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Official Member of
International Boxing Association (IBA)
American Boxing Confederation (AMBC)
Caribbean Boxing Association (CBA)
Federashon Deporte i Olimpiko Kòrsou (FDOK)

1. Judging

- The Work of a Judge in Boxing is not an easy job.
- Although working as a Team, each Judge has to come up with his own score/opinion of a winner, based on the same scoring criteria
- As its usually said for all officials, the Best Official is the one who makes the least mistakes
- Competent judging will protect the careers of the boxers And the integrity of Judges

2. Voluntary commitment and dedication

If you decide to become a judge, you are expected to give your all. The team and the boxing world must be able to count on you. You will cancel other appointments if possible in order to be present on time, as agreed.

3. Duties of the Judge

- To follow the scoring process and regulations as per IBA Technical and Competition Rules.
- To score independently the merit of the Boxers during each round of the assigned Bout.
- To not speak or give any sign to a Boxer or to another Judge or to anyone else before, during and after the Bout.
- To not leave his/her seat until the results have been announced to the public.

4.1 Scoring system

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

In our case, where we have no electronic scoring system, score cards will be used and must be filled out completely (write clearly) with signature. The Judge will hand in their score card to the Referee.

4.2 Scoring Criteria's

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

1. Number of legal quality blows on the legal target area connected cleanly with knuckle surface of the glove and has the weight of body or shoulder while not infringing a rule.
2. If the 1st criteria is the same for both boxers, the 2nd criteria "Domination of the bout by Technical and Tactical superiority" applies.
3. If the 1st and 2nd criteria are the same for both boxers, the 3rd criteria Competitiveness applies

4.2.1. Number of Quality blows on the Target Area

- The Boxer scoring the most legal and correct Quality blows should be declared the winner.
- If the number of blows are Close, then the Boxer scoring the "heavier or more effective punches, may gain an advantage.
- Look carefully at correct body blows as compared to lighter jabs or similar punches if the number of punches are close.
Remember that a Body blow meets the Quality Blow & Technique/Tactic criteria and should count more than a simple jab. Quantity and quality of these blows should be considered
When the quantity of the blows are equal, the quality of the blows can decide the winner of the round
When the quantity of the blows are not equal, the quality of the blows can decide the winner of the round
Example: Ten (10) jabs and ten (10) power punches has the edge over twenty (20) jabs
Example: Seven (7) jabs and seven (7) power punches has the edge over sixteen (16) jabs.
- If a Boxer is way ahead in terms of the number of punches, a simple KD, especially one where he does not go down, should not lose him the round.

What does a Quality Blow mean?

- Punch is connected properly with knuckle surface, the front part of the glove

- Do NOT score Punches landing with inside of glove, Side of Glove, Back of Glove and/or Punches with open Glove (must be closed)
- Punch has the **weight of body or shoulder** behind it
 - Look at Power of the Punches
 - Look at effectiveness and Power of Jabs
 - Look at how body shots land with effectiveness and power, placement of feet, angle of glove
 - Look at “Arm” Punches (NO score)
 - Look at “Pitta Pat” Punches, Speed but no power, so NO score
- Punch is connected within the **Target Area** of the Head and Body
 - Head includes, Face (Frontal), Side of Face, Jaw, Chin, Forehead, Nose, etc. Forward of the Ear as compared to Back of Ear
 - Body Includes, Chest, Stomach, Liver, Shoulder, etc.
 - Look for Punches behind the Head (Rabbit Punches), Back (Kidney Punches) and/or below Beltline. These are all fouls, so NO scores.
- Punch is **cleanly connected, not blocked or parried**
 - Punch Must land Directly on the Target Area
 - Must not be Blocked or Parried or Glanced. Parrying or Blocking Takes away Power of Punch
 - Look carefully are Punches landing on Gloves close to the face
 - Look at Punches going through the Guard, especially Jabs
 - Look at Punches glancing off boxers, especially boxers that are moving away from the Punch
 - Look at Boxers moving their heads while punches are landed
- Punch is connected while **not infringing a rule (not a foul)**
 - Cannot score or win on a foul, so look Carefully at Slaps, Low Blows, Hits to the Back, Hits to the Back of the Head, Kidney Punches, etc.
- You had **clear vision of the punch**. Must see the Punch Land directly, do not guess
 - You cannot score what you cannot see. You cannot score if the boxer’s back is to you. Cannot Score if the Referee is in your line of sight

4.2.2. **Domination of the bout by Technical and Tactical superiority/ demonstrating Ring Generalship:**

