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AMENDED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROFESSIONAL BOXING IN THE PHILIPPINES

GAB, July 08, 1993

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Pursuant to the powers vested in the Games and Amusements Board under Section 7 of Executive Order No. 392, s. 1950 in connection with Executive Order No. 120, s. 1948, as amended by Presidential Decree No. 871, the following Rules and Regulations Governing Professional Boxing are hereby promulgated:

Article 1. Definitions

In the interpretation of these Rules and Regulations, unless the context indicates a different meaning, the word

"Board" means the Games and Amusements Board.

"Promoter" means any individual, association, partnership or corporation engaged in the promotion of boxing.

"Contest" refers to boxing contest.

"Professional Boxer" means one who competes in a contest for a purse and shall hereinafter be referred to as the boxer.

"Purse" means the money prize paid to the boxer.

"Card" means the boxing program.

"Matches" means the pairings of boxers in a contest.

"License" means the privilege given in a professional boxing to a person for the exercise of his profession.

"Permit" means the written authorization to hold a contest.

"Gross Income" means the proceeds from sales of tickets and earnings from films, radio and television.

Article 2. Licenses

The Board may issue licenses to qualified persons holding contest and to individuals participating therein directly or indirectly.

The grantee of a license issued by the Board shall pay the following fees: (Pursuant to Batas Pambansa Blg. 325 and approved under Cabinet Resolution No. 3, Series of 1990).

a. Promoter -

P 500.00

b. Boxing Manager -

500.00

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c. Referee -

300.00

d. Boxers: (4 to 6 rounds) -

100.00

(8 and above) -

300.00

e. Trainer -

200.00

f. Matchmaker -

200.00

g. Stadium Physician -

200.00

h. Announcer -

200.00

i. Second -

200.00

j. Boxing Judge -

200.00

k. Timekeeper -

100.00

l. Permit -

200.00

Boxers excepted, each applicant for a license shall be required to certify that he or she has not been convicted of a crime punishable under the Revised Penal Code or other penal statutes/decrees.

Licensees must be renewed annually not later than the last of February of every calendar year. A penalty of fifty percent (50%) of the basic license fee shall be imposed on late renewals. If the last day of February falls on a non-working day or special or legal holiday, licenses may be renewed without penalty on the next succeeding working day.

Article 3. Permit Fees, Bonds and Deposits Required of a Promoter

"No boxing contest or exhibition shall be held without a permit issued by the Board, the fee for which shall be P200.00.

In addition to the above, the promoter concerned must file the following:

a. A cash or certified check deposit to cover the equivalent of one-half of one percent (½ of 1%) of the estimated gross receipts based on the full sitting capacity of the building, stadium or structure wherein the contest will be held. All incomes from radio, television and motion picture rights shall be included in the estimate of the gross receipts.

b. A cash bond, or a certified check payable upon demand by the Board to cover the aggregate purse of the boxers less the advance which shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the purse.

c. A cash bond, or a certified check payable upon demand to cover the compensation of referees, stadium physicians, announcers, timekeepers and other officials entitled to compensation." (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 4. Promoter's Responsibilities

The following shall be the responsibilities of a promoter:

a. Undertake the means necessary to insure peaceful and orderly fights. He shall contact the government authorities of the town or city where the contest will be held and shall see to it that the necessary number of agents of the law for the purpose are assigned therein.

b. Submit to the Board or its regional offices the complete card for approval at least ten (10) days before the date of the contest.

c. Submit to the Board contracts of boxers participating in the card, contact with the owner: operator of the coliseum/stadia or other venue where the fight will be held and the affidavit of the printers of admission tickets. The printer's affidavit shall contain the following: 1) Number and classification of tickets printed; 2) Prices of each and every such tickets; number of patron and sponsor tickets printed, if any, and prices thereof which shall not be less than the highest priced ticket for the contest; 3) Number of complimentary tickets printed which shall not exceed three hundred (300).

d. Obtain the permit for the contest not later than five (5) days before the day of the contest.

In case the promotion is cancelled due to the fault of the promoter, first offense is a suspension of six months, second offense, revocation of the promoter's license.

e. See to it that there shall be no substitution of boxers except when a request to that effect is filed within three (3) days and approved by the Board.

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See to it that no additional bout or bouts is/are allowed unless approved by the Board.

f. See to it that boxers are paid their purses immediately after the contest, or if the purse is on percentage basis, after the percentage is determined by the Board, but not more than thirty (30) days after the contest.

g. Furnish new gloves for all championship contests.

h. Have on hand three (3) sizes, for emergency use, three pairs of bright green and three (3) pairs of bright red trunks of neat, clean and presentable appearance to be used when both boxers appear with trunks of the same, or nearly the same color.

i. Provide for the use of all boxers a sufficient number of water buckets, fans, powdered resin for canvas, stool for seconds and such other articles as are required in the conduct of the contests. A bucket used by a boxer shall not be used again until it has been washed and cleaned.

j. Make provisions for the announcement of all rounds. Scores and names of judges to be announced before the final decision.

k. Submit to the Board a written report on the results of the contests as well as a statement of receipts and expenditures. Unsold tickets will only be considered if returned within the period of fifteen (15) days after promotion.

l. Pay the one percent (1%) share of the Board within ten (10) days after the date of the promotion. (As amended on July 8, 1993).

Article 5. Withholding of Purse by a Promoter

At least sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the boxers purse shall be retained by the promoter.

The promoter shall, within forty-eight (48) hours after the contest, deposit with the Board sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) of the boxers' purse, the same to be disposed of by the Board, in any of the following cases when the boxer:

a. Participated in a "no-contest" bout.

b. Violated the terms and condition of his contract with the promoter.

Article 6. Advanced Publicity

A promoter shall not release publicity on any contest without prior consulation with and written approval of the Board.

Article 7. Purses

Promoter shall pay for the services of boxers the amount agreed upon and said payment shall be made only to the duly recognized manager, the latter being recognized by the Board as the accredited manager of the boxer or to the boxer himself if he has no recognized manager.

