

PART 3 - GENERAL DUTIES OF TRAINERS

Introductory

21. Application of Part 3

21.1 Except where the context otherwise requires, this Part applies to

- 21.1.1 any Person who holds a licence or permit to train which is granted by the Authority,
- 21.1.2 any Person whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a licence or permit, and
- 21.1.3 any Person who is treated as a trainer in accordance with Rule 1.2.

21.2 Such Persons are referred to in this Part as Trainers.

General

22. Duties of care and skill

22.1 A Trainer must conduct his business of training racehorses

- 22.1.1 with reasonable care and skill, and
- 22.1.2 with due regard to
 - 22.1.2.1 the interests of owners and horses under his care or control,
 - 22.1.2.2 the safety of his employees and agents, and
 - 22.1.2.3 the provisions of any code of conduct which applies to Trainers and which is issued by the Authority under these Rules.
 - 22.1.2.4 taking reasonable steps to avoid breaches of these Rules being committed (whether intentional or accidental) by himself or others.

22.2 A Trainer's duties under Paragraph 22.1 extend to any horse under his care or control whether or not the horse is currently in training.

23. Security of horses

23. A Trainer

23.1 must maintain adequate security measures

- 23.1.1 in his yard,
- 23.1.2 in transit,
- 23.1.3 on the racecourse, and
- 23.1.4 in official racecourse stables;

23.2 must ensure that his employees are properly briefed in their duties of guarding his horses whilst in transit and at the racecourse; and

23.3 must not engage casual labour to assist him in attending to his horses on a racecourse.

24. Vaccination, passport and identity checks

24.1 A Trainer must ensure that, when any horse under his care or control enters Racecourse Property

- 24.1.1 the horse's passport is available for inspection,
- 24.1.2 all vaccinations which these Rules require have been correctly administered to the horse and entered in its passport, and
- 24.1.3 all documents required for the purpose of carrying out checks as to the identity of the horse are available for inspection.

25. Ensuring protective equipment is worn

25.1 Paragraph 25.2 applies in any case where

25.1.1 an Apprentice Jockey, Conditional Jockey, stable employee or other person is mounted on a horse which is on Racecourse Property, or

25.1.2 a Rider, stable employee or other Person is mounted on a horse in any other place where the horse is under the care or control of a Trainer acting in his capacity as such.

25.2 The Trainer of the horse must ensure that

25.2.1 each of the Persons referred to in Paragraph 25.1.1 or 25.1.2 wears a skull cap and a safety vest,

25.2.2 the skull cap and safety vest are of such design and fitted in such a way as to meet the requirements specified in Schedule (D)2, and

25.2.3 the skull cap and safety vest are in a serviceable condition.

For example, a skull cap that has been subjected to a severe impact, or has been worn by a rider suffering concussion, is not regarded as being in a serviceable condition.

25.3 The Trainer shall be regarded as having contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules in any case where a Person referred to in Paragraph 25.1.1 or 25.1.2 makes use of an unserviceable skull cap or safety vest.

25.4 The Trainer must

25.4.1 also ensure that any Person referred to in Paragraph 25.1.1 or 25.1.2 wears such other protective clothing or protective headgear as the Authority may from time to time direct, and

25.4.2 from time to time carry out a risk assessment regarding the wearing of safety vests by Persons who are dismounted and engaged in other potentially hazardous stable tasks (such as lunging, long reigning, clipping etc).

25.5 Nothing in this Rule restricts the Trainer's general duties as to safety set out in Rule 22.

26. Restrictions on advertising on clothing or equipment

26.1 A Trainer must

26.1.1 comply with any directions given by the Authority as to controls on sponsorship, and

26.1.2 ensure that any stable employee employed by him whose name is entered on the Register of Stable Employee Names complies with such controls.

Equine welfare

27. Duty to promote welfare of horses

27. A Trainer must take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety and welfare of all horses under his care or control (whether or not they are currently in training).

