

RING OFFICIAL'S BASIC GUIDELINES
GUÍAS BÁSICAS PARA OFICIALES DE RING



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(1931 - 2014)



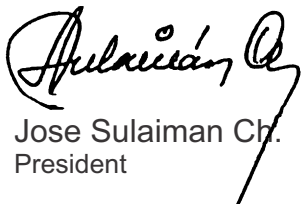
Many hours of taking notes, discussions with boxing people, seminars, meetings, plus thousands of hours of experience have been spent by many people, including the very best judges and referees of the 50-year history of the WBC to put together this manual for ring officials, as well as all the WBC instructional and certification material.

Experience and a high level of competency of all the contributors, who are the most outstanding ring officials in the WBC history, give this important document a great value.

The first edition was published in 1990; a second edition in 1998, a third in 2005 and this updated fourth edition contains the most modern mechanisms to standardize judges and referees criteria all over the world.

Words are inadequate to emphasize our major objective and priority, which is the safety of the boxers, as well as an unparalleled principle of justice. We accept no compromise against the protection of the boxers, as well as absolute impartiality and the strong enforcement of the rules in boxing contests.

From the bottom of my heart, I extend my deepest appreciation to all those who unselfishly donated their experience for the benefit of so many who have in their hands the health and safety of our boxers, as well as the integrity and justice of boxing.



Jose Sulaiman Ch.
President

The WBC decided to keep this message as the ring officials training and uniformity were always his passion and top priority.

THE WORLD BOXING COUNCIL

ACKNOWLEDGES WITH DEEP APPRECIATION THE CONTRIBUTION RENDERED BY ALL THE RING OFFICIALS IN THE WORLD, FOR THEIR IMPORTANT PARTICIPATION IN THE CREATION OF THIS MANUAL.

Revised version 2014

WBC Ring Officials Advisory Board

Chairman: **Hubert Minn, Hawaii**
Honorary Co-Chairman: **Tom Kaczmarek, New Jersey, USA**
Referee Coordinator: **Bruce McTavish, Philippines**

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North American Boxing Federation: **Jose Juan Guerra, Mexico**
Guadalupe Garcia, Mexico
Duane Ford, USA
Oriental & Pacific Boxing Federation: **Ken Morita, Japan**

Note: All members of the Ring Officials Advisory Board, coordinators, collaborators and instructors participate with enthusiasm without any type of compensation.

Ring Officials Seminar
in Las Vegas, Nevada, 2011





Nobody is exempt from a fight with abnormal situations in which the ring officials must take fast and accurate decisions.

The WBC has created this program to spread via mailing the difficult moments that have taken place in WBC bouts; what happened, what measures were taken and the analysis on

them being correct or not, based on the rules you have in your hands.

By using this method, we expect to achieve our goal of establishing a series of background that allow to guide all ring officials to act in a more accurate way in case a similar situation arises.

THE FUTURE OF JUDGING: JOSE SULAIMAN´S "CONCEPT" SCORING & MOHEGAN SUN RINGSIDE ADMINISTRATION..

In a boxing fight, after each round finishes, the scorecards of all three judges have to be collected by hand; the master score sheet must be filled out with the information and the scores added. Besides taking time, you are running the risk of making a mistake in the final addition, which can lead to terrible consequences.

Mohegan Sun has created a digital scoring system through which the judge will be able to score the round/fight simply by touching the screen of a tablet; such score will be



automatically gathered by the "master" tablet which will be computing all the information without the risk of making a mistake.

Jose Sulaiman has given his share to this system through a scoring system that is totally different: Instead of numerically deducting, the Judge will be able to give six scores by round: winner, draw, round won by slight advantage, round won by greater advantage, round won by clear advantage, and beating. The system will be able to accumulate the information and give the result at the end.

World Boxing Council **INSTANT REPLAY**



Rule implemented by
the WBC since 2010.

The WBC believes that, like in many other professional sports, Instant Replay should be utilized to effectively aid officials and commissions to reach the correct and fair outcome, provided that the proper technology is available and in place.

The WBC has used Instant Replay with great results around the world including in USA, Mexico, Japan, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Thailand, the Philippines, Panama, Monaco, South Africa, Germany, Russia and Italy, among others.

Basic Overview

The WBC uses Instant Replay to:

- Review the source of a cut or significant swelling or injury
- Review instances that can potentially change the fight's outcome
- Justly correct or adjust an outcome that resulted from the wrong decision

Procedures

1. The WBC, in conjunction with the local commission, will appoint a panel in charge of instant replay. The panel will consist of the WBC Supervisor, the local commission Supervisor, and the specifically appointed monitor supervisor.

2. The promoter with the support of the television network will provide a monitor to be placed at the head table of the commission with headphones for audio commentary to receive the live feed.

3. Instant replay is limited to review (a) whether a cut or other injury to the face is the result of a punch or otherwise; or (b) whether a punch is thrown after the bell signaling the end of a round and (c) in any major situation that can change the outcome of the bout and where the replay clearly shows the actions are contradictory to the live ruling of the referee.

4. The referee may call "time out" during the bout and consult with the instant replay panel, if in doubt, as to any scenario, however it is recommended that all reviews are done during the resting minute period.

5. The instant replay panel will review any controversial instance that may have occurred in any round. A determination of the referee may be overruled solely if the instant replay monitor clearly and conclusively reveals, according to each member of the panel, that the ruling of the action by the referee was mistaken in his original determination.

6. The referee may request to verify the action by watching the TV monitor or may choose to accept the panel's recommendation, which is the final decision and the ruling that will be enforced.

7. Both corners and the audience will be notified of the final decision.

WBC CODE OF ETHICS

Updated 2013

ANY PERSON INVOLVED IN PROFESSIONAL BOXING SHOULD:

1. Place loyalty, fairness and integrity as the highest moral principles, and the sport of boxing above the interests of any person or group.

2. To protect the health and well-being of boxers is the highest priority.

3. Reject any compromise that goes against justice and honesty

in the ring, in the offices and in the gym.

4. Expose corruption of any kind whatever discovered.

5. Oppose discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion, and act forcefully to counteract it, never cooperating with those who practice it.

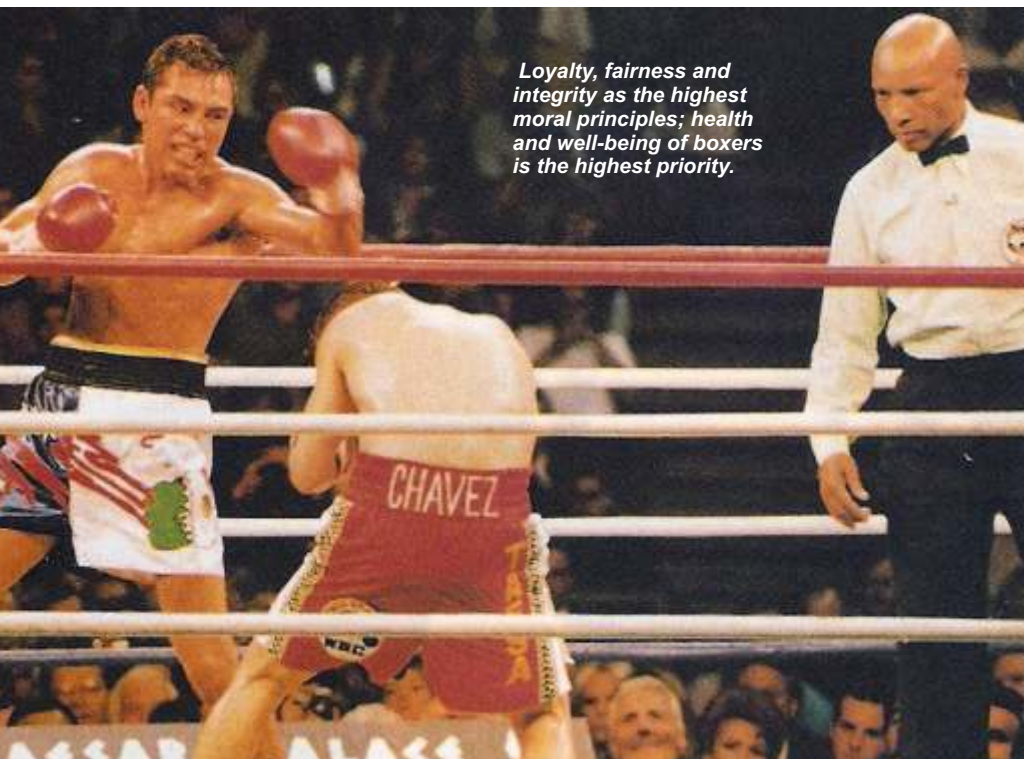
6. Uphold the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of all countries affiliated.

7. Uphold and respect the Constitution, Rules and Regulations and principles of the WBC at all times. Failure to do so is failure to the sport.

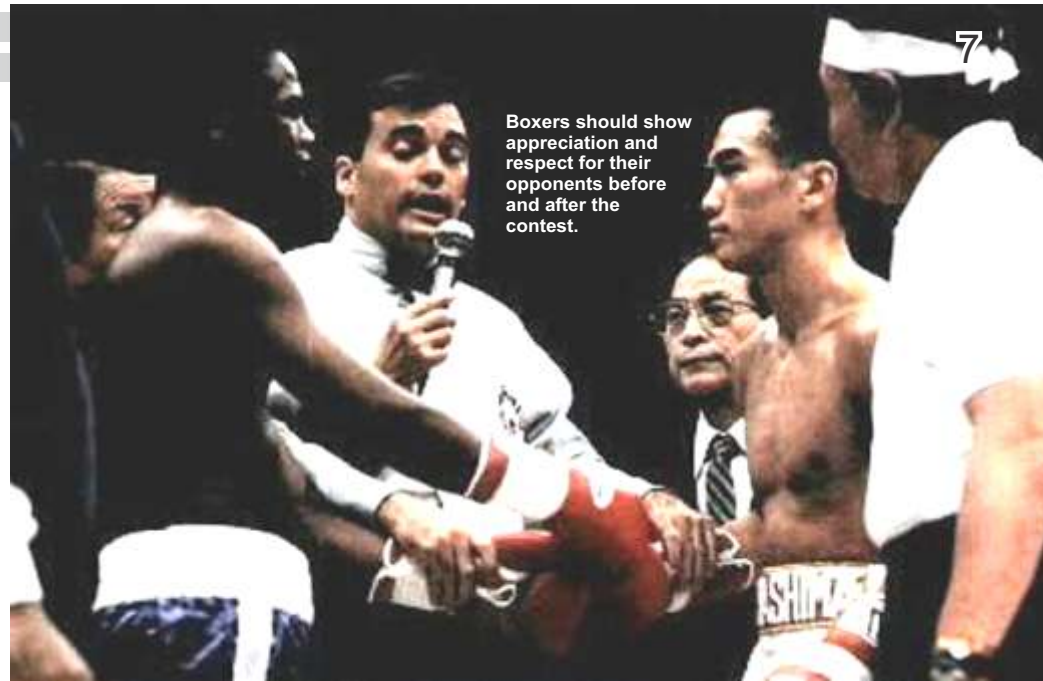
8. Never use the communications media to defame, humiliate or insult other members of the boxing community and thereby damage the sport itself.

9. Devote the best efforts expected and deserved by the public from promoters, managers, boxers and all the boxing people.

10. Refrain from unethical behavior that may bring disgrace to many people involved in the sport.



Loyalty, fairness and integrity as the highest moral principles; health and well-being of boxers is the highest priority.



Boxers should show appreciation and respect for their opponents before and after the contest.