Boxers shall not "cut back" any part of the amount paid them to any manager, second, official of the Board, promoter or matchmaker shall accept such a "cut-back" if the same is ordered by a boxer.

Purses on winner take-all basis are not sanctioned by the Board.

Article 8. Contracts and Agreements Between Boxers and Promoters

Promoters are prohibited from entering into contracts with unlicensed managers and boxers.

Where a boxer has a duly licensed manager, contracts not bearing the signature of such manager will be regarded as null and void except in the following cases:

a. If there is a pending case before the Board between the manager and boxer in connection with their Boxer-Manager's Contract. In this case, the promoter who engaged the services of said boxer shall be required to deposit with the Board the share of the registered manager for safekeeping. The case should be resolved within two (2) months.

b. If the registered manager is not duly licensed for the current year. In such a case, the boxer shall be allowed to sign the contract for himself and the manager shall not be entitled to any share of the purse.

c. Non-appearance of any boxer would mean a suspension of six months. Second offense would be a revocation of his license.

All contracts, opinions, agreements, etc., to receive official recognition, shall be registered with and approved by the Board at least ten (10) days before the contest to which the contracts, options, agreements, etc., relate.

No option for more than one (1) contest shall be allowed and in no case shall such option be more than six (6) months from the date of the grant thereof or from a particular fight.

If two or more promoters file disputed claims for the service of a boxer, the boxer concerned shall not be allowed to perform until such claims are decided by the Board.

Contracts between promoters and boxers shall include a clause in which the contestant and/or manager certify that the boxer is in A-1 shape and is not concealing any illness or injury.

Any promoter, manager or boxer found guilty of violating any provision of a contract entered into shall be subject to disciplinary action. (As amended on July 8, 1993).

Article 9. Contractual Fulfillment of Boxers

Boxers shall fulfill the commitments made by them or by their managers which are embodied in their written contracts.

In case of the non-appearance of a boxer or his disqualification of any cause, the boxer appearing for the contest who is not disqualified shall proceed to fulfill his commitments against a suitable opponent approved by the Board. He shall not be dropped from the card without receiving from the promoter the agreed purse in full.

Article 10. Matchmaker

Contest shall be made only by a licensed matchmaker who should have no connection with any boxer or stable of boxers.

A matchmaker shall see to it that boxers are evenly matched in ability and in weight.

A matchmaker shall see to it that the style of the boxers shall be suitable and conducive to an interesting contest to be approved by the GAB matchmaker. (As amended on July 8, 1993).

Article 11. Contracts and Agreements Between Managers and Boxers

Before a manager can sign for a boxer, his contract to any as such, shall be registered, filed with and approved by the Board.

A fee of Fifty Pesos (P50.00) shall be charged for such registration.

Contracts between managers and boxers must be for a definite term which in no case shall exceed five (5) years,

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renewable by mutual consent of the parties. For a new boxer, a maximum of eight (8) years. Its provision must be accomplished in the prescribed form prepared by the Board.

Contracts between managers and boxers shall be subject to cancellation for cause by the Board.

All contracts between managers and boxers where the boxers are under eighteen (18) years of age shall be signed by the boxer's parent or legal guardian.

All releases from contracts between boxers and managers must be duly notarized and shall be filed with and approved by the Board. (As amended on July 8, 1993).

Article 12. Managers

Before a manager can be licensed, he shall:

a) Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;

b) Have completed at least high school in a government recognized school;

c) Be able to read and write;

d) Be honest and of good moral character;

e) Furnish the Board with three (3) ID-sized photos and three (3) specimens of his signature; and

f) Submit to the Board a copy of his latest income tax return, an NBI or police clearance, the latter to be obtained from the police department of the place of his residence.

A manager who acts as second for his own boxers exclusively shall not be required to obtain a second's license.

A manager, subject to the approval of the Board may also be a licensed promoter.

Unless the purpose is to stop the contest for a justifiable reason or cause, a manager or trainer shall not enter the ring during the progress of a round. If he so enters the ring in violation hereof, he shall forthwith be ejected therefrom by the referee. Moreover, such violation, if found, after due hearing, to have been done to prejudice his boxer or the contest, shall be a ground for the suspension of revocation of his license.

The manager of the boxers suspended by a member country of the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation who knowingly signs or contributes to a contest in another member country of the Federation or who associates himself with such an illicit contract, shall be subject to suspension for at least six (6) months or revocation of his license for life.

Article 13. Boxers

Before a boxer shall be licensed, he shall:

a) Be at least 18 years of age, unless the Board grants special authorization upon the consent of the boxer's parent or legal guardian;

b) Pass an examination by the Board for physical and mental fitness for competition; and

c) Furnish the Board with three (3) ID-sized photos and three (3) specimens of his signature.

Article 14. Boxers Without Managers

A boxer not under contract to a manager may make his own matches and sign contracts, and need not apply for a manager's license to handle his own affairs.

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Article 15. Assumed Names

In applying for a license, a boxer shall give both his correct name and ring name, and his address together with names appearing on licenses held under other Boards or Commissions. Assumption of a false name shall result in disqualification from obtaining a license.

A boxer may change his ring name upon approval of the Board and only when such ring name casts aspersions or ridicule on himself, or leads to confusion, or does dishonor to a revered national hero or national historical event.

Article 16. Boxer's Inability to Take Part in a Contest Due to Illness or Injury

Whenever a licensed boxer, due to illness or injury, is unable to take part in a contest for which he is under contract, he must immediately report that fact to the Board, and submit too an examination by a physician designated by the Board.

Article 17. Weighing of Non-Championship Contests

Boxers shall be weighed in the presence of each other or his representative and/or before an official of the Board from 2:00 to 4:00 o'clock p.m., a day before the contest, on scale approved by the Board, Boxer have until 6:00 o'clock p.m. of the same day to make the stipulated weight. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 18. Weighing at Championship Contests

When a champion fails to make the required weight, he shall automatically lose such championship. If in such bout, the overweight former champion wins, the title remains vacant. If the challenger, who made the weight wins over the overweight champion, the challenger becomes the champion. If the challenger comes in over the weight limit, then the contest shall be declared a non-title contest.

