

REPEALED

Repealed by M.R. 8/2017
Date of repeal: 15 Feb. 2017

The regulation was last amended by M.R. 140/2012.

ABROGÉ

Abrogé par R.M. 8/2017
Date d'abrogation: le 15 févr. 2017

Dernière modification intégrée : R.M. 140/2012.

THE BOXING ACT
(C.C.S.M. c. B80)

Boxing Regulation

Regulation 211/97
Registered October 30, 1997

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PART 1
DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION

Definitions

1(1) In this regulation and in the Act,

"contestant" means a person who participates as a professional boxer in a boxing contest;

"professional", when used in respect of a contest or exhibition, means that

(a) the contest or exhibition is not sanctioned by the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association or, in relation to a combat sport, an amateur combat sport association recognized by the commission,

(b) the participants or contestants 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 box for a livelihood or for money, or

(c) the participants or contestants are professionals;

"professional", when used in respect of a natural person, means a person who at any time enters and competes in an athletic contest or exhibition for a staked bet, private or public money or gate receipts or receives any consideration for the person's services as an athlete.

1(2) In this regulation,

"Act" means *The Boxing Act*;

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

"combat sport" means a sport in which contestants fight using the fists and other parts of the body in a combination of techniques from different disciplines of the martial arts;

"**contest**" includes an exhibition unless stated otherwise;

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

"**program**" means a program of boxing contests;

"**promoter**" means a person who organizes and conducts boxing programs;

"**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 under Part 17 (Combat Sports);

"**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 8 feet around a fenced area referred to in subsection 91.5(2).

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Application

2(1) This regulation, other than Part 17 (Combat Sports), applies to professional contests of boxing in which contestants fight using the fists alone to strike blows.

2(2) Part 17 (Combat Sports) applies to those professional contests of boxing commonly known as combat sports.

M.R. 162/2007

PART 2

LICENCES AND EVENT PERMITS

LICENCES

General requirements for boxing licences

3(1) An application for a licence to conduct, promote, be a boxer in or act as a matchmaker, manager, second, referee, judge or timekeeper in a boxing contest must be made to the commission on a form provided by the commission.

3(2) An applicant must apply in his or her own legal name, provide the commission with any information that it may require, and pay an annual non-refundable fee, as follows:

(a) for a boxer, \$40;

(b) for a promoter, \$100;

(c) for a manager, matchmaker, trainer or second, \$40.

3(2.1) No application fee is payable for a licence for a referee, judge, timekeeper, room supervisor, scorekeeper, ring physician or event inspector.

3(3) Subject to subsection 4(2.2), a licence is valid until December 31 of the year in which it is issued, unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Boxer's licence

4(1) A person applying for a boxer's annual licence for the first time or for a boxer's temporary licence shall

- (a) submit a copy of the boxer's competitive record for the previous year;
- (b) provide a photograph taken within the preceding six months, or other documents satisfactory to the commission, to verify the person's identity;
- (c) submit the medical report required under section 44; and
- (d) be declared medically fit to box, including competing in a combat sport, by the commission's medical advisor.

4(2) A boxer who is unable to submit the competitive record referred to in clause (1)(a) may instead submit to an assessment by the commission to determine if the boxer is technically competent to box.

4(2.1) A person who is a resident of Manitoba shall be issued a boxer's annual licence.

4(2.2) A non-resident of Manitoba shall be issued a boxer's temporary licence which is valid until the contest for which it is issued is completed.

4(3) A person who applies for a renewal of a boxer's annual licence shall

- (a) apply on a form provided by the commission;
- (b) submit the medical report required under section 44; and
- (c) be declared medically fit to box, including competing in a combat sport, by the physician who performed the examination referred to in section 44.

M.R. 146/99; 162/2007; 140/2012

Promoter's licence

5 An applicant for a promoter's licence shall

- (a) provide information acceptable to the commission showing that the applicant has a satisfactory credit rating;
 - (a.1) if a corporation, provide a copy of the latest annual return required to be filed under *The Corporations Act*;
 - (a.2) if a partnership, provide a copy of the latest registration required to be filed under *The Business Names Registration Act*;

(a.3) provide 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 5.1;

(a.4) provide a criminal record check dated no more than six months before the date of the contest, that is a record about the individual obtained from a law enforcement agency stating whether or not the person has any convictions under any federal, provincial or territorial legislation; and

(b) provide 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 promoting a boxing contest.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Refusal to issue promoter's licence

5.1(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 the regulations;
 - (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 this 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 boxing or boxing 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.

If applicant is a corporation or partnership

5.1(2) The commission may refuse to issue a 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).

M.R. 162/2007

Manager's licence

6(1) An applicant for a manager's licence shall 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 boxer or boxers.

6(2) A manager who enters into an agreement with a boxer must continue to be licensed during the term of the agreement.

6(3) A manager whose licence is suspended or cancelled shall not work in a boxer's corner or negotiate with a promoter or matchmaker for a boxer's services.

EVENT PERMITS

Event permit

7(1) A licensed promoter who intends to promote a boxing contest shall apply in writing to the commission for an event permit at least 30 days before the proposed date of the contest.

7(2) An event permit to hold a boxing contest is valid only for the specific event for which it is issued.

7(3) An application for an event permit must be signed by the applicant and set out

- (a) the applicant's complete legal name and address;
- (b) the date on which the proposed contest is to be held;
- (c) the place in which the proposed contest is to be held, including seating capacity;
- (d) a complete list of the proposed matches in the program;
- (e) the proposed duration of each of the matches;

(e.1) the applicant's agreement to provide the commission with a copy of the videotape or other electronic record of the event, if it is taped or otherwise recorded by or on behalf of the promoter; and

(f) and (g) repealed, M.R. 162/2007;

(h) any other information that the commission requests.

7(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 cash, certified cheque, negotiable bonds or an irrevocable letter of credit payable to the commission in the amount of \$4,000.

7(4.1) Repealed, M.R. 140/2012.

7(5) At least 14 days before the scheduled date of a contest, the promoter must provide the following information to the commission:

(a) a complete list of the matches on the program;

(b) the proposed duration of each match on the program;

(c) the amount of the purse for each match;

(d) the final list of the contestants and their contact information;

(e) any other information that the commission requires.

7(5.1) No contestants can be added to the program less than two business days before the scheduled date of a contest.