11. Never seek monetary profit at the expense or to the detriment of the boxers who should always be fairly paid for their efforts.

12. Pursue absolute equality for the boxing people by always respecting the rights of others, disregarding wealth or power as influencing factors to the decisions.

13. Never use misrepresentations, gossip or other means to deceive others, presenting instead the facts with good will to solve problems.

14. Not to engage in business or activities that might create a conflict of

interests or an unfair restriction of competition.

15. Boxers must behave as good sportsmen in and out the ring, in their public statements and attitude towards the media.

16. Boxers must shake hands before the commencement of the contest and at the beginning of the final round. Boxers should show appreciation and respect for their opponents before and after the contest.

17. Accept decisions of the referee and judges as final.

Ring officials

CODE OF ETHICS

1.- No ring official shall in any manner hint, directly or indirectly solicit any promoter, manager, trainer, fighter or commission to be appointed as a ring official in any WBC title fight.

2.- No ring official shall hint, directly or indirectly solicit any WBC officer or member of the WBC Board of Governors to be appointed as a ring official in any WBC title fight.

3.- No ring official shall accept any gift of significant monetary value from any promoter, manager, trainer, or fighter or solicit from any promoter, manager, trainer or fighter anything of significant monetary value.



4.- No ring official shall in any manner publicly criticize the performance of any other ring official.

5.- No ring official shall in any manner publicly criticize the performance of any boxer.

6.- No ring official shall in any manner publicly criticize the appointment of any other ring official for a WBC title fight.

7.- No ring official shall represent or attempt to represent the WBC in any manner other than as a ring official.

8.- After receiving an appointment to serve as a ring official in a WBC title fight, no ring official shall prior to the fight have any contact, social or otherwise, with any promoter, manager, trainer or fighter involved in the title fight other than contacts made with the promoter or promoter's employees relating to travel and hotel accommodations, except when accompanied by the WBC supervisor. Also, an official shall not communicate with ANY form of media, including and not limited to social media, (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) prior to, during or after the event, without WBC approval.

9.- No ring official shall engage in any conduct that will discredit the WBC or any other ring official.

10.- Ring officials must never place wagers of any type on any event or sport involving boxing or MMA.

11.- In the event that any ring official is contacted by a representative of the WBC to serve as a ring official in a WBC title fight and such ring official has even the slightest reason to feel or believe that he or she cannot be totally fair and impartial to both fighters, the ring official shall decline the appointment.

12.- At no time should a ring official ask a licensee or applicant for an autograph or photograph, or any other type of memorabilia, or engage in any other instance of “fandom” at or near any boxing event, including weigh-ins and press conferences.

13.- A ring official, working or not, shall not ask any licensee, applicant, or venue for anything of value, including tickets, programs, meals, drinks, gloves, or banners.

14.- No ring official that is appointed for a WBC title can be seen in public places, gambling or drinking after 12:00 AM the night prior to the event.

15.- ANY RING OFFICIAL VIOLATING THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE OF ETHICS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO REMOVAL FROM THE LIST OF CERTIFIED WBC RING OFFICIALS AND WILL RECEIVE NO FURTHER ASSIGNMENTS FROM THE WBC TO SERVE AS A RING OFFICIAL.



Take pride in your work at all times. Remember, respect for an image is created off the field as

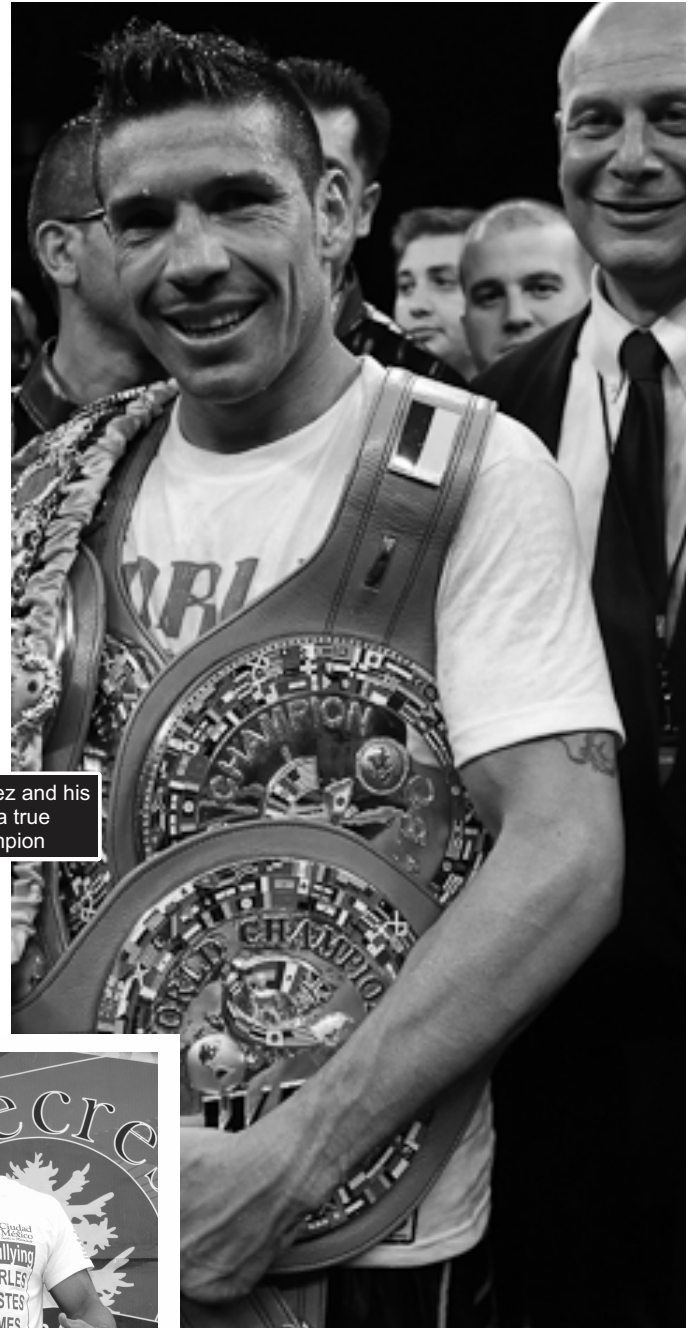


A WBC World Champion

A WBC world champion is not only an excellent fighter in the ring or the best boxer in his division; he is also a gentleman who has won this title cleanly and fairly, and is willing and ready at all times to defend it against any qualified opponent.

A WBC world champion is a true example to the youth of the world, in and out of the ring. He is always committed to respect, support and comply with the Constitution, Rules and Regulations and carries always with sportsmanship, dignity, loyalty and pride the WBC representation and the world championship.

A WBC world champion is a boxer who is true to his vocation, to the rules of the sport and to all his commitments... he is an ambassador of boxing and of our organization.



Sergio "Maravilla" Martinez and his Antibullying campaign is a true example of a Great Champion



Equality of rights

The WBC shall be a body dedicated to promote equal rights at all times in boxing, impartially, honestly and fairly.

The WBC shall engage in tireless efforts for the betterment of boxing all over the world as its main priority.

The WBC shall not accept any inequalities based on race, sex, religion, politics or nationality, and will further oppose all organizations and persons who advocate or conduct themselves so as to promote such inequalities of rights.



It will be a prime objective of the WBC to strive for equality in boxing and to fight against such conditions that damage the free practice of professional boxing, and the discrimination on the basis of race by any country or organization as unethical and contrary to the principles, spirit, and Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the WBC.

THE JUDGE

To attempt to put in writing how to score a boxing contest is, undoubtedly, one of the most difficult tasks that an astute, knowledgeable student of boxing can embrace.

However, the most basic and important factor required for a boxing judge, is consistency in his scoring by maintaining a totally neutral and unbiased mental and emotional attitude, specially by refusing

being influenced by names, reputation, creed, nationality or color of the contestants.

It is in the hands of a judge where integrity, fairness and honesty in boxing rest. It is then when unbiased attitudes, a thorough technical knowledge of boxing, a specific and unified criteria, and a profound respect for boxing and the institution, come into effect.

The participation of a judge is of paramount importance, as 55% of the bouts approximately, go to a decision and even in fights ended by KO, the scoring of the judges must be reported.

Lack of concentration, inexperience, influences of the environment, the subjectivity of scoring in boxing, and, above all, the absolute lack of uniformity and lack of guidance, have played a major role in the controversy in the judging of boxing contests.

One more factor within the subjectivity of scoring is the boxing style of boxers. There are three known styles of boxing: a) the classical boxer, b) the punchers and c) the combination of boxer-puncher, all of which have influence in the orientation of judges when scoring.

Although boxing is known as the "Art of Self Defense", it is indeed an attack sport, one of physical contact with the objective being to land the greater number of punches on the opponent, while avoiding as many as possible, in a sportsmanlike manner. Based on the above, while favoring the aggressive boxer, we would then discriminate against those whose skill is the basis of their boxing style. Equaling this specific difference in boxers, punching power is the crux of the major divergence of opinions among officials regarding their subjective scoring. A preference for one or the other style is one basis for the divergence of opinion of judges with respect to their scoring.

So, in order to structure a solid basis that would be objective in its approach for a more unified scoring system, the equaling of

the value of punches is the major factor that must be first established to build that system. It is therefore, the WBC's intention to create guidance, a rationale or criteria for the sake of the so much needed uniformity.

In the numerous conferences, written pieces, meetings we have read and attended, we have found different theories that consider offense, effective aggressiveness, defense, skill, sportsmanship, physical condition, clean punching, clean boxing, strategy techniques, tactics, etc. but no specifics on values have been ever discussed and, much less, determined.

The WBC tries, at least within its organization, to establish specific criteria and objective factors for evaluation in scoring even within the subjectivity of our sport.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS WHEN NOTIFIED OF ASSIGNMENT TO OFFICIATE

Upon notification of your assignment to officiate a World Boxing Council contest, you should:

1. Immediately notify the World Boxing Council of your availability by contacting the WBC head office, your federation and the contest supervisor.
2. Determine the date, time and site of the contest and the time you are expected to be at the site of the contest.
3. Determine where you are to secure your airline tickets and the name and location of the hotel you will be staying in.
4. Make adequate time arrangements so that you can arrive at the site of the contest in sufficient time to attend the rules meeting and any other meetings involving ring officials.
5. Prior to leaving your home, verify that you are taking the proper clothing, and equipment, as well as passport and all personal items of importance.



TRAVEL CHECKLIST

1. Confirm air ticket
2. Confirm hotel reservation
3. WBC uniform
4. Passport
5. Visa
6. Medicines
7. Promoter and supervisor contact information
8. WBC Guidelines
9. Office, personal, and communication supplies

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS WHEN ARRIVING AT THE SITE OF THE CONTEST

Immediately after arriving at the site of the contest, each official should:

1. Immediately report to the World Boxing Council Representative assigned to the contest.
2. Determine the time and place of the Rules meeting and any other meeting that the officials are required to attend.
3. Determine the time you are expected to be at the arena prior to the contest and your means of transportation to the arena.
4. Verify that you have WBC uniform ready.
5. Plan the days prior to the bout to be relaxed, and remember, do not drink alcohol one day before nor the day of the contest.

Fundamental concepts

CONCENTRATION.

Concentration is the key of good accurate scoring and refereeing. It is the name of the game and not easy to accomplish.

Judges might get distracted by the action itself, by the performance of the referee, by commissioners, incidents among the spectators, by the intense lighting, by photographers, by cheers, applause or booing, by the environment, the heat, cold, sound and even odors, interruptions, time outs, and even by the beautiful ladies who announce the rounds; all these actions may carry their minds

away from the action.

