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BOXING CONTROL ACT 1987

INTERPRETATION ACT 1984

**BOXING CONTROL
REGULATIONS 1990
AND
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
BOXING COMMISSION
CODE OF CONDUCT**

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

BOXING CONTROL ACT 1987
INTERPRETATION ACT 1984

BOXING CONTROL REGULATIONS 1990

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

BOXING CONTROL ACT 1987
INTERPRETATION ACT 1984

BOXING CONTROL REGULATIONS 1990

Made by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the *Boxing Control Regulations 1990*.

Commencement

2. These regulations shall come into operation on the day on which the *Boxing Control Act 1987* is proclaimed.

Interpretation

3. In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—
 - “Boxer’s Medical Record Book” means a complete record of medical forms issued as a consequence of that boxer’s boxing career;
 - “medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Medical Act 1894*;
 - “recognized body”—
 - (a) in relation to a national boxing body means the Australian National Boxing Federation; and
 - (b) in relation to an international boxing body means the World Boxing Council;
 - “sanction” means to approve of the use of any title in relation to one or both boxers in a boxing contest.

PART 2—REGISTRATION

*Division 1—Boxers***Prescribed classes of boxers**

4. The classes of boxers are prescribed for the purposes of section 14 of the Act in the Table to this regulation.

TABLE

Division (Class)	Minimum Weight	Maximum Weight
Light Flyweight	—	not exceeding 48.99 kg
Flyweight	over 48.99 kg	not exceeding 50.80 kg
Super Flyweight	over 50.80 kg	not exceeding 52.16 kg
Bantamweight	over 52.16 kg	not exceeding 53.52 kg
Super Bantamweight	over 53.52 kg	not exceeding 55.34 kg
Featherweight	over 55.34 kg	not exceeding 57.15 kg
Super Featherweight	over 57.15 kg	not exceeding 58.97 kg
Lightweight	over 58.97 kg	not exceeding 61.23 kg
Super Lightweight	over 61.23 kg	not exceeding 63.50 kg
Welterweight	over 63.50 kg	not exceeding 66.68 kg
Super Welterweight	over 66.68 kg	not exceeding 69.85 kg
Middleweight	over 69.85 kg	not exceeding 72.57 kg
Super Middleweight	over 72.57 kg	not exceeding 76.20 kg
Light Heavyweight	over 76.20 kg	not exceeding 79.38 kg
Cruiserweight	over 79.38 kg	not exceeding 86.18 kg
Heavyweight	over 86.18 kg (no upper limit)	

Particulars to be recorded in the register

5. The Commission shall cause to be entered in the register in respect to each person registered as a boxer under section 15 of the Act, the following additional particulars—

- (a) details of any boxing by the person in an amateur capacity;
- (b) details of where the person has previously been registered or licenced as a professional boxer;
- (c) details of any findings of guilty with respect to—
 - (i) criminal offences; or
 - (ii) breaches of any professional boxing Act or regulations, in this or any other state or country;
- (d) a recent photograph of the person;
- (e) a certified copy or certified extract of that person's birth certificate (or other evidence of date of birth which is acceptable to the Commission); and
- (f) any further relevant details which the Commission may require.

Prescribed prerequisites for registration as a boxer

6. The following conditions are prescribed for the purposes of section 17 (1) (d) of the Act as being prerequisite to registration of a person as a boxer—

- (a) where a person is 35 years or older, that person shall not be registered unless the Commission is satisfied with that person's level of fitness;

- (b) where a person resides outside the Commonwealth, that person shall also submit to the Commission the following—
 - (i) the person's full boxing record;
 - (ii) evidence of current registration or licensing, if applicable; and
 - (iii) any letters of clearance, from the relevant Board, Boxing Commission or other boxing body in the person's country of residence; and
- (c) a completed application form, and a completed Boxer's Medical Certificate in the approved form, must be received by the Commission at least 14 days prior to the date of any proposed contest in which the person intends to compete.

Division 2—Industry Participants

Prescribed classes of industry participants

7. For the purposes of section 25 of the Act, the following classes of persons are prescribed as industry participants—

- (a) promoters;
- (b) referees;
- (c) judges;
- (d) managers, or manager's agents;
- (e) trainers;
- (f) seconds;
- (g) timekeepers.