28. Veterinary treatment and medication

28.1 A Trainer must ensure that all treatments and medication administered to a horse under his care or control are given in the interests of its best health and welfare.

28.2 Accordingly

28.2.1 every treatment must be fully justifiable by the medical condition of the horse receiving the treatment,

28.2.2 horses that are not trainable as a result of injury or disease must be given appropriate veterinary treatment before training is resumed, and

28.2.3 the Trainer must obtain advice from the Veterinary Surgeon prescribing a treatment as to the appropriate level of training during the duration of the treatment.

28.3 Rule 33 contains further provision in respect of treatment which applies when a horse is on Racecourse Property.

28.4 Schedule (B)3 7.1 contains a restriction in respect of the giving to a horse of any substance on the day of a race.

29. Strict liability of trainer on horse's visit to equine swimming pool

29.1 Where

29.1.1 a Trainer sends a horse to an equine swimming pool (whether or not the pool is approved by the Authority under Part (A)9, and

29.1.2 any requirement of these Rules is contravened in relation to the horse whilst it is visiting the pool,

the Trainer shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules.

30. Duty to report communicable diseases

30.1 Where a Trainer has been informed by a Veterinary Surgeon, or should otherwise be aware, that any horse under his control is likely to be or is infected with

30.1.1 diseases covered by the Horserace Betting Levy Board Codes of Practice on Equine Diseases;

30.1.2 any notifiable disease that can affect horses as named in section 88 of the Animal Health Act 1981 and the Diseases subject to the infectious Diseases of Horses Order 1987;

30.1.3 diseases subject to the Specified Type Equine Exotic Diseases,

30.1.4 any disease added to 30.1.1, 30.1.2 or 30.1.3 in the future listed under Schedule 9, or

30.1.5 Equine Influenza

the Trainer must

30.1.6 observe any statutory requirements and also immediately make a report to the Authority's Office, and

30.1.7 not remove, or allow to be removed, any horse under his care or control from the premises until directed otherwise by the Authority.

30.2 Before giving a direction under Paragraphs 30.1.6 and 30.1.7, the Authority may obtain the advice of a Veterinary Officer, which is to be given in consultation with the Trainer's Veterinary Surgeon.

31. Prohibition on bringing horse affected with ringworm to a racecourse

31.1 A Trainer must ensure that no horse under his care or control which he brings onto Racecourse Property is affected with any form of ringworm.

31.2 The Trainer must produce a certificate of non-contagiousness for any horse under his care or control which he brings onto Racecourse Property if it appears to be affected with any form of ringworm.

31.3 The certificate must be completed using the Prescribed form and signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. That Veterinary Surgeon must satisfy the following conditions:

31.3.1 The Veterinary Surgeon must not be:

31.3.1.1 the Owner of the horse or any person related to the Owner of the horse;

31.3.1.2 the Trainer of the horse or any person related to the Trainer of the horse; or

31.3.1.3 a Person shown in the Register of Stable Employee Names as being employed by the Trainer; and

31.3.2. The Veterinary Surgeon must be independent of the Owner and Trainer of the horse.

31.3.3 Where the Authority is not satisfied that the Veterinary Surgeon is independent of the Owner and the Trainer of the horse, it may reject any certificate of non-contagiousness. This Paragraph applies whether or not the Authority subsequently commences an enquiry to consider possible Disciplinary Action.

31.4 Any horse brought to the racecourse which appears to be affected with any form of ringworm may be withdrawn from any race by order of the Stewards.

32. Requirement to use official racecourse stables

32.1 This Rule applies to any horse which

32.1.1 has been declared to run under Rule (F)89, and

32.1.2 has not been notified as a non-runner under that Part of that Manual.

32.2 Unless the Authority directs otherwise, the horse must be stabled in the official racecourse stables not less than 45 minutes before the advertised time of the race in which the horse is due to run.

