

Race Manual (B)

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PART 1 - THE STEWARDS

1. Approval by the Authority of Stewards and Chairmen

- 1.1 No Person may act as a Steward, or as Chairman of Stewards, at a meeting unless he has been approved under this Rule.
- 1.2 The Authority will approve and appoint Persons to act as Stewards and Chairmen of Stewards and shall adopt such procedures as it considers appropriate regarding the necessary qualification to be appointed.
- 1.3 The Authority will produce annually a list of Persons so qualified (the List of Stewards).
- 1.4 The List of Stewards will show those qualified to act as a Chairman of Stewards.
- 1.5 The Authority may at any time withdraw its approval of a Steward or a Chairman of Stewards.
- 1.6 Where approval is withdrawn from a Person as a Chairman or a Steward, he may no longer act in that capacity.
- 1.7 Paragraph 1 does not apply in an emergency if approval cannot be obtained in time.

2. Requirements as to Stewards and Chairman for a meeting

2. Requirements as to Stewards and Chairman for a meeting
 - 2.1 For each meeting the Authority shall appoint the Stewards to act, one of whom shall be appointed as Chairman.
 - 2.2 The Authority will appoint one or more Stipendiary Stewards to act at every meeting.
 - 2.3 In the event that no Chairman on the List of Stewards is available to act, a Stipendiary Steward shall be appointed to act as Chairman.

3. Procedure

- 3.1 A quorum for the exercise of the powers of the Stewards under these Rules is the Chairman and any other two Stewards.
- 3.2 Decisions shall be reached by a simple majority.
- 3.3 A decision reached by majority is the decision of the Stewards and will be announced as such and no reference must be made then or subsequently to any minority or dissenting view.

4. General powers and duties at meetings

- 4.1 The general functions of the Stewards at any meeting are to ensure when in attendance that racing is run in accordance with all provision made by or under these Rules.
- 4.2 In exceptional circumstances, the Stewards may
 - 4.2.1 make such variations as they consider appropriate to the arrangements for running any race at the meeting, and
 - 4.2.2 extend the time allowed for
 - 4.2.2.1 verifying the Declaration Sheet under Rule 23,
 - 4.2.2.2 weighing,
 - 4.2.2.3 declaring weight, and
 - 4.2.2.4 exhibiting the numbers.

- 4.3 In the case of emergency during a meeting, the Stewards may appoint a substitute to fill the office of an official for the meeting.
- 4.4. The Stewards may give such instructions to the Racecourse Managing Executive and the Clerk of the Course as they consider appropriate for the purposes of discharging their functions.

5. Access to all places used for the purposes of a meeting

5. The Stewards must be given free access to all Racecourse Property

6. Horses

6.1 The Stewards may

6.1.1 prevent from running any horse which cannot be shown to be qualified under these Rules or under the conditions of the race;

6.1.2 call for proof that a horse is not

6.1.2.1 in any respect ineligible to run,

6.1.2.2 nominated by a Disqualified Person, or

6.1.2.3 in the ownership or part-ownership of a Disqualified Person;

6.1.3 where they are not satisfied by proof called for under Paragraph 6.1.2, prevent the horse from running;

6.1.4 order an examination (including the taking of samples) by such Person or Persons as they consider appropriate of any horse

6.1.4.1 which has been declared to run under Rule (F)89, or

6.1.4.2 which is on the racecourse;

6.1.5 direct that the sampling is to include the taking and storage of samples for subsequent analysis,

6.1.6 require that the horse be kept in the official racecourse stables for more extensive examination for any period ending up to 24 hours after the time of the race which the horse ran or was entered to run,

6.1.7 if any Person prevents a horse which has been declared to run under Rule F)89 from being examined before the race in question, order the withdrawal of the horse from the race;

6.1.8 refer to the Authority any conduct preventing an examination, as described in Paragraph 6.1.4;

6.1.9 order the withdrawal from a race of any horse which has been declared to run under Part 2 where they have reason to be concerned about the medical or physical condition of the horse;

6.1.10 order the withdrawal from a race of any unruly horse as to which they have reason to be concerned;

6.1.11 order the withdrawal from a race of any horse which, for any reason, they consider is or will be unable to start without there being an unacceptable delay to the start of the race.

6.1.12 order the withdrawal from a race of any horse which takes charge of or dislodges its rider on the way to the start.

6.1.13 order the withdrawal from a race of any horse which has suffered a fall or other major incident either at or on its way to the start that may adversely affect its welfare.

6.2 Before making any order under Paragraph 6.1.9

6.2.1 the Stewards must have obtained the opinion of the Veterinary Officer at the meeting, and

6.2.2 the Veterinary Officer must have recommended that the horse be withdrawn on grounds of concern about its medical or physical condition.

6.3 The Stewards must immediately notify the Clerk of the Scales and the Starter in any case where a horse is withdrawn by order under Paragraph 6.1.10, 6.1.11 or 6.1.12.

7. Equipment

7.1 The Stewards may

7.1.1 prohibit any equipment for use on a horse in a race which they consider to be unsuitable, unsafe or ineffective;

7.1.2 prohibit a Rider from using a particular whip, whether or not such whip complies with the specifications approved by the Authority;

7.1.3 order the seizure and destruction of any safety vest which has been modified in any way in contravention of Paragraph 7 of Schedule (D)2.

7.2 Where the Stewards prohibit the use of a whip under Paragraph 7.1.2, they must without delay submit a report to the Authority.

8. Riders

8.1 The Stewards may

8.1.1 at any time order an examination by a Racecourse Medical Officer of any Rider who is declared to ride under Rule (F)92 or who has ridden in a race;

8.1.2 in the case of a Rider selected for testing for banned substances or notifiable medications in accordance with the procedures set out in Schedule (D)4 Part 4, grant him exemption from providing a sample;

8.1.3 at any time with justifiable cause order a Rider to submit himself to off-course testing for the presence of any banned substance or notifiable medication.

8.2 If the Racecourse Medical Officer considers it appropriate to do so, an examination under Paragraph 8.1.1 may include the taking from the rider's body of samples for subsequent analysis of blood, urine, breath, sweat, saliva, or any other fluid.

8.3 Where the Stewards make an order under Paragraph 8.1.3, the Authority's Chief Medical Adviser must be notified in confidence immediately in order for him to arrange off-course testing in accordance with the procedures under Schedule (D)4 Part 8 (this testing will normally take place within 24 to 48 hours of notification).

8.4 Any Rider who fails without good reason to comply with any order made under this Rule shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules.

8.5 Racecourse Medical Officer means any registered medical practitioner who is engaged by the Racecourse Managing Executive to provide medical cover for Riders at a race meeting held at the racecourse.

9. Abandonment of a day's racing or of a race

9.1 This Rule applies in relation to a day's racing or any race if

9.1.1 there are exceptional circumstances,

9.1.2 there is adverse weather, or

9.1.3 the ground conditions are such that the course is not safe.

9.2 The Stewards may

9.2.1 cancel a Parade,

9.2.2 at an All Weather Track fixture, cancel the requirement that horses should be brought into the Parade Ring before the race and order the horses to be mounted in the place appointed for saddling,

9.2.3 abandon a day's racing, or

9.2.4 abandon any race.

9.3 If the Stewards abandon a day's racing or abandon any race on the grounds specified in Paragraph 9.1, a certificate must be drawn up stating the time when the decision to abandon was arrived at and their summarised reasons for doing so.

9.4 The decision to abandon or omit any Obstacles can be taken at any time from 2 hours before the advertised time of the first race but only provided the Stewards, Trainers or Jockeys have initiated the relevant procedure for considering concerns about the safety of the course.

9.5 The certificate must be signed by two of the Stewards, or by one Steward and the Clerk of the Course, and without delay despatched to The Racing Calendar Office.

9.6 The Stewards may leave out or alter any Obstacles in the circuit of the course if their retention would necessitate the abandonment of the day's racing or a race, but the original advertised distance of a race must not be decreased.

9.7 If the Stewards

9.7.1 authorise the cancellation of a Parade,

9.7.2 authorise the omission of any Obstacles,

9.7.3 disapply the requirements of Rule 45 in respect of a race, or

9.7.4 vary in any way the programme as originally advertised,

they must without delay report to The Racing Calendar Office their reasons for doing so.

10. The race

10.1 In exceptional circumstances, the Stewards may give permission for a race to be started in front of the starting post and within such distance of it as the Authority may from time to time direct.

10.2 Permission given under Paragraph 10.1 overrides any contrary provision concerning the distance of the race, whether contained in the conditions of the race or in these Rules.

10.3 The Stewards may determine the result in the event that either the Judge or any substitute authorised under Rule 4.3 is unable to carry out his duties.

10.4 The Stewards may declare a race void in any case when

10.4.1 the start has been affected due to a faulty action of the starting stalls

10.4.2 the Starter has failed to declare a false start under Rule 38; and

10.4.3 the Stewards consider that the faulty action of the starting stalls has materially prejudiced the chances of a sufficient number of the horses running in the race to justify declaring the race void.

10.5 The Stewards may withdraw any horse in a race from starting stalls when

10.5.1 the horse has been prevented from starting due to a faulty action of the starting stalls when the start was effected, or

10.5.2 the horse is riderless at the time the start was effected.

11. Enquiries

11.1 The Stewards may

11.1.1 determine all questions that arise in reference to racing at a race meeting, except as otherwise provided in these Rules and subject to any appeal made to the Authority under Part (A)7,

11.1.2 report to the Authority on the conduct of any Person or any other matter relating to racing, regardless of whether there is or may be a contravention of these Rules,

11.1.3 enquire into, regulate, control, take account of, and adjudicate on, the conduct of

11.1.3.1 all officials,

11.1.3.2 all Persons bound by these Rules, and

11.1.3.3 all Persons frequenting Racecourse Property for the purpose of the meeting.

11.2 For the purposes of Paragraph 11.1.1, it is irrelevant whether a question arises during the course of or subsequent to the meeting.

11.3 The Stewards will not entertain any disputes relating to bets.

11.4 By notices exhibited on the number board or elsewhere and by any form of public address system at the racecourse, the Stewards may state and announce

11.4.1 that an objection has been lodged,

11.4.2 its subject and nature,

11.4.3 their decision in respect of it, and

11.4.4 their decision in respect of any other matter coming within their jurisdiction.

11.5 The Stewards may communicate the contents of any such notice, statement or announcement to any of the following who are present at the racecourse

11.5.1 representatives of the media, or

11.5.2 representatives of a subscription service,

for publication or onward transmission by them.

11.6 Where any enquiry on a matter listed in Rule 73.2 is called for by the Stewards before the announcement of Weighed In has been given, this shall have the force and consequences of an objection and these Rules shall have effect as if an objection had been lodged.

12. Disciplinary action against a person for contravention of these Rules

12.1 The Stewards may take Disciplinary Action against a Person under this Part if the Stewards

12.1.1 consider that the Person is guilty of misconduct, and

12.1.2 are satisfied that it is appropriate in all the circumstances to take action against him.

12.2 A Person is guilty of misconduct if, while he is subject to these Rules

12.2.1 he contravenes a requirement imposed on him by or under these Rules,

12.2.2 any provision of these Rules states that he is taken to have contravened any such requirement, or

12.2.3 any provision of these Rules states that he is liable to Disciplinary Action.

12.3 If the Stewards are entitled to take Disciplinary Action against a Person under Paragraph 12.1

12.3.1 they may impose on him any of the disciplinary penalties specified in Paragraph 12.4, and

12.3.2 more than one penalty may be imposed in respect of each contravention of a Rule.

12.4 The disciplinary penalties are

12.4.1 to impose a financial penalty not exceeding £15,000;

12.4.2 in the case of a Rider

12.4.2.1 to suspend him from riding at the racecourse where a contravention has been committed for any period up to 42 days;

12.4.2.2 to suspend him from riding for the day;

12.4.2.3 to caution him as to his future conduct in races.

12.5 Any suspension of a Rider under Paragraph 12.4.2 shall commence in accordance with the criteria specified in Schedule 1.

12.6 The Stewards may provide for any part of a period of suspension or part of a fine imposed by them to take effect or be payable as the case may be only if a referral results in a breach of the same or any Rule, or a pending appeal of a previous offence is unsuccessful.

12.7 For the purpose of Paragraph 12.6, an appeal will be considered unsuccessful if at its conclusion the person appealing is found in breach of the same or any Rule. In such a case deferred fines will be payable immediately on conclusion of the appeal and deferred periods of suspension shall be added to any period of suspension for the earlier offence and served as if it had been imposed at the same time.

13. Disciplinary action: supplementary

13.1 Where a Rule requires a particular penalty, order or sanction, the Stewards must comply with the requirement.

13.2 The Stewards powers to take Disciplinary Action may be used only in relation to matters that arise in the course of, or concerning, the meeting for which the Stewards are appointed to act but this shall not prevent

13.2.1 any matter from being referred to the Authority under Rule 16, or

13.2.2 the Stewards from taking Disciplinary Action in any of the circumstances specified in Paragraph 13.3.

13.3 The circumstances are

13.3.1 that a matter has been adjourned from a previous meeting at the racecourse;

13.3.2 that a matter has been adjourned from a previous day of the same meeting;

13.3.3 that all Persons who may be liable to Disciplinary Action consent to the matter being dealt with by the Stewards;

13.3.4 that, after an enquiry into the running of a horse at the meeting, the Stewards consider that, in respect of an earlier running of the same horse at any racecourse in Great Britain, the Rider or Trainer failed to comply with any requirement, imposed on him by the Rider Manual (D) or Trainer Manual (C), to make an after-race report concerning the same horse's performance.

13.4 For the purposes of Paragraphs 13.3.1 and 13.3.2 it is irrelevant whether the same individuals were serving as Stewards at the previous meeting or on the previous day.

13.5 In determining what (if any) Disciplinary Action to take in respect of the contravention of a Rule, the Stewards may take account of any financial penalty that has already been imposed on a Person under Rule (F)96.

14. Races already run: disqualifying a horse and changing the placings

14.1 The powers conferred by Paragraphs 14.2 and 14.3 are exercisable by the Stewards on an objection made to them under Rule 73.2.

14.2 The Stewards may disqualify a horse in relation to a race that has already been run

14.2.1 in any of the circumstances described in Part 4, or

14.2.2 in any circumstances described in Rule 73.2.