Industry participant's particulars to be recorded

8. The Commission shall cause to be entered in the register in respect of each person registered as an industry participant under section 26 of the Act, the following additional particulars—

- (a) for a referee or a judge, any certificates of psychological or physiological fitness obtained at the request of the Commission for the purposes of registration;
- (b) for a promoter, the name of a person nominated by the applicant to hold the certificate of registration; and
- (c) for all industry participants including a referee, judge or promoter, all the particulars required to be disclosed by the application form approved by the Commission under section 28.

Fees

9. The following fees are prescribed for the purposes of the Act—

- (a) for an application for registration as a boxer under section 16 (2) (b) \$ 10.00;

- | | \$ |
|--|------------|
| (b) for an application for renewal of registration as a boxer under section 19 (2) (c) | 10.00; |
| (c) under section 28 (3) when the applicant seeks registration as, or under section 31 when an applicant seeks renewal of registration as— | |
| (i) a promoter | 50.00; |
| (ii) a referee | 20.00; |
| (iii) a judge | 20.00; |
| (iv) a referee and a judge | 30.00; |
| (v) a manager | 20.00; |
| (vi) a manager's agent | 20.00; |
| (vii) a trainer | 20.00; |
| (viii) a second | 20.00; |
| (ix) a timekeeper | 20.00; and |
| (d) when an industry participant seeks registration in a further category or categories of industry participant, and where neither the initial or further categories are that of promoter, no more than \$30 in total shall be paid for registration in that year, by that industry participant. | |

PART 3—DUTIES

Division 1—General

Records to be kept and produced if required

10. A boxer or the boxer's manager shall retain—
- (a) evidence of the boxer's current, and any previous, registration;
 - (b) the Boxer's Medical Record Book; and
 - (c) the boxer's boxing records,
- and shall produce them for a member of the Commission at a contest if required.

Promotion permit

11. Where a promoter applies for a promotion permit, and the Commission is satisfied that—
- (a) the application is within the time period specified in section 44 (1) of the Act;
 - (b) the applicant has a satisfactory knowledge of the Act and these regulations;
 - (c) the applicant has the financial capacity to pay for the promotion;
 - (d) the boxers are evenly matched, having regard to weight, competence and experience;
 - (e) the proposed venue is appropriate and satisfactory for the purposes of conducting a boxing contest;
 - (f) any charges imposed by the Commission have been paid by the applicant; and
 - (g) any further reasonable requirements of the Commission are met,
- then the Commission may grant to an applicant a permit for promotion.

Promoters duties

12. A promoter shall, for each promotion—

- (a) seal and lodge one copy of the contract between—
 - (i) the promoter and the main event boxers with the Commission at least 14 days prior to the boxing contest; and
 - (ii) the promoter and events boxers with the Commission at least 7 days prior to the boxing contest,unless otherwise specified by the Commission;
- (b) schedule no less than 30 rounds of boxing for each promotion;
- (c) provide separate dressing rooms for the opposing boxers;
- (d) engage a medical practitioner to be present at the contest;
- (e) provide accommodation and any reasonable equipment to allow the medical practitioner to carry out his or her duties at the contest in a satisfactory manner;
- (f) engage 2 timekeepers;
- (g) ensure that each intermission period does not exceed 20 minutes; and
- (h) take all reasonable action to ensure order is maintained amongst the boxers and amongst the spectators.

Promoter to ensure boxers are reasonably matched

13. (1) A promoter shall ensure that any 2 boxers who are to participate in a boxing contest promoted by that promoter are reasonably matched.

(2) A promoter—

- (a) shall ensure that all boxers who intend to participate are registered or eligible for registration; and
- (b) subject to regulation 20, shall not deal with an unregistered manager or trainer.

Promoter's contracts

14. (1) Where a promoter agrees upon a contract in relation to a boxing contest, the promoter shall—

- (a) ensure that the contract is in writing;
- (b) ensure that the contract is executed in triplicate;
- (c) give one executed copy of the contract to the boxer or manager at the time of execution; and
- (d) lodge one executed copy of the contract with the Commission in accordance with regulation 12,

unless otherwise specified by the Commission.

(2) A contract between a promoter and a boxer, or the boxer's manager, shall not provide for payment of a boxer—

- (a) prior to the boxing contest in which the boxer intends to compete; or
- (b) if the Commission withholds the purse under the provisions of the Act, until the Commission has made a decision as to whether the purse shall be paid to the boxer or not.