7(5.2) The promoter must provide all medical information for each contestant required under subsection 14(1) to the commission at least two business days before the scheduled date of a contest.

7(6) If the commission refuses to issue an event permit, it shall return the amount of the security required under clause (4)(b) to the applicant.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Deposit

8(1) At least seven days before the scheduled date of a boxing contest, the promoter shall deposit with the commission a sum, either in cash or by certified cheque, sufficient to cover the following:

- (a) an amount equal to the total purse for the contest and, where one or more of the boxers is to be paid a percentage of the gross receipts, the percentage based on the estimated amount of those receipts;
- (b) an amount equal to the total remuneration and expenses for the officials appointed for the contest;
- (c) the commission's reasonable administrative charges.

8(2) If any change is made in a program after a promoter deposits the amount required under subsection (1) and before the contest takes place, such that the amount of the deposit is therefore inadequate, the commission may request the promoter to provide an additional deposit and the promoter shall provide that additional deposit.

Promoter and boxer contract

8.1(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.

8.1(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 a form approved by the commission.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Forfeiture of security

9(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 7(4)(b), or any part of it as determined by the commission, is forfeited to the commission.

9(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.

9(3) When a contest has been held and the promoter has complied with the Act and this regulation, the commission shall return the security under clause 7(4)(b) to the promoter if requested to do so.

9(4) The commission is not required to pay interest to the promoter on any security returned under subsection (3).

PART 3

FEE ON GATE RECEIPTS

Fee on gate receipts

10(1) For the purpose of subsection 22(2) of the Act, the fee on gate receipts for a boxing contest is 5% of the gross gate receipts, less the deduction of amusement tax, goods and services tax and provincial sales tax, where applicable.

10(2) Within 15 days of the holding of a contest, the promoter shall remit to the commission a statement under oath as to all receipts taken in connection with the contest and a certified cheque payable to the commission in the amount due.

M.R. 140/2012

PART 4

PROMOTERS, BOXERS, SECONDS AND MANAGERS

PROMOTERS

Duties of promoters

11 The promoter of a boxing contest shall

- (a) not permit a contestant to participate in a contest unless the contestant holds a valid boxer's licence issued by the commission;
- (b) ensure that each contestant is present in the locale where the contest is to take place at least one day before the scheduled date of the contest;
- (c) if one of the proposed contestants becomes unable to participate in the contest, immediately notify the commission in writing, giving the name, address, licence, fight record, medical reports and contract of the proposed substitute;
- (d) instruct each contestant to leave the ring and return to the dressing room immediately after the match is completed;
- (e) arrange for the presence of enough security officers to maintain order at all times;
- (f) at the promoter's expense, ensure the presence at all times during the contest of an ambulance and trained paramedical staff;
- (g) 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;
- (h) 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;
- (i) provide a weigh-in location to be approved in writing by the commission; and

- (j) ensure that all advertising indicates the contests are sanctioned by the commission.

M.R. 140/2012

No material change without approval

12(1) The promoter of a boxing contest shall not make a material change in a program without the approval of the commission.

12(2) If a change is made and approved under subsection (1), a notice of the change shall be conspicuously and immediately posted at each box office on the premises and announced from the ring before the opening contest.

M.R. 140/2012

Records

13 The promoter of a boxing contest shall keep and shall provide to the commission, on request, all documentation and financial records pertaining to the contest for 12 months following the date of the contest.

BOXERS

Pre-contest requirements

14(1) To be eligible to participate in a boxing contest, a boxer must

- (a) hold a valid boxer's annual licence or a boxer's temporary licence issued by the commission;
- (b) provide the commission with satisfactory evidence that the boxer has had
 - (i) within 90 days before the boxing contest, 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 boxing contest, 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 boxing contest, negative tests for HIV, Hepatitis B (antigen test) and Hepatitis C, and
 - (iv) if the boxer is female, a negative pregnancy test conducted by a physician within seven days before the boxing contest;
- (c) provide the commission with any other information that the commission requires;
- (d) submit to the pre-contest medical examination referred to in section 45;
- (e) undergo any medical test that might be indicated by the past or present medical condition of the boxer; and

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

14(2) No boxer shall participate in a contest unless at least 14 days have elapsed since his or her last contest.

14(3) No boxer shall participate in a contest if by doing so the boxer will have competed in more than 10 contests in the 12 months before the scheduled date of the contest.

14(4) A boxer who has been knocked unconscious within the previous 30 days shall not participate in a contest.

14(5) A boxer who has been knocked unconscious in his or her last contest shall not participate in a contest unless the boxer provides the commission with a medical certificate from a physician approved by the commission certifying that the boxer is fit to box.

14(6) A boxer shall

(a) make himself available for any pre- and post-contest medical check or examination required under Part 10;

(b) proceed with the contest at the specified time and place; and

(c) report to the commission when required.

14(7) A boxer shall not be a contestant in a contest unless an event permit has been issued for that contest.

14(8) No boxer shall be paid the boxer's purse or any part of it before the boxer has participated in the contest, except that funds may be advanced to a boxer to cover reasonable travel and accommodation expenses.

14(9) Every boxer must read and sign the contract referred to in section 8.1 that the boxer enters into with the promoter, to indicate that the boxer understands the terms of the contract.

14(10) No boxer shall take part in more than one contest or exhibition on the same day.

M.R. 146/99; 162/2007; 140/2012

Uniform and other contest requirements

15(1) A boxer participating in a contest shall wear a uniform that includes

(a) regulation trunks, which must not extend above the waistline and must not reach further than half-way between the knee and thigh;

(b) a foul-proof guard of a type that provides sufficient protection to withstand a low blow that might incapacitate the boxer and that will obviate the necessity of a claim being made of a low blow during the contest; and

(c) a properly fitted mouthpiece.

15(2) During a contest, a boxer shall not wear shoes with spikes, cleats, hard soles, hard heels or hard laced tips.

15(3) and (4) Repealed, M.R. 140/2012.

15(5) During a contest, a boxer may, at the discretion of the referee, use a slight application of grease or petroleum jelly on the bridge of the nose, on the eyebrows and behind the ears.

15(6) During a contest, a boxer shall not use a substance that might handicap an opponent in a contest.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Reporting to the dressing room

16(1) A boxer shall report to the contestant's dressing room two hours before the contest is scheduled to begin.

16(2) A boxer shall remain in the contestant's dressing room until ordered into the ring by a representative of the commission or by another official.