Article 19. Weight and Classes

Mini Flyweight - not over 105 pounds

Junior Flyweight - not over 108 pounds

Flyweight - not over 112 pounds

Junior Bantamweight - over 112 to 115 pounds

Bantamweight - over 115 to 118 pounds

Junior Featherweight - over 118 to 122 pounds

Featherweight - over 122 to 126 pounds

Junior Lightweight - over 126 to 130 pounds

Lightweight - over 130 to 135 pounds

Junior Welterweight - over 135 to 140 pounds

Welterweight - over 140 to 147 pounds

Junior Middleweight - over 147 to 154 pounds

Middleweight - over 154 to 160 pounds

Light-Heavyweight - over 160 to 175 pounds

Cruiser Weight - over 176 to 195 pounds

Heavyweight - over 195 and above

(As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 20. Weight Allowances

The following maximum limitations of weight differences are placed on all boxers up to Cruiser weights.

When the heavier boxer is a:

Mini Flyweight (105 lbs.) - 3 pounds

Junior Flyweight (108 lbs) - 4 pounds

Flyweight (112 lbs.) - 5 pounds

Bantamweight (118 lbs.) - 6 pounds

Featherweight (126 lbs.) - 8 pounds

Lightweight (135 lbs.) - 9 pounds

Welterweight (147 lbs.) - 12 pounds

Middleweight (160 lbs.) - 13 pounds

Light-Heavyweight (175 lbs.) - 15 pounds

Cruiser weight (195 lbs.) - 20 pounds

Heavyweight (over 195 lbs.) - No limitations

(As amended on July 8, 1993)

However, these limitations shall not apply when the boxer's contract contains certain weight stipulations which are not in excess of the maximum limitations of weight differences.

The Board may, in its discretion, waive these rules on weight limitations. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 21. Championship Contests

All National Championship contests shall be held over a distance of not less than twelve (12) rounds (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 22. Non-Championship Contests

Non-championship contests shall be held over a distance of not more than ten (10) rounds, unless allowed by the Board.

Article 23. Defense of Titles

A champion must defend his title, within six (6) months after acquiring or successfully defending such title, provided there is a worthy challenger and promoter willing to stage the contest. His first title defense may be against any of the rated boxers in the division. His second defense must be against the top contender. The champion's subsequent defenses shall be in conformity with the above procedure.

"However, if there is no worthy challenger and promoter willing to stage the contest, an extension of another six

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(6) months may be granted. During the extended period, a champion may be compelled to defend his title against a worthy challenger for a reasonable purse as may be determined by the Board. In no case shall the period of defending a title exceed one (1) year from the date of acquiring or successfully defending such title. Failure to defend the title shall be sufficient ground for the Board to declare the title vacant."

When a champion leaves the Philippines, he shall still remain the champion. Before the expiration of the six (6) months reglementary period to defend his title, he shall inform the Board in writing of his intention to defend his title in which case the Board may grant him an extension of six (6) months. However, his failure to notify the Board of his failure to return to the Philippines to defend his title after the expiration of this extension of six (6) months shall be sufficient ground for the Board to declare the title vacant.

When a champion fails to defend his title within the reglementary period of six (6) months on the ground of illness or physical impediment, he must support the allegation with a medical certificate to that effect from the physician of the Board in which case the Board may grant him an extension of three (3) months within which to get himself cured. If upon further certification of the Board's physician that the period of three (3) months was not long enough to allow a recovery, the Board may grant him a final extension of three (3) months. Failure to defend the title under the above conditions shall be sufficient ground for the Board to declare the title vacant.

A champion may engage in non-title contest without the consent of the promoter having option over the champion's title defense: Provided, that said promoter is informed thereof and: Provided further, that such non-title contest is not within two (2) months before the expiration of the six (6) months period for defending the title subject of the option, only one option is allowed.

Article 24. Number of Titles Allowed

A boxer is allowed to hold only one (1) Philippine title at a time. The boxer, through his manager, shall notify the Board in writing within ten (10) days of having acquired a second title as to which he wishes to retain. Failure to do so would mean that the boxer prefers to retain the title of the heavier division and the Board shall automatically declare the title of the lighter division vacant.

World rated boxer has the priority to challenge the champion on a mandatory defense, provided, the world rated Boxer expresses in writing his desire to fight, two (2) months before the expiration of the mandatory defense.

The intention of the world rated boxer should be sent in writing to the champion or his manager with copy furnished the Board, with a reasonable purse to be determined by the Board.

When the champion acquires an Oriental or a world title, his national title shall be deemed automatically vacated.

Article 25. Draw Decision in Championship Contests

In case of a draw in a title contest, the decision shall be a draw, but the champion shall retain the title.

"In case of a 'no contest' and the champion is at fault, the title should be declared vacant."

Article 26. Contests Engaged in by a Champion

A contest engaged in by a champion shall be considered a championship contest only if approved as such by the Board.

Article 27. Foreign Boxers

Foreign boxers who are nationals of a country not affiliated with the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation desiring to challenge for a Philippine title are required to establish a six (6) months continuous residence period in

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the Philippines. They shall never be allowed, however, to challenge for an Oriental title.

However, if a boxer belongs to a member country of the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation, the six (6) months residence requirement shall be waived: Provided that the boxer is certified to by his country's board or commission as being a worthy challenger for said Philippine title.

When a foreign (visiting) boxer wins a championship title in the Philippines, said boxer shall hold and enjoy the same only as long as he remains in the Philippines.

Article 28. Services in the Armed Forces

A champion who is called to serve in the Armed Forces of the Philippines shall have his title frozen and shall only be required to defend the same upon completion of his tour of duty. A series of elimination contests may be staged to determine an "ad-interim" champion.

