



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL BOXING FEDERATION LTD

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Dear Sir/Madam

Notification of ANBF Rule Changes

This letter is to update you on changes to the ANBF Rules that were carried at the ANBF Ltd Annual General Meeting on 18th November 2017 and that are now in place.

The updated ANBF Rules will be forwarded to you shortly and also placed on the ANBF website.

The changes to the ANBF Rules are presented in turn below.

Finality of Decision

Rule 60 Finality of Decision has been changed. The ANBF cannot now overturn the decision of a bout except in the case of arithmetic errors.

This rule now reads as follows.

60 FINALITY OF DECISION

- (1) The decision given in a contest by a referee and/or judge shall always be final unless a proven mathematical error is found in the scorecards, in which case the new decision shall be announced immediately after verification by the supervisor.
- (2) The ANBF may decide that after a thorough investigation, a rematch should be ordered.
- (3) If decisions are changed under the circumstances of (1) above the ANBF will take whatever disciplinary action it considers appropriate.

Boxer Wearing Same Gloves

Rule 16 No (11) stated “ In any contest both boxers must wear the same brand of gloves”. This rule has been removed.

Australasian Title Rules

The were updated to make the rule clearer. This rule now reads as follows.

85 AUSTRALASIAN TITLES

- (1) Australasian champions must win the title by contest in the ring. No titles will be awarded without a contest taking place.
- (2) Australasian title bouts must be:
 - (a) for men 10 rounds of three minutes; and
 - (b) for women 10 rounds of two minutes.
- (3) An Australasian Title can only be contested between:
 - (a) a boxer who complies with the residency requirements to contest for the Australian Title (of the ANBF); and
 - (b) a boxer who complies with the residency requirements to contest for one of the New Zealand titles (of the NZPBA or other New Zealand recognised regulatory bodies).
- (4) The boxer residing in Australian boxer does not need to be the Australian champion and the boxer residing in New Zealand does not need to be the New Zealand champion.
- (5) Australasian title bouts require to be co-sanctioned by the ANBF National body and the NZPBA or another New Zealand recognised boxing regulatory body.
- (6) The ANBF National Body will control Australasian Title bouts conducted in Australia.
- (7) Australasian title bouts conducted in Australia will be held under the rules of the ANBF.
- (8) An Australian boxer may hold both the Australian Title and the Australasian title.
- (9) An Australian Champion can contest the Australasian title as can a New Zealand Champion. Should an Australian and Australasian champion lose the Australasian Title he or she would remain the Australian Champion.

Women's Weights

The weights for women are now the same as those for the men. This brings women's weights in line with international practice.

Australian champions cannot be a regional title holder

The trial of an Australian champions being allowed to be a regional title holder was not extended. This means that an Australian titleholder cannot be a regional champion.

However any "dual" title holders shall be allowed to continue until one of the titles is lost or relinquished.

Scoring (Rule 34)

There were two changes as outline below.

Firstly, the guidelines for judging contests as outlined in Rule 34 was replaced by a more comprehensive set of guidelines. The reasons for this were:

- To have common guidelines across the States
- To have guidelines in line with international and contemporary practice
- To increase transparency of the basis for judging.

A particular change was replacing of a one point loss for a knockdown to a 10-8 round with this being subject to the performance of the boxers.

Secondly, the scoring of partial rounds or unfinished rounds will now be scored.

Rule 34 now reads as follows.

34 SCORING

(1) Judging Guidelines:

- (a) Scoring shall be done as laid out in the current ANBF Judging Guidelines. The ANBF Secretary shall be the custodian of the most recent and current ANBF Judging Guidelines.
- (b) The ANBF Judging Guidelines address judges responsibilities, scoring criteria and the 10 point must system.
- (c) The ANBF Judging Guidelines can be updated by the ANBF Directors as required through a year. The changes must be confirmed or otherwise at the following ANBF Annual General Meeting.

(2) Marking point deductions:

- (a) Whenever a judge deducts a point for fouls or illegalities when directed by the referee, he must mark the card accordingly to testify such.
- (b) If a point or points are deducted before a round is complete these points will be taken off the tally at the end of the bout.

(3) Unfinished rounds:

- (a) Unfinished rounds will be scored and any point(s) deductions recorded.

Cut Eye Rule

Rule 42 was rewritten to be clearer. This rule now reads as follows.

42 Cut Eye

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

(1) Accidental:

If a contest has to be terminated owing to an accidental head cut as determined by the referee, the boxer leading on the scorecards providing three (3) rounds have been completed will be declared the winner. If three rounds have not been completed the result will be ruled a technical draw.

(2) Intentional:

If the referee rules that the cut was caused by an intentional foul and the injured boxer cannot continue, the offending boxer will lose by disqualification. If as a result of the injury the referee determines that the injured boxer can continue, the referee shall take a mandatory one (1) point from the offending boxer. If as a result of the injury the referee or doctor determines the injured boxer cannot continue in the later rounds, the result will be determined by the scorecards, as long as three (3) rounds have been completed. If the injured boxer is ahead on the scorecards he will be declared the winner. If the injured boxer is behind on the scorecards, the result will be technical draw.

(3) Referees Authority:

The referee is the only person with the authority to determine if the cut was caused by an accidental blow or a legal punch. If the referee is uncertain he may ask for the opinion of the judges or supervisor.

(4) It is the referee's responsibility to decide if the cut is due to a clean punch, deliberate foul or accidental foul.

(5) If the referee is unsure what caused the cut he may ask the judges or supervisor for their opinion and guidance.

(6) When a cut occurs the referee will advise the Supervisor at the end of the round of his ruling on the cause of the cut.

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