(3) A promoter shall not make any agreements outside the contract in subregulations (1) and (2) unless the Commission specifies otherwise.

Duties of a manager

15. A manager shall manage the affairs of a boxer in the boxer's best interests and shall take all reasonable steps to—

- (a) arrange for proper training for the boxer;
- (b) secure boxing contests for the boxer;
- (c) ensure that the boxer fulfils the requirements of any contract entered into by that boxer;
- (d) ensure that any licences, registrations or contracts held or entered into by the boxer are in order;
- (e) ensure that the boxer is not overmatched or undermatched in any contest;
- (f) ensure that the boxer is at the venue and weigh-in on time and properly prepared;
- (g) ensure that the boxer's certificate of registration is available for inspection and endorsement on any prescribed occasions;
- (h) attend any boxing contest in which the boxer participates, and to attend while the boxer is being paid for any boxing contest;
- (i) act in an orderly manner when attending any boxing contest in which the boxer participates; and
- (j) organize an agent to carry out any or all of the duties in this regulation if—
 - (i) the boxer gives permission to engage an agent;
 - (ii) the circumstances make it impracticable for the manager to carry out the requisite duties; and
 - (iii) the Commission is notified by the manager accordingly.

Contracts between manager and boxer

16. (1) A contract between a manager and a boxer shall be signed in triplicate and the manager shall—

- (a) retain one copy;
- (b) give one copy to the boxer; and
- (c) lodge one copy with the Commission within 14 days of signing.

(2) A manager who has a management contract with a boxer shall not have another management contract with the boxer at the same time, either directly or indirectly.

(3) A contract between a manager and a boxer shall contain a clause stating that the contract may not be transferred by the manager without the written consent of the boxer.

(4) Where a contract between a manager and a boxer is ended by repudiation, rescission or in any other way, the manager shall within 14 days notify the Commission of that fact.

(5) Where a boxer has 2 or more managers, only one may enter into contractual arrangements as manager, and that manager shall be so designated, in writing, by the boxer.

Knowledge of reason preventing boxer fulfilling contract

17. Where a manager has approved a contract for a boxer to participate in a boxing contest, that manager shall notify the promoter and the Commission immediately upon learning of any reason preventing the boxer from fulfilling the contract.

Where manager not registered

18. (1) Where a manager ceases to be registered, any boxer under contract to the manager, or the manager's agent,—

- (a) shall cease to pay the allocated "manager's share" of the earnings to the unregistered manager or the agent; and
- (b) may sign a contract with a new manager.

(2) A contract under subregulation (1) (b) shall only operate during the period of non-registration of the manager whose contract is affected by subregulation (1) (a).

Duties of a trainer

19. A trainer shall ensure that—

- (a) training facilities for the boxer are adequate to allow all facets of the sport to be taught;
- (b) the boxer's training is conducted under supervision;
- (c) the boxer's health and physical welfare are reasonably protected;
- (d) the boxer is physically prepared for a boxing contest on the due date; and
- (e) all reasonable training is provided for the boxer.

Further powers of trainer

20. A registered trainer may be deemed to be registered as—

- (a) a second in a boxing contest without holding registration as a second, if that trainer complies with regulation 21; or
- (b) a manager without holding registration as a manager if—
 - (i) the trainer enters into a boxer-manager contract under regulation 16; and
 - (ii) the trainer complies with regulations 15, 16 and 17.

Duties of a second

21. (1) A second shall—

- (a) assist the boxer as advised by the trainer; and
- (b) assist the trainer in the preparation of boxers.

(2) A second shall not—

- (a) act as manager or trainer unless that second holds an appropriate certificate of registration; or
- (b) attempt in any way to procure contests for the boxer.

*Division 2—Specific***Pre and post-contest medical examination**

22. A boxer shall undergo both pre-contest and post-contest medical examinations with respect to any factors specified by the Commission on its approved form—

- (a) within the period of time before and after a contest as approved by the Commission; or
- (b) if the Commission has not fixed a time under paragraph (a), within a reasonable time before and as soon as is practicable after the boxing contest.

Injury prior to contest

23. (1) When a boxer suffers an injury or illness prior to a boxing contest for which the boxer is under contract the boxer or the boxer's manager shall inform both the promoter and the Commission immediately.

