

As of 9 May 2024, this is the most current version available. It is current for the period set out in the footer below. It is the first version and has not been amended.

Le texte figurant ci-dessous constitue la codification la plus récente en date du 9 mai 2024. Son contenu était à jour pendant la période indiquée en bas de page. Il s'agit de la première version; elle n'a fait l'objet d'aucune modification.

THE COMBATIVE SPORTS ACT
(C.C.S.M. c. C150.3)

Combative Sports Regulation

Regulation 8/2017
Registered February 9, 2017

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PART 1
DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL MATTERS

Definitions

1(1) The following definitions apply in this regulation and in the Act.

"**combative sports**" means any sport in which two people meet for the purpose of an encounter or fight in which blows may be struck using fists, hands, feet or other parts of the body in a combination of techniques from different disciplines of the martial arts.

"**contest**" means a contest, and includes an exhibition.

"**contestant**" means a professional who is licensed under this regulation to compete in a contest.

"**official**" means a representative of the commission, and includes a referee, judge, ring physician, timekeeper, room supervisor, score keeper, inspector and any other person designated by the commission as an official.

"**professional**", when used in reference to a contest, means that

- (a) the contest is not sanctioned by an amateur combative sports association recognized by the province;
- (b) the participants represent or are members of an athletic association, club, corporation, league team, or unincorporated organization that is composed of individuals who are ordinarily recognized as persons who compete for money; or
- (c) the participants are professionals.

"**professional**", when used in reference to a contestant, means an individual who enters and competes in a contest for a staked bet, private or public money, gate receipts or receives any consideration for the individual's services as an athlete.

1(2) The following definitions apply in this regulation.

"**Act**" means *The Combative Sports Act*.

"**approved form**" means a form approved by the commission.

"**business day**" means a day on which the commission's office is open during its regular hours of business.

"**competitive record**" means a written list that shows the accumulation of wins, losses and draws that a contestant acquires throughout his or her professional career.

"**medical advisor**" means the physician appointed by the commission under section 66.

"**MMA**" means mixed martial arts.

"**program**" means a program of contests.

"**prohibited substance**" means a drug or other substance or a method specified in the current edition of the *Prohibited List* (Substances Prohibited At All Times) maintained by the World Anti-Doping Agency and published on the Internet at www.wada-ama.org.

"**promoter**" means a person who conducts or promotes a contest or a program.

"**representative of the commission**" means a member of the commission, an inspector or any other person designated by the commission to represent it at a contest.

"**ring**" includes a fenced area, except where the context otherwise requires.

"**ringside**" means the area extending from the apron of the ring outwards to a distance of eight feet on all sides, and includes the area that extends outwards for eight feet around a fenced area.

Application

2 This regulation applies to contests of boxing and mixed martial arts.

Confidentiality of medical information

3 Except for the purpose of enforcing the Act and this regulation, the commission and its members, employees and agents, and any officials licensed by the commission, must maintain confidentiality with respect to any medical report, medical certificate, and any personal health information as defined in *The Personal Health Information Act*, in its or their possession.

Conflict of interest

4 No member, employee or agent of the commission and no referee, judge, or other official licensed by the commission shall directly or indirectly have a financial interest in

(a) a contestant;

- (b) a promoter;
- (c) a manager's contract with a contestant; or
- (d) the outcome of a contest.

PART 2

LICENCES AND EVENT PERMITS

LICENCES

Applications for combative sports licences

5(1) An application for a licence to conduct, promote, be a contestant in or act as a manager, matchmaker, second, referee, judge, ring physician, timekeeper, room supervisor, scorekeeper or inspector in a contest must be made to the commission on an approved form.

5(2) An applicant for a licence under subsection (1) must

- (a) apply in his or her own legal name;
- (b) provide the commission with the information required by this regulation and any other information that the commission may require; and
- (c) pay a non-refundable fee for the following types of licences:
 - (i) contestant's licence, \$40,
 - (ii) promoter's licence, \$100,
 - (iii) for a manager, matchmaker or second's licence, \$40.

5(3) No fee is payable for a licence for a referee, judge, timekeeper, room supervisor, scorekeeper, ring physician or inspector.

Licences expire on December 31

6 Every licence issued under this regulation is valid until December 31 of the year in which it is issued, unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled.

No licence for contests outside Manitoba

7 No licence is issued by the commission in relation to a contest being held outside Manitoba.

New application required if licence expires

8 A person who requires a licence after it expires must apply for a new licence in accordance with this regulation.

Contestant's Licence

Contestant's licence

9(1) A person applying for a contestant's licence for a proposed contest must provide

- (a) a copy of his or her competitive record for the previous year;
- (b) a photograph taken within the preceding six months and two pieces of government-issued identification satisfactory to the commission to verify the person's identity; and
- (c) the pre-contest medical information required under clauses 27(1)(b) and (c).

9(2) Before a contestant's licence may be issued, the medical advisor must be satisfied that the applicant is medically fit to compete in a contest.

9(3) An applicant who is unable to provide the competitive record referred to in clause (1)(a) may instead submit to an assessment by the commission to determine if the applicant is technically competent to compete in a boxing contest or mixed martial arts contest, as the case may be.

Promoter's Licence

Promoter's licence

10 A person applying for a promoter's licence must provide the following:

- (a) information acceptable to the commission showing that the applicant has a satisfactory credit rating;
- (b) a copy of the latest annual return required to be filed under *The Corporations Act*, if a corporation;
- (c) a copy of the latest registration required to be filed under *The Business Names Registration Act*, if a partnership;
- (d) any information and documentation that the commission may require to determine if the applicant could be refused a licence for a ground referred to in section 11;
- (e) for each individual applicant, partner if a partnership applicant, or director and officer if a corporate applicant, a criminal record check dated no more than six months before the date of the contest, being a record about the person obtained from a law enforcement agency stating whether or not the person has any convictions under any federal, provincial or territorial legislation;
- (f) any other information or documentation the commission may require to establish that the applicant can reasonably be expected to be competent and financially responsible in conducting or promoting a program.

Refusal to issue promoter's licence

11(1) The commission may refuse to issue a promoter's licence to an applicant if

- (a) the applicant fails to satisfy any requirement of the Act or this regulation;
- (b) the applicant
 - (i) does not have a satisfactory credit rating,
 - (ii) is an undischarged bankrupt,
 - (iii) is a person who, within the last 10 years, has been a bankrupt, unless all creditors in the bankruptcy have been paid in full, or
 - (iv) is a person who, within the last 10 years, has been a director or partner of a corporation or partnership that became bankrupt while the person was a director or partner, unless all creditors in the bankruptcy have been paid in full;
- (c) the applicant has been the subject of an order made by the commission under section 20 of the Act;
- (d) the applicant has been convicted of
 - (i) an offence under the Act or the regulations, or
 - (ii) an offence under the *Criminal Code* (Canada) or any other Act that, in the opinion of the commission, involves a dishonest action or intent;
- (e) the applicant provides incomplete, false, misleading or inaccurate information in support of the application;
- (f) a licence or event permit issued to the applicant
 - (i) under this Act, or
 - (ii) by an authority in another jurisdiction responsible for issuing licences or permits with respect to promoting combative sports events,has been cancelled or is, at the time of the application, suspended; or
- (g) the commission is of the opinion that the applicant will not act according to law and with integrity and honesty.

11(2) The commission may refuse to issue a promoter's licence to an applicant who is

- (a) a corporation, if a director or officer of the corporation could be refused a licence under subsection (1); or
- (b) a partnership, if a member of the partnership could be refused a licence under subsection (1).

Manager's Licence

Manager's licence

12(1) An applicant for a manager's licence must provide any information or documentation the commission may require to establish that the applicant can reasonably be expected to be competent and responsible in managing a contestant.

12(2) A manager whose licence is suspended or cancelled must not negotiate with a promoter or matchmaker for a contestant's services or work in a contestant's corner during a contest.

EVENT PERMITS

Event permit

13(1) A licensed promoter who intends to conduct or promote a program must apply to the commission on an approved form for an event permit at least 60 days before the proposed date of the program.

13(2) An event permit to conduct or promote a program is valid only for the specific event for which it is issued.