Failure to appear for a contest

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

Rules of boxing

18 A boxer shall comply with the rules of boxing set out in Part 13 or Part 17, as appropriate.

M.R. 162/2007

Rest periods after a contest

19 Following a contest, regardless of where the contest is held, a boxer shall take the following mandatory rest periods:

- (a) 30 days of rest on completing 10 or more rounds;
- (b) 21 days of rest on completing 6 to 9 rounds;
- (c) 14 days of rest on completing 1 to 5 rounds.

SECONDS

Requirements for seconds

20(1) For each contest, a boxer shall appoint a chief second who is responsible for the conduct of his or her corner during a contest.

20(2) To be eligible to act as a second, a person must hold a valid licence issued by the commission.

20(3) No boxer shall have more than three seconds without the approval of the commission.

20(4) A boxer is responsible for his or her seconds.

20(5) Only the chief second may enter the ring between rounds but shall not do so until after the timekeeper signals the end of a round.

20(6) A second shall remain seated and silent during the rounds.

20(7) A second shall leave the ring platform promptly when the bell sounds for the beginning of any round, and shall remove any obstructions from the ring platform.

20(8) Between rounds, a second shall not

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

(b) apply "monsels solution" or any of its derivatives on the boxer's body.

20(9) A second shall not interfere with an opponent contestant or with the progress of the contest.

20(10) A second shall not use an article or substance in the corner during a contest without the express approval of the commission, other than an item referred to in subsection 86(2.2).

20(11) If a second fails to comply with this section, the commission may eject the second from the premises where the contest is held and may also disqualify the boxer for whom the second acts.

M.R. 162/2007

MANAGERS

Duties of managers

21(1) A manager shall not have more than four boxers engaged on a card of any boxing program.

21(2) No manager shall work as a second unless the manager is also licensed as a second.

PART 5

PREMISES, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Specified premises

22(1) The promoter of a boxing contest shall hold the contest only in the premises specified in the event permit issued for the contest.

22(2) The promoter shall post the event permit for the contest in the box office of the premises on the day of the event so that it is fully visible to the public attending the event.

Dressing rooms

23(1) The promoter of a boxing contest shall provide suitable dressing rooms for the contestants.

23(2) No person other than a representative of the commission, boxer, manager, second, the promoter and the ring physician shall be in the dressing room before a contest, unless the commission directs otherwise.

Access to telephone

24 The promoter of a boxing contest shall ensure access to a telephone and provide the telephone number for the nearest local emergency ambulance service.

General equipment requirements

25(1) The promoter of a boxing contest shall 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.

25(2) For ringside officials, the promoter shall provide

- (a) tables and chairs for the judges, ring physician and the timekeepers;
- (b) a gong or similar device approved by the commission; and
- (c) a set of steps to the ring at a mutual corner for the use of the ring physician.

25(3) The promoter shall provide any other equipment that the commission may specify for the proper conduct of a contest.

M.R. 162/2007

Rings for boxing contests

26(1) The promoter of a boxing contest shall provide a ring that meets the requirements of this section.

26(2) A ring shall be not less than 4.8 m. (16 feet) sq. or more than 6.1 m. (20 feet) sq. within the ropes.

26(3) The floor of the ring shall extend beyond the ropes not less than 30 cm. (12 inches).

26(4) The floor of the ring shall be padded with a 2.54 cm. (1 inch) layer of ensolite, or the equivalent, placed over a 2.54 cm. (1 inch) base of building board or other suitable material.

26(5) The padding shall be covered with canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place under the ring apron.

26(6) Ring ropes shall be four in number and not less than 2.54 cm. (1 inch) in diameter and shall be strung tightly at heights varying from 46 cm. (18 inches) to 137 cm. (54 inches).

26(7) Ring ropes shall be wrapped securely in soft material and fastened to the floor.

26(8) The ring shall be equipped with 4 metal corner posts that are padded and covered with a protective material at their upper end.

26(9) The ring ropes shall 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.

M.R. 162/2007

Bandages

27(1) No person shall apply bandages to a boxer's hands unless the materials have been approved by the commission and are applied in accordance with the requirements of this section.

27(2) In all classes up to and including 69.85 kg (154 lb.),

(a) the use of soft gauze bandage for hand bandages is unrestricted; and

(b) the use of adhesive surgeon's tape to hold the gauze in place is restricted to no more than 9 feet of surgeon's tape, no more than one inch in width, for each hand.

27(3) In all classes above 69.85 kg. (154 lb.), hand bandages shall be restricted to 10.97 m. (12 yards) of soft gauze not more than 5.08 cm. (2 inches) in width held in place by not more than 3.35 m. (11 ft.) of surgeon's tape 2.54 cm. (1 inch) in width for each hand.

27(4) In no case may the binding of surgeon's tape be applied within 2.54 cm. (1 inch) of the knuckles of the contestant's hand.

27(5) Before bandaging the hands, surgeon's tape may be placed across the back of each hand, provided not more than 15.24 cm. (6 inches) of tape 2.54 cm. (1 inch) in width is used for each hand, and no tape is placed across the knuckles.

27(6) A contestant shall not coat his hands or hand bandages with any substance.

27(7) Before entering the ring, bandages shall be examined by a representative of the commission. After the bandages have been approved, no person shall alter them in any manner. No person shall place gloves on a boxer's hands until the finished bandages have been approved. A representative of a boxer's opponent is entitled to be present during the bandaging procedure, including the placement of gloves on the hands of a boxer.

M.R. 162/2007

Gloves

28(1) The promoter of the contest shall provide suitable gloves for each contestant of a type approved by the commission and that meet the requirements of this section.

28(2) If the contest is not a main contest, or if it is scheduled for 10 rounds or less, used gloves of a type that are approved and inspected by the commission may be used.

28(3) Seamless, thumbless or restricted thumb gloves of the following weights must be used in a contest:

(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;

(c) 6 ounce gloves for the flyweight class.

28(4) The weight of the padding in all gloves shall not be less than the weight of the leather portion.

28(5) The padding of the gloves shall not be displaced or broken.

28(6) Laces shall be knotted on the back of the gloves and a 1 inch wide strip of adhesive tape shall be placed over the laces.