14.3 In the circumstances described in Rules 53, 54 or 55, the Stewards may make such changes to the placings of a horse in the race as the Stewards consider appropriate.

14.4 Paragraph 14.2.2 does not apply if the Rider satisfies the Stewards that

14.4.1 his failure to present himself was justified by reason of illness, accident or other extraordinary circumstances,

14.4.2 he weighed out at not less than his correct weight, and

14.4.3 the proper weight was carried throughout the race.

14.5 Where

14.5.1 a Person makes an error, or contravenes a Rule, in entering a horse for a race, and

14.5.2 the appropriate steps specified in Rule (F)78 (steps for correcting certain errors) for correcting the error or contravention have been taken,

the horse shall not be liable to disqualification on account of the error or contravention.

15. Powers to suspend a horse from running in future races

15.1 The powers conferred by Paragraph 15.2 are exercisable by the Stewards in relation to any future races to be held at the racecourse where the race meeting for which the Stewards are acting is held.

15.2 The Stewards may suspend a horse from running for such period not exceeding 40 days as they may specify where

15.2.1 a Rider, Trainer or any other Person to whom Rule 58 applies is found to have contravened any provision of either Rule 58 or 59, or

15.2.2 a Trainer is found to have contravened his duties under Rule (C)45 (which requires trainers to give pre-race instructions to riders) as to the instructions to be given to Riders.

15.3 A suspension of a horse under Paragraph 15.2 shall commence on the day after the time for appealing has lapsed as provided for in Rule (A)78.1.

16. Making referrals to the Authority

16.1 The Stewards may report a matter to the Authority when they consider that

16.1.1 there is a reasonable suspicion that a Person has contravened a requirement imposed on him by or under these Rules in a way that they consider ought to be considered by the Authority;

16.1.2 a Person has contravened a requirement imposed on him by or under these Rules and

16.1.2.1 the contravention ought to be considered by the Authority, or

16.1.2.2 a penalty, order or sanction ought to be imposed which exceeds the range available to the Stewards;

16.1.3 a Person present at the meeting (whether or not subject to these Rules) has behaved in a manner that the Stewards consider to be unacceptable.

16.2 The Stewards must refer any matter to the Authority in circumstances which the Authority has specified as being such as to require a referral.

16.3 On considering any matter referred to the Authority under this Rule, the Authority is not bound by any finding of the Stewards.

17. Power of Authority to correct decisions of Stewards

17.1 The Authority may correct a decision of the Stewards where the Stewards have failed accurately to apply any mandatory provision in these Rules.

17.2 Where a correction is made under Paragraph 17.1

17.2.1 any Person concerned will be informed in writing of the corrected decision, and

17.2.2 if he objects, he may apply for the matter to be referred to a disciplinary panel under Part (A)5.

17.3 An application under Paragraph 17.2.2 must be made in writing to the Authority's Office before the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the day after that on which he is given notice of the corrected decision.

17.4 When that period ends on a day on which the office is closed, the application will be made in time if done by 5.00pm on the next day on which the Authority's Office is open.

17.5 The decision of the Authority shall stand unless (and until) a disciplinary panel decides otherwise.

18. Other powers of Authority as to Stewards' decisions

18.1 If the Authority considers it appropriate to do so, it may cancel or reduce

18.1.1 any Disciplinary Penalty imposed by the Stewards, or

18.1.2 any decision of the Stewards to disqualify a horse, alter the placings or suspend a horse.

18.2 The Authority may extend the period of any suspension imposed by the Stewards where

18.2.1 an appeal is made to the Authority under Part (A)7, or

18.2.2 the Authority conducts a full enquiry into the case.

PART 2 - PREPARATION FOR THE RACE

Horses qualifying for a race

19. Requirements for a horse to enter the race

19. A horse may not be entered for a race unless such of the requirements of Schedule 2 as apply in relation to the horse are met.

20. Requirements for a horse to run the race

20.1 A horse may not run in a race unless such of the requirements of Schedule 3 as apply in relation to the horse are met.

20.2 Schedule 3 contains the following

20.2.1 Part 1 specifies requirements applying to all horses;

20.2.2 Part 2 specifies additional requirements that apply only to horses foaled or trained outside Great Britain;

20.2.3 Part 3 specifies additional requirements that apply where the race is a flat race;

20.2.4 Part 4 specifies additional requirements that apply where the race is a steeple chase;

20.2.5 Part 5 specifies additional requirements that apply where the race is a Hunters' Steeple Chase;

20.2.6 Part 6 specifies additional requirements that apply where a horse is trained outside Great Britain;

20.2.7 Part 7 specifies additional requirements that apply where a horse is imported to Great Britain to be trained.

Requirements as to equipment

21. Equipment for horse and rider

21. Schedule 4 (which makes provision about equipment for horses and riders) has effect.

Weighing out and declarations

22. Weighing out procedure

22.1 The Riders for each race must be weighed out in accordance with these Rules.

22.2 Each Rider must be weighed for a particular horse at the appointed place.

22.3 The weighing must take place

22.3.1 not less than a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the race, or

22.3.2 if this is not possible due to the late running of the preceding race, not more than five minutes after the Clerk of the Scales has weighed in the winner of that race, or

22.3.3 if the Stewards specify a later time under Rule 4.2.1, by that time

22.4 No Rider may be weighed out for any race unless the Declaration Sheet for the horse has been verified in accordance with Rule 23.

22.5 The Clerk of the Scales will not allow a Rider to be weighed out for a horse where he has been informed by the Stakeholder that any of the following have not been paid

22.5.1 any stake or any arrears in respect of any horse belonging to the same owner or standing in his name,

22.5.2 the Rider's fee or any fee due in respect of an Amateur Rider,

22.5.3 any payment due to the Professional Riders Insurance Scheme,

22.5.4 any arrears claimed under these Rules,

22.5.5 any VAT payable on or in connection with any of the matters specified in Paragraphs 22.5.1 to 22.5.4.

22.6 The Clerk of the Scales will not allow a Rider to be weighed out for any race unless he is wearing a safety vest which conforms to a standard approved by the Authority (see Rule (D)36 (safety vests, skull caps and saddles)).

22.7 Rule (D)42 (weighing out) specifies requirements applying to a Rider on weighing out, including the items he must include in the scale.

22.8 Overweight will be rounded down to the nearest 1lb unit.

22.9 Subject to Paragraph 22.10, to compensate for being required to wear a safety vest, the weight of a Rider on weighing out will automatically be allowed at 2lbs less than the weight that is registered on the scale (factored into the calibration of the Weighing Room scales).

22.10 During the months of December, January and February, to compensate for wearing a safety vest and extra clothing, the weight of the Rider on weighing out for a flat race will automatically be allowed at 3lbs less than the weight that is registered on the scale (factored into the calibration of the Weighing Room scales).

23. Verifying the Declaration Sheet

23.1 A Person who signs the Declaration Sheet for a horse, or who in circumstances specified in Paragraph 23.3 makes a declaration by telephone, declares that

23.1.1 the horse is to run, and

23.1.2 the information contained in the sheet in relation to the horse is correct.

23.2 A declaration by signature must be made not less than three-quarters of an hour before the time fixed for the race.

23.3 A declaration may be made by telephone if, in exceptional circumstances, the Stewards authorise the Clerk of the Scales to accept the declaration but such authorisation may be given only if

23.3.1 the horse is not due to have its passport verified under Rule (E)15.1.1, 15.1.2 or 16.2,

23.3.2 the declaration is made not less than three-quarters of an hour before the time fixed for the race, and

23.3.3 the Person making the declaration immediately reports to the Clerk of the Scales to confirm the declaration on arrival at the racecourse.

23.4 Before the end of the period specified in Paragraph 23.2 or 23.3.2, the information contained in the Declaration Sheet may be altered without penalty.

23.5 If any necessary correction is not made before the end of that period

23.5.1 the Person making the declaration, or

23.5.2 if the declaration was made by one of his employees, the Trainer,
shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules.

24. Persons who may verify the Declaration Sheet

24.1 The Declaration Sheet for a horse may only be verified by

- 24.1.1 the owner,
- 24.1.2 the Trainer,
- 24.1.3 a stable employee of the Trainer who produces his racehorse attendant's identity card and validity pass, or
- 24.1.4 any other Person who produces a written authorisation which is signed by the owner or Trainer and which is valid for the day of the race only.

24.2 Where a horse is owned by a Recognised Company, the verification may also be provided by

- 24.2.1 a Registered Agent of the company, or
- 24.2.2 any other Person who produces written authorisation signed by the Registered Agent which is valid for the day of the race only.

25. Late change of rider

25.1 Subject to Paragraphs 25.2 to 25.4, no new Rider will be permitted after the time determined under Rule (F)92 for making declarations of Rider.

25.2 Paragraph 25.1 does not apply in any case where

- 25.2.1 the Authority or Stewards direct that it does not apply, or
- 25.2.2 the Stewards authorise the substitution of a Rider who has been weighed out for a particular horse but who is prevented, before he has come under Starter's Orders, from riding in the race on account of accident or illness.

25.3 Paragraph 25.1 does not apply where the Authority or Stewards are satisfied that any of the following circumstances apply and that the new Rider can be weighed within the appropriate time, as determined by Rule 22.3

- 25.3.1 if the declared Rider is ill or unfit to ride another Rider may be substituted,
- 25.3.2 if the declared Rider is not qualified to ride another Rider may be substituted,
- 25.3.3 a meeting on the same day has been abandoned and the substitute Rider was declared to ride at the abandoned meeting,
- 25.3.4 the substitute Rider was declared to ride at another meeting on the same day and one of his declared rides is unable to run,
- 25.3.5 the substitute Rider was declared to ride another horse in the same race but the horse is unable to run,
- 25.3.6 the substitute Rider was not declared to ride because he had already been declared to ride at nine meetings but subsequently did not ride at one of those meetings,
- 25.3.7 if the declared Rider is due to carry 11lb or more overweight another Rider may be substituted, or
- 25.3.8 in such other circumstances as the Authority or the Stewards consider acceptable.

25.4 Paragraph 25.1 does not apply if the Stewards authorise a Rider for a horse where

- 25.4.1 the horse has been declared to run under Rule (F)89,
- 25.4.2 no Rider has been declared for the horse as required under Rule (F)92,
- 25.4.3 the Stewards have received a request for authorisation from a Person listed in Rule 24.1, and
- 25.4.4 the authorisation is given not less than three-quarters of an hour before the time fixed for the race.

25.5 Where a Rider switches rides in the circumstance specified in Paragraph 25.3.4, the Trainer of the horse to which the Rider is switching must inform The Racing Calendar Office of the change at the earliest opportunity.

25.6 The Trainer or Owner of a horse shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules in any case where

25.6.1 the Authority or the Stewards permit a substitution because, at the instruction of the Trainer or owner, the declared Rider is not present to ride, but

25.6.2 they are not satisfied that any of the circumstances specified in Paragraphs 25.3.1 to 25.3.8 apply.

25.7 In all races, other than those confined to

25.7.1 Apprentice Jockeys

25.7.2 Conditional Jockeys

25.7.3 Amateur Riders, or

25.7.4 both Conditional Jockeys and Amateur Riders

where a Rider is prevented from weighing out in the circumstances specified in Rule (D)42.5, the new Rider must be of a similar level regarding claiming a Rider's allowance.

So, for example, a Rider who claims any Rider's allowance must be replaced by a Rider who also claims any Rider's allowance.

25.8 The Trainer must, without delay and without exception, request approval from

25.8.1 The Racing Calendar Office, or

25.8.2 if he is at the racecourse, the Stewards

where the declared Rider will not be riding and a new Rider has been identified as provided for in Paragraphs 25.3.1 to 25.3.8.

26. Publication of information about changes

26.1 The Clerk of the Scales will cause to be displayed on the screen or number board any alterations to the following information which differs from that appearing in the official race card

26.1.1 declared horses,

26.1.2 declared Riders, with allowances claimed if appropriate,

26.1.3 the draw in any flat race,

26.1.4 any extra weight or variation of weight or weight allowance,

26.1.5 colours, and

26.1.6 any declaration that a horse is wearing

26.1.6.1 a hood,

26.1.6.2 blinkers,

26.1.6.3 visor,

26.1.6.4 eyeshield,

26.1.6.5 eyecover,

26.1.6.6 cheek pieces (sheepskin or otherwise), or

26.1.6.7 any combination of the items in Paragraphs 26.1.6.1 to 26.1.6.6, or

26.1.6.8 a tongue strap.

The definitions in Paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 have effect for the purposes of Paragraph 26.1.6.

26.2 The Clerk of the Scales will immediately cause to be displayed on the screen or number board such alterations to the information listed in Paragraphs 26.1.1 to 26.1.6 as the Stewards may sanction.

26.3 The information will be displayed either continuously or at regular intervals until the race starts.

26.4 Where a horse is withdrawn under Rules 6, 35 or 39 the Clerk of the Scales must immediately

26.4.1 arrange for an announcement to be made over the public address system which states that the horse is withdrawn and indicates whether or not the horse has come under Starter's Orders, and

26.4.2 arrange for a notice to be exhibited on the number board or screen which states whether or not the horse has come under Starter's Orders.

26.5 Where the horse is withdrawn by order of the Starter, the Clerk of the Scales must also immediately report that fact to the Stewards.

Requirements before proceeding to the Start

27. Requirements before mounting

27.1 The Racecourse Managing Executive must ensure that a clean number-cloth, of a pattern approved by the Authority is provided for every horse for which a Rider presents himself to be weighed out.

27.2 The horse attendants must be provided with badges bearing numbers corresponding with those on the card and the Trainer of a horse will be reported to the Stewards if an attendant's badge is not exhibited.

27.3 Each horse running at a meeting

27.3.1 may be saddled in the official racecourse stables if

27.3.1.1 the horse is difficult to saddle, and

27.3.1.2 the owner or Trainer has first obtained permission from the Stewards;

27.3.2 otherwise, must be saddled in the appointed place.

27.4 Each horse must then, unless Paragraph 27.6 applies

27.4.1 be brought into the Parade Ring, or

27.4.2 in the case of an All Weather Track fixture, be brought to the place designated for mounting,

by the time stipulated on the Timetable Plan for Start Times displayed in the Weighing Room and racecourse stables.

27.5 The Trainer of a horse will be reported to the Stewards in the event of the horse not being brought into the Parade Ring before the signal to mount is given and shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules.