13(3) An application for an event permit must be signed by the promoter and set out

- (a) the promoter's complete legal name and address;
- (b) the proposed date of the program;
- (c) the proposed place in which the program is to be held, including seating capacity;
- (d) a complete list of the proposed contests in the program;
- (e) the proposed duration of each contest;
- (f) the applicant's agreement to provide the commission with a copy of the video recording or other electronic record of the combative sports event, if it is recorded by or on behalf of the promoter; and
- (g) any other information that the commission requests.

13(4) An application for an event permit must be accompanied by

- (a) a non-refundable application fee of \$100; and
- (b) security in the form of a certified cheque, negotiable bond or an irrevocable letter of credit payable to the commission in an amount no less than \$5,000 and no greater than \$25,000, as determined by the commission.

Insurance requirements

14(1) Not later than 30 days and not earlier than 60 days before the scheduled date of the proposed event, the promoter must provide to the commission a certificate of insurance signed by an authorized representative of the insurer that establishes that the promoter holds comprehensive general liability insurance for the proposed event that complies with subsection (2).

14(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the comprehensive general liability insurance must

- (a) include, but not be limited to,
 - (i) liability for third party property damage,
 - (ii) liability for bodily injury,
 - (iii) personal injury liability,
 - (iv) products liability and completed operations liability,
 - (v) contractual liability, and
 - (vi) cross liability and severability of interests;
- (b) provide a minimum coverage of \$5,000,000 for each occurrence covered by the insurance; and
- (c) name the Government of Manitoba, the commission and any official appointed by the commission as additional insureds.

Contest and program information

15(1) At least 14 days before the scheduled date of a combative sports event, the promoter must provide the following information to the commission:

- (a) a complete list of the proposed contests on the program;
- (b) the total duration of all scheduled contests on the program, which must total at least 80 minutes of contests, unless otherwise approved by the commission;
- (c) the proposed duration of each contest;
- (d) the amount of the purse for each contest;
- (e) the final list of the contestants and their contact information;
- (f) any other information that the commission requests.

15(2) The promoter must not add a contestant to the program less than two business days before the scheduled date of a contest.

Security returned

16 If the commission refuses to issue an event permit, it must return the amount of the security required under clause 13(4)(b) to the promoter.

Deposit by promoter

17(1) At least seven days before the scheduled date of a combative sports event, the promoter must deposit a certified cheque with the commission in an amount sufficient to cover the following:

- (a) an amount equal to the total purse for each contest;
- (b) an amount equal to the total remuneration and expenses for the officials appointed for the program;
- (c) the commission's administrative charges.

17(2) If the amount of the deposit is no longer adequate due to changes in the program made before the program takes place, the promoter must, at the commission's request, deposit an additional amount.

Forfeiture of security

18(1) If a promoter to whom an event permit is issued fails to remit the percentage of gate receipts required under section 22 of the Act or otherwise fails to comply with the Act or this regulation, the security under clause 13(4)(b), or any part of it as determined by the commission, is forfeited to the commission.

18(2) For the purpose of this section, the determination as to whether a promoter has failed to comply with the Act or this regulation is to be made by the commission.

18(3) After a program has been held and the promoter has complied with the Act and this regulation, the commission must return the security under clause 13(4)(b) to the promoter, if requested to do so.

18(4) The commission is not required to pay interest to the promoter on any security returned under subsection (3).

PART 3**PROMOTERS, CONTESTANTS, SECONDS AND MANAGERS****PROMOTERS****Responsibilities of promoters**

19 The promoter of a contest must

- (a) hold a valid promoter's licence and event permit issued by the commission;
- (b) not permit a person to compete in a contest unless the person holds a valid contestant's licence issued by the commission;
- (c) ensure that each contestant is present in the locale where the contest is to take place at least one day before the scheduled contest date;

- (d) ensure that each contestant provides the commission with the medical information required under clauses 27(1)(b) and (c) at least two business days before the scheduled contest date;
- (e) not advertise a proposed contest or otherwise announce it to the public in any manner until the promoter has been granted an event permit by the commission;
- (f) if one of the proposed contestants becomes unable to compete in the contest, immediately notify the commission in writing and provide the name, address, licence, competitive record, medical reports and contract of the proposed substitute to the commission;
- (g) not make or advertise a material change in a program without the written approval of the commission;
- (h) ensure that all advertising indicates the contests are sanctioned by the commission;
- (i) provide a weigh-in location to be approved in writing by the commission;
- (j) at the promoter's expense, reserve and designate up to six front row seats for the commission's use at the contest and, at least five days before the contest is held, deliver to the commission up to six tickets or passes authorizing admission to the reserved seats;
- (k) arrange for the presence of at least two police officers who are in uniform and on paid duty, and sufficient security guards licensed under *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act* to maintain order at all times;
- (l) at the promoter's expense, ensure the presence at all times during the contest of an ambulance as defined in *The Emergency Medical Response and Stretcher Transportation Act* and sufficient ambulance personnel licensed under that Act; and
- (m) instruct each contestant to leave the ring and return to the dressing room or medical room immediately after the contest is completed.

No advertising or change to program without approval

20 If a change to the program is approved under clause 19(f), a notice of the change must be

- (a) conspicuously and immediately posted in a visible location where the program will take place; and
- (b) if required by the commission, announced from the ring before the opening contest.

Promoter and contestant contract

21(1) Before the weigh-in, the promoter must provide to the commission for each contestant, a copy of the signed contract between the promoter and the contestant.

21(2) If the commission is paying the purse to the contestant on behalf of the promoter, the contract between the promoter and the contestant must be in an approved form.

21(3) The contract must include the following:

- (a) the legal name of the contestant and of their opponent;
- (b) the amount of the purse promised by the promoter to the contestant;
- (c) the number of rounds;
- (d) the time and location of the contestants' scheduled appearance;
- (e) the weight specifications agreed to by the contestant;
- (f) the contestant's agreement to refrain from engaging in any combative sport contest during the 14 days preceding the contest that is the subject of the contract;
- (g) the contestant's agreement to comply with the Act, these regulations and all directives of the Commission;
- (h) a provision that the promoter is not permitted to pay a purse specified in the contract until after the contestant has completed the contest;
- (i) for contestants who are not residents of Canada, a requirement that, prior to the contest, the contestant provide proof satisfactory to the promoter that the contestant has health insurance that covers the contestant's participation in combative sports events.

Promoter's conflict of interest

22 No director, officer, employee or shareholder of a promoter shall, directly or indirectly, act as the manager or second of a contestant without the written approval of the commission.

Start of main or feature contest

23 The promoter must ensure that a main or feature contest starts no later than 10:00 p.m. unless otherwise approved by the commission.

Persons at ringside

24(1) The promoter must make space available at the apron of the ring for the officials appointed by the commission. The space must be sufficient to permit a three-foot buffer around each judge.

24(2) The promoter must not permit anyone to sit or stand at the apron of the ring, except with the approval of the commission.

Fee on gate receipts

25(1) For the purpose of subsection 22(2) of the Act, a promoter must pay a fee on gate receipts for a professional contest in the amount of 5% of the gross gate receipts, less deductions for amusement tax, goods and services tax and retail sales tax, where applicable.

25(2) Within 15 days of the holding of a contest, the promoter must remit to the commission

(a) a statement under oath as to all receipts taken in connection with the contest; and

(b) a certified cheque payable to the commission in the amount due.

Information and records

26(1) A promoter must keep the following for 12 months after the date of a combative sports event:

(a) all information, financial records and other records pertaining to the event, including those in an electronic format;

(b) a video recording or other electronic record pertaining to the event.

26(2) On request, the promoter must provide the information or recording referred to in subsection (1) to the commission.

CONTESTANTS

Pre-Contest Requirements

Pre-contest requirements

27(1) To be eligible to compete in a contest, a contestant must

(a) hold a valid contestant's licence issued by the commission;

(b) provide the commission with satisfactory evidence that the contestant has

(i) within 90 days before the contest, had a complete physical examination performed by a physician that includes the matters specified in the Complete Physical Examination report approved by the commission,

(ii) within 90 days before the contest, had a complete ophthalmologic examination performed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist that includes the matters specified in the Eye Examination report approved by the commission,

(iii) within 90 days before the contest, had tests with negative results for HIV, Hepatitis B (antigen test) and Hepatitis C, and

(iv) within seven days before the contest, if the contestant is female, had a negative pregnancy test conducted by a physician;

(c) provide the commission with any other information that the commission requires;

(d) submit to a pre-contest medical examination conducted by the medical advisor;

(e) undergo any medical test required by the medical advisor that might be indicated by the past or present medical condition of the contestant; and

(f) weigh-in at a time and place indicated by the commission.