The mind is the center of concentration and it can be easily distracted. Judging and refereeing in boxing needs concentration or no judging can be performed; thus, it needs intensive training.

No Ring official can be confident of a first class performance and no justice can be done without absolute concentration; that means eyes, mind and heart on nothing else but the actions of both boxers for accurate mental computing.

It needs the mind to be centered only on what one sees and

nothing else. Train yourself to be sure to dominate the ability of concentration; the WBC recommends that all judges and referees attend special psychological concentration programs. It is a must!

“Sudoku” puzzles Introduction to help concentration

The WBC has found the “Sudoku” puzzles exceptional as a tool to accomplish concentration and develop mental agility.

* Please consult the “Sudoku” section at the end of these -Ring Officials Guidelines-.

UNIFORM AND APPEARANCE.

A judge, whether male or female, must wear the WBC uniform in WBC bouts, with dignity and pride and must always be clean and well groomed.

1. Black tuxedo suit with the WBC logo on left chest pocket.
2. WBC light green shirt with WBC logo on left chest pocket.
3. Black bow tie.
4. Black shoes preferably with anti-slipping rubber soles.
5. In extreme heat, judges may remove their jackets, but they must all wear the same uniform with the WBC logo.

* WBC Head Office may recommend at specific times that officials wear a commemorative ribbon, logo or sign of specific campaigns.



BASIC FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDGES.

Once we have reviewed the prior subjects, we must now define the basic function of a judge; it is to have a 100% concentration in the observance of all actions by each and both boxers in the ring, considering the subjective and objective concepts when scoring a round, and being based on an instantaneous mental computing of actions during the whole 3 minutes of each round.



Tom Kaczmarek. One of the best judges ever

JUDGES' SELF-TRAINING

A judge appointed to officiate a WBC contest, must be always busy preparing himself to fully master the areas of responsibility. You must study continuously the basic guidelines and criteria, as well as the boxing rules and learn them by heart.

You must stick to the rules in every fight you watch, either live or on T.V. or video. You must not hesitate to compare always the actions with your guidelines.

All officials enrolled in WBC membership will receive training material and WBC fights on DVD all year.

The more bouts you watch and the more you study your colleagues' actions, the better that you will become. You must watch yourself as a referee, as many times as possible; you are your best critic, but do not observe only what you like... watch and watch again what you did that can be improved.

As a judge stick to the criteria; score and score and keep scoring the bouts you see.

This is the way and no other way to be a good ring official and make others proud of your performance.

Try to study videos of the fighters that you will officiate; it will help you get to know their styles, mechanics, etc.

It is very important to read and study the pocket reminder which is a summary of these WBC guidelines.

*The WBC will be pleased to provide scoring of fights which you have officiated and DVD copies thereof.

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND FITNESS OF THE JUDGE

Judges and Referees must always work for a healthy mind in a healthy body.

A. Medical Examinations must be taken and registered at WBC Head Offices every year including:

- a) A mandatory Electrocardiogram
- b) Blood exams, and among others,
- c) A mandatory Ophthalmologic exam.

B. Aerobic exercises

Judges must work on aerobic exercises; you do not have to jog; if you do not want to; brisk walking, working on a stationary bike or swimming at least 4 times a week will be great to give you a good condition and a bright mind with reduced or no stress.

C. Healthy diet is a must to keep healthy body and mind.

Remember that a good physical condition is of paramount importance for a clean awoken mind and a fast, agile body... After all do not forget that it is you who will tell the world who won!

THE DAY OF THE BOUT.

This day is not yours... It is boxing's... You have been appointed to score or to referee a boxing match trusting that you will represent justice and authority.

- Try for good light dinner and a good resting sleep the eve of the fight.
- Take an easy resting day and always review the basic guidelines and criteria... Do not be indifferent to it... Review the boxing match rules... Carry your plastic reminder... Read it.
- Do not have meals 5 hours prior to the bout... You want your mind and your stomach light.
- Do not take a drop of alcohol the day of the fight, preferably 48 hours before the fight.

If you do it, you will be at your best and you, as well as boxing will have a great day!

The history of the different types of scoring systems

Boxing has had several scoring systems.

1. The old 5-point system, with a maximum of 5 points per round for a boxer, used around the 40's.
2. The 0-point system of the sixties in California when rounds were won by 1 to 0 points and many scored even 0 to 0.

3. The old scoring by rounds in New York without any consideration to advantages on overwhelming differences in rounds or knockdowns.

4. The ½-point system still used in Great Britain, with only the referee scoring.

5. The old 20-point must system of amateurs.

6. The present adding machine of amateur boxing, counting only the number of punches scored by the fighters, however three of the five judges must press the button at the same time.

7. The 10-point must system implemented by the WBC in 1968.

10-10 Rounds

- A 10-10 score shall be given when a judge's mental computation at the end of the round, is not clear enough to score the round in favor of either.

It would be highly unfair and a betrayal to justice and to the boxers, to score a round in favor of a boxer, if at the end the round you are not 100% certain of a winner... score 10-10.

10-9 Round

- A 10-9 score shall be given when there is a clear advantage by one boxer.

10-8 Rounds

- A 10-8 score shall be given when there is an overwhelming advantage by one of the boxers

even without a knockdown; that is to say, a real beating by one of the boxers over the other shall be always a 10-8 round.

- A 10-8 score shall be given when there is a knock down, and the rest of the round is somehow even or if there is a slight advantage for either boxer. A knockdown is the supreme action in the ring; it is the equivalent to a home run in baseball, a goal in soccer or a touchdown in football.

- A 10-9 score shall be given when a boxer, after being knocked down clearly and unquestionably wins the round, before and after his knockdown. 10-9 in favor of the fighter who scored the knockdown.

- A 10-10 score shall be given when a knocked down boxer gets up, and, in his turn, knocks down his rival with the rest of the round somehow even.

- A 10-9 score shall be given when both boxers are knocked down, but one of them wins

clearly and without a question the rest of the round.

10-7 Rounds

- A 10-7 score shall be given when the same boxer is knocked down twice in the same round or when the boxer who was knocked down once, is impressively overwhelmed by his opponent the rest of the round.

10-6 Rounds

- No round shall be scored lower than 10-6, regardless of the number of knockdowns of the same boxer.

A point deduction shall be made only by the instructions of the referee; the judge must score the round. The supervisor is in charge of subtracting the points deducted by the referee.

OFFICIAL SCORE CARD
10 (ten) point must system
WBC Since 1963

ROUND

Day / Month / Year SUPERVISOR

SCORE AS JUDGED BY ACTIONS

Boxer	VS	Boxer
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
POINTS		POINTS
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
DEDUCTION BY REFEREE		DEDUCTION BY REFEREE
Name <input type="text"/>		Signature <input type="text"/>

No round shall be scored 9-9, as the 10-point system must have at least one 10. The supervisor is in charge of the referee's deductions.

EXAMPLE: There is an even round, 10-10 but two points deducted from a boxer and one from the other boxer that would result in a 9-8. This score card of the judge should reflect 10-10. The fight commissioner will adjust if there are points deducted by the referee.

Make sure that your score card is accurate and reflects your decision on each round before handing the card to the referee or the beautiful ladies announcing the round, and watch out, do not lose your concentration.

YOU MUST MARK IN THE BOX, IN NUMBER THE POINTS DEDUCTED BY THE REFEREE.

Quality of punches



Judges must thoroughly evaluate the quality of punches:

Solid punches with the knuckle part of the fist.

Solid blows like

- Crosses
- Hooks
- Uppercuts
- Stiff jabs
- Bolo punches

Blows scored clearly on legal parts of the body:

- The jaw, the face
- The liver
- The solar plexus
- The heart

Above mentioned parts are the main targets and should count more heavily in the judges' scoring.

The correct criteria of the judge in basic fundamentals should be:

- Power
- Number
- Precision



Scoring zone

It is necessary to define an actual zone, which will be considered a scoring area.

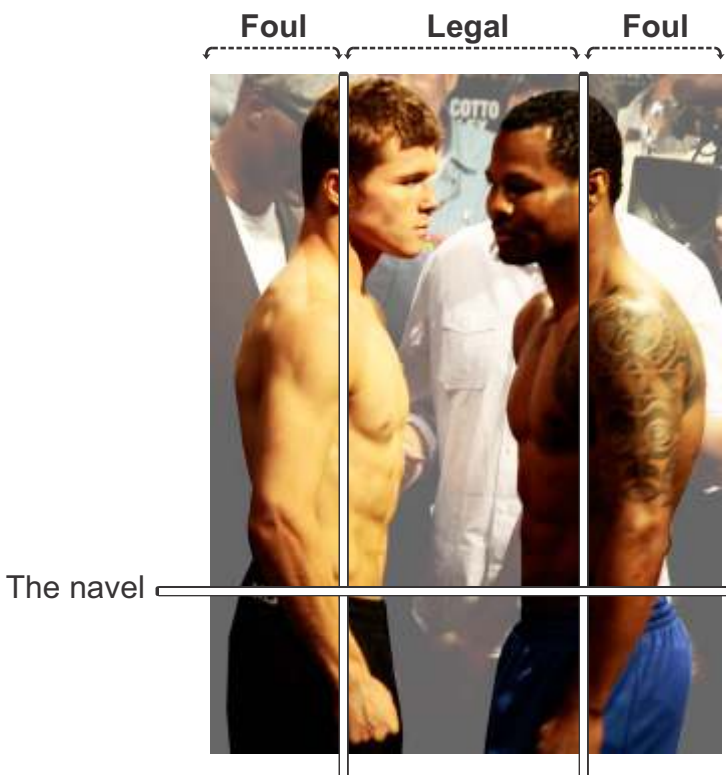
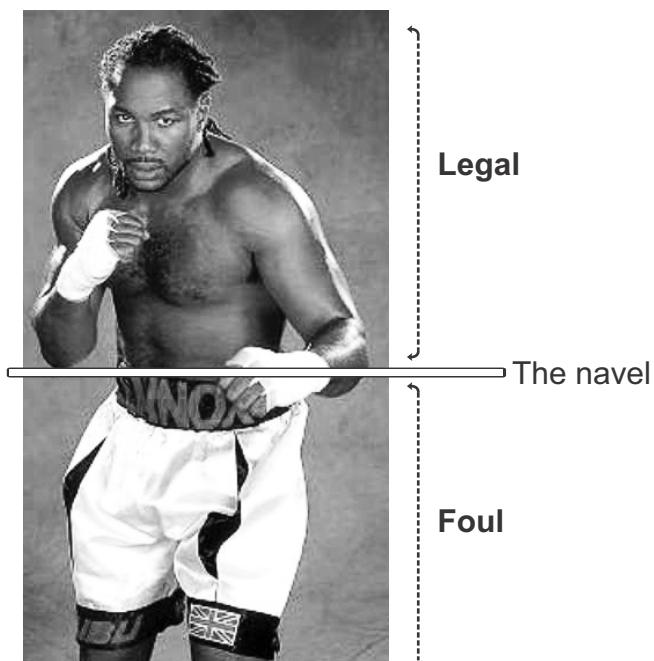
Definition of zone

By splitting the ears with an imaginary line, down the shoulders and side to the trunks (see diagram on next page), the zone is broken into two parts – the head and body.

1. **Head:** From the top of the head, splitting the ears. The description of the head is quite simple, with the only complications arising if the fighter turns his head so that the blow is struck behind the ear or on top of the head. This is where the consideration of the judge comes into effect.

2. **Body:** In discussing the body, mentally take away the arms, and run an imaginary line from the shoulders down the side to the trunks, (having the navel as the foul limit) any blow struck within this area should be considered a legal and scoring blow.