27.6 Where the Stewards at an All Weather Track fixture have, under Rule 9.2.2, authorised mounting in the place appointed for saddling

27.6.1 the riders must proceed to the place designated for mounting when so instructed by the Clerk of the Course or his representative,

27.6.2 no horse may leave there to proceed early to the start before the signal to mount is given unless the owner or Trainer has first obtained the permission of the Stewards,

27.6.3 the horses will be mounted where they are standing when the signal to mount is given, and

27.6.4 the horses must then proceed directly to the entrance onto the track.

28. The Parade Ring

28.1 Riders must proceed to the Parade Ring when so instructed by the Clerk of the Course or his representative.

28.2 No horse may be admitted to the Parade Ring unless

28.2.1 it has been declared to run under Rule (F)89,

28.2.2 it is advertised on the racecard as being for sale, or

28.2.3 the Authority or the Stewards have given prior permission.

28.3 A Person may enter the Parade Ring if he is

28.3.1 an official of the meeting,

28.3.2 an owner, Trainer, horse attendant or Rider of a horse which is to run in the next race, or

28.3.3 a Person who has special leave from the Stewards or the Racecourse Managing Executive,

and any Person refusing to leave shall be reported to the Stewards.

28.4 No horse is allowed to leave the Parade Ring to proceed early to the start before the signal to mount is given unless the owner or Trainer first obtains the permission of the Stewards.

28.5 When the signal to mount is given, each horse must continue to proceed around the Parade Ring and be mounted at the walk or a horse may instead be made to stand still, with its heads towards the centre of the

Parade Ring, for the Rider to walk immediately to where his horse is standing and mount there.

28.6 When the Rider has mounted, he may walk his horse round the Parade Ring in front of those horses which are still standing and must continue to do this, in the same direction as the horses were walking before they were mounted, until the moment arrives to go down to the start.

28.7 Horses are not allowed to cross the middle of the Parade Ring unless directed to do so by an official or any representative of the Racecourse Managing Executive.

29. After the horse is mounted

29.1 Horses must be ridden in front of the stand before proceeding to the start in any case where

29.1.1 a Parade has been advertised for the race in accordance with Rule (F)22 (publication of race programme), or

29.1.2 the Racecourse Managing Executive so requires under Paragraph 29.3.

29.2 As regards Parades, Rule 30 applies to determine when parades are to be held and imposes certain requirements in respect of the conduct of parades and, if a race is to have a Parade

29.2.1 this must be clearly identified on the Timetable Plan for Start Times which must be displayed on the Weighing Room notice board, and

29.2.2 in respect of any Parade in which the runners are led in front of the Stand, a plan showing the Parade requirements must be displayed in the Weighing Room.

29.3 As regards Paragraph 29.1.2, where a Racecourse Managing Executive decides to require the horses in any race to be ridden in front of the stand

29.3.1 a notice of the requirement must be displayed in the Rider's Changing Rooms and on the Weighing Room notice board,

29.3.2 the notice must indicate the route to be taken to the start, and

29.3.3 Trainers, Riders and horse attendants must obey the instructions of any racecourse officials who are organising this requirement.

30. Requirements applying to parades

30.1 A Parade is mandatory in

30.1.1 each Group 1 flat race (but this is subject to Paragraph 30.2), and

30.1.2 each Grade 1 jump race which is not a Grade 1 novice or Juvenile jump race,

but, where there are two or more such races on a racecard, a Parade is mandatory in the principal race only.

30.2 There shall be no Parades in races confined to two years old or any flat race less than seven furlongs.

30.3 A Parade is optional in all other races but, where a Racecourse Managing Executive wishes to exercise the option of having a Parade, permission must be sought from the Authority's Jump Racing or Flat Racing Committee respectively.

30.4 Any Parade must take place in racecard order, except that any horse which is likely to upset the other runners by its behaviour may be placed in such a position in the Parade as the Stewards may decide.

30.5 Trainers, Riders and horse attendants must

30.5.1 obey the instructions of racecourse officials who are organising a Parade,

30.5.2 make every effort to assist racecourse officials in maintaining racecard order in the pre-Parade Ring, Parade Ring and during the Parade itself and, where possible, horses should be mounted on the move to assist in this respect.

30.6 Once the Parade has started no Rider may dismount or leave the Parade early except in an emergency.

30.7 A Parade may be assisted by one or more outriders at the front or rear.

PART 3 - THE START

Conduct

31. General duty to secure a prompt start

31. Each Trainer, Rider and Racecourse Managing Executive must take reasonable steps to ensure that races start on time and that all procedures set out in these Rules for that purpose are complied with.

32. Method of start

32.1 Subject to Paragraph 32.3, all flat races must be started

32.1.1 from starting stalls of a design approved by the Authority, or

32.1.2 if starting stalls are not available, by a starting gate approved by the Authority.

32.2 Subject to Paragraph 32.3, all steeple chases, hurdle races and National Hunt Flat Races must be started

32.2.1 by a starting gate approved by the Authority, or

32.2.2 with special permission from the Authority, by flag.

32.3 In a case of emergency, any race may be started with a flag if

32.3.1 the Starter decides to do so, or

32.3.2 the permission of the Stewards is obtained.

32.4 In loading horses for races, the Starter may call upon additional assistance from other handlers if they are available and he considers it appropriate to do so.

32.5 Schedule 5 makes further provision about the use of starting stalls, starting gates and starting flags.

33. Getting to the start

33.1 A horse may not be led on the course on the way to the start except in a Parade or with the permission of the Stewards.

33.2 No horse will be permitted to go to the start late unless the owner or Trainer first obtains the permission of the Stewards.

33.3 The Stewards will only give permission for a horse to proceed to the start late in exceptional circumstances (such as where a horse needs to be re-plated) and not for any behavioural problems.

33.4 When a horse is unavoidably delayed in the Parade Ring (or, in the case of an All Weather Track fixture, in the place designated for mounting) and cannot leave to go to the start in company with the other horses, those horses which have not already left for the start must remain in the Parade Ring until the horse concerned is ready to go to the start with them.

33.5 Every horse must be ridden to the start.

33.6 No preliminary jump is allowed before any race.

34. General requirements at the start

34.1 A Rider comes within the control of the Starter once he arrives at the start.

34.2 No Person will be allowed on the course at the start without the permission of the Starter.

34.3 No Person other than a Rider may use a whip on a horse, or otherwise strike it in any way, while it is under the control of the Starter before and during the start of any race.

34.4 The Starter must report to the Stewards any case where he considers that a horse has been improperly saddled.

34.5 Schedule 5 Part 4 places further restrictions on Trainers and their representatives at the start.

35. Power of Starter to withdraw horses

35.1 It is the responsibility of the Starter to take a final decision as to whether or not any horse should run.

35.2 The Starter must immediately notify the Clerk of the Scales that a horse is withdrawn if he considers that, for any reason, the horse is or will be unable to start at the appointed time or when the Starter is ready to start the race.

35.3 In making a decision on withdrawal, the Starter must have regard to any preference which, in accordance with Rules (C)36.2 and (C)36.3 (other requirements affecting equine welfare), the Trainer of the horse has indicated on the list of declared runners given to the Starter.

35.4 Where

35.4.1 one of the plates is removed from a horse at the start or is shed on the way to, or at, the

start, and

35.4.2 a farrier is present at the start and replating is possible,

the Starter may approve replating if he considers that there is sufficient time for replating to take place or that the race can be delayed while the horse is replated, but if loading into the stalls has commenced for a flat race, approval will be given only in exceptional circumstances.

36. The start

36.1 Every horse in a race must be at the starting post ready to start at the appointed time.

36.2 The horses may only be started by the official Starter or his authorised substitute.

36.3 Every flat racecourse will be classified in Schedule 7 as a left handed course or a right handed course.

36.4 For any flat race

36.4.1 the horses must take their place at the start in the order drawn for them,

36.4.2 the Rider who has drawn No 1 must always, when looking at the starting stalls from the rear, be placed

36.4.2.1 in the first stall used on the left of the starting stalls on a left handed course,
and

36.4.2.2 in the first stall used on the right of the starting stalls on a right handed course.

36.4.3 the other Riders must take their places in consecutive numbers from the Rider drawn No 1.

36.4.4 in the event of a non runner and where time permits, the stalls number for that horse will be removed from the sequence. The remaining runners will be loaded in such a way that no numbered stall is left vacant, with the stalls numbering amended accordingly.

36.5 Each horse shall be considered as having come under Starter's Orders when the Starter has carried out such action as to cause the race to be declared Off in accordance with Rule 37.2.

36.6 Each horse which has come under Starter's Orders shall be considered as having started the race apart from a horse which is for any reason withdrawn by the Starter or the Stewards.

37. Timing of the start

37.1 The time recorded for the start of a race by either Satellite Information Services or Amalgamated Racing shall be regarded as the official time of the start.

37.2 A race shall be declared Off when

37.2.1 in a race started from starting stalls, the Starter has released the starting stalls;

37.2.2 in a race started from a starting gate, the Starter has dropped his flag and released the starting gate;

37.2.3 in a race started by a flag, the Starter has dropped his flag.

37.3 But Paragraph 37.2 does not apply where the Starter declares a false start under Rule 38.

False starts

38. False starts

38.1 The Starter may declare a false start

38.1.1 if he considers that through any faulty action of a starting gate or a starting stall a fair start has not been effected,

38.1.2 when a horse has broken away before the race has been declared Off, or

38.1.3 if, for safety reasons, the Starter releases the tape of the starting gate but does not intend to start the race.

38.2 Where a false start has been declared the Starter will order the Riders to return to the starting post by using the Recall Procedures.

38.3 The Starter's decision on all matters covered by Paragraphs 38.1 to 38.2 is final.

38.4 Where the Recall Procedures are initiated without his orders, the Starter must nevertheless declare it a false start.

39. Effect of Recall Procedures

39.1 A race is void unless at least one Rider returns to the Starter after the Recall Procedures have been initiated.

39.2 Where

39.2.1 only one Rider returns, and

39.2.2 he can satisfy the Starter that he obeyed the Recall Procedures,

his horse shall be regarded as having walked over for the race.

39.3 Where more than one Rider returns, the race must be started again as soon as the course is clear.

39.4 The Starter's decision on all matters covered by Paragraphs 39.1 to 39.3 is final.

39.5 Any horse which, following the initiation of the Recall Procedures

39.5.1 in a flat race, completes the course, or

39.5.2 in a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race, either completes a circuit of the course, unseats its rider other than at the start, or falls,

shall be regarded as not having obeyed the Recall Procedures and shall be withdrawn by the Starter.

39.6 The Rider of any horse to which Paragraph 39.5 applies shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule.

40. Failure of the Recall Procedures

40.1 The race is void if the Starter declares a false start but there is a failure of the Recall Procedures.

40.2 Paragraph 40.1 does not apply where all the horses pull up before

40.2.1 completing the course in a flat race, or

40.2.2 completing a circuit of the course in a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race.

40.3 For the purposes of Paragraph 40.2.2, any horse which falls before completing a circuit of the course in a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race

40.3.1 shall be regarded as having pulled up and returned to the Starter, and

40.3.2 must be withdrawn by the Starter.

Starter's reports

41. Requirement to make reports to Stewards

41.1 The Starter must report to the Stewards on each occasion when the Starter

41.1.1 dispensed with the starting stalls or starting gate, or

41.1.2 withdrew a horse in exercise of his powers under Rule 35.2,

specifying the Starter's reasons, the time the race was started and the cause of, and any Person responsible for, causing any delay.

41.2 Where the race is started from starting stalls, the Starter must report to the Stewards any horse which

41.2.1 failed to enter the stalls,

41.2.2 unnecessarily delayed a start,

41.2.3 behaved in an unruly manner unacceptable to the Starter, or

41.2.4 behaved in a manner which resulted in three Criteria Failures being issued under Rule 43.

41.3 Any report made by the Starter under this Rule will be sent to The Racing Calendar Office.

42. Power to report misconduct of rider, trainer or his representative

42.1 The Starter may report to the Stewards any Rider, Trainer or his representative whom the Starter considers is guilty of misconduct at the start.

42.2 Misconduct by the Rider includes, in particular

42.2.1 attempting to line up or taking a position for the start before being instructed to do so by the Starter;

42.2.2 causing or allowing a horse in a race started from a starting gate to be in contact in any way with the starting tape or causing or allowing his head to be on or over the starting tape.

42.3 But no report will be made in respect of conduct falling within Paragraph 42.2.2 where the Starter considers that the circumstances of the conduct were beyond the Rider's control.

42.4 Misconduct by a Trainer or his representative includes, in particular, a failure to comply with the protocol set out in Schedule 5 Part 4 and may result in the Stewards taking Disciplinary Action.

43. Power to issue warnings to trainers (criteria failures)

43.1 The Starter will, in the circumstances set out in Paragraph 43.2, issue the Trainer of a horse with a warning relating to the horse's behaviour (referred to in this Manual as a Criteria Failure).

43.2 The circumstance for issue of a Criteria Failure are

43.2.1 where the horse is unruly in the stalls but the behaviour does not warrant a report to the Stewards under Rule 41,

43.2.2 where the horse is unruly outside the stalls but the behaviour does not warrant a report to the Stewards under Rule 41, or

43.2.3 where a late load is requested by the Trainer for any horse other than one to which Paragraph 43.3 or Schedule 5 Paragraph 4.5.2 applies.

43.3 A horse foaled on and after 1st January 2000 may be recorded as a horse which will not in future incur a Criteria Failure when a late load is requested by the Trainer if the horse

43.3.1 is recognised as one which

43.3.1.1 has been properly schooled, but

43.3.1.2 will always need special handling under race conditions because of its temperament, and

43.3.2 has twice been the subject of a Starter's report under Rule 41.2 and has subsequently passed the necessary stalls tests.

43.4 If a horse records three Criteria Failures within a 12 month rolling period, the Starter must report the horse to the Stewards for a stalls test.

43.5 Examples of unruly behaviour in the stalls include

43.5.1 panicking in the stalls or trying to go under the front gate;

43.5.2 rearing in the stalls;

43.5.3 kicking out in the stalls;

43.5.4 lying or sitting down in the stalls.

43.6 Examples of unruly behaviour outside the stalls include

43.6.1 needing four pushers with or without a blindfold;

43.6.2 having to be blindfolded and is very reluctant;

43.6.3 kicking out;

43.6.4 being generally unruly at the start.