27(2) The contestant must provide the information required under clauses (1)(b) and (c) to the commission at least two business days before the scheduled contest date.

27(3) As part of the pre-contest medical examination referred to in clause (1)(d), the medical advisor must review the medical information provided by the contestant under clauses (1)(b) and (c).

27(4) A contestant suspected of using a prohibited substance or being under the influence of alcohol must be assessed by the ring physician to determine if he or she is fit to compete in a boxing contest or mixed martial arts contest, as the case may be.

Training injuries to be reported

28(1) If a contestant who is scheduled to compete in a contest suffers an injury or illness, or is knocked unconscious while training for the contest, the contestant must report the matter promptly to the commission.

28(2) A contestant who suffers an injury or illness or is knocked unconscious while training for a contest must, if requested to do so by the commission, submit to an examination by a physician approved by the commission, who must conduct any test and examination that is warranted.

28(3) A contestant who fails to report an injury or illness or being knocked unconscious as required by this section is liable to have his or her licence suspended for a period determined by the commission.

Limits on competing in a contest

29(1) A contestant must not compete in more than one contest or exhibition on the same day.

29(2) A contestant must not compete in a contest if by doing so the contestant will have competed in more than 10 contests in the 12 months before the scheduled date of the contest.

29(3) A contestant who has been knocked unconscious within the previous 60 days must not compete in a contest.

29(4) A contestant who has been knocked unconscious in his or her last contest must not compete in a contest unless the contestant provides the commission with a medical certificate from a physician, approved by the commission, certifying that the contestant is fit to compete in a combative sports contest.

General requirements of contestants

30(1) A contestant must

- (a) be available for any pre-contest and post-contest medical examinations or tests required under this regulation;
- (b) follow the instructions of the ring physician;
- (c) proceed with the contest at the specified time and place; and
- (d) report to the commission when required.

30(2) A contestant must not compete in a contest unless an event permit has been issued for that contest.

30(3) Every contestant must read and sign the contract referred to in section 21 that the contestant enters into with the promoter, to indicate that the contestant understands the terms of the contract.

Uniform and equipment during a contest

31(1) A contestant competing in a contest must wear

- (a) regulation trunks, which must not extend above the waistline and must not reach further than half-way between the knee and thigh;
- (b) if a female contestant, a sports bra or a rash guard that is tight-fitting and either sleeveless or short sleeved;
- (c) if a male contestant, a foul-proof guard of a type that provides sufficient protection to withstand a low blow that might incapacitate the contestant and that will obviate the necessity of a claim being made of a low blow during the contest; and
- (d) a properly fitted mouthpiece.

31(2) A contestant may wear a neoprene brace on an ankle, knee or elbow if permitted to do so by a representative of the commission. In no case can a metal brace be worn.

31(3) During a contest, a contestant

- (a) must not wear shoes with spikes, cleats, hard soles, hard heels or hard laced tips;
- (b) may, at the referee's discretion, use a slight application of grease or petroleum jelly on the bridge of the nose, on the eyebrows and behind the ears; and
- (c) must not use a substance that might handicap an opponent.

Reporting to the dressing room

32(1) A contestant must report to the contestant's dressing room two hours before the contest is scheduled to begin.

32(2) A contestant must remain in the contestant's dressing room until ordered into the ring by a representative of the commission.

Failure to appear for a contest

33 A contestant who for any reason is unable to appear for a contest must promptly notify the promoter and, if required to do so by the commission, must undergo a medical examination by a physician approved by the commission.

Post-Contest Medical Examination

Post-contest medical examination

34(1) Immediately after a contest ends, a contestant must submit to a medical examination by the ring physician.

34(2) After conducting an examination under subsection (1), the ring physician may administer any treatment that the physician considers advisable and may require the contestant to submit to such further treatment, examination or laboratory procedures as the physician may direct.

34(3) The ring physician must submit a report, in an approved form, to the commission after conducting an examination under subsection (1).

34(4) If a contestant is required to submit to further treatment, examination or laboratory procedures under subsection (2), the licence of that contestant is suspended until the contestant submits to the treatment, examination or laboratory procedures and the commission receives a medical report stating that the contestant is fit to resume competing in combative sports contests.

34(5) A contestant must sign the ring physician's medical report referred to in subsection (3) to indicate that the contestant understands the rest period, suspension period and other conditions placed on the contestant by the ring physician.

Testing for prohibited substances and alcohol

35 The commission may require a contestant to undergo testing for the use of a prohibited substance or the presence of alcohol. When required to do so, the contestant must undergo the testing at the time and place indicated by the commission.

Mandatory Rest Periods After a Boxing or MMA Contest

Rest periods after a boxing contest

36 After a boxing contest ends, regardless of where the contest is held, a boxer must take the following mandatory minimum rest periods:

- (a) 30 days of rest on completing 10 or more rounds;

(b) 21 days of rest on completing six to nine rounds;

(c) 14 days of rest on completing one to five rounds.

Rest periods after a MMA contest

37 After a mixed martial arts contest ends, regardless of where the contest is held, a mixed martial arts contestant must take the following mandatory minimum rest periods:

(a) 14 days of rest on completing up to three rounds;

(b) 21 days of rest on completing four or five rounds.

Automatic suspension during rest period

38 For the duration of a mandatory rest period

(a) the contestant's licence is suspended; and

(b) the contestant must not compete in any contest.

SECONDS

Requirement for seconds

39(1) For each contest, a contestant must appoint a chief second who is responsible for the conduct in his or her corner during a contest.

39(2) To be eligible to act as a second, a person must hold a valid second's licence issued by the commission.

39(3) No contestant shall have more than three seconds without the approval of the commission.

39(4) A contestant is responsible for the conduct of his or her seconds.

39(5) Only the chief second may enter the ring between rounds but must not do so until after the timekeeper signals the end of a round.

39(6) A second must remain seated and not aggressively coach their contestant during the rounds.

39(7) A second must leave the ring platform promptly when the bell sounds for the beginning of any round and must remove any obstructions from the ring platform.

39(8) Between rounds, a second must not

(a) spray or forcefully throw water on a contestant; or

(b) apply "monsel's solution" or any of its derivatives on a contestant's body.

39(9) A second must not interfere with an opponent contestant or with the progress of the contest.

39(10) A second must not use an article or substance in the corner during a contest without the express approval of the commission, other than an item allowed under subsection 87(3).

39(11) If a second fails to comply with this section, the commission may

- (a) eject the second from the place where the contest is held;
- (b) disqualify the contestant for whom the second acts; and
- (c) suspend or cancel the second's licence.

MANAGERS

Manager's licence required

40 To be eligible to act as a manager, a person must hold a valid manager's licence issued by the commission.

Number of contestants limited

41 A manager must not have more than four contestants engaged on a contest of a program.

Manager's conflict of interest

42(1) A manager must not have a financial interest in the promotion of a contest involving a contestant that the manager manages.

42(2) A manager is not eligible to obtain an event permit for a contest in which one of the contestants is managed by the manager.

Working as a second

43 A manager must not work as a second unless the manager is also licensed as a second.

PART 4

CONTEST LOCATION, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Specified contest location

44(1) A promoter must hold the program only in the place specified in the event permit issued for the program.

44(2) A promoter must post the event permit in a visible location in the place specified in the event permit on the day of the event so that it is fully visible to the public attending the event.

Dressing rooms and supplies

45(1) The promoter must provide suitable dressing rooms for the contestants as approved by the Commission.

45(2) The promoter must provide bottled water, towels and ice in each dressing room.

45(3) No person — other than a representative of the commission, the contestant, manager, second, promoter and ring physician — shall be in the dressing room before a contest, unless the commission directs otherwise.

