

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL BOXING FEDERATION

RULES AND REGULATIONS Changes Passed at the 2015 AGM



1 November 2015

PREFACE

The Australian National Boxing Federation Ltd's rules and regulations can be changed at any time by the national executive and the changes shall apply from the time of their adoption.

The national executive and the state executive have the discretion in special circumstances to waive individual rules and regulations. State control board rules and regulations and those of recognised international organisations may be allowed to replace the federation's rules and regulations where there is conflict.

NOTE TO THIS DOCUMENT

This document displays the changes passed at the ANBF 2015 Annual General Meeting (and are based on the ANBF Rules and Regulations dated 10 March 2010). Section 7 Australian Title Rules and Procedures has been replaced by new rules accepted at the. Charge marks are not shown for this section

NOTICE

These rules and regulations (as adopted at the AGM of the Australian National Boxing Federation Ltd in October 1994, October 1995 and amended at the AGM November 1999, November 2003, November 2004, November 2005, November 2006, October 2007, November 2008, November 2009, October 2010 and November 2012, October 2013, October 2014, October 2015, supersede those passed in 1984 and any previous rules and regulations in existence. All references to the masculine gender apply equally to the feminine gender, unless stipulated otherwise.

*Compiled by James C Young to 2012 and ANBF Ltd to 2015
Last revised 24/10/2015*

DEFINITIONS

ANBF	Australian National Boxing Federation.
Approved	Person or procedure approved by the ANBF.
Branch	State branch of the ANBF.
Committee	Elected committee, state or national, as defined by the ANBF constitution.
Defined	As defined by the respective ANBF committee or executive.
Doctor	Doctors approved by the ANBF to conduct boxers' annual medical examinations or any other medicals ordered by the ANBF, and working as a ringside doctor.
.Executive	Elected executive, state or national, as defined by the ANBF constitution.
Federation	Australian National Boxing Federation.
Industry Participant	Any person who is registered or licensed to act in an official capacity in the boxing industry.
Member	Financial member of a state branch of the ANBF.
NZPBAI	New Zealand Professional Boxing Association Inc.
President	ANBF national president or state president where stipulated.
Ringside Doctor	Doctor conducting boxers' pre and post-bout medical examinations at a promotion and providing medical supervision of the promotion.
Secretary	ANBF national secretary or state secretary where stipulated.
Senior	Highest office-bearer in order of president, chairman, secretary or person nominated by them.
State Control Boards	State government bodies controlling boxing under state law.
Supervisor	Person nominated by the ANBF to be supervisor at the promotion.
Worthy Contender	As defined by the ratings committee.

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SECTION ONE – RING EQUIPMENT AND SIMILAR

1. RING SPECIFICATIONS

Boxing contests shall be held in no structure other than a boxing ring that complies with the specifications set forth.

2. AREA

A boxing ring shall be a square of not less than 5.48 metres square and not more than 7.31 metres square by measurements taken outside the line of the ropes.

3. PLATFORM

The ring platform shall:

- (1) Be safely constructed, level and free from any obstructing projections.
- (2) Extend for at least 50 centimetres outside the line of the ropes.
- (3) Be fitted with four corner posts which shall be well padded or otherwise so constructed as to prevent injury to the contestants.

4. PLATFORM MAT

The entire platform must be approved by the ANBF supervisor and shall be covered with rubber, or other suitable material having the same elasticity as rubber, of a thickness not less than 1.5 centimetres, over which shall be placed a layer of good quality felt, over which shall be placed a clean sheet of stout canvas stretched tightly and fixed to the outer edges of the ring.

5. ROPES

- (1) There shall be four ropes or cables of a thickness not less than three centimetres and not more than five centimetres, tightly drawn from the corner posts at heights of approximately 40 centimetres, 70 centimetres, 100 centimetres and 130 centimetres above the platform.
- (2) The ropes or cables shall be covered with a soft, smooth material and shall be joined at two points on each side of the ring, being points equidistant from each other and from the corner post on that side. The joins will be made with vertically hung pieces of soft material of a thickness not less than three centimetres and not more than four centimetres which shall not slide along the ropes.

Footnote

Boxing rings built before 1994 may be accepted with three ropes or cables with ropes the same thickness described in the preceding rule, but at heights of 40 centimetres, 80 centimetres and 130 centimetres from the platform if approved by the supervisor and senior official of the ANBF in attendance, but only in special circumstances.

6. TURNBUCKLE

Padding of a width not less than 15 centimetres and a thickness not less than 7.5 centimetres shall cover each turnbuckle.



7. STEPS

Two sets of sturdily constructed steps shall be provided at diagonally opposite corners of the ring. One set on each side of the corner for the use of the contestants, seconds and officials. They shall be kept clear of obstructions at all times.

8. SEATS

Seats of a type that can be removed during the rounds of a contest shall be provided at the corners where the steps are positioned.

9. BUCKETS

Promoters shall ensure that a bucket and spittoon receptacle are available in each boxer's corner.

10. STRETCHER

Promoters shall arrange for a stretcher to be at ringside and the referee shall ensure it is there before allowing bouts to begin.

11. DRESSING-ROOM.

Promoters shall ensure that the venue has suitable, clean dressing-rooms with sufficient room for boxers to prepare for the contest and rest after the bout. They shall ensure that there are toilets and showers for the boxers and shall supply chairs and rubbing-down benches.

12. DRESSING-ROOM SECURITY

Promoters shall ensure that there is adequate security to stop unauthorised persons entering the dressing-rooms.

13. MEDICAL ROOM

Promoters shall ensure that there is suitable hygienic room or area for medical officers to carry out pre-fight and post-bout examinations.

14. RING LIGHTING

Promoters shall ensure the ring lighting is adequate for the conduct of a boxing contest.



SECTION TWO – BODY DRESS, BANDAGES AND SIMILAR

15. BANDAGES

- ~~(1)~~ Bandages must be crepe or gauze.
~~(1) – and should not be more than five (5) metres long and five (5) centimetres wide for each hand.~~
- (2) Surgical tape must stop at the back of the hand prior to knuckles and must not cover the knuckles at all.~~shall be used to secure the bandages on each hand.~~
- ~~(3) – The surgical tape should be no more than two and a half metres (2.5) long and two and a half centimetres (2.5) wide for each hand.~~
- ~~(4) – Bandages and surgical tape shall not be affixed in a way detrimental to an opponent. Tape cannot reach beyond or cover the boxer's knuckles.~~
- ~~(5)~~(3) Thin strips of surgical tape may be placed between the fingers to aid in keeping the bandage in place.
- ~~(6)~~(4) Where the maximum of bandage and tape is not enough to adequately protect a boxer's hands, alternative arrangements can be made. These arrangements can only be made with the permission of the ANBF and only when both boxers and trainers agree. This must be decided before bandaging begins. No extra padding or material of any kind may be added. No water or any other substance can be put on bandages.
- ~~(7)~~(5) The referee or person appointed by the ANBF shall inspect the completed bandages and taping, to ensure that they conform with the rules; and shall stamp or initial them. If they do not conform they will ensure that they do prior to signing or stamping them and before gloving. – for later inspection before gloving.

16. GLOVES

Gloves shall be of a brand and quality approved by the ANBF.

- (1) A person shall not promote a boxing contest unless the provisions of these clauses with respect to contestants' gloves are complied with.
- (2) In any contest where a boxer's weight is under or equal to the welterweight limit (66.68kg), 8-ounce gloves must be used.
- (3) In any contest where a boxer's weight is over the welterweight limit (66.68kg) 10-ounce gloves must be used.
- (4) If at heavier weights 10-ounce gloves are too small for contestants' hands then, with approval of the ANBF and agreement from both boxers and trainers, 12-ounce gloves may be used.
- (5) The ANBF shall reject gloves if they are brands not approved by the ANBF or the quality is inadequate.
- (6) If padding is misshapen or lumpy, the leather worn or cracked, or if gloves are in any way imperfect, they shall be changed before the contest starts. Breaking, roughing or twisting of the gloves is not permitted. Gloves shall be new or near new, with new laces.



- (7) If a glove becomes damaged during a bout, it shall be replaced during the interval between rounds. Unless, at the discretion of the referee, the bout is stopped during the round to have the glove replaced, in which case the timekeeper shall stop the stopwatch and restart it when the round is resumed.
- (8) After lacing on and tying on the back of the wrist, the laces of the gloves must be securely covered by adhesive tape.
- (9) Promoters shall provide an extra set of gloves (two pairs) at ringside in case gloves are broken or damaged during a bout.
- (10) Gloves shall not be put on until after the referee has stamped or initialled the bandages.
- (11) In any contest both boxers must wear the same brand of gloves.

17. RING ATTIRE BOXERS

- (1) A person shall not box in a contest unless he wears:
 - (a) Boxing gloves.
 - (b) Light boots without spikes or heels.
 - (c) Boxing shorts, loose-fitting, the waistband not extending above the belt line. Emblems or such may adorn the trunks provided that they are not considered by the ANBF to be offensive.
 - (d) A cup (groin protector) shield not extending above the belt line, being an imaginary line across the body at the top of the hips and navel.
 - (e) A properly-fitted moulded mouthguard, unless the ringside doctor directs otherwise.
- (2) A boxer shall not wear anything which, in the opinion of the referee, might injure the opponent.

18. RING ATTIRE REFEREES/JUDGES

- (1) The referee shall be neatly attired in the ANBF uniform, and street shoes shall not be worn.
- (2) The referee shall not wear glasses, watch, belt buckle, rings or any other object which might injure the boxers.
- (3) Judges will be neatly attired in ANBF uniform. The ANBF uniform is defined as black shoes and socks, black trousers, light blue shirt, light grey blazer. A chocolate brown blazer can be worn until a replacement is required. The ANBF emblem is to be worn on the top pocket of the blazer. The referee must also wear the ANBF emblem on the top pocket of the shirt.

19. PERMITTED OR ALLOWED FOREIGN SUBSTANCES

Before the contest starts, the referee shall inspect both contestants ~~and their gloves~~ to ensure no foreign substances ~~have been applied to either on their the bodies y of the contestants or their gloves. Only water and Vaseline can be present, any other substances such as Menthol Liniment or anything detrimental to his opponent will result in disqualification. , to the detriment of the opponent, and must take steps to ensure there are no foreign substances held by cornermen.~~

20. EYEBROW PROTECTION

The referee may permit boxers to use a covering of a non-abrasive material to protect their eyebrows.