44. Effect of a Starter's report

44.1 This Rule applies where a horse is reported to the Stewards under Rule 41.2.

44.2 The horse may not start for a race from stalls until a satisfactory certificate has been obtained in respect of the horse.

44.3 For the purposes of Paragraph 44.2, the following are satisfactory certificates

44.3.1 a report to the Racing Calendar Office by a Starter that the horse has passed a stalls test

conducted in accordance with Schedule (C)5,

44.3.2 if the horse which was trained outside Great Britain at the time that it was reported, a certificate issued by the Racing Authority of the country in which the horse is or has been trained, or
44.3.3 if the horse was trained in Great Britain at the time it was reported and is subsequently trained abroad, a certificate issued by the Racing Authority of the country in which the horse is trained.

44.4 A horse for which a satisfactory certificate has been obtained

44.4.1 may not run in a race from stalls on the day on which the certificate is obtained, but
44.4.2 when it does run in a race, unless the satisfactory certificate has been granted pursuant to Paragraph 44.3.1, the Trainer must ensure that the certificate is brought to the meeting and is available for inspection if required.

44.5 If, after a horse has been reported under Rule 41.2, it is subsequently reported to the Authority, the horse may not undergo a stalls test until the Authority has considered that report.

44.6 The Authority may at its discretion prevent any horse reported to them from undergoing a stalls test.

PART 4 - THE RACE

Completing the course

45. Riding to the draw in a flat race with marker poles

45.1 This Rule applies to any flat race starts at which marker poles have been placed shortly after the start.

45.2 Each Rider

45.2.1 must ride in a straight line from his draw position until reaching the marker poles, and

45.2.2 may only then move to the running rail.

45.3 Paragraph 45.2 does not apply to any horse at the rear of the field which

45.3.1 has dwelt of its own accord, or

45.3.2 has been restrained with a view to covering it up.

45.4 A Rider is liable to Disciplinary Action for any contravention of Paragraph 45.2, even if no interference is caused.

45.5 If interference does take place, a Rider is also liable to Disciplinary Action for any contravention of Rules 53, 54 or 57.

45.6 Any owner or Trainer who gives instructions to a Rider which, if obeyed, may lead to contravention of Paragraph 45.2 shall also be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule.

45.7 A Rider may apply to the Stipendiary Steward if he considers the condition of the course to be such that the requirements of Paragraph 45.2 should be disapplied by the Stewards.

45.8 After inviting representatives of the Riders to put their case, the Stewards will determine the application and notify the representatives.

46. Remounting or Pulling up a horse

46.1 If during the race a horse is remounted and continues in the race it shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified.

46.2 No rider may remount after a race has started and ride back to the place appointed for unsaddling unless

46.2.1 he has been examined by a Racecourse Medical Officer, and

46.2.2 his horse has been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon.

46.3 Paragraph 46.2.1 does not apply if the Racecourse Medical Officer is unable to carry out the examination before completion of the veterinary examination under Paragraph 46.2.2.

46.4 Where a Rider pulls up for any reasons listed under Rule (D)45.3, he cannot subsequently re-join the race and must wait in the area where he pulled up until all contenders in the race have passed by and, if the race is a

steeple chase or hurdle race, he must refrain from jumping any further Obstacles.

46.5 The horse of a Rider who is found to have contravened Paragraph 46.4 shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified.

46.6 In this Rule

Veterinary Surgeon means any qualified veterinary practitioner appropriately registered to practice.

47. Disqualification of horse not carrying correct weight

47. If during the race a horse carries less than the weight it should carry throughout the race, it shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified.

48. Emergency procedures

48.1 Where a yellow stop race flag indicating that it is unsafe to proceed is waved at any time in the course of a race by racecourse personnel

48.1.1 each Rider who has not passed the flag must pull up, and

48.1.2 the race shall be void.

49. Jump races: directing riders around an obstacle (by-pass procedures)

49.1 A Rider must proceed around the Obstacle as indicated by the direction markers (notwithstanding that in exceptional circumstances these markers may direct riders around the opposite side of the Obstacle compared to that indicated by the plan of the racecourse in the Weighing Room) and continue in the race, following the correctly marked course.

49.2 If a Rider is unable to follow the direction markers, he must pull up.

49.3 The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Rider for a contravention of Paragraphs 49.1 or 49.2 if the Rider satisfies them that he had reasonable cause.

49.4 The horse of a Rider who is found to have contravened Paragraphs 49.1 or 49.2 shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified unless the Stewards consider that extraordinary circumstances justified the Rider in acting as he did, in that

49.4.1 all Riders remaining in the race took the same course, and

49.4.2 no Rider obtained an unfair advantage as a result.

50. Deleted

Deleted

51. Failing to ride the course correctly

51.1 Where a horse

51.1.1 runs the wrong side of a running rail or a marker used to denote the correct course, or

51.1.2 misses an Obstacle

the Rider must pull up or turn back in order to ride the course correctly from the point where the horse took the wrong course or in order to jump the Obstacle.

51.2 Paragraph 51.1 does not apply

51.2.1 where the Stewards have issued instructions to Riders before the race that an Obstacle is to be omitted, or

51.2.2 in the circumstances specified in Rule 51 or 49

51.3 The horse of a Rider who is found to have contravened Paragraph 51.1 shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified unless the Stewards are satisfied that

51.3.1 the Rider's reasons for taking the wrong course were satisfactory,

51.3.2 all Riders remaining in the race took the same course, and

51.3.3 no Rider has obtained an unfair advantage as a result.

52. Horse led over an obstacle

52.1 Paragraph 52.2 applies where a horse in a steeple chase or hurdle race refuses an Obstacle and

52.1.1 is led over the Obstacle by one or more bystanders, or

52.1.2 is given a lead over by a horseman not riding in the race.

52.2 The horse shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified

Riding

53. Dangerous riding

53.1 A Rider is guilty of dangerous riding if he causes serious interference by

53.1.1 purposely interfering with another horse or Rider, or

53.1.2 riding in a way that is far below that of a competent and careful Rider and where it would be obvious to such a competent and careful Rider that riding in that way was likely to endanger the safety of a horse or Rider.

53.2 A Rider whom the Stewards or the Authority consider has been guilty of dangerous riding at any time whilst on the racecourse, and whether before or after any race

53.2.1 shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule, and

53.2.2 is liable to Disciplinary Action.

53.3 When a horse or its Rider has caused interference by dangerous riding in any part of a race the horse shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be disqualified.

54. Careless riding or improper riding

54.1 A Rider is guilty of careless riding if he fails to take reasonable steps to avoid causing interference or causes interference by inattention or misjudgement.

54.2 A Rider is guilty of improper riding if he

54.2.1 causes interference by making a manoeuvre when he knows or ought reasonably to have known that interference could occur, or

54.2.2 engages in any misconduct in the course of riding, whether mounted or dismounted, including riding that would be dangerous (within the meaning of Rule 53) but for the fact that it did not cause serious interference.

54.3 Improper riding by a Rider also covers any case of improper use of the whip which does not fall within Rule 53 or within the preceding provisions of this Rule.

54.4 A Rider whom the Stewards or the Authority consider has been guilty of careless riding or improper riding at any time whilst on the racecourse, and whether before or after any race

54.4.1 shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule, and

54.4.2 is liable to Disciplinary Action.

54.5 Where

54.5.1 a horse or its Rider has caused interference by careless or improper riding, and

54.5.2 the Stewards are satisfied that the interference improved the placing of the horse in relation to the horse or horses with which it interfered,

the horse shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Part 7, be placed behind the horse or horses with which it has interfered.

54.6 For the purposes of Paragraph 54.5.2

54.6.1 the reference to the placing of any horse interfered with is to the placing decided by the

Judge, and

54.6.2 if the Stewards are not satisfied the interference did improve the placing of the horse, they must overrule the objection and order that the placings remain unaltered.

54.7 In deciding whether the Stewards are satisfied that the interference improved the placing of the horse, the Stewards shall make no allowance for any ground which the incident may have cost the horse causing the interference.

54.8 For the purposes of Paragraph 54.4, if the Professional Rider of a horse placed first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth

54.8.1 in a flat race with a Total Prize Fund of £27,500 or more, or

54.8.2 in a steeplechase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race with a Total Prize Fund of £20,000 or more

is found to have contravened Schedule (B)6 Part 2 (Improper Riding) and is suspended for 7 days or more before previous offences are taken into account, the Professional Rider may be fined a sum of not less than £200 and not more than £10,000, except as provided for in Paragraph 54.9.

54.9 An Apprentice Jockey, in the circumstances set out in Paragraph 54.8, may be fined a sum of not less than £100 and not more than £5,000.

54.10 The amount of the fine shall be calculated by reference to that payment which Schedule (F)9 provides to be paid to the rider for the race and placing in question.

54.11 If the suspension is for 7 or 8 days, the Professional Rider shall be fined 20% of that payment, 10% in the case of an Apprentice Jockey, providing that the payment referred to in Paragraph 54.10 is £1,000 or above.

54.12 If the suspension is for 9 days or more the Professional Rider shall be fined 40% of that payment, 20% in the case of an Apprentice Jockey, providing that the payment referred to in Paragraph 54.10 is £500 or above.

54.13 For the purposes of Paragraph 54.4, if the Amateur Rider of a horse placed first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth

54.13.1 in a flat race with a Total Prize Fund of £27,500 or more, or

54.13.2 in a steeplechase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race with a Total Prize Fund of £20,000 or more

is found to have contravened Schedule (B)6 Part 2 (Improper Riding) and is suspended for 7 days or more before previous offences are taken into account, the Amateur Rider may be fined a sum of not less than £200 and not more than £400.

54.14 The amount of the fine shall be calculated by reference to that payment which Schedule (F)9 provides to be paid to a Professional Rider for the race and placing in question.

54.15 If the suspension is for 7 or 8 days the Amateur Rider shall be fined £200 provided the sum referred to in Paragraph 54.14 is £1,000 or above.

54.16 If the suspension is for 9 days or more the Amateur Rider shall be fined £400 provided the sum referred to in Paragraph 54.14 is £500 or above.

55. Accidental interference

55.1 In any case where interference is caused by accident in any part of the race, the Stewards must apply Rules 54.5 to 54.7 to such interference in order to determine whether to order any alteration as to placings.

55.2 For the purposes of Paragraph 55.1, Rule 54.5.1 shall be read as if, for the reference to interference by careless or improper riding there were substituted a reference to interference by accident.

56. Rules 53 to 55: supplementary provision

56. In Schedule 6

56.1 Part 1 sets out certain circumstances in which conduct causing interference may be regarded as contravening Rules 53 to 55; and

56.2 Part 2 contains further provision about improper use of the whip, including the post-race procedure to be followed when a horse is wealed.

57. Assisting another horse in the race

57.1 A Rider must not

57.1.1 make a manoeuvre in a race in the interests of another horse in Common Ownership or under common control or from the same stable or team, whether or not such a manoeuvre causes interference or causes his horse to fail to achieve its best possible placing, or

57.1.2 contravene any provision of this Part with the intention or with the consequence of giving advantage to another horse in Common Ownership or under common control or from the same stable or team.

57.2 Nothing in Paragraph 57.1 prohibits pure pacemaking as such.

57.3 Where a Rider is found to have contravened the prohibition in Paragraph 57.1, the Trainer of the horse shall also be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule.

57.4 The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Trainer under Paragraph 57.3 if the Trainer satisfies them that he instructed his Rider to treat every other horse in the race without any favour, however the race developed, and that the Rider acted regardless of such instructions.

57.5 **Common ownership** means that the horses in question share one or more owners in common and common control shall be similarly construed.

58. General requirement for a horse to be run on its merits and obtain best possible placing

58.1 Every horse which runs in a race shall be run and be seen to be run on its merits (see Rule (D)45 (riding to achieve the best possible placing)).

58.2 No owner, Registered Agent of a Recognised Company or Trainer may

58.2.1 give any instructions which if obeyed could or would prevent a horse from obtaining the best possible placing, or

58.2.2 prevent or try to prevent in any way any horse from obtaining the best possible placing.

58.3 No Rider or any other Person may in any way prevent or try to prevent any horse from obtaining the best possible placing.

59. Failure to run a horse on its merits

59.1 A Rider of a horse shall be taken to have contravened the requirement imposed on him by Rule 58.1 in each of the following cases.

59.2 Case 1 is where the Stewards or the Authority consider that the Rider has intentionally failed to ensure that his horse is run on its merits.

59.3 Case 2 is where the Stewards or the Authority consider

59.3.1 that there was no intentional disregard of the requirement that the horse be run on its merits, but

59.3.2 that the horse has not achieved its best possible placing because the Rider

59.3.2.1 failed to ride out approaching the finish on a horse that would have been placed first, second, third, fourth or in any other placing for which there is prize money,

59.3.2.2 mistook the race distance and either began riding a finish too early or failed to ride a finish,

59.3.2.3 took the wrong course, or

59.3.2.4 asked for an effort or made some other permissible manoeuvre too late as a result of serious misjudgement or inattention.

59.4 Case 3 is where, in circumstances not falling within Case 1 or 2, the Stewards or the Authority consider that the Rider has failed to take all reasonable and permissible measures to ensure his horse is run on its merits.

59.5 For the purposes of this Rule

59.5.1 placing means any placing given to the horse by the Judge from and including first place to

last place, and

59.5.2 if a dead-heat occurs as a result of any of the circumstances in Case 1, 2 or 3 it will be regarded as the equivalent of not achieving the best possible placing.

PART 5 - THE RESULT

Determining the placings

60. The Judge

60.1 Judge's box means the place designated by the Stewards as the Judge's box.

60.2 A race is void unless either

60.2.1 the Judge is in the Judge's box when the first horse passes the winning post, or

60.2.2 the Stewards are able to determine the result in exercise of their powers under Rule 10.3.

60.3 No horse which passes the winning post after the Judge has left the box shall be placed.

60.4 In this Part, references to the Judge include a substitute authorised by the Stewards under Rule 4.3.

61. The Judge's decision

61.1 The winner and the remaining placings are to be determined according to the part of the horse's head that is first past the winning post, but excluding the horse's ears and tongue.