Access to telephone

46 The promoter of a contest must

(a) ensure that the representative of the commission has access to a telephone; and

(b) provide the telephone number for the nearest local emergency ambulance service.

General equipment requirements

47(1) The promoter of a contest must provide at each contestant's corner

(a) a shallow tray of ground resin;

(b) a stool;

(c) a clean bucket and cuspidor; and

(d) a set of steps placed diagonally at the corner.

47(2) For ringside officials, the promoter must provide

(a) tables and chairs for the judges, the ring physician and the timekeepers;

(b) a gong or similar device approved by the commission;

(c) a set of steps to the ring at a neutral corner for the use of the ring physician; and

(d) bottled water and towels.

47(3) The promoter must provide any other equipment that the commission may specify for the proper conduct of a contest.

Requirements for Rings for Boxing Contests**Requirements for rings for boxing contests**

48(1) The promoter of a boxing contest must provide a ring that meets the requirements of this section.

48(2) The ring must be no less than 16 square feet or more than 20 square feet within the ropes.

48(3) The floor of the ring must extend beyond the ropes no less than 12 inches.

48(4) The floor of the ring must be padded with a one-inch layer of ensolite, or the equivalent, placed over a one-inch base of building board or other suitable material.

48(5) The padding must be covered with canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place under the ring apron.

48(6) Ring ropes must be four in number and no less than one inch in diameter. They must be strung tightly at heights varying from 18 inches to 54 inches.

48(7) The ring must be equipped with four metal corner posts that are padded and covered with a protective material at their upper end.

48(8) The ring ropes must be secured on all sides by two ties equidistant from the corner posts so that the ropes cannot be separated farther apart than they are at the corner posts.

Requirements for Rings or Fenced Areas for MMA Contests

Rings or fenced areas for MMA contests

49 The promoter of a mixed martial arts contest must provide

- (a) a ring that meets the requirements of section 48, except that five ring ropes, instead of four ring ropes, must be included; or
- (b) a fenced area that meets the requirements of section 50.

Requirements for fenced areas

50 If a fenced area is used for a mixed martial arts contest, the fenced area must meet the following requirements:

- (a) the fenced area must be circular or have at least six equal sides and must be no smaller than 18 feet by 18 feet and no larger than 32 feet by 32 feet;
- (b) the floor of the fenced area must be padded with ensolite or another similar closed-cell foam with at least a one-inch layer of foam padding with a top and covering of canvas or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the platform of the fenced area;
- (c) material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges must not be used for the floor;

- (d) the platform of the fenced area must be no more than four feet above the floor of the building and must have suitable steps for the use of the contestants;
- (e) fence posts must be made of metal, no more than six inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to between five and seven feet above the floor of the fenced area, and must be properly padded in a manner approved by the commission;
- (f) the fencing used to enclose the fenced area must be made of a material that will prevent a contestant from falling out of the fenced area or breaking through the fenced area onto the floor of the building or onto the spectators, including, without limitation, chain-link fencing coated with vinyl;
- (g) any metal portion of the fenced area must be covered and padded in a manner approved by the commission and must not be abrasive to the contestants;
- (h) the fenced area must have
 - (i) two entrances, or
 - (ii) one entrance that opens outward or lifts upwards;
- (i) there must not be any obstruction on any part of the fence surrounding the area in which the contestants are to be competing.

Hand Wrapping

Requirements for hand wrapping

51(1) No person may apply bandages to a contestant's hands unless the materials have been approved by the commission and are applied in accordance with the requirements of this section.

51(2) In all weight classes the use of soft gauze bandage for hand bandages is unrestricted.

51(3) The use of adhesive surgeon's tape to hold the gauze in place is subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) in all weight classes up to and including 154 pounds (69.85 kg), no more than nine feet of tape, no more than one inch in width, is permitted for each hand;
- (b) in all weight classes above 154 pounds (69.85 kg), no more than 11 feet of tape, no more than one inch in width, is permitted for each hand.

51(4) In no case may the binding of adhesive surgeon's tape be applied within one inch of the knuckles of the contestant's hand, not including a single strand of tape placed between the digits.

51(5) Before bandaging the hands, adhesive surgeon's tape may be placed across the back of each hand, provided no more than six inches of tape one inch in width is used for each hand, and no tape is placed across the knuckles.

51(6) A contestant must not coat his or her hands or hand bandages with any substance.

Examining and approving bandages

52(1) Before entering the ring, bandages must be examined by a representative of the commission.

52(2) After the bandages have been approved, no person shall alter them in any manner.

Placing gloves

53 No person shall place gloves on a contestant's hands until the finished bandages have been approved.

Opponent's representative present

54 A representative of a contestant's opponent is entitled to be present during the bandaging procedure, including the placement of gloves on the hands of a contestant.

Gloves

Gloves

55 A promoter of a contest must provide suitable gloves for each contestant of a type that is approved by the commission and meets the requirements of sections 56 to 59.

Gloves for boxing contests

56(1) For a boxing contest that is not a main contest, or is scheduled for 10 rounds or less, used gloves of a type that is approved by the commission may be used, if they are first examined by a representative of the commission.

56(2) For a boxing contest, seamless, thumbless or restricted thumb gloves of the following weights must be used:

(a) 10-ounce gloves for the heavyweight class down to and including the welterweight class;

(b) 8-ounce gloves for the lightweight class down to and including the bantamweight class.

Gloves for MMA contests

57 For a mixed martial arts contest, a contestant may use fingerless gloves that weigh between four and eight ounces.

Padding of gloves

58(1) The weight of the padding in all gloves must not be less than the weight of the leather portion.

58(2) The padding of the gloves must not be displaced or broken.

Laces

59 Laces must be knotted on the back of the gloves and a one-inch wide strip of adhesive tape must be placed over the laces.

PART 5

WEIGHT CLASSES AND WEIGH-INS

Boxing Weight Classes

Boxing weight classes

60(1) The following weight classes with maximum weights are established for boxers:

CLASS	MAXIMUM WEIGHT IN POUNDS	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS
Flyweight	112	50.8
Bantamweight	118	53.53
Featherweight	126	57.15
Lightweight	135	61.24
Super Lightweight	140	63.5
Welterweight	147	66.68
Super Welterweight	154	69.85
Middleweight	160	72.57
Super Middleweight	168	76.21
Light Heavyweight	175	79.38
Cruiserweight	190	86.18
Heavyweight	over 190	over 86.18

60(2) In the heavyweight class, there is no maximum weight limit for a boxer, unless the commission determines it to be unsafe.

MMA Weight Classes

MMA weight classes

61 The following weight classes are established for the purpose of mixed martial arts contestants:

CLASS	WEIGHT IN POUNDS	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS
Flyweight	up to 125	up to 56.82
Bantamweight	over 125 to 135	over 56.82 to 61.36
Featherweight	over 135 to 145	over 61.36 to 65.91
Lightweight	over 145 to 155	over 65.91 to 70.45
Welterweight	over 155 to 170	over 70.45 to 77.27
Middleweight	over 170 to 185	over 77.27 to 84.09
Light Heavyweight	over 185 to 205	over 84.09 to 93.18
Heavyweight	over 205 to 265	over 93.18 to 120.45
Super Heavyweight	over 265	over 120.45

Weigh-Ins

Weigh-ins

62(1) The weigh-in for a contest must take place between 24 and 30 hours before the scheduled start of the contest, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

62(2) The commission must select and approve official scales, and their location, for optimum weight accuracy.

62(3) The official scales are to be made available to each contestant at least two hours before the official weigh-in, during which time the contestants may weigh themselves on the official scales.

62(4) At the weigh-in, each contestant is to be weighed by a person authorized by the commission in the presence of the opponent and a representative of the commission.

Attaining stipulated weight

63(1) A contestant who does not meet the stipulated weight for the weight class in which he or she wishes to compete at the time of the weigh-in must be permitted an additional hour to attain the stipulated weight.

63(2) A contestant who loses more than 3% of his or her body weight on the day of the weigh-in — or any lesser percentage determined by the commission to be unsafe — is prohibited from competing.

Second weigh-in if contest postponed

64 If a contest is postponed for more than 24 hours, a second weigh-in and an additional medical examination are required on the day of the contest.

