers

2.7.1. A person can be registered with England Boxing as a Recreational Boxer from the age of 10 years up to the end of the calendar year of their 40th birthday (they may participate in training and sparring) but must be registered on the Vault as a Recreational Boxer; a recreational boxer must follow the rule (3.8) which governs Sparring should they take part in this activity.

SECTION 3 – COACHING AND SPARRING

3.1. The Coach

- 3.1.1. The coach is responsible for the development and safety of the boxer during any training, any coach **MUST** hold a current valid qualification and be registered with England Boxing before commencing any boxing training.

3.2. Age Limit

- 3.2.1. Individuals from the age of 17 may qualify as a coach but are not permitted to act as a coach until they reach their 18th birthday.

3.3. Professional Coaches

- 3.3.1. A coach with a professional coaching license may corner a boxer provided they have the appropriate England Boxing qualification. To second an England Boxer at International level or AIBA qualifying event the coach must have a minimum of AIBA level 1 coaching certification.

3.4. Dual Registration

- 3.4.1. Coaches may register as officials and boxers, but they may only operate in a dual capacity at events as follows;
- Coaches are not permitted to box and coach on the same event or tournament.
 - Coaches may only coach and officiate at an event if sanctioned by the Supervisor.

3.5. Dress

- 3.5.1. Minimum dress for coaches at England Boxing competitions is as follows;
- T Shirt/Polo Shirt/Tracksuit.
 - Shorts or Tracksuit trousers.
 - Training shoes.
- 3.5.2. Prohibited items of clothing
- Vests or singlets
 - Tops with offensive gestures or language
 - Open Toed Sandals

3.6. Conduct and Behavior of Coaches During Competition

- 3.6.1. Each boxer is permitted 3 seconds in his/her corner.
- 3.6.2. Rule 16 of AIBA Technical Rules shall apply to club boxing, in particular Rule 16.3.1 which reads;

“Seconds will not be permitted to stand up and/or to encourage or incite spectators by words or signs during the progress of the round. Seconds will not be allowed to touch the ring during the bout, yell, clap or cause a scandal or disturb the competition”

- 3.6.3. Coaches may coach their boxer from the corner but must adhere to Rule 16.3.1.

3.6.4. Cautions and Warnings for a breach of Rule 16.3.1;

1st violation of the prohibited activity, seconds will receive a caution from the Supervisor
2nd violation of the prohibited activity, seconds will receive a warning and be placed just outside of the field of play area but allowed to remain in the competition venue
3rd violation of the prohibited activity, the second will be removed by the Supervisor for the rest of the day.

If seconds are removed for a 2nd time, seconds will be completely suspended from the competition.

3.7. Sparring

3.7.1. Sparring is defined as Boxing training where blows are delivered to the target area with significant but reduced force between boxers in preparation for competitive boxing.

- a. Sparring is only permitted where a boxer, is registered on The Vault (Carded or Recreational) and have medical clearance appropriately documented
- b. For reasons of safe guarding and safety, under no circumstances is sparring permitted for any boxer under the age of 10 years old
- c. Forces Boxers taking part in sparring must have completed an Annual Medical, be declared as Fit To Box by a Military Doctor and not be serving a medical suspension
- d. All sparring must be conducted under the supervision of an instructor (minimum of a level 2 coach) who is also a member of England Boxing and registered on The Vault or a qualified and registered England Boxing Referee
- e. If a boxer receives a KO or a sparring session is stopped due to a boxer receiving a blow or a combination of blows to the head and or body, then the medical suspensions and concussion protocols detailed in Section 16 MUST be applied. Please also see 16.1.6 and 16.1.7

SECTION 4 - OFFICIALS

4.1. Officials

- 4.1.1. The responsibility of any official is to provide a safe, fair and professional environment for boxers to compete.
- 4.1.2. All officials must be registered annually with England Boxing via The Vault. There is no longer a requirement for officials to hold a valid DBS unless the Official is also registered as a coach.
- 4.1.3. Officials are permitted to apply to qualify at the following ages;
 - Judge / Timekeeper – 18 years of age
 - Referee – 18 years of age

4.2. Officials Appointments and Qualifications

- 4.2.1. Officials appointments and qualifications within England Boxing are as follows:
 - Supervisor – C, B and A
 - Referee – C, B and A
 - Judge – C, B and A
 - Timekeeper – C, B and A
 - Master of Ceremonies – no qualification required
 - Computer Operators – Computer Operator competency
 - Recorder – No qualification required
 - Ringside Physician – GMC Registered and registered with England Boxing
 - Competition Manager – no qualification required

4.3. General Responsibilities

- 4.3.1. All officials regardless of qualification must;
 - a. Register each season with England Boxing
 - b. Adhere to the AIBA and England Boxing Code of Conduct
 - c. Be physically fit enough to conduct their duties on registration (if due to injury or illness an official becomes unfit to conduct their duties the individual is responsible for informing England Boxing)

4.4. Dress

- 4.4.1. Officials dress codes are as follows;
 - a. Male officials, except referees, should be attired in blazer or jacket, trousers, shirt with collar and tie
 - b. Female officials, except referees, should be attired in blazer or jacket, trousers or skirt, blouse or shirt with collar
 - c. Referees should be attired in a white shirt / blouse black bow tie, black trousers (not jeans) and Black flat soled training shoes
 - d. Master of Ceremonies – Black Tie (only required if working inside the ring otherwise 4.4.1.a applies)

4.5. Officials Roles

- 4.5.1. **The Supervisor** – is defined as the appointed official responsible for all technical and competition related issues. A list of the duties of the Supervisor can be found at Annex A.1
- 4.5.2. **Competition Manager** – is appointed to prepare all the tournament/event administration in advance and to troubleshoot during the tournament. A full list of the duties of the Competition Manager can be found at Annex A.2
- 4.5.3. **The Referee** – is defined as the appointed official responsible for ensuring all Rules are followed by the boxers during their bouts in the ring. A full list of the duties of the Referee can be found at Annex A.3
- 4.5.4. **Judges** – is defined as the appointed official responsible for allocating points during a bout based on each boxer's performance in the ring in respect of the rules of boxing, the duties of the Judge are fully explained in Section 11.
- 4.5.5. **Timekeeper** – the appointed official responsible for regulating the number and duration of rounds, and rest intervals between rounds in a contest. A full list of the duties of the Timekeeper can be found at Annex A.4
- 4.5.6. **Announcer / Master of Ceremonies** – the appointed official responsible for all official announcements regarding the boxing. A full list of duties of the Announcer/MC can be found at Annex A.5
- 4.5.7. **Ringside Physician / Doctor** – is responsible for the medical management of the boxing throughout the tournament or event. A full list of duties of the Ringside Physician are detailed in Section 8 Para 8.8.4

4.6. Additional Responsibilities for all Officials

To conduct their duties in a professional, polite and fair manner holding the reputation of England Boxing whilst so doing, and in accordance with their qualification.

SECTION 5 – CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING

5.1. Championship Boxing Administration

- 5.1.1. England Boxing will administer the running of each of its National Championships but will allow Regional Associations to manage the entries and qualification of all boxers through the culmination of each Regional Championships. Regions are permitted to run their own rounds as appropriate to reflect membership, the geography of the region, and the committee structure of the Region (Divisions, Associations etc.).
- 5.1.2. A forecast of the Championships hosted by England Boxing can be found at Annex B in order of the sequence they occur through the year;
 - a. National Youth Championships Regional rounds to be completed by 3rd February
 - b. National Junior Championships Regional rounds to be completed by 3rd March
 - c. National Elite Championships Regional rounds to be completed by 31st March
 - d. National Schools and Minors Championships Regional rounds to be completed by 28th April
 - e. National Junior Development Championships Regional rounds to be completed by 29th September
 - f. National Senior Development Championships Regional rounds to be completed by 29th September
Women's Winter Box Cup held on the weekend 7th – 8th December
- 5.1.3. All rounds leading to the qualification at Regional level are to adhere to England Boxing Rules and the Championship Conditions which are detailed on the entry forms for each Championship.

5.2. Venues and Security

- 5.2.1. All rounds of the Championships must take place in venues that meeting the following criteria;
 - a. Licensed for boxing.
 - b. Appropriate in size and facilities to host a boxing event.
 - i. Suitable toilets provision for competitors and spectators
 - ii. Enclosed weigh in facilities for Males and Females
 - iii. Separate changing for Males and Females and Red and Blue
 - iv. Separate rest area/refreshments area for officials
 - c. Have appropriate security provisions in place to deal with any issues as they may arise
 - d. Catering

5.3. Child Protection Officer

- 5.3.1. Where boxers under the age of 18 years old are participating a Child Protection Officer must be appointed. The duties of the CPO can be found at Annex A. Competition managers are required to arrange this. Should conditions not be satisfactory the Supervisor is to appoint an appropriate CPO for the event.

5.4. Boxers

- 5.4.1. Any new Boxer wishing to compete in an England Boxing Championships, including the Development, Junior, Youth, Schools & Minors and Elite Competitions, must have been an Affiliated Member of England Boxing via The Vault for **three months prior to the entry deadline** of the respective competition.

Due to variances in entry dates across the country and so it's clear, the competition deadlines for the purposes of this rule and registration deadline will be as follows;

Competition	Nominal Entry Deadline	To be registered as an Affiliated Member by
Youth	21 st January 2019	21 st October 2018
Junior	18 th February 2019	18 th November 2018
Elite	18 th March 2019	18 th December 2019
School	15 th April 2019	15 th January 2019
Development	16 th September 2019	16 th June 2019

Please note that this rule change is for **new members only** and does not include boxers who have had continuous membership with England Boxing.

- 5.4.2. Declarations of experience - all boxers and clubs are responsible for a clear, accurate and honest declaration of any previous individual contact sport experience if there is any doubt as to the validity of the declaration it is the responsibility of the boxer to prove the accuracy of the declaration. Failure to do so will result in the removal of the BCR1 until the matter is resolved and expulsion from the competition.
- 5.4.3. Boxers are permitted to check their weights as many times as they wish during the 2 hour weigh in. Conditions for weight loss during period are permitted as;
- Minors and Schools Up to 50kg – 300g Up to 62kg – 500g Over 62kg – 700g
Juniors and Junior Cadets Up to 50kg – 300g Up to 63kg – 500g Over 63kg – 700g
- 5.4.4. From the pre ¼ Finals onwards a weight allowance is granted for the following categories as;
- Minors and Schools as Up to 50kg – 300g Up to 62kg – 500g Over 62kg – 700g
Juniors and Junior Cadets Up to 50kg – 300g Up to 63kg – 500g Over 63kg – 700g
- 5.4.5. Age, weight and experience categories along with the boxing conditions (number of rounds, round durations, rest intervals etc.) are detailed in Section 2.

5.5. Coaches

- 5.5.1. All coaches must be registered with England Boxing and be in possession of a registration lanyard.
- 5.5.2. All coaches are required to adhere to England Boxing rules on Dress, Conduct and Behavior (See Section 3 Para 6 and 7) throughout the Championships.
- 5.5.3. The number of accredited coaches for a club in Championships are based on the number of boxers from the club as follows;
- 1 Boxer = 3 Coaches
 - 2 Boxers = 4 Coaches
 - 3 or more Boxers = 6 Coaches

Only 3 Coaches are permitted to second a boxer as per Section 3 paragraph 3.7.1.

5.6. Officials

- 5.6.1. All officials must be registered with England Boxing and be in possession of an official's registration identity card with lanyard and official's registration book.
- 5.6.2. The appointment of officials should be equitable across the region or regions participating.
- 5.6.3. All officials should conduct their duties to the best of their abilities and in a professional manner at all times.
- 5.6.4. All championships have a requirement for officials; the number and qualifications per ring are as follows;
 - Supervisor*
 - Assistant Supervisor (Optional)
 - Referee*(s)
 - Judges (see Section 11)
 - Timekeeper*
 - Master of Ceremonies/Announcer*
 - Ringside Physician – Duties can be found at Section 8 Paragraph 8.8.4
 - Recorder (no qualification required)

****The duties of each official can be found in Annex A***

5.7. Hosting Championships

- 5.7.1. Regional Associations will be required to host rounds of each Championships as necessary, each Championship registration form shows the draw for each championship, the rounds and the hosts (first named association).
- 5.7.2. England Boxing Championship committee will assume responsibility for hosting the later stages of Championships as follows;

▪ Minors and Schools	Semi Finals & Finals
▪ Junior Cadet and Junior	Semi Finals & Finals
▪ Youth Cadet and Youth	Quarter Finals, Semi Finals & Finals
▪ Junior Development	Semi Finals & Finals
▪ Senior Development	Semi Finals & Finals
▪ Elite	Pre-Quarter, Quarter Finals, Semi Finals & Finals.

SECTION 6 – DOMESTIC BOXING PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1. Domestic Boxing

Domestic Boxing can be described as contests between clubs or regional representational matches that are governed by England Boxing Rules, that requires a boxing license from the Regional Association in which the contest is taking place and is conducted in an appropriate venue or location licensed for boxing. It is to be supervised by a qualified and registered England Boxing Supervisor, with qualified and registered officials in place throughout. Domestic Boxing normally takes the form of a Club Show or Dinner Show.

6.2. Club Show Boxing

Club Shows are organized to provide an opportunity for club boxers to gain experience, these usually take place within the club itself they may also provide a fund-raising opportunity for the club, charity etc.

6.3. Dinner Show Boxing

Dinner Shows are often Regional Representation matches often held in hotels but can be other England Boxing licensed events to provide an opportunity for boxers to gain experience when they have exhausted the opportunities to box appropriate opposition at club level, they may also provide an opportunity for fund-raising.

