

**Boxing Regulation**

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Regulation 211/97  
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All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no legislative sanction. Amendments have been inserted into the base regulation for convenience of reference only. The original regulation should be consulted for purposes of interpreting and applying the law. Only amending regulations which have come into force are consolidated. This regulation consolidates the following amendments: 146/99.

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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,
- (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 Commission Act*;

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

**"official"** means a representative of the commission, referee, judge, ring physician, timekeeper and ring announcer;

**"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;

**"ringside"** means the area extending from the apron of the ring outwards to a distance of eight feet on all sides.

#### **Application**

**2** This regulation applies to professional contests of boxing in which blows may be struck by the fists alone.

## 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 fee of:

- (a) for a boxer, \$10.00;
- (b) for a manager, promoter, matchmaker, trainer, second, \$5.00;
- (c) for a referee, judge, timekeeper, no fee.

**3(3)** A licence is valid for one year from the date it is issued, unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled.

**Boxer's annual licence**

- 4(1)** A person applying for a boxer's annual licence for the first time shall
- (a) submit a copy of the boxer's competitive record for the previous three years;
  - (b) provide 2 photographs measuring 3 cm by 4 cm taken within the preceding 6 months;
  - (c) submit the medical report required under section 44; and
  - (d) be declared medically fit to box by the commission's medical advisor.

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**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(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 by the physician who performed the examination referred to in section 44.

**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; 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.

**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;
- (f) the amount of each of the proposed purses;
- (g) the name, address, and telephone number of each of the proposed contestants; and
- (h) any other information that the commission requests.

**7(4)** An application for an event permit must be accompanied by

- (a) an application fee of \$15.00; 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 \$1000.

**7(5)** At least seven days before the scheduled date of a contest, the promoter shall, for each contestant, submit to the commission a copy of a signed contract between the promoter and the contestant, which must be in a form approved by the commission.

**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.

**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.

**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 3% 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.



## 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; and
- (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.

**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 posted at each box office on the premises and announced from the ring before the opening contest.

**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 hold a valid boxer's contest permit and an official I.D. card issued by the commission. To qualify for a contest permit a boxer must

- (a) hold a valid boxer's licence, passport or contestant's booklet issued by a recognized boxing commission or a similar agency established by a government authorizing the boxer to box;
- (b) submit to the pre-contest medical examination referred to in section 45;
- (c) undergo any medical test that might be indicated by the past or present condition of the boxer; and
- (d) weigh in at a time and place indicated by the commission.

In addition, a non-resident of Manitoba shall provide the commission with satisfactory evidence as to the boxer's current year's medical examinations, including:

- (a) a complete general medical examination;
- (b) negative tests for HIV, Hepatitis B and C; and
- (c) an ophthalmological examination performed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist.

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**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 out within the previous 30 days shall not participate in a contest.

**14(5)** A boxer who has been knocked out 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 shall read, understand and sign any contract the boxer enters into with the promoter.

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

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

**15(4)** During a contest, a boxer shall not wear a mustache that may cause a cut or injury to an opponent.

**15(5)** At the beginning of a contest, a boxer shall not have a beard of more than 48 hours growth.

**15(6)** During a contest, a boxer may, at the discretion of the referee, use a slight application of grease or vaseline on the bridge of the nose, on the eyebrows and behind the ears.

**15(7)** During a contest, a boxer shall not use a substance that might handicap an opponent in a contest.

**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.

**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 the following:

- (a) thrombin, avetine and thrombin soaked pads;
- (b) adrenalin 1/1000 solution, but only for topical haemostasis of cuts and nosebleeds;
- (c) vaseline or petroleum jelly;
- (d) gauze pads;
- (e) adhesive surgeon's tape;
- (f) clean towels;
- (g) clean water;
- (h) cotton swabs;
- (l) ice;
- (j) bandage scissors.

**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.

## 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 suitable gong with striker mounted; 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.

**Rings**

**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.

**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.), hand bandages shall be restricted to 9.14 m. (10 yards) of soft gauze bandage not more than 5.08 cm. (2 inches) in width and held in place by not more than 2.74 m. (9 ft.) of surgeon's tape 2.54 cm. (1 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.

#### **Gloves**

**28(1)** On the day before the scheduled day of a boxing contest, 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)** In any contest involving weight categories, seamless, thumbless or restricted thumb gloves shall be used. For the heavyweight class down to and including the middleweight class, 10 ounce gloves shall be used. For the super welterweight class down to and including the bantamweight class, 8 ounce gloves shall be used. In all weight divisions below the bantamweight class, 6 ounce gloves shall be used.

**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.

### 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 shall take place not more than 24 hours and not less than 8 hours before the scheduled start of the contest.

**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 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.

## PART 8

## ROUNDS, START TIME AND PERSONS AT RINGSIDE

**Rounds**

**31(1)** There shall be no less than 26 rounds of boxing on any one boxing program, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

**31(2)** No boxing contest shall be more than 15 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 15 rounds.

**31(5)** Boxers can only be matched for 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 or 15 rounds, unless otherwise approved by the commission.

**31(6)** Unless otherwise approved by the commission,

(a) a boxers who is 18 years of age shall box no more than six rounds;

(b) a boxer who is 19 years of age shall box no more than eight rounds; and

(c) a boxer who is 20 years of age shall box no more than ten rounds.