Extreme dehydration

65 If a contestant shows extreme dehydration as evaluated by the commission's medical advisor during the weigh-in or pre-contest medical examination the contestant must not compete in the contest.

PART 6

OFFICIALS

Medical advisor for commission

66 The commission may appoint a physician as the medical advisor to the commission.

Officials

67(1) For each contest, the commission must appoint

- (a) at least one referee;
- (b) at least three judges;
- (c) at least one ring physician;
- (d) at least one timekeeper; and
- (e) any other officials as determined by the commission.

67(2) In the event that an appointed official becomes incapacitated during a contest, the commission may appoint a replacement if one is available.

67(3) A contest may not commence or continue without at least one referee, three judges, one ring physician and one timekeeper at ringside.

67(4) In the 12-hour period before a contest and during a contest, an official must not

- (a) use a prohibited substance, without the approval of the commission; or
- (b) consume alcohol.

67(5) No person shall publicly disclose the name of any referee or judge officiating at a contest before the names are announced by the ring announcer at the beginning of the contest, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

67(6) No referee or judge shall disclose to any person that he or she is to officiate before the announcement by the ring announcer, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

Referees

Referee's licence

68(1) To be eligible to act as a referee, a person must hold a valid referee's licence issued by the commission.

68(2) An application for a referee's licence must be accompanied by a statement from a physician indicating that the referee has had a medical examination and is fit to carry out his or her duties.

68(3) The medical examination must have been performed within three months of the date of the referee's application for a licence.

Duties of referee

69(1) The referee is the chief official at a contest and has authority to make decisions about all matters regarding the conduct of a contest not specifically addressed in this regulation.

69(2) The referee must maintain general supervision over the contest.

69(3) The referee must wear a uniform specified by the commission.

If referee incapacitated

70 If the referee is incapacitated during a contest, the contest is suspended until the referee is able to resume officiating or an alternate referee is appointed to take over the duties of the incapacitated referee.

Judges

Judge's licence

71(1) To be eligible to act as a judge, a person must hold a valid judge's licence issued by the commission.

71(2) An application for a judge's licence must be accompanied by a statement from an ophthalmologist or optometrist indicating that the judge has had a visual acuity examination and is fit to carry out his or her duties.

71(3) The visual acuity examination must have been performed within 24 months of the date of the judge's application for a licence.

If judge incapacitated

72 If a judge is incapacitated in the course of a contest, the referee must act as a judge.

Duties of judges

73(1) The judges at a contest must watch every phase of the contest, score the contest in accordance with this regulation, and make a decision if the contest lasts the number of rounds scheduled.

73(2) If called upon by the referee, the judges must assist in deciding whether fouls have been committed.

73(3) The scoring of the contest by the judges must be based primarily on effectiveness, taking into account

(a) effective aggression, primarily consisting of the number of forceful blows to those areas of the body where blows are allowed; and

(b) control of the round.

73(4) The judges must be seated adjacent to the ring. Each judge must be seated on an opposite side of the ring and no other person must be seated within three feet of the judge.

73(5) A judge may bring any relevant matter to the attention of the referee at the end of a round.

Scoring

10 Point Must System for scoring a round

74(1) Scoring for each round of contest must be based upon the 10 Point Must System, in which a judge must award

(a) 10 points to the winner of a round;

(b) 9 points or less to the loser of the round; and

(c) if the judge decides that a round is even between the contestants, 10 points to each contestant.

74(2) A judge may score a knockdown in any one round as either one or two points against the contestant who sustained the knockdown unless the contestant has won the round.

Scoring a decision

75(1) At the conclusion of a contest, each judge must hand his or her completed score card to the referee, who must in turn hand the score cards to a representative of the commission.

75(2) The representative of the commission must tally the points awarded to each contestant and, if one of the contestants has a majority of points, endorse on each of the score cards the name of the winner of the contest or, if the number of points awarded to each contestant is equal, endorse on each of the score cards that the contest is a draw.

75(3) If no knockout or technical knockout occurs, the winner of the contest is to be determined based on a majority of the decisions of the judges.

75(4) A contest must be declared a draw if

- (a) all judges so decide;
- (b) two judges so decide; or
- (c) one judge decides that the contest is a draw and the other two judges determine different contestants to be winners.

Announcement of decision

76 At the end of a contest,

- (a) a representative of the commission must sign each score card, approving it on behalf of the commission, and must then submit it to the ring announcer; and
- (b) the ring announcer must then announce from the ring the decision of the judges as well as the total points awarded to each contestant by each judge.

Timekeeper

Timekeeper's licence

77 To be eligible to act as a timekeeper, a person must hold a valid timekeeper's licence issued by the commission.

Duties of timekeeper

78(1) The timekeeper must be seated adjacent to the ring apron on the side of the ring not occupied by any of the judges, and be equipped with a gong, a whistle, and a stop watch.

78(2) If a contest is ended before the scheduled number of rounds ends, the timekeeper must inform the ring announcer of the exact duration of the contest.

78(3) The timekeeper must indicate the beginning and end of each round by striking the gong.

78(4) Ten seconds before the beginning of each round, the timekeeper must give warning to the contestants by blowing a whistle or by using automatic timing equipment if it is available.

78(5) When a knockdown occurs, the timekeeper must immediately stand and announce each of the ten seconds as it elapses.

Ring Announcer

Ring announcer's licence

79 To be eligible to act as a ring announcer, a person must hold a valid ring announcer's licence issued by the commission.

Duties of ring announcer

80(1) The ring announcer must announce

(a) before the contest, the names and weights of the contestants, the duration of the contest and the names of the referee, judges, ring physician, timekeeper and representative of the commission;

(b) at the end of the contest, the winner of the contest and other details of the winning of the contest; and

(c) any other matter that the commission directs.

80(2) The ring announcer must make no other introductions or announcements from the ring without the approval of the commission.

Official's Fees and Expenses**Payments to officials**

81(1) At the promoter's expense, the commission must pay fees and reasonable expenses, as determined by the commission, to officials for each contest.

81(2) Every official for a contest is entitled to be admitted to the contest free of charge.

PART 7**RING PHYSICIAN'S DUTIES DURING CONTEST****Ring physician's duties during contest**

82(1) During a contest, the ring physician must be seated at ringside, either alone or accompanied by another physician.

82(2) The ring physician is the highest authority on medical matters and his or her opinion on the ability of a contestant to continue competing in a contest must be respected at all times by the referee, but only the referee may stop a contest.

82(3) The ring physician may enter the ring during a contest to examine a contestant and determine his or her ability to continue competing in the contest if

(a) the referee calls time and requests the ring physician to enter the ring; or

(b) the ring physician calls time and enters the ring.

82(4) Before entering the ring under clause (3)(b), the ring physician must temporarily suspend the contest by requiring the timekeeper to strike the gong twice, and the timekeeper must note the time at which the round was suspended.

82(5) If the ring physician is satisfied that the ability of one of the contestants to continue competing is doubtful, he or she may direct the referee to stop the contest.

82(6) If the ring physician does not direct the referee to stop the contest, the referee must give the order to resume the contest, and the timekeeper must resume the timing of the round.

82(7) If the referee stops the contest for medical reasons, the timekeeper must record the contest stopped at the time the contest was stopped.

Injuries during a contest

83(1) If a contestant suffers a serious injury during a contest, the ring physician must immediately render emergency treatment and recommend any further treatment or hospitalization that the physician considers necessary, and report the matter to the commission.

83(2) Following the contest, the ring physician may require a contestant who suffers a serious injury during a contest and that contestant's manager to remain in the ring or at the place where the contest was held for such period of time as the physician considers advisable.

83(3) If a contestant is knocked unconscious, suffers a technical knockout or in the opinion of the ring physician suffers a severe beating during a contest,

(a) the ring physician must advise the contestant that he or she must submit to a clinical examination by a physician acceptable to the commission within 48 hours; and

(b) the contestant must submit to the clinical examination as required.

83(4) A contestant who is required to submit to an examination under subsection (3) must abide by any advice given by that physician.

83(5) If a contestant is knocked unconscious during a contest, no one must touch the contestant, except to remove a mouth protector, until the ring physician enters the ring and personally attends the contestant.