- Boxer who is constantly attacking by going forward is not necessarily an “Effective Aggressor”
- Boxer who controls the bout with a combination of attack and defense, scores cleanly while defending against counter punching
- Boxer who forces the action and sets the tempo of the bout
- Boxer who causes his opponent to miss and makes him vulnerable to his punches
- Boxer throwing effective counter jabs and stands his opponent off
- Boxer who sets the positions in the ring and the pace of the action (lateral movement, tie up opponent on the inside) Leading and controlling the action of the bout
- Neutralizes style or type of opponent: slugger vs boxer, southpaw vs orthodox, cuts off the ring, works opponent into a corner etc. Forcing opponent to make adjustments. Letting opponent adjust to your style
- **Body Punch: is a Tactic and requires Technique to throw**
- initiating contact and controlling the exchanges, jabbing in order to initiate exchanges
- stopping opponent’s initiations and punches
- making the action that occurs in the ring favorable to you and your style of boxing
- Hit and not get Hit
- Limit strategy of exchanging punches in the pocket/In Close
- use proper footwork and positioning to mitigate aggressive style.
- doubling down on strategy against an injured or dazed boxer .
- Dictating the pace (how often and when you initiate exchanges) **and** the action (what type of exchanges and the effect of these exchanges). Dictating the pace alone or dictating the action alone does not make one the ring general. You have to do both. At some points within a bout, one boxer can dictate the pace while the other dictates the action. Neither of them can be said to be in control when this actually happens. Over the length of a bout, whichever boxer controls the ring by dictating the pace and action has ring generalship and is considered the ring general.

How to obtain/establish Ring Generalship/ Some common tactics to secure ring control:

- Establishing the Jab
- Disturbing your opponent's rhythm (Movement)
- Beating opponent to the punch (Speed)
- Scoring Correct, hard, legal punches
- Aggression/Roughing your opponent
- Tying up, clinching, holding
- Cutting off the ring
- Creating distance

What Exemplifies Ring Generalship

- awareness of position in the ring at all times
- constantly working to increase positional advantage.
- possess a wealth of tactics for getting out of dangerous positions and turning them into advantageous ones.

If its a Boxer, operate primarily at long range, outside of his opponent's punching distance.

- for puncher, move forward while cutting off escape routes, eventually trapping opponent in a corner where he has no more distance or reach to exploit.
- trick opponents into committing to a side or planting their feet,

Displays Superior Defense:

- Successfully avoids the clean hit of an opponent by blocking, slipping, weaving, parrying, and footwork.
- Remember that running and holding is a tactic of **self-defense**, but **not boxing defense**
- Holding is a deterrent to impede the tactics of a good boxer and an infringement of the rules.
- Pushing the opponent is another Tactic but as we know that is also a foul

4.2.3. What does Competitiveness mean?

- A boxer who doesn't give up
- A boxer who loses the first round and comes back stronger
- A boxer who gets knocked down and comes back stronger
- A boxer who realizes his strategy didn't work in the first round and changes it in subsequent rounds
- A boxer who demonstrates to the Judges that he wants the decision more than his opponent

4.3. Points Allocation

10-9 Round – Close Round. In a very close bout and both boxers are evenly matched

10-8 Round – Clear Winner. If at the end of the round you have no doubt who the winner is

Due to the big difference in number of quality blows scored

Smaller difference in number of quality blows scored but clear advantage in the other scoring criteria

Once the dominance of the Round is quite clear especially with heavy punching

Once there is dominance with number of legal or quality blows

If a boxer is already winning the round and also forces a KD

If a boxer forces one of more KDs in a round

10-7 Round – Total Dominance. One boxer is completely dominant over the other boxer

An official warning (OW) gives a point deduction, but unlike professional boxing and Thai-kickboxing, there is in amateur boxing no point deduction for an eight count/ knock down (KD).

4.4. Selecting a Winner on Points (WP)

Each judge must have a winner of the bout. At the end of a bout, the winner shall be determined on the basis of the total score of all Judges. If all Judges selects the same Boxer as the winner, it is called an Unanimous Decision. If not, a Split Decision. A draw is not possible.

When an Injury is caused by an Unintentional Foul (Eg. Accidental Clash of Heads) at any stage of the bout and the boxer cannot continue or When both Boxers are injured at the same time and cannot continue.

- The round in which the Bout is stopped will be scored, even if it is a partial round.
- A winner must be determined.

A bout may be terminated by the Referee due to an event that is out of the Boxer's or Referee's control (destruction of the ring, the failure of the lighting supply, and other similar unforeseen conditions):

- In such circumstances the Judges will score the round up to the time of the termination of the Bout and the boxer who is ahead on points will be declared the winner of the Bout on points.
- Only If the Stoppage occurs in the 2nd or 3rd round
- The round in which the Bout is stopped will be scored, even if it is a partial round.