SECTION THREE – MEDICAL MATTERS AND RECORD BOOK

21. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PERMISSIBLE IN CORNER

- (1)
 - (a) White petroleum jelly (Vaseline)
 - (b) Sterile cotton wool or cotton wads
 - (c) Sterile gauze
 - (d) Surgical spirit
 - (e) Cottonbud sticks
 - (f) Butterfly bandaids
 - (g) Blunt-edged surgical scissors
 - (h) Icebag
 - (i) Adhesive tape
 - (j) Water buckets and drinking receptacles shall be provided in each corner
 - (k) Solution of adrenalin 1/1000
 - (l) Iodine or Mercurochrome
- (2) NO STIMULANT other than cold water sprinkled on the body or used as a mouthwash shall be used.
- (3) Seconds are not to use on a boxer:
 - (a) Iron chloride solution
 - (b) Monsol solution
 - (c) Ammoniated liniment
 - (d) Alcohol or alcohol mixture
 - (e) Smelling salts

22. INJECTIONS AND MEDICATIONS

Boxers who have taken prescribed medication orally or by injection within 72 hours before the contest, or who take prescribed medication on a regular basis, must give the ringside doctor details of the medication, the condition for which it was prescribed and the name and address of the doctor who prescribed it. Similarly, boxers who take unprescribed medication shortly before a contest or take unprescribed medication on a regular basis must report the details to the ringside doctor.

23. ANTI-DOPING TEST

- (1) The ringside doctor or executive of the ring officials committee or the supervisor may order any boxer to submit to a test at any promotion. All boxers will be routinely advised, pre-fight, they might be required to take a post-fight test. The boxer must submit to the test or face disciplinary action.
- (2) A trainer observing symptoms which he believes warrant a test can request that his boxer's opponent be tested. He shall notify the supervisor and ringside doctor, who must then arrange testing. The trainer will pay all costs and both boxers will be tested. Conditions as per clause (1) above apply.
- (3) The ringside doctor may order a pre-fight testing on a boxer if he sees any symptom at the pre-fight medical that may warrant it.



- (4) The doctor giving the boxer an annual medical may order a test on a boxer if he sees any symptoms that may warrant it.
- (5) The anti-doping test will be by laboratory analysis of the boxer's urine. A urine sample will be collected by a doctor, nurse or laboratory technician, in the presence of the ANBF supervisor. The sample will be collected and divided into two sterile containers marked A and B. Both will be securely sealed in the presence of the boxer. Each container will then be signed by the boxer, supervisor and the person who did the collection. Sample A will be taken, in conditions of security, to a suitable laboratory for analysis. Sample B will be retained in conditions of security by the supervisor or person who collected the sample. If sample A tests positive, sample B will be analysed at the same laboratory or another suitable laboratory mutually agreed upon by the boxer and the ANBF.

24. PENALTIES

- (1) Any boxer testing positive for prohibited substances or drugs shall be dealt with by the state executive at a special meeting.
- (2) This meeting shall act as a tribunal. It shall hear the evidence from all parties, boxers, trainers and any other persons with information relating to the offence. Any written evidence or information presented must be by a statutory declaration. The tribunal shall consider all the evidence and decide what action is to be taken. The tribunal must notify the boxer of the outcome of the hearing, in writing. It must also notify the national secretary and all state branches of the result.
- (3) If the boxer is found guilty the tribunal has the authority to suspend the boxer, remove the boxer from ratings, declare any title held by the boxer vacant, or any other penalty it considers necessary, depending on the severity of the offence.
- (4) If the boxer wishes to appeal against the decision or the severity of the penalty, he must advise the state secretary and describe the grounds for appeal. The state secretary must acknowledge receipt of the appeal and convene a meeting of the branch to hear the appeal. The member must be given a fair and full opportunity to present his case, either verbally or in writing. The appeal shall be determined by a majority vote of members present at such meeting and the decision of the meeting will be final.

25. PROHIBITED DRUGS

Prohibited drugs are those defined by the

Australian Sports Drug Agency
P O Box 345
CURTIN ACT 2605
Phone (06) 281 1822
Fax (06) 281 1226
Hotline 1800 020506

It is the responsibility of the boxer and his trainer to check and ensure that the boxer is not taking any medication or mixture that is a prohibited drug. Many drugs appear either alone or in mixtures or in medication under commercial titles. Therefore, they should check with the Australian Sports Drug Agency, contact address and phone number as above, if in any doubt. The taking of prohibited drugs will incur penalties. The severity of the offence will determine the penalty.



26. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Boxers must pass an approved medical examination before annual registration and the results of the medical examination must be completed on the forms supplied by the ANBF. The boxer will then be issued with a medical record book. They also must have a serology test at six monthly intervals and be classified HIV negative, Hepatitis B antigen negative or immune status and Hepatitis C negative. It is also necessary that all results of the serology test be disclosed to the authority issuing the licence. The annual test must be carried out no more than seven days before the serology medical test.
- (2) After completion of the weigh-in or before the contest, and after the completion of each contest, a boxer shall undergo a medical examination, the result and remarks must be recorded in the boxer's medical record book.
- (3) The ringside doctor must remain at ringside throughout each contest and make notes of any hard-fought contests or where a boxer seems to be affected to an unusual degree. If the doctor leaves the ringside during the contest, the referee must stop the bout until he returns to ringside.
- (4) If a boxer is knocked out from punches to the head, he must not box again in a contest or in a gymnasium until the minimum period of twenty eight (28) days has elapsed, unless the ringside doctor orders a longer period, which must be entered in his medical record book by the ringside doctor.
- (5) In the event of a boxer being knocked out from head punches on two (2) consecutive occasions, he must not box again for three (3) months, unless the doctor in attendance orders a longer period.
- (6) In the event of a boxer being knocked out from head punches on three (3) consecutive occasions, he must not box again for at least (6) months. He will not be allowed to box again until presenting himself to an approved doctor for a complete medical and clearance, which must be approved by the ANBF. He cannot apply for a clearance until after the six-month suspension has been served.
- (7) The ringside doctor at his discretion may order a longer rest period from boxing in all instances covered by clauses (4), (5) and (6). The ringside doctor in attendance at any promotion has the power to order a rest period for any boxer regardless of the outcome of the bout if he considers he has received excessive punishment or injury. The length of the rest period is at the discretion of the ringside doctor who may also order a test or examination before the boxer is allowed to fight or spar again.
- (8) Boxers ruled unfit to box must not spar in gymnasiums or participate in exhibitions.

27. BOXER TO FURNISH INFORMATION

A boxer whose previous fight was outside his home state must report to the doctor supervising the upcoming fight the essential details of his previous fight, including the date and result and any other information the doctor requires. Any boxer giving misleading or incorrect information may face disciplinary action by the ANBF.

28. TRAVEL TO CONTEST

This rule revoked Annual General Meeting 9th October 2010.

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29. MEDICAL RECORD BOOKS

- (1) A boxer shall have only one current medical record book issued in the state in which he is registered. It is the boxer's responsibility to ensure that this book is up to date and contains all details of all contests he has had, regardless of where they took place. He will not be permitted to engage in any contest unless he produces the book before the pre-fight medical containing all details relating to his last contest and not being false or misleading in any way
- (2) Medical books must contain the following:
 - (a) The boxer's full and correct name.
 - (b) The name the boxer uses for his boxing career.
 - (c) The boxer's date of birth.
 - (d) A passport-type of picture of the boxer.
 - (e) The expiry date of yearly medical.
 - (f) Date of most recent serology test.
 - (g) The results of all his contests.
 - (h) Registration number.
 - (i) The boxer's signature.
 - (j) The boxer's address and telephone number.
 - (k) Trainers name.
- (3) The boxer shall produce his medical record at the weigh-in. The weight shall be entered in his book and endorsed by the ANBF supervisor of the weigh-in.
- (4) The boxer must present his medical record book to the doctor conducting the pre-fight medical and collect it after the contest. When all post fight details have been recorded by the doctor it is the responsibility of the boxer or trainer to collect the book.
- (5) The ANBF reserves the right to revoke a boxer's licence if it is considered that further boxing would be dangerous to his health and welfare.



SECTION FOUR – CONTESTS, PERSONS, PROCEDURES

30. POWERS AND DUTIES OF REFEREES

- (1) The referee's prime concern is the welfare of the boxers, and the enforcement of all rules.
- (2) The four basic commands a referee is to use are 'stop', 'box', 'break' and 'time' and they should be expressed clearly and with authority on all occasions.
- (3) Referees must ensure taping and bandaging of boxers hands comply with the rules. He must then stamp or initial the bandages for inspection before gloving.
- (4) After bandage checks and gloving, the referee must ensure that glove laces are securely tied to the back of the hands and that the laces are covered with suitable tape. If during a contest the laces come loose, the referee must call 'stop' and order that the laces be secured and re-taped. He must signal that the clock is to stop and signal to restart it when the round resumes. After gloving, whilst still in the dressing room, the referee must check that the boxer's groin protector does not extend above the belt line – being an imaginary line across the body, top of hips and navel as per rule 17 (d).
- (5) Before instructing the boxers in mid-ring the referee must ensure that both contestants are wearing protectors, mouthguard, boxing shorts, flat-soled boots and have no foreign objects or substances on their bodies or gloves and, at the discretion of the referee, do not have too much petroleum jelly on their faces.
- (6) Before each bout and round, the referee shall ensure the canvas and apron are free of any foreign matter or excess water and shall ensure that corner stools and resin boxes are not in the ring or on the ring apron. He shall ensure the ropes are properly taut and the tapes between the ropes, corner buckles and padding are secure.
- (7) Before the first round, the referee shall seek a signal from each judge to ensure they are ready, then signal the timekeeper to sound the bell.
- (8) A referee should avoid whenever possible physically 'breaking' contestants and should express his authority in his commands. Upon the referee ordering 'break' boxers must stop punching and take one step back before continuing to box. Continued failure by a boxer to comply with the referee's commands may cause a deduction of points or disqualification.
- (9) The referee should give cautions ~~Apart from cautions~~ 'in running' loudly and with authority and only order a referee shall always give the order to 'stop' when there is a legitimate reason to do so. He must then give the order and signal before warning boxers or moving between them to 'break', and must then give the order and signal to 'box'. It is a referee's duty to call time out and time in for the benefit of boxers and timekeepers. The order to box should only be given after the command 'stop'.
- ~~(10) When a referee orders boxers to stop, the timekeeper shall stop the watch and only restart it when the referee orders to box.~~