32.3 The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Trainer who fails to comply with Paragraph 32.2 if he satisfies them that the failure was due to circumstances which they consider to be acceptable.

32.4 Where a horse under the care or control of a Trainer is stabled in official racecourse stables on a day when it is not due to race, the Trainer is liable to Disciplinary Action if he or his representative

32.4.1 is requested to remove the horse from the stables, and

32.4.2 fails to do so by 10.00 a.m. on the day in question.

33. Restrictions applying in relation to a horse whilst on racecourse property

33.1 This Rule applies where

33.1.1 a horse under the care or control of a trainer is on Racecourse Property for the purposes of running in a race, and

33.1.2 the Equine Welfare and Integrity Officers have commenced their duties.

33.2 Until such time as the horse has either run in the race or has been withdrawn, the horse must not leave Racecourse Property except for the purposes of

33.2.1 moving between the official racecourse stables and the racecourse, or

33.2.2 proceeding to and from any gallops which are not on Racecourse Property.

33.3 Subject to Paragraph 33.6, no substance may be administered to a horse (by injection, orally or any other method) other than normal feed and water offered by mouth unless a Veterinary Officer grants a special dispensation.

33.4 Where a horse is injured or ill

33.4.1 treatment may only be given by the racecourse Veterinary Surgeon, but

33.4.2 a Veterinary Officer may authorise the admission of the Trainer's Veterinary Surgeon, if available, to advise and assist with the treatment.

33.5 A general dispensation is granted to enable a Trainer or his employees to use a bulb syringe to administer water to a horse in small quantities, but the Authority may withdraw this dispensation generally or from specific Trainers or their employees.

33.6 Within two hours of the start time of a race in which the horse is declared to run, it is not permissible to stand a horse in ice or iced water, nor is it permissible to apply a cooling device to any part of the horse (including ice boots or bandages, or ice bags), unless a Veterinary Officer grants a special dispensation. The use of such treatments is permitted post-race, or following withdrawal from the race.

33A. Manipulative Therapy

33A.1 On the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run, it is not permissible for the horse to receive Manipulative Therapy until such time as the horse has either run in the race or has been withdrawn.

33A.2 In this Rule, Manipulative Therapy includes physiotherapy, osteopathy, chiropractic and acupuncture.

34. Post-race reports of matters materially affecting a horse's performance

34.1 Subject to Rule 35, a Trainer (or his representative) must make a report of anything that he considers might have materially affected the performance in the race of any horse trained by him.

34.2 Examples of matters that must be reported under this Rule include

34.2.1 horse bled from nose;

34.2.2 horse finished distressed;

- 34.2.3 horse lost shoe;
- 34.2.4 horse finished lame;
- 34.2.5 filly/mare in season;
- 34.2.6 horse gurgled (for example, by choking, choking up or swallowing its tongue);
- 34.2.7 suspected viral or other ailments;
- 34.2.8 not suited by going.

34.3 The Trainer must report to the Stipendiary Steward any horse which does not start with a declared tongue strap or loses its tongue strap during the race.

34.4 A Trainer who is required to make a report under this Rule may delegate the task of making it to the Rider.

34.5 A report under this Rule must be made as soon as possible after a race to a Steward, a Stipendiary Steward or a Veterinary Officer on the racecourse.

34.6 But if

34.6.1 a matter comes to the Trainer's attention only after the horse leaves the racecourse, and

34.6.2 might have a bearing on the past or future running of a horse,

the report must be made as soon as possible to the Authority's Disciplinary Department, a Steward, a Stipendiary Steward or a Veterinary Officer.

34.7 Where a report is made under this Rule

34.7.1 the Stewards or the Authority may require a Veterinary Officer to carry out an examination of the horse, and

34.7.2 the Trainer or his representative will, if possible, be made aware before any details are published of the contents of any report concerning a horse's welfare which is submitted by the Veterinary Officer.