6.4. Permits and Licenses

6.4.1. All England Boxing events must be licensed as a condition of the insurance of the participants. Licenses in the form of Permits are issued by Divisional & Regional Association Secretaries on behalf of England Boxing on application from the Competition Manager, 8 – 12 weeks in advance of the event;

<http://www.englishboxing.org/aba/assets/File/T2%20Form.pdf>.

6.4.2. England Boxing, Divisional & Regional Associations Secretaries may only issue permits (Annex C.2 Tournament Permit) for events within their geographical footprint and to venues freely open to the public should the following conditions be met;

- a. The venue is a licensed boxing venue.
- b. The date does not clash with another event that has precedence.
- c. The venue is not a venue controlled by UK Armed Forces or Police.
- d. The organizations involved in the event have the appropriate permissions;
 - i. Registered England Boxers or
 - ii. Registered boxers affiliated to Boxing Scotland or Wales Boxing (EB to be notified).
 - iii. Permission from England Boxing for boxers from abroad to participate.

6.5. Officials

6.5.1. All boxing events require officials; the number and qualifications per ring are below;

- Supervisor*
- Assistant Supervisor (Optional)
- Referee* (s)
- Judges* (see Section 11)
- Timekeeper*
- Master of Ceremonies/Announcer*
- Ringside Physician – Duties can be found at Section 8 Para 8.8.4
- Recorder (no qualification required)

****The duties of each official can be found in Annex A***

6.5.2. Appointment of officials is the duty of the Regional Association Officials Appointments Officer, contact details will be available via Regional Association Secretary, this should be initiated at the same time as the permit is applied for.

6.6. Conditions

6.6.1. The Supervisor shall have complete charge of the club tournament and their decision is final in all matters. They should also use their common sense with decisions in all aspects of club boxing.

6.6.2. The AIBA 10 point must system of scoring is to be used.

6.6.3. It is recommended that a max of 10 bouts be held on a dinner show and 16 on a club show.

6.6.4. Boxers under the age of 16 years shall not be permitted to box at any tournament after 2230hrs.

6.6.5. It is recommended that boxers between 16 and 17 years of age should not box after 2300hrs.

6.6.6. It is recommended that elite boxing is completed by midnight.

6.6.7. It is recommended that no session of boxing should exceed 3 hours between breaks.

6.6.8. There should be a minimum 12 hour rest period between bouts.

6.6.9. No exhibition bouts are permitted at ANY tournament. An exhibition bout is defined as a bout which is not scored but allows the boxers to demonstrate ring craft without any heavy punches.

6.7. One Night Only

- 6.7.1 One Night Only Boxing is an England Boxing initiative to provide a safe environment for individuals to take part in a boxing bout as a one-off opportunity and to experience competitive boxing with limited training and no previous experience. England Boxing Rules are to be adhered to with the following exceptional conditions for “One Night Only” events;
- a. The boxers must be evenly matched in terms of bout experience (normally this will be zero bouts) and importantly have received the same level and amount of training - minimum 12 weeks. This to be overseen by fully qualified England Boxing coaches.
 - b. Boxers must be matched in terms of weight in accordance with the rules set out in this Rule book. Differences should be 2.5kg – 3kg. This needs to be monitored throughout the process, accounting for weight loss during the training etc.
 - c. In accordance with AIBA / EB rules boxers must be classed as Senior Boxers (see para 2.6).
 - d. Maximum 3 x 2-minute rounds.
 - e. Up to 64kg boxers can be permitted to use 14oz gloves. Over 64kg boxers can use 16oz gloves. Provided both sets of gloves are the same weight.
 - f. Given the inexperience of the boxers they should all be trained in one Club or Clubs in partnership with one other Club and in doing so reaching clear agreement on the pairing and the skills of the boxers concerned.
 - g. All bouts must be officiated with registered England Boxing Officials at a licensed England Boxing event.

6.8. Skills Bouts

- 6.8.1. Skills bouts are a means of allowing boxers to gain experience in a controlled environment bridging the gap between gym work and competitive boxing. Aggression and heavy punching are discouraged with the referee ensuring that these bouts are very strictly controlled and are to adhere to the following conditions;
- 6.8.2. A Skills bout must be announced as such, the referee will conduct the bout in a manner similar to that of a competitive bout, but the judges will not score the bout and no boxer wins or loses the bout.
- i. Bouts including any 10yr old boxers will be 3 x 1 minute rounds with a 1 minute rest interval between rounds.
 - ii. All other skills bouts will be 3 x 1.5 minute rounds with a 1 minute rest interval between rounds.
 - iii. Coaches are not permitted to coach from the corner on Skills bouts.
- 6.8.3. A skills boxer (under 16 years old) may only have 8 skills bouts in total, and then they must box competitively.
- 6.8.4. No skills bout will be permitted with a weight difference in excess of 2kg.
- 6.8.5. No skills boxer can be more than 12 months apart in age.
- 6.8.6. A Competitive boxer can also box skills bouts up to their 16th birthday but must not have had more than 4 competitive bouts.
- 6.8.7. A maximum of 4 skills bouts per club tournament shall be boxed unless it has been advertised as a skills tournament. No other bouts (i.e. competition bouts) to be allowed on a skills tournament.

6.9. UK Armed Forces

- 6.9.1. UK Armed Forces operates as a Regional Association within England Boxing and all boxers, coaches and officials are considered “On Duty” (at work) whilst they are competing.

****All UK Armed Forces personnel must have permission to box in the form of a letter signed by their Chain of Command.***

- 6.9.2. The UK Armed Forces may issue permits for boxing events inside of UK Armed Forces establishments as required. For events involving a paying public audience it is good manners and practice to discuss the event with the Regional Association in which the venue is geographically located to limit clashes with local shows or events.
- 6.9.3. Service Only Boxing – UK Armed Forces personnel who box on military property, with military officials and coaches can do so under the status of Service Only Boxing. This is because they are stationed across the globe and although the UK Armed Forces are affiliated to England Boxing, England Boxing are not able to insure boxers from the Armed Forces competing on Armed Forces land anywhere outside of England.

6.10 Police Boxing Association

- 6.10.1. The Police Boxing Association [PBA] is an integral body within the British Police Boxing Association [BPBA] which is an integral body of Police Sport UK the controlling body of all Police sport throughout the United Kingdom. The Police Boxing Association [PBA] is the title adopted by the British Police Boxing Association for the Police body controlling Police boxing within the jurisdiction of England Boxing only.
- 6.10.2. The Police Boxing Association may issue permits for boxing events organised by the Police Boxing Association. For events involving a paying public audience it is good manners and practice to discuss the event with the Regional Association in which the venue is geographically located to limit clashes with local shows or events.
- 6.10.3. The Police Boxing Association actively encourage its members to integrate into the wider boxing community through membership of registered England Boxing Clubs particularly where in-house service clubs are not available or conveniently located. Such members are actively encouraged to support and participate in all boxing activities within such England Boxing clubs.
- 6.10.4. In cases where selected police boxers, coaches, officials or volunteers attend events organized or representing the PBA/BPBA, all will represent their own Police Service area in such circumstances.

6.11. Field of Play

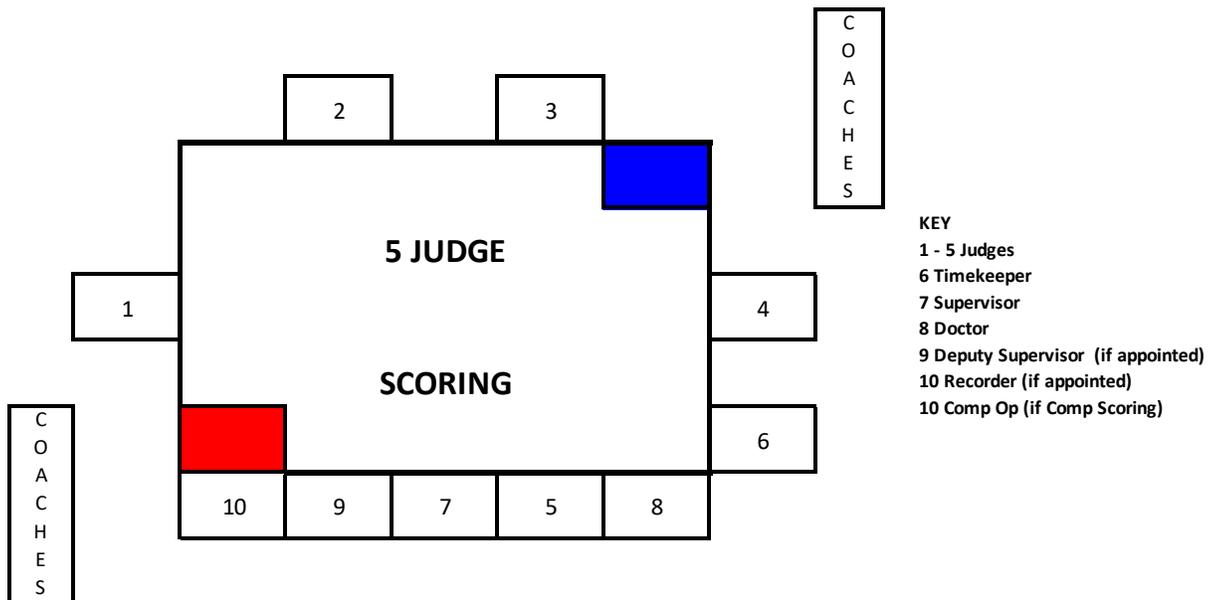
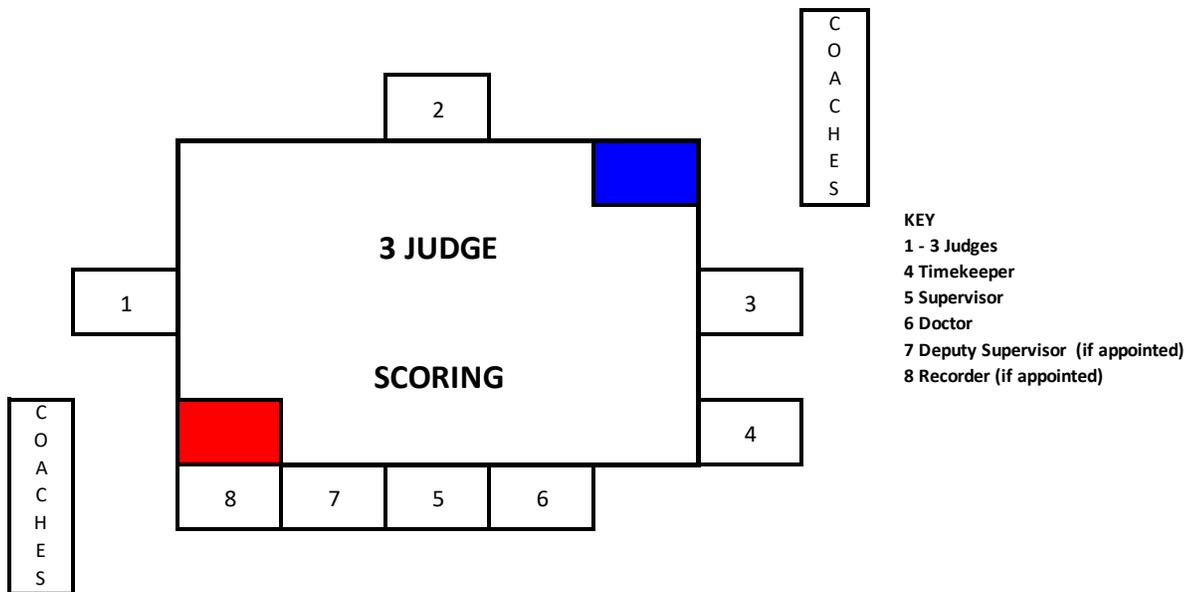
- 6.11.1. The Field of Play for tournaments and championships should adhere to AIBA standards where possible and appropriate (AIBA AOB Rule 9).
- 6.11.2. The Field of Play for Club boxing and Dinner Show Boxing should be a safe and controlled environment for boxers, officials and coaches to operate, the dimensions and layout may differ from those stated by AIBA as follows;

The minimum ring dimensions shall be 4.27 metres square (14ft sq.) inside ropes and to a maximum of 6.10 metres square (20ft sq.) inside ropes. There shall be a minimum of 2 metres clearance on all four sides of the ring between the ring and the public.

The ring should be safely constructed and must be fit for purpose on all club tournaments.

The ring should be set out as per diagrams below for all club tournaments, the Supervisor is to ensure the Field of Play is compliant and safe.

Ring Layout Club Boxing



***Audience seating may not be closer than 2 metres from the edge of the ring platform to the front row.**

SECTION 7 – WEIGH-IN

7.1. Championships

- 7.1.1. Each weigh in must be conducted by a qualified and registered official appointed by the Officials Appointments secretary of the region hosting the Championships or by England Boxing depending on the stage of the Championship.