Article 29. "Ad-Interim" Championship

The Board in its discretion approves the holding of an "ad-interim" championship contest in order to activate a division and maintain interest in the sport: Provided, however, that upon the return to the Philippines of the actual champion or the completion of his tour of duty in the Armed Forces, the "ad-interim" championship shall be deemed automatically vacated. "If a champion is unable to defend his title within the prescribed period due to injury, as certified by the Board's doctor, the Board may decide at its option to hold an ad-interim championship."

In cases where a division has an "ad-interim" champion and the real champion loses the title by operation of Article 23 (Defense of Titles), the "ad-interim" champion shall be automatically declared the champion.

Article 30. Bribery Attempts

The following clauses shall appear in all contracts for contest: "The boxer hereby agrees that should he be approached by any person or persons asking him to take part in a fake contest, or to accept a bribe, he shall immediately report all facts pertaining to such a proposition to the Board.

Failure to report shall result in disciplinary action by the Board.

Article 31. Fake Contest

Any licensee who is found of connivance or participation in any pre-arranged or fake contest shall suffer the penalty of revocation of his license. Any boxer found guilty of participation in a fake contest shall forfeit his purse, the same to be disposed of by the Board at its discretion.

Article 32. Payment Before Contests

A promoter is not allowed to pay a boxer more than thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) of his gross purse before the contest. Violation of this rule shall subject the promoter to disciplinary action by the Board.

Article 33. Wagering in Contests

Wagering in contest is prohibited.

Article 34. Length of Rounds

Rounds shall be of three (3) minutes duration with one (1) minute rest between rounds.

Article 35. Interval Between Contests

When a boxer competes in a contest of more than four (4) rounds, he shall not be allowed to compete again until

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seven (7) days shall have elapsed. When a contestant competes in a bout of four (4) rounds or less, he shall not be allowed to compete again until five (5) days shall have elapsed. These provisions may be waived at the discretion of the Board.

A minimum of forty-five (45) days interval shall be required before a boxer, who has been knocked-out (KO) or technical knocked-out (TKO), is allowed to box again and then only after a thorough physical examination by the Board's physician.

In case a boxer has received a serious concussion, he shall not be allowed to compete again until he has been examined and has been certified to by the Board physician as fit to box again. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 36. Retirement

A boxer may be retired by the Board for the following causes:

a) Heart defects
b) Failing eyesight
c) Failing health
d) Consistent losses
e) Repeated knockouts and technical knockouts
f) Other mental, physical or medical causes as the Board may determine at its discretion.

Article 37. Reporting at Dressing Room

Boxers shall report to the Board's representative at the dressing room at least one (1) hour before they are due in the ring. Failure to comply, a reprimand for the first time, and a 10% to be deducted from the boxer's purse for the second offense.

A Board representative shall be in charge of the conduct in the dressing room, and shall see to it that the boxers and seconds are dressed in accordance with the rules, that is, that the tapes, gloves, smalling salts and accouterments are as required, and that there is no delay between bouts. He shall also see to it that one (1) set of boxers is ready to enter the ring while the preceding bout is in progress.

No one shall be allowed in the boxer's dressing rooms, except managers, seconds and representatives of the Board. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 38. Seconds and Trainers

No second/trainer shall be licensed unless he is at least twenty-one (21) years of age. He shall pass an examination given by the Board on his technical qualifications to act as second/trainer.

Duly sanctioned and authorized boxing managers, trainers and seconds are the only persons to be allowed to approach and stay at the respective boxer's corner. Such persons should be in their proper uniform with the respective titles printed at the front and back.

Trainers or seconds shall not be more than three (3) in number for each boxer. Only one will be allowed inside the ring.

No trainers/seconds shall be under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Contract between manager and trainer shall have a minimum term of one (1) year.

Trainers/seconds shall observe proper decorum and behavior and shall not heckle or annoy their boxer's opponent. Violations of this rules shall be properly dealt with by the Board.

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Unless his purpose is to stop the contest, a second/trainer/manager shall not enter the ring during the progress of the round. A violation of this rule shall subject the second/trainer/manager to revocation of his license. The referee may order the bout to continue.

Failure to leave the ring after the sound of the whistle for "second's/trainer's out", the Board may reprimand for first offense, and suspension for the second offense.

The throwing into the ring of a towel, sponge or any other article by a manager or second or trainer to stop a fight is strictly prohibited. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 39. Contest Timekeeper

The contest timekeeper shall indicate the beginning and ending of each round by striking the gong with a metal hammer. He shall be seated at ringside close to the gong.

The contest timekeeper shall provide himself with a whistle and an accurate stopwatch which shall have been properly examined and certified to by a Board representative before it is used.

Ten seconds before the beginning of each round, the contest timekeeper shall give warning to the second of the contestants by blowing his whistle.

Article 40. Knockdown Timekeeper and Rules on Counting

The knockdown timekeeper shall assist the contest timekeeper.

As soon as a boxer is floored, the knockdown timekeeper shall strike the floor of the ring with a hammer at one second intervals as long as the boxer is on the floor. This count shall not necessarily be limited to ten (10) seconds, but shall be for the purpose of a correct count by seconds.

A boxer who has been knocked down cannot be saved by the bell except in the last round. Even at the sound of the bell signalling the termination of a round, the referee shall continue to count over the fallen boxer until he rises up.

Should the referee encounter difficulty in keeping the boxer scoring the knockdown in the farthest neutral corner, thus interrupting the referee's count; the knockdown timekeeper shall continue to strike the floor and the referee, when resuming his count shall continue the count with the beat of the knockdown timekeeper.

The knockdown timekeeper's count may therefore continue beyond ten (10) seconds. His count is a guide for the referee. The referee's count is the official count. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 41. Announcer

After boxers and their chief seconds are in the ring, the announcer shall announce the names of the boxers, their correct weights and such other matters as may be directed by the Board.

The announcer shall announce the decision. He shall make the special announcements with the approval of a representative of the Board.