M.R. 162/2007

PART 6

WEIGHT CLASSES

Weight classes

29(1) The following classifications of boxers, with the following maximum weights, are hereby established:

CLASS	WEIGHT IN POUNDS	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS
Flyweight	112	50.80
Bantamweight	118	53.53
Featherweight	126	57.15
Lightweight	135	61.24
Super Lightweight	140	63.50
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

29(2) In the heavyweight class there shall be no maximum weight limit for a boxer.

PART 7

WEIGH-INS

Weigh-ins

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

30(2) The commission shall select and approve official scales, and their location, for optimum weight accuracy.

30(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.

30(4) At the weigh-in ceremony, each contestant shall be weighed by a person authorized by the commission in the presence of the opponent and a representative of the commission.

30(5) A contestant who is overweight at the time of the weigh-in shall be permitted an additional hour to attain the proper weight.

30(6) No contestant shall be compelled to lose more than three percent of his or her body weight on the day of the fight in order to make a stipulated weight.

30(7) 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.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

PART 8

ROUNDS, START TIME AND PERSONS AT RINGSIDE

Rounds

31(1) There shall be no less than 80 minutes of scheduled boxing on any one boxing program, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

31(2) No boxing contest shall be more than 12 rounds in length.

31(3) Rounds shall be of three minutes' duration and there shall be a rest period of one minute between rounds.

31(4) For any contest or class of contestants, the commission may establish or limit the number of rounds of a contest within the maximum of 12 rounds.

31(5) Boxing contests must only be scheduled for 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 rounds, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

31(6) Repealed, M.R. 140/2012

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Start of main or feature contest

32 A main or feature contest shall start no later than 10:00 p.m. unless otherwise approved by the commission.

Persons at ringside

33(1) The promoter of a contest shall make space available at the apron of the ring for the officials appointed by the commission, and the space must be sufficient to permit a three-foot buffer around each judge.

33(2) The promoter shall not permit anyone to sit or stand at the apron of the ring except with the approval of the commission.

PART 9
OFFICIALS

Officials

34(1) For each boxing 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.

34(1.1) In the event that any appointed official becomes incapacitated during a contest, the commission may appoint a replacement, if one is available.

34(1.2) A contest may not commence or continue without at least one referee, three judges, one ring physician and one timekeeper.

34(2) No official for a contest shall consume alcohol in the 12 hours before the contest or during the contest.

34(3) 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.

34(4) No referee or judge shall disclose to any person that he or she is to officiate before the announcement by the ring announcer.

34(5) Repealed, M.R. 162/2007.

34(6) 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.

34(7) The medical examination must have been performed within three months of the date of the referee's application for a licence or a renewal of a licence.

34(8) 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.

34(9) The visual acuity examination must have been performed within 12 months of the date of the judge's application for a licence or a renewal of a licence.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Duties of the referee

35(1) The referee is the chief official at a boxing contest, and the referee shall maintain general supervision over the contest.

35(3) The referee shall wear a uniform prescribed by the commission.

35(4) Repealed, M.R. 140/2012.

35(5) 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.

35(6) If a judge is incapacitated in the course of a contest, the referee shall act as a judge.

M.R. 140/2012

Duties of judge

36(1) The judges at a boxing contest shall watch every phase of the contest, score the contest in accordance with this regulation and make a decision if the contest lasts the limit of rounds scheduled.

36(2) If called upon by the referee, the judges shall assist in deciding whether fouls have been committed.

36(3) The scoring of the contest by the judges shall 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.

36(4) The judges shall be seated adjacent to the ring, with each judge being seated on an opposite side of the ring, alone, with no other person within three feet of the judge.

36(5) A judge may bring any relevant matter to the attention of the referee at the conclusion of a round.

M.R. 162/2007

10 Point Must System

37(1) Scoring for each round of a boxing contest shall be based upon the 10 Point Must System, in which a judge shall award

- (a) 10 points to the winner of a round, and from 9 to 7 points to the loser of the round as the loser merits;
- (b) if the judge decides that a round is even between the contestants, 10 points to each contestant;
- (c) 7 points to a contestant only if there are two or more knock downs of the contestant or if points are deducted from the contestant for fouling;
- (d) no fewer than 7 points to a contestant in a round.

37(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 decision

38(1) At the conclusion of a boxing contest, each judge shall hand his or her completed score card to the referee, who shall in turn hand the score cards to a representative of the commission.

38(2) A representative of the commission shall tally the points awarded to each contestant and, if one of the contestants has a majority of points, shall endorse on each of the score cards the name of the winner of the contest or, if the number of points awarded to each boxer is equal, endorse on each of the score cards that the contest is a 'draw'.

38(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.

38(4) A contest shall 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

39 At the end of a boxing contest,

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

Duties of timekeeper

40(1) The timekeeper at a boxing contest shall 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.

40(2) If a contest is ended before the scheduled limit of rounds ends, the timekeeper shall inform the ring announcer of the exact duration of the contest.

40(3) The timekeeper shall indicate the beginning and end of each round by striking the gong.

40(4) Ten seconds from the beginning of each round, the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the contestants by blowing a whistle or by using automatic timing equipment if it is available.

40(5) When a knockdown occurs, the timekeeper shall immediately stand and announce the seconds as they elapse.

Duties of ring announcer

41(1) The ring announcer at a boxing contest shall announce

(a) before the contest, the names and weights of the boxers, 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 matters that the commission directs.

41(2) The ring announcer shall make no other introductions or announcements from the ring without the approval of the commission.

Payments to officials

42(1) At the promoter's expense, the commission shall pay fees and reasonable expenses, as determined by the commission, to officials for each boxing contest.

42(2) Every official for a contest is entitled to be admitted to the contest free of charge.

M.R. 162/2007

PART 10

MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

Medical advisor

43 The commission may appoint a duly qualified physician as medical advisor to the commission.

Medical examinations for boxer's licence or renewal

44(1) In order to obtain or renew a boxer's annual licence or to obtain a boxer's temporary licence, a boxer must provide the medical information referred to in clauses 14(1)(b) and (c).

44(2) The complete medical examination of the boxer, including an ophthalmologic examination, as set out in clauses 14(1)(b) and (c), must be conducted within 90 days of the date of the boxer's licence application or renewal.

Medical information required before weigh-in

44(3) At least two business days before the weigh-in for a boxing contest, the boxer must provide to the commission the medical information required under clauses 14(1)(b) and (c).

M.R. 146/99; 162/2007; 140/2012

Pre-contest medical examination

45(1) Every boxer shall make himself available for a pre-contest medical examination conducted by the commission's medical advisor who must, as part of that examination, review the medical report required under section 44.