****The duties of the Official in Charge of the Weigh in can be found at Annex A.6***

- 7.1.2. For Open Championships or Tournaments where a draw is required at the conclusion of the weigh in, the weigh in must be completed 3 hours prior to boxing commencing.
- 7.1.3. For subsequent rounds of tournaments where boxers have previously weighed in and the draw is known in advance the weigh in must be completed 1 hour prior to boxing commencing.
- 7.1.4. The Weigh in is not to take place in the open, but in an enclosed room or area.
- 7.1.5. Where possible separate weigh in rooms are to be allocated for male and female boxers.
- 7.1.6. Where separate rooms are not available, male and female boxers are to be weighed in at different times.
- 7.1.7. Male and female boxers MUST not be lined up in states of undress; boxers must not remove their clothing until they are in the weigh in room.
- 7.1.8. Male and female boxers MUST not be in the weigh in room at the same time.
- 7.1.9. All Championship Weigh ins must be conducted on digital scales with a valid calibration certificate.
- 7.1.10. Scales MUST be placed on a hard floor or surface and not rubber, carpet or similar.
- 7.1.11. Weigh in Officials should be the same gender as the boxers where possible; when this is not possible a chaperone MUST be in attendance.
- 7.1.12. Only Weigh in officials, the boxers and 1 coach per boxer are permitted in the weigh in room. No unnecessary members of the opposite sex to the boxer should be present at the weigh in.
- 7.1.13. At ALL rounds of championships, a second set of scales should be available for boxers to “CHECK” Weigh, if this is not achievable boxers will be permitted to visit the scales as many times as they wish during the 2 hour Weigh in period.
- 7.1.14. Boxers must declare when they are undertaking their official weigh in to the official conducting the weigh in, any boxer who does not do so will be deemed to be undertaking a check weigh.
- 7.1.15. Boxers under the age of 18 should weigh in dressed in;

Males – Shorts / Pants

Females – Shorts / Pants and Sports Bra / Crop Top

- 7.1.16. For the General Weigh-In, the registered Boxer’s weight must not exceed the maximum of the Boxer’s Weight Category nor be below the minimum of the Boxer’s Weight Category. The weight registered at the General Weigh-In decides the Boxer’s Weight Category for the entire competition.

- 7.1.17. Boxers may only change weight categories should they fail to “make weight” at the first stage (entry stage) of the Championship.
- 7.1.18. At the Daily Weigh-In, only the maximum weight limit will be controlled, not the minimum weight limit. If a Boxer exceeds the maximum weight limit at the Daily Weigh-In, that Boxer will not be allowed to continue the competition and the opponent will win by Walkover.
- 7.1.19. The Weigh in Official is to enter the date and the weight of each boxer in to the registration book (BCR1) in the annotated boxes.

7.2. Domestic Boxing

- 7.2.1. Each weigh in must be conducted by a qualified and registered official appointed by the Officials Appointments secretary of the region hosting the boxing match.
- 7.2.2. For domestic boxing the weigh in should be completed 1 hour prior to boxing commencing.
- 7.2.3. The Weigh in is not to take place in the open, but in an enclosed room or area.
- 7.2.4. Where possible separate weigh in rooms are to be allocated for male and female boxers.
- 7.2.5. Where separate rooms are not available, male and female boxers are to be weighed in at different times and females must be chaperoned.
- 7.2.6. Male and female boxers MUST not be lined up in stages of undress; boxers must not remove their clothing until they are in the weigh in room.
- 7.2.7. Male and female’s boxers MUST not be in the weigh in room at the same time.
- 7.2.8. All Weigh ins should be conducted on digital scales with a valid calibration certificate (renewed annually).
- 7.2.9. Scales MUST be placed on a hard floor or surface and not rubber, carpet or similar.
- 7.2.10. Weigh in Officials should be the same gender as the boxers, where this is not possible the coach, parent or guardian of the boxers must be present.
- 7.2.11. Only Weigh in officials, the boxers and 1 coach are permitted in the weigh in room unless authorized by the nominated event supervisor. No unnecessary members of the opposite sex to the boxer should be present at the weigh in.
- 7.2.12. Boxers under the age of 18 should weigh in dressed in;
 - Males – Shorts / Pants
 - Females – Shorts / Pants and Sports Bra / Crop Top
- 7.2.13. The Weigh in Official is to enter the date and the weight of each boxer in to the registration book (BCR1) in the annotated boxes.

SECTION 8 – MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS

8.1. Ensuring Boxers are medically fit to undertake training and competition is essential for the safe conduct of the sport and following medical procedures **MUST** be adhered to without exception.

8.2. Initial Medical

8.2.1. Boxers wishing to register with England Boxing are to apply to their Regional Association for a Boxer Competition Record Book (BCR1) via;

<https://www.englandboxinginsight.com/auth/login>

The BCR1 is sent to the individual who is required to attend an appointment with a Doctor for an Initial Medical, the details of this medical are contained in the BCR1.

8.2.2. The results of the Initial Medical are recorded in the BCR1 Sections A to E inclusive.

8.3. Annual Medical

8.3.1. Annual Medicals are not seasonal and remain current for a calendar year and must be renewed annually by a Doctor for a boxer to remain "Fit to Box".

8.3.2. It is the responsibility of the boxer to renew their medical, the details of which are recorded at Section F of the BCR1.

8.3.3. UKAFBA Annual Medical – The UKAFBA record the status of the Annual Medical of a boxer on a certificate attached to the back cover of the BCR1 this is due to the requirement of the Armed Forces to hold the details of the medical on the Armed Forces central medical database.

8.4. Pre-Bout Medical

8.4.1. Prior to a contest a boxer must receive a Pre-Bout Medical to ensure there are no changes to the "Fit to Box" status of the boxer from the time of the Annual or Initial Medical.

8.4.2. The result of the Pre-Bout Medical is retained by the Ringside Physician for the duration of the competition and then destroyed unless required for information due to an incident.

8.5. Declaration of Non-Pregnancy

8.5.1. All Female Boxers are to declare or be declared as not pregnant on the Declaration of Non – Pregnancy form at the point of registration with their club (the form is to be stapled in to the back of the boxer BCR1), as follows;

- a. Under 18 years of age – form to be completed by parent or guardian
- b. From 18 years of age – form to be completed by the individual

8.6. Prohibited conditions leading to a declaration of Unfit to Box

8.6.1. A boxer will be prohibited from boxing if he or she;

- a. Is declared UNFIT TO BOX on an initial Medical
- b. Is declared UNFIT TO BOX on and Annual Medical
- c. Is declared UNFIT TO BOX on the Pre-Bout Medical
- d. Is Pregnant
- e. Is serving a Medical Suspension from a previous bout or sparring incident

8.6.2. For boxers who receive a KO, or a sparring session is stopped due to a boxer receiving a blow/s to the head, the protective medical suspensions detailed in Section 15 are to be applied.

8.7. Restricted Conditions for Boxers

- 8.7.1. Orthodontic Braces – If a boxer wears orthodontist braces, it is the responsibility of the Ringside Physician to make an assessment at the pre-bout medical as to whether the boxer should be permitted to box.
- 8.7.2. Deaf and Speech impaired boxers - A deaf or speech impaired individual is permitted to box but all involved parties should refer to AIBA technical rule 2.2.3.2. and then refer to the AIBA Medical Handbook.
- 8.7.3. Contact Lenses - Soft Contact lenses may be worn (boxers should refer to AIBA technical rule 2.2.3.3.4 & 2.2.3.3.4.1).
- 8.7.4. Hand and Foot Permanent Injuries - Regarding the hand, in order to box at an international level, the Boxer must at least have a thumb and two other fingers. Regarding the foot, the proximal 2/3 s of the foot (the hind foot and middle foot) must be present – this allows boxers with amputated toes to compete, but the metatarsals must be intact.
- 8.7.5. A person with epilepsy will be permitted to box provided he or she has a letter from their Neurologist confirming the permission to box.
- 8.7.6. Other Permanent Injuries - boxers with another type of deformity must apply to the AIBA Medical Commission for approval to box at AIBA competitions.
- 8.7.7. Any individual who is genetically a male cannot box as a female and any individual who is genetically a female cannot box as a male.

8.8. Medical Supervision for Boxing

- 8.8.1. All boxing contests must ensure that as an absolute minimum a Ringside Physician is appointed who is a Doctor, Registered with England Boxing for the purpose of Medical Cover for Boxing.
- 8.8.2. A full list of registered Doctors is available for members of England Boxing in the Knowledge Base under the section Registered Doctors.
- 8.8.3. The Doctor must be Ringside whilst boxing is in progress. In the event the Doctor has to leave for whatever reason then boxing must cease until the Doctor or their replacement returns.
- 8.8.4. The duties of the Ringside Physician are;
 - a. To understand and agree the event emergency medical action plan* in coordination with the Supervisor
 - b. To conduct Pre-Bout Medicals in accordance with guidance by England Boxing Medical Sub Committee direction
 - c. To assess any injuries to boxers during a contest to determine if a boxer is fit to continue.
 - d. In consultation with the Supervisor and in line with (Section 14 - Medical Suspensions) prescribe appropriate Medical Suspensions for boxers when required
 - e. To conduct post bout medicals on all boxers
 - f. To treat injured boxers as required
 - g. To provide resuscitation equipment Ringside prior to boxing commencing. If the Ringside Physician is not competent in the use of the resuscitation equipment or unwilling to use the resuscitation equipment, a trained operator MUST be in attendance. *The Emergency Medical Action Plans EAP1 and EAP2 are how to manage a serious incident during the event and can be found at Annex A.1.1 and A.1.1(a).

SECTION 9 – BOXER’S DRESS

9.1. Boxer’s Dress

- 9.1.1. As Appendix D in AOB Competition Rules with the exception that they may wear national vests or Club colours, except that no boxer may wear a red vest whilst boxing from the blue corner or a blue vest whilst boxing from the red corner.
- 9.1.2. If the waistband on the shorts/skirt is the same colour as the vest, a red, blue or white sash should be worn to identify the waistline.
- 9.1.3. Shorts must not be shorter than mid-thigh length, cannot cover the knee and must not be worn above the belt line. The belt line can be described as a line from the navel to the top of the hips and must not cover the navel.
- 9.1.4. Boxers must box in light boots or shoes (without spikes or heels), socks (not to be higher than knee length).
- 9.1.5. For domestic boxing, boxers may not be clean shaven. Any boxer sporting a long beard should ensure that it conforms to para 9.5.1.
- 9.1.6. ALL body piercing (including piercings not on the target area) must be removed prior to Pre-Bout medical.

9.2. Competition Gloves

- 9.2.1. Male Elite and Development boxers over 64kg MUST wear 12oz gloves on all club tournaments and Championships.
- 9.2.2. All boxers less those detailed in para 9.2.1 MUST wear 10oz gloves on all club tournaments and Championships.
- 9.2.3. Red gloves are to be worn by the boxer designated the red corner boxer and blue gloves are to be worn by the designated blue corner boxer.
- 9.2.4. Gloves are to put on before entering the ring.
- 9.2.5. Only AIBA sanctioned glove brands may be worn.
- 9.2.6. The gloves used in a bout must be identical in every way except that 1 pair is red and 1 pair blue.

Adidas/Sting/Wesing/Top Ten/Garmy/Velo/Greenhill/Taishan
- 9.2.7. Gloves must be serviceable and clean with no displacement or damage to the padding.
- 9.2.8. Gloves must be removed immediately after the bout is over and before the decision is announced.

9.3. Head Guards

- 9.3.1. All male Senior Development Boxers and male Elite Boxers will box without head guards.
- 9.3.2. It is mandatory that all Minors (boys and girls), Schoolboys and Girls, Junior (boys and girls), Youth (boys and girls) and Senior Elite and Senior Development Females MUST wear head guards.

- 9.3.3. A red head guard is to be worn by the boxer designated as the red corner boxer and a blue head guard is to be worn by the designated blue corner boxer.
- 9.3.4. Only AIBA sanctioned head guard brands may be worn in competition they are;
Adidas/Sting/Wesing/Top Ten/Garmy/Velo/Greenhill/Taishan
- 9.3.5. Boxers must put on their head guards only after entering the ring.
- 9.3.6. Head guards are to be clean and serviceable.
- 9.3.7. Head guards are to be removed immediately after the bout is over and before the decision is announced.
- 9.3.8. Hairnets or hair control items are permitted to remain on for the announcement of the decision.

9.4. Breast and Groin Protection

- 9.4.1. It is mandatory for male boxers to wear groin protection for all competitive boxing.
- 9.4.2. It is not mandatory for Female boxers, of any category, to wear either a breast protector or groin protector, should the boxer elect to wear a breast protector it should conform to the following description;

The breast protector must be designed to protect the soft tissue of the breast up to the point that the breast protrusion merges with the chest wall. Breast protectors may not shield any other part of the target area. Breast protectors must have no metal part except fastenings at the back of the boxer.

9.5. Hair

- 9.5.1. For domestic boxing, boxers do not have to be clean shaven.
- 9.5.2. The hair of a boxer should not affect the conduct of a bout and therefore is to be controlled as follows;
 - a. A boxer that is required to wear a head guard – the hair must remain inside the head guard;
 - b. A boxer that is not required to wear a head guard – pony tails, plaits or similar should be used to secure hair

Boxers may wear hairnets, bandannas, bands or banding to secure hair.

Prohibited items for hair control are hair pins, clips, or any devices made of metal, plastic or other hard material considered inappropriate by the referee or supervisor.

- 9.5.2. Boxers must note that should a bout be stopped to secure hair, that cautions, and warnings will be issued as follows;

1ST instance – Caution
 2ND instance – Caution
 3RD instance – Warning
 4TH instance – Warning
 5TH instance – DQ

9.6. Bandages/Wraps

- 9.6.1. Must not be longer than 4.5m (14.76ft) and no shorter than 2.5m (8.2ft) and 5.7cm (2¼in) wide.
- 9.6.2. Bandages must be made of a stretchy cotton material with Velcro closure or a small piece of tape 7.6cms x 2.5cms (3in x 1in) max and must be AIBA approved for Championships.
- 9.6.3. Professional Bandages are not permitted.
- 9.6.4. Bandages are required to be inspected by a qualified official prior to any boxer entering the ring.