34.8 Any report under this Rule which is made on the day of racing will be considered by the Stewards, posted on racecourse notice boards and handed to the press and, if the report relates to a horse which was prominent in the betting market, the report may be announced over the public address system.

34.9 Any report under this Rule which is made after the horse leaves the racecourse will be distributed to the press and published.

35. Avoiding duplication of post-race reporting

35.1 The duty to make a report under Rule 34.1 does not apply where the matter

35.1.1 is reported to the Stewards by the Rider under Rule (D)49 (post-race reports to Stewards), or

35.1.2 is plainly obvious to the Stewards.

35.2 A Trainer must not instruct a Rider to ignore Rule (D)49 but, in any case where a Rider informs the Trainer that he intends to make a report

35.2.1 the Trainer may decide instead that he will make a report under Rule 34, and

35.2.2 if he does so, he must inform the Rider accordingly.

35.3 A Trainer must make a report under Rule 34.1 where

35.3.1 a Rider informs him under Rule (D)48 (making a report of gurgling by horse during a race) that the horse was gurgling during the race, and

35.3.2 the Trainer considers that the gurgling may have adversely affected the performance of the horse.

35.4 If a Trainer does not report the gurgling

35.4.1 the gurgling shall be regarded as having had no effect on the performance of the horse,

35.4.2 the information will not be made public, and

35.4.3 an explanation that the horse was gurgling will be accorded little weight if given at a Stewards' enquiry into the running and riding of the horse.

36. Other requirements relating to equine welfare

36.1 In relation to any horse under his care or control, a Trainer must ensure that

- 36.1.1 if the horse is shod it is in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 7 of Schedule (B)4,
- 36.1.2 all reins are stitched to, or fastened by, a buckle to the bridle apart from where an alternative method of attaching reins to bridles is one which has the approval of the Authority, and
- 36.1.3 all other equipment worn by the horse is in a serviceable condition and properly fitted.

36.2 When the declaration for a horse is verified in accordance with Rule (B)23 (verifying the declaration sheet), the Trainer or his representative must indicate whether he wishes the horse to be withdrawn

- 36.2.1 in the event that one of its plates is removed at the Start or is shed on the way to, or at, the Start, or
- 36.2.2 in the event that the tongue strap cannot be fastened or is shed on the way to the start.

36.3 Any request under Paragraph 36.2 will be noted on the list of declared runners and given to the Starter.

36.4 A request under Paragraph 36.2.1 will, unless the race declaration sheet states otherwise, be taken as referring only to plates on the horse's forelegs.

36.5 Other requirements relating to equine welfare that are contained in these Rules include

- 36.5.1 Part 4 makes provision about prohibited substances administered to a horse;
- 36.5.2 Rule (A)91 sets out Authority's general power to prohibit equipment used for racing;
- 36.5.3 in the Race Manual (B)

- 36.5.3.1 Rules (B)53 and (B)54 make provision about dangerous, careless or improper riding, including misuse of whip;
- 36.5.3.2 Rules (B)80 to (B)82 restricts the movement of injured horses and makes provision for humane destruction and post-mortem examination;
- 36.5.3.3 Schedule (B)3 contains provisions which, on welfare grounds, restrict the circumstances in which a horse may run in a race (see, in particular, Paragraphs 6 (tubed horses), 7 (feed and water), 10 (equine influenza injections), 11 (neurectomy), 14 (number of races in one day), 15 (blood transfusions) and 16 (pregnant horses));
- 36.5.3.4 Schedule (B)4 contains provision about raceday equipment (see, in particular, Paragraphs 7 (shoes), 8 (nasal dilators)9 (lip chains) and 11(bits));

36.5.4 Part (D)5 imposes certain duties on Riders (see, in particular, Rules (D)37 (whips), (D)45.3 and (D)45.4 (requirement to pull up when horse lame or injured) and (D)48 (rider's reports as to gurgling by horse)); and

36.5.5 Rules (F)97.3 and (F)97.4 disapply financial penalties for non-runners on production of satisfactory veterinary certification or self-certification.