(2) Where a boxer is unable to fulfil a contract through injury or illness, the boxer shall, upon becoming fit to fight, endeavour to fulfil the contract within a reasonable time with either the same opponent or a suitable substitute, unless the boxer and the promoter mutually agree to release the boxer from that contractual obligation.

Submission of boxer's registration or licence to medical practitioner

24. A boxer who is registered or licensed in another State or country shall submit a current certificate of registration or licence to the medical practitioner for the contest, within 24 hours prior to any contest in which the boxer intends to participate.

Arrival requirements for a boxer

25. A boxer shall not box in a boxing contest unless that boxer's time of arrival at the venue is not less than 24 hours prior to the contest for each 1 500 km travelled, with a maximum of 7 days.

Duties of a promoter at a contest

26. The promoter of a boxing contest shall—

- (a) provide the medical practitioner with a separate room with running water and a hand basin, located at a reasonable distance from a telephone and equipped with an examination table, suitable lighting and other reasonable equipment to allow the medical practitioner to carry out his or her duties in a satisfactory manner;
- (b) ensure that clean buckets, drinking bottles, resin for canvas, stools for seconds, steps for the boxers corners (if necessary), and other such articles are provided;
- (c) ensure that the ring lighting is adequate for the conduct of a boxing contest; and
- (d) provide a clear-sounding bell and whistle, and 2 stop-watches for each of the timekeepers.

Industry participants present at a contest

27. (1) The promoter shall ensure that the following persons, other than boxers, are present at a boxing contest—

- (a) 3 judges and one non-scoring referee, or 2 judges and a scoring referee;
- (b) at least one, and up to 3 seconds for each boxer;
- (c) 2 timekeepers engaged by the promoter;
- (d) a medical practitioner engaged by the promoter; and
- (e) a manager representing each boxer.

(2) Where one, 2 or 3 registered seconds are present at a boxing contest working with one boxer—

- (a) one second may be a trainer; and
- (b) one second shall be designated chief second.

(3) The chief second—

- (a) shall inform the referee of that designation as chief second; and
- (b) shall be the only person allowed in the ring between rounds to assist the boxer.

Duties of a second at a contest

28. (1) During a boxing contest a second—

- (a) shall not enter the ring between rounds except in the capacity of chief second;
- (b) shall use only the following equipment while working in the boxer's corner—
 - (i) white petroleum jelly (vaseline);
 - (ii) sterile cotton wool;
 - (iii) sterile gauze;
 - (iv) cotton bud sticks and wads;
 - (v) butterfly band aids;
 - (vi) blunt-edged surgical scissors;
 - (vii) ice;
 - (viii) adhesive tape;
 - (ix) solution of adrenalin 1:1 000;
 - (x) water, buckets and drinking utensils;
 - (xi) sponge;
 - (xii) towels; and
 - (xiii) soft bandages;
- (c) shall not apply vaseline to any part of the boxer's body other than the face; and
- (d) shall use only a reasonable amount of water on any part of the boxer's body.

(2) Where the chief second considers that the boxer is in danger of being seriously injured, a towel may be thrown into the ring, or other similar action taken to indicate a desire to terminate the fight, and upon seeing this action, the referee shall terminate the fight.

Duties of a timekeeper at a contest

29. (1) Where a timekeeper is attending a boxing contest in an official capacity, the timekeeper shall—

- (a) obtain 2 accurate stop-watches from the promoter;
- (b) be seated at ringside next to the bell;
- (c) indicate the beginning and end of each round by sounding the bell;
- (d) sound a whistle 15 seconds prior to the start of each round;
- (e) stop the clock upon the referee's command of "stop" and restart the clock upon the referee's command of "box on";
- (f) subject to subregulation (2), not sound the bell if a boxer is knocked down until—
 - (i) the boxer has risen; or
 - (ii) the boxer has been counted out; and
- (g) subject to subregulation (3), stop the clock for the duration of time that the referee or the medical officer spends examining the boxer between rounds.

(2) Subregulation (1) (f) does not apply during any scheduled round of any boxing contest where a boxer may be "saved by the bell".

(3) Subregulation (1) (g) does not apply to a contest where the referee states that a "No-Foul" rule is applied.

*Division 3—Medical***Medical examination under the Act**

30. A medical practitioner making an examination of a boxer—

- (a) under section 48 of the Act, shall record the results of the examination together with any relevant details, including suspensions, on the form approved by the Commission; and
- (b) under section 51 (4) of the Act, shall record the results of the examination together with any further details on the form approved by the Commission.