Article 42. Physician

A body licensed physician appointed by the Board shall conduct a physical examination at any time of place designated by the Board.

No boxer shall take part in a contest unless pronounced fit to do so by the physician of the Board, and the physical fitness of boxers shall be certified over the signature of said physician as part of the report submitted after each set

of contests. Particular attention should be devoted to examinations for vision and boxers failing on this shall be recommended for retirement. Particular attention should be devoted to effects of recent knockouts and possible internal injuries and punch drunkenness.

Physical examination shall be complete and thorough approximating those required by life insurance companies.

Drug Test: Prohibited drugs - Coordinate with NARCOM/NBI. Laboratory may be taken before or after the fight especially during championship fight or as recommended by the physician. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 43. Judges

Three (3) judges licensed by the Board shall render a decision at the termination of each contest. They shall be bonafide residents of the Philippines.

Licensed referees, members of the Board, sportswriters, or designated officials of the Board may, when necessary, act as judges. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 44. Referee's License and Qualifications

Referees may be licensed after first satisfying the Board of their professional and physical qualifications.

To be a referee, an applicant:

> a) Must be a Filipino citizen or a citizen of a country where similar privileges are extended to Filipino nationals;
>
> b) Must be at least twenty-four (24) years of age, physically and mentally sound and of good reputation and moral standing in the community;
>
> c) Must pass a written and practical examination conducted by the Board; and
>
> d) Must be a duly licensed referee of his own country, if he is a foreigner.

No referee or judge may officiate in any particular bout when he is directly involved in one particular boxer or promoter and manager. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 45. Principles of Clean Contests

The Board demands clean and sportsmanlike contests and the prevention of injuries to boxers through the use of unfair methods. Foul practices which are distinctly injurious to the sports shall not be allowed. A clean hard fought contest is interesting to the spectators, but holding, using unfair blows, pushing, stalling, mauling and roughing are not a part of the sport, and will not be tolerated. Referees shall not permit unfair practices which may cause injury to a contestant, and will be held strictly responsible for enforcing these rules.

Article 46. Powers of the Referee

The referee has the power to maintain discipline and enforce the Rules and Regulations pertaining to the conduct and behavior of the boxers and seconds.

The referee may stop a contest if in his opinion one of the boxers is being severely punished and helpless, and declare the other boxer as the winner by technical knockout.

The referees may stop a contest if one or both boxers is/are unwilling or reluctant to fight or is/are obviously withholding his/their punches and declare it a "no-contest" at least after three (3) warnings have been given to the boxers. He must, however, consult the judges, if any, and the decision of the majority shall prevail. The contest

may be stopped and declared a "no-contest" at any stage of the bout.

In cases of injuries, the referee shall consult the stadium physician whose findings on the gravity of the injury shall be the basis for the decision to be rendered. The stadium physician should direct the stopping of a contest if in his opinion the injury is dangerous to eyesight or life.

The referee may disqualify a boxer for serious intentional fouling with or without any previous warning.

Article 47. Duties of the Referee

The referee shall, before starting a contest, ascertain from each boxer the name of his chief second, and shall hold such chief second responsible for the conduct of his assistant seconds during the progress of the contests.

The referee shall make the boxers shake hands and retire to their corners after giving instructions and shall not allow the boxers to shake hands again until the beginning of the last round.

In case of an eye cut or similar facial lacerations, the referee shall consult with the stadium physician. Such consultation shall take place upon the conclusion of the round or with time out, if an emergency takes place during the progress of the round. The referee's decision shall be guided by the Board examining physician's findings and advice.

In case a boxer is knocked down three (3) times in the same round, the referee should automatically stop the fight.

During the progress of a round, the referee shall not touch the boxers, except on the failure of one or both to obey the "break" command.

Article 48. Investigation in Case of Death or Serious Injury

In case of death or serious injury to a boxer, the Board shall immediately order an investigation to determine whether the death or serious injury resulted from the negligence, incompetence or malice of any person, or from circumstance not reasonably within the control of anyone. The Board shall proceed against the guilty party, if any is found after due hearing, in accordance with applicable laws and rules and regulations.

Article 49. Mid-Ring Instructions

The referee shall in mid-ring instruct the boxers as follows:

> "You two men are to box _____ rounds under the rules of the Games and Amusements Board. You know the rules of fouls. You are expected to follow them and fight cleanly. Points are deducted for each foul committed. Shake hands now and come out with your best."

Article 50. Inspection of Bandages and Gloves by Referees

The referee shall inspect the bandages and the gloves and make sure that no grease or other foreign substances have been applied to either the gloves or the bodies of the boxers to the detriment of an opponent.

It shall also be the duty of the referee to see to it that every boxer shall be equipped with the necessary foul protector.

Article 51. Referee's Uniform

A referee shall wear the following prescribed uniform in officiating contests: Black or dark blue trousers and light blue or white polo shirt with elbow length sleeves, open collar and regulation boxing shoes. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

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Article 52. Boxer Out of the Ring

A boxer who has been knocked through (not pushed to) a contest shall not be helped back by his manager or his seconds. The referee shall begin to count as soon as the boxer leaves the inside of the ring ropes. If the boxer fails to return by the count of ten (10) he is knocked out. The same procedure shall apply to a boxer who leaves the ring during the progress of the round.

When one boxer has fallen through the ropes, the other shall retire to the farthest neutral corner and remain there until the count is completed or his opponent or on his feet.

Article 53. Down Without Being Struck

The referee may disqualify a boxer who goes down without being struck, for the purpose of avoiding a blow.

The referee shall start counting at the sound of the gong on a boxer who leaves the ring during the one-minute period between rounds and fails to be in the ring when the gong rings the signal to resume boxing.

The referee shall start counting on a boxer who fails to rise from his chair at the sound of the gong.

When a round has been completed and the contest halted, either by the respective corners or by the referee, and the bell to start the next round has not been rung, the contest shall be decided as a technical knockout scored in the round just completed.

Article 54. When a Boxer is Down

A boxer is down when any part of his body but his feet are on the floor.