Again, a judgment factor should be taken into consideration that if the fighter turns away from the punch and the blow lands on the side toward the back, consideration should be given to the fighter who lands the punch. (This is a judgement factor).



Scoring the contest

No foolproof, all-inclusive manner of scoring can be established, due to the profound difference in styles, in the great number of punches thrown, and the effect that each punch generates in offsetting the scoring value of the opponent's punches. In fact, no two rounds of a boxing

contest are precisely the same, even though to the uninitiated observer they may appear to be only because a pattern of action has been established by the boxers.

Therefore, basic criteria should be established on which an overall equitable decision can

be achieved by the officials. Decisions do constitute the largest percentage of the verdicts in boxing. This fact alone emphasizes the need for sound basic guidelines on how to evaluate/score and award points to the contestants in the performance of their skills.



CONCENTRATION OF SCORE CARDS												
World Boxing Council WBC Consejo Mundial de Boxeo												
CONCENTRATION OF SCORE CARDS												
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The mental computing count - the mental scale

The instantaneous and continuous mental computing count for scoring a round is when a judge carries in his mind instantaneously the precise or accurate score of the round in strict accordance to the actions.

The mental computing count

with concentration is the most important basis of a judge. They are, without a doubt, the name of the game.

A judge must invariably use his ability of concentration to block any other matter from his mind to put it to work precisely at the sound of the bell to start a

round without one single fraction of a second lost, all the way to the sound of the bell to end the round. This mental computing is like setting up a numbering machine to work for 3 minutes to score an accurate count at the end of the 3 minutes.

THE LEVELS OF THE INSTANTANEOUS MENTAL COUNT

There should be levels of instantaneous mental computing count which read as follows:

- The judge will set his mind at the sound of the bell to a 0-0, 10-10, or 100-100, any way he feels comfortable, and will set his mental numbering machine to work as a scale, adjusting to each side as actions take place in the ring.

- Even round:** He will have his mind absolutely immersed, without any distraction to compute even scoring, when he sees no difference in the action of the boxers precisely at the end of the 3 minutes. This is a 10-10 round.

- A clear advantage.** When his computing of the actions leads him to have one of the boxers clearly ahead. This is a 10-9 round.

- Overwhelming Advantage.** When his mental count sees one of the boxers give a beating and hurt his rival, taking him from post to post even when the only thing missing was a knockdown. This is a 10-8 round- do not be shy! Score it 10-8, or do you believe that a slight advantage and an overwhelming advantage scored both 10-9 is fair?



Pilot program of a mental scale to support the mental computing count.

The WBC has had, since 2004, a pilot program to evaluate a device called "Mental Scale" with which it is intended to support the judge by letting him unload his own mental scale onto this device.



Type of rounds

There are basically three types of rounds

- very low action
- total domination by one boxer
- extreme and constant action by both fighters.

It is extremely important to understand that every round, whether it is round 1 or round 12, has the same importance and value.

Ring official's evaluation

- All ring officials must fill the self evaluation form after performing in a WBC official fight.

- Please look at the Ring Official's Report at the end of these Guidelines.

- The WBC officials critique committee evaluates all performances and provide feedback to WBC President and to the WBC Ring Officials Committee Chairman.

BASIC FUNDAMENTALS FOR SCORING

There will be 3 fields of evaluation:

1. Being the first and most important effective aggressiveness, this will count for 80% of the evaluation.
2. If no difference is found in effective aggressiveness, the second field of evaluation will be ring generalship, which will count for about 15% of the evaluation
3. If no difference is found in favor of one of the boxers in the prior 2 evaluations, the round will be decided on pure aggressiveness.

Effective Aggressiveness: is the main and key element for favoring a boxer in the scoring of a round; effective aggressiveness is connecting legal punches with power, number and accuracy to the legal points of the body or face. Aggressiveness is throwing punches, whether walking forward, backwards or side wards; effective is scoring in number, powerfully, accurate and cleanly.

Offense alone without accurate powerful and clean scoring should not be favored over the boxer who by boxing technically is avoiding the aggressor and scoring cleanly. One can win a round by walking backwards, sideways or being against the ropes if he throws and lands more punches with accuracy, cleanliness and power than his rival.

Effective aggressiveness is scoring punches and nothing else.



Ring Generalship: is the second most important ingredient to favor a boxer in the scoring of a round; to excel in the ring by moving aggressively or defensively; to maneuver the opponent so he can not use his own skill whether against the ropes, in the corners or in the center of the ring. The imposition of the style could be the aggressor not letting his rival to perform, or a boxer not allowing a puncher to punch, making him miss and stumble, whose style dominated the round.

Pure aggressiveness. However, if the judge could not find an advantage for any of the 2 boxers, based on effective aggressiveness or ring generalship, then the round shall be given to the boxer who went constantly after the other... to the boxer who went always forward trying to win the round against the other who mostly tried to get away and not to be competitive with throwing punches in the round. Pure aggressiveness should win the round, as there was nothing else to evaluate.





WBC`S ROUND 4 AND 8

The WBC Supervisor will receive 5 copies of the form for each round 4 and 8.

The Local Commission must be in agreement of this rule and the Supervisor shall explain this procedure to the Commissioner in charge.

It is of extreme importance that the Ring Announcer is aware of the procedure and is near the Supervisor at the end of the 4th and 8th round.

The Supervisor will need the assistance of a Co-supervisor

of someone from the Local Commission or Promotion.

If the arena or stadium has a billboard it would be beneficial to arrange the announcement there as well.

PARTIAL OPEN SCORING

Some jurisdictions will agree to use the rule but limited to only provide the scores to both boxers.



WBC'S ROUND 4 AND 8

1 - Confirm that the form is correct and have five (5) copies ready.

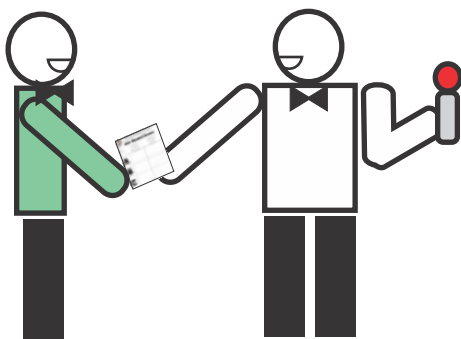


2 - Agree with local Commissioner, Promoter, Ring Announcer, TV Network and both Chief Seconds on the procedure.

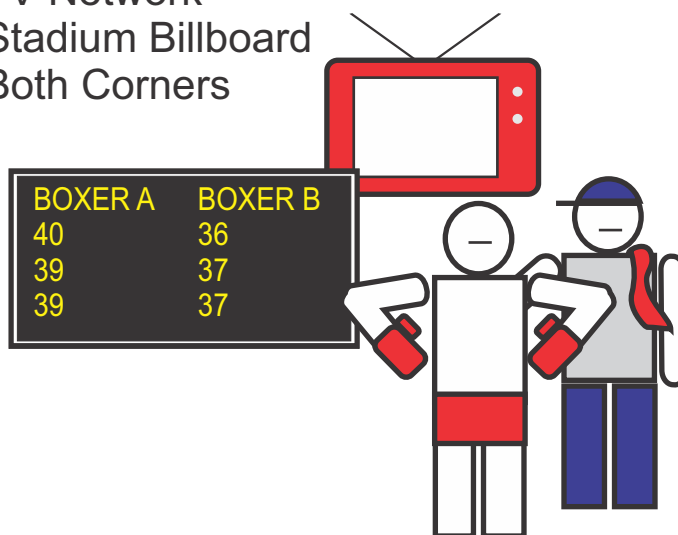


3 - Agree with WBC Co-supervisor or Local

4 - Once you receive the Judges score card and write result in concentration sheet, fill the form for Ring Announcer and give immediately to him for his public announcement.



5 - Then fill the rest of the forms to be delivered to
>TV Network
>Stadium Billboard
>Both Corners



6 - REPEAT PROCEDURE IN ROUND 8

WBC World Championship Title Fights which used open scoring

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of fights</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>	<i>Number of Cities</i>
13/11/06 - 29/11/14	219	25	96

JAPAN	67	DENMARK	2
MEXICO	62	FRANCE	2
THAILAND	23	ITALY	2
GERMANY	14	PUERTO RICO	2
CANADA	11	ARGENTINA	1
ENGLAND	6	FINLAND	1
POLAND	5	KOREA	1
U.S.A.	5	ROMANIA	1
RUSSIA	4	SWITZERLAND	1
CHINA	4	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1
AUSTRALIA	2	VENEZUELA	1
		WALES	1

<i>12 Round Decisions</i>	<i>KOs or TKOs</i>	<i>Draw or Disqualification</i>	<i>Fights in Total</i>
112	100	8	219

<i>Ended At or Before 4th Round</i>	<i>Ended Between 5th & 8th Rounds</i>	<i>Ended Between 9th & 12th Round</i>	<i>Fights in Total</i>
31	36	152	219

WBC Affiliated Title Fights which used open scoring

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of fights</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>	<i>Number of Cities</i>
11/13/06 - 11/27/14	1,463	63	344

MEXICO	745	AUSTRALIA	6	CZECH REPUBLIC	1
ARGENTINA	147	ECUADOR	6	GHANA	1
PANAMA	73	NICARAGUA	6	HAITI	1
THAILAND	46	BARBADOS	5	IRELAND	1
PHILIPPINES	41	FRANCE	5	KENYA	1
SOUTH AFRICA	39	ROMANIA	5	NETHERLANDS	
GERMANY	30	BAHAMAS	4	ANTILLES	1
COLOMBIA	28	CHINA	4	NEW ZEALAND	1
RUSSIA	20	MONACO	4	NIGERIA	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	19	MONTENEGRO	4	POLAND	1
ENGLAND	17	VENEZUELA	4	SERBIA	1
BOLIVIA	16	DENMARK	3	SLOVENIA	1
ITALY	16	PERU	3	SOUTH KOREA	1
SPAIN	16	WALES	3	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1
GUYANA	15	AUSTRIA	2	ZAMBIA	1
PUERTO RICO	15	BURKINA FASO	2	UGANDA	1
BRAZIL	10	CANADA	2		
JAPAN	9	INDONESIA	2		
URUGUAY	9	BULGARIA	1		
BELGIUM	8	CAMBODIA	1		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	8	CHILE	1		
TURKEY	7	CONGO OF REPUBLIC	1		
UKRAINE	7	COSTA RICA	1		

<i>12 Round Decisions</i>	<i>KOs or TKOs</i>	<i>Draw or Disqualification</i>	<i>Fights in Total</i>
613	819	31	1,463

<i>Ended At or Before 4th Round</i>	<i>Ended Between 5th & 8th Rounds</i>	<i>Ended Between 9th & 12th Round</i>	<i>Fights in Total</i>
381	353	729	1,463

Membership

Ring Officials are recommended to enroll in the WBC Membership program.

It is not mandatory to be registered in order to be appointed to a WBC title match; however members receive several exclusive materials for training of extreme value.

Membership fee is US\$250 per year.

Benefits:

Yearly Membership

WBC Welcome Kit

WBC ID Card

Bimonthly CD with all WBC fights around the world.

Printed Ring Officials Guidelines

WBC "50 Years" Book

WBC Patch



****Only Ring Officials registered by a WBC affiliated Federation will be eligible to be appointed to officiate WBC Events***

Conclusion

We must remember that effective aggressiveness, which is scoring punches, is the highest rate for winning a round.

Also, a judge must always be ready to respond to possible consultations by the referees, especially on fouls.

A judge must be strongly confident, if in doubt, do not score for anyone just because you have to, as you would not be fair. Score only what you can strongly justify, but once a score is given, feel strong, do not doubt.