Pre-contest fitness

31. A medical practitioner who carries out a pre-contest examination under these regulations may declare a boxer to be unfit to engage in a boxing contest if the pre-contest examination reveals any sign of—

- (a) use of any of the prohibited drugs listed in the schedule to these regulations, or recent ingestion of alcohol;
- (b) a recent fracture or cut;
- (c) an acute illness;
- (d) a skin disease which would be aggravated by boxing;
- (e) the boxer's gender being the opposite of the gender set out in that boxer's registration documents; or
- (f) obesity.

Duties of the medical practitioner at a contest

32. The medical practitioner shall—

- (a) sit at the immediate ringside during a boxing competition;
- (b) provide all necessary medical equipment including an oxygen delivery system, other than that provided by the promoter under regulation 26; and
- (c) terminate any boxing competition where, in his or her opinion, a boxer is exhausted, or injured to such an extent as to be unable to defend himself or avoid further injury, and may for that purpose override any decision of the referee to "box on".

Urinalysis

33. A boxer shall provide a urine sample immediately after a boxing contest if requested to do so by the medical practitioner or the Commission, and either the medical practitioner or the Commission or both may test the sample for any drug set out in the Schedule to these regulations.

Restrictions on competing following a knockout

34. (1) Where a boxer is knocked out or judged unable to continue, the boxer shall be kept under medical observation for such period as the medical practitioner determines.

(2) Where a boxer is knocked out—

- (a) the boxer shall not compete in a boxing contest for a period of at least 30 days;
- (b) for a second consecutive time, the boxer shall not compete in a boxing contest for a period of at least 60 days; or
- (c) for a third consecutive time, the boxer shall not compete in a boxing contest for a period of 90 days,

or for such longer period as the medical practitioner determines.

(3) Where a boxing contest is terminated because a boxer is judged unable to continue for a reason other than a knock-out, the boxer shall not compete in a boxing contest for such a period as the medical practitioner determines.

(4) Any boxer who loses 6 consecutive boxing contests shall not enter into any contract to box unless the boxer has passed a medical examination.

Restrictions on competing following a boxing contest

35. (1) Where a boxer has participated in a boxing contest—

- (a) of 6 rounds or less, the boxer shall not compete again for 7 days; or
- (b) of 7 rounds or more, the boxer shall not compete again for 14 days.

(2) Where a medical practitioner has endorsed a boxer's certificate of registration with a specific date, the boxer shall not compete before that date.

PART 4—RATINGS AND TITLES

Ratings

36. The Commission may—

- (a) adopt the rating given to a boxer by—
 - (i) a recognized national boxing body; or
 - (ii) a recognized international boxing body;

or

(b) determine the rating of a boxer in accordance with its own standards, and that rating shall be used to determine a boxer's standard when boxing in Western Australia.

Titles

37. (1) The Commission may in writing—

- (a) adopt the sanctioning of an Australian boxing title or a world boxing title by a recognized national or international boxing body respectively; or
- (b) itself sanction a boxing title where the boxing title relates to a boxer or boxing contest in Western Australia.

(2) A promoter shall not—

- (a) advertise that a boxing title is to be contested; or
- (b) purport to stage a boxing contest which decides a boxer's title, unless the boxing contest has been sanctioned by the Commission.

Application of national or international rules

38. A national or international boxing contest approved by the Commission shall be conducted under the guidelines of the appropriate recognized national or international boxing body, and where the guidelines are inconsistent with any code of conduct used by the Commission, the guidelines shall apply.

PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS

Behaviour of registered persons

39. Any person registered under the Act who acts in a manner contrary to any code of conduct which has been recommended or adopted by the Commission under section 10 of the Act may be found to be not a fit and proper person for the purposes of the Act.

Inquiry by the Commission

40. (1) Any person registered under the Act or any applicant applying for registration under the Act shall appear before the Commission, if requested by the Commission in writing, to assist the Commission in any inquiry.

(2) Where a person fails to appear as requested in subregulation (1), the Commission may conduct an inquiry in that person's absence, unless that person can provide a satisfactory reason for non-attendance to the Commission.