Entry and declaration stages

37. Duties in determining horses to run in a race

37.1 A Trainer must ensure that he does not declare or run a horse in any race for which it is not qualified under the conditions of the race or under any provision of these Rules.

37.2 A Trainer must ensure that the horse that runs in a race is the horse that was named at the time of entry.

38. Additional duties when horse trained outside Great Britain

38.1 This Rule applies to any horse trained outside Great Britain and, in this Rule Scratching means the withdrawal of a horse from a race under Rule (F)85 or (F)95; Scratching Deadline means the stage that may be specified in the conditions of any race which closes more than six days before running, at which time a further stake payment will be incurred unless a scratching has been made before the specified deadline date and time.

38.2 Where the horse is entered for a race in which there is a scratching deadline

- 38.2.1 the Trainer must, unless a scratching is made, send to The Racing Calendar Office full details of any racecourse performances by the horse outside Great Britain or Ireland, and

38.2.2 if a declaration to run in the race is subsequently made for the horse, the Trainer must send to The Racing Calendar Office details of any performance subsequent to the date of the scratching deadline.

38.3 Where the horse is entered for a race in which there is no scratching deadline

38.3.1 the trainer must send to The Racing Calendar Office full details of any racecourse performances by the horse outside Great Britain or Ireland, and

38.3.2 if a declaration to run in the race is subsequently made for the horse, the Trainer must send to The Racing Calendar Office details of any subsequent performances.

38.4 Information required by Paragraph 38.2 or 38.3 must be sent directly or through the Trainer's Recognised Racing Authority and

38.4.1 for the purposes of Paragraph 38.2.1, it must be received by 12 noon on the date of the scratching deadline,

38.4.2 for the purposes of Paragraph 38.3.1, it must be received by the time determined in accordance Rule (F)76 for the closing of entries, and

38.4.3 for the purposes of Paragraph 38.2.2 or 38.3.2, it must be received by the time determined in accordance with Rule (F)89 for making a declaration to run.

At the racecourse

39. Access to official racecourse stables by trainer

39.1 A Trainer must produce the appropriate identity document in order to enter any official racecourse stable.

39.2 Appropriate documents for the purpose of Paragraph 39.1 are

39.2.1 in the case of a Licensed Trainer or Permitted Trainer, the identity card issued to him by the Authority on the grant of his licence or permit,

39.2.2 in the case of any other Trainer, such document as the Authority may direct.

39.3 A Licensed Trainer or Permitted Trainer is liable to a financial penalty if he is unable to produce his identity card to enter official racecourse stables and he is, as a result, issued by a Equine Welfare and Integrity Officer with an authorisation to enter.

39.4 A fee is payable for the replacement of a lost identity card and the amount of the appropriate fee is specified in Schedule (A)1.

39.5 Any Trainer who enters official racecourse stables must comply with any directions given to him by the Authority and must also ensure the compliance of any stable employee of his who enters the stables.

40. Access to official racecourse stables by stable employees when on duty

40.1 A Trainer may apply to the Authority for an identity card and validity pass in respect of any stable employee whose name is entered on the Register of Stable Employee Names.

40.2 The Trainer must keep the card and the pass in his possession at all times apart from when the stable employee is likely to be required to produce them in order to enter an official racecourse stable.

40.3 An identity card is valid until

40.3.1 the renewal date for the photograph (see the Prescribed form for details), or

40.3.2 the card is lost.

40.4 A validity pass expires

40.4.1 if issued in January or February of any year, at the end of February in the next year following;
and

40.4.2 otherwise

40.4.2.1 at the end of February immediately following the date of issue, and

40.4.2.2 if the pass is renewed, at the end of February in each following year.