Ring physician's instructions

84 The ring physician must give the following instructions to every contestant who, in the physician's opinion, has endured a tough fight or may have sustained a head injury during a contest:

1. Although no evidence of any serious injury may have been found at this time, careful attention for the next 24 hours is advised.
2. A patient should attend at a hospital emergency room at once if there are any of the following symptoms:
 - (a) increased drowsiness;
 - (b) difficulty in rousing the patient;

- (c) vomiting;
- (d) slowing of pulse;
- (e) continuing headache;
- (f) stiffness of neck;
- (g) bleeding or clear fluid dripping from the ears or nose;
- (h) weakness of either leg or arm;
- (i) convulsions, seizures or involuntary movement.

Contestant to comply with physician's instructions

85 A contestant must comply with the ring physician's instructions.

PART 8**LICENCE SUSPENSIONS ARISING FROM KNOCKOUTS****Licence suspension arising from a knockout**

86(1) In the event of a technical knockout due to a cut, the licence of the affected contestant must be suspended for 30 days from the date of the contest or for any longer period as determined by the commission.

86(2) In the event of a technical knockout due to blows to the body, the licence of the affected contestant must be suspended for such period as specified by the medical advisor.

86(3) In the event of a knockout or technical knockout due to a blow or blows to the head, the licence of the affected contestant must be suspended for 60 days from the date of the contest or for any longer period that the medical advisor, or a physician approved by the commission, determines.

86(4) If a contestant has suffered two consecutive knockouts or technical knockouts, or any two knockouts or technical knockouts within any six-month period due to blows to the head, the contestant's licence must be suspended for no less than 180 days, or for any longer period that the commission's medical advisor, or a physician approved by the commission, determines.

86(5) If a contestant has suffered three consecutive knockouts or technical knockouts, or any three knockouts or technical knockouts within a one-year period due to blows to the head, the contestant's licence must be suspended for at least one year, or for any longer period that the medical advisor, or a physician approved by the commission, determines.

86(6) A contestant who is suspended under this section must refrain from contact training until

(a) at least half of the suspension period has expired; and

(b) any medical examination required by the commission has been carried out and the contestant is found fit to compete in a boxing contest or mixed martial arts contest, as the case may be.

86(7) A contestant's licence may be suspended by the commission on the advice of the medical advisor or the ring physician, if the medical advisor or ring physician considers the suspension necessary for the protection of the contestant's life or health.

86(8) A contestant whose licence is suspended under this section may be reinstated after the contestant has undergone a complete medical examination by the medical advisor or a physician approved by the commission and the contestant is found fit to compete in a boxing contest or mixed martial arts contest, as the case may be.

86(9) A contestant diagnosed as having a detached retina is permanently barred from competing in any contests, unless the contestant has received treatment and an ophthalmologist certifies that the required visual standards have been met and the contestant is fit to compete in a boxing contest or mixed martial arts contest, as the case may be.

PART 9

USE OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES, ALCOHOL AND ITEMS DURING A CONTEST

Prohibition re substances, alcohol and stimulants

87(1) No person shall administer to a contestant and no contestant shall, either before or during a contest,

(a) use a prohibited substance, unless the contestant has a therapeutic use exemption certificate referred to in section 88;

(b) consume alcohol; or

(c) use a stimulant, including smelling salts and ammonia.

87(2) No contestant shall ingest any substance other than plain water during a contest, without the approval of the commission.

87(3) A contestant may use any of the following:

(a) thrombin, avetine and thrombin-soaked pads;

- (b) adrenalin 1/1000 solution, but only for topical haemostasis of cuts and nosebleeds;
- (c) petroleum jelly, but only around the eyes, bridge of the nose, and behind the ear;
- (d) gauze pads;
- (e) adhesive surgeon's tape;
- (f) clean towels;
- (g) plain water;
- (h) cotton swabs;
- (i) ice;
- (j) bandage scissors.

87(4) No person shall apply and no contestant shall use grease or any other substance on the body or on the arms or legs of a contestant, except that the discretionary use of petroleum jelly is permitted around the eyes, bridge of the nose, and behind the ear.

87(5) The use of "iron base" coagulants such as "monsel's solution" or any of its derivatives is prohibited.

Therapeutic use exemptions

88(1) A contestant with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance must at his or her own expense obtain a therapeutic use exemption certificate, referred to in subsection (2), before the commission may issue a contestant's licence to the person or allow him or her to compete in a contest.

88(2) The commission may accept a therapeutic use exemption certificate issued by an organization that processes therapeutic use exemption requests in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE).

Prohibited items during contest or weigh-in

89 No contestant shall wear or use any of the following items during a contest or a weigh-in:

- (a) contact lenses;
- (b) eyeglasses;
- (c) dentures;
- (d) individual removable false teeth;
- (e) a watch, ring, earring, bracelet, charm or necklace;

- (f) a headband or hair net;
- (g) a hearing aid;
- (h) any plastic or metallic attachment to the trunks;
- (i) gauze, a band-aid or a dressing to the face, scalp, neck, arm, back or chest area;
- (j) a plaster or fibreglass cast;
- (k) a metal brace;
- (l) butterfly or steristrip sutures on the face, scalp, neck, arm, back or chest area;
- (m) suture material of any kind on the skin of a contestant's face, ears, scalp, neck or chest;
- (n) subcuticular suture in the face, ear, neck or chest;
- (o) collodion or a similar substance.

Contestant's head and facial hair

90(1) A representative of the commission must determine whether a contestant's head or hair

- (a) presents a hazard to the safety of the contestant or his or her opponent; or
- (b) may interfere with the supervision and conduct of a round.

90(2) If the representative of the commission determines that the contestant's head or facial hair presents a hazard or may interfere with the supervision and conduct of a round as referred to in subsection (1), the contestant may not compete in the round unless the circumstances creating the hazard or potential interference are corrected to the satisfaction of the representative of the commission.

PART 10

BOXING EXHIBITIONS AND AMATEURS

BOXING EXHIBITIONS

Application of regulation to boxing exhibitions

91(1) The provisions of this regulation apply to a boxing exhibition and a boxer in a boxing exhibition, in the same manner that they apply to a boxing contest and a contestant in a boxing contest, but the commission may, with notice to the participants in the exhibition, modify any provision of this regulation relating to scoring, officials, gloves and the duration and number of rounds that it considers appropriate.

91(2) If a provision is modified, it is the modified provision that applies to the exhibition and the boxers.

AMATEURS ON PROFESSIONAL
BOXING PROGRAMS**Amateur boxers on a professional boxing program**

92(1) An amateur boxing match on a professional boxing program is

- (a) governed by the rules of Boxing Canada; and
- (b) is under the jurisdiction of judges, referees and other officials appointed by the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association.

92(2) No boxer in an amateur match on a professional boxing program shall be permitted to participate unless

- (a) the boxer has been examined by a physician designated by the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association in accordance with the medical standards set out in the *Articles and Rules* published by Boxing Canada for amateur boxers; and
- (b) the boxer is declared medically fit to box by that physician.

PART 11

RULES FOR BOXING CONTESTS

Commission's boxing rules

93(1) Every boxing contest must be conducted in accordance with the rules applicable to contests set out in this regulation and the rules applicable to boxing set out in this Part.

93(2) Every promoter of a contest must ensure that the rules of boxing are complied with in respect of a boxing contest.

Preliminary inspection

94 Before a contest begins, the referee or a representative of the commission must

(a) check the bandages, gloves, mouthpieces and foul-proof guards of the contestants; and

(b) ensure that no unauthorized foreign substances have been applied to the gloves, bandages, uniforms or bodies of the contestants.

Final instructions by referee

95 Before a contest begins, the referee must call the contestants together and give them their final instructions. A contestant may be accompanied by his or her chief second and, if required, by an interpreter.

Shaking hands

96 After receiving final instructions from the referee, the contestants must shake hands and retire to their respective corners.

Number of rounds

97(1) No boxing contest shall be more than 12 rounds in length.

97(2) Boxing contests must only be scheduled for 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 rounds, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

97(3) For any contest or class of contestants, the commission may establish or limit the number of rounds of a boxing contest within the maximum of 12 rounds.

97(4) Boxing rounds must be of three minutes' duration and there must be a rest period of one minute between rounds.