45(2) A boxer suspected to be under the influence of alcohol or a drug shall be assessed by the ring physician to determine if he is fit to box.

Post-contest medical examination

46(1) Immediately after a boxing contest ends, a contestant must submit to a medical examination by the ring physician.

46(1.1) After an examination under subsection (1), the ring physician must submit a report, in a form approved by the commission, to the commission.

46(2) The ring physician, after conducting an examination under subsection (1), 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.

46(3) If a contestant is required to submit to further treatment, examination or laboratory procedures under subsection (2), the licence of that contestant is temporarily 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 boxing.

46(4) A contestant must sign the ring physician's medical report referred to in subsection (1) to indicate that the contestant understands the rest period, suspension period and other conditions placed on the contestant by the ring physician.

M.R. 162/2007

Medical examination required for certain injuries reported before a contest

47(1) If a boxer who is scheduled to box at a boxing contest suffers an injury, illness or is knocked unconscious while training for the contest, the boxer must report the matter promptly to the commission.

47(2) A boxer who suffers an injury or illness or is knocked unconscious shall, if requested to do so by the commission, submit to an examination by a physician approved by the commission, who shall conduct any tests and examinations that are warranted by the injury or illness or being knocked unconscious.

47(3) A boxer or manager 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.

M.R. 162/2007

Drug testing

48 The commission may require a boxer to undergo random drug testing for performance enhancement or illicit drugs. When required to undergo such testing, a boxer shall report for and undergo the testing at the time and place indicated by the commission.

Confidentiality of medical reports

49 Except for the purpose of enforcing the Act and this regulation, the commission and its members, employees and agents shall maintain confidentiality with respect to any medical report, medical certificate, and any related medical information in its or their possession.

PART 11**RING PHYSICIAN'S DUTIES DURING CONTEST****Ring physician's duties during contest**

50(1) During a boxing contest, the ring physician shall be seated at ringside, either alone or accompanied by another physician.

50(2) The ring physician is the highest authority on medical matters and his or her opinion on the matters referred to in subsection (6) shall be respected at all times by the referee, but only the referee may stop a contest.

50(3) The ring physician may enter the ring during a contest to examine a contestant and determine his or her ability to continue boxing 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.

50(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 shall note the time at which the round was suspended.

50(5) A suspension under subsection (4) shall not affect a count resulting from a knockdown.

50(6) If the ring physician is satisfied that the ability of one of the contestants to continue is doubtful, he or she may direct the referee to stop the contest.

50(7) If the ring physician does not direct the referee to stop the contest, the referee shall give the order to box, and the timekeeper shall resume the timing of the round.

50(8) If the referee stops the contest for medical reasons, the timekeeper shall record the contest stopped at the time the contest was suspended.

Injuries during a contest

51(1) If a boxer suffers a serious injury during a boxing contest, the ring physician shall immediately render emergency treatment, and shall recommend any further treatment or hospitalization that the physician considers necessary, and report the matter to the commission.

51(2) The ring physician may require a boxer who suffers a serious injury during a contest and that boxer's manager to remain in the ring or on the premises following the contest for such period of time as the physician considers advisable.

51(3) If a boxer is knocked unconscious, suffers a technical knockout or in the opinion of the commission suffers a severe beating during a contest, the boxer shall submit to a clinical examination by a physician acceptable to the commission within 48 hours.

51(4) A boxer who is required to submit to an examination under subsection (3) shall abide by any advice given by the physician.

51(5) If a boxer is knocked unconscious during a contest, none of the boxer's handlers or associates shall touch the boxer, except to remove a mouth protector, until the ring physician enters the ring and personally attends the boxer.

51(6) The ring physician shall give the following instructions to every boxer 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 (fits).

51(7) A boxer to whom this section applies shall comply with the ring physician's instructions.

M.R. 146/99; 162/2007

PART 12

SUSPENSIONS ARISING FROM KNOCKOUTS

Suspensions arising from knockouts

52(1) In the event of a technical knockout due to a cut, the licence of the affected boxer shall be suspended for 30 days from the date of the boxing contest or for any longer period that the commission determines.

52(2) In the event of a technical knockout due to blows to the body, the licence of the affected boxer shall be suspended for such period as prescribed by the commission's medical advisor.

52(3) In the event of a knockout or technical knockout due to a blow or blows to the head, the licence of the affected boxer shall be suspended for 60 days from the date of the contest or for any longer period that the commission's medical advisor or a physician approved by the commission determines.

52(4) If a boxer 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 boxer's licence shall be suspended for not less than 180 days, or for any longer period that the commission's medical advisor or a physician approved by the commission determines.

52(5) If a boxer 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 boxer's licence shall be suspended for not less than one year, or for any longer period that the commission's medical advisor or a physician approved by the commission determines.

52(6) A boxer who is suspended under this section shall refrain from contact training until at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the suspension period has expired and any medical examination required by the commission has been carried out and the boxer is found fit to box.

52(7) A boxer's licence may be suspended by the commission on the advice of the commission's medical advisor or the ring physician if the advisor or physician considers the suspension necessary for the protection of the boxer's life or health.

52(8) A boxer whose licence is suspended under this subsection may be reinstated after the boxer has undergone a complete medical examination by the commission's medical advisor or a physician approved by the commission and the boxer is found fit to box.

52(9) A boxer diagnosed as having a detached retina shall be permanently barred from professional contests, unless the boxer has received treatment and an ophthalmologist certifies that visual standards have been met and the boxer is fit to box.

PART 13

RULES OF BOXING

Commission direction

53 Every boxing contest shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of boxing set out in this Part and every promoter of a contest shall ensure that the rules are complied with in respect of a contest.

Authority of referee

54 The referee has authority to make decisions about all matters regarding the conduct of a boxing contest not specifically addressed in this regulation.

Preliminary inspection

55 Before a boxing contest begins, the referee or a representative of the commission shall check the bandages, gloves, mouthpieces and foul-proof guards of the boxers, and shall ensure that no unauthorized foreign substances have been applied to the gloves, bandages, trunks or bodies of the boxers.

Final instructions

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

Shaking hands

57 After receiving final instructions from the referee, the contestants shall shake hands and retire to their respective corners, and shall not shake hands again until after the contest ends.