The referee may count on a boxer out either on the ropes, on the floor, on his chair, or when rising from a down position.

When the boxer is helpless, the referee will stop the fight. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 55. Foul

The following are fouls:

a) Hitting below the belt - The "no-foul" rule refers to blows delivered below the belt and means that a boxer cannot be credited with a victory by claiming to have been fouled. When an unintentional low blow has been landed, the offending boxer may be penalized by having points deducted from his score, and the fouled boxer may be given a three-minute rest period to recuperate, and another three minute rest period if the referee deems it necessary. If and after this second rest period the fouled boxer is still unable or refuses to proceed with the contest, he loses the contest by technical knockout.

b) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting him with the other. This is an unfair method of landing a blow and may have decisive effect because the boxer so struck is unable to avoid or move with the blow to break its force.

c) The kidney punch, i.e., striking at that part of the body over the kidneys when in a clinch.

d) The rabbit punch, i.e., a blow struck at the back of the neck near the base of the skull, also done when in a clinch. However, a blow landed on the head behind the ear, or on the side of the neck, as the opponent turn his head to avoid it, is not a rabbit punch.

e) Butting with the head or shoulder. A boxer who goes in head down and rams an opponent with his head or shoulder while in-fighting is butting. This kind of foul is likely to cause cuts in the opponent's face.

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A contest may be terminated due to a serious eye cut or facial laceration caused by an accidental butt. In such cases, the following rules shall govern:

> (a) If the serious eye cut or facial laceration was suffered within the first three rounds, the contest shall be declared a technical draw.
>
> (b) If the serious eye cut or facial laceration was suffered after the first three rounds, the boxer ahead on points shall be declared the winner.

This is known as the "accidental butt" rule.

When a stadium physician rules that the cut is not serious enough to justify the stopping of the contest, the boxers shall resume the contest and the "accidental butt" rule shall no longer apply should the same worsen due to subsequent fair blows.

f) Thumbing which means the use of the thumb of the glove on the eyes of an opponent, or flickering with an open glove at the eyes of an opponent.

g) The use of the elbow or the knee on an opponent.

h) Wrestling an opponent.

i) Hitting an opponent who is down or arising after being down.

j) Hitting an opponent who is partly out of the ring and is prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense.

k) Holding or maintaining a clinch.

l) Back-hand blows.

m) Going down without being hit for the purpose of avoiding a blow.

n) The pivot, i.e., a blow delivered with arms outstretched and pivoting on the feet. This blow in effect used the arm as a club.

o) Lacing, i.e., rubbing an opponent's face with the lace or inside part of the glove.

p) Tampering with gloves.

q) Flicking with an open glove.

r) The use of abusive language in the ring.

s) Any unsportsmanlike trick or action or conduct causing injury or ignomity to an opponent, a Board official or the public.

Article 56. Penalties for Fouling

Any boxer guilty of a foul shall be penalized by a reduction of points in his scorecard, or by disqualification.

Any boxer losing on a foul shall be automatically suspended for a period of not less than thirty (30) days in addition to such other penalties as the Board may impose.

Article 57. Judge's and Referee's Decision Final

Judges' and referee's decision in a contest, once rendered is final except in the following cases where said decision

may be reconsidered by the Board:

a) When the decision has been rendered on a mechanical error. Example of this is the wrong addition of a boxer's scoreboard and the faulty decision being based on this error;

b) When the contest is terminated by operation of paragraph 3 of Article 47 and paragraph (a), (e) and (j) of Article 55 of these Rules and Regulations.

Article 58. Designation of Officials

For all contests, the referees, judges, examining physicians, timekeepers and announcers shall be exclusively designated by the Board, and only the officials designated shall have authority to perform their respective functions.

Article 59. System of Scoring

Scoring shall be by "10 point must" system. The winner of any round gets 10 points while the loser receives 9 points or less, depending upon the decisiveness by which the winner won the round.

The "10 point must" system of scoring shall be applied as follows:

Even round = 10-10

Slight edge = 10- 9

Wide edge = 10- 8

Overwhelming and one-sided = 10- 7

Clean hitting, ring generalship and sportsmanlike shall be carefully considered. A clean knockdown, being the closest approach to a knockout shall be scored heavily.

The use of foul blows and other foul tactics shall result in a penalty of one point for each foul committed and the referee shall advise the judges of the number of points to be deducted immediately upon the termination of the round during which such fouls were committed.

In case of Foul: After three (3) warnings the referee shall deduct a point. Another two (2) warnings shall merit another point deduction. Another stem warning and final warning, succeeding foul will mean outright disqualification.

Referees and judges shall clearly write their decision and sign them. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 60. Kinds of Decisions

1. Knockout (KO) - When a contest is terminated after ten seconds have been counted over one of the boxers.

2. Technical Knockout (TKO) - when a contest is terminated due to:

- One-sidedness of the contest.

- Boxer's refusal to continue after claiming to have been hit below the belt. (No foul rule)

- Serious injury to one of the boxers.

- Boxer's refusal to continue with the contest.

3. Unanimous Decision - When all three judges cast their verdicts for one boxer.

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4. Majority Decision - When two judges cast their verdicts for one boxer and one judge calls it a draw.

5. Split Decision - When two judges cast their verdicts for one boxer and one judge for the other boxer.

6. Unanimous Draw - When all three judges call the contest a draw.

7. Majority Draw - When two judges call it a draw and the third judge rules in favor of one of the boxers.

8. Split Draw - When one judge votes for one boxer, the second judge votes for the other and the third judge calls it a draw.

9. Technical Draw -

> a) When the contest is terminated due to an accidental butt causing serious eye cut or facial laceration suffered during the first three rounds of the contest.
>
> b) In case of double knockout.

10. Technical Decision - When the contest is terminated by an accidental butt and the seriously butted boxer is leading on points.