- (11)(10) _____ When a boxer has been knocked down or goes down and the referee considers a count is pointless; he should waive off the contest then immediately~~immediately~~ remove the boxer's mouthguard and call the doctor to the ring to attend the ~~'down'~~ boxer.
- (12)(11) _____ The referee must always ensure that no other persons are in the ring or on the ring apron while the round is in progress; otherwise, he must immediately stop the contest until they are removed. He shall not permit seconds to slap on the canvas or distract boxers.
- (13)(12) _____ When a referee considers a boxer should lose points for a foul, he must call 'stop' and order the other boxer to the neutral corner and with the offending boxer at his side signal the judges his point/s deduction order. The round will resume when the referee orders 'box'.
- (14)(13) _____ If any incident occurs, be it covered by rules or is unusual or irregular, and such incident warrants the stoppage of the contest and the referee's view of the incident is unsighted or partly obscured, he may order time out and confer with the judges and supervisor before giving his decision.
- (15)(14) _____ A referee should terminate a contest at any stage if he believes the contestants are not in earnest. He may disqualify one or both contestants or declare a 'no-contest'. He must make a written report to the ANBF as soon as possible.
- (16)(15) _____ In all title bouts a referee shall collect scorecards from judges at the end of each round and hand them to the recorder.
- (17)(16) _____ If during a round a referee or judge is injured, becomes ill or is unable to continue, the timekeeper shall sound the bell and stop the round. The supervisor shall appoint another referee or judge to officiate. If it is a judge, then the replacement judge will use the incapacitated judge's scorecard for the remainder of the contest. The interrupted round must be started again.
- (18)(17) _____ At the end of a round in which a boxer receives a cut, the referee must advise the judges and recorders whether the cut was caused by a legitimate blow or by accidental means or a deliberate foul.
- (19)(18) _____ A referee shall not wager on the outcome of a contest in which he officiates or publicly predict the result of a contest in which he will officiate. He must not align himself with any boxer and he must always be totally impartial.
- (20)(19) _____ Ring officials, including referees or any registered participants, must not consume alcohol on the day of a promotion, until their duties are completed.

Confidence in his ability and judgement is a most important factor in the make-up of a first class official. He must not be swayed by the audience and when he has given his decision, he must display strength of character irrespective of the reception afforded him.

If his duty is to disqualify a boxer he must do so unhesitatingly and with strength, no matter how unpleasant his duty may be. He may be handling a contest which has been closely fought, or the audience may be shouting for their favourite boxer, but immediately the final round is over and the result is known he must raise the winner's hand in a determined and unhesitating manner. A hesitant referee destroys the respect and confidence of the boxers he is controlling and also the respect of the audience. Under no circumstances should names,



reputations, creed, nationality or colour of the contestant have any influence whatsoever on any official's judgement.

31. REFEREE'S DISCRETION

The referee shall decide any situation not provided for in these rules, and such a decision will prevail. He may confer with the judges or supervisor for guidance.

32. PRESENT AT RINGSIDE

It is mandatory during all contests that the ringside doctor be seated at ringside while bouts are in progress. If the doctor has to leave the ringside for any reason during a round, the bout must be stopped until such time as the doctor has returned to ringside.

33. OFFICIATION OF CONTESTS

- (1) All bouts should be controlled by a non-scoring referee and three judges. This rule may be varied by the supervisor or senior ring official, but only in extreme circumstances.
- (2) The judges will be seated on different sides of the ring in a central position and will score and record the contest on ANBF cards and sheets.
- (3) The promoter must take reasonable steps to ensure that no unlicensed or unauthorised persons are allowed to enter the ring or sit at ringside.
- (4) Judges shall not discuss their scores or talk with other people during a contest, unless to speak with the referee on other matters herein approved, and they shall ensure that other people do not sight their scorecards.
- (5) Australian, Commonwealth, world titles and at the discretion of the ANBF other fights, will be scored on individual cards per round and the results recorded on a master sheet by an approved ANBF recorder. The sheets shall be witnessed by a nominated ANBF official before results are announced.
- (6) The appointment of ring officials for all contests will be in accordance with rules on appointment of ring officials outlined in Section Eight.
- (7) Ring officials (as defined under Rule 84 Category 3) shall not make derogatory remarks in any form, offer comments or inference of mistakes or poor performances by other ring officials, in public, at any promotion or at any time to the media or to any other person(s). Any ring official doing so will be subject to disciplinary action. If ring officials have complaints they should advise the supervisor or senior ring official at an appropriate time, in private, and the matter must be addressed at a meeting of the ANBF.
- (8) Judges, referees and timekeepers shall be licensed by the ANBF after meeting all requirements set by the ANBF.
- (9) All industry participants must be current financial members of the ANBF in the state in which they reside.



34. SCORING

- (1) Scoring shall be by the ‘Ten Point Must’ system. Winner of a round must be awarded ten points while the loser receives anywhere from nine to six points, depending on the decisiveness by which the round was won.
- (2) Even round 10 - 10
Slight edge 10 - 9
Wide edge 10 - 8
One-sided 10 - 7
Overwhelming 10 - 6
(One or two knockdowns, serious consideration for stopping contest)
(One-point deduction is mandatory for a knockdown)
- (3) The elements of the number of blows landed, ~~clean hitting~~ and effective offence shall be considered, ~~weight of blows, offence, defence, ring generalship and sportsmanship shall be considered.~~ A clean knockdown, as decided by the referee, will command a one-point advantage to the boxer delivering such a blow, apart from other points gained or lost in that round.
- (4) A scoring blow is a punch landed on the scoring part of the body, ~~and~~ being being neither deflected nor partially blocked, ~~and landed with the closed knuckle part of the glove.~~ being landed with force and being
- (5) The scoring part of the body is the front and side ~~of the head parts of the~~ and body above the belt line. ~~Taken from above the hip bones across to the navel formed by an imaginary line starting from the top of the head, splitting the ears and running down the shoulders and sides and across the front of the body from the top of the hip bones (belt line).~~
- (6) Drawn rounds should be avoided whenever possible unless, after all elements are taken into account, a judge cannot separate the boxers.
- (7) Whenever a judge deducts a point for fouls or illegalities when directed by the referee, he must mark the card accordingly to testify such.
- (8) If a point or points are deducted before a round is complete these points will be taken off the tally at the end of the bout. There will be no score recorded in an unfinished round.

35. REFEREE’S SIGNAL

Whenever a referee orders a deduction of points for an infringement, he shall stop the bout and signal to the judges his direction, and then order the contestants to ‘box’.

36. SCORECARDS

- (1) All scorecards and sheets shall be handed to the supervisor on completion of the contest and shall not be shown to any other person, except for the purpose of witnessing such or as approved by the ANBF.
- (2) Individual scores with judges’ names may ~~must~~ be announced when a points decision is given.

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- (3) Scorecards and recorder sheets, duly signed and witnessed, shall be given to the nominated ring officials committeeman as soon as possible after a promotion. These will be kept for a period of time for perusal by the committee and for grading of officials.
- (4) When individual round cards are being used, the judges must not keep secondary cards or tallies of points.

37. TIMEKEEPERS

- (1) Timekeepers must be licensed by the ANBF as such, after meeting all requirements.
- (2) Timekeepers shall use two stopwatches, one for the general time and the second for a knockdown count. In the event of a knockdown, timekeepers shall immediately, in a loud and clear voice, count the elapsing seconds until the referee takes up the count.
- (3) For national, Commonwealth, OPBF and other international bouts, two timekeepers should be used, the second of whose duties shall include the knockdown count.
- (4) If near the end of any round, a boxer is down and the referee is in the course of counting over him, the bell indicating the end of the round will not be sounded. In the event of the timekeeper sounding the bell the referee will continue the count. If the boxer rises before ten (10) is counted and the referee gives the command 'box' (indicating the continuation of the bout), the bell will then be sounded to end the round.
- (5) The intervals between rounds shall be of one minute's duration. The timekeeper will announce 'seconds out' in a loud clear voice ten seconds before the minute is up and sound a warning buzzer or whistle, indicating the seconds must leave the ring and all foreign objects must be removed from the ring and apron.
- (6) The timekeeper shall at all times ensure the referee has heard the bell.
- (7) If a referee or judge is injured or becomes ill during a contest and is unable to continue, the timekeeper shall ring the bell to terminate the round. On the replacement of that official, the round shall recommence as a full round.
- (8) The timekeeper must sound the bell at the precise moment and he shall not lengthen or shorten the periods of boxing or intervals except as specified in paragraphs (4), (6) and (7).

38. RECORDERS

- (1) The recorder is responsible for checking scorecards and tallying individual cards onto a recorder sheet and shall ensure accuracy of the transfer.
- (2) He shall double-check all tallied figures by counting deducted points and ensure that they comply with the result
- (3) Whenever possible he shall have an assistant to check and verify all points and deductions before notifying the referee and the announcer of the official decision.
- (4) Individual judges' names and tallies shall be ~~announced when a points decision is given~~recorded.



- (5) The recorder must know all the terms used to describe the various decisions.
- (6) He shall at all times ensure that no other person, apart from his assistant, sights the cards or tally during a contest.
- (7) The recorder shall be satisfied that cards are correctly completed by judges and, if required, direct the judges to complete the cards. In such cases, the assistant should approach the judge during the minute rest period.
- (8) The recorder and his assistant shall not sit next to a judge during a contest.

39. SECONDS

- (1) There shall be no more than four seconds for each boxer, including the trainer and/or chief second, and only ~~one two~~ may be in the ring during the minute~~s~~ break.
- (2) All seconds must be neatly attired, sober and act in a gentlemanly manner at all times.
- (3) On the sound of the warning buzzer or whistle or call of 'seconds out', the seconds must immediately vacate the ring and apron and shall ensure that the stool, water vessels and all other objects are cleared from the ring and apron, so as not to delay the contest when the bell rings at the start of the round. The referee shall ensure that this rule is adhered to. If a trainer or second continues to offend, the referee may use his discretion, after a warning, to deduct a point from the boxer or have the second or trainer removed from the corner.