61.2 The Judge's decision as to the order in which horses past the winning post is final except where

61.2.1 the Stewards or the Authority exercise their powers under these Rules to disqualify a horse or alter a placing,

61.2.2 the Judge corrects a mistake in accordance with Rule 62, or

61.2.3 the Authority changes a Judge's decision in accordance with Rule 63.

62. Correction by Judge of original decision as to placings

62.1 This Rule applies to any decision of a Judge about

62.1.1 in a handicap with sixteen or more runners, the placings of the first five horses,

62.1.2 in a race where there are more prizes, the placing of any horse awarded a prize, or

62.1.3 in any other race, the placings of the first four horses.

62.2 The Judge may correct any decision before the end of the period of five days starting with the day after the day of the race.

62.3 A correction made on the day of the race is subject to confirmation by the Stewards.

62.4 A correction made after the day of the race is subject to confirmation by the Authority.

63. Powers of Authority to review Judge's decision

63.1 The Authority may consider a decision made by a Judge and, if it the Authority considers that the Judge has made a mistake, it may

63.1.1 correct the decision if no correction has been made before the end of the five day period referred to in Rule 62.2, and

63.1.2 declare the winner and placed horses.

63.2 In any case where the Authority makes a decision under Paragraph 63.1

63.2.1 the electronic image shall be the main evidence of the result, and

63.2.2 if the decision is made before the end of the period of fourteen days starting with the day after the day of the race, the Authority's decision shall supersede that of the Judge.

64. Dead-heats: placing

64.1 Where two horses run a dead-heat for first place in any race it shall not be run off.

64.2 Each horse that divides a race for first place shall be regarded as a winner.

64.3 When a dead-heat is run for second place and the winner of the race is subsequently disqualified or its placing is altered, the horses which ran the dead-heat shall be regarded as having run a dead-heat for first place.
64.4 When a dead-heat is run for any lower placing and the placings are subsequently altered the horses which ran the dead-heat shall be regarded as having run the dead-heat for the new placing.
For other provisions relating to dead-heats, see Rules (F)48, (F)120 and (F)137.2.1, and Schedules (F)10 and (F)13 (which include provision as to distribution of prizes, effect of a dead-heat on a selling race and penalties).

Walk overs

65. Walk overs

65.1 A race shall be regarded as a walk over if, following the verification of Declaration Sheets in accordance with Rule 23

65.1.2 only one horse has been declared a runner, or

65.1.3 two horses were declared but one is withdrawn before the start.

65.2 The horse is not required to walk over the entire course but it shall be regarded as the winner only if it is ridden past the Judge's box.

Void races

66. Circumstances in which a race is void

66.1 A race shall be void where a yellow stop race flag is waved, as described in Rule 48.

66.2 A race may be declared void if no qualified horse covers the course in accordance with these Rules.

66.3 A race is liable to be declared void if

66.3.1 all the horses in the race ran at the wrong weights;

66.3.2 all the horses ran over the wrong course;

66.3.3 all the horses started from the wrong start, unless the Stewards have exercised their powers under Rule 10.1;

66.3.4 no horses returned to the start after the recall flag was raised (see Rule 39);

66.3.5 the Starter declared a false start but the recall flag was not raised, unless the horses pull up as described in Rule 40.2;

66.3.6 no horse finished;

66.3.7 the Judge or an authorised substitute was not in the Judge's Box, as required by Rule 60.2.1, unless the Stewards are able to determine the result as described in Rule 60.2.2;

66.3.8 the circumstances described in Rule 10.4 occur.

PART 6 - AFTER THE RACE

Weighing-in

67. Procedure for weighing-in

67.1 Where the Judge has not announced his decision before the Riders return to weigh in, the Clerk of the Scales must weigh in all Riders until such time as the Judge's decision is announced.

67.2 Subject to Paragraph 67.3, the Clerk of the Scales will weigh in the Riders of the first four horses placed by the Judge.

67.3 In any race with prize money allocated with more than four prizes, the Clerk of the Scales will weigh in the Riders of such number of the horses placed by the Judge as is necessary for the number of prizes.

67.4 The Clerk of the Scales must also

- 67.4.1 weigh in any other Riders as required by the Stewards,
- 67.4.2 report to the Stewards any Rider who does not present himself to be weighed in.
- 67.4.3 report to the Stewards any Rider who weighs in at 2lbs or more over the weight at which he weighed out, and
- 67.4.4 report to the Stewards any Rider who weighs in below the weight at which he weighed out by more than 1lb.

67.5 Rule (D)47 (weighing in) specifies requirements applying to a Rider on weighing in, including the items he must include in the scale.

67.6 To compensate for

67.6.1 wearing a safety vest, the weight of a Rider on weighing in will automatically be allowed at 2lbs less than the weight that is registered on the scale (factored into the calibration of the Weighing Room scales), or

67.6.2 wearing a safety vest and extra clothing during the months of December, January and February, the weight of the Rider on weighing in for a flat race will automatically be allowed at 3lbs less than the weight that is registered on the scale (factored into the calibration of the Weighing Room scales).

67.7 All weights will be rounded down to the nearest 1lb unit.

67.8 Where a Rider weighs in at 2lbs or more over the weight at which he weighed out, the horse will not be disqualified.

67.9 The Stewards have power to disqualify the horse under Rule 14.2 where a Rider does not present himself for weighing in.

67.10 Where a Rider weighs in below the weight at which he weighed out by more than 1lb, his horse shall, on an objection to the Stewards under Rule 73.2, be disqualified.

67.11 The Stewards shall take Disciplinary Action against one of the Rider or Trainer, or both of them, when a Rider is reported to them under Paragraphs 67.4.2 to 67.4.4 unless the reason for the report can be explained to the satisfaction of the Stewards.

68. Announcements etc after weighing-in

68.1 Where all Riders, apart from those within Rule 14.4, have weighed in to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Scales at not less than the weight at which they weighed out, the Stewards must authorise

68.1.1 the announcement of Weighed In (the All Right signal), and

68.1.2 the giving of the appropriate signal on the number board or screen.

68.2 Authorisation under Paragraph 68.1 must not be given until

68.2.1 the Judge has announced and confirmed to the Clerk of the Scales his decision on all placings,

68.2.2 any objection made to the Stewards made on a ground listed in Rule 73.2 has been decided, and

68.2.3 a decision has been made on any enquiry called for by the Stewards under Rule 11.6.

68.3 No objection on any grounds other than those specified in Rule 73.2 will be entertained before the announcement of Weighed In.

68.4 After the announcement of Weighed In, no alteration may be made on the board or screen in respect of the numbers of the winner or placed horses.

Reports

69. Report by the Clerk of Scales

69.1 At the close of each day's racing, the Clerk of the Scales will send a report of each race to The Racing Calendar Office which confirms

69.1.1 the weights carried, including any overweight,

- 69.1.2 the names of the Riders,
- 69.1.3 the identity of any horses which failed to complete the course, stating the reasons, and
- 69.1.4 the details of any horse sold at auction or claimed.

69.2 Where a horse appears on the card in the name of the nominator and the Stewards have (in special circumstances) granted permission for the horse to run in the name of some other Person, the Clerk of the Scales must report that fact to The Racing Calendar Office, stating the grounds on which the permission was granted.

70. Report by the Judge

70. At the end of each day's racing, the Judge must sign and send a report of each race to The Racing Calendar Office.

PART 7 - DISPUTES AND OBJECTIONS

71. Resolution of disputes

- 71.1 This Part provides for the resolution of disputes in connection with racing.
- 71.2 An objection may be made only by such Persons as are listed in Rule 72.
- 71.3 If the objection is made on any of the grounds listed in Rule 73.2, it must be made to the Stewards.
- 71.4 An objection on any other grounds may be made to the Authority only.
- 71.5 The Stewards will not entertain any disputes about bets.
- 71.6 Nothing in this Part restricts the general powers of the Authority or the Stewards under these Rules.

Who may make objections

72. Persons who qualify to make an objection under this Part

72.1 The following Persons may make an objection under this Part in connection with a race

- 72.1.1 the Clerk of the Course,
- 72.1.2 any of the Authority's officials,
- 72.1.3 any of the Authority's employees, and
- 72.1.4 in respect of any horse engaged in the race
 - 72.1.4.1 the Owner,
 - 72.1.4.2 the Rider,
 - 72.1.4.3 the Trainer, or
 - 72.1.4.4 any Person who is acting on behalf of the owner or Trainer and who meets the requirements of Paragraphs 72.2 or 72.3.

72.2 Where the horse is owned by a Recognised Company, an objection under this Part may also be made by

- 72.2.1 a Registered Agent of the company, or
- 72.2.2 any other Person who produces a written authorisation valid for the day of the race only and signed by the Registered Agent.

72.3 An objection under this Part may also be made

- 72.3.1 on production of his racehorse attendant's identity card and validity pass, by a stable employee of the Trainer of the horse, or
- 72.3.2 on production of written authorisation valid for the day of the race only which is signed by the owner or Trainer of the horse, by any other Person.

72.4 Any Person within Paragraphs 72.1, 72.2 or 72.3 is referred to in this Part as a Qualified Person.

Who decides objections

73. Objections made on certain grounds to be decided by Stewards

73.1 Any objection on a ground specified in Paragraphs 73.2.1 to 73.2.9

73.1.1 must be made to the Stewards of the meeting,

73.1.2 will be decided by three Stewards, and

73.1.3 once made, may not be withdrawn without leave of the Stewards.

73.2 A Qualified Person may make an objection to Stewards in respect of a horse on one or more of the following grounds

73.2.1 interference or any act on the part of the Rider of the horse;

73.2.2 the Rider having taken the wrong course;

73.2.3 the race having been run on a wrong course;

73.2.4 the race having been started from the wrong start, unless the Stewards have exercised their powers under Rule 10.1;

73.2.5 any other matter occurring in the race;

73.2.6 any other matter occurring before weighing in;

73.2.7 the Rider not presenting himself to weigh in;

73.2.8 the Rider not drawing the weight at which he weighed out;

73.2.9 any other matter in respect of which any other provision of these Rules provides that an objection may be made to Stewards under this Part.

73.3 Any such objection must be made in accordance with the appropriate deadlines and procedures in Rule 75.

74. Objections made on any other ground to be decided by the Authority

74.1 The Authority will decide any objection by a Qualified Person which is made on any ground other than those specified in Rule 73.2.

74.2 This includes any objection which is made

74.2.1 to any revision under Rule 62 or 63 of the Judge's decision, and

74.2.2 in any case of fraud or wilful mis-statement.

74.3 An objection under this Rule must be made in accordance with the appropriate deadlines and procedures in Rule 76 or 77.

Deadlines and procedure

75. Deadline and procedure: objections decided by Stewards

75.1 Any objection under Rule 73 must be made within the following deadlines

75.1.1 any objection to the distance of a course officially designated must be made before the race;

75.1.2 any objection to any decision made by the Clerk of the Scales must be made at once; and

75.1.3 any other objection

75.1.3.1 if made by the Rider of a horse in the race, must be made when the Rider weighs in, and

75.1.3.2 if made by any other Person, must be made before the Clerk of the Scales completes the weighing in of the Riders as set out in Rule 68.1.

75.2 A Person must notify the Clerk of Scales if he is considering making an objection.

75.3 Where the Clerk of the Scales is notified of the possibility of an objection

75.3.1 the Person considering it will have five minutes to come to a decision,

75.3.2 during this period a viewing of the race will be possible in the Stewards' Room under the control of the Stipendiary Steward, and

75.3.3 no other objection on any ground specified in Rule 73.2 may be heard within this time.

75.4 If the Person decides to make the objection, he must make it to the Clerk of the Scales.

75.5 A Person who makes an objection may be fined by the Stewards if

75.5.1 the objection is withdrawn, or

75.5.2 the Stewards consider that there were no good and reasonable grounds for making it,

and an additional sum may be added to the fine if the Stewards consider that the objection was frivolous or vexatious.

76. Deadline and procedure: objections decided by the Authority

76.1 Subject to Paragraph 76.2 and Rule 77, any objection which is made to the Authority must be made in writing and notice of it must be received at the Authority's Office before the end of the period of fourteen days starting with the day after the day of the race to which the objection relates.

76.2 An objection made in a case of fraud or wilful mis-statement may be made at any time provided that the Authority is satisfied there has been no unnecessary delay on the part of the objector.

76.3 The Authority may order any Person to pay

76.3.1 such reasonable costs and expenses relating to an objection, and

76.3.2 such reasonable compensation for outlay incurred in connection with it

as the Authority may determine.

77. Deadline and procedure: objection about a revision of Judge's decision

77.1 This Rule applies where an objection relates to a revision under Rule 62 of the Judge's original decision as to placings and the revision was made after the announcement of Weighed in.

77.2 Subject to Paragraph 77.3, any such objection must be made in writing to the Authority at the Authority's Office within 48 hours of the revised decision being made.

77.3 An objection made in a case of fraud or wilful mis-statement may be made at any time provided that the Authority is satisfied there has been no unnecessary delay on the part of the objector.

78. Consequences where an objection is made

78.1 This Rule applies where an objection made under this Part has not yet been finally determined, including where it is subject to appeal under Part (A)7.

78.2 Pending the determination of the objection or appeal

78.2.1 any prize which a horse affected by the objection or appeal may have won (or may win) in the race must be withheld until the objection or appeal is determined, and

78.2.2 any stake payable by the owner of any other horse must be paid to and held by the Stakeholder for the Person who may be entitled to it.

78.3 If a matter is the subject of an appeal to an Appeal Board, the matter shall not be regarded as having been determined until

78.3.1 the appeal to the Appeal Board is disposed of, or

78.3.2 any further enquiry resulting from the appeal has been completed.

78.4 Where the Authority or the Stewards have disqualified a horse which has won or been placed in a race

78.4.1 the horse must be removed from the placings and is not be entitled to any prize, and

78.4.2 the other horses are to take positions accordingly.

78.5 Where the Authority or the Stewards have changed the placing of a horse under Rule 53, 54 or 55 (including where they have placed the horse last)

78.5.1 the horse is only entitled to the prize for the position in which it has been placed; and

78.5.2 the other horses are to take positions accordingly.

79. Publication of information about objections and enquiries

79.1 This Rule applies where

79.1.1 an objection is lodged, or

79.1.2 an enquiry is called for under Rule 11.6.

79.2 The Clerk of the Scales must immediately order that

79.2.1 the appropriate announcement is to be made over the public address system, and

79.2.2 the appropriate signal is to be given on the number board or screen.