Article 61. Termination of a Contest by "Force Majeure"

When a contest is terminated and cannot be resumed due to causes beyond human control such as power failure, typhoons, fire, earthquake, flood, etc., and less than one-half (½) of the scheduled contest has taken place, the contest shall be called a technical draw. If the contest is more than one-half (½) over, the decision shall be awarded to the boxer who is ahead on points.

Article 62. Use of Prohibited Drugs

It shall be absolutely prohibited for a boxer to imbibe anything except water during the fight, and to use drugs, stimulants or any similar substance during or before the fight. Any violation of this prohibition shall be a sufficient cause for disqualification of a boxer and/or any other disciplinary measures.

The use of Monsel's Solution or any similar drug composed of iron derivatives for the stopping of hemorrhage in the ring during the contest shall not be allowed.

The Board may, in its discretion, require a boxer to submit himself to an immediate urinalysis.

Article 63. Gloves

In all contests, the gloves used must weigh:

a) up to Featherweight (126 lbs.), 6 ounces;
b) up to welterweight (147 lbs.), 8 ounces;
c) from junior middleweight (154 lbs.), 10 ounces

Gloves must be examined by the Board's representative. If padding is found to be imperfect, other gloves shall be substituted.

No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be allowed.

If gloves have been used in other bouts, they must be whole, clean and in sanitary condition if to use again.

Gloves for the main contest must be put in the ring after the referee has first inspected the bandaged hands of the boxers.

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After the gloves have been tied, the lacings shall be held in place by adhesive tape around the wrists. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 64. Bandages

Bandages shall conform with the following specifications:

One winding of surgeon's standard white adhesive tape not over one (1) inch wide, placed on the hand to protect that part of the hand near the wrist. This may cross the back of the hand twice, but not extend with one (1) inch of the knuckles.

Soft surgical bandage not over one (1) inch wide may be worn across any part of the knuckles held in place by not more than two (2) feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. Ten (10) yards of soft surgical bandages shall be allowed for each hand.

Bandages shall be submitted for inspection to the representative of the Board and each boxer shall also be permitted to inspect the bandages of his opponent. The purpose of the bandages is to protect the hand and not to add force to a blow.

Article 65. Appearance of Boxers

Boxers must present a clean and tidy appearance and must be cleanly shaven and must sport short hair.

Article 66. Boxer's Costumes

Boxers shall perform in proper costumes including a foul protector of a type satisfactory to the Board.

Each boxer shall supply himself with a pair of trunks loose fitting and made of light cloth, similar to an athlete's running pants. The boxers shall not wear the same or closely similar color in the ring. The boxers are prohibited to use pants with our National Flag colors.

The belt of the trunks shall not extend above the waist line.

Shoes shall be of soft material, and shall not be fitted with spikes, cleats, hard soles or hard seals. Socks roiled down to the top of the shoes may be of any color. Shoe laces shall be held in place by a strip of adhesive tape around the shoe taps.

No apparel other than as specified above may be worn in the ring except a bath robe.

Article 67. The Ring

The ring shall not be less than sixteen (16) nor more than twenty four (24) feet square within the ropes, the ring floor to extend beyond the ropes not less than eighteen (18) inches. The ring post shall not be nearer to the ring ropes than eighteen inches. The ring shall be padded with felt, corrugated paper, matting or other soft material to a thickness of not less than one and one-half (1½) inches, padding extending to one (1) foot beyond the ring ropes, with a top covering of canvass, duck of similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges or which packs down shall not be used. Padding shall be inspected regularly by the Board.

Substances such as U.S. Rubber and Oxits providing resiliency and air pockets or hoiler felt are recommended. Padding shall be approved by a Board representative as well as by the Board physician.

Article 68. Ring Ropes

Ring ropes shall not be less than four (4) in number, not less than one (1) inch in diameter; the lower rope,

eighteen inches above the ring floor, the second rope, twenty-nine and one-half (29½) inches above the floor; the third rope, forty-one (41) inches above the floor and the fourth rope, fifty-two (52) inches above the floor. Ropes shall be wrapped in soft material, preferably velvet to avoid rope burns. Straps shall be mandatory on all sides (2 on each side). (As amended July 8, 1993)

Article 69. Obstructions

The entire ring platform shall be cleared of all obstructions including buckets, stools, etc., the instant the gong indicates the beginning of a round, and none of these articles shall be placed on the ring floor until the gong has ended the round.

Article 70. Tickets

All tickets shall clearly show the admission price and no ticket shall be sold at a price higher than that shown.

The number and prices of patron and sponsor tickets issued shall likewise be reported by the promoter to the Board before the contest.

The sale of tickets is prohibited until plans showing the sitting arrangements, aisle spacing, exit facilities and the location of the applicancas of the place have been approved by the authorities concerned.

No person except members of the police department in uniform and in duty and plainclothes men assigned to duty, shall be admitted to any contest unless he holds a ticket.

All tickets, exclusive of those for working press, officials, employees and press photographers shall show the name of the promoter, date and place of the contest. Changes in ticket prices or dates shall be referred to the Board for approval.

Tickets of different prices must be printed on cardboard of different colors.

Board representative shall check the numbers and location of ticket boxes at gates, see that they are sealed and padlocked, and after the contests have them opened and the tickets counted under their supervision.

Major changes in the card shall be made known to and approved by the Board.

No one except the officials designated by the Board shall be allowed to sit at the press table unless actually engaged in reporting the contest.

All complimentary tickets shall be marked "complimentary" in bold letters.

Under no circumstances shall a ticket holder be allowed to pass through the gate without having the ticket separated from the stub, or be allowed to occupy a seat unless in possession of the ticket stub.

The sale of tickets shall not exceed the sitting capacity of the house and no tickets shall be issued for standing room only nor shall any person be sold the right of admission without a ticket.

No printed admission tickets already used or intended to be used and remaining unsold for one show may be sold for a subsequent show. (As amended on July 8, 1993)

Article 71. Injured Boxer's Relief Fund (as amended August 1, 1988)

The Board may authorize a GAB Boxer's Relief Fund for the purpose of dispensing relief to injured or indigent boxers or giving them financial assistance. This fund may be made possible by voluntary contributions or donations or from fund-raising activities the Board may authorize or from strictly voluntary contributions of one percent (1%) of boxer's purses with recipients of larger purses making donations in voluntary sum.