Practice and experience based on specific guidelines and fundamentals, are of prime importance for a top performance. Study every day, every week; you have hung up your gloves as a boxing fan. You are a judge! Always think as a judge.

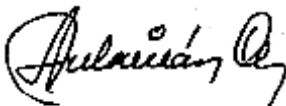
Accept positive criticism, as winners are only those that are always looking to improve. Nobody is perfect. Always score on fundamentals, you are not a fan; you have justice in your hands; do not ever forget that you are the judge!

Justice in boxing is in your hands; a winner in the ring should always be the winner in the cards; influences of any kind should be absolutely rejected and resented, if you do not, boxers, justice itself and the WBC will be betrayed.

The WBC ring officials are the best in the world, act always with dignity, pride, competency, integrity and absolute loyalty to justice to the sport of boxing and to your boxing institutions.

Good luck to everyone and thank you very much.

WORLD BOXING COUNCIL


JOSE SULAIMAN CH.
PRESIDENT

Ring official's basic guidelines
Part 2: The referee

**PLEASE DO NOT
PRINT THIS PAGE**

THE REFEREE

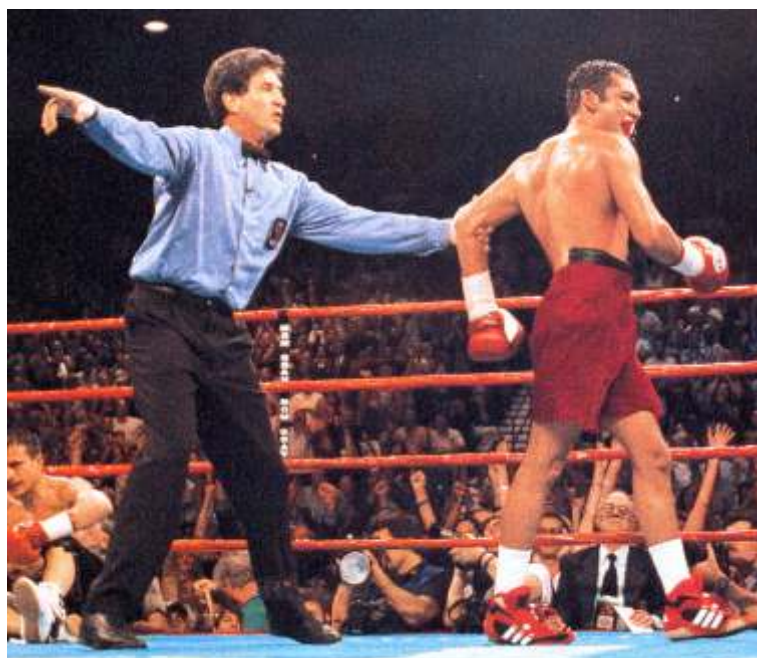
DUTIES OF REFEREES WHEN NOTIFIED OF ASSIGNMENT TO OFFICIATE

Upon notification of your assignment to officiate a World Boxing Council contest, you should:

1. Immediately notify the World Boxing Council of your availability by contacting the WBC head office, your federation and the contest supervisor.
2. Determine the date, time and site of the contest and the time you are expected to be at the site of the contest.
3. Determine where you are to secure your airline tickets and the name and location of the hotel you will be staying in.
4. Make adequate time arrangements so that you can arrive at the site of the contest in sufficient time to attend the rules meeting and any other meetings involving ring officials.
5. Prior to leaving your home, verify that you are taking the proper clothing, equipment, passport and all personal items of importance.

TRAVEL CHECK LIST

1. Confirm air ticket
2. Confirm hotel reservation
3. WBC uniform
4. Passport
5. Visa
6. Medicines
7. Promoter and supervisor contact information
8. WBC Guidelines
9. Office, personal and communication supplies



DUTIES OF THE REFEREES UPON ARRIVAL AT THE CONTEST SITE

After arriving at the site of the contest, each official should:

1. Immediately report to the World Boxing Council Representative assigned to the contest, as well as the local commission.
2. Determine the time and place of the rules meeting and any other meeting that the officials are required to attend.
3. Determine the time he is expected to be at the arena prior to the contest and his means of transportation to arrive there.
4. Verify that you have WBC uniform ready.
5. Coordinate with the WBC supervisor a visit to the arena to inspect the ring.
6. Plan his days previous to the bout so he feels relaxed, and remember, do not drink alcohol one day before nor the day of the bout.

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

CONCENTRATION.

Concentration is the key of good accurate scoring and refereeing. It is the name of the game and not easy to accomplish.

Referees might get distracted by the action itself, by the performance of the judges, by commissioners, incidents among the spectators, by the intense lighting, by photographers, by cheers, applause or booing, by the environment, the heat, cold, sound and even odors, interruptions, time outs, and even by the beautiful ladies who announce the rounds; all these actions may carry their minds away from the action in the ring.

The mind is the center of concentration and it can be easily distracted. Refereeing in boxing needs concentration or no refereeing can be performed; thus, it needs intensive training.

No referee can be confident of a first class performance and no justice can be done without absolute concentration; that means eyes, mind and heart on nothing else but the actions of both boxers for accurate mental computing.

The referee must have his mind centered only on what one sees and nothing else. Train yourself to be sure to dominate the ability of concentration; the WBC recommends that all judges and referees attend special psychological concentration programs. It is a must!

“Sudoku” puzzles Introduction to help concentration

The WBC has found the “Sudoku” puzzles exceptional as a tool to accomplish concentration and develop mental agility.

* Please consult the “Sudoku” section at the end of these -Ring Officials Guidelines-.

BASIC FUNCTIONS OF THE REFEREE

The basic concern of the referee is the safety of the boxers, total concentration, absolute control of the contest, fair and strong enforcement of the WBC Championship rules, and see that the contestants put forth their best efforts and skill at all times.

The referee is the only boss of a boxing match; its key ingredients to keep in mind are:

- Extreme concern for the safety of the boxer.
- Enforcement of the contest rules.
- To move smoothly and efficiently in the ring.
- Absolute concentration, for which you must train yourself.
- Basic signals.
- Firmness and absolute authority.

Let's always remember that the referee may have the safety or even perhaps the life of the boxer in his hands.

UNIFORM AND APPEARANCE

The referee must be clean and well groomed, and be sure that his nails are cut short for safety.

The WBC uniform the referee must wear consists of:

- Light green shirt, with the WBC logo on left chest pocket.
- Black trousers and black bow tie
- No belt, no buckle
- No jewelry on hands or wrist.
- No watch
- No eye glasses
- Boxing shoes or shoes with rubber anti-slipping soles, for firm and efficient moving.
- A towel kept on the ropes in a neutral corner, as well as a bottle of water ready to use.

*WBC Head Office may recommend at specific times that referees wear a commemorative ribbon, logo or sign of specific campaigns



PHYSICAL CONDITION AND FITNESS OF THE REFEREE:

Referees and judges must always work for a healthy mind in a healthy body as well.

A. Medical Examinations must be taken every year and register in WBC Head Office, which will include:

- a) An electrocardiogram
- b) Blood exams, among others
- c) An Ophthalmologic exam.
- d) Prior to commencement of the bout, blood pressure, heart rate, neurological reflexes.

B. Referees must work on aerobic exercises; you do not

have to jog; if you do not want to; brisk walking, working on a stationary bike or swimming at least 4 times a week will be great to give you a good condition and a bright mind with reduced or no stress.



C. Healthy diet is a must to healthy body and mind.

Remember that a good physical condition is of paramount importance for an efficient and bright mind as well as a healthy body. After all do not forget who will tell the world

REFEREES' SELF-TRAINING

Referees appointed to officiate a WBC contest, must be always busy preparing themselves to fully master their areas of responsibility. They must study constantly the basic guidelines and criteria, as well as the boxing rules and learn them by heart.

They must follow the rules in every fight they watch, either live or on T.V. or video. They do not hesitate to compare always the actions with their guidelines.

All referees enrolled in WBC membership will receive training material and WBC fights on DVD all year.

The more the bouts they watch and study their colleagues' actions, the better that they will become. They must watch themselves as referees, as many times as possible; they are their best critics, though they do not observe only what they like... watch and watch again what they did that can be improved.

The referee must have his mind centered only on what he sees and nothing else. He must abide by the criteria and he must train himself constantly to be sure he will have absolute control of the fight. He must attend special psychological concentration programs. This is a must, as concentration is the key to protect and save the boxers' integrity, and even a boxer's life. It is the only way to be a good referee and make others feel proud of a referee's job.

It is extremely important to read and study the pocket reminder, which is a summary of these WBC guidelines.

• *The WBC will be pleased to provide scoring of fights, which you have officiated and DVD copies thereof.*



THE REFEREE AND THE RING DOCTOR

•The referee should always meet with the doctor before the fight; remember that safety has no compromise and it is important to know who the doctor is and where he will be situated.

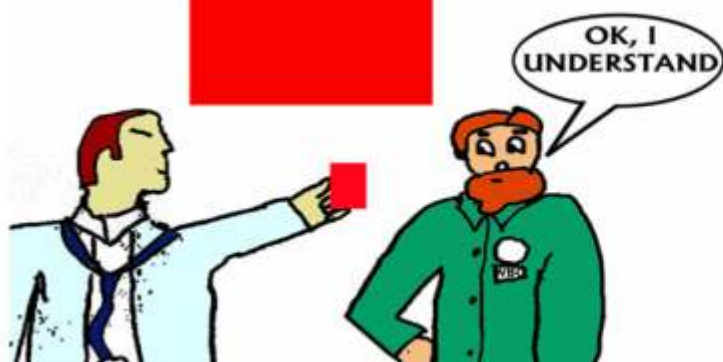
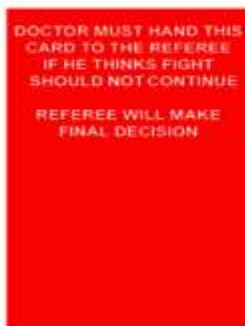
•When in doubt on a cut or injury, stop the fight and take the boxer to the doctor; let him check the wound or injury. The doctor will provide his opinion; however, it is the referee who will take the final decision.



RED AND GREEN CARD



**RED =
STOP**



**GREEN =
CONTINUE**



RED AND GREEN CARDS

The WBC introduced the red card in 1997, to make communication between referees and ring doctors easier, especially when they do not speak the same language.

•If the ring doctor shows the referee the red card, he must consider stopping the fight. Even though the referee is the boss, a doctor's stoppage recommendation should always be respected; however the referee will make the final decision.

In 2006, the green card was incorporated to maximize and ensure communication between the referee and the ring doctor.

• The green card will be shown to the referee by the ring doctor, indicating he believes the fight shall go on.

The red and green cards substitute verbal exchange which has created so much confusion in the past due to different languages, noise, wrongly interpreted signals, etc.

THE REFEREE AND THE TIMEKEEPER

The referee's coordination with the timekeepers is a must. He should never overlook it. It is very important they know and coordinate with each other when arriving at the site of the contest.

The referee must check if there is only one timekeeper or there are two; one to control the time and the other for knock downs. He must make sure to identify them perfectly well.



He must always signal "time out" for the ring doctor's interventions or whenever an interruption is required.



Since the resting period must be one full minute, he must signal "time out" when doctor reaches a examine the in" at the precise he finishes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BOXERS AND SECONDS PRIOR TO BOUTS

The WBC is carrying out a worldwide campaign looking to hold the rules meeting two days before the bout, or at least one. Nevertheless, boxers, their representatives, the referee, judges and doctors must be present. The rules for the fight, the referee's instructions and the judges' scoring criteria must be read right then and there, since such an important ceremony has now lost all its value, and later on, when there is controversy, it is common to complain about something that could have been prevented.