Major fouls

98(1) The following are major fouls in a boxing contest:

(a) hitting an opponent who is down or is rising from being down;

(b) using his or her knee against an opponent;

(c) purposely going down without being hit;

(d) failing persistently to heed the warnings of the referee concerning low blows or other minor fouls;

(e) using a pivot blow or rabbit punch;

(f) exhibiting dangerous or unsportsmanlike conduct in the ring;

(g) deliberately butting.

98(2) If a contestant commits a major foul that the referee considers deliberate, the referee must either disqualify the offending contestant and award the contest to the fouled contestant, or award the entire round to the fouled contestant.

Minor fouls

99(1) The following are minor fouls in a boxing contest:

- (a) holding an opponent;
- (b) deliberately maintaining a clinch;
- (c) hitting with the inside or butt of the hand, wrist, or elbow;
- (d) hitting with a backhand blow;
- (e) hitting with a low blow;
- (f) hitting or flicking with an open glove;
- (g) wrestling or roughing at the ropes;
- (h) deliberately striking at that part of the body over the kidneys;
- (i) hitting on the break.

99(2) When a minor foul occurs, the referee must determine whether the offending boxer should be warned or should lose points. If the same minor foul occurs three times in a contest, the referee must automatically order that points be deducted.

Informing judges of deduction

100 A referee who deducts points from a contestant must inform the judges immediately.

Reporting fouls

101 If a contestant is penalized with a deduction of points in three or more rounds because of fouls, the referee must report the matter to the commission within 24 hours after the contest.

Accidental fouls

102(1) A referee who determines that there has been an accidental foul must determine whether

- (a) the boxer who has been fouled is able to continue; and
- (b) the chances of winning for the boxer who has been fouled have been seriously prejudiced by the foul.

102(2) If the referee determines that the chances of the boxer winning the contest have not been seriously prejudiced under clause (1)(b), the referee may order the contest to continue after an interval of no more than five minutes.

102(3) The referee must inform the commission's representative of his or her determination that the foul was accidental.

Accidental injury

103(1) When the referee determines, either alone or in consultation with the judges, that a contestant has been injured by accident and is unable to continue,

(a) if four rounds have not been completed, the referee must declare that the contest has resulted in no decision;

(b) if four or more rounds have been completed, the referee must award a technical decision to the contestant who is ahead in points on the score cards at the time of the injury; and

(c) a technical draw is to be declared when both contestants are unable to continue due to accidental fouls or legal blows.

103(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), four rounds are completed when the bell rings indicating the end of the fourth round.

Injury caused by minor foul

104(1) If a boxer intentionally commits a minor foul and, as a result, his opponent suffers a cut and is unable to continue, the offender must be declared the loser by disqualification.

104(2) If, despite an injury described in subsection (1), the opponent is able to continue, the referee must penalize the offender by deducting points, the number of which must depend on the severity of the offence, and must also advise the judges and a representative of the commission that the injury was caused by an intentional minor foul.

104(3) If a boxer who suffers an injury described in subsection (1) is able to continue following the injury but in a subsequent round is unable to continue solely because of the injury, the referee must stop the contest and declare

(a) a technical draw, when the injured boxer is even or behind in points on the score cards; or

(b) a technical decision, when the injured boxer is ahead in points on the score cards.

Injuries to contestants committing fouls

105 If a contestant injures himself trying to foul an opponent, the referee must take no action in favour of the contestant, and the injury must be considered as having been produced by a fair blow from the opponent.

When a contestant is "down"

106(1) A contestant is down if, as a result of a legal blow from an opponent,

(a) any part of the contestant's body other than the bottoms of the feet are on the ring floor;

(b) the contestant is hanging helplessly on the ring ropes; or

(c) the contestant is rising from a down position.

106(2) If a contestant is down, the opponent must retire to the farthest neutral corner and remain there until the count is completed, and if the opponent fails to do so, the referee and the timekeeper must suspend the count until the opponent has done so.

106(3) If a contestant who is down rises before a count of ten is reached, and again goes down without being struck by the opponent, the referee must resume the count where the referee left off.

Mandatory eight count

107(1) A contestant who is knocked down from a legal blow, as opposed to a slip or fall, must take a mandatory count of eight.

107(2) If the contestant is on his or her feet when the count of eight is reached, the referee may examine the contestant to determine whether the contestant is fit to continue.

107(3) If the referee is satisfied that the contestant is fit to continue, the referee must order the contest to continue without loss of time.

Contestant out of ring

108 A contestant who has fallen out of the ring or who has been knocked out of the ring must immediately return, unassisted, to the ring.

Failure to return to ring

109 A contestant who has fallen out of the ring or who has been knocked out of the ring as a result of legal blows must be deemed to be down and must be considered by the referee to be knocked out unless the contestant returns to the ring unassisted before a count of 20 is reached.

Count of 10

110 If a contestant is down when the referee calls the count of 10, the referee must wave both arms indicating that the contestant has been knocked out, and the timekeeper must announce the time at which the knockdown count was completed.

Slips and falls

111 If a contestant slips, falls or is wrestled down without legal blows being delivered by an opponent, the contestant must be ordered to his or her feet immediately by the referee and failure to rise is sufficient cause for disqualification.

Knockdown continuing after round

112 If a round ends before the count of 10, the counting must continue and the contestant who is down must not be counted out unless the contestant remains down for the full count of ten, and the knockout must be deemed to have occurred and recorded as having occurred in the round just ended.

Timekeeper to signal

113 If a round ends during a knock down, the timekeeper must sound the gong once, indicating the end of the round.

Failure to answer bell

114 If a contestant fails to answer the bell beginning the next round, the referee must declare the opponent the winner by a technical knockout, which must be recorded as having taken place in the round that has begun.

Stop of contest between rounds

115 A referee who decides to stop a contest between rounds must wait until the bell begins the next round before declaring a knockout, and the knockout must be recorded as having taken place in the round just begun.

Technical knockouts

116(1) A technical knockout is the termination of a contest by the referee for any reason other than a count out or a disqualification.

116(2) If a contest is terminated by a technical knockout, the referee must instruct the ring announcer to announce the decision.

116(3) If a contestant sustains an injury, including a cut, produced by a fair blow, such that the contest, in the opinion of the referee, should not continue, the referee must declare the opponent the winner by technical knockout.

116(4) If a contestant falls to the floor, feigning injury because of a low blow, or other minor foul, the referee, whether or not a minor foul has actually been committed, must start a count.

116(5) A chief second of a contestant may, by stepping onto the ring apron, indicate to the referee at any time during the contest that the second wishes the contestant to retire from the contest, in which case the referee must declare the contest ended by a technical knockout.

116(6) A referee may stop a contest at any time and declare a winner by technical knockout if, in the referee's opinion,

(a) a contestant has not honestly competed in the contest;

(b) a contestant is guilty of misconduct or an act detrimental to the sport of boxing, in which case the referee must award the contest to the opponent by technical knockout;

(c) the contest is too one-sided; or

(b) a contestant has suffered a serious injury.

Suspension to consult ring physician

117 If in the referee's opinion a contestant appears to be injured and unable to continue, the referee may suspend the progress of a contest by calling time out in order to consult the ring physician on the advisability of permitting the contest to continue.

Words of command

118(1) The referee must use the following three words of command:

- (a) "stop", when ordering the contestants to cease boxing;
- (b) "box", when ordering the contestants to commence boxing;
- (c) "break", when breaking a clinch.

118(2) Upon a command of "break", the contestants must step back before continuing to box.

Touching contestants

119 The referee must not touch a contestant unless one or both contestants fail to obey the "break" command.

Boxing outside ring

120 No contestant shall compete outside the ring.

Violations by others

121 Any violation of the rules applicable to a contest, as set out in this regulation, by a manager, second, assistant or trainer is a ground for disqualification of the contestant with whom the manager, second, assistant or trainer is associated, at the discretion of either the referee or the representative of the commission, at any time before, during or after the contest.

Contestants to leave ring

122 After the decision of the judges has been announced, both contestants and their seconds must leave the ring promptly and retire to their respective dressing rooms.

Extension of rest period

123 If a contestant requires a medical examination between rounds, the rest period between rounds may be extended beyond 60 seconds by the ring physician, who must signal a time-out if it is apparent that more than 60 seconds is required.