79.3 The announcement and signal must include the grounds for objection.

79.4 The signal is

79.4.1 for all right, a blue flag or light, and

79.4.2 for an objection or enquiry under Rule 11.6

79.4.2.1 a red flag with white E, or

79.4.2.2 a red light.

79.5 The signal must be displayed continuously until the Stewards' decision on the enquiry is announced.

79.6 A signal specified in Paragraph 79.4.2 must also be given in the event of an enquiry into any of the matters listed in Rule 67.

PART 8 - MISCELLANEOUS

80. Movement of injured horses

80. Where, in the opinion of the racecourse Veterinary Surgeon, an injured horse or a horse with a spread plate should not be allowed to walk, the horse must be transported to the racecourse stables or the veterinary treatment box in the horse ambulance.

81. Destruction of horses

81. Where a horse is, in the opinion of a racecourse Veterinary Surgeon, so severely injured that it ought to be humanely destroyed in order to prevent undue suffering

81.1 the racecourse Veterinary Surgeon will seek to inform the Owner or Trainer of the horse and obtain a second opinion before proceeding with the humane destruction, but

81.2 if it is not practicable to do so, he may proceed with humane destruction without reference to the owner or Trainer.

82. Post-mortem examinations of horses

82.1 A Veterinary Officer may order a post mortem examination of any horse which dies, or is humanely destroyed as a result of an injury or accident occurring, on any Racecourse Property.

82.2 Any such examination

82.2.1 may be conducted by such Person or Persons as the Veterinary Officer considers appropriate, and

82.2.2 may include the retention of tissues.

83. General duty to comply with Stewards' instructions and other requirements

83. Each Person must comply with any instructions given by the Stewards of a meeting.

84. Restriction of access to the Weighing Room

84.1 No Person may enter the Weighing Room unless

84.1.1 he is authorised for access by the Authority, or

84.1.2 he is given special permission for access by the Clerk of the Scales.

84.2 The prohibition in Paragraph 84.1 applies to any Rider whose licence or permit has been suspended by the Authority and lasts for the period of that suspension.

84.3 If he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, the Clerk of the Scales may at any time grant special

permission for access to the Weighing Room

84.3.1 to a Rider within Paragraph 84.2, but only if his suspension is for a period of fourteen days or less, or

84.3.2 to any other Person.

84.4 A Person shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule, and will be reported to the Stewards, if

84.4.1 he enters the Weighing Room when he is not authorised to do under Paragraphs 84.1 to 84.3, or

84.4.2 having been given special permission for access by the Clerk of the Scales, he has refused to leave the Weighing Room when asked to do so.

85. Restriction of access to Riders' Changing Rooms

85.1 No Person may enter a Riders' Changing Rooms unless

85.1.1 he is

85.1.1.1 a Rider engaged to ride,

85.1.1.2 an Amateur Rider engaged to ride,

85.1.1.3 a master valet, or

85.1.1.4 an assistant valet;

85.1.2 he is authorised for access by the Authority; or

85.1.3 he is given special permission for access by the Clerk of the Scales.

85.2 A Person shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule, and will be reported to the Stewards, if

85.2.1 he enters a Riders' Changing Rooms when he is not authorised to do under Paragraph 85.1, or

85.2.2 having been given special permission for access by the Clerk of the Scales, he has refused to leave a Riders' Changing Rooms when asked to do so.

85.3 In this Rule

Assistant Valet means a Person who holds a permit to act as an assistant to a master valet, which is granted by the Authority under Part (D)7;

Master Valet means a Person who holds a licence to act as a master valet which is granted by the Authority under Part (D)7.

86. Complaints against officials

86. Any complaint against an official must

86.1 be made to the Stewards, and

86.2 be in writing and signed by the complainant.

PART 9 - SUPPLEMENTARY

87. Notices, directions and other documents

87. Unless the context otherwise requires, Rules (A)105 (the giving of notices etc), (A)106 (the giving of notices etc in electronic form) and (A)107 (deemed service of documents) have effect in relation to any notices, directions or documents which are authorised or required to be given or sent under the provisions.

88. Computation of time

88. Except where these Rules provide otherwise, when the specified period for doing any act at the Authority's Office ends on a day on which the office is closed, that act will be done in time if done by 5.00pm on the next day on which the Authority's Office is open.

89. Arrangement of Rules into Manuals

89.1 These Rules are made up of the following Manuals

The General Manual (A)

The Race Manual (B)

The Trainer Manual (C)

The Rider Manual (D)

The Horse and Owner Manual (E)

The Race Administration Manual (F)

89.2 Each Manual is of equal standing and the fact that these Rules are divided into Manuals does not affect the weight of any requirements specified in each Manual.

90. Meaning of rider

90. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Manual to rider (without more) is to

90.1 a Jockey,

90.2 a Person who holds an amateur rider's permit granted by the Authority, or

90.3 an Overseas Rider,

who is not suspended from riding by the Authority or by a Recognised Racing Authority.

91. References to Jockeys

91.1 In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires, Jockey

91.1.1 means a Person who holds a jockey's licence granted by the Authority, and

91.1.2 includes an Apprentice Jockey or a Conditional Jockey.

91.2 For these purposes

Apprentice Jockey means a Person who holds an apprentice jockey's licence granted by the Authority (see Rule (D)3.4);

Conditional Jockey means a Person who holds a conditional jockey's licence granted by the Authority (see Rule (D)3.4).

92. References to other types of rider

92.1 In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

Overseas Rider means

92.1.1 a Person who is authorised by a Recognised Racing Authority to ride under the rules of that Racing Authority (whether by grant of a licence, permit or otherwise), but

92.1.2 does not include a Person who also holds a jockey's licence or an amateur rider's permit granted by the Authority.

92.2 In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

Amateur Rider means

92.2.1 a Person who holds an amateur rider's permit granted by the Authority, or

92.2.2 an Overseas Rider whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a permit and who rides in a race under these Rules;

Professional Rider means

92.2.3 a Jockey, or

92.2.4 an Overseas Rider whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to a jockey's licence granted by the Authority and who rides in a race under these Rules.

93. Other definitions

93.1 Definitions of

93.1.1 terms used in only one Rule are set out in that Rule, and
93.1.2 terms used in more than one Part are set out in Rules 90 to 92 and in the following provisions of this Rule.

93.2 In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

All Weather Track means a track with a racing surface other than turf;

the Authority means the British Horseracing Authority;

the Authority's Office means the office for the time being appointed by the Authority as the office of the British Horseracing Authority (the present address is 75 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LS);

Clear Day means, in determining the number of days:

93.2.1A The day on which the period begins; and

93.2.1B If the end of the period is defined by reference to an event, the day on which that event occurs

are excluded.

Clear Working Day means, in determining the number of days:

93.2.1C The day on which the period begins; and

93.2.1D If the end of the period is defined by reference to an event, the day on which that event occurs; and

93.2.1E Saturday, Sunday, Bank Holiday, or day on which the Authority's office is not open for non-automated commercial business

are excluded.

Declaration Sheet, in relation to a horse, means the document in the prescribed form which contains such information as the Authority considers appropriate relating to the declaration to run for the horse which was made under Part (F)6;

Disciplinary Action means any action taken by the Authority Part (A)6 or by the Stewards under Part 1;

Disciplinary Penalty means any penalty imposed by the Stewards under Rule 12.4;

Disqualified Person means a person who is for the time being a disqualified person pursuant to

93.2.1 these Rules,

93.2.2 any Rules of Racing previously in force,

93.2.3 the Authority's Regulations for Point-to-Point Steeple Chases, or

93.2.4 the Authority's Regulations for Arabian Horse Racing;

Hunters' Steeple Chase means a weight-for-age steeple chase which is confined to amateur riders and to horses certified by a Master of Hounds to have been hunted;

National Hunt Flat Race means a race for horses which at starting have not run under any recognised Rules of Racing except in national hunt flat races held under these Rules or in Irish national hunt flat races or in French AQPS races (and, by virtue of race conditions, no horse aged more than seven years will be eligible to start in a national hunt flat race);

Owner means in relation to a horse trained in Great Britain, references in this Manual to the owner.

93.2.5 in relation to a horse in the ownership of an individual, are to the individual,

93.2.6 in relation to a horse in the ownership of a Recognised Stud Company, are to the nominee registered under Rule (E)36, (recognised stud company to act through registered nominee),

93.2.7 in relation to a horse in the ownership of a Recognised Company, are to the company,

93.2.8 in relation to a horse in the ownership of a recognised Business Partnership, are to the Business Partners within the meaning of Rule (E)48 (recognised business partnership, business partners and Owner of horse),

93.2.9 in relation to a horse in the ownership of a Recognised Club, are to the trustees registered under Rule (E)55 (recognised club to act through trustees),

93.2.10 in relation to a horse in the ownership of a Racing Partnership, are to the nominated partners within the meaning of Rule (E)62 (racing partnership, nominated partners and Owners of horse),

93.2.11 in relation to a horse subject to a joint ownership, are to each joint owner within the meaning of Rule (E)67 (registration of joint partnership), and
93.2.12 in relation to a horse subject to any leasing or other arrangement which does not fall within the provisions of Paragraphs 93.2.5 to 93.2.12, are to the lessee or lessees under the arrangement,

and any such reference to an Owner also includes a part-owner.

Obstacle means any fence or hurdle in a steeple chase or hurdle race;

Official Photograph means the photograph taken when the horses pass the winning post by the race finish camera installed and operated by the integrity service provider;

Parade means the presentation before a race of all the runners in racecard order mounted by their riders and either led or cantered at intervals in front of the stand;

Person includes a body corporate;

Prescribed means prescribed by the Authority;

Racecourse Managing Executive means the person who holds a racecourse licence granted by the Authority under Part (F)2;

Racecourse Property means any property owned, used or controlled by the racecourse managing executive;

The Racing Calendar Office means the office appointed for the time being as The Racing Calendar Office by the Authority (the present Racing Calendar Office is at Weatherbys, Sanders Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4BX);

Recognised Company means a company (other than a stud company) which is for the time being registered in the register of owners under Rules (E)39 to (E)46;

Recognised Racing Authority means a racing authority of a country which is for the time being recognised by the Authority under Rule (A)93;

Registered Agent, in relation to a recognised company, means an agent for the company who is for the time being registered under Rule (E)41;

these Rules means all the Rules of racing, including provisions which are contained in any other Manual (see Rule 89);

Stakeholder means such person as the Authority may appoint to collect

93.2.13 all stakes,

93.2.14 all other sums due under the conditions of races,

93.2.15 all arrears and fees due under these Rules,

93.2.16 any account or legal charges which the Authority may from time to time determine should be paid towards recovering the costs of administering accounts, and

93.2.17 any VAT which is payable in connection with each of those sums;

Stewards means Stewards of a meeting and shall, where the context allows, include a Stipendiary Steward.

Stipendiary Steward means an official who acts at race meetings in connection with the conduct of the meeting.

Trainer

93.2.18 means any person who holds a licence or permit to train which is granted by the Authority or whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a licence or permit; and

93.2.19 includes any person who is treated as a trainer in accordance with Rule (C)1.2 (horse trained solely for Hunters' Steeple Chases, the Grand Military Gold Cup or the Royal Artillery Gold Cup);

Unrecognised Meeting means a meeting which

93.2.20 if it is held in Great Britain, has not been recognised and granted fixtures by the Authority, and

93.2.21 if it is held elsewhere, has not been authorised by a Recognised Racing Authority,

VAT means value added tax for the time being in force;

Veterinary Officer means a registered veterinary surgeon engaged by the Authority;

Veterinary Surgeon means any qualified veterinary practitioner appropriately registered to practice.

93.3 Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine.

93.4 The singular includes the plural (and vice versa).

SCHEDULES

Schedule 1 - Effective days for riding suspensions

Interpretation and application

1.1 This Schedule applies where a Rider is suspended from riding under any provision of these Rules.

1.2 Any reference in this Schedule to a Rule Contravention means the contravention of a requirement of these Rules in respect of which a Rider's suspension has been imposed.

2.1 Any suspension of a Rider which is imposed

2.1.1 by Stewards under this Manual,

2.1.2 by the Authority in exercise of its powers under Rule (A)61, or

2.1.3 in such other circumstances as the Authority may direct,

shall take effect in accordance with this Schedule.

Commencement of suspension

3. Except to the extent specified below, and subject to Paragraph 14, a riding suspension shall begin at the start of the 14th day after the day of the Stewards' decision.

4.1 Where a Rider at the effective commencement of a riding suspension is

4.1.1 already suspended for any Rule Contravention which has taken effect in accordance with this Schedule, or

4.1.2 suspended from riding by any Recognised Racing Authority,

the suspension shall begin on the first day that the Rider is not suspended.

5. The Authority may direct that a suspension by any Recognised Racing Authority shall not have effect under these Rules.

Duration: professional riders

6.1 Subject to Paragraphs 7 and 8, a riding suspension imposed on a Professional Rider will be effective for the period of his suspension on all days when any racing applicable to the type of licence held by him is programmed to take place in Great Britain.

6.2 The period of suspension shall include any days which may subsequently be cancelled or abandoned.

7.1 This Paragraph applies where a riding suspension is imposed on a Professional Rider who holds dual licences entitling him to ride in both

7.1.1 flat races (flat racing), and

7.1.2 steeple chases, hurdle races and National Hunt Flat Races (jump racing)

7.2 Subject to Paragraph 8, the suspension will be effective for the period of the Professional Rider's suspension as follows

7.2.1 if the Rule Contravention occurred in a flat race, on those days when flat racing is programmed to take place in Great Britain;

7.2.2 if the Rule Contravention occurred in a steeple chase or hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race, on those days when jump racing is programmed to take place in Great Britain.

7.3 The period of suspension shall include any days which may subsequently be cancelled or abandoned.

8.1 This Paragraph applies where a riding suspension imposed on a Professional Rider is of four days or less.

8.2 The period of suspension will not be effective on any days when pattern races divided into Group 1 or Grade 1 are programmed to take place in Great Britain, as applicable to the type of licence held by the Professional Rider, unless he makes a request under Paragraph 12 of this Schedule that the provisions of this Paragraph should not apply to him.

8.3 The subsequent cancellation, abandonment or the transfer of a Group 1 or Grade 1 race to another day will not result in any suspension being transferred back to the day when such a race was originally programmed to

take place.