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SCHEDULE
PROHIBITED DRUGS

The prohibited list of drugs classified as prohibited drugs are categorized according to their mode of action—

(a) Psychomotor stimulant drugs, e.g.;

amphetamine	methylamphetamine
benzphetamine	methylphenidate
chlorphentermine	norpseudoephedrine
cocaine	pemoline
diethylpropion	phendimetrazine
dimethylamphetamine	phenmetrazine
ethylamphetamine	pipradrol
fencamfamin	prolintane
meclofenoxate	and related compounds

(b) Sympathomimetic amines, e.g.;

clorprenaline
ephedrine
etafedrine
isoetharine
isoprenaline
methylephedrine
methoxyphenamine
and related compounds

(c) Miscellaneous central nervous system stimulants, e.g.;

amiphenazole
bemegrade
caffeine analysis quantitative
doxapram
ethamivan
leptazol
nikethamide
picrotoxin
strychnine
and related compounds

(d) Narcotic analgesics, e.g.;

anileridine	morphine
codeine	oxycodone
dextromoramide	oxymorphone
dihydrocodeine	pentazocine
dipipanone	pethidine
ethylmorphine	phenazocine
heroin	piminodine
hydrocodone	thebacon
hydromorphone	trimeperidine
levorphanol	and related compounds
methadone	

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(e) B-Adrenergic Blocking agents, e.g.;

propranolol
metoprolol
oxprenolol
alprenolol
atenolol
pindolol
and related compounds

(f) Anabolic steroids, e.g.;

clostebol	methyltestosterone
ethyloestrenol	nandrolone
fluoxymesterone	oxymetholone
methandienone	stanolone
methenolone	stanozolol
methandriol	

NOTE: Many of these drugs appear either alone or as mixtures in medications under a commercial title. It is thus advisable that should there be any doubt, expert advice should be sought by the competitor before taking any medication.

Dated 25 September 1990.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. C. WAUCHOPE, Clerk of the Council.

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BOXING CONTROL ACT 1987
INTERPRETATION ACT 1984

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BOXING COMMISSION CODE OF CONDUCT

The following Code of Conduct has been recommended by the Western Australian Boxing Commission under section 10 of the *Boxing Control Act 1987*.

PART 1—EQUIPMENT

Ring specifications

1. A boxing ring shall be constructed in accordance with the following specifications—

- (a) the ring shall not be less than 4.9 metres square and not more than 6.1 metres square, by measurement taken inside the line of the ropes;
- (b) the platform shall be of robust construction, level and free from any obstructing projections;
- (c) an "apron" shall extend outside the line of the ropes to a minimum width of 45 cm on all sides;
- (d) the platform shall be no more than 1.2 m above the floor;
- (e) subject to subclause (2), there shall be 4 ropes tightly drawn from the corner posts at approximate heights of 32 cm, 65 cm, 97 cm and 130 cm above the canvas layer of the ring;
- (f) the ropes shall be of a thickness of not less than 3 cm and not more than 5 cm, covered with a soft smooth material and joined—
 - (i) at each of 2 points on each side of the ring, being points equidistant from each other and from the corner posts on that side; and
 - (ii) where 4 ropes are used under paragraph (e), by a vertically hung piece of soft, smooth material of a thickness of not less than 3 cm and not more than 4 cm, which shall not slide along the rope;
- (g) each turnbuckle shall be covered by padding of a width of not less than 15 cm and a thickness of not less than 7.5 cm;

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(h) the ring shall be padded with—

- (i) a layer of "treadair" rubber no less than 1.5 cm thick or another suitable material of similar padding and safety qualities;
- (ii) a layer of felt; and
- (iii) a layer of canvas,

each of which shall be of a quality adjudged to be suitable by the Commission.

(2) Three ropes may be used instead of the 4 ropes specified in subclause (1) (e), for a period of 2 years from 1 July 1990.

(3) A boxing ring shall not be used by a promoter for a boxing contest or contests unless the ring has been stamped by the Commission to indicate that the ring complies with the specifications in subclause (1).

Hand bandages and tape

2. (1) A bandage shall be—

- (a) made of crepe or gauze;
- (b) no more than 5 m long and 5 cm wide for each of the boxer's hands; and
- (c) placed on each of the boxer's hands.

(2) Adhesive tape shall be—

- (a) no more than 2.5 m long and 2.5 cm wide for each of the boxer's hands; and
- (b) applied to the back of each of the boxer's hands and, subject to subclause (3) shall not be applied so as to cover the boxer's knuckles.