9.7. Gum Shields

- 9.7.1. These are mandatory for ALL boxers. NO RED or PARTLY RED gum shield shall be worn.
- 9.7.2. Boxers are to note that the following actions shall apply in the case of a gum shield being knocked out;

1st Instance Caution
2nd Instance Caution
3rd Instance Warning
4th Instance Warning
5th Instance DQ

- 9.7.3. Boxers are to note that the following actions will apply in the case of a gum shield being spat out;

1st Instance Warning or DQ
2nd Instance Warning or DQ
3rd Instance DQ

SECTION 10 - THE BOUT PRE AND POST BOUT ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ROUND INTERVAL PROCEDURES

10.1. Pre-Bout Procedures

- 10.1.1. Each boxer is invited to the ring by the MC this may be by corner, normally Red followed by Blue or both boxers may arrive at the same time.
- 10.1.2. Once the Boxers arrive ringside the Referee will inspect bandages / wraps before allowing the boxer to glove up. Unless the Supervisor has appointed a suitable official to inspect the bandages.
- 10.1.3. Once the boxer is ready the referee will allow the boxer to enter the ring, once in the ring the Referee will approach each boxer in turn to check the boxer is adhering to remainder of the dress regulations prescribed for their gender, age and experience category.
- 10.1.4. The Announcer/MC may take the opportunity to confirm the boxer's details and pronunciation of their name.
- 10.1.5. Once the referee is content the Announcer/MC will introduce each boxer in turn, red then blue.
- 10.1.6. The Referee will call both boxers to the centre of the ring for final instructions.
- 10.1.7. Handshake - At this point Boxers are to shake hands or touch gloves in a sporting manner. (The touching of gloves after the bell or at any other point during the contest is not authorized).
- 10.1.8. The Referee will then send boxers to their corners to await the start of the bout.
- 10.1.9. The Referee will check that all of the officials are present at ringside.
- 10.1.10. The Referee checks with the Supervisor for permission to start the bout.
- 10.1.11. The Referee signals the Timekeeper to sound the Bell.
- 10.1.12. On the sound of the bell the Referee issues the command "BOX".

10.2. Round Interval

- 10.2.1. At the sounding of the bell at the conclusion of a round both boxers are to return to their designated corners.
- 10.2.2. Coaches – 3 coaches may attend a boxer during the round interval as follows;
 - 1 may enter the ring
 - 1 is permitted on the apron of the ring
 - 1 must remain on the floor next to the ring
- 10.2.3. The boxer may stand or sit during the round interval.
- 10.2.4. Nutrition – only water may be administered from a clear plastic drinking bottle.
- 10.2.5. Treatment of Cuts – cuts may only be treated by an official authorized "cutman" who has the required accreditation.

10.3. Post Bout Procedures

- 10.3.1. On completion of the bout the boxers (unless receiving treatment from the Ringside Medical Team) will remove gloves and head guards. Garments worn to retain hair do not need to be removed.
- 10.3.2. On receipt of all the final scores from the Judges the Supervisor tallies the scores and passes the details of the result to the Announcer/MC.
- 10.3.3. The boxers are called to the centre of the ring where hand wraps are checked for legality; any issues are to be brought to the attention of the Supervisor immediately and prior to the announcement of the result.
- 10.3.4. On the announcement of the result the hand of the winning boxer is raised by the referee.
- 10.3.5. The boxers are to shake hands at this point.
- 10.3.6. Both boxers exit the ring through their own corners and undergo a post bout medical.
- 10.3.7. Prizes are traditionally awarded at this point however this may take place in the ring.
- 10.3.8. On completion of the Post Bout medical the Supervisor and Ringside Doctor or Recorder (as directed by Supervisor or Doctor) are to complete the relevant sections of the BCR1.
- 10.3.9. Only the coach of the boxer or the boxer is permitted to collect the BCR1 from the Supervisor.

SECTION 11 – SCORING

11.1. Scoring a Bout

11.1.1. To determine a winner, all competitive boxing bouts (does not include skills bouts) must be scored and the following ratios explain how this should be achieved;

5 x Judges & 1 x referee – either 5 Judges manual scoring or 3 judge manual scoring

4 x Judges & 1 x referee – 3 Judges manual scoring

3 x Judges & 1 x referee – 3 Judges manual scoring

2 x Judges & 1 x referee – 2 Judges manual score and Referee to score

1 x Judge & 1 x referee - Referee only to score

1 x referee only – Referee to score g. Any number of Judges but no referee – No boxing

11.1.2. For Championships, 5 Judge scoring must be used and where possible AIBA Computer scoring should be utilized.

11.1.3. 3 Judge manual scoring may be used for domestic club tournaments.

11.1.4. For all contests a 10 point must scoring system is to be employed.

11.1.5. 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 seven (7) - to the losing Boxer, depending on the judgment as to the degree to which the opponent lost the round. Every round must have a declared winner.

11.1.6. When Computer Scoring is used the Judge will score the round using an electronic scoring pad.

11.1.7. When Scoring is manual the judge is to write the given score of each boxer and hand to the referee in the interval between rounds, the referee then hands the Judges round scores to the Supervisor prior to the next round commencing.

11.1.8. The scores of all Judges will be totaled automatically when utilizing Computer Scoring taking in to account any warnings issued by the Referee.

11.1.9. In the case of manual scoring the Supervisor will total all the Judges scores and adjust the total score of each boxer IF the Referee has issued a warning or warnings.

11.1.10. The scores of all Judges shall be counted in determining the winning Boxer.

11.2. Tiebreak

11.2.1. In the case the total scores awarded by each Judge, including any deduction, are equal at the end of the bout the decision will be determined by the Judges nominating the winner of the bout as follows;

- a. Computer Scoring by pressing the colour of the winning boxer on the Scoring Pad
- b. Manual Scoring at the conclusion of the last round the Judge annotates by circling the boxer who in their opinion has won the bout on the scoring slip; this is done on every bout in case of a draw

11.3. Computer Scoring Defect

11.3.1 If the Computer Scoring becomes defective during a contest the judges will be informed to use the manual scoring method for the remainder of the contest.

11.4. Criteria

Each Judge will independently judge the merits of the two (2) Boxers using the Scoring System based on the following criteria:

- Number of quality blows on target area;
- Domination of the Bout by technical and tactical superiority;
- Competitiveness

11.4.1. The Judges must apply the following criteria to score round:

- 10 vs. 9 – Close round;
- 10 vs. 8 – Clear winner;
- 10 vs. 7 – Total dominance

SECTION 12 – KNOCKDOWN

12.1. Knockdown

12.1.1. A Boxer will be considered to be 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.

12.1.2. Counts following a Knockdown - In the case of a Knockdown, the Referee must say "stop" and then begin to count from one (1) to eight (8) if the Boxer is fit to continue; and count from one (1) to ten (10) if the Boxer is unfit to continue. 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".

12.1.3. 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.

12.1.4. Mandatory Eight 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 count of eight (8), even if the Boxer is ready to continue before then or the round has come to a close.

12.1.5. Both Boxers Knocked Down - If both Boxers are knocked down at the same time, the count will be continued as long as one of them is still knocked down.

12.2. Compulsory Count Limits

Elite Men

A maximum of three (3) eight counts will be given in one (1) round.

Elite Women, Youth, Junior

A maximum of three (3) eight counts will be given in one (1) round.

A maximum of four (4) eight counts will apply in one Bout

Schoolboy/girl and Minors

A maximum of two (2) eight counts will be given in one (1) round.

A maximum of three (3) eight counts will be given in one bout.

12.3. Illegal Blow

12.3.1. A count due to an illegal blow, will not be considered in this amount.

12.4. Boxer Knocked Out of The Ring

12.4.1 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 aforementioned timeframe, such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the Bout by RSC.

12.5. Knock Out

- 12.5.1. After the Referee has said “ten” (10), the Bout ends and must be decided as KO. The Referee may stop the count if in his/her opinion the Boxer is in immediate need of medical attention.

12.6. Boxer Knocked Down at the End of the Round

- 12.6.1. 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.
- 12.6.2. Should the Referee count up to ten (10), such Boxer will be deemed to have lost the Bout by KO. The sounding of the bell will not save the Boxer.

12.7. Second Knock Down without further punches

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

SECTION 13 – FOULS / LOW BLOW / CAUTIONS, WARNINGS & DISQUALIFICATION

13.1. Fouls

13.1.1. Types of Foul;

- a) Hitting below the belt, holding, tripping, kicking, and butting with foot or knee
- b) Hits or blows with head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, throttling of the opponent, and pressing with the arm or elbow in opponent's face, pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes
- c) Hitting with open glove, the inside of the glove, 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 and kidney punch
- e) Pivot blows
- f) Attack whilst holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes
- g) Lying on, wrestling and throwing in the clinch
- h) An attack on an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising
- i) Holding and hitting or pulling and hitting
- j) Holding or locking, on the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent
- k) Ducking below the belt of the opponent
- l) Completely passive defense by means of double cover and intentionally falling, running, or turning the back to avoid a blow;
- m) Speaking;
- n) Not stepping back when ordered to break
- o) Attempting to strike opponent immediately after the Referee has ordered "break" and before taking a step back
- p) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a Referee at any time
- q) Spitting out the gum shield (teeth protector) intentionally without receiving a correct punch will cause the Boxer to receive a mandatory warning
- r) If the gum shield falls out after the Boxer has received a correct punch, and if this happens for the third time, the Boxer will receive a mandatory warning
- s) Keeping the advanced hand straight in order to obstruct the opponent's vision
- t) Biting an opponent
- u) Faking/simulating
- v) Insecure Hair (see Paragraph 8.5.2)

13.2. Low Blow

13.2.1. 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.

13.2.2. After a low blow, if the offended Boxer complains about the severity of the low blow, the Referee will have two (2) options:

- a. The offending Boxer will be immediately disqualified if it is an intentional and hard blow
- b. Start an eight (8) count
- c. 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 it as 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 one (1) minute and a half.

- d) After the aforementioned timeframe, the Referee will have two (2) options:
1. The Boxer is fit to continue: The Referee may give a warning to the offender and the Bout will continue.
 2. The Boxer is unfit to continue: the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by RSC-I

13.3. Cautions Warnings and Disqualification

- 13.3.1. A Boxer who does not obey the instructions of the Referee, acts against the rules of boxing, boxes in any unsportsmanlike manner, or commits fouls, will, at the discretion of the Referee, be cautioned, warned or disqualified. If a Referee intends to warn a Boxer, the Referee must say "stop" and demonstrate the infringement. The Referee must then indicate to the Boxer and then to the Supervisor.
- 13.3.2. If a Boxer receives a Referee's warning, the Supervisor will record the warning in the Scoring System And each warning will reduce the total score of the offending Boxer by one (1) point per Judge. The third warning in a Bout will automatically disqualify the Boxer.
- 13.3.3. If a Boxer receives a head butt or others illegal blows which do not cause an injury or cut, the Referee will give a Warning to the offending Boxer, deducting one (1) point per Judge or may disqualify the offending Boxer if actions deemed sufficiently serious to warrant a disqualification.
- 13.3.4. If a Boxer receives head butting or illegal blows which cause an injury or cut the Referee must disqualify the offending boxer.
- 13.3.5. If the Referee has any reason to believe that a foul has been committed which the Referee has not seen, the Referee may consult the Judges.
- 13.3.6. In the case any irregularity is found in the bandages after the Bout that in the Referee's opinion gave an advantage to the Boxer, this Boxer must be immediately disqualified.
- 13.3.7. The Supervisor/Assistant Supervisor has the right to caution, to remove and to disqualify a Second who has infringed the rules.

SECTION 14 – DECISIONS

14.1. Points Win

- 14.1.1. At the designated end of a bout, each judge will determine a winner based on the boxers total scores of the bout. The winner will be by Unanimous (all the judges selecting the same winner) or Split Decision (see paragraph 14.2).
- 14.1.2. When a bout is terminated early in the circumstances detailed below the judges will score the round in which the bout is terminated, and these scores are added to the tally of any previous round scores to determine the winner;
 - a. An injury sustained by an unintentional foul
 - b. Both boxers are injured at the same time
 - c. When a bout is stopped after completion of the first round due to an incident or event outside of the Referees control; ring collapse, lighting failure or unforeseen circumstances; the round or partial round will be scored, and a winner declared
 - d. In such circumstances, during a tournament, when a Bout is terminated before the end of the first round, the Bout will be terminated and will then have to be rescheduled by the Supervisor, preferably within the same day

14.2. Split Decisions

- 14.2.1. A split decision will in occur when;
 - a. 3 Judge scoring – 1 Judge selects a different winner than the other 2 or has the bout as a draw
 - b. 5 Judge scoring – 3 Judges appoint 1 winner and the other 2 judges appoint the Boxer as the winner or have the bout as a draw. 4 Judges appoint 1 winner and the other judge appoint the opposing boxer as the winner or has the bout as a draw

14.3. Abandoned / Retired

- 14.3.1. If a Boxer retires voluntarily or if a coach throws in the towel or steps on the ring apron, as long as the Referee is not in the act of a count. The Bout will be stopped, and winner declared as; “The Bout has been stopped Blue or Red (delete as necessary) having Abandoned (Retired may be used) Red/Blue is the Winner!”

14.4. Referee Stops Contest

- 14.4.1. If a Boxer fails to resume boxing immediately after the rest period between rounds the opponent will be declared the winner.
- 14.4.2. If a Boxer in the referee’s opinion, is being outclassed or is receiving excessive punishment or hard blows, the Bout will be stopped, and the opponent declared the winner of the Bout by RSC.
- 14.4.3. If a Boxer is unfit to continue and fails to resume boxing after a Knockdown (see Section 11), the opponent will be declared the winner by RSC.
- 14.4.4. If a Boxer does not recover after ninety (90) seconds, in accordance with the Low Blow Rule (see Para12.2), the opponent will be declared the winner by RSC.
- 14.4.5. In the case of a Boxer being punched out of the ring; the boxer is permitted 30 seconds to re-enter the ring, unaided after the 8 count, should the boxer not be fit to box within this timeframe the opponent will be declared the winner by RSC.