40. BOXERS

- (1) Boxers shall report to their dressing-rooms at site of contest no later than one hour before the start of the promotion.
- (2) A beard on a boxer will only be accepted if its thickness is not considered a cushion, or it could not cut or hurt the opponent. The decision is the responsibility of the referee.
- (3) No person under the age of eighteen will be licensed as a boxer.
- (4) No industry participant shall consume alcohol on the day of the promotion until his duties are completed.

41. TRAINERS

- (1) All trainers must be licensed or accredited by the ANBF and hold the required licence in all cases after meeting all requirements and examination that may be defined by the ANBF from time to time.
- (2) All trainers must have as their main objective the safety, health and welfare of their boxers. They must do all possible to have them totally prepared for any contests and ensure they do their best not to overmatch them.
- (3) They must ensure any injuries incurred by their boxers are properly attended to and they must also ensure their boxers take any tests and follow any instructions ordered by the ringside doctor or the doctor handling the annual medicals.



- (4) At contests all trainers must be clean, neatly attired and act in a gentlemanly manner and take all precautions in regards to hygiene while cornering a boxer.
- (5) At the call 'seconds out', or the sounding of the buzzer or whistle, trainers must immediately vacate the ring and ensure the stool and all other objects are removed from the ring and apron before the bell sounds to start the round.
- (6) During the contest they shall not slap the canvas or use any tactics to distract the referee, nor shall they call out any derogatory remarks about the opponent.
- (7) A trainer must ensure, if his boxer has been knocked out or stopped from injury or taken heavy punishment, that the boxer has the required post-fight medical and ensure that any recommendations or instructions by the doctor are carried out. Should the doctor consider it necessary he should ensure a responsible person accompanies the boxer to his residence and observe him for any problems.



SECTION FIVE – RULES OF CONTESTS

42. CUT RULE

This rule applies when a bout is stopped because of a cut or cuts to the boxer's head.

- (1) If the cut is caused by a legitimate punch and the fight is stopped immediately, the boxer landing the punch wins by TKO (cut eye).
- (2) If the cut is caused by a deliberate foul (head butt, use of elbow or heel of a glove or any other illegality) and the bout is immediately stopped, the referee must disqualify the offending boxer.
- (3) If the cut is caused by an accidental foul and is stopped before the start of round four - in three-round bouts, round three applies - the bout will be declared a technical draw.
- (4) If a cut is caused by an accidental foul and occurs after the commencement of round four - in three-round bouts, round three applies - with the fight being stopped immediately, the cards are to be called in and the boxer ahead on points wins by technical decision.
- (5) If a cut is caused by an accidental foul and the contest is allowed to continue after the commencement of round four - in three-round bouts round three applies - and the fight is stopped later from the cut being widened by legitimate punches or an accidental head clash, a technical decision will result and the winner will be the boxer who is ahead on points at the time the fight is stopped.
- (6) If a boxer has been cut by a deliberate foul and the bout is not stopped, the referee must deduct one point from the offending boxer. ~~If~~In the later rounds if the injury ~~cut~~ is worsened by another deliberate foul, the referee must disqualify the offending boxer. If it is worsened by legitimate punches and the bout is stopped, a technical decision will result, and the victim of the deliberate foul will be the winner if he is ahead on points and the decision will be a technical draw if the injured ~~cut~~ boxer is behind on points. Scores are to be taken only from completed rounds.
- (7) It is the referee's responsibility to decide if the cut is due to a clean punch, deliberate foul or accidental foul.
- (8) If the referee is unsure what caused the cut he may ask the judges or supervisor for their opinion and guidance.
- (9) When a cut occurs the referee must signal immediately if he considers that it was caused by a head clash or punch. He must then notify the judges and supervisor at the end of the round of his ruling on the cause of the cut.

~~(10) In the case of a cut, the referee may use his discretion to order a points deduction for an accidental foul and may confer with the ringside doctor for advice on whether or not the bout should continue.~~

~~(11)~~(10) A referee shall not be directed by the boxer's corner to stop a contest due to a cut, irrespective of the cause, if in his opinion it does not warrant a stoppage. If the corner demands a stoppage under these conditions and the referee accedes, the referee shall declare the other boxer the winner by TKO.



43. NO-FOUL RULE

- (1) If in the opinion of the referee a boxer deliberately fouls an opponent by punching below the belt, the referee may disqualify the offending boxer without applying the No-Foul Rule. However, if the No-Foul Rule is applied, the action must follow as outlined below and no disqualification can occur.
- (2) In the case of an accidental low blow so determined by the referee he may apply the No-Foul rule and allow the injured boxer a maximum time of five minutes to recover.
- (3) The referee may resume the contest once the injured boxer has indicated that he has recovered but will not be given more than five minutes.
- (4) Once the No-Foul rule has been applied a boxer who is unwilling or unable to resume the contest once the five minute period has elapsed shall lose the contest, the result being recorded as a TKO.
- (5) Once the referee applies the No-Foul rule by signalling timeout, the timekeeper shall stop the round at that time and recommence the round once the referee has ordered the contestants to resume.
- (6) During the period the No-Foul rule is being applied, the offending boxer must go to the neutral corner and stand until directed otherwise by the referee. The stricken boxer may return to his corner where his cornermen can attend only to that injury if required.
- (7) The referee should instruct the judges during the break if points are to be deducted from the offending boxer.

44. ACCIDENTAL INJURY

- (1) If a boxer cannot continue because of an injury not attributable to legal punches, the bout shall be awarded by TKO to the boxer who can continue. However, this shall not apply in the case of the Cut or No-Foul rules.
- (2) If an accidental clash of heads renders one or both boxers temporarily unable to continue, they shall be given a short period of time to recover, at the referee's discretion, to see if they are able to continue~~if no cuts exist as a result of the accidental clash.~~

45. STANDING EIGHT COUNT

DELETED

46. FAILURE TO LEAVE CORNER

If the chief second advises the referee his boxer cannot continue, the boxer will lose by TKO – Corner Retired. If there is no such advice and the boxer refuses to leave the corner the referee will apply a count and, on reaching ten, declare the opponent winner by KO. If the boxer leaves the corner before the count ends, the referee may order a deduction, if he considers the opponent has been significantly inconvenienced, before ordering the bout to continue.



47. INSPECTION DURING REST PERIOD

The one minute rest period between rounds is essentially for the boxers rest and his corner to satisfactorily perform their duties. However, if the referee has a concern and need to check on the boxer's condition he has the discretion to do so during this period.

If the referee needs to inspect the boxer's condition further he shall call for time out immediately after the bell has sounded to commence the next round. If the referee is not satisfied that the boxer is in a condition to continue he may immediately terminate the bout or call on the advice of the doctor. If the referee is satisfied that the boxer is able to continue he will order the contestants to "box". Unless it is beyond doubt that an injured or distressed boxer is not in a fit condition to continue the referee will allow him the full minute's rest between rounds before checking his condition. The timekeeper shall sound the bell at the appropriate time for the next round but shall not start his stopwatch until the referee orders 'box'. The referee may order the bout to be terminated on his own discretion or at the discretion of the doctor and then give the judges his ruling on what type of decision relates to the specific circumstances.

48. KNOCKDOWN

- (1) If a boxer is legitimately knocked down the referee shall complete a compulsory eight count, whether or not the boxer rises before the count of eight is reached. If a boxer fails to rise before the count of ten, he has lost the bout by KO. A boxer cannot be saved by the bell in any round .
- (2) Definition - A boxer shall be deemed to be knocked down as a result of a legal blow when:
 - (a) Any part of his body other than his feet is on the floor.
 - (b) He is helpless on the ropes, or is being supported by the ropes.
 - (c) He is rising from the down position and the referee has not given the command to 'box'.

When a boxer is knocked down:

- (a) The referee shall audibly announce the count and display the count by use of fingers – if the boxer taking the count is still down when the referee calls the count of ten (10), the referee shall waive both arms indicating the boxer has been knocked out.
 - (b) The referee shall order the opponent to the furthest neutral corner of the ring and pick up the count from the timekeeper. Should the opponent fail to stay in the corner as directed by the referee the referee shall stop the count and redirect the boxer to go back to the corner and resume the count at the point that it was interrupted. The timekeepers count will cease when picked up by the referee who count shall prevail and be relied on by the boxer.
- (3) Should a boxer slip, fall, be pushed down or voluntarily go down, he shall be ordered to his feet. Failure to do so immediately may be cause for disqualification or loss of points. The referee shall ensure the boxer's gloves are free from dirt or resin before ordering 'box'.
 - (4) In the case of knockdowns, or the referee calling 'stop', boxers shall not resume boxing until the order 'box' is given.
 - (5) In the event of a boxer being knocked down three times in one round, the contest will be terminated and the opponent declared the winner by KO. This rule may be waived in certain contests. If it is, it must be announced publicly before the bout.



49. KNOCKDOWN COUNT

- (1) In the event of a knockdown, the timekeeper shall start his count immediately. The referee shall pick up the count from the timekeeper.
- (2) The referee may complete the ten count on a boxer who has risen during the count, if he decides the boxer is not fit to continue.

50. DOUBLE KNOCKDOWN

If both boxers are knocked down, the count will proceed in the normal way. If only one rises before the count ends, he will win by KO. If both rise before the count ends and at the referee's discretion it is decided that only one is fit to continue, he will win by KO. If neither boxer rises before the count, or both rise before the count of ten and the referee's decision is that neither is fit to continue, the result will be a 'no decision'.

51. LOSS OF MOUTHGUARD

Should a boxer lose his mouthguard the round will be stopped until the mouthguard has been cleaned and replaced. Should the mouthguard be lost in an exchange the referee shall wait until the cessation of the exchange to order its replacement. In the event that the mouthguard is intentionally expelled, the referee may at his discretion penalise the offending boxer with points deductions, or for continual occurrences deduct further points or disqualify the offending boxer.

52. OUT OF RING

If a boxer is knocked out of the ring or falls out of the ring onto the apron, he must return inside the ropes, **unaided** within ten seconds. If he is knocked out of the ring by a legal punch and falls onto the floor he must return inside the ropes **unaided** within twenty seconds. Failure to do so shall result in the boxer being counted out. If a boxer is assisted by anyone to return to the ring he may lose points or be disqualified at the discretion of the referee.