8.4 If a Group 1 or Grade 1 race is transferred to a day when no Group 1 or Grade 1 race is programmed to take place

8.4.1 the suspension will not take effect on that day unless Paragraph 8.5 applies, and

8.4.2 any suspension which has to be moved will commence in accordance with the preceding Paragraphs of this Schedule.

8.5 Where the decision to transfer a race is taken after the time determined under Rule (F)92 for making declarations of Riders for that day

8.5.1 the suspension date will stand, and

8.5.2 the Rider will not be permitted to ride.

9.1 Where

9.1.1 an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey is suspended for a contravention of Rule 53 or 54, and

9.1.2 under Rule (A)60 (additional penalties: rider to attend remedial training), the Authority also requires him, in the light of his riding record, to attend a one day course in remedial training at either the British Racing School or the Northern Racing College.

the suspension will commence in accordance with this Schedule but a day of the suspension will take place on a date, which will be notified to both the Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey and his employer by the Authority, in order to attend the remedial training course.

Duration: amateur riders

10.1 Subject to Paragraph 11, a riding suspension imposed on an Amateur Rider (whether or not he is a Category A or Category B Amateur Rider) will apply

10.1.1 when the Rule Contravention occurs in a flat race, on those days when a flat Amateur Riders race for which the Amateur Rider is eligible by gender is programmed to take place in Great Britain;

10.1.2 when the Rule Contravention occurs in a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race on those days

when a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race that is open to Category A Amateur Riders is programmed to take place in Great Britain, and for which the Amateur Rider is eligible by gender.

10.2 The period of suspension shall include any days which may subsequently be cancelled or abandoned.

11.1 This Paragraph applies where a riding suspension imposed on an Amateur Rider in steeple chases, hurdle races or National Hunt Flat Races is of four days or less.

11.2 The period of suspension will not be effective on any days when Group or Grade 1 Pattern Races are programmed to take place in Great Britain unless the Amateur Rider makes a request under Paragraph 12 that the provisions of this Paragraph should not apply to him.

11.3 The subsequent cancellation, abandonment or the transfer of a Group or Grade 1 race to another day will not result in any suspension being transferred back to the day when such a race was originally programmed to take place.

11.4 Paragraphs 8.4 and 8.5 shall, in relation to Group and Grade 1 races, apply to Amateur Riders as those provisions apply to Professional Riders.

Applications to disapply Paragraphs 8 and 11

12.1 Where any Rider who is suspended for four days or less wishes to make an application for the provisions set out in Paragraphs 8.2 and 11.2 not to apply to him, he must submit an application to the Authority's Disciplinary Department

12.1.1 before the deadline for declarations of riders for the day to which the suspension will revert, or

12.1.2 before 5.00p.m. on the last day that the Authority's Office is open for business, if the last day for making an application falls on a day on which it is closed.

Miscellaneous

13.1 Any appeal against a riding suspension which is imposed on a Rider under Part 1 will, subject to Paragraph 13.2, be heard before the day the suspension is due to commence and only in exceptional circumstances will the Authority otherwise direct.

13.2 Paragraph 13.1 does not apply where the suspension is imposed for a contravention of Rule 59.2 (intentional failure by rider to ensure horse is run on its merits).

14.1 This Paragraph applies where a one or two day suspension is imposed on a Rider.

14.2 A Rider may make an application to the Authority's Disciplinary Department for a one day suspension or one day of a two day suspension to commence before the 14th day after the day of the Stewards' decision.

14.3 If a Rider makes a request before the time for appeal has elapsed, he will relinquish his right to appeal.

14.4 No application will be considered on a day on which the Authority's Office is closed.

14.5 No application will be approved if the time for making declarations of Riders under Rule (F)92 has closed.

14.6 If an application is approved, no further application will be considered.

14.7 No application will be considered if the one day or two day suspension triggers a part of a suspension imposed under Rule (A)72.3.4.

Schedule 2 - Requirements for horse to enter race

Requirements as to the horse

1.1 The horse must be the produce of a natural service or covering.

1.2 The sire and dam of the horse must have been the produce of a natural service or covering.

1.3 The horse must

1.3.1 have had a natural gestation in the body of the mare in which it was conceived; and

1.3.2 have been delivered from that body.

1.4 Natural service or covering means the physical mounting of a mare by a stallion and which can include the immediate re-inforcement of the stallion's service or cover by a portion of the ejaculate produced by that stallion during that service or cover of that same mare.

2.1 A horse foaled in Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands may be entered for a race only if its name is entered on the register of horse names in accordance with Chapter 2 of Part (E)2 (registration of names of horses trained in Great Britain).

2.2 Where the name of the horse has been changed, the change must have been made in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 2 of Part (E)2.

2.3 A horse which was foaled outside Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands, and which is also trained or domiciled outside those countries, may be entered for a race only if it is registered with one of the Stud Book Authorities listed in Schedule (E)2 and its name is duly registered by the Recognised Racing Authority in the country of foaling.

3.1 This Paragraph applies to any horse which is trained in Great Britain.

3.2 The horse must have an identifying microchip.

3.3 Where the horse has an identifying microchip, the microchip must have been implanted by a Veterinary Surgeon.

3.4 At any time when a horse which has been declared to run is on Racecourse Property, a Veterinary Officer may examine it for confirmation of the presence of an identifying microchip.

4. The horse must satisfy any other requirement of these Rules that have effect as to the qualification of a horse to enter a race.

4A. The horse must not be the subject of a Non-Racing Agreement registered under Rule (E)26.

4B. In relation to a horse foaled in Great Britain, the application to register the horse must have been made to the Stud Book Authority of Great Britain and Ireland **in accordance with Rule (G)1.1.1 (Equine Anti-Doping Rules requirements)**.

Requirements as to ownership and training

5. In relation to a horse trained in Great Britain, the name of the owner must be entered in the register of owners maintained by the Authority.

6. In relation to a horse trained outside Great Britain, the name of the owner must have been recorded in a corresponding manner by the Racing Authority of the country in which the horse is trained.

7. Where the horse is in the ownership of a Recognised Company, the company must have a Registered Agent.

8. The horse must not be in the ownership or part-ownership of a Disqualified Person.
- 9.1 The horse must not be in the stable of, or under the care and management of a Disqualified Person.
- 9.2 Paragraph 9.1 does not apply where
 - 9.2.1 the Disqualified Person is neither the owner nor part-owner,
 - 9.2.2 his disqualification was incurred under Rule (A)66 (person whose name appears on the Forfeit List), and
 - 9.2.3 not more than fourteen days have elapsed since the date of publication of the disqualification in the Forfeit List.

Requirements as to the race

10. The horse must meet the conditions applying to the race.
- 11.1 The horse must not be subject to a suspension imposed by the Authority or by a Recognised Racing Authority which prevents it from running in the race.
- 11.2 For the purposes of Paragraph 11.1
 - 11.2.1 entries for races may be accepted during the period of suspension of the horse if the race is due to be run outside that period, and
 - 11.2.2 in the case of suspension by a Recognised Racing Authority, the suspension shall be regarded as immediately effective unless the Authority declares otherwise on the application of the owner or Trainer of the horse.
- 11.3 The owner or Trainer may not make an application under Paragraph 11.2.2 unless all appeal procedures available under the Rules of the Recognised Racing Authority have been exhausted.
- 11.4 The application must be made in writing to the Authority's Office before the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the day after that on which
 - 11.4.1 any appeal under the Rules of the Recognised Racing Authority was finally dismissed, or
 - 11.4.2 if there is no procedure for appeal, the order for suspension was made.

- 11.5 When that period ends on a day on which the Authority's Office is closed, the application will be made in time if done by 5.00pm on the next day on which the Authority's Office is open.
- 11.6 The Authority may also consider an application made after that time if the owner or Trainer satisfies the Authority that it was not possible to comply with Paragraphs 11.4 or 11.5 and that the application was made at the earliest opportunity.
12. Where the horse has been suspended by the Stewards under Rule (B)15 or by the Authority under Rule (A)75 from running, the horse may not be entered or start for any class 1 or 2 flat race handicap in Great Britain until it has first run in Great Britain in a flat race other than a class 1 or 2 handicap.
13. The horse must not have run at an unrecognised meeting (other than one which has been granted an exemption under Rule (A)38 (participation at unrecognised meetings)).

(This list of requirements for entry for a race also appears in Schedule (F)5.)

Schedule 3 - Requirements for horse to run

PART 1

Requirements applying to all horses

1. The horse must have met all requirements for entry specified in Schedule 2 which apply to the horse.
2. The horse must have been entered for the race.
3. Where the race closed more than six days before running, the entry of the horse must have been confirmed under Rule (F)87.
4. The horse must have been declared a runner in accordance with Rule (F)89.
5. All applicable requirements of Chapter 3 of Part (E)2 as to the carrying out of identity checks on the horse must have been completed and the identity of the horse verified by the Veterinary Officer carrying out the check.
- 6.1 A horse must not have been tubed (tracheostomy).
- 6.2 Paragraph 6.1 does not apply where

6.2.1 the tubing took place before October 1st, 2012, and

6.2.2 the trainer is able to produce a certificate, signed by a veterinary surgeon, to this effect.

6.3 Those tubed horses which can run as provided for in Paragraph 6.2

6.3.1 must not run in a race on an All Weather Track,

6.3.2 must not run in a race whilst wearing a martingale, and

6.3.3 must have the plug in the tube removed before starting the race

7.1 The horse must not have received any substance on the day of the race (whether by injection, orally or by any other method) other than normal feed and water offered by mouth until it has left Racecourse Property.

7.2 Paragraph 7.1 does not apply where a Veterinary Officer grants a special dispensation.

8. The horse must not have any implant apart from one that is pharmacologically inactive.

9. Within the fourteen days before the race, the horse must not have visited an equine swimming pool in Great Britain which has not been approved by the Authority.

10.1 The horse in the opinion of a Veterinary Officer must have at least received a vaccination against equine influenza.

10.2 The horse must not have been given any vaccination on the day of the race or on any of the six days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

11.A. The horse must not have been administered any intra-articular corticosteroid on the day of the race or on any of the fourteen days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

11.1 The horse must not have been subject to

11.1.1 a neurectomy, or

11.1.2 a laparoscopic sterilisation on or after April 1st, 2010.

11.2 Paragraph 11.1.2 does not apply

11.2.1 where the horse is a mare or filly and a satisfactory veterinary certificate is submitted to the Racing Calendar Office which confirms that she has undergone the procedure for therapeutic reasons, or

11.2.2 if the horse is subsequently gelded.

12. The Rider of the horse must be weighed out in accordance with Part 2.

13. The horse must not have been suspended from running by the Authority pursuant to Rule (F)97.3 (which includes provision for a six-day suspension of a non-runner which is self-certified).

14. The horse must not have already run in a race which was run on the same day (apart from a walk-over).

15. The horse must not have received a blood transfusion for the purpose of enhancing its performance in the race.

16. The horse must not be more than 120 days pregnant.

17. The horse must not have been suspended from running at the racecourse by Stewards in exercise of their powers under Part 15.

18. The horse must not have been otherwise suspended from running in races.

18A. The horse must not have had its heritable genome modified.

PART 2

Additional requirements: horses foaled or trained outside Great Britain

19.1 This Paragraph applies to any horse foaled or trained outside Great Britain.

19.2 The requirements as to an identity check under Rule (E)16 (identity check for horse trained outside Great Britain) must have been complied with.

20.1 Subject to Paragraphs 20.2 and 20.3 of this Schedule, a horse trained outside Great Britain must not have been in Great Britain for a period of more than 90 days starting with whichever of the following applies

20.1.1 the date the racing clearance notification required by Chapter 4 of Part (E)2 was issued,

20.1.2 the date the horse's passport was endorsed by the Recognised Racing Authority of the country where the horse is trained, or

20.1.3 the date when a horse trained in Ireland arrives in Great Britain.

20.2 Paragraph 20.1 of this Schedule does not apply where the horse is in the care of a Trainer who holds a licence or permit granted by the Authority.

20.3 Paragraph 20.1 of this Schedule does not apply where

20.3.1 the horse is in the care of a Trainer who is recognised by a Recognised Racing Authority as being duly qualified as a Trainer in the country where the horse is trained, and

20.3.2 the Authority has given a direction that it should not apply.

21. A horse which is trained outside Great Britain, and which has been in Great Britain for a period 90 days or less, must at all times have been under the personal supervision of the Trainer.

22.A A horse which is trained outside of Great Britain must have provided within ten business days prior to the race a sample collected by the Authority and analysed by a BHA-approved Laboratory which disclosed no evidence of the presence or use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method prohibited at all times.

22.A.1 The Authority may from time to time exempt horses from certain Recognised Racing Authorities from this requirement.

PART 3

Additional requirements: flat races

22.1 This Paragraph applies to a horse starting a flat race.

22.2 For the fourteen Clear Days immediately before the day of the race, the horse must have been in the care of and trained by a Person who

22.2.1 holds a licence to train for flat races which is granted by the Authority, or

22.2.2 if the horse is trained outside Great Britain, is duly qualified as a Trainer in the country where the horse is trained.

PART 4

Additional requirements: jump races

23.1 This Paragraph

23.1.1 applies to a horse starting a steeple chase, a hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race, but

23.1.2 does not apply if the horse is trained privately in the circumstances specified in Rule (C)1.1.3 (person without licence or permit training a horse solely for the purpose of Hunters' Steeple Chase, the Grand Military Gold Cup or the Royal Artillery Gold Cup).

23.2 For the fourteen Clear Days immediately before the day of the race, the horse must have been in the care of and trained by a Person who

23.2.1 holds a licence or permit to train for the race in question which is granted by the Authority, or

23.2.2 if the horse is trained outside Great Britain, is duly qualified as a Trainer in the country where the horse is trained.

PART 5

Additional requirements: hunters' steeple chases

24. Paragraphs 25 to 27 apply to a horse starting in a Hunters' Steeple Chase.

25. The horse's name must be entered in the register of horses names maintained by the Authority.

26.1 A Hunters' Certificate must be registered for the horse in accordance with Paragraphs 26.2 and 26.3.

26.2 The Hunters' Certificate must be sent to The Racing Calendar Office on the Prescribed form, together with the appropriate fee for registration specified in Schedule (A)1.