**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)** The commission shall appoint a referee, three judges, a ring physician and a timekeeper for each boxing contest.

**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 the referee or any 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)** If a boxing program contains three or more contests, the commission may appoint two or more referees.

**34(6)** Every referee and every judge shall undergo an annual medical examination to assess whether they are fit to carry out their duties.

**34(7)** The physician who performs the medical examination required by subsection (6) shall complete a medical report in the form provided by the commission, which must accompany any application submitted to the commission for a referee's or judge's licence.

#### **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)** The referee shall not wear eyeglasses during a contest, but may wear contact lenses.

**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.

#### **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 the following into account:

- (a) a clean, forceful hit landed on a vulnerable part of the body above the belt should be credited in proportion to its damaging effect;

(b) aggressiveness is next in importance and points should be awarded to the boxer who sustains the attack of a round by the greatest number of skilful attacks;

(c) defensive work is relatively important and points should be given for cleverly avoiding or blocking a blow;

(d) points should be awarded where ring generalship is conspicuous, including: the ability to quickly grasp and take advantage of every opportunity offered, the capacity to cope with all kinds of situations that may arise, to foresee and neutralize an opponent's method of attack, and to force an opponent to adopt a style of boxing at which the opponent is not particularly skilful;

(e) it is advisable to deduct points when a boxer persistently delays the action of a contest by clinching and by lack of aggressiveness;

(f) points should be deducted for a foul even though it is unintentional and not serious enough to warrant disqualification;

(g) a boxer should be given credit for sportsmanlike actions in the ring and for close adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the rules, and for refraining from taking technical advantage of situations unfair to an opponent.

**36(4)** The judges shall be seated adjacent to the ring apron, with each judge being seated on an opposite side of the ring, alone, with no other person within three feet of the judge, except that the ring physician may be seated no closer than six feet from a judge.

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

#### **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 the following fees, as well as reasonable expenses determined by the commission, to officials for each boxing contest:

Referee	\$85.00
Judge	\$85.00
Timekeeper	\$50.00
Ring physician	\$125.00

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

PART 10

MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

**Medical advisor**

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

**Initial and annual medical examinations**

**44(1)** In order to obtain a boxer's annual licence for the first time or to renew an existing licence, a boxer resident in Manitoba must undergo a thorough medical examination annually by the commission's medical advisor, as provided for in the Schedule.

M.R. 146/99

**44(2)** After conducting a medical examination, the medical advisor shall complete a medical report in the form provided by the commission for the purpose.

M.R. 146/99

**44(3)** A copy of the medical report must accompany the boxer's application for a boxer's licence as required by clause 4(1)(c).

M.R. 146/99

**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 who has suffered a knockout or a technical knockout shall submit to a medical examination by the ring physician. In addition, any other contestant who the ring physician believes should submit to a medical examination shall do so.

**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 or examination 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.

**Medical examination required for certain injuries reported before a contest**

**47(1)** When a boxer suffers an injury, illness or knockout while in training for a scheduled boxing contest, the boxer and the boxer's manager shall report the matter promptly to the commission.

**47(2)** A boxer who suffers an injury, illness or knockout referred to in subsection (1) 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 the injury, illness or knockout warrants.

**47(3)** A boxer or manager who fails to report an injury, illness or knockout as required by this section is liable to have his or her licence suspended for a period determined by the commission.

**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 out, 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.

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M.R. 146/99

**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 out 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.

## 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.

**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)** Despite subsection (1), if a contestant is down in the last scheduled round of a contest, and the 10 count has not ended when the round ends, no knockout shall be deemed to have occurred.

**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)** If a contestant is knocked down three times within the same round, the opponent shall be declared the winner by a technical knockout.

**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, shall declare the opponent the winner by a technical knockout.

**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.

**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, either by the referee or by the representative of the commission, at any time before, during or after a contest.

**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.

**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

#### PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND ITEMS DURING A CONTEST

##### **Prohibited 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(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 vaseline is permitted around the eyes, bridge of the nose, and behind the ear.

**86(4)** The use of coagulants approved by the commission is permitted between rounds to stop bleeding from minor cuts and lacerations sustained by a contestant, but the use of 'iron base' coagulants such as 'monsel's solution' or any of its derivatives is prohibited.

##### **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

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### 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)** The weigh-in for amateur boxers shall be conducted separately and supervised by the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association officials.

**90(5)** The fee for the use of an amateur boxer on a professional boxing program shall be paid by the promoter to the commission before an event permit is issued for the contest.

**90(6)** The fees shall not be less than \$35.00 or more than \$50.00 for the appearance of each amateur boxer on a professional boxing program.

**90(7)** When a national amateur champion participates in an amateur contest, or where international amateur boxers participate in an amateur contest the fee shall be not less than \$75.00 nor more than \$100.00 per boxer.

**90(8)** Fees collected by the commission shall be credited to the Manitoba Amateur Boxing Association, for the purchase of equipment, upkeep of its facilities and travel expenses.

**90(9)** No cash transactions shall take place between the promoter, manager or amateur boxer, and all fees for the appearance of amateur boxers on a professional boxing program shall be paid to the commission by cash or certified cheque.

**90(10)** All amateur officials involved in an amateur contest on a professional program shall be admitted to the premises wherein the program is to take place, free of charge by the promoter.

#### 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.

#### 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