The referee along with the local commissioner and the WBC representative shall meet independently with the champion and the challenger either just after the weigh-in and medical check-up ceremonies, or shall visit the dressing rooms one hour before the bout commences to instruct boxers and corner-men.

The referee shall be firm and specific; he must inform in detail the basic language; also the basic signals so that boxers understand and respect them. The referee will review the fouls that he feels are necessary according to the corresponding boxers' style or fouls in general, especially on the important fouls, like: no head butts, no kidney punches; no rabbit punches; no hitting below the belt. He shall instruct the seconds on their behavior and what substances and articles are allowed in the corners. He should be strong in warning them about point deductions for blatant fouls or if they relapse after warnings. He must give all other instructions considered necessary.

Interpreters may be needed in case the referee and the boxer do not speak the same language.

THE DAY OF THE BOUT

This day is not yours... It is boxing's... You have been appointed to score or to referee a boxing match trusting that you will represent justice and authority.

- Try for a good light dinner and a good resting sleep the eve of the fight.
- Take an easy resting day and always review the basic guidelines and criteria... Do not be indifferent to it... Review the boxing match rules... Carry your plastic reminder..... And read it.
- Do not have meals 5 hours prior to the bout..... You want your mind and your stomach light.
- Do not take a drop of alcohol the day of the fight, preferably 48 hours before the fight.
- If you do it, you will be at you best and boxing will have a great day as well!

THE BASIC LANGUAGE

For the sake of fairness and uniformity, the WBC recommends and institutes for WBC fights, basic verbal commands and signals... and please do not talk... the TV cameras are for the boxers, nor for you. The boxers are the stars, the referee is not!

The fact that one, or both boxers can not speak the same language as the referee does, is very common, consequently, words only provoke confusion.

The verbal commands are in English, as follows:

•BOX: The command for contenders to box.



•STOP: Order to boxers to immediately stop action.



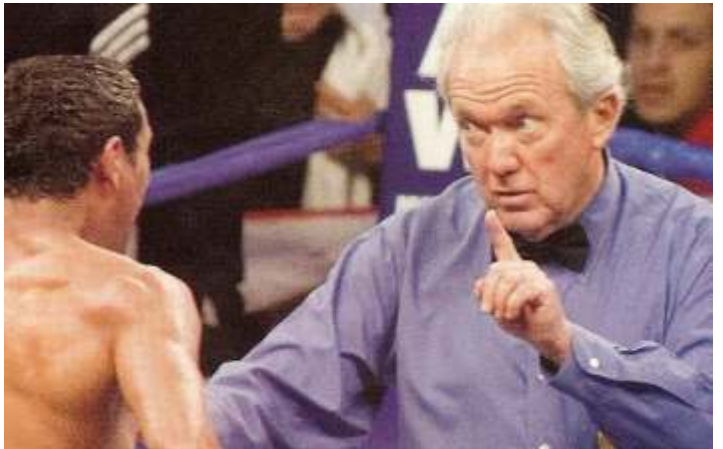
•BREAK: Commanding boxers to break their clinch.



•TIME OUT: While stopping the action the referee orders the chronograph to stop.



•NO: Order to indicate a foul.





BEING AWARE OF THE SEATING OF DOCTOR, JUDGES AND OTHER OFFICIALS

Once in the ring, and prior to commanding the beginning of the first round, the referee should check and be familiar with the seating of:

- The ring doctor
- The timekeeper
- The 3 judges
- The commissioner for the fight
- The WBC representative

The interaction of all officials, each with his specific area of responsibility is extremely important. At no time during a contest, should referees wink, smile or make any other visual contact with other officials.



CHECKING THE RING

The referee should check the ring one day or a few hours before the start of the bout, to make sure that:

- a) It is no smaller than 18' and no larger than 24', and its apron is 36"
- b) It has 4 ropes with the upper rope at 1.20 meters from the canvas. Make sure that the tension of the superior and inferior ropes is proper, in order to lessen or impede a knockdown on the ropes thus reducing the possibility of injuries.

- c) The canvas is properly padded with a safety mat that must be dry and clean.
- d) There are extra sets of gloves.
- e) Cameras and microphones are not closer than 2 feet from the ropes.
- f) There are medical items like stretcher, portable resuscitator, etcetera.
- g) It has two solid stairs at the boxers' corners for safe use of the contenders and their seconds.
- h) The four corners are safely padded.
- i) All other needs.

Before the commencement of the fight, the referee will instruct the WBC representative and the local commission on any adjustment that must be made in the ring or to the necessary additional equipment.



FINAL CHECKING OF BOXERS IN THE RING

The referee shall also proceed to the final checking and instructions, just before ordering the beginning of the contest; the requirements are as follows:

- Check the boxers for mouthpiece.
- The trunks and cup protectors should not be above the navel, but if this is the case, be careful when calling fouls (low blows).
- The bandaging of the hands must be dry and signed if boxers do not come with the gloves onto the ring.
- Taping of the gloves.
- Rub off the excess of vaseline on the face or body, not allowing ointments on the upper body as they may smear on the gloves and damage eyes or wounds.
- Identify the chief seconds.
- He must not forget to take the championship belt from the champion and give it to the WBC representative at the apron, just before you call the boxers for their final instructions in the ring.

BEGINNING OF ROUNDS



- Make sure that no buckets, stools, bottles or any other article is in the ring.
- Make sure that cameras and microphones are out of a dangerous distance from the ropes.
- Be strict when ordering corner-men to step down at the 10-second buzzer, ring or whistle.
- Be sure that boxers do not leave their corners without their mouthpiece.
- Do not allow advertising pillows around the apron if they could be dangerous for slipping by the boxers.
- Go to the center of the ring seconds before the sound of the bell to start a round.

END OF ROUNDS



The referee must be aware of the final 10 seconds to the end of the rounds, when he shall come closer to the boxers, to either intervene by action, properly and timely, or command them verbally to stop: yell "STOP" and not other words that are not in the basic language of boxing.

THE RESTING PERIOD

- The referee should be fast in picking up the scorecards and giving them to the fight commissioners, and then immediately proceed to the best neutral corner to observe the corner-men work on the boxers.



- The referee should go to the corner of a boxer if he feels that he must warn him or communicate whatever he feels important.
- If the referee believes that a boxer looks hurt at the end of the round he should always go to his corner to check his condition after giving the score cards to the commissioner and call the doctor if



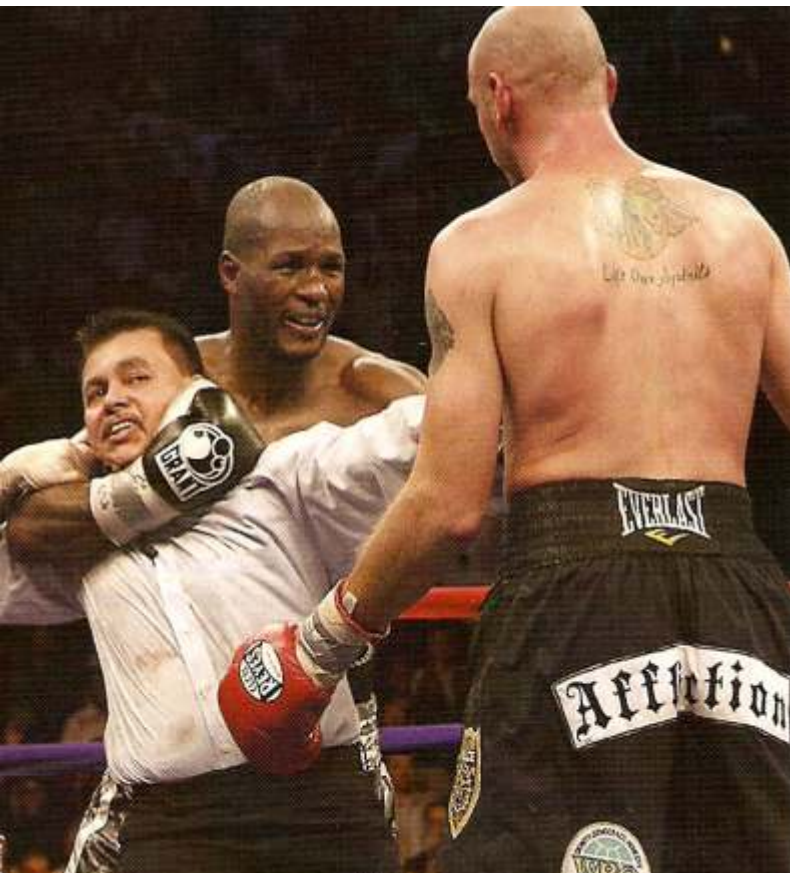
- At the moment when a doctor goes to the corner of a boxer during the resting periods, the referee must signal "time" to the timekeeper, and at the end of the doctor's inspection, the referee must signal "time" the watch again to the timekeeper, to put running again.

- The resting period must be a complete minute for the seconds to work on their boxers.
- The referee must learn from doctors, look for their advice on neurological reactions from boxers, which might mean an immediate stoppage of the fight.
- He must be alert to any attempt to manipulate the gloves.
- The resting period is the time to consult or instruct, if necessary, with the doctor, the WBC Representative or the local commissioner.
- The referee shall enforce the 10-second signal for corner-men to move out of the ring and keep the boxers in their corners until the sound of the bell.
- The referee must confiscate any strange element in a corner he considers

illegal and immediately give it to the commissioner and WBC representative.

THE LAST ROUND

- The referee shall go to both corners to inform them of the coming last round; at the sound of the bell he must invite both boxers to touch gloves at the center of the ring as a gesture of boxing sportsmanship starting the action for the last round.
- Do not start the round until after both boxers touch gloves; do not hesitate to deduct a point if one of the boxers absolutely refuses



BROAD OUTLOOK OF A REFEREE.

The referee will keep a distance between the contenders while moving around the ring, but should get close to them while boxers are fighting in the ropes and/or the corners to take immediate action when necessary, but allowing the boxers to fight by not over performing. The referee should never hesitate, however, to act immediately and with authority when there is even a slight possibility of danger to the health of a boxer. There is no compromise for safety and strict respect to the rules.

The referee must never allow his attention, actions and decisions to be diverted and/or influenced by spectators, corner-men, TV cameras or anyone else. Fairness and safety do not allow for distractions.

BASIC SIGNALS

The bout starts, at the center of the ring, the referee commands the timekeeper to ring the bell and calls the boxers to meet and box.



TIME OUT AND TIME IN:

Signaling the timekeeper to stop the chronograph, or restart it.



HEAD BUTT:

Indicating the commissioner the cut was caused by a head butt.



LEGAL PUNCH:

Indicating the commissioner the cut was caused by a legal blow.

TERMINATING OR STOPPING A CONTEST:

Signaling after fight on a technical

-Signal corners to stop rallying-



NO KNOCKDOWN:

when a referee does not consider a knockdown to be legal, but instead a slip or a push, etc.

Only when the referee feels that a warning should be severe or deduct points, he should command "STOP" and signal with emphasis his warning. Otherwise, he should let the bout go on while just making warnings directly to the offender.



VIOLATIONS/FOULS

The referee must indicate the violation by a specific action to the offending boxer by signaling "NO". Following are some of the actions considered as fouls:

1. Butting with the head.



2. "Rabbit" punches: hitting in the back of the head.