40.5 A Trainer is liable to pay a financial penalty if any of his stable employees

40.5.1 is unable to produce the identity card and validity pass to gain admission to official racecourse stables, and

40.5.2 is, as a result, issued by an Equine Welfare and Integrity Officer with an authorisation to enter.

40.6 Authorisation under Paragraph 40.5.2 will not be issued to a stable employee unless the Equine Welfare and Integrity Officer is satisfied that he is employed by the Trainer.

40.7 An application under this Rule for the issue of an identity card and validity pass, or for its renewal or replacement

40.7.1 must be made using the Prescribed form, and

40.7.2 must be signed by the trainer or his Authorised Agent.

40.8 A fee is payable for

40.8.1 the initial issue of the identity card and the validity pass,

40.8.2 any renewal of the card or the pass, and

40.8.3 any replacement of the card or the pass.

and the amount of the appropriate fee is specified in Schedule (A)1.

40.9 Where an application is made to the Authority, it may

40.9.1 grant the application,

40.9.2 grant it subject to conditions, or

40.9.3 refuse the application.

40.10 The Authority may cancel an identity card and validity pass in such circumstances as it considers appropriate.

41. Arrangements for access to official racecourse stables by hunters' steeple chase attendants

41.1 In order to enter an official racecourse stable, any attendant of a declared runner in a Hunters' Steeple Chase which is trained privately by a Person without a licence or permit must

41.1.1 provide a suitable means of personal photo-identification for inspection by the Equine Welfare and Integrity Officer, and

41.1.2 sign the relevant form produced by the Officer.

41.2 Not more than three attendants will be given access to official racecourse stables.

42. Overnight racecourse accommodation for stable employees and horses

42.1 In respect of any proposal by a Trainer that

42.1.1 his stable employees should use overnight accommodation at the racecourse, or

42.1.2 any horse should use the official racecourse stables overnight,

the Trainer must reserve appropriate accommodation by submitting to the racecourse a written application (such as the Racecourse Association Ltd's Overnight Stabling and Accommodation Booking Form).

42.2 The application must be submitted by 1.00.p.m. on the day before racing.

42.3 No reservation may be made for a horse unless it is declared to run at the meeting or it is a traveller.

43. At the racecourse

43.1 When a horse is being led on Racecourse Property

43.1.1 the horse must be fitted with a bridle or a headcollar fitted with a chifney in order to enable it to be properly led, and

43.1.2 stable employees may lead only one horse at any time.

43.2 Before the Rider weighs out, a Trainer must declare to the Clerk of the Scales any differences there may be from the racecard as respects

- 43.2.1 the weight his horse will carry, or
- 43.2.2 the colours to be worn by the Rider.

43.3 In relation to any horse trained by him, a Trainer must ensure that

- 43.3.1 the correct number cloth is carried and is clearly visible,
- 43.3.2 the horse carries at least the correct weight in accordance with the conditions of the race,
- 43.3.3 the horse leaves the paddock properly saddled,
- 43.3.4 the horse is properly saddled (which includes attachment of the weight cloth and allowing for girth adjustment to be made at the Start) when it leaves the Parade Ring or, in the case of an all weather track fixture, the place designated for mounting, and
- 43.3.5 all sheets or rugs are removed from the horse before going to the start of a race (including any worn by the horse whilst walking in a Parade).

43.4 In respect of any race where

- 43.4.1 the Authority has specified in the race conditions that an Approved Speed Sensing Device must be carried in the race, and
- 43.4.2 an Approved Speed Sensing Device is provided by the Racecourse Managing Executive,

the Trainer of each horse which starts in the race must ensure that the device is carried in the horse's number cloth.

43.5 Where a Rider hands a saddle to the Trainer or his representative after the Rider has weighed out

- 43.5.1 the Trainer must ensure that the saddle is not left unattended,
- 43.5.2 the Trainer may not remove any lead from the Rider's weight cloth unless the Rider presents himself to the Clerk of the Scales to be re-weighed, and
- 43.5.3 subject to Paragraph 43.5.4, the Trainer must not add to, remove from, or change any equipment with which the Rider has been weighed.
- 43.5.4 The Trainer may change the girth or surcingle if they do not fit.