Dropping mouth protector

124(1) If a contestant loses a mouth protector during the progress of a round, the referee must

- (a) call a time-out as soon as is practical;
- (b) retrieve the mouth protector; and
- (c) have it washed and replaced.

124(2) If a contestant, in the opinion of the referee, deliberately spits out a mouth protector during the course of a contest,

- (a) the contestant must be given a warning for the first occurrence;

(b) a point must be deducted for the second occurrence; and

(c) the offending contestant must be disqualified for the third occurrence in a contest or have a point deducted.

Suspension of progress for cause

125(1) The referee, of the referee's own volition or on the direction of a representative of the commission, may stop or suspend the progress of a contest because of extenuating circumstances.

125(2) If the referee stops a contest and

(a) fewer than half of the scheduled number of rounds have been completed, the referee must declare the contest a draw; or

(b) half or more than half of the scheduled number of rounds have been completed, the decision must be awarded to the contestant with the most points.

PART 12

RULES FOR MIXED MARTIAL ARTS CONTESTS

Commission's MMA rules

126 Every mixed martial arts contest must be conducted in accordance with the rules applicable to contests set out in this regulation and the rules applicable to mixed martial arts set out in this Part.

Applicable rules

127 The following rules with respect to boxing contests apply to mixed martial arts contests:

(a) section 94 (preliminary inspection before contest begins);

(b) section 95 (final instructions);

(c) section 96 (shaking hands);

(d) section 120 (boxing outside ring);

(e) section 121 (violations by others);

(f) section 122 (contestants to leave ring);

(g) section 124 (dropping mouth protector).

Rounds and rest periods in MMA contests

128(1) The duration of a round for a mixed martial arts contest must be between three and five minutes, as established by the commission.

128(2) There must be a rest period of one minute between rounds.

Judging rounds and scoring systems

129 The following rules apply to scoring a mixed martial arts contest and determining the winner of a round:

1. All contests must be evaluated and scored by three judges.
2. Scoring a contest must be based on the 10 Point Must Scoring System referred to in section 74.
3. Subject to item 4, judges are to evaluate the following mixed martial arts techniques:
 - (a) effective striking and grappling;
 - (b) effective aggressiveness;
 - (c) effective control of the fighting area.
4. Evaluations are to be made in the order in which techniques appear in item 3, but a technique set out in item 3(b) or (c) is to be evaluated only if the judge has not yet found an advantage.
5. Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal blows that have immediate or cumulative impact with the potential to contribute to the end of the contest. Immediate impact weighs more heavily than cumulative impact.
6. Effective grappling is judged by considering the number of successful executions of legal takedowns, submission attempts, achievement of advantageous positions and reversals that produced immediate or cumulative impact with the potential to contribute to the end of the contest. Immediate impact weighs more heavily than cumulative impact.
7. Effective aggressiveness means making aggressive attempts to finish the contest that have an impact with the potential to contribute to the end of the contest.
8. Control of the fighting area is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the contest.
9. The following objective scoring criteria must be utilized by the judges when scoring a round:
 - (a) a round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when both contestants have competed for the duration of the round and no difference or advantage is evident;
 - (b) a round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a contestant wins by a close margin;

(c) a round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a contestant wins by a large margin;

(d) a round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a contestant completely overwhelms their opponent in effective striking or grappling.

Warnings

130(1) The referee must issue a single warning for the following infractions:

- (a) the holding or grabbing of the fence;
- (b) the holding of an opponent's shorts or gloves;
- (c) the presence of more than one second on the fighting area perimeter.

130(2) If the prohibited conduct persists after the initial warning, a penalty must be issued. The penalty may result in a deduction of points or a disqualification from the contest.

Deduction of points

131(1) If a contestant fouls his or her opponent during a mixed martial arts contest, the referee may penalize the contestant by deducting points from his or her score, whether or not the foul was intentional.

131(2) The referee may determine the number of points to be deducted in each instance and must base the determination on the severity of the foul and its effect upon the opponent.

Points deducted for a foul

132(1) When the referee determines that it is necessary to deduct a point or points because of a foul, the referee must warn the offending contestant to be assessed.

132(2) The referee must, as soon as it is practical after the foul, notify the judges and both contestants of the number of points, if any, to be deducted from the score of the offending contestant.

132(3) Any point or points to be deducted for any foul must be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred and may not be deducted from the score of any subsequent round.

Results of a mixed martial arts contest

133 A mixed martial arts contest may end under the following results:

- (a) submission by
 - (i) physical tap out, or
 - (ii) verbal tap out;

- (b) decision via the scorecards, including
 - (i) unanimous decision,
 - (ii) majority decision, or
 - (iii) split decision;
- (c) draw, including
 - (i) unanimous draw,
 - (ii) majority draw, or
 - (iii) split draw;
- (d) technical decision;
- (e) technical draw;
- (f) knockout (KO);
- (g) technical knockout (TKO);
- (h) disqualification;
- (i) forfeit;
- (j) no contest.

Acts that are fouls

134 Acts that constitute fouls in a mixed martial arts contest include the following:

1. Butting with the head.
2. Eye gouging of any kind.
3. Biting or spitting at an opponent.
4. Fishhooking.
5. Hair pulling.
6. Spiking an opponent's head or neck into the canvas.
7. Strikes to the spine, including the coccyx, or to the back of the head.
8. Throat strikes of any kind, including grabbing the trachea.
9. Fingers outstretched toward an opponent's face or eyes.

10. Striking an opponent with a downward pointing elbow.
11. Groin attacks of any kind.
12. Kicking or kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.
13. Stomping a grounded opponent.
14. Holding an opponent's gloves or shorts.
15. Grabbing or holding the fence or ropes with fingers or toes.
16. Small joint manipulation.
17. Throwing an opponent out of the ring or fenced area.
18. Intentionally placing a finger in an orifice, cut or laceration of an opponent.
19. Clawing, pinching or twisting the flesh.
20. Timidity, including avoiding contact with an opponent, intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece or faking an injury.
21. Using abusive language in the fighting area.
22. Flagrant disregard of the referee's instructions.
23. Unsportsmanlike conduct that causes injury to an opponent.
24. Attacking an opponent after the bell has sounded the end of the contest.
25. Attacking an opponent on or during the break between rounds.
26. Attacking an opponent who is under the referee's care.
27. Interference from a mixed martial artist's corner or second.
28. Heel kicks to the kidney.

Accidental foul — contest does not continue

135 If the referee determines that a mixed martial arts contest may not continue because of an injury suffered as the result of an accidental foul, the contest must be declared a no contest if the foul occurs during

- (a) the first two rounds of a contest that is scheduled for three rounds or less;
or
- (b) the first three rounds of a contest that is scheduled for more than three rounds.

Ring control

136 The following rules apply to ring control for a mixed martial arts contest:

- (a) the ropes must not interfere with ground fighting;
- (b) the referee must untangle any contestants tangled in the ropes or the ring and, in the referee's discretion, restart the fight.

Ground control

137 The following rules apply to ground control:

- (a) at the referee's discretion, a mixed martial arts contest that is stalled on the ground must result in a standing restart;
- (b) contestants must be protected from falling out of the ring;
- (c) in the referee's discretion, if a fight on the ground is too close to the edge of the ring, the referee must restart the contest in the centre of the ring, in the same position.

Determining outcome when MMA contest stopped

138(1) If an accidental foul renders a contestant unable to continue the mixed martial arts contest after

- (a) the completed second round of a contest that is scheduled for three rounds or less; or
- (b) the completed third round of a contest that is scheduled for more than three rounds;

the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the contest.

138(2) If

- (a) an injury inflicted by an accidental foul in the mixed martial arts contest later becomes aggravated by fair blows; and
- (b) the referee orders the contest stopped because of the injury;

the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the contest.

PART 13

REPEAL AND COMING INTO FORCE

Repeal

139 The *Boxing Regulation*, Manitoba Regulation 211/97, is repealed.

Coming into force

140 This regulation comes into force on February 15, 2017.

February 8, 2017

Manitoba Combative Sports Commission:

Bill Tibbs
Chairperson

John McDonald
Commissioner

Anita Prawdzik
Commissioner