3. Hitting the kidneys and/or the back.
4. Hitting below the belt, the navel is the foul line.



5. Hitting with the backhand.
6. Hitting the opponent when a part of his body is out of the ropes.
7. Hitting the opponent when he is down or getting up.
8. Hitting after the referee's order to break or stop.
9. Holding the opponent's head or body with one hand and punching with the other.
10. The use of the thumb on the opponent's eye.

11. To punch after the bell.
12. Use of elbows, shoulder and/or forearms.



13. To strike with the knees, feet or any part of the leg.
14. Holding the ring ropes to hit with the other hand.
15. Use of open glove on face of opponent.
16. Biting or spitting on the opponent.
17. Holding the opponent or maintaining a clinch.
18. To step on the opponent.
19. To crouch the body below the opponent's belt.
20. To leave the neutral corner before instructed by the referee.
21. To use abusive or profane language or continuous talking during the action.
22. Not to shake or touch gloves at the start of the last round, as a gesture of boxing sportsmanship.
23. Fail to obey the referee's commands.
24. Any physical or rough tactics other than clean punching and clean defense.

The referee must warn against fouls and deduct points when boxers continue to foul intentionally or accidentally, a foul is a foul and must be penalized by warnings or point deductions, in accordance to his discretion.

The enforcement of the rules is a must; he must not exaggerate, however, but if he is not strong and does not show his authority, he will lose control of the fight!

He must be strong on kidney and "rabbit" punches, as well as on low blows. He must not be shy or afraid to call a head butt and penalize with point deductions the offending fighter, whatever he rules on intentional or unintentional; a foul is a foul, regardless of the intention and so it is in all sports, basketball, soccer, football, etc.



EYE STING: Almost vanished with the the attached thumb, another WBC initiative.



SIGNALING



THE CLINCH

The referee will determine a clinch when both arms or one of both boxers are tangled with each other and should command “**BREAK**”. He could insist by touching both boxers back and if necessary, physically press between both boxers to break, who then should give one step backwards without punching. The referee shall always instruct both fighters to protect themselves at all times...

As of 2006, the WBC introduced a new criterion for the referee to penalize with point deductions any boxer who abuses –clinching-, turning the fight into an uninteresting and boring one.

POINT DEDUCTION



When the referee considers that one or more points should be deducted from a boxer, he should command “STOP”, then signaling the foul to the offender and signaling with the

fingers to every one of the three judges, the number of points deducted while holding with the other hand the offending boxer.

·*Low blow fouls.*

In the case of a low blow, the referee shall command “STOP” and he shall ask the fouled boxer if he is able to continue or at his discretion, he may give the fouled boxer time for his recovery by signaling the timekeeper “TIME OUT” by forming a “T” with his hands, so time is stopped.

a)The referee will give time out as long as necessary, as long as 5 minutes for the recovery of the fouled boxer, while advising the

judges of the number of points deducted from the offending boxer.

b) If the fouled boxer does not accept to continue the contest after the time period is over, he will lose by abandonment.

c) Even though the WBC Rules do not favor disqualification on low blows, a referee may disqualify a boxer if he continues to foul intentionally, disregarding the referee's warnings and point deductions.

-The mouthpiece.

This topic has become one of the most important and controversial in the last few years, and the referee's criterion is essential so that his decision is the fairest and safest to protect the boxer.

a) Intentionally expelling the mouthpiece will result in an automatic one-point deduction.

b) Losing the mouthpiece accidentally may result in a point deduction in accordance to the referee's criteria.

c) If a boxer loses his mouthpiece in an exchange, the referee shall wait until the cessation of the action, to directly put it back in the boxer's mouth. A knockdown must not be considered a cessation of the action.

d) The referee may, at his discretion, replace the mouthpiece directly to the boxer or bring the boxer to his corner to do the replacement.



- Accidental Injuries from Head Butts, Elbows, or other Accidental or Illegal Actions (injury).

The following description applies to injuries from not only head butts and elbows, but from any other accidental or illegal action as well.

a) **Unintentional/accidental injury.** When a boxer suffers a cut, abrasion, or excessive swelling due to an unintentional/accidental head butt, elbow, etc.

If the bout cannot continue:

There will not be a point deduction. Technical draw if before the start of the 5th round.

Technical decision, as per the score cards, if after the start of 5th round.

If the bout continues:

- A point will be deducted from the uninjured boxer.

This point deduction will compensate the advantages acquired by the uninjured boxer.

The referee will have the option to consult with the WBC supervisor to waive the point deduction if the cut is on the hairline upwards.

If both boxers are injured, there will not be a point deduction.

- If there is an accidental injury and the bout continues and is later stopped after the start of the fifth round due to enlargement of the same cut by legal punch, it will be a technical decision as per the scorecards.

- If there is an injury caused by a legal punch and the bout can continue, and is later stopped after the start of the fifth round due to an accidental injury, it will be a technical decision as per the scorecards.

- All rounds will be scored even if it is partial round.



b) Intentional Injury.

When a boxer suffers a cut, abrasion, or excessive swelling due to an intentional head butt, elbow, etc.

If the bout cannot continue:

The offending boxer will lose by disqualification.

If the bout continues:

Two (2) points will be deducted from the offending boxer.

· If the offending boxer is injured by his own action he will still be deducted 2 points.

If the bout continues, but must later be stopped due to the same injury, it will be a technical decision as per the scorecards. This rule applies even if the injury's severity is increased by legal punches after the initial injury, in the sole discretion of the referee.



POSSIBLE RESULTS

Legal Punch	TKO	
Accidental Injury	TDRAW Before 4	
	TDEC after 4	
Intentional Injury	DQ	
Legal + Accidental	Technical Decision	WC-32
Accidental + Legal	Technical Decision	WC-32
Accidental + Intentional	DQ	WC-32
Intentional + Legal	Technical Decision	WC-33
Legal + Intentional	DQ	WC-33
Intentional + Accidental	Technical Decision	WC-33

If a referee is in doubt with respect to how serious a cut is, he must stop the fight, order time and take the boxer to the ring doctor, even though he is the authority in the ring. The doctor knows what he does and shall be respected.

WBC INSTANT REPLAY GUIDELINES



1. The WBC will appoint a panel in charge of instant replay. The panel will consist of the WBC Supervisor, the local commission Supervisor, and the specifically appointed monitor supervisor.
2. The promoter with the support of the television network will provide a monitor to be placed in the head table of the commission with headphones for audio commentary to receive the live feed.
3. Instant replay is limited to review (a) whether a cut or other injury to the face is the result of a punch or otherwise; or (b) whether a punch is thrown after the bell signaling the end of a round and (c) in any major situation that can change the outcome of the bout and where the replay clearly shows the actions are contradictory to the live ruling of the referee.
4. The referee may call "time out" during the bout and consult with the instant replay panel, if in doubt, as to any scenario.
5. The instant replay panel will review any controversial instance that may have occurred in any round. A determination of the referee may be overruled solely if the instant replay monitor clearly and conclusively reveals, according to each member of the panel, that the ruling of the action by the referee was mistaken in his original determination.
6. The referee may request to verify the action by watching the TV monitor or may choose to accept the panel's recommendation, which is the final decision and the ruling that will be enforced.
7. Both corners and the audience will be notified of the final decision.

KNOCKDOWNS

A knockout (KO) takes place when one of the boxers receives a legal punch that makes him touch the canvas with his knee(s), hand(s), or his whole body, and he cannot totally recover from such punch.

A technical knockout (TKO) takes place when one of the boxers receives punches for a period of time and does not respond to such punches, or he gets up from the canvas being visibly disoriented, stunned and without apparent possibility to recover.

- On knockdowns, the referee's moves should be automatic; do not rush; order the standing boxer to the further neutral corner, but the priority is to evaluate the fallen fighter.

- He must take the count from the timekeeper and continue it himself. He must always count each second out loud, in English and signal each second also with the fingers to the eyes of the fallen boxer with both hands.

- He must avoid giving his back to the standing boxer, and if he leaves the neutral corner, the referee must interrupt the count, send the boxer back to

the neutral corner and resume the count exactly at the second he interrupted it.



- The 10-second count should be nine and out and not ten and out, as this would be eleven seconds.



- If the boxer gets up, the referee must give him the 8-second protection count, check his mental condition by asking him questions that make him think; he must check his reactions by requesting him to move his arms in the direction he orders him; he must ask the boxer to step forward to see his leg reaction; he must also check his eyes. He must be careful of the raising of the arms, as boxers do it automatically. Only if the referee thinks that the boxer is all right, he will order the fight to resume after cleaning the gloves.

- The referee must not hesitate to stop the boxer if he has doubts, as safety allows no compromise, nor hesitation.

- If the referee finds the boxer well, he should signal both contenders to resume the action while verbally ordering "BOX", or if the boxer is not well, then the referee shall raise and crisscross his arms to indicate that the bout is over and proceed then to hold the KO'd boxer until his cornermen take over.



- If the boxer stands up before the count of 10, but falls down before the count is resumed, the referee must resume the count at the second he stopped.

- If a boxer does not leave his corner to start boxing after the bell rings, he will lose by TKO.
- When the boxers and the referee do not hear the bell due to existing noise, or because the bell does not work properly, or for any other given reason, any punch or knockdown that takes place at that precise moment, will not count, nor will it count if it is a foul, and the referee will grant, at his discretion, time for the recovery of the fouled boxer, in accordance to the ring doctor's recommendation.



- If the boxer does not stand up after a knockdown, the referee will proceed with the count as described above, until he completes 10 seconds, and then he will raise and crisscross his arms to indicate the fight is over. Opposite to what some do, the referee must never count to 10, and then yell "OUT", as that would be an eleven-second count, instead, he shall substitute "TEN" by yelling "OUT", and immediately remove the mouthpiece from the boxer.
- Another possible situation consists of a knockdown and a concussion. The referee, at his discretion, will immediately stop the fight, quickly proceeding to turn the

boxer on his left side. The referee must call the ring doctor right away. The referee will only raise the winner's arm when he absolutely sure the knocked down boxer is being properly assisted.

- If a boxer goes off the ropes, the referee must never assist him, unless he has decided to stop the fight. If the boxer falls on the floor, the referee must count to 20 to declare a knockdown. If the fallen boxer is assisted by his seconds, he will be disqualified.

- If both boxers are knocked down after clean punching, the referee will also count out loud, indicating the count with his fingers. He will stop the count when one of the contenders stands up, directing him to a neutral corner, while he continues the count by showing the other boxer his fingers.

- If a boxer is knocked down, the referee shall continue the count even if the bell rings, he will stop the count only when the knocked down boxer has both feet on the canvas and no other part of his body is touching it when he is standing up.



THE REFEREE STOPPING THE CONTEST BY TKO.

Again, safety demands from referees quick action, courage and determination to stop a contest when he detects that the health of a boxer is in danger.

It is better to stop a bout one punch before than one punch after, disregarding the unpopularity of the decision.

Once the bout is stopped, the referee should help and even hold the knocked out boxer until the time that his handlers or the doctors take him, or that he is able to hold himself.



CUTS

Experienced referees know which might or might not be a dangerous cut. However, a rule of thumb is that a cut inside the intraorbital rim or the bony ridge of the eye, or a cut on the eyelid is a potentially dangerous cut that could result in permanent injury to the boxer. When this type of cut occurs, the referee shall immediately consult the ringside doctor by provisionally stopping the contest for medical inspection, regardless of the size of the cut.

- Other types of cuts, unless considered serious, may wait until the end of the round to have the doctor examine them, always at the discretion of the referee.

- Referees always have the last word with respect to cuts. If in doubt, he may take a time out to consult the ringside doctor and/or fight supervisor to corroborate if anyone saw a clear head butt; it would be unfair either to let the bout go on as a cut produced by a punch or call it a head butt without verifying what happened.