5. Judges Evaluation. Every Judge starts at 50 points and deduction is made from that core score

- Clearly selects the wrong winner in a Round 4 Point Deduction
- Clearly selects the wrong winner in a Bout 8 point Deduction
- Does not apply scores based on Criteria 10 point Deduction

Ethics

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

Guidance for R&Js

- Along with Boxers' safety, Referees' top priority is to hold integrity and fairness.
- Judges should avoid eye contact with other Judges during or in between rounds.
- R&Js must avoid all conflicts of interest.
- R&Js must show tolerance and consideration to each other in any circumstances and must remember that everyone is working as a team.
- R&Js must not retaliate against fellow Judges over any bout decisions.
- R&Js should not engage in any conversation with anyone regarding any bout decisions.
- R&Js should understand that growth and improvement comes from continuous learning.
 - R&Js should learn from critiques and take them in the spirit as they are given and do not become defensive as critiques are there to help improvement.
 - R&Js should learn by watching the Bouts they are not assigned to work as there is always room for improvement and to learn from the others
 - R&Js must be punctual to all arrangement including meetings and seminars.
- R&Js must maintain a professional decorum around the Field of Play as spectators and media are constantly watching.
- R&Js must ensure their uniform is clean and tidy.
- R&Js must not receive any cash and must not accept any gift that could be considered as bribery
- R&Js should not consume any alcohol/drugs that would affect their decision making before and during the competition.
- Outside of the Competition Venue, R&Js should make themselves available to CuraBox for meetings, discussions, etc.
- R&Js should not engage with any form of media/press without prior approval from CuraBox.
- R&Js should remain neutral all the time and should refrain from talking to Boxers and/or Coaches around of the Field of Play, in the Competition Venue and during the competition.
- R&Js shall avoid misuse of social media by making public comments about the bouts and/or decisions. All R&Js must be neutral and show neutrality in and out of competition

Vragen

1. Besluit je jurylid te worden om te komen wanneer het je uitkomt of kan het team op je rekenen dat je eventuele andere afspraken afzegt om toch op de afgesproken tijden aanwezig te kunnen zijn?
2. Wat zijn de vier (4) taken van een jurylid ?
3. Wat zijn voor de juryleden de criteria om een ronde te scoren?
4. Wat wordt de uitslag van de ronde als Blauw iets beter is dan Rood?
5. Wat wordt de uitslag van de ronde als Rood duidelijk beter is dan Blauw?
6. Wat wordt de uitslag van de ronde als Blauw dominant is over Rood?
7. Is een 10-10 score van een ronde mogelijk?
8. Waar wordt bedoeld met een "legale Quality Blow" (waaraan voldoen om als een score te tellen)?
9. Met welke gedeelte van de handschoen mag alleen geraakt worden tijdens het maken van een stoot?
10. Wat wordt bedoeld met een "clean shot"?
11. Wat is "the target area" van het hoofd en lichaam?
12. Telt bij de scoring van een ronde een bodyshot even zwaar als een jab?
13. Het lijkt erop dat een bokser scoort met een stoot, echter je kon het niet goed zien. Toch denk je dat het een goede stoot was vanwege de reacties van beide bokkers, de coaches en het publiek. Mag je deze daarom tellen als score?
14. Wat wordt bedoeld met "Domination of the Bout Through, Technique & Tactic"?
15. Wat kwalificeert als "ring generalship" en wat niet? .
16. Wat is het verschil "dictating the pace" en "dictating of the action"?
17. Wat wordt bedoeld met "Competitiveness"?
18. In een ronde maakt Blauw 20 clean shots, 10 jabs en 10 power punches. Rood maakt ook 20 clean shots, 20 jabs. Wie wint de ronde?
19. In een ronde maakt Blauw 14 clean shots, 7 jabs en 7 power punches. Rood maakt 16 clean shots, 16 jabs. Wie wint de ronde?
20. Een bokser krijgt na een KD 8 tellen van de scheidsrechter. Geef je als jurylid automatisch een punt aftrek op de score?
21. Verliest een bokser die 8 tellen krijgt voor een KD automatisch de ronde?
22. Kan een jurylid een minpunt geven aan een bokser die een overtreding heeft begaan die kennelijk niet is opgemerkt door de scheidsrechter?
23. Is het mogelijk dat het resultaat van een wedstrijd een "draw" (gelijkspel/onbeslist) is?
24. Als na de eerste ronde stroom uitvalt en het is donker, wat wordt de uitslag?
25. Mogen juryleden tijdens een wedstrijd en tussen de rondes oogcontact hebben met andere juryleden?
26. Met wie mogen juryleden in gesprek gaan over eventuele beslissingen?