(3) A thin strip of adhesive tape may be placed between some or any of a boxer's fingers so as to keep the bandages in place.

(4) Bandages or tape shall not be affixed in any way which is considered detrimental to an opponent by the referee, or a Commission representative.

(5) The bandaging and taping of a boxer's hands—

- (a) shall be conducted in the dressing rooms;

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- (b) shall be conducted under the supervision of a Commission representative and the referee;
- (c) shall be inspected upon completion by a Commission representative or the referee; and
- (d) shall be signed or stamped by a Commission representative or the referee, upon inspection.

Boxing gloves

3. (1) Each boxing glove shall weigh—

- (a) no more than 226g for divisions of welterweight and below; and
- (b) no less than 226g and no more than 283g for divisions of super welterweight and above.

(2) A boxer shall be fitted with boxing gloves immediately prior to the bout in the ring under the supervision of the referee.

(3) At least one extra pair of boxing gloves shall be provided by the promoter for each boxing contest, and shall be used if gloves are broken or damaged during that contest.

Mouthguard

4. (1) A boxer shall wear a mouthguard (other than a self-moulded mouthguard) during every boxing contest in which the boxer participates.

(2) The boxer's mouthguard shall be examined by the referee prior to the boxing contest and shall be worn in the mouth by the boxer at the start of each round.

(3) Where the mouthguard is dropped during a round, the round shall continue uninterrupted.

Protective box and abdominal guard

5. A boxer shall wear a protective box and abdominal guard during each boxing contest, and the protective box and abdominal guard shall be firmly adjusted before leaving the dressing room prior to the contest.

Head gear

6. A boxer shall not wear any form of headgear during a boxing contest.

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Other

7. (1) A boxer shall wear—

- (a) light boots without spikes or heels; and
- (b) boxing shorts,

in any boxing contest.

(2) A boxer may use white petroleum jelly (vaseline) to protect that boxer's eyebrow.

(3) A boxer's hair shall not be allowed to interfere with the vision or safety of either boxer.

(4) A referee may wear thin rubber gloves during any boxing contest in which he or she participates.

PART 2—CONDUCT OF CONTEST**Rounds**

8. A boxing contest shall consist of no more than 12 rounds of either 2 or 3 minutes duration, with a one minute rest between rounds.

Fouls

9. (1) A referee may at his or her discretion warn, disqualify or deduct points from, a boxer who engages in the following practises—

- (a) hitting below the belt;
- (b) hitting an opponent who is down or getting up after being down;
- (c) holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;
- (d) holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch;
- (e) wrestling or kicking at the ropes;
- (f) butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee;
- (g) hitting with the open glove, butt of the hand, wrist or elbow, or back of the hand;

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- (h) purposely going down without being hit;
- (i) hitting on the break, or the back of the head or neck;
- (j) hitting after the bell ending the round;
- (k) pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes;
- (l) persistently ducking below the waistline;
- (m) swearing, abusing or deliberately ignoring the referee's instructions.

(2) Where a referee does not disqualify a boxer for hitting below the belt under subclause (1) (a) the referee may, at his or her discretion, declare the blow to be "No Foul" and do any or all of the following—

- (a) return the recipient of the low blow to that boxer's corner;
- (b) allow a reasonable amount of time, not exceeding the remaining time in the round and the following one minute rest, for the recipient to recover;
- (c) request the medical practitioner to examine the injured boxer;
- (d) allow extra recovery time, if further time is recommended by the medical practitioner; or
- (e) pronounce the boxer fit to continue.

(3) Where a rest time or round break has concluded and one of the boxers fails to continue boxing within 10 seconds, that boxer shall lose by knock-out.

Knock-down

10. A referee shall deem a boxer in a boxing contest to be knocked down if—

- (a) any part of the boxer's body other than the feet make contact with the floor of the ring; or
- (b) the boxer is judged by the referee to be supported by the ropes and unable to defend himself.

Eight-second count

11. (1) Where a knock-down under clause 10 occurs, the referee shall—

- (a) order the standing boxer to the furthest neutral corner;
- (b) apply an 8-second count to the knocked-down boxer; and

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- (c) count off each second by calling its number and indicate each second with the appropriate number of fingers.