Major fouls

58(1) The following are major fouls:

- (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) persistent failure to heed the warnings of the referee concerning low blows or other minor fouls;
- (e) use of a pivot blow or rabbit punch;
- (f) dangerous or unsportsmanlike conduct in the ring;
- (g) deliberate butting.

58(2) If a contestant commits a major foul that the referee considers deliberate, the referee shall either disqualify the offending contestant and award the contest to the fouled contestant, or award the entire round to the fouled contestant.

Minor fouls

59(1) The following are minor fouls:

- (a) holding an opponent;
- (b) deliberately maintaining a clinch;
- (c) hitting with the inside or butt of the hand, wrist, or elbow;
- (d) backhand blows;
- (e) low blows;
- (f) hitting or 'flicking' with the 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.

59(2) When a minor foul occurs, the referee shall determine whether the offending boxer should be warned or should lose points, except that if the same minor foul occurs three times in a contest, the referee shall automatically order that points be deducted.

Informing judges of deduction

60 A referee who deducts points from a contestant shall inform the judges immediately.

Reporting fouls

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

Accidental fouls

62(1) A referee who determines that there has been an accidental foul, shall 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.

62(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.

62(3) The referee must inform the commission's representative of his or her determination that the foul was accidental.

M.R. 162/2007

Accidental injury

63 If 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 less than half of the scheduled number of rounds has been completed, the referee shall declare a draw;

(b) if half or more of the scheduled number of rounds has been completed, the referee shall award a technical knockout to the contestant who, at the time of the injury, has accumulated a greater number of points; and

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

Injury caused by minor foul

64(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 shall be declared the loser by disqualification.

64(2) If, despite an injury described in subsection (1), the opponent is able to continue, the referee shall penalize the offender by deducting points, the number of which shall depend on the severity of the offence, and shall also advise the judges and a representative of the commission that the injury was caused by an intentional minor foul.

64(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 shall stop the contest and declare

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

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

Injuries to contestants committing fouls

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

When a contestant is "down"

66(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.

66(2) If a contestant is down, the opponent shall 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 shall suspend the count until the opponent has done so.

66(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 shall resume the count where the referee left off.

Mandatory eight count

67 A contestant who is knocked down from a legal blow, as opposed to a slip or fall, shall take a mandatory count of eight. 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. If the referee is satisfied that the contestant is fit to continue, the referee shall order the contest to continue without loss of time.

Contestant out of ring

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

Failure to return to ring

69 A contestant who has fallen out of the ring or who has been knocked out of the ring as a result of legal blows shall be deemed to be down and shall 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

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

Slips and falls

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

Knockdown continuing after round

72(1) If a round ends before the count of 10, the counting shall continue and the contestant who is down shall not be counted out unless the contestant remains down for the full count of ten, and the knockout shall be deemed to have occurred and recorded as having occurred in the round just ended.

72(2) Repealed, M.R. 162/2007.

M.R. 162/2007

Timekeeper to signal

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

Failure to answer bell

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

Stop of contest between rounds

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

Technical knockouts

76(1) A technical knockout is the termination of a contest by the referee for any reason other than a count out or a disqualification.

76(2) If a contest is terminated by a technical knockout, the referee shall instruct the ring announcer to announce the decision.

76(3) Repealed, M.R. 162/2007.

76(4) 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 shall declare the opponent the winner by technical knockout.

76(5) 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.

76(6) 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 shall declare the contest ended by a technical knockout.

76(7) 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 shall 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.

M.R. 162/2007

Suspension to consult physician

77 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

78(1) The referee shall use three words of command:

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

78(2) Upon a command of "break", the contestants shall step back before continuing to box.

Touching contestants

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

Boxing outside ring

80 No contestant shall box outside the ring.

Violations by others

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

M.R. 162/2007

Contestants to leave ring

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

Extension of rest

83 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 shall signal a time-out if it is apparent that more than 60 seconds is required.

Dropping mouth protector

84 If a contestant loses a mouth protector during the progress of a round, the referee shall call a time-out as soon as is practical, retrieve the mouth protector, have it washed and replaced. A contestant who, in the opinion of the referee, deliberately spits out a mouth protector during the course of a contest shall be given a warning for the first occurrence; a point shall be deducted for the second occurrence; and the offending boxer shall be disqualified for the third occurrence in a contest or have a point deducted.

M.R. 162/2007

Suspension of progress for cause

85(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.

85(2) If the referee stops a contest and

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

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

PART 14**USE OF SUBSTANCES AND ITEMS DURING A CONTEST****Drugs, stimulants and substances**

86(1) No person shall administer to a boxer and no boxer shall use a drug or stimulant, including smelling salts and ammonia, either before or during a boxing contest.

86(2) No boxer shall ingest any substance other than plain water during a contest.

86(2.1) Between rounds of a contest, a boxer may, at the discretion of the trainer, use oxygen, sugar or electrolytes.

86(2.2) A boxer 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;
- (d) gauze pads;
- (e) adhesive surgeon's tape;
- (f) clean towels;
- (g) plain water;
- (h) cotton swabs;
- (i) ice;

(j) bandage scissors.

86(3) No person shall apply and no boxer shall use grease or any other substance on the body or on the arms or legs of a boxer, except that the discretionary use of petroleum jelly is permitted around the eyes, bridge of the nose, and behind the ear.

86(4) The use of "iron base" coagulants such as "monsel's solution" or any of its derivatives is prohibited.

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Prohibited items

87(1) No boxer shall wear or use any of the following items during a contest or a weigh-in for a contest:

- (a) contact lenses;
- (b) spectacles;
- (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 fibre-glass cast;
- (k) butterfly or steristrip sutures on the face, neck, scalp, chest, arm or back area;
- (l) suture material of any kind on the skin of a boxer's face, ears, neck, scalp or chest;
- (m) subcuticular suture in the face, neck, ear or chest;
- (n) collodion or a similar substance.

87(2) A referee who is of the opinion that a boxer's frontal hair length poses a danger to the eyes and hence to the vision of a boxer may order the frontal hair cut to an appropriate length.

87(3) A referee who is of the opinion that a boxer's posterior hair length is such that its swishing effect may harm an opponent may order the boxer's posterior hair to be knotted.

PART 15

CHAMPIONSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS AND AMATEURS

CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

Championship contests

88 With the exception of Part 2, Licensing and Event Permits, this regulation does not apply to championship contests, which shall be governed by the rules of the organization or body sanctioning the bout.