53. STOPPING A CONTEST

- (1) The referee must stop a contest when:
 - (c) In his opinion, a contestant is exhausted or injured to such an extent as to be unable to defend himself or to continue.
 - (d) A contestant suffers three knockdowns in one round of the contest, unless this rule has been waived, in which case a public announcement must be made before the bout begins.
- (2) Generally, when the chief second 'throws in the towel' the referee accedes to the corner's request to stop the fight. However, the referee at his discretion may ignore this request, especially if he is counting over a boxer.
- (3) The referee is the only person empowered to stop a contest. However, he ~~should~~ **must** accept the recommendation from the ringside ~~doctor~~ **Doctor in his decision** to ~~stop~~ **end** the contest.

54. DECISIONS

At the end of a contest the referee or recorder shall notify the announcer, after the cards have been assessed, of the result, which shall be one of the following:

Win on points - unanimous, majority or split decision



Loss on points - unanimous, majority or split decision
Draw - unanimous, majority or split decision
Loss by knockout
Win by knockout
Win on disqualification
Loss on disqualification
No-Contest
No-Decision
Win by technical knockout
Loss by technical knockout or injury
Win by technical decision
Loss by technical decision

- (1) A unanimous decision is when all cards have the same result.
- (2) A majority decision in a win is when two cards have the same winner and the third has a draw.
- (3) A split decision in a win is when two cards have the same winner and the third has a win to the other boxer.
- (4) A majority decision in a draw is when two cards have a draw and the third a winner.
- (5) A split draw is when all cards differ in result: e.g. 1 red corner, 1 blue corner and 1 draw.
- (6) A technical decision occurs when a boxer is accidentally injured owing to a cut occurring from a accidental head clash. If the bout is stopped before the start of the fourth round - in three round bouts round three applies - the bout shall be declared a technical draw. Provided the fourth round - or the third round in three round bouts - has been commenced and the injury becomes severe enough to stop the fight, then the boxer who is ahead on points shall be declared the winner by technical decision.

55. FOULS

- (1) Some fouls for which a referee may penalise or disqualify a boxer are:
 - (a) Hitting an opponent who is down or is rising from a knockdown.
 - (b) Using a knee, leg or boot to strike an opponent.
 - (c) Purposely going down without being hit and/or refusing to rise on direction from the referee.
 - (d) Deliberately butting an opponent.
 - (e) Any physical action which may injure a contestant except by fair boxing within the rules.
 - (f) Failure of the boxer or his seconds to obey the referee.
 - (g) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
 - (h) Hitting with the inside or butt of the hand.
 - (i) Hitting with the wrist or the elbow.
 - (j) Wrestling.
 - (k) Using a backhand blow.
 - (l) Striking an opponent after the bell sounds to end a round.
 - (m) Persistently pushing an opponent's head down.
 - (n) Striking deliberately on the back part of the body or back of the head.
 - (o) Interference or abuse of a referee by a boxer or his seconds.
 - (p) Repeated slapping of the canvas by a second after cautioning by the referee.
- (2) If people outside the ring continually harass a contestant, referee, judges or any other officials, the referee may ask the police or the ANBF supervisor in attendance to deal with and/or remove such people. The promoter must ensure that sufficient security is provided to handle this situation.



- (3) A boxer's second(s) must not slap the canvas during the contest or act in an unseemly manner. Breaches may lead to their boxer losing points or being disqualified.

56. DISQUALIFICATION

Should a boxer be disqualified, the referee shall report details to the ANBF supervisor, who shall take any action deemed necessary.

The referee has the discretion to intervene in the case of unfair acts not covered in these rules and regulations and:

- (a) Caution the boxer.
- (b) Order a point or points deduction.
- (c) Disqualify the offending boxer.

It is the referee's responsibility to decide if a foul was accidental or deliberate.

If his view of the foul was unsighted or partly obscured he may confer with the judges and supervisor prior to his decision but he shall have the final decision.

57. NO-CONTEST

A no-contest verdict is given by the referee only when, in his opinion, the two contestants are not doing their best, when both repeatedly ignore the rules or disobey them after several warnings, or when a contest, in the opinion of the referee, is not being conducted honestly by both contestants. If a no-contest decision is given, the referee shall make a verbal report to the supervisor and shall supply the ANBF with a written report on the matter.

58. NO-DECISION

A no-decision verdict may be given if a bout is stopped in unusual circumstances, such as a ring collapsing or a long power failure. The referee should consider the circumstances prior to making a decision and if in doubt may consult with the supervisor.

59. EXHIBITIONS

- (1) A referee must be in the ring while an exhibition is in progress to ensure the safety of the contestants.
- (2) Exhibitions must be announced as such.
- (3) Boxers taking part in exhibitions must hold a current licence and have a medical examination when the boxers take their pre-fight medicals and should wear 16-ounce gloves and headgear.

60. FINALITY OF DECISION

- (1) The decision given in a contest by a referee and/or judge shall always be final unless:
 - (a) A proven mathematical error is found in the scorecards, in which case the new decision shall be announced immediately after verification by the supervisor.
 - (b) The ANBF decides after a thorough investigation that, due to extraordinary circumstances and/or disregard of the rules, a decision should be changed.



- (2) If decisions are changed under the circumstances of (a) or (b), the ANBF will take whatever disciplinary action it considers appropriate.



SECTION SIX – CONTESTS, DURATION, WEIGHTS

61. DURATION OF CONTESTS

- (1) Non-championship contests shall comprise of a number of rounds, not exceeding ten, each of a duration not exceeding three minutes.
- (2) Championship contests shall be either ten or twelve rounds, each of a duration of three minutes. State titles shall be held over eight rounds and national titles shall be held over ten rounds.
- (3) There shall be rest periods of one minute between each round.

62. WEIGHTS AND DIVISIONS

DIVISION	MIN WEIGHT LBS	MAX WEIGHT LBS	MAX WEIGHT KILOGRAM
Strawweight		105	47.627
Light Flyweight	over 105	108	48.987
Flyweight	over 108	112	50.802
Super Flyweight	over 112	115	52.163
Bantamweight	over 115	118	53.523
Super Bantamweight	over 118	122	55.338
Featherweight	over 122	126	57.152
Super Featherweight	over 126	130	58.966
Lightweight	over 130	135	61.234
Super Lightweight	over 135	140	63.502
Welterweight	over 140	147	66.678
Super Welterweight	over 147	154	69.853
Middleweight	over 154	160	72.574
Super Middleweight	over 160	168	76.203
Light Heavyweight	over 168	175	79.378
Cruiserweight	over 175	200	90.718
Heavyweight	over 200		Over 90.718

63. ANNOUNCED WEIGHT

A person shall not announce or cause to be announced the weight of a contestant as being any weight other than that recorded in the boxer's medical record book at the official weigh-in for the contest.

64. CLOTHING AT WEIGH-IN

When being weighed-in, a boxer may wear shorts but no other clothing.



65. WEIGH-IN SCALES

The scales must be approved by the ANBF representative supervising the weigh-in. In title contests the promoter must have a current certification form, from a registered scales company or government authority, to verify the accuracy of the scales.

66. WEIGH-IN TITLES

- (1) Weigh-in times for title bouts must be at least eight hours but no more than twenty-four hours before the promotion is due to start and must be conducted by an ANBF appointed supervisor. Boxers must submit to a weight check by ANBF officials up to half an hour prior to the start of a promotion if requested by the ANBF. This will not be regarded as the official weight.
- (2) In the event of a dispute relating to the official weigh-in time, when an agreement cannot be reached by both parties, the dispute will be dealt with in the following manner:
 - (a) In the case of a national title bout, the matter will be referred to and decided by, the national secretary. This must be done prior to any contracts being signed or verbal agreements being made.
 - (b) In the case of a state title bout, the matter will be referred to and decided by, the state secretary of the state in which the bout is to take place. This must be done prior to any contracts being signed or verbal agreements being made.
- (3) The contestants will be allowed two hours after the first weigh-in (at the announced time) to make the required weight, and will be allowed any number of times on the scales during that period.
- (4) If the champion cannot make the weight in that period of time, he will lose the title on the scales. If the challenger makes the weight, and wins the bout, he is the new champion. If the ex-champion wins, the title remains vacant. Contracted penalty clauses shall apply for failure to make the weight.
- (5) In the case of a vacant title, if a contestant cannot make the prescribed weight and wins, he shall not be declared the champion and the title shall remain vacant. If the other contestant makes the prescribed weight and wins he shall be declared the champion.
- (6) If at the weigh-in for a title fight the champion weighs within the limit and the challenger fails to make the weight at the final weigh-in, the contest shall proceed as a non-title fight. Contracted penalty clauses shall apply for failure to make the weight limit.

67. WEIGH-IN NON-TITLE

The prescribed period, is the period from ten hours to thirty minutes before the commencement of the promotion. With the approval of both trainers, boxers, the ANBF supervisor and promoter, the weigh-in may be held at an earlier time but not more than twenty-four hours before the commencement of the promotion. All weigh-ins must be conducted by the ANBF supervisor. Boxers must submit to a weight check by ANBF officials up to half an hour prior to the start of a promotion if requested by the ANBF. This will not be regarded as the official weight.



SECTION SEVEN – AUSTRALIAN TITLE RULES AND PROCEDURES

68. NOTES TO THESE RULES

~~1.~~(1) In these rules:

~~1.~~(a) ANBF means the Australian National Boxing Federation Ltd.

~~2.~~(b) “Director” or “ANBF Director” means a Director of the ANBF;

~~3.~~(c) “Secretary” means the ANBF National Secretary;

~~4.~~(d) “Champion” means the person who is the Australian Title Champion in any weight division;

~~5.~~(e) “Title” or “National Title” means the Australian Title owned by the ANBF;

~~6.~~(2) These rules apply to the management of the Australian Title owned by the ANBF.

~~7.~~(3) These rules also apply to Australasian title bouts managed by the ANBF, the NZPBAI or other New Zealand recognised regulatory bodies. These rules should be read in conjunction to the ANBF Rules and Regulations and the ANBF Constitution.

~~8.~~(4) The ANBF Directors comprise the ANBF President, ANBF Secretary, ANBF Vice President, ANBF Treasurer.

69. ANBF AUSTRALIAN TITLE GOVERNANCE

~~1.~~(1) Australian title bouts shall be governed and controlled by the ANBF Directors in accordance with these rules except in instances where they conflict with the local Government authority.

~~2.~~(2) All applications for title bouts are referred to the ANBF Directors for majority approval before the promoter is given sanction.