43.6 A Trainer who assists in the loading of any horse into starting stalls must wear a skull cap.

43.7 **Approved Speed Sensing Device** means a speed sensing device that is approved by the Authority.

43.8 Where a Rider weighs in below the weight at which he weighed out by more than 1lb and the Stewards are unable to establish the cause of the discrepancy, the Stewards may take Disciplinary Action against any Rider, Trainer or both.

44. Additional responsibilities for apprentice and conditional jockeys

44.1 A Trainer must ensure the fit condition of any saddle used by an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey employed by him.

44.2 A Trainer or his representative must be present when an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey who is riding for him is weighed out for a race.

44.3 A Trainer must ensure that each Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey riding for him

- 44.3.1 is aware that he must have his girths checked at the start,
- 44.3.2 is aware that he must report any concerns that he may have to the Starter or his Assistant, and
- 44.3.3 otherwise complies with all requirements as to equipment which are imposed by Rules (D)36 to (D)39.

44.4 A Trainer must ensure that each Apprentice Jockey riding for him in a flat race is aware that he must ensure that the blindfold has been removed from the horse before the start of the race.

44.5 Where an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey fails to comply with any provision of

44.5.1 Rule (D)36 (safety vests, skull caps and saddles), or

44.5.2 Rule (D)37 (whips used for racing),

the Trainer shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on the Trainer by these Rules.

44.6 A Trainer must ensure that an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey employed by him

44.6.1 arrives at any meeting where he is declared to ride, and

44.6.2 acquaints himself with every course on the first occasion that he rides there and the stewards will not consider this requirement to have been met unless the Trainer has ensured that he has walked the course.

45. Duty to secure the best possible placing

45.1 A Trainer must give, or cause to be given, to the Rider of any horse trained by him such instructions as are necessary to ensure the horse runs on its merits.

45.2 Instructions must, among other things, cover the use of the whip when employing an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey.

45.3 A Trainer must not send any horse to race with a view to schooling or conditioning the horse.

45.4 A Trainer shall be liable to Disciplinary Action

45.4.1 in the event of any failure to comply with Paragraph 45.1, 45.2 or 45.3;

45.4.2 in the event that an instruction is given to the Rider which, if obeyed, could or would lead to a contravention of Rule (B)54 (careless or improper riding) with regard to misuse of the whip; or

45.4.3 in the event that the Rider is found to have intentionally failed to ensure that his horse is run on its merits, including any case where the Rider was found to have been schooling or conditioning the horse.

45.5 The Stewards or the Authority may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Trainer under Paragraph 45.4.3 where the Trainer satisfies the Authority

45.5.1 that the Rider was given appropriate instructions under Paragraph 45.1, but

45.5.2 that he failed to comply with them.

46. Authorised Trainer's Representative

46.1 A Licensed Trainer or Permitted Trainer who is unable to attend a race meeting at which he has a horse running, must authorise another person to represent him on the racecourse and instruct him so that he complies with Paragraph 46.2.

46.2 This person must

46.2.1 attend Stewards enquiries on the Trainer's behalf into any matter appertaining to the Trainer,

46.2.2 know the riding instructions that the Trainer gave to the Rider under Rule 45, and

46.2.3 be able to inform the Stewards whether the Rider has complied with such instructions.

46.3 Failure by a Trainer to inform his representative of the instructions given to the Rider will not preclude the Stewards from making a finding of a breach of Rule 45.1.

Miscellaneous

47. Cases of suspected doping etc

47.1 Subject to Paragraph 47.2, if a Trainer has reason to believe that a horse under his care or control has been 'got at' in any way, he must by telephone immediately inform the Authority's Integrity Legal and Risk Department.