BOXING EXHIBITIONS

Boxing exhibitions

89(1) For the purpose of a boxing exhibition, the commission may modify any of the following provisions:

- (a) subsections 34(3) and (4) relating to the identification of the referee;
- (b) section 36 relating to the appointment, powers and functions of judges;
- (c) sections 37 and 38 relating to scoring;

and when a provision is modified, it is the modified provision that applies to the exhibition rather than the provision of this regulation.

89(2) No person shall fail to comply with a provision of this regulation modified in accordance with subsection (1).

AMATEURS ON PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Amateurs on professional cards

90(1) An amateur contest on a professional program shall be governed by the rules of the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association and shall be under the jurisdiction of judges, referees, and other officials appointed by the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association.

90(2) No amateur boxer shall participate in a professional boxing contest except with the written approval of the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association.

90(3) No boxer in an amateur contest on a professional boxing program shall be permitted to participate unless the boxer has been examined by a physician designated by the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association in accordance with the medical standards set forth in the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association's Articles And Rules for amateur boxers and is declared mentally and physically fit to box.

90(4) to (10) Repealed, M.R. 162/2007.

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PART 16

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Conflict of interest

91(1) 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 boxer;
- (b) a promoter or promoting corporation;
- (c) a manager's contract with a boxer; or
- (d) the outcome of a boxing contest.

91(2) No director, officer, employee or shareholder of a promoter shall, directly or indirectly, act as the manager or second of a boxer without the written approval of the commission.

91(3) No manager shall have a financial interest in the promotion of a contest involving a boxer that the manager manages.

91(4) No manager is eligible to obtain an event permit for a contest in which a boxer that the manager manages is one of the contestants.

PART 17

COMBAT SPORTS

Application

91.1 This Part applies to those professional contests of boxing commonly known as combat sports.

M.R. 162/2007

Definitions and Application, Licences and Event Permits
and Fee on Gate Receipts

Application of Parts 1, 2 and 3 to combat sports

91.2 Part 1 (Definitions and Application), Part 2 (Licences and Event Permits) and Part 3 (Fee on Gate Receipts) apply to professional contests of boxing under this Part.

M.R. 162/2007

Promoters, Boxers, Seconds and Managers

Application of Part 4 to combat sports

91.3(1) Part 4 (Promoters, Boxers, Seconds and Managers) applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part, other than section 19.

91.3(2) Following a contest, regardless of where the contest is held, a boxer must take the following mandatory rest periods:

- (a) 14 days of rest on completing up to 3 rounds;
- (b) 21 days of rest on completing 4 or 5 rounds.

M.R. 162/2007

Premises, Facilities and Equipment

Application of Part 5 to combat sports

91.4 Sections 22 to 26 in Part 5 (Premises, Facilities and Equipment) apply to professional contests of boxing under this Part.

M.R. 162/2007

Requirements for rings and fenced areas

91.5(1) The promoter of a boxing contest to which this Part applies must provide

- (a) a ring that meets the requirements of section 26, except that five ring ropes, instead of four ring ropes, must be included; or
- (b) a fenced area that meets the requirements of this section.

Fenced area

91.5(2) If a fenced area is used for a boxing contest, the fenced area must meet the following requirements:

- (a) the fenced area must be circular or have at least eight 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 1-inch layer of foam padding, with a top 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 not be more than 4 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, not more than 6 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to between 5 and 7 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.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Application of section 27 (bandages)

91.6(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), section 27 applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part.

91.6(2) Subsection 27(2) does not apply.

91.6(3) Subsection 27(3) applies to all weight classes of boxers under this Part.

M.R. 162/2007

Application of section 28 (gloves)

91.7(1) Section 28 applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part, other than subsections 28(2) and (3).

91.7(2) A contestant may use fingerless gloves which weigh between four and eight ounces.

M.R. 162/2007

Weight Classes**Weight classes**

91.8(1) With respect to the classification of boxers under this Part, subsection (2) applies and Part 6 (Weight Classes) does not apply.

91.8(2) The following classifications of boxers are established for the purpose of boxing contestants under this Part:

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

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Weigh-ins**Application of Part 7 to combat sports**

91.9(1) Part 7 (Weigh-ins) applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part, other than subsections 30(5) and (6).

91.9(2) No contestant shall be compelled to compete against an opponent who, at the time of the weigh-in, is over the maximum weight for the weight class.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Rounds, Start Time and Persons at Ringside

Application of Part 8 to combat sports

91.10(1) Part 8 (Rounds, Start Time and Persons at Ringside) applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part, other than section 31 (rounds).

91.10(2) There must be at least 80 minutes of scheduled boxing on any one boxing program under this Part, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

91.10(3) The duration of rounds for a boxing contest under this Part must be between three and five minutes, as established by the commission.

91.10(4) There must be a rest period of one minute between rounds.

M.R. 162/2007

Officials

Application of Part 9 to combat sports

91.11 Part 9 (Officials) applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part, other than subsection 36(3) (scoring contest).

M.R. 162/2007

Judging Rounds and Scoring Systems

Judging rounds and scoring systems

91.12 The following rules apply to scoring a boxing contest and determining the winner of a round:

1. All bouts must be evaluated and scored by three judges.
2. The 10 Point Must Scoring System is the standard system of scoring a bout. Under the 10 Point Must Scoring System
 - (a) 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round; and
 - (b) nine points or less must be awarded to the loser except for an even round, which is scored (10-10).
3. Judges are to evaluate the following mixed martial arts techniques:
 - (a) effective striking;
 - (b) effective grappling;
 - (c) control of the fighting area;
 - (d) effective aggressiveness;
 - (e) effective defence.

4. Subject to item 11, evaluations are to be made in the order in which the techniques appear in item 3, giving item 3(a) the most weight in scoring followed by items 3(b) to (e) in descending order.
5. Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed by a contestant.
6. Effective grappling is judged by considering the number of successful executions of legal takedowns and reversals. Factors to consider include
 - (a) takedowns from a standing position to a mount position;
 - (b) passing the guard to a mount position; and
 - (c) bottom-position fighters using an active, threatening guard.
7. Control of the fighting area is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout. Factors to consider include
 - (a) countering a grappler's attempt at takedown by remaining standing and legally striking;
 - (b) taking down an opponent to force a ground fight;
 - (c) creating threatening submission attempts;
 - (d) passing the guard to achieve a mount position; and
 - (e) creating striking opportunities.
8. Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike.
9. Effective defence means avoiding being struck, taken down or reversed while countering with offensive attacks.
10. 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 appear to be fighting evenly and neither contestant shows clear dominance in a round;
 - (b) a round is to be scored as a 10-9 Round when a contestant wins by a close margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes, grappling and other maneuvers;
 - (c) a round is to be scored as a 10-8 Round when a contestant overwhelmingly dominates by striking or grappling in a round;
 - (d) a round is to be scored as a 10-7 Round when a contestant totally dominates by striking or grappling in a round.