~~3.~~(3) The ANBF National Ratings Officer will provide recommendations to the ANBF Directors on Australian title sanctions (vacant title, mandatory defence, voluntary defence) and the ANBF Directors may request such advice from the ANBF National Ratings Officer. The ANBF Directors, while incorporating such advice in their sanctioning decision process, are not bound by any such recommendations provided.

~~4.~~(4) All issues associated with the management of Australian title contests are referred to the ANBF Directors for decision.

~~5.~~(5) It is recognised that there may be circumstances that arise that are not covered by these rules. Regardless of this, parties participating in the Australian title accept that the ANBF Directors have the right to make decisions regarding the ratings, sanctioning of Australian title bouts, forfeiting of Australian titles, and the ordering of Australian title bouts.

~~6.~~(6) The ANBF Directors have the right to vary from these rules as circumstances might require and as the ANBF Directors see fit.

70. AUSTRALIAN TITLE CONTESTS

~~1.~~(1) Australian title bouts, and sanctions for an Australian title, will be associated with one of three types of title contests:

~~1.~~(a) Vacant title (see Section 8);

~~2.~~(b) Mandatory defence by the champion (see Section 9);

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~~3~~(c) Voluntary defence by the champion (see Section 10).

The conditions and obligation for each of these is detailed in the relevant rules below.

~~4~~(2) Australian champions must win the title by contest in the ring. No titles will be awarded without a contest taking place.

~~5~~(3) Australian titles shall be fought over 10 three-minute rounds.

~~6~~(4) Australian title contests can only be held in Australia.

~~7~~(5) The minimum purse payable to an Australian champion when competing over 10 x 3 minute round shall be \$3000.00.

~~8~~(6) An Australian champion will be presented with a belt when he/she wins the title. He/she will also be presented with a further belt each time he/she successfully defends this title on three consecutive occasions.

~~9~~(7) The sanctioning fee for an Australian title over 10 x 3 minute round is \$1,400 and for bouts of 8 rounds \$800.

71. PRE SANCTION CONDITIONS

71.1 Residentially Qualified

(1) To contest an Australian title a boxer must be currently residing in Australia and satisfy one of the following conditions:

~~1~~(a) Born in Australia;

~~2~~(b) A naturalised Australian;

~~3~~(c) A resident in Australia continuously for the previous twelve months;

~~4~~(d) In special circumstances at the discretion of Directors of the ANBF.

~~(8)~~(2) The ANBF Secretary may seek proof of such (a), (b) or (c) in clauses (1) or (2) before approving the title bout.

~~(9)~~(3) Proof of residential qualification may be required as a condition of title-bout approval.

71.2 Conditions and Obligations

~~1~~(1) The following conditions must be met before the ANBF Directors can approve a sanction of an Australian title bout, unless permission has been granted by the ANBF Directors for other arrangements:

~~1~~(a) Promoters must agree to abide by all ANBF rules and regulations for the title bout;

~~2~~(b) Promoters must have completed and lodged an application for the sanction of the Australian title bout, using the standard application form available on the ANBF website, at least 14 days before the proposed title bout date;

~~3~~(c) The application must satisfy the obligations stated in these rules associated with the contest type and any conditions that may have been specified in a previous auxiliary contract;

~~4~~(d) Promoters should not advertise proposed Australian title contests prior to sanction approval.

~~5~~(2) The ANBF is under no obligation to consider boxers that have not informed the ANBF of their availability and contact details.

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72. POST SANCTION CONDITIONS

- (1) The following conditions must be met after sanction approval for an Australia title bout to be held, unless permission has been granted for other arrangements:
- ~~1.~~(a) Payment of sanction fees must be lodged and cleared a minimum of seven (7) days before the proposed title bout date;
 - ~~2.~~(b) Auxiliary contracts must be signed and lodged with the ANBF Representative prior to the contest and signatories must agree to abide by any special conditions listed subsequently in the contract; Promoters must admit all necessary officials as approved by the ANBF, free of charge, and allow for appropriate seating as required;
 - ~~3.~~(c) Both boxers must be a member of the ANBF. No boxer can contest for an Australian Title unless that boxer is a member of the ANBF and whose membership fee has been paid for the current year.
- (2) Failure to adhere to any of the aforementioned rules may result in the Australian title sanction being withdrawn. Such action is at the discretion of the ANBF Directors.

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73. AUXILIARY CONTRACT

- ~~1.~~(1) Prior to competing in an Australian title bout, a boxer or his/her representative must complete the approved auxiliary contract and must abide by this contract to be so deemed as the champion. Failure to do so may result in withdrawal of recognition. Such action is at the discretion of the ANBF Directors.

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74. RATINGS

- ~~1.~~(1) Active boxers shall be rated in the Australian Ratings by the ANBF Ratings Officer.
- ~~2.~~(2) National ratings shall be compiled each month by the ANBF Ratings Officer, who shall base his/her ratings on results of contests, quality of performances, length of bouts, quality of opposition and degree of activity and any other basis considered relevant.
- ~~3.~~(3) Each State may have a rating person that compiles State rating and who may liaise with the National Rating Officer.
- ~~4.~~(4) To be considered a contender in a division, a boxer must have boxed within the weight limit of that division at least once in the past twelve months. For ratings purposes only a tolerance no greater than 1% of the upper limit of a division may be applied. .
- ~~5.~~(5) A boxer may be rated in more than one division; clauses (2) and (3) will apply.
- ~~6.~~(6) Boxers wanting to be removed from the ratings in a particular division should have this advice expressed in writing, by themselves or by their manager, to the ANBF Secretary, who will advise the ANBF Ratings Officer to remove them from that division.
- ~~7.~~(7) Boxers who retire should have this advice expressed to the ANBF Secretary, in writing, by themselves or by their manager, who will then advise the ANBF Ratings Officer. The boxer will then be immediately removed from the ratings.

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75. AUSTRALIAN TITLE BOUT APPROVAL - VACANT TITLE

75.1 Sanctioning Process

- ~~1.~~(1) When an Australian title becomes vacant the ANBF will undertake the process outlined in this section. The intention of the process is to have the highest rated and available boxers contest for the vacant title

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through providing the opportunity for all interested parties to present proposals to the ANBF of either matches or interested boxers.

~~(b)~~(2) Irrespective of the process outlined below, these rules provide for the ANBF Directors to take any steps or actions which, in its judgement and discretion, are necessary to appropriately fill the title vacancy, including authorising as the challenger a boxer rated in a lower or higher weight division or approving one or more elimination bouts among the leading contenders.

~~(e)~~(3) Noting Clause 8 (2) above, the process for sanctioning a vacant title is as follows.

~~(d)~~(4) Upon an Australian title becoming vacant the ANBF would:

~~1-~~(a) Post notification on the ANBF website that the said Australian title has become vacant. The notice shall state that a “Registration of Interest Period” has commenced, during which time interested promoters / managers may lodge a “Registrations of Interest” with the ANBF Secretary of the boxer or boxers they wish to be considered to compete for the vacant Australian title;

~~2-~~(b) The ANBF will not consider any application until the Registration of Interest Period has expired;

~~3-~~(c) The Registration of Interest Period would normally be one week. However the ANBF Directors have the discretion to increase the one week Registration of Interest Period and any such change would be posted on the website.

~~(e)~~(5) During the Registration of Interest Period:

~~1-~~(a) Promoters / managers must lodge a Registration of Interest of the boxers or boxer they wish to be considered to compete for the vacant title with the ANBF Secretary;

~~2-~~(b) It is not the responsibility of the ANBF to contact boxers / managers when a Registration of Interest Rule has been advised on the website and invoked.

~~(f)~~(6) After the Registration of Interest Period has elapsed and based on the Registration of Interest(s) received by the ANBF Secretary, the ANBF Directors shall undertake the following:

~~1-~~(a) Select the Registration of Interest(s) that contains the two highest rated boxers. This may be one or two Registration of Interests;

~~2-~~(b) If a single Registration of Interest contains the two highest rated boxers registered in this process, and if the match is considered by the ANBF Directors as suitable for an Australian title contest, then this Registration of Interest shall be selected;

~~3-~~(c) If the two highest rated boxers are contained in separate Registration of Interests, the ANBF Secretary will communicate with the two parties that submitted the respective Registration of Interests and request that they consider a bout between these two highest rated boxers;

~~4-~~(d) In both the circumstances described in clauses (b) and c) above, one week would be provided for confirmation that the said bout can occur. Confirmation would entail promoter, date and venue. The ANBF Directors may institute Purse Bids (see Section 11) if this is considered necessary to address a deadlock;

~~5-~~(e) If after one week such confirmation cannot be provided, the ANBF Directors would have the discretion to pursue other registrations of interest received or to undertake other actions as considered appropriate. This may involve the ANBF Directors selecting the next preferred Registration of Interest based on their assessment of the merits of the proposed match;

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~~6.(f)~~ If the above process does not result in a contest considered suitable by the ANBF Directors, then the title would remain vacant until such time as a contest is submitted to the ANBF Secretary that is considered suitable.

75.2 Obligations of the new Australian Champion

~~(g)(7)~~ The ANBF may also impose such conditions as it deems proper and necessary upon a new champion, including:

~~1.(a)~~ Designation of the boxer against whom the first defence will be made (who will be the next highest rated boxer or a boxer selected through an elimination bout); or

~~2.(b)~~ Ordering the new champion to make his first mandatory defence within a prescribed period of acquiring the title; or

~~3.(c)~~ Ordering two consecutive mandatory defences, depending on circumstances.

~~(h)(8)~~ The mandatory defence period stated on the auxiliary contract will be 90 days unless the two highest rated eligible boxers are contesting the title.

76. AUSTRALIAN TITLE BOUT APPROVAL - MANDATORY DEFENCE

~~4.(1)~~ The mandatory period will be 6 months only when the champion has defeated the mandatory challenger, otherwise it will be 90 days. This means that after defeating the mandatory challenger:

~~1.(a)~~ Champions must make a mandatory defence within 6 months, or when ordered to do so;

~~2.(b)~~ After defeating a non-mandatory challenger, champions must make a mandatory defence within 90 days if challenged, or when ordered to do so;

~~3.(c)~~ Under separate conditions placed on the auxiliary contract, these defences shall be against the number one contender or highest rated available challenger nominated by the Ratings Officer. Every reasonable effort will be made by the ANBF to contact the highest rated challenger. However it shall not be the responsibility of the ANBF to communicate with boxers who have not provided the ANBF Secretary with their current email or phone number.