- 14.4.6 When a Bout is stopped by the Referee at the discretion of the Supervisor following the advice of The Ringside Doctor, the opponent will be declared the winner by RSC.

14.5. Referee Stops Contest – Injury

- 14.5.1. 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 will be stopped, and the opponent declared the winner by RSC-I.
- 14.5.2. If a Boxer, in the opinion of the Referee, becomes incapable of continuing to compete because of an Injury sustained not from punches*, the Bout will be stopped, and the opponent declared the winner by RSC-I

** for example - twisted ankle, dehydration, dislocated shoulder sustained by a missed punch, muscle strain, hand fracture or other such injury that is not sustained by an unintentional foul (clash of heads) or from legal punches.*

14.6. Disqualification

- 14.6.1. If a Boxer is disqualified for a foul or for any other reason, the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by DQ. If the Boxer who won by DQ is declared unfit to compete in the next round of the same competition due to that foul or that other reason, then neither boxer from the bout will progress and a Walkover win will be awarded to the drawn boxer in the next round of the tournament.
- 14.6.2. If the Referee, at his/her discretion, determines that an intentional foul caused an injury to a Boxer and that the fouled and injured Boxer cannot continue because of the injury sustained from this intentional foul, the offending Boxer will be disqualified, and the injured Boxer will be declared the winner of the Bout by DQ.
- 14.6.3. The third warning in the whole Bout will automatically disqualify the Boxer and the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by DQ.
- 14.6.4. During a tournament or Championships, a disqualified Boxer will not be entitled or awarded points relating to the Bout.
- 14.6.5. In the case a Double Disqualification (BDQ) occurs, including in case of Walkovers, both Boxers will lose the Bout by BDQ.
- 14.6.6. If a Boxer is disqualified for Unsportsmanlike Behaviour (such as hurting a Referee, Judge, Supervisors, Team Official, or other), the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by Disqualification for Unsportsmanlike Behaviour (DQB). The Boxer will be subject to sanctions determined by the England Boxing Disciplinary Commission.

14.7. Knockout

- 14.7.1. If a Boxer is knocked down and fails to resume boxing before the Boxer is counted to ten (10), the opponent will be declared the winner by KO.
- 14.7.2. In the case of an emergency and the Referee summons the Ringside Doctor in the ring before the Boxer is counted up to ten (10), the opponent will be declared the winner of the Bout by KO.
- 14.7.3. In the case a Double KO (DKO) occurs, both boxers will lose the Bout by KO. In the case of the bout being a tournament final then the bout will be scored up until the DKO occurred to determine a winner.

14.8. Walkover

- 14.8.1. If a Boxer is present in the ring fully attired and ready to box and the opposing Boxer fails to appear in the ring after being announced and a maximum period of one minute has elapsed after the bell has been sounded, the Referee will declare the present Boxer to be the winner by WO.
- 14.8.2. If a Boxer fails the Medical Examination or Daily Weigh-In, his/her opponent will win by Walkover.
- 14.8.3. In the case the Supervisor knows in advance that a Boxer will not be present, he/she must cancel the procedure mentioned in para 14.8.1 and the result must be officially announced.
- 14.8.4. No medal will be awarded to a Boxer who has not boxed at least once within the entire competition period.

14.9. Request to See Bout Scores

- 14.9.1. Should a Club Coach wish to know the scores following a bout they should inform the Supervisor in writing within 20 minutes of the bout conclusion. Following the request, the Supervisor is to write down the bout score totals ONLY; these must be presented in a random order
- 14.9.2. For the avoidance of doubt protests are not allowed regarding the score cards unless there has been a mistake in the addition, in which case it will be deemed a technical error and dealt with under procedures detailed in Section 15.

SECTION 15 – PROTEST

15.1. Protest

- 15.1.1. No protest is permitted, and the decisions of the Referee/Judges in a Bout are final. If the Supervisor believes that the Referee has made a technical error in contravention of the England Boxing Rules, the Supervisor must fill in the Bout Review Request Form (Annex B.) and call for a meeting with the Deputy Supervisor and R&J evaluator (if present) the Officials involved in the bout.
- 15.1.2. The Supervisor must, through the Bout Review Request Form, inform both concerned Team Delegations/coaches immediately of the decision.

SECTION 16 – MEDICAL SUSPENSIONS & CONDITIONS

16.1. Conditions of Medical Suspensions

- 16.1.1. Medical suspensions are imposed on boxers usually following competitive boxing to protect them from further injury. The paragraphs below detail the minimum suspensions to be set for specific incidents all periods of suspension are determined by the Ringside Doctor and are not negotiable.
- 16.1.2. The Ringside Doctor is to record ALL medical suspensions, clearly marking the length and reason for the Suspension, in the BCR1 of the boxer receiving the suspension.
- a) One Knockout - A Boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a contest or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to the Boxer having received hard blows to the head, making this Boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, will not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least thirty (30) days after the Boxer has been knocked out.
 - b) Two Knockouts - A Boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a contest or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to a Boxer having received hard blows to the head, making this Boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing twice in a period of ninety (90) days, will not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of ninety (90) days from the second Knockout.
 - c) Three Knockouts - A Boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a contest or wherein the Referee has stopped the contest due to the Boxer having received hard blows to the head, making this Boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing three times in a period of twelve (12) months, will not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for one (1) year from the third Knockout.
 - d) In the case of no Loss of Consciousness (LOC), a minimum restriction of thirty (30) days;
 - e) In the case of LOC for less than one (1) minute, a minimum restriction of ninety (90) days;
 - f) In the case of LOC more than one (1) minute, a minimum restriction of one hundred and eighty (180) days;
 - g) Any Boxer who suffers a second LOC within three (3) months of resuming boxing after a first LOC will have the highest medical restriction doubled;
 - h) Any Boxer who suffers three (3) LOCs within twelve (12) months will be suspended for a minimum of eighteen (18) months from the date of the third LOC;
- 16.1.3. If a Boxer has been knocked out or received a severe head blow which results in a Bout being terminated, the Ringside Doctor will classify the seriousness of the concussion and prescribe the medical restriction period as follows:
- 16.1.4. If a Boxer is knocked out as a result of a head blow after “break” or “stop” and is counted up to “ten” (10), the win by disqualification will not permit the Boxer to continue boxing in the contest.
- 16.1.5. In the case of body blows, the rest period or the protective sanitary measures will be at the discretion of the Ringside Doctor, following the Post-Bout Medical Examination.
- 16.1.6. Boxers who receive a KO or a sparring session is stopped due to a boxer receiving a blow/s to the head then the protective medical suspensions detailed above are to be applied and the
- 16.1.7. Any Boxer who has a medical restriction must not train or spar during the restriction.

16.2 Return to Training and Competition

- 16.2.1 Boxers must return to boxing having followed the England Boxing Concussion Protocol appropriate to their age. Detailed protocols for boxers 19 years old and under and for boxers over 19-year-old are at Annex 8.1 and 8.2.

ANNEXES

DUTIES OF A SUPERVISOR

1. The Supervisor/Assistant Supervisor has the responsibility as the appointed official to ensure that any boxing event is well managed and safe for the boxers, coaches, officials, and spectators to that end the list of duties is extensive.

Prior to arrival at venue

2. The Supervisor should be in contact with the event organizer in advance of the boxing event to discuss any issues and ensure the organizer is aware of the conditions and rules that must be adhered to.
3. Check the list of appointed officials for qualifications and appropriate numbers, this should include the Ringside Physician and Announcer/MC.

On arrival

4. The Supervisor must check
 - a. Inspect Field of Play Layout
 - b. Review the scoring system
 - c. Competition administration paperwork
 - d. Boxers Changing facility
 - e. R&J Changing and Meeting areas
 - f. Weigh in area/scales
 - g. Medical Area/Treatment room
 - h. Boxers Warm up area
 - i. Boxers entry
 - j. Emergency access to boxing ring
 - k. Competition equipment
 - l. Refreshments/meal times

Technical Meeting/R&J Briefing

5. The Technical Meeting is to inform relevant parties how the event is programmed and should be attended by all appointed officials, coaches and team managers may be required to attend dependent on the level of competition or tournament.
6. The scheduling of the Technical Meeting for Championship, Tournaments and Club boxing will differ but must take place in plenty of time to ensure the duties of all parties are complete.

7. The Supervisor should ensure the following subjects are covered in the Technical Meeting;
 - a. Confirm the entries of the boxers
 - b. Times of Pre-Bout Medicals and Weigh in
 - c. The time and location of the draw – as required
 - d. Explain the seeding – as required
 - e. Provide the programme and session times
 - f. Assign Weigh in Officials
 - g. Assign a Deputy Supervisor – when appropriate
 - h. Liaise with the Ringside Doctor to confirm emergency access and the Emergency Action Plan
 - i. Remind officials of relevant regulations such as;
 - i. No Red or partially red Gum Shield
 - ii. Non-pregnancy declarations for female boxers
 - iii. Bout duration for different contests – as required
 - iv. Knock downs for different categories of boxers
 - v. Prevalent Fouls and Warnings
 - vi. Boxers Dress
 - vii. Hair control

The Weigh-In and Medical Exams

8. The Supervisor is responsible for ensuring the Weigh in and Pre-Bout medical exams are conducted in accordance with the rules.

The Draw

9. Where a draw is required the Supervisor must ensure that all boxers from the General Weigh In are included in the draw schedule.
10. The Supervisor will conduct the draw and provide the programme of boxing and session times.
11. The Supervisor is to ensure the draw is displayed clearly in the changing, warm up and spectator areas and in the and copies of the draw are available for coaches and officials.

Pre-Competition Checks (1 hour)

12. The Supervisor is to confirm all of the following items are available;
 - a. Competition Gloves (to include spare sets in both colours- where appropriate)
 - b. Head Guards – it is usual for domestic competitions for the boxers to wear their own.
 - c. Score Sheets/Pads

- d. Competition administrative paperwork is present

13. The Supervisor will then check the following

- a. Field of Play
- b. Computer Scoring system (when employed)
- c. All designated officiating positions for suitability and equipment

Pre-Bout Checks (15mins)

14. The Supervisor is to check that all boxing officials are present and familiar with their duties.

15. Check the Ringside Doctor is in position with the required equipment.

16. Check the access to the ring for the boxers and emergency medical staff.

17. The Supervisor will be responsible for all decisions within the FOP and all technical matters relevant to the competition.

18. During the boxing session the Supervisor will;

- a. Maintain control of the FOP.
 - i. Keep it free of obstructions
 - ii. Ensure the conduct of coaches adheres to the rules
- b. Ensure the boxers are correctly attired.
- c. Give permission for each bout to commence.
- d. Ensure the boxing is conducted according to the rules.
- e. Pass the decision information to the Announcer/MC
- f. Record the scores of each bout
- g. Update the BCR1 of each boxer on conclusion of the Post Bout Medical
- h. Record the session results (if manual scoring on a tournament record sheet (Form T6))
- i. Monitor the results of the officials

Post Session

19. On completion of the boxing the Supervisor will;

- a. Post the results of the boxing
- b. Schedule the programme for the next round of the tournament – as required
- c. Return the BCR1s to coaches or Boxers (less those awarded medical suspensions – these are to be sent to the Regional Registrar until the duration of the medical suspension is complete).
- d. Retain the BCR1s of boxers continuing in the tournament
- e. Sign the R&Js record cards.
- f. Report any serious incident to England Boxing.

Decisions

20. A Supervisor is to suspend any official guilty of wrong doing; once the competition is complete, fill in the Supervisors report and inform Chairman of Technical, Rules, Referees and Judges Committee of England Boxing.
21. Substitute an appropriately qualified official should the designated official not be present for a bout.
22. If circumstances arise which would affect the holding of a Bout under proper conditions and the Referee does not take appropriate action, the Supervisor may order that Boxing is to cease until it can be satisfactorily resumed.
23. The Supervisor may also take any immediate action as deemed necessary to deal with circumstances that would affect the proper conduct of boxing.
24. If a boxer is guilty of a serious and deliberate offence that is contrary to the spirit of sportsmanship the Supervisor is to report the incident to England Boxing for further action by completing the England Boxing T13 Supervisors report form which can be found at <http://www.englishboxing.org/aba/index.cfm/about-us/forms/tournament-forms/>
25. The Supervisor is responsible for any cautions, warning or removal of coaches.
26. A Bout Review may ONLY be requested by a Supervisor if the Referee has given a decision that is clearly in breach of current regulations.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING A BOXER ("EAP1")

If a Boxer is involved in a medical emergency whilst competing in an England Boxing event, tournament or competition ("**Boxing Event**"), it is important that the Boxer receives swift and effective medical attention. To give appropriate support to the medics treating the Boxer, the officials at a Boxing Event must know how to respond in case of emergency.

A Medical Emergency is any situation where the Ringside Doctor or paramedic declares the condition of the Boxer to be a medical emergency.

This EAP1 sets out the preparatory action that must be taken before any Boxing Event, and, gives guidance on how to respond to a Medical Emergency involving a Boxer. This EAP1 should be read in conjunction with EAP2 (Medical Emergency Involving an Official or Spectator) and Annexures A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4 and A.5 which outline the general duties of designated England Boxing officials.