- The referee shall not be reluctant to give as many time outs as necessary, for examination of the cuts, wounds or any other type of injury. Safety shall have no limitations.

- Except in the United States, an unintentional head butt will have a mandatory one-point deduction, while on an intentional head butt, two points will be deducted.

SIGNS OF DANGER TO OBSERVE.

Interaction between the referee and the ring doctor is absolutely necessary. The WBC Medical Committee stresses out the following signs of danger:

- Fatigue: a tired boxer is more susceptible to injury.

- Loss of muscle tone in the neck

- A change of skin color or skin pallor.

- Open mouth breathing or labored breathing, which is a sign of fatigue or of a hurt boxer.

- A change of stance or gait

- Involuntary muscle jerking, which is an indication of a possible lactic acid build-up and/or loss of potassium

- Loss of concentration in the contest, usually shown by a daze look by the boxer.

- A loss of defensive or offensive skills or techniques.

- Any indication that the boxer receiving punishment is being hurt or in danger or serious injury.

- Vomit, as it may be an indication of head injury.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF HEAD INJURIES IN BOXING TO BE OBSERVANT AND CAREFUL WITH

Referees, trainers, cornermen and ring physicians should be very familiar with signs and symptoms of head injuries, in gymnasiums, personal life, training sessions, days prior to the fight, and dressing rooms after the fight, such as the following:

- Disorientation
- Memory defect-antegrade or retrograde
- Altered speech:
 - Slow*
 - Perseveration*
 - Slurring*
- Difficulty in processing new information
- Impaired motor function
 - Slow*
 - Lack of coordination*
- Weakness or numbness on one side
- Nausea and vomiting
- Dizziness
- Vision difficulties
- Headache unusual or persistent
- Pupil changes
- Blood or fluid from ear canal
- Loss of consciousness or seizures

These can occur not only with a full KO (loss of consciousness), but with any severe head blow.



The danger is just as much in sparring as it is in a boxing match. Headgear does not protect from a head injury.

After a KO:

- The boxer should be kept in a prone position, if there is a danger of vomiting, place the boxer on his left side.
- The mouthpiece should be removed
- Oxygen should be available at ringside and used as necessary.
- The cervical spine should be immobilized and protected as necessary.

The fighter should be sent to the hospital if there are any concerns of serious head injury for immediate CAT Scan and observation. (The hospital should have been notified prior to this). The symptoms can be delayed and a physician should examine both contestants after the bout. Suspensions should be determined at that time.

The paramedics should not be released until all fighters are cleared. The physician in charge should report this to the commissioner.

Written information regarding the symptoms and signs that may appear after the bout, should be given to the fighters, which outlines what to look for, and what to do if there is a problem (described in the pocket reminder).

MENTAL ALERTNESS

The referee should never allow his attention, actions and decisions to be diverted and/or influenced by spectators, corner-men, television or anyone; mental alertness and concentration do not allow distractions; it would be unfair to boxers.

The referee must also study the ring where he is going to perform and study all possible events that could happen in it. Always be ready for the unexpected.

A crumbling ring, a towel thrown by a fan, a fan

jumping into the ring; a parachute falling in the ring. A trunk ripped, a glove torn, lose tape on gloves, a boxer stopping his action and walking away, getting hit by a punch, an ankle fracture without a punch, the lights going off. Always think of what could happen; consult the rules, with the commissioner, being always ready for everything or anything.

This conforms to the WBC objectives of bringing justice, enforcement of the rules and safety to the boxers.

SOME FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Ten points that the referee must contemplate at all times:

1. Always have the safety of the boxers and the respect of the WBC Rules as a priority. The protection of the boxer is the main objective.
2. Integrity, fairness, competency and impartiality are the basic ingredients of a good referee.
3. Staying fit and having routine medical check-ups.
4. Constantly studying and becoming an expert on boxing rules.
5. Always keeping the uniform neat and clean.
6. Attending technical seminars, and well as on paramedics and neurology in boxing.
7. Always checking completely the ring before the contest starts.
8. Instructing boxers in the dressing rooms about the rules, language and basic signals.
9. Acting responsibly and impartially to control the action without becoming a contestant.
10. Trying to review as many videocassettes as possible, including fights, to keep an updated sharp mind when refereeing.



RING OFFICIALS EVALUATION

- All ring officials must fill out the Self-evaluation Form after having participated in an official WBC bout.

Please look at the Ring Official's Report at the end of these Guidelines.

- The WBC Critique Committee evaluates all the performances of ring officials and provides the information to WBC President and the WBC Ring Officials Committee Chairman.

WBC CRITIQUE COMMITTEE

A Critique Committee serves as an evaluation of performances of Judges and Referees to provide feedback to the Officials on their performance in WBC bouts. It is solely intended as a key to continue the everlasting process of excellence and in no way it is intended to hurt or disrespect any individual.

MEMBERSHIP

Ring Officials are recommended to enroll in the WBC Membership program.

It is not mandatory to be registered in order to be appointed to a WBC title match; however members receive several exclusive materials for training of extreme value.

Membership fee is US\$250 per year.

Benefits:

1. Yearly Membership
2. WBC ID Card
3. Bimonthly CD with all WBC fights around the world.
4. Printed Ring Officials Guidelines
5. WBC Green Book
6. WBC Patch
7. WBC Welcome Kit



REFEREES DONT'S

- Talk to the press
- Look at the ring girls
- Put arms on the corner ropes between rounds
- Wear a belt or jewelry
- Talk to the boxers; use basic language and signals instead
- Eat less than 4 hours before the fight
- Fraternize with the fighters
- Stand on the blind side if fighters are orthodox and southpaw
- Let anyone touch the KO'd boxer, except the doctor
- Slap the glove in a clinch
- Allow rabbit punches
- Turn your back on the fighter you are not counting
- Run, glide instead
- Let a boxer take too much punishment
- Allow excessive holding
- Allow low blows
- Allow blatant fouls
- Lose concentration
- Forget to note supervisor's telephone number
- Forget to pack your complete uniform, travel documents, and medicine
- Forget to keep your nails trimmed
- Forget to take an Imodium
- Leave your contact numbers at home
- Drink alcoholic beverages one day before the fight

CONCLUSION

A weak and hesitating referee always loses control of the contest, leading way to a chaotic and unsafe fight.

The referee must be strict, since boxing must be a clean sport, He must show his authority in a discrete manner, without exaggerating, since he is the referee, not the star. He shall not hesitate when deducting points if necessary, on intentional and unintentional fouls, as all fouls are illegal.

If a boxer goes down with a concussion, and the referee sees he is knocked out, he must not hesitate and act quickly and timely; he must take the mouthpiece immediately out of the boxer's mouth, as he might swallow it. The referee must act firmly and immediately call the ring doctor while turning the boxer on his left side, so that blood or vomit can be let out and avoid suffocation.

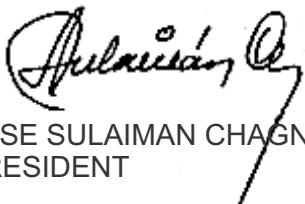
The referee must try to maintain the pace of the circulating boxers, but stay well clear of them when their action is around the ring. He must not allow himself to be behind one of the boxers and he must keep a side view to follow the contest and act properly and timely. He must concentrate on the action without getting distracted. He must not crowd the boxers and allow them to fight.

When boxers are fighting in the corners, the referee must be very close, but moving around from one side to the other, it is in the corners where dangerous punches occur, so he must keep his eyes close to the action and be ready to jump in, by taking one or two steps backwards into the corner and then, move out along the ropes in either a forward or a reverse movement.

When fighting is on the ropes, he must stay somehow close, moving without keeping away. He must never hesitate to jump in and protect a boxer against the ropes, which is one of his main objectives.

Thank you, good luck and please carry the word of this instructional material everywhere that you go and whenever you represent boxing in the ring.

Congratulations.



JOSE SULAIMAN CHAGNON
PRESIDENT





WORLD BOXING COUNCIL RING OFFICIAL'S REPORT

DATE OF THE FIGHT: _____

LOCATION: _____

TITLE: _____

NAMES OF THE FIGHTERS: _____ VS. _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

REFEREE: _____

NAME OF THE OFFICIAL: _____

SCORE: _____ WINNER: _____

OTHER SCORES:

JUDGE _____ WINNER _____

JUDGE _____ WINNER: _____

RESULTS: _____

1. COMMENTS ON THE BASES OF YOUR SCORE:

2. NOTES ON ACTIONS IN THE FIGHT:

3. COMMENTS ON THE PROMOTION / PROMOTER:

4. COMMENTS ON THE SUPERVISOR:

5. SUGGESTIONS ON FUTURE ASSIGNMENTS:

6. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING WBC RULES, ACTIONS, ETC.

7. ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

8. PAYMENT OF THE FEES

CHECK FROM PROMOTER WBC CHECK CASH

COMMENTS:

I WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE

COPY OF THE FIGHT COPY OF THE SCORE SHEET

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

PLEASE FAX TO WBC OFFICE IN MEXICO
(52-55) 5119-52-93 / 5119-52-94 OR

OR E-MAIL TO: contact@wbcboxing.com



Cuzco #872, Lindavista, C. P. 07300 Mexico D. F.
Phone #: (52-55) 5119-52-74, * Fax: (52-55) 5119-52-94

SUDOKU

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SUDOKU

More games in spanish section.

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SUDOKU

More games in spanish section.

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SOME OF THE MAIN WBC ACHIEVEMENTS



ALGUNOS DE LOS PRINCIPALES LOGROS DEL WBC



Creation of the intermediate weight divisions to prevent inhuman sacrifices in weight reductions with the consequential irreversible physical damage.
Creación de los pesos intermedios para prevenir sacrificios inhumanos en la reducción de peso con el consecuente daño físico irreversible.



Reduction from 15 to 12 rounds to stop boxers from being pushed to the limits of human endurance, the accidents diminished dramatically.
Reducción de 15 a 12 rounds para evitar llevar al boxeador al límite de la resistencia humana, los accidentes se redujeron dramáticamente



Hospital and life insurance for all the boxers of Championship Cards
Seguro médico y de vida para todos los boxeadores en Cartelera de Campeonato



Weigh in 24 hrs before the fight to allow for rehydration, resting and recuperation of boxers
Pesaje 24 horas antes de la pelea para dar oportunidad de rehidratación y recuperación del boxeador.



Antidoping tests in every World Title Bout
Pruebas antidopaje en cada pelea de Título Mundial



Mandatory annual, pre and post fight medical exams
Exámenes médicos obligatorios anuales, así como antes y después de la pelea



Four ropes in ring to avoid accidents
Cuatro cuerdas en el ring para evitar el riesgo de caídas.



Donations to scientific research applied to boxing by creating the SPAR-UCLA sports medicine foundation
Donativos para investigación científica aplicada al boxeo creando la Fundación Médica del deporte SPAR-UCLA



Aids, Alcohol and Drug awareness program
Comienza el programa de prevención de SIDA, Drogas y alcohol,



Implementation of the thumb attached glove to reduce eye injuries and mandatory use of Boz as minimum
Implementación del pulgar cosido al guante para reducir piquetes de ojo y uso de guantes de Boz mínimo



Mandatory ambulance and medical room
Ambulancia y equipo médico obligatorio



Instant replay when necessary
Repetición Instantanea para aclaración de dudas



Weigh-in 30 and 7 days before the fight
Pesaje 30 y 7 días antes de la pelea



Showing judge score at 4 and 8 round (applies in some countries)
Mostrar score de los jueces en el round 4 y 8 (aplica en algunos países)

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