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This fund shall be administered by the Chairman of the Board and the Members of the Boxer's Welfare and Ratings Committee.

Article 72. Compensations

(A) The referees' compensation in all contests shall be deposited in cash with the Board by the promoter in accordance with the following rates:

I. First Class Stadium, having a capacity of not less than eight thousand (8,000)

a) When a championship is at stake:

Championship Contest (2 rounds or more)

World

=

P75.00 per round

Oriental

=

45.00 per round

National

=

40.00 per round

Supporting Main Contests (10 rounds)

World

=

P60.00 per round

Oriental

=

35.00 per round

National

=

30.00 per round

Other Events (4 to 8 rounds)

World

=

P25.00 per round

Oriental

=

- do -

National

=

- do -

b) Non-Championship Contests:

Main Contest (10 rounds or more) - P30.00 per round

Other Events (4 to 8 rounds) - P20.00 per round

II. At Second Class Stadium, Having a Sitting Capacity of Four Thousand (4,000) or More

a) Where a championship is at stake:

Championship Contests

twelve (12) rounds or more

=

P35.00 per round

Supporting main contests

ten (10) rounds

=

P30.00 per round

b) Non-championship contests:

Main contests (10 rounds or more)

=

P50.00 per round

III. At the Third Class Stadium, Having a Sitting Capacity of Two Thousand (2,000) or More

No titular contests permitted.

Non-titular contests:

a) Main contests

=

P30.00 per round

b) All other contests

=

P30.00 per round

Provided, however, that there shall be no reduction in the referee's compensation even if for one reason or another, the contests do not run the originally scheduled number of rounds.

(B) Physician's, timekeeper's and announcer's compensation in all contests, unless covered by a surety, will be deposited in cash with the Board by the promoter in accordance with the following rates:

I. First Class Stadium, Having a Capacity of not Less than Eight Thousand (8,000)

a) Where a championship is at stake:

National

Oriental

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World

Two Physicians

P500.00 each

P600.00 each

P1,500.00 each

Contest Timekeeper

400.00

500.00

1,000.00

Knockdown timekeeper

400.00

400.00

1,000.00

Two Announcers

400.00

400.00

1,000.00

b) Non-Championship Contests:

Physician

=

P500.00

Contest Timekeeper

=

400.00

Knockdown Timekeeper

=

400.00

Announcer

=

400.00

II. Second Class Stadium, Having a Sitting Capacity of Four Thousand (4,000) or More

a) Where a Championship is at stake:

Physician

=

P500.00

Contest Timekeeper

=

400.00

Knockdown Timekeeper

=

400.00

Announcer

=

400.00

b) Non-championship contests:

Physician

=

P400.00

Timekeeper

=

300.00

Announcer

=

300.00

III. Third Class Stadium, Having a Sitting Capacity of Two Thousand (2,000) or More

Physician

=

P300.00

Timekeeper

=

300.00

Announcer

=

300.00

COMPENSATION FOR BOXING JUDGES

A) Where a World Championship is at stake - Compensation for Judges of Supporting Bouts to be divided equally among judges assigned:

Metro Manila

=

P3,000.00

Provinces

=

3,000.00

B) Where an Orient/Pacific Championship is at Stake:

Metro Manila

=

P2,500.00

Provinces

=

2,500.00

C) Where a National Title is at stake:

Metro Manila

=

P2,000.00

Provinces

=

2,000.00

D) Where no title is at stake:

Metro Manila

=

P1,500.00

Provinces

=

1,000.00

Provided that not more than nine (9) competent licensed judges are assigned per promotion. Money to be deposited with the Board.

Article 73. Motion for Reconsideration

Any motion for reconsideration of any action taken by the Board under the provisions of these Rules and Regulations shall be made in writing and filed with the Board within a period of forty-eight (48) hours, Sundays, Saturdays and Holidays excluded, from the time the notice has been served upon the party or parties concerned, of the action taken by the Board.

Article 74. Appeal

Parties affected by a decision of the Board may appeal in writing to the Office of the President through this Board within a period of seventy-two (72) hours from notice thereof and accompanied by an appeal fee of fifty pesos (P50.00).

The decision of the Office of the President shall be final.

Article 75. Miscellaneous Provisions

a) Unless sanctioned by the Board, there shall be no contests among women.

b) Vaudaville numbers, speeches and exhibitions of any other sports shall not be permitted on any show except as approved by the Board.

c) Except as the Board may allow, contests shall be allowed not oftener than twice a week in a city or town from 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon until not later than 12:00 o'clock midnight.

d) All sums paid to the Board in payment of license fees and permits required under the provisions of these Rules and Regulations shall be deemed forfeited upon the cancellation or revocation of such permit or license for

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violation of these Rules and Regulations of the Board.

e) All suspensions and retirements of boxers shall be communicated by the Secretary of the Board to the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation. Such suspensions and retirements shall be lifted only by the imposing Board or Commission.

Any subject matter not covered by these Rules and Regulations shall be governed by Executive Order No. 120, dated February 26, 1948, as amended by Presidential Decree No. 871. The boxing rules of the World Boxing Association shall be applied in a suppletory character, unless they are contrary to the provisions and spirit of these rules and regulations.

Article 76. Repealing Clause

The Rules and Regulations which are adopted by the Board on August 21, 1956, and approved by the Assistant Executive Secretary on October 5, 1956, are hereby repealed.

Article 77. Separability Clause

If for any reason, any section or provision of these Rules and Regulations is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof, which are not affected thereby, shall continue in full force and effect.

Article 78. Effectivity

These Rules and Regulations shall take effect upon approval.

Adopted: 08 July 1993

(SGD.) FRANCISCO R. SUMULONG, JR.
Chairman

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