~~4.(2)~~ A boxer who wins the championship in a voluntary defence inherits the responsibility to make a mandatory defence by the time the former champion's mandatory defence was due but will not be required to make the mandatory defence within sixty days, unless this was an ANBF condition in sanctioning the bout in which he won the championship.

~~5.(3)~~ If the mandatory challenger is unavailable the ANBF Directors may approve an extension or a new mandatory challenger nominated.

~~6.(4)~~ The ANBF Directors have the power to grant extensions to the mandatory date for a title defence by up to a maximum of three months.

~~7.(5)~~ When the champion has been ordered to defend and the deadline is set for the bout, there shall be a seven-day period of free negotiations for the connections of champion and challenger to reach an agreement on purse and site. If there is no agreement, purse bids shall be invited (see Section 11).

~~8.(6)~~ Failure by the champion to defend when ordered to do so will result in the withdrawal of recognition of him as champion, provided that:

(a) A promoter was willing to promote the contest at terms which the ANBF Directors considered reasonable;

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(b) The champion and challenger were medically fit.

~~9.~~(7) If the mandatory contest has not taken place within the established period (including any 3 months extension granted) the title will be declared vacant unless both challenger and champion have reached agreement on a date considered acceptable by the ANBF Directors.

~~10.~~(8) When a champion does not have a worthy contender, the champion will not be called upon to defend his title. If a worthy contender does appear, the champion shall be ordered to defend against him as soon as the match can be arranged.

77. AUSTRALIAN TITLE BOUT APPROVAL -VOLUNTARY DEFENCE

~~(a).~~(2) Between mandatory defences, champions may make as many voluntary defences as they wish, against a rated contender, a champion of another division or, with the sanction of the ANBF Directors, against a retired champion or another boxer considered worthy.

78. PURSE BIDS FOR AN AUSTRALIAN TITLE BOUT

~~(a).~~(1) The procedure for purse bids shall be:

- (a) The ANBF Secretary shall by use of written correspondence, including electronic mediums, invite promoters to file bids within the seven day time frame. This communication must detail the names of the boxers involved, total amount offered and date and location of bout. Prior to entering into purse bids competing parties must lodge a sanction fee. If a party withdraws at any stage of the purse process including after the winning purse bid has been announced, the sanction fee is forfeited;
- (b) At the given date and time, the ANBF Secretary and an approved witness will open the purse bids, the ANBF Secretary shall award the promotion to the highest bidder and the champion and challenger must accept the winning offer;
- (c) In the event of two or more bidders offering the same highest total amount, the champion may choose which promoter that will stage the bout;
- (d) The division of the purse will be sixty percent (60%) to the champion and forty percent (40%) to the challenger.

79. OFFICIALS AND ROLE OF THE ANBF SUPERVISOR

~~1.~~(1) All officials (i.e. supervisor, judges, referee, timekeeper) shall be members of the ANBF.

~~2.~~(2) The ANBF Directors shall appoint a supervisor for each Australian Title fight. The role of the ANBF supervisor entails matters associated with the management of the Australian Title that is being contested. This shall include (but not be limited to):

- ~~1.~~(a) Attending the weigh-in and adjudicating any matters associated with failure to make the specified weight in accordance with these rules;
- ~~2.~~(b) Auxiliary contracts including having thee signed;
- ~~3.~~(c) Collection of sanction fees;
- ~~4.~~(d) Signing up the contestants if not all ready ANBF members;
- ~~5.~~(e) Recording the score using a scoresheet (which may involve sitting next to the appointed Government recorder);

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~~6~~(f) Awarding or arranging of the awarding of the belt to the winner;

~~7~~(g) Post fight writing a brief account of the fight including photos if this can be arranged;

~~8~~(h) Noting any issues associated with the fight that may need later consideration.

~~9~~(3) Supervision associated with the conduct of the title fight, that include matters such platform and mat, anti-doping test, medical record books, scorecards, cut eye, weigh-ins, disputes would be undertaken by the government body in those States where boxing is controlled by a government body, and by an ANBF Supervisor where this is not the case. The duties of the ANBF supervisor associated with the conduct of a title fight are described in the ANBF Rules – Conduct of Boxing.

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80. WEIGH-IN FOR AUSTRALIAN TITLES

~~(a)~~(1) Weigh-in times for Australian title bouts must be within 24 hours of the time the promotion is due to start and must be conducted with an ANBF appointed supervisor in attendance.

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~~(b)~~(2) Boxers must submit to a weight check by ANBF officials up to half an hour prior to the start of a promotion if requested by the ANBF. This will not be regarded as the official weight.

~~(c)~~(3) In the event of a dispute relating to the official weigh-in time, when an agreement cannot be reached by both parties, the matter will be referred to and decided by, the controlling body (which would be the government appointed party in States where boxing is controlled by a government body, ANBF Queensland branch in Queensland, and an ANBF Supervisor in other circumstances). This must be done prior to any contracts being signed or verbal agreements being made.

~~(d)~~(4) The contestants will be allowed two hours after the first weigh-in (at the announced time) to make the required weight, and will be allowed any number of times on the scales during that period.

~~(e)~~(5) If the champion cannot make the weight in that period of time, he will lose the title on the scales. If the challenger makes the weight, and wins the bout, he is the new champion. If the ex-champion wins, the title remains vacant.

~~(f)~~(6) In the case of a vacant title, if a contestant cannot make the prescribed weight and wins, he shall not be declared the champion and the title shall remain vacant. If the other contestant makes the prescribed weight and wins he shall be declared the champion.

~~(g)~~(7) If at the weigh-in for an Australian title fight the champion weighs within the limit and the challenger fails to make the weight at the final weigh-in, the contest shall proceed as a non-title fight.

81. DEPRIVATION OF AUSTRALIAN TITLE

(1) An Australian champion will be deprived of his/her Australian title and the Australian title will automatically be declared vacant if he/she:

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(a) Announces his retirement in writing to the ANBF;

(c) Fails to defend his title when ordered to do so by the ANBF Directors. This includes failure to defend against the mandatory challenger when ordered to do so by a particular date;

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(d) Fails to defend against the nominated contender;

(e) Leaves Australia with the intention of residing in another country and not returning within six months;

(f) Leaves Australia and remains away from Australia until after his defence is due, and there is a worthy contender;

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- (g) If injuries or illness preclude him/her from a defence within a time considered by ANBF Directors to be reasonable;
 - (h) Is jailed for a period of time which would preclude him from defending the title in the defined time or when so ordered;
 - (i) demands an excessive purse and refuses to fight for a purse which is considered by the ANBF to be adequate;
 - (j) Wins a world title or regional title;
 - (k) Has not defended the title within a given time – to be decided by the ANBF Directors considering all aspects of the situation;
- (2) An Australian champion becomes inactive for a period of nine months they will be notified by the ANBF Secretary that the title will be declared vacant unless he becomes active within 90 days of notification.
- (3) If a champion fails to meet his obligations under these rules the ANBF Secretary is required to notify the relevant party (such as the champions manager) that the ANBF no longer recognises him/her as Australian titleholder. The ANBF Secretary is authorised to notify the relevant authorities, media, affiliated organisations and relevant parties of this decision.
- (4) In the event the Australian title is declared vacant, the rules listed in the Section 8 “Australian Title Bout Approval – Vacant Title” will be implemented.

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82. DUAL AUSTRALIAN TITLES

- ~~(1)~~ A boxer may only hold one ANBF Australian title. If the champion in a weight division wishes to contest an ANBF Australian title in another weight division, either higher or lower, this must be approved by the ANBF Directors.
- ~~(2)~~ Should the champion successfully win that title, he/she will be given 7 days to notify the ANBF Secretary of the Australian title he/she wishes to be recognised. The title advised by the boxer that he/she does will relinquish, or in the case of no communication by the boxer within the 7 day period in which case the title previously held by the boxer, will be declared vacant and the ANBF Secretary will notify the relevant authorities, media, affiliated organisations and relevant parties of this decision.

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83. LOSING AUSTRALIAN TITLE IN NON-TITLE CONTEST

- (1) An Australian champion will automatically lose his/her title in a non-title contest if he/she is knocked out by an opponent, provided that all of the following conditions exist:
- ~~1-~~(a) The opponent is residentially qualified to contest for the title held by the champion;
 - ~~2-~~(b) The champion and his opponent each weigh, at the accepted time of weigh-in, within the weight limits of the division in which the champion holds the title, except in a case where a titleholder was contracted to make a weight limit within the division;
 - ~~3-~~(c) The contest is conducted over three-minute rounds, irrespective of the scheduled number of rounds;
 - ~~4-~~(d) The opponent must sign an ANBF auxiliary contract before he is officially recognised as the champion.

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Definition – For the purpose of this rule, ‘knocked out’ shall mean the bout being stopped by the referee for any reason other than injury.



84. AUSTRALIAN TITLE INELIGIBILITY DUE TO REGIONAL TITLES

~~(1)~~ If an Australian champion contests any regional title, in any weight division his recognition as Australian champion will be withdrawn.

Note: In the definition above regional titles exclude the Commonwealth Title.

~~(2)~~ A boxer who holds a world title or a regional title recognised by the ANBF as defined in this Rule 17 will not be permitted to contest or hold an Australian title in any weight division. To be considered as a challenger and have sanction for such a bout the following conditions must be complied with:

~~(a)~~ The boxer, his manager or trainer must notify the ruling world organisation, in writing, that he has relinquished that title;

~~(b)~~ A copy of this correspondence must be sent to the ANBF Secretary prior to his challenge being accepted by the ANBF Secretary.

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85. AUSTRALASIAN TITLES

~~(1)~~ Australasian champions must win the title by contest in the ring. No titles will be awarded without a contest taking place.

~~(2)~~ Australasian title bouts must be over 10 rounds of three minutes between the professional boxing champions of Australia and New Zealand.

~~(3)~~ Eligible boxers are persons who comply with the residency requirements (to contest for the respective Australian and New Zealand titles) of the ANBF, NZPBAI, or other New Zealand recognised regulatory bodies.

~~(4)~~ If the title of one or both countries is vacant, the number one or highest rated available contender (according to the ANBF and recognised New Zealand ratings) for the vacant title may meet the champion of the other country, or the number one or highest rated available contender for the vacant national title of the other country, for the Australasian title.