BEFORE A BOXING EVENT

1. The **Supervisor** has overall responsibility for implementing the procedures contained in this EAP1.
2. During the Technical Meeting/R&J Briefing (see Annex A.1) the **Supervisor** must:
 - a) provide a copy of the Medical Emergency Response Plan (below) to all England Boxing Officials in attendance and ensure that each person referred to in this EAP1 knows their role in preparing for and dealing with a Medical Emergency;
 - b) appoint an individual who is familiar with the venue to meet any ambulance called to attend a Medical Emergency and guide the paramedics to ringside (the "**Appointed Individual**"). The Appointed Individual must have a fully charged mobile phone with network service, or unfettered access to a landline at the venue, during the Boxing Event.
 - c) ensure that the **Ringside Doctor** is equipped, competent and confident to resuscitate a Boxer. If not, the **Supervisor** must ensure that a paramedic is also present throughout the Boxing Event;
 - d) Liaise with the **Appointed Individual** to ensure there is emergency access to and from the boxing ring and that such access remains unobstructed throughout the Boxing Event;
 - e) Ensure that they have identified (and have the contact details of) the nearest A&E department and the nearest hospital with a specialist head injury unit. The **Supervisor** must notify the relevant hospital(s) that a Boxing Event is taking place;
3. The **Supervisor** must ensure the **Ringside Doctor** is in position before each bout begins and that all necessary emergency equipment (including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is easily accessible to the **Ringside Doctor**. Any person treating the **Boxer** should use PPE¹ when doing so.

¹ This should include as a minimum wearing gloves.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1. If a Boxer requires urgent medical treatment whilst in the ring the **Ringside Doctor** must be given unobstructed access to assess the Boxer.
2. The **Ringside Doctor** will assess whether the injury or condition of the Boxer is a Medical Emergency and, if so, will inform the **Supervisor** who should be ringside awaiting this information.
3. The **Supervisor** should instruct the **Appointed Individual** to call 999 immediately providing the following information to the ambulance service:
 - a. the location of the Boxing Event (including the postcode) and telephone number from which they are calling;
 - b. clear directions to the venue confirming where the ambulance will be met; and
 - c. brief description of the Boxer's condition (e.g. conscious/unconscious, breathing/not breathing, head injury) as this will allow the ambulance to assess the urgency of the situation and which hospital the Boxer may need to be taken to.
4. The **Appointed Individual** should meet the paramedics upon arrival at the venue and guide them to the Boxer.
5. If requested by the **Ringside Doctor**, the **Supervisor** should ask the **MC** to call for any qualified trauma professionals to make themselves known at ringside.
6. The **Supervisor** should ask the **MC** to announce that (i) all live streaming of the bout should be cut whilst the Medical Emergency is ongoing; and (ii) spectators should not film the treatment of the **Boxer** on their mobiles phones or similar equipment.
7. Unless requested by the **Ringside Doctor** no other person is to enter the ring. The **Referee** should ensure that the ring remains clear with assistance from security personnel if needed.
8. The **Supervisor** should gather any relevant documentation on the Boxer and make this available to the **Ringside Doctor** (this should include the BCR1 and Pre-Bout medical form) The **Boxer's Coach** should be positioned ringside within hearing distance of the **Ringside Doctor** to answer any questions about the **Boxer**. The **Boxer's Coach** should inform the **Ringside Doctor** if there is any other information he/she should be aware of (e.g. allergies to medication and religion if known).
9. The **Supervisor** should ask the **Boxer's Coach** to ensure that next of kin are informed of (i) the incident as soon as possible; and (ii) what hospital the **Boxer** is being sent to if known.
10. The **Supervisor** must decide whether the venue should be cleared whilst the Boxer is being treated. If the **Supervisor** decides that the Boxing Event cannot continue, the **MC** should make a public announcement that the Boxing Event cannot continue and request that spectators clear the venue as quickly as possible and in an orderly fashion.
11. The **Time Keeper** should note down in writing the following information as the Medical Emergency is ongoing and then provide the information to the **Supervisor** when asked to do so:
 - a) the time that the Medical Emergency was declared
 - b) the nature of the injury or condition
 - c) the names or roles of those attending to the Boxer
 - d) the time that the paramedics arrived to treat the Boxer
 - e) the amount of time CPR was administered
 - f) the time that the Boxer was taken to hospital
 - g) the hospital to which the Boxer was taken
 - h) who travelled with the Boxer to hospital

FOLLOWING A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

1. All individuals involved in the Medical Emergency (including, but not limited to, the **Ringside Doctor, Referee, Boxer's Coach, Time Keeper** and **Appointed Individual**) must provide their observations of the events leading up to the Medical Emergency and actions taken in response to the Medical Emergency to the **Supervisor**. The **Supervisor** should take a written note of these observations immediately following the Medical Emergency and before any of the individuals leave the venue (save for any individual attending hospital with the Boxer).
2. The written note should (as a minimum) set out the following details: (i) the name of the person making the statement and their contact details; (ii) their position (i.e. **Boxer's Coach** or member of the public); (iii) where there were positioned when the Medical Emergency unfolded; (iv) what they saw and whether their sight was in any way impeded; (v) what action they took (if any) and what action was taken by others around them; and (vi) in their view what caused the Medical Emergency. The written note should be signed by the individual giving the statement and retained by the **Supervisor** until he/she is able to provide the note to the **Head of Compliance** for England Boxing.
3. The **Supervisor** must inform the **Head of Compliance** by telephone as soon as the Medical Emergency has passed (i.e. the Boxer has been taken to hospital or a decision has been made by the attending medics that hospitalization is not necessary). As soon as practicable, the **Head of Compliance** will inform the CEO of England Boxing by telephone and the Regional Association Secretary.
4. If the **Supervisor** considers the Boxing event can continue, the **Supervisor** must ensure the **Ringside Doctor** and all medical equipment are in position before allowing the next bout to commence. If the injury to the Boxer involved a cut and blood remains in or around the ring, this should be cleaned using the appropriate kit [by whom? Ringside Doctor?] If any equipment is missing, or the ring has not been cleaned as required, the tournament should not continue.

INVESTIGATION OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

1. In order to comply with national investigations protocols and reporting obligations, all Relevant Persons (as defined at paragraph 1 of the England Boxing Disciplinary Procedure) must provide all reasonable assistance to England Boxing in any investigation of a Medical Emergency.
2. Any failure to provide reasonable assistance may be regarded as misconduct which may lead to disciplinary proceedings being instigated by England Boxing under its Disciplinary Procedure.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING AN OFFICIAL OR SPECTATOR THAT REQUIRES THE RINGSIDE DOCTOR ("EAP2")

This EAP2 should be read in conjunction with EAP1 (Medical Emergency Involving a Boxer) and Annexures A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4 and A.5 which outline the general duties of designated England Boxing officials. The definitions in EAP1 are adopted in this EAP2.

BEFORE A BOXING EVENT

Paragraphs 1, 2(a) and 2(e) of EAP1 (at Annex A.1.1 to the England Boxing Rule Book 2018) are applicable to this EAP2.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

12. If it is brought to the **Supervisor's** attention that an Official or Spectator has been injured at a Boxing Event (the "**Injured Person**") and requires urgent medical treatment, the **Supervisor** must suspend the bout by informing the **Referee** and ask the **Ringside Doctor** to assess and treat the Injured Personⁱ.
13. The **Ringside Doctor** will assess whether the injury or condition of the Injured Person is a Medical Emergency and, if so, will inform the **Supervisor**. If requested by the **Ringside Doctor** (and in the absence of a paramedic), the **Supervisor** should ask the **MC** to call for any qualified trauma professionals to make themselves known.
14. The **Supervisor** should instruct the **Appointed Individual** to call 999 immediately providing all relevant information to the ambulance service. Upon arrival, the **Appointed Individual** should meet the paramedics and guide them to the Injured Person.
15. The **Supervisor** should ensure that the area around the Injured Person and the **Ringside Doctor** and/or paramedic remains clear with assistance from security personnel if needed.
16. If the **Supervisor** decides that the Boxing Event cannot continue, the **MC** should make an announcement and request that the venue is cleared as quickly as possible.
17. The **Supervisor** should speak to the officials, coaches and boxers and make a decision as to whether to postpone the bout or apply paragraph 14.1.2(c) of the England Boxing Rule Book 2018.
18. If the **Supervisor** considers the Boxing Event can continue, the **Supervisor** must ensure the **Ringside Doctor** and all medical equipment are in position before allowing the suspended bout to resume or the next bout to commence, if the incident has occurred between bouts or at the end of a bout.
19. Any person treating the Injured Person should use Personal Protective Equipment when doing so. As a minimum, this should include wearing gloves [and a mask].

FOLLOWING A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

See EAP1 at Annex A.1.1 to the England Boxing Rules 2019.

INVESTIGATION OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

See EAP1 at Annex A.1.1 to the England Boxing Rules 2019.

¹ In the context of 'Decisions' the termination of a bout owing to a medical emergency involving an official or spectator that requires the Ringside Doctor, would fall under the scope of Rule 14.1.2.of the England Boxing Rule Book 2018 (accessible [here](#)) and Rule 4.1.4 of the AIBA Technical Rules (effective 26 April 2017) (accessible [here](#)).

DUTIES OF A COMPETITION MANAGER**Prior to Event**

- a. Communicate with the supervisor 24 hours prior to the event.
- b. Check the supervisor has his or her own scales.
- c. Check the supervisor has correct venue detail, weighing times and Boxing start times.
- d. Check the supervisor has the necessary paperwork, score sheets, score cards, forms etc.
(FOP Manager will carry spares of all scorecards/sheets and forms)
- e. Make sure the supervisor has the most up to date list of competitors from the coordinators.
- f. Obtain numbers for local police and address and postcode for the nearest A&E to venue.

Day of Event

- a. Laminated Signs for weigh in and medical rooms.
- b. Make sure the weigh in room is prepared and ready for weigh in, electric point for scales.
- c. Separate weigh and medical room for female competitors.
- d. Provide check scales if necessary, in a suitable place.
- e. Provide the supervisors with lists of competitor's names or event programs that can be given out to officials and anyone who may require lists/programs.
- f. Provide the supervisors with event packs containing all necessary forms, score sheets and cards.
- g. Prepare a medical room with a table and two chairs for doctor/doctors and their assistants, allocate competent EB officials to assist the doctors and someone on the door to control the flow.
- h. Provide all officials with the necessary claim forms.
- i. Bout lists in both changing rooms, warm up areas and as many places as possible in the public area.
- j. Speak to head of security about what is required of them within the field of play.

Field of Play

- a. Ensure the ring is set up correctly, Enough tables and chairs for the number of officials around the ring,
- b. Place judge position numbers in the appropriate places around the ring along with position cards for time keeper, supervisor, doctor, MC, recorder and computer operator.
- c. Check the time keeper has a bell and stop clocks, provide Airhorn if two rings. Carry a spare air horn.
- d. Ensure a power supply and multi socket extension lead is available for computer equipment at ringside.
- e. Laminated Ring A & B signs if two rings.
- f. Make sure gloves are available, Approved 10 & 12oz plus spares.
- g. Make sure 3 chairs are available at the red and blue corner for coaches.
- h. Make sure buckets are provided for both corners and waste bags in the neutral corners for any used swabs etc.
- i. Make sure chairs are conveniently situated for off duty officials.
- j. Provide Suitable position for presentations, photographer, trophy table etc.
- k. Provide suitable position for paramedics if in attendance.
- l. Keep the field of play tidy.
- m. Be on hand for anything the supervisors may require.

Refreshments

- a. Make sure water is available around the ring.
- b. Tea and Coffee on constant supply in a suitable area within the FOP.
- c. Make sure the officials buffet is ready at the time of the interval and make sure the MC announces the interval to the public one bout prior to the interval.
- d. During the interval have a quick straighten up around the ring/rings before the next session.

End of Event

- a. Obtain the results from the supervisor of each ring.
- b. Gather up all ring position cards, gloves and any other equipment.
- c. Close the event.
- d. Send Results to coordinators at the earliest convenience.

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF A REFEREE

1. The Duties of the Referee are as follows:

- a. To care for both Boxers and to make of the health of both Boxers a primary concern throughout the Bout
- b. To see that all rules and fair play are strictly observed
- c. To maintain control of the contest at all its stages
- d. To prevent a weak Boxer from receiving undue and unnecessary punishment
- e. To use four (4) words of command:

“Stop” when ordering the Boxers to stop boxing

“Box” when ordering the Boxers to continue boxing

“Break” when breaking a clinch

“Time” when ordering the Timekeeper & Gong Operator to stop the time and order the boxers to stop boxing

- f. To indicate to a Boxer by suitable explanatory signs, verbal commands or gestures any infringement of these rules.
- g. The Referee may use a touch by hand to stop and to break the Bout, or to separate the Boxers.
- h. The Referee must not indicate the winner by raising a Boxer’s hand or otherwise, until the announcement has been made. When the winner of a Bout is announced, the Referee must be positioned in the middle of the ring holding one hand of each Boxer and raise the hand of the winning Boxer while facing the main TV camera.
- i. When a Referee stops a Bout for any reason, this Referee must first inform the Supervisor of the decision and why the Bout was stopped. The Supervisor should advise the Referee in case this decision is clearly against the AIBA Rules.
- j. The Referee may consult the Ringside Doctor in respect of any injury to a Boxer.
- k. When the Referee calls the Ringside Doctor to the ring to examine a Boxer, only the Referee and the Ringside Doctor must be present in the ring or on the apron; however, the Ringside Doctor may request someone to help him/her.
- l. If an injury occurs, and if the Referee does not clearly understand the cause of the injury, the Referee must follow the steps set out below:
 - i. Ask the non-injured Boxer to go to the neutral corner opposite the Dr
 - ii. Take the injured boxer to the neutral corner where the Ringside Doctor is positioned, the Referee should inspect the injury and may invite the Ringside Dr to assess the boxer. If the injured Boxer is fit to continue. If the Ringside Doctor informs the Referee that the Boxer is fit to continue, the Referee will then give the command for the boxers to continue the Bout; once the Referee gives the command “BOX” any subsequent stoppage is to be managed as if no previous stoppage occurred
 - iii. If the Ringside Doctor informs the Referee that the Boxer is not fit to continue, then the Referee will stop the Bout. If the Referee did not see the how the injury was caused, the Referee must request the opinion of each of the five (5) Judges to see whether all or a majority have seen a foul, or a correct blow and the Referee will then make one of the following decisions:
 1. Where all or a majority of the Judges have seen a correct blow – Rule 13.5.1. applies (RSC-I);
 2. Where all or a majority of the Judges have seen an intentional foul – Rule 13.6.2. applies (DQ);

3. Where all or a majority of the Judges have seen an unintentional foul – Rule 13.1.2. applies (Points);

2. The Responsibilities of the Referee are as follows:

- a. To terminate a contest at any stage if this Referee considers it to be one-sided.
- b. To terminate a contest at any stage if one of the Boxers has received an injury on account of which the Referee decides the Boxer should not continue.
- c. To terminate a contest at any stage if this Referee considers the Boxers inactive and not competitive. In such a case, the Referee may disqualify one or both Boxers.
- d. To caution a Boxer or administer a warning to a Boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interest of fair play, or to ensure compliance with these rules.
- e. To disqualify a Boxer who fails to comply immediately with the Referee's command, or behaves towards the Referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time
- f. With or without previous warning, to disqualify a Boxer for committing a serious foul.
- g. To interpret these rules insofar as they are applicable or relevant to the Bout or to decide and act on any circumstance of the Bout which is not covered by these rules.