47.2 Where, on arrival at a racecourse, a Trainer finds his horse is unable to run in a race and reasonably considers that it has been 'got at', he must immediately inform the Equine Welfare and Integrity Officer.

47.3 Samples taken from the horse by the Veterinary Officer will be forwarded to the Official Analyst at the Approved Laboratory by the Integrity, Legal and Risk Department and no fee will be charged where such sampling occurs before the race.

48. Schooling horses for all types of start

48.1 A Trainer must ensure that any horse trained by him is properly schooled for all types of start.

48.2 In relation to starting stalls, a horse shall be taken to be properly schooled only if

48.2.1 it has experience of being blindfolded before its first appearance on a racecourse,

48.2.2 it loads into the stalls without hesitation (if necessary, no more than two pushers should be required),

48.2.3 it is capable of standing in stalls with a horse either side for a minimum of two minutes, and

48.2.4 it is capable of standing alone in the stalls for two minutes.

48.3 On the first occasion when a horse trained in Great Britain is declared to run in a race where starting stalls are to be used

48.3.1 a Trainer who requires any special arrangements to be made at the start must either speak directly with the Starter or submit a signed request for those arrangements via his representative, and

48.3.2 a Trainer must inform the Starter before the race if he is running a horse with specific idiosyncrasies of behaviour and gait which might lead the Starter to consider withdrawing it from the race.

48.3.3 Deleted.

48.4 Deleted.

48.5 When a horse runs on a second or subsequent occasion any request for special arrangements or for a Person to be present at the start must be confirmed by the Stewards.

48.6 On the first occasion when a horse trained outside Great Britain is entered for a flat race in Great Britain, the Trainer must make arrangements with the Racing Authority of the country in which the horse is trained (or has been trained) with a view to obtaining the observations of the Racing Authority's Senior Starter as to the horse's behaviour at the start.

48.7 The information referred to in Paragraph 48.6 in respect of a race should be received at the Authority's Office (Disciplinary Department) before the time determined in accordance with Rule (F)89 for making a declaration to run in the race and, if it is not received before then

48.7.1 no special arrangements may be made at the start for the horse, and

48.7.2 if the horse proves difficult at the start and the Authority considers it appropriate to do so, the Authority may

48.7.2.1 refuse the horse entry to further races, and

48.7.2.2 refuse entry for other horses trained by the same Trainer.

48.8 Schedule 5 sets out procedures applying to stalls tests, including provision for a certificate of a satisfactory test, sampling on presentation for test in certain circumstances, financial penalties, other Disciplinary Action and Pre-Race Assessments.

49. Other requirements applying to trainers

49.1 A Trainer must, in particular, make himself familiar with and comply with all other requirements of these Rules that apply to him directly.

49.2 For example (in addition to those mentioned in Rule 36.5)

49.2.1 Part (A)4 imposes duties and prohibitions that apply to all Persons subject to these Rules;

49.2.2 in the Race Manual (B)

49.2.2.1 Part (B)2 makes provision as to a horse's qualification for entry and running in a race, declarations by the Trainer in preparation for a race, weighing out procedures, late changes of Rider and procedures after weighing out;

49.2.2.2 Part (B)3 makes provision about the start of a race;

49.2.2.3 Part (B)4 makes provision about the race; and

49.2.2.4 Part (B)8 imposes a general duty to comply with instructions given by Stewards at a race meeting;

49.2.3 in Part (E)2

49.2.3.1 Chapter (E)3 contains requirements as to the identity and vaccination of horses, and

49.2.3.2 Chapter (E)4 sets out procedures for racing outside Great Britain.

49.3 A Trainer must fully co-operate with, and ensure that his employees co-operate with, any enquiries carried out by the Authority or the Stewards.

49.4 This Rule is without prejudice to the general provisions as to compliance with, and deemed knowledge of, these Rules, as specified in Rule (A)2 (persons subject to the Rules).