11. A judge must use a sliding scale in scoring a round and recognize the length of time the fighter is either standing or on the ground, as follows:

(a) if the mixed martial artist spent a majority of a round on the canvas, then

(i) effective grappling is weighed first, and

(ii) effective striking is then weighed;

(b) if the mixed martial artist spent a majority of a round standing, then

(i) effective striking is weighed first, and

(ii) effective grappling is then weighed;

(c) if a round ends with a relatively even amount of standing and canvas fighting, striking and grappling are weighed equally.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Warnings

91.13(1) The referee must issue a single warning for the following infractions:

(a) holding or grabbing the fence;

(b) holding opponent's shorts or gloves;

(c) the presence of more than one second on the fighting area perimeter.

91.13(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.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Deduction of points

91.14(1) If a contestant fouls his or her opponent during a boxing contest under this Part, the referee may penalize the contestant by deducting points from his or her score, whether or not the foul was intentional.

91.14(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.

M.R. 162/2007

Points deducted for a foul

91.15(1) When the referee determines that it is necessary to deduct a point or points because of a foul, the referee must warn the offender of the penalty to be assessed.

91.15(2) The referee must, as soon as 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 offender.

91.15(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.

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Announcing decision

91.16(1) After the end of the boxing contest under this Part, the ring announcer must pick up the scores of the judges from the commission's desk.

91.16(2) The majority opinion of the judges is conclusive and, if there is no majority, the decision is a draw.

91.16(3) When the commission's official has checked the scores, the official must inform the ring announcer of the decision and the announcer must inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system.

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Results of a boxing contest

91.17 A boxing contest under this Part may end under the following results:

- (a) submission by
 - (i) physical tap out, or
 - (ii) verbal tap out;
- (b) repealed, M.R. 140/2012;
- (c) decision via the scorecards, including
 - (i) unanimous decision,
 - (ii) split decision, or
 - (iii) majority decision;
- (d) draw, including
 - (i) unanimous draw,
 - (ii) majority draw, or
 - (iii) split draw;
- (e) technical decision;
- (f) technical draw;
- (g) disqualification;
- (h) forfeit;
- (i) no contest.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Medical Requirements, Ring Physician's Duties
and Suspensions from Knockouts

Application of Parts 10, 11 and 12 to combat sports

91.18 Part 10 (Medical Requirements), Part 11 (Ring Physician's Duties During Contest), and Part 12 (Suspensions Arising from Knockouts) apply to professional contests of boxing under this Part.

M.R. 162/2007

Rules of Combat Sports

Rules of combat sports

91.19 In addition to sections 91.20 to 91.24, the following provisions in Part 13 (Rules of Boxing) apply to professional contests of boxing under this Part:

- (a) sections 53 to 57, 60 to 62, sections 68 and 69, sections 74 and 75;
- (b) subsections 76(1), (2), (4) and (7);
- (c) sections 77 and 78, 80 to 84, and subsection 85(1).

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Acts that are fouls

91.20 Acts that constitute fouls in boxing contests under this Part include the following:

1. Butting with the head.
2. Eye gouging of any kind.
3. Biting or spitting at an opponent.
4. Hair pulling.
5. Fishhooking.
6. Groin attacks of any kind.
7. Intentionally placing a finger in any of the opponent's orifices.
8. Small joint manipulation.
9. Striking the spine or the back of the head.
10. Heel kicks to the kidney.
11. Throat strikes of any kind, including grabbing the trachea.
12. Clawing, pinching or twisting the flesh or grabbing the clavicle.

13. Kicking the head of a grounded opponent.
14. Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.
15. Stomping of a grounded opponent.
16. Using abusive language in the fighting area.
17. Engaging in any unsportsmanlike or dangerous conduct.
18. Attacking an opponent on or during the break between rounds.
19. Attacking an opponent who is under the referee's care at the time.
20. Timidity, including
 - (a) avoiding contact with an opponent;
 - (b) intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece; or
 - (c) faking an injury.
21. Interference from a mixed martial artist's second.
22. Throwing an opponent out of the fighting area.
23. Flagrant disregard of the referee's instructions.
24. Spiking an opponent's head or neck into the canvas.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012

Accidental foul — contest does not continue

91.21 If the referee determines that a 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.

M.R. 162/2007

Ring control

91.22 The following rules apply to ring control:

- (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.

M.R. 162/2007

Ground control

91.23 The following rules apply to ground control:

- (a) at the referee's discretion, a contest that is stalled on the ground shall 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.

M.R. 162/2007

Determining outcome when contest stopped

91.24(1) If an accidental foul renders an contestant unable to continue the 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.

91.24(2) If

- (a) an injury inflicted by an accidental foul in the boxing 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.

M.R. 162/2007

Use of Substances and Items During a Contest

Application of Part 14 to combat sports

91.25 Part 14 (Use of Substances and Items During a Contest) applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part.

M.R. 162/2007

Championships

Application of Part 15 to combat sports

91.26 Part 15 (Championships, Exhibitions and Amateurs) does not apply to professional contests of boxing under this Part, except section 88 (championship contests).

M.R. 162/2007

Conflict of Interest

Application of Part 16 to combat sports

91.27 Part 16 (Conflict of Interest) applies to professional contests of boxing under this Part.

M.R. 162/2007

PART 18

REPEAL AND COMING INTO FORCE

Repeal

92 The *Boxing and Wrestling Commission Regulation*, Manitoba Regulation 400/88 R, is repealed.

Coming into force

93 This regulation comes into force on November 1, 1997.

October 29, 1997

BOXING COMMISSION:

Dr. Henry Janzen
Chairperson

Cam Smith
Member

Moe Oye
Member

SCHEDULE

Repealed.

M.R. 162/2007; 140/2012