3. Right to Check the Boxer

- a. Once a Boxer has entered the ring, the Referee must ensure that the Boxer is wearing the appropriate equipment according to and outlined in the Rules. (Section 8 - Boxers Dress)
- b. The Boxer must be wearing no other objects except the boxing apparel specified in the Competitions Rules.
- c. In the case of a Boxer's glove becoming undone during a Bout, the Referee must stop the Bout to have the issue rectified.
- d. The Referee must check the bandages of each Boxer at the end of a bout, the bandages have also been checked by an official prior to the bout.
- e. The Referee must check the right positions of Judges and of the Ringside Doctor before the start of the Bout.
- f. The Referee must start the Bout only after the authorization of the Supervisor.

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TIMEKEEPER

1. The duties of the Timekeeper are as follows:

- a. The main duty of the Timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between the rounds. The intervals between the rounds must be of one (1) minute.
 - i. Ten (10) seconds before the start of each round, the timekeeper must clear the ring by striking the gavel 3 times and ordering
“Seconds out”, except in the first round*
 - ii. The Timekeeper must start and end each round by striking the gong and announce the number of each round right after the start of each round. *
 - iii. Ten (10) seconds before the end of each round, the Timekeeper must signal the approaching end of the round; by striking a gavel 3 times.
 - iv. The Timekeeper must regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock but must only stop the clock when instructed by the Referee with the command “time” resuming after the Referee gives the command “box”.
 - v. Following a Knockdown, the Timekeeper must give the sound signal to the Referee indicating the elapsing seconds while the Referee is counting.
 - vi. If, at the end of a round, a Boxer is knocked down and the Referee is during counting, the bell indicating the end of the round must not be sounded. The bell must be sounded only when the Referee gives the command “box” indicating the continuation of the Bout.
 - vii. The Timekeeper must regulate the time when a low blow or LOC occurs and if a Boxer falls out of the ring.
*duties above may be undertaken by the Announcer/MC in some competitions.

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ANNOUNCER/MC

1. The duties of the Announcer / MC are as follows:
 - a. Before the Bout, the Official Announcer must announce the kind of Bout, Weight Category, duration of the Bout, names, weights and the organization the boxer is representing.
 - b. The Official Announcer must reveal the final result and the winner of the respective Bout in the ring after having received the final results from the Supervisor.
2. Additional responsibilities when working in with a timekeeper (normally Championship finals).
 - a. Announce the number of each round right after the start of each round.
 - b. Ten (10) seconds before the start of each round, the Official Announcer must clear the ring by ordering "Seconds out", except in the first round.

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF THE WEIGH IN

The duties of the OIC Weigh In are as follows:

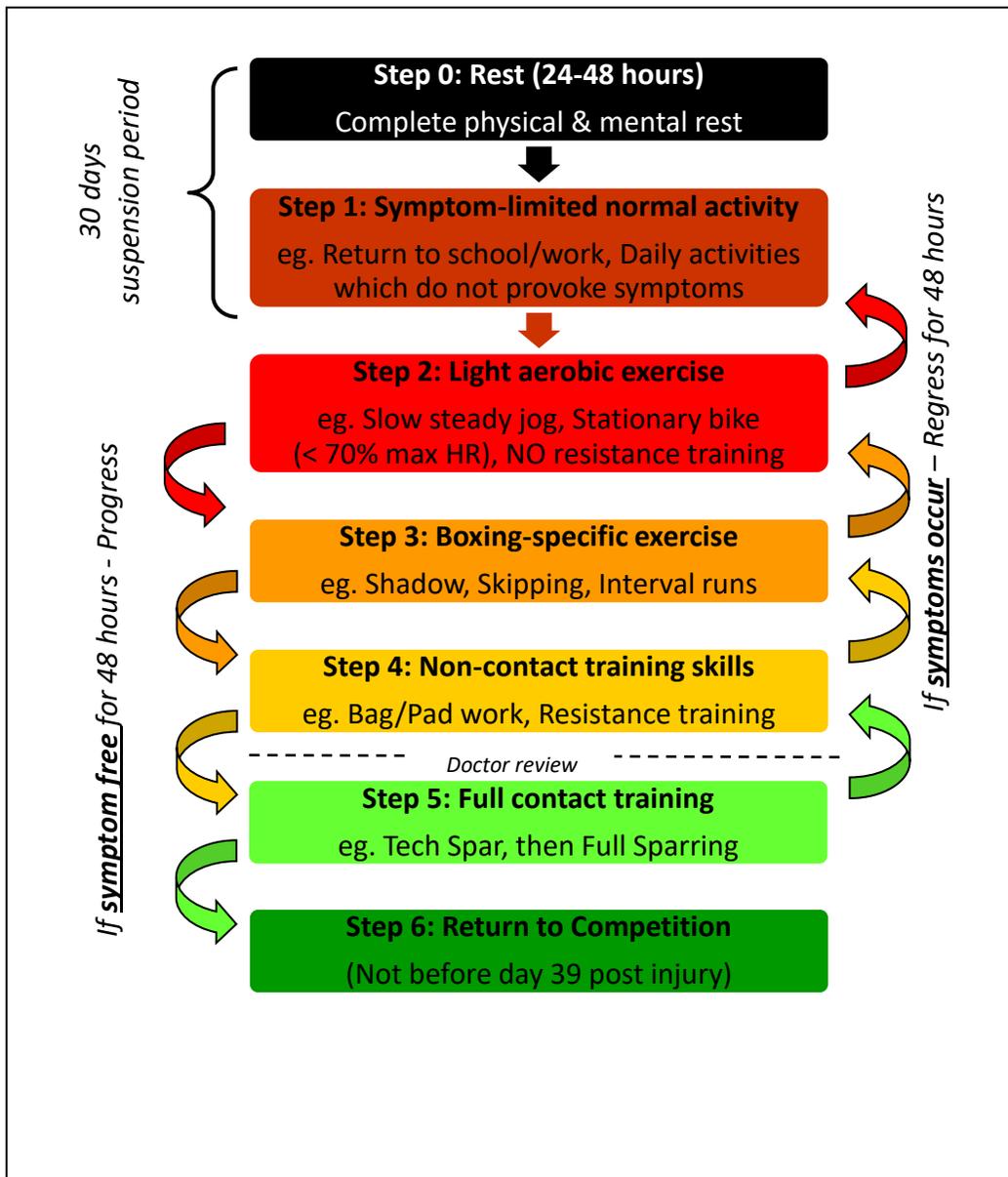
1. Inspect the Weigh in rooms (male and female) for suitability.
 - a. Size
 - b. Floor (even and hard)
 - c. Windows and overlooked
 - d. Temperature
2. Formulate a programme for the Weigh In of male and female boxers should only 1 weigh in room be available.
3. Ensure that the scales to be used are calibrated and have a current calibration certificate.
4. Ensure that the Check Weigh-In Scales (when available) are calibrated and weigh the same as the official scales.
5. Nominate officials for weighing in male and female boxers.
6. 6. Ensure that all boxers are in possession of a current and valid Registration Card.
7. Check each individual's gum-shield.
8. Weigh-in all eligible boxers and certify the weight of each individual and record the details on the Weigh-In Sheet and in the BCR1.
9. Inform the event Supervisor of the nominated boxers.
10. Ensure ALL female boxers sign the declaration of non-pregnancy box in the BCR1.

CHILD PROTECTION OFFICER AT EVENTS

1. All events requiring England Boxing permits, that have youths under eighteen either competing or acting in any capacity for England Boxing (i.e. officials) are to have the following in place:
 - i. A Child Protection Officer appointed for the event.
 - ii. The Child Protection Officer to be in attendance at the event
 - iii. The Child Protection Officer to be named on the permit
2. The Child Protection Officer needs to be an England Boxing club welfare officer with the requisite qualifications (see the section on club welfare officers) or a person of equivalent standing.
3. The role of the Child Protection Officer is to see that the England Boxing Child Protection Procedures are adhered to and act as a point of contact for any child protection issues.
4. If the appointee does not have England Boxing Disclosure and Barring Service clearance and appear on the database, the National Compliance Manager or regional welfare officer must be consulted.
5. The Club Welfare Officer must have EB cleared Disclosure and Barring Service certificate and appear as such on the EB database in accordance with the EB DBS procedures.

BOXER 18 YEARS OLD & UNDER **CONCUSSION PROTOCOL**

Graduated Return to Boxing Programme



Protocol produced using information from the National Institute for Health & Clinical Excellence (NICE) Head Injury Guidelines 2017, the Berlin Consensus Statement on Concussion in Sport 2016 & the AIBA medical handbook.

England Boxing Medical Subcommittee
Version 1.0, Updated 01/2019

Head Injury, Concussion & Returning to Boxing Advice **(for Boxers aged 18 & under)**

Name: _____ DOB: _____

This boxer sustained a head injury at _____ on _____ .
(Time) (Date)

You were assessed by a doctor following your bout and no signs of serious complications were found. It was felt you are safe to be accompanied home and do not need to attend hospital at this stage.

When you get home, it is unlikely that you will have further significant problems, although you should remain in the supervision of a responsible adult for the rest of today and overnight.

If you are affected by any of the following, you should go to the nearest hospital emergency department as soon as possible:

- **unconsciousness or lack of full consciousness,**
- **very painful headache that won't go away,**
- **vomiting – getting sick,**
- **confusion (not knowing where you are, getting things muddled up),**
- **fits (collapsing or passing out suddenly),**
- **weakness in one or both arms or legs,**
- **problems understanding or speaking,**
- **loss of balance or problems walking,**
- **problems with your eyesight,**
- **clear fluid coming out of your ear or nose,**
- **bleeding from or new deafness in one or both ears,**
- **drowsiness (feeling sleepy) that goes on for longer than 1 hour when you would normally be wide awake.**

Concussion

Concussion is a disturbance in brain function (i.e. brain injury) caused by a direct or indirect force to the head. It affects how the brain works but does not show up on any scans or X-rays. It can result in a variety of signs and/or symptoms & most often **does not** involve loss of consciousness.

Most (80–90%) concussions resolve in a short (7– 10 day) period.

Symptoms normally start shortly after injury and gradually improve by themselves but can be delayed.

One or more of the following common symptoms may develop over the next few days and likely do not require a hospital visit:

- **Headache**
- **Irritability**
- **Dizziness**
- **Anxiety**
- **Nausea**
- **Feeling depressed or tearful**
- **Unsteadiness**
- **Difficulty concentrating**
- **Restlessness**
- **Poor attention**
- **Slowed reactions**
- **Sleep disturbance**
- **Memory problems**
- **Low energy**
- **“Feeling in a fog”**
- **Sensitivity to light or noise**

Dos and Don'ts

- ✓ **DO** have plenty of rest and avoid stressful situations
- ✓ **DO** take painkillers such as paracetamol for headaches
- ✓ **DO** inform a friend or family member about your injury so they can keep an eye on you

- × **DON'T** stay at home alone for the first 24 hours after injury
- × **DON'T** drink alcohol
- × **DON'T** drive until you have recovered
- × **DON'T** take aspirin, ibuprofen or sleeping tablets

Treatment of Concussion

In order to allow the brain time to fully recover and reduce the chance of any longer-term problems you should have a period of rest, with no training or playing sport, and then adjust your activity for a period of time.

The first step is to **avoid all physical activity and any activities which require concentration or attention for 24-48 hours**. This includes minimizing time using mobile phones or the internet for emails & social media, watching TV or movies, reading and all forms of training & exercise.

Return to School

Concussion can affect your ability to learn and mental activity may worsen symptoms. You might need to miss a few days of school. When going back to school, you may need to go back gradually and have some changes to your schedule, so that symptoms do not worsen. You **should not return to sport until you have returned to full school / learning**, without symptoms.

After this time, you should gradually increase your daily activity level, as long as symptoms do not worsen. Once you have successfully returned to your usual daily activities, without any symptoms, then continue this period of relative rest for the **remaining duration of your medical suspension period** (minimum 30 days).

****If you still have symptoms 4 weeks post injury, you should see your GP****

Return to Boxing

Once your suspension is complete (and you have been **symptom free** for at least 2 weeks), you may move onto 'Step 2' of the gradual return to boxing programme (as detailed overleaf) and begin doing light aerobic exercise.

If any symptoms recur upon starting exercising, you should stop and return to 'Step 1' until you are again symptom free for 48 hours.

If you are able to train at 'Step 2' without developing any symptoms for 48 hours, then you may move onto 'Step 3'.