~~(5)~~ Australasian title bout conditions are outlined in a joint agreement signed by the ANBF and New Zealand Professional Boxing Association (NZPBA). If the contest is held in Australia, the contest is held under the rules of the ANBF. If the contest is held in New Zealand then the contest is held under the rules of the NZPBAI.

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86. STATE TITLES

~~(1)~~ The management of State titles in those States that have an ANBF branch is the responsibility of that State branch. The sanctioning rules of those States that have an ANBF branch are developed and published by those States.

~~(2)~~ State titles in those States that have an ANBF branch would be contested under the ANBF Rules and Regulation.

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SECTION EIGHT – LICENCING, GRADING, APPOINTMENTS

87. APPOINTMENT OF RING OFFICIALS

The appointment of referees, judges, timekeepers and recorders at all promotions, including state titles, shall be dealt with solely by the ring officials committee of the state in which the bouts occur, in accordance with rules on licensing.

Ring officials must receive their appointments through the correct procedure. They must not ask any industry participant or members of any committee directly or indirectly for any assistance in obtaining help to be appointed to officiate in any contest.

88. APPOINTMENT OF RING OFFICIALS NATIONAL TITLE

The appointment of referees, judges, timekeepers and recorders on national titles shall be dealt with solely by the national ring officials committee in accordance with rules on grading.

89. GRADING OF REFEREES AND JUDGES

- (1) Subject to conditions stipulated by the national ring officials committee, referees and judges may be graded with the ANBF and recommended for grading with other affiliated associations up to world level, in accordance with their requirements.
- (2) All referees and judges will undergo and pass recognised psychological stress tests, as approved, prior to national grading and will submit from time to time as required for re-examination.
- (3) All referees will undergo and pass a recognised physical stress test prior to licensing within Australia and will, on request by the ring officials committee, re-submit for testing.
- (4) Referees and judges will undergo and successfully complete examinations and training in these areas, as defined by the ring officials committee, before acting in an official capacity and will abide by the decisions made by the ring officials committee, whether or not contained herein. They shall attend defined seminars as arranged by the committee, and may be required from time to time to submit for further examinations.
- (5) If a referee or judge is not financial with the ANBF, or has his licence withdrawn for any reason or does not comply with clauses (2) and (3) of this rule, the ANBF shall notify its affiliated associations of such withdrawal, and he shall not be nominated or appointed at any boxing promotion.

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90. LICENSING

All new and rejoining members should join the ANBF in the state in which they reside or where a branch does not exist in that state the neighbouring branch. The ANBF shall license all participants in all areas, provided they are financial. Such licensing is according to procedures defined by the ANBF and these participants may be licensed in the following categories.



91. INDUSTRY PARTICIPANTS FOR LICENSING

- Category (1) Boxers
- Category (2) Promoters, matchmakers, trainers, managers, agents, seconds, boxers
- Category (3) Ring officials – referees, judges, timekeepers, recorders, supervisors

92. NON-CONFLICTIVE LICENSING

- (1) Referees, judges, timekeepers, recorders and supervisors may be licensed in any of category (3) above but shall not be licensed or act in other industry participants’ areas, whether gaining financial reward or otherwise.
- (2) Persons acting in areas other than their own current licensed category shall be de-licensed and dealt with by the executive at its discretion.
- (3) Promoters shall not be permitted to hold an executive office in any national or state branch or be involved in the selection of officials for any promotion.
- (4) Any office bearer of a regional and or world body shall not be eligible to take an executive position with a national or state affiliated body. This ruling can be waived in extenuating circumstances to be determined by the Directors of the ANBF.

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93. INTERNATIONAL BOXING LICENSING

- (1) No Australian boxer will fight abroad without an ANBF clearance, which must be issued by the state or national secretary, and this may not be issued until the ANBF is satisfied the boxer is competent to perform at the level expected of him. Also, the overseas boxing commission must undertake to record in the Australian’s medical record book the result of the contest and the ringside doctor’s post-fight comments.
- ~~(2)~~ No foreign boxer will be accepted by the ANBF unless the state or national secretary has established that the boxer is considered to be competent to perform at the level expected of him in Australia. The promoter must have a certified record of the visiting boxer and a clearance, in writing or to the satisfaction of the ANBF, from the visiting boxer’s home commission or government board.
- ~~(3)~~ The promoter must ensure the visiting boxer has a full medical and serology test in Australia and conform with regulations in the state in which he is to box.

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SECTION NINE – CODE OF BEHAVIOUR

94. DISPUTES

In the event of an occurrence not provided for in these rules, or if parties cannot agree on any matter, the senior ANBF committeeman or supervisor of the promotion shall decide such dispute. There will be right of arbitration appeal to the state or national executive against the decision by the ANBF committeeman or the supervisor but, having accepted the course of arbitration, the dissenter must agree to abide by the decision forthcoming at the appeal.

95. DISHONESTY OR FRAUD

~~(1)~~ If at any time a referee, judge, timekeeper or recorder is approached by any person for the purpose of rendering a specific decision or act, wagering of monies, or anything contrary to the rules and regulations, the official shall immediately notify the senior ANBF representative of such approach.

~~(2)~~ The official shall also formally file a written report as soon as possible to the state branch secretary.

~~(3)~~ This shall also apply if an official knows or believes that an approach or offer has been made to any other official, boxer or any industry participant involved in that contest or promotion.

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96. CONTRAVENTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

A person who is deemed by the ANBF to have breached rules and regulations shall be dealt with by the state or national executive as per the constitution.

97. UNETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

Any industry participant who conducts himself in a manner that could be considered harmful to the promotion of boxing unity, safety and fair competition, or increases the risk of malpractice, is guilty of unethical behaviour.

Any industry participant who conducts himself in a manner considered to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interest of boxing, or breaches any substantial rule of the ANBF, or acts against any ruling made by the ANBF, is guilty of unethical behaviour.

Any industry participant who verbally or physically abuses any person at any boxing promotion shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the ANBF and its interests.

No industry participant shall consume alcohol on the day of a boxing promotion until after his duties are completed.

98. NOTIFICATION OF OFFENCE/PENALTY

Any person considered guilty of unethical behaviour shall be called to appear before the state executive in which the incident occurred, at a meeting convened for the purpose of hearing the matter. If the person cannot attend, he may send any evidence that he wishes to be presented at this meeting to the state secretary. The state executive shall, after hearing all the evidence, decide what action is to be taken.



The notice of the offence and the request to appear before the state executive must be issued by the ANBF by serving the member personally or sending it by post. Where notice is sent by post, service of notice shall be deemed to be effected if it was properly addressed and posted to the member by ordinary prepaid mail.

The member shall be given a full and fair opportunity of presenting his case and the state executive will decide what action is to be taken. If the member chooses not to attend the meeting, the state executive will decide what action is to be taken in his absence.

The member must be given the results of the hearing in the same manner as the notice of the offence and request to appear before the state executive was issued.

99. APPEAL PROCEDURE

The state secretary will advise the member of the decision. If the member wishes to appeal he must advise the state secretary in writing within fourteen days of receipt of the original notice. If he does not advise the state secretary of his intention to appeal, the decision of the state executive will stand.

If the member advises in writing of his wish to appeal against the decision or the severity of the penalty, and he describes his grounds for appeal, the state secretary must acknowledge receipt of the appeal and convene a meeting of the branch to hear the appeal. The member must be given a fair and full opportunity to present his case, either verbally or in writing. The appeal shall be determined by a majority vote of members present at such meeting and the decision of the meeting is final. After the meeting the state secretary shall advise the national secretary of the outcome of the hearing.



SECTION TEN – FEMALE BOXERS RULES/REGULATIONS

100. MIXED SEX BOXING

It shall be prohibited to allow male versus female contests or public exhibitions.

101. DRESSING ROOMS

Promoters must provide separate dressing rooms for male and female boxers at all promotions.

102. GLOVES

In any contest where a boxer's weight is under or equal to the welterweight limit (65.32kg) 8-ounce gloves must be used. In any contest where a boxer's weight is over the welterweight limit (65.32kg) 10-ounce gloves must be used.

103. RING ATTIRE

In addition to the requirements for male boxers, female participants shall wear a sports brassiere (bra) and sports top or singlet without sleeves.

104. BREAST PROTECTORS

The wearing of a breast protector is optional, but if worn must be of a type that could not harm the wearer or their opponent. They must be personal size, made of a soft material and have no hard clips or such. They must be firm enough not to shift during the contest, which could or would hinder the wearer and distract them. Participants are to consult with the medical practitioner who performs their medical to obtain a licence in relation to the wearing of a breast protector.

105. GROIN PROTECTORS

Participants must wear an approved boxing groin protector.

106. BREAST EXAMINATION

A medical practitioner must check participant's breasts before annual registration. If the results of this test show irregularities, the medical practitioner should recommend any tests he/she considers necessary prior to passing the person fit to box, or not pass them fit to box for health reasons. Females with breast implants shall not be permitted to box.

107. PREGNANCY TEST

Participants must have a pregnancy test carried out by a medical practitioner. This test must prove negative or they will not be permitted to take part in the contest. It must be carried out no more than seven days prior to the contest and the result must be on a form provided by the ANBF. This form must be presented to the medical practitioner at the pre-fight medical.

108. DURATION OF CONTEST

- (1) Non-championship contests shall comprise of a number of rounds not exceeding eight (8). Each of a duration not exceeding two (2) minutes.

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- (2) Championship contests shall be either six (6) or eight (8) rounds, each of a duration of two (2) minutes. State titles shall be held over six (6) rounds. National titles shall be held over eight (8) rounds.
- (3) There shall be a rest period of one (1) minute between each round.

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109. WEIGHT DIVISIONS

DIVISION	POUNDS	KILOGRAMS
Strawweight	102	46.27
Light Flyweight	104	47.17
Flyweight	108	48.99
Super Flyweight	112	50.80
Bantamweight	116	52.62
Super Bantamweight	120	54.43
Featherweight	124	56.25
Super Featherweight	129	58.51
Lightweight	134	60.78
Super Lightweight	139	63.05
Welterweight	144	65.32
Super Welterweight	149	67.59
Middleweight	154	69.85
Super Middleweight	159	72.12
Light Heavyweight	165	74.84
Cruiserweight	172	78.02
Heavyweight	172+	78.02+