(2) The referee shall stop the count if the standing boxer leaves the allocated neutral corner, and shall not resume the count until the boxer returns to that neutral corner.

Cut eye—legitimate

12. Where—

- (a) a laceration to the eye or its surrounds occurs;
- (b) the laceration in paragraph (a) is caused by a legitimate blow; and
- (c) as a consequence of the laceration in paragraph (a) the boxer sustaining the injury is unable to continue the fight,

the referee shall declare the boxer who delivered the blow to be the winner of the contest.

Cut eye—deliberate

13. (1) Where a deliberate—

- (a) head clash;
- (b) use of an elbow;
- (c) use of the heel of a glove; or
- (d) foul under clause 9 (1),

results in a laceration to a boxer's eye or its surrounds the referee shall immediately stop the fight and notify the judges of the foul.

(2) Where the circumstances in subclause (1) apply—

- (a) if the cut boxer is unable to continue, the referee shall disqualify the boxer who caused the cut; or
- (b) if, after consultation with the medical practitioner the referee is of the opinion that the cut boxer can continue, the referee shall deduct 2 points from the boxer who caused the cut, and shall continue with the boxing contest.

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(3) If a contest is stopped later due to a deterioration in a laceration to the eye or its surrounds which is within the terms of subclauses (1) and (2)—

- (a) if the cut boxer is ahead on points, then the referee shall declare that boxer to be the winner of the contest; or
- (b) if the cut boxer is behind on points, then the referee shall declare the result of that boxing contest to be a technical draw.

(4) Where—

- (a) a laceration to the eye or its surrounds is deliberately inflicted within the terms of subclause (1);
- (b) the boxer who inflicts the laceration is also lacerated; and
- (c) the contest is terminated either immediately or within the first 3 rounds,

then the referee may, in his or her discretion—

- (d) disqualify the boxer who inflicted the laceration in paragraph (a); or
- (e) declare the boxing contest to be a technical draw.

(5) Where—

- (a) a laceration to the eye or its surrounds is deliberately inflicted within the terms of subclause (1);
- (b) the boxer who inflicts the laceration is also lacerated;
- (c) more than 3 rounds have elapsed; and
- (d) the boxing contest is not terminated immediately upon the infliction of the laceration in paragraph (a),

then the referee shall check the tally of points and where—

- (e) the boxer who inflicted the laceration is ahead on points, the referee shall declare the boxing contest to be a technical draw; or
- (f) the boxer who inflicted the laceration is behind on points, the referee shall declare the boxer who received the deliberate laceration to be the winner of the contest.

Cut eye—accidental

14. Where, in the referee's opinion, a laceration to the eye or its surrounds is caused by accidental means—

(a) one point shall be deducted from the boxer who inflicted the laceration;

(b) if—

(i) the boxing contest is scheduled for 6 rounds or less and the boxing contest is terminated prior to the start of round 3; or

(ii) the boxing contest is scheduled for more than 6 rounds and the boxing contest is terminated prior to the start of round 4,

the referee shall declare the contest to be a technical draw; and

(c) if—

(i) the boxing contest is scheduled for 6 rounds or less and the boxing contest is terminated after the start of round 3; or

(ii) the boxing contest is scheduled for more than 6 rounds and the boxing contest is terminated after the start of round 4,

the referee shall declare the boxer who is ahead on points at the end of the previous round to be the winner.

Knock-out

15. (1) A knock-out terminates a boxing contest.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1) the following constitute a knockout of a boxer—

(a) when the boxer cannot continue to fight within 10 seconds;

(b) when the boxer cannot return to the ring from the apron within 10 seconds or from the floor outside the ring within 20 seconds;

(c) when the boxer is knocked down 3 times in one round unless in the opinion of the referee the contest should continue;

(d) when, in the opinion of the referee or medical practitioner, the boxer is exhausted, injured or receiving unnecessary injury; or

(e) when the boxer does not recover from a foul and is unable to continue fighting under clause 9 (3).

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(3) When a knock-out occurs, the referee shall declare the boxer who is not knocked out to be the winner of the boxing contest.

Referee's discretion

16. A decision arising from any circumstances or conditions not mentioned in this Part shall be made at the discretion of the referee, but may be overridden by the medical practitioner when considerations of health or safety are involved.

Dated this 15th day of August 1990.

J. L. FANDERLINDEN, Chairman,
Western Australian Boxing Commission.