You should repeat this pattern of spending **at least 48 hours symptom free at each step** before moving on to the next, higher level step.

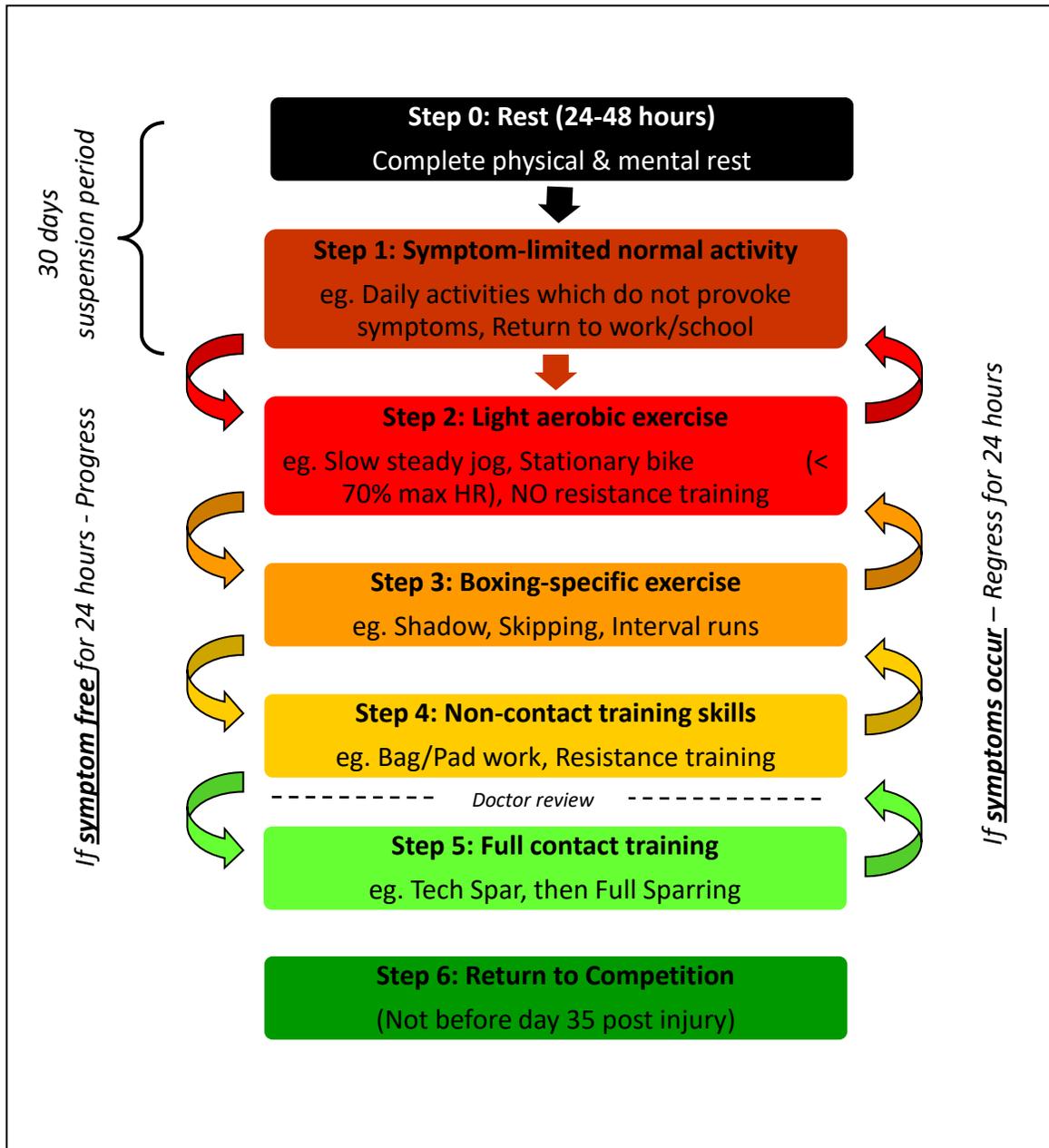
If you develop symptoms **at any stage**, you should rest for 48 hours before then going back to the previous step in the chain.

Prior to reaching 'Step 5' and returning to sparring, you should see a doctor for a more detailed assessment and to gain medical clearance to safely return to full contact training.

19 YEARS OLD & OVER

CONCUSSION PROTOCOL

Graduated Return to Boxing Programme



Protocol produced using information from the National Institute for Health & Clinical Excellence (NICE) Head Injury Guidelines 2017, the Berlin Consensus Statement on Concussion in Sport 2016 & the AIBA medical handbook.

Head Injury, Concussion & Returning to Boxing Advice **(for Boxers aged 19 & over)**

Name: _____ DOB: _____

This boxer sustained a head injury at _____ on _____ .
(Time) (Date)

You were assessed by a doctor following your bout and no signs of serious complications were found. It was felt you are safe to be accompanied home and do not need to attend hospital at this stage.

When you get home it is unlikely that you will have further significant problems, although you should remain in the supervision of a responsible adult for the rest of today and overnight.

If you are affected by any of the following, you should go to the nearest hospital emergency department as soon as possible:

- **unconsciousness or lack of full consciousness**
- **very painful headache that won't go away**
- **vomiting – getting sick**
- **confusion (not knowing where you are, getting things muddled up)**
- **fits (collapsing or passing out suddenly)**
- **weakness in one or both arms or legs**
- **problems understanding or speaking**
- **loss of balance or problems walking**
- **problems with your eyesight**
- **clear fluid coming out of your ear or nose**
- **bleeding from or new deafness in one or both ears**
- **drowsiness (feeling sleepy) that goes on for longer than 1 hour when you would normally be wide awake.**

Concussion

Concussion is a disturbance in brain function (i.e. brain injury) caused by a direct or indirect force to the head. It affects how the brain works but does not show up on any scans or X-rays. It can result in a variety of signs and/or symptoms & most often **does not** involve loss of consciousness.

Most (80–90%) concussions resolve in a short (7– 10 day) period.

Symptoms normally start shortly after injury and gradually improve by themselves but can be delayed.

One or more of the following common symptoms may develop over the next few days and likely do not require a hospital visit:

- **Headache**
- **Irritability**
- **Dizziness**
- **Anxiety**
- **Nausea**
- **Feeling depressed or tearful**
- **Unsteadiness**
- **Difficulty concentrating**
- **Restlessness**
- **Poor attention**
- **Slowed reactions**
- **Sleep disturbance**
- **Memory problems**
- **Low energy**
- **“Feeling in a fog”**
- **Sensitivity to light or noise**

Dos and Don'ts

- ✓ **DO** have plenty of rest and avoid stressful situations
- ✓ **DO** take painkillers such as paracetamol for headaches
- ✓ **DO** inform a friend or family member about your injury so they can keep an eye on you

- × **DON'T** stay at home alone for the first 24 hours after injury
- × **DON'T** drink alcohol
- × **DON'T** drive until you have recovered
- × **DON'T** take aspirin, ibuprofen or sleeping tablets

Treatment of Concussion

In order to allow the brain time to fully recover and reduce the chance of any longer-term problems you should have a period of rest, with no training or playing sport, and then adjust your activity for a period of time.

Recovery Period

The first step is to avoid **all physical activity and any activities which require concentration or attention for 24-48 hours**. This includes minimizing time using mobile phones or the internet for emails & social media, watching TV or movies, reading and all forms of training & exercise. Consider time off or adaptation of work or study.

After this time, you should gradually increase your daily activity level, as long as symptoms do not worsen. Once you have successfully returned to your usual daily activities, without any symptoms, then continue this period of relative rest for the **remaining duration of your medical suspension period** (minimum 30 days).

****If you still have symptoms 2 weeks post injury, you should see your GP****

Return to Boxing

Once your suspension is complete (and you have been **symptom free** for at least 2 weeks), you may move onto 'Step 2' of the gradual return to boxing programme (as detailed overleaf) and begin doing light aerobic exercise.

If any symptoms recur upon starting exercising, you should stop and return to 'Step 1' until you are again symptom free for 24 hours.

If you are able to train at 'Step 2' without developing any symptoms for 24 hours, then you may move onto 'Step 3'.

You should repeat this pattern of spending **at least 24 hours symptom free at each step** before moving on to the next, higher level step.

If you develop symptoms **at any stage**, you should rest for 24 hours before then going back to the previous step in the chain.

Prior to reaching 'Step 5' and returning to sparring, you should see a doctor for a more detailed assessment and to gain medical clearance to safely return to full contact training

Photocopy and Enlarge to A3

England Boxing Tournament Record Sheet



Date :		Name of Club:		Association:		Supervisor:	
Venue	Assistant Supervisor / Rec :			Medical Officer:			

Bout No.	Reg No	Name	Club	Pre Bout Medical Pass / Fail	Won	Lost	Duration of Rounds	Weight KG	Male Female M/F	Bout Type Sch / Jnr / Yth Dev / Eli	RESULT							Suspension Period
											Points Unan / Split	KO	RSC	RSC-I	Aband	DQ	w/o	
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		

This form must be completed in **BLACK INK** and signed by the Supervisor or Medical Officer.

England Boxing Tournament Record Sheet



Date :		Name of Club:		Association:		Supervisor:	
Venue:		Assistant Supervisor / Rec:				Medical Officer:	

Bout No.	Reg No	Name	Club	Pre Bout Medical Pass / Fail	Won	Lost	Duration of Rounds	Weight KG	Male Female M/F	Bout Type Sch / Jnr / Yth Dev / Eli	RESULT						Suspension Period	
											Points	KO	RSC	RSC-I	Aband	DQ		w/o
											Unan / Split							
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		
16																		
17																		
18																		
19																		
20																		

This form must be completed in **BLACK INK** and signed by the Supervisor or Medical Officer.

OFFICIALS ROTA

Bout No	Referee	Judges					Tkpr
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

Referees and Judges		Timekeeper
1	21	1
2	22	2
3	23	3
4	24	4
5	25	5
6	26	6
7	27	7
8	28	8
9	29	Evaluators
10	30	1
11	31	2
12	32	3
13	33	4
14	34	5
15	35	6
16	36	7
17	37	8
18	38	9
19	39	10
20	40	11

2019 Club Boxing Matrix

	Skills	Minors	School	Junior	Youth	Dev Male	Elite Male	Dev Female	Elite Female
Birth Yr.*	Age 10 – to 15yrs 364 days	Age 10 Yrs and YOB* 2008	2005 - 2007	2003 & 2004	2001 and 2002	1979 - 2000	1979 - 2000	1979 - 2000	1979 - 2000
Age*	10,11,12,13,14,15	10 & 11	12, 13 & 14	15 & 16	17 & 18	19 - 40	19 - 40	19 - 40	19 - 40
Rounds & Duration.	Any bout with a 10yr old 3 x 1min 11yr old v 11yr old =3 x 1.5 mins	Any bout with a 10yr old 3 x 1min 11yr old v 11yr old =3 x 1.5 mins	3 x 1.5 mins	3 x 2 mins	3 x 2 mins 4 x 2 min 3 x 3(Champs)	3 x 2 (A Champs) 4 x 2 3 x 3 (B Champs)	3 x 3 mins	3 x 2 (A Champs) 4 x 2 3 x 3 (B Champs)	3 x 3 mins
Count Limits per boxer result in termination of a bout.	N/A should not happen.	2 counts in a single round or 3 in the contest.	2 counts in a single round or 3 in the contest.	3 counts in a single round or 4 in the contest.	3 counts in a single round or 4 in the contest.	3 counts in a single round Or 7 in a contest	3 counts in a single round or 7 in a contest.	3 counts in a single round Or 4 in the contest.	3 counts in a single round or 4 in the contest.
Gloves	10 oz	10 oz	10 oz	10 oz	10 oz	10 oz up to a max of 64kg 12 oz over 64kg	10 oz up to a max of 64kg 12 oz over 64kg	10 oz	10 oz
Headguards	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES

*Year of Birth (YOB) will determine a boxer's category however the age of a boxer may bridge more than 1 category i.e. a boxer born 1 Jun 2000 is classed as a Senior boxer but will not be 19 years of age until 1 Jun 2019.

Senior	Elite and Development boxers must be born between 1/1/1979 and 31/12/2000 and should be matched on Weight and Experience. Round duration is to be determined by coaches and the Supervisor.
Youth	A Youth boxer may be matched against another Youth; there may not be more than 24 months age difference between boxers and extra caution must be taken when matching boxers of more than 12 months age difference. A Youth boxer may be matched against a Junior boxer, but the age gap may not be more than 12 months and the round duration will be 3 x 2 mins.
Junior	A Junior boxer may be matched against another Junior boxer; there may not be more than 24 months age difference between boxers and extra caution must be taken when matching boxers of more than 12 months age difference. A Junior boxer may be matched against a Schools boxer, but the age gap may not be more than 12 months and the round duration will be 3 x 1.5 min
Schools	A Schoolboy/girl boxer may only be matched against a boxer with an age gap of 12 months maximum (this may include Junior or Schoolboys/girls), the round duration as; If the boxers are 12yrs old v 11yrs old or 11yrs old v 11yrs old the round duration is 3 x 1.5 mins. If the boxers are 11yrs old v 10yrs old the round duration is to be 3 x 1min.
Minor	A Minor boxer may only be matched against a boxer with an age gap of 12 months maximum (this may include schoolboy/girls), round durations as; If the boxers are 11yrs old v 11yrs old the round duration is 3 x 1.5 mins. If the boxers are 11yrs old v 10yrs old or 10yr old v 10yr old the round duration is to be 3 x 1min.
Skills	A boxer must have had their 10 th birthday to take part in a skills bout. No more than 12 months age difference is permitted. A maximum of 8 skills bouts is permitted.