26.3 Registration before noon on any day qualifies the horse to be entered in any Hunters' Steeple Chase

26.3.1 which closes on or after the day immediately following, and

26.3.2 for which the horse is eligible.

27. At any time on or after November 1st of the year before that in which the race takes place, the horse must not have been stabled with or trained by a Person who holds a permit to train granted by the Authority, where that permit either

27.1 does not entitle him to train for the owner of the horse, or

27.2 did not do so at the time when the horse was stabled or trained by him.

PART 6

Additional requirements: horses trained outside Great Britain

28.1 A Trainer of any horse trained outside Great Britain which is entered for a race must sign a declaration

28.1.1 confirming that the horse has not been administered any prohibited substance or prohibited method that is listed as prohibited at all times in Schedule (G)1;

28.1.2 setting out the details of the administration of any prohibited substance or prohibited method listed as prohibited at all times in Schedule (G)1

when required to do so by or on behalf of the Authority.

29.1 A horse may not run

29.1.1 if no declaration has been made under Paragraph 28, or

29.1.2 if the declaration confirms that the horse has been administered a prohibited substance or method prohibited at all times in Schedule (G)1.

30. Paragraph 29 does not apply if the circumstances surrounding the administration of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method are acceptable to the Authority or if the Authority otherwise so decides.

PART 7

Additional requirements: horses imported to Great Britain

31.1 A horse imported into Great Britain to be trained in Great Britain may not be declared if the Authority is not in receipt of a certificate of analysis issued by a BHA-approved Laboratory reporting no evidence of the presence or use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method prohibited at all times in a sample collected from the Horse in accordance with Schedule (G)2 Paragraph 4.

31.2 The Authority may from time to time exempt horses imported into Great Britain from certain Recognised Racing Authorities from this Paragraph.

Schedule 4 - Equipment

1. In this Schedule

Hood means a garment similar to blinkers, incorporating ear covers but without eye cowls;

Blinkers means a garment fitted over a horse's head with holes for the eyes and ears, one or both eyeholes being fitted with cowls cutting out all vision to the rear but permitting full forward vision;

Visor means a garment similar to blinkers in which one or both cowls have holes cut in them permitting limited side or rear vision;

Eyeshield means a garment similar to blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls both eyes are covered with a mesh or other transparent material;

Eyecover means a garment similar to blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls one eye only is completely covered by an opaque cover;

Cheek Pieces means two strips of sheepskin of equal size or any other similar material or device which is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle;

Tongue Strap means any device used to tie down a horse's tongue.

2. The following are illustrations of items listed. They are used as a visual interpretation of Paragraph 3, in order to avoid confusion at the declaration stage under Rule (F)89. Trainers are reminded that only the seven items referred to in Paragraph 3 are to be declared (i.e. hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces, or a combination of them or a tongue strap). The declaration may be changed only in the circumstances set out in Paragraph 5.6.

Requirement to declare certain equipment

3.1 A declaration must be made to The Racing Calendar Office in any case where a horse is to run in a hood,

blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces or a tongue strap.

3.2 If a horse is to run in a hood fitted with blinkers, both must be declared.

3.3 Any other combination of hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces must also be declared.

3.4 The declaration must be made

3.4.1 by the time fixed for making declarations to run under Rule (F)89, and

3.4.2 in such manner as the Authority may direct.

3.5 Where a declaration to run under Rule (F)89 has been made but the Trainer has either not declared or mistakenly declared a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces (or any combination) or a tongue strap, the Trainer may add or remove the item if

3.5.1 he pays the appropriate fee, and

3.5.2 the request is received within two hours of the time fixed under Rule (F)89.

Prohibition on horse wearing any other head or ear garments

4.1 No horse may run in a race wearing a garment fitted over its head or ears other than a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces or any combination of these.

4.2 In particular, the following are prohibited

4.2.1 the wearing of any form of attachment to the hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, or cheek pieces,

4.2.2 the use of blinding hoods, and

4.2.3 the use of any form of shutter hood.

4.3 Paragraph 4.2.2 does not apply when the horse is entering starting stalls under the supervision of the Starter.

4.4 A visor must not be modified in any way by covering the holes cut in the cowls.

Wearing equipment that has been declared

5.1 This Paragraph applies where a declaration made under Paragraph 3 in respect of

5.1.1 a tongue strap, or

5.1.2 any other equipment listed in Paragraph 3.

5.2 When a horse has been declared to run with a tongue strap, the Veterinary Officer must be satisfied:

5.2.1 with the material of the tongue strap,

5.2.2 with the way in which it is applied, and

5.2.3 that no device shall encircle the horse's tongue and be attached either directly or indirectly to the bridle.

5.3 If a Trainer cannot fasten the tongue strap or if it comes loose and cannot be refitted

5.3.1 the horse may still run, but

5.3.2 if the horse does not run (whether at the insistence of the Trainer or because it is withdrawn by the Starter) the Stewards will waive the financial penalty for non-runners which would otherwise be imposed under Rule (F)96.

5.4 The Starter or Veterinary Surgeon will not attempt to refit a tongue strap which comes loose on the way to the start.

5.5 Subject to Paragraph 5.6

5.5.1 all other declared equipment must be worn by the horse on the way to the start and during the race, and

5.5.2 if the equipment is not worn on the way to the start, the horse may not run and must be withdrawn by the Starter.

5.6 Where a declaration for the horse to wear any hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces (or

any combination) has been made incorrectly, the Trainer may substitute the incorrectly declared garment but only if

5.6.1 he pays the appropriate financial penalty, and

5.6.2 the request is received prior to the deadline specified in Rule 22.3.

5.7. Where a declaration for the horse to run with a tongue strap has been made in error, it may still run without a tongue strap but only if the Trainer pays the appropriate financial penalty.

Wearing equipment without a declaration

6.1 Subject to Paragraph 5.3 and 6.2

6.1.1 if no declaration has been made under Paragraph 3 in respect of an item listed in Paragraph 3.1, the horse must not wear the item on the way to the start or during the race, and

6.1.2 if it does wear the item on the way to the start, the horse may not run and will be withdrawn by the Starter.

6.2 If no declaration has been made under Paragraph 3 in respect of a tongue strap, the horse must not wear the item on the way to the start or during the race, and

6.2.1 if it does the horse may still run but only if the Trainer pays the appropriate financial penalty.

Shoes

7.1 The following types of shoes are prohibited:

7.1.1 Shoes which have protrusions on the ground surface other than calkins or studs on the hind, limited to 3/8" in height,

7.1.2 American type toe-grab plates, and

7.1.3 Shoes with a sharp flange.

7.2 Horses running in Flat races conducted on turf must enter the Parade Ring fully shod, except with the permission of the Authority. Permission under this Paragraph 7.2 must be obtained prior to the time fixed for making declarations to run under Rule (F)89.

7.2.1 National Hunt Flat Races conducted on turf are excluded from the provisions of Paragraph 7.2.

Nasal dilators or supports or bells

8. Nasal dilators or supports or bells are not permitted to be worn on any horse in the Parade Ring or in a race.

Lip chains

9.1 Lip chains may not be worn by any horse on Racecourse Property unless approval has been obtained from a Veterinary Officer.

9.2 If such an approval is obtained, the lip chain may only be used

9.2.1 by an experienced handler, and

9.2.2 in a sensitive manner.

9.3 Any failure to comply with these requirements will result in Disciplinary Action.

Number cloths

10. Every horse running in a race must carry a number cloth.

Bits

11.1 Veterinary Officers will take note of the biting of every horse brought into the paddock.

11.2 Only bits which meet with the approval of the Veterinary Officer will be permitted.

11.3 No horse is permitted to run in a bitless bridle.

Rider's and Trainer' responsibilities

12. The following contain further provisions as to equipment and tack for racing

12.1 Rules (D)36 to (D)39 set out requirements applying to Riders, and

12.2 Rules (C)36, (C)43 and (C)44 set out requirements applying to Trainers.

BLINKERS



CHEEK PIECES



HOOD



VISOR



Differentiated from blinkers by an aperture in the cowl. This can be a slit as shown above or may be circular or diamond shaped.

EYESHIELD



(May also be made of a transparent material. However, such eyeshields must have adequate ventilation, and may be unsuitable for use in wet conditions on all weather tracks, where the kickback is liable to stick to the eyeshield)

EYECOVER



Schedule 5 - Starting procedures

PART 1

STARTING GATES OR STARTING WITH A FLAG

1.1 This Paragraph applies to any start from a starting gate or with a flag.

1.2 The horses

1.2.1 must be started to the satisfaction of the Starter, and

1.2.2 may be started at such reasonable distance behind the Starting Post as the Starter thinks necessary.

1.3 The signal for the start is the release of the gate or the lowering of the flag.

1.4 Where a race is started by flag, the advance flag operator will raise his flag when the Starter raises his flag and will drop it when the Starter drops his flag to start the race.

1.5 The Starter may remove an unruly horse.

1.6 If he does remove a horse, he must place it to one side of, or behind, the other runners and at such a

distance that it cannot gain any advantage itself or cause danger to, or prejudice, the chances of the other horses and Riders engaged in the race.

1.7 Where the Starter

1.7.1 gives permission for a horse to be held, or

1.7.2 orders an unruly horse to be held,

the horse must be held behind the other runners at a position to be designated by the Starter.

1.8 An unruly horse which causes undue delay may be left.

PART 2

STARTING STALLS

2.1 This Paragraph applies to any start from starting stalls.

2.2 The Starter may remove an unruly horse.

2.3 No horse may

2.3.1 start from outside the stalls, or

2.3.2 be held in the stalls except in an emergency.

2.4 The Starter must withdraw a horse if the horse

2.4.1 refuses to enter the stalls, or

2.4.2 enters the stall and through its unruly behaviour damages the stall.

Starting Stalls: loading procedures

3.1 The loading of starting stalls will take place under the direction of

3.1.1 the Starter and Assistant Starter, or

3.1.2 if there is no Assistant Starter, the Starter and team leader.

3.2 While loading is in progress Riders and handlers must maintain a strict silence, except in so far as it is necessary to attract the Starter's attention or to facilitate loading.

3.3 The procedure for loading, which may be varied at the direction of the Starter, is as follows

3.3.1 the Starter, the Assistant Starter and those handlers responsible for leading horses must station themselves at a convenient distance in front of the stalls;

3.3.2 the remaining handlers must wait behind the stalls;

3.3.3 when the runners arrive at the start they must walk in a circle, anti-clockwise, around the Starter until the roll is called;

3.3.4 where it is necessary for the runners to assemble behind the stalls, a Starter must act according to local circumstances;

3.3.5 a Rider who wishes to dismount at the start must obtain the Starter's permission before doing so and must lead his horse around himself;

3.3.6 a horse must not be passed to or led round by handlers;

3.3.7 when the roll is called by the Starter, each Rider must on being named walk his horse round behind the stalls without delay.

3.4 When entering the stalls

3.4.1 Subject to Paragraph 3.5, no horse will be loaded with the front gate open;

3.4.2 a horse which refuses to go into the stalls on the first occasion may be blindfolded and tried again;

3.4.3 if the horse again refuses it will be sent to the rear and at the Starter's discretion may be given one final chance after the other horses have been loaded;

3.4.4 the Starter may order that a horse be loaded without its Rider being mounted;

3.4.5 subject to Paragraph 3.5, no horse will be reversed into the stalls;

3.4.6 the Starter will order the withdrawal of any horse which cannot be loaded.

3.5 The Starter may order that a horse be loaded with the front gate open or be reversed into the stalls provided that

3.5.1 the horse has been reported by the Starter under Rule 41.2 on two occasions within the previous twelve months, or

3.5.2 the horse has failed an initial stalls test and has not run since,
and in either set of circumstances

3.5.3 a certificate has been obtained from a Starter in respect of the horse stating that the horse has been loaded satisfactorily with the front gate open or reversed into the stalls.

3.6 If the Starter has ordered the horse be loaded as set out in Paragraph 3.5 the horse

3.6.1 will be loaded first,

3.6.2 with its Rider mounted, and

3.6.3 it must be loaded by the Trainer or his representative.

3.7 When loading is completed and the Assistant Starter (or in his absence, the team leader) is satisfied that all the back gates are securely shut he will, from his position at the rear of the stalls, make the appropriate signal to the Starter.

3.8 The team leader (or his deputy), from his position at the front of the stalls, will signal to the Starter when the handlers are clear.

3.9 The Starter, having checked and satisfied himself as to the situation, will start the race.

Starting Stalls: loading sequence

4.1 With the exceptions stipulated in Paragraphs 4.4 and 4.5 (one of which incurs a Criteria Failure and one of which does not) all horses foaled on and after 1st January 2000 must be loaded in draw order on their first run.

4.2 Otherwise, horses must be loaded in the following sequence

4.2.1 horses that were blindfolded on their previous run, or for which a blindfold has been requested by the Trainer;

4.2.2 followed by horses with odd numbers in the draw;

4.2.3 followed by horses with even numbers.

4.3 That sequence may be varied at the direction of the Starter or the Assistant Starter in the interests of speedy and efficient loading.

4.4 A Trainer may request a late load for a horse (including unraced horses and those for which a blindfold has been requested) but if he does so it will count as a Criteria Failure (see Rule 43).

4.5 The only circumstances where a Criteria Failure will not be incurred are

4.5.1 where a horse meets the criteria of Rule 43.3, or

4.5.2 where an unraced horse

4.5.2.1 has been presented by a Trainer on a raceday for a Pre-Race Assessment (when the horse is not declared to run) (see Schedule (C)5 Paragraph 5), and

4.5.2.2 passes satisfactorily through stalls.

PART 3

STEEPLE CHASE, HURDLE RACE AND NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACING

Walking round

5.1 Horses will be girthed up in the girthing up pen unless otherwise instructed by the Starter.

5.2 When all horses are girthed up and the Starter has mounted the rostrum, the horses will enter the course and must, where possible, walk around at least twenty-five yards back from the tape.

5.3 Horses girthed up on the course, as instructed by the Starter, must walk around at least twenty-five yards back from the start.

5.4 To avoid the Starter waiting unnecessarily, a Rider must tell the Starter if he is dropping in.

5.5 When the Starter wishes the horses to walk forward he will raise his flag to signify this to the riders. Once he has done so, the riders shall walk forward and take up a position ready to start the race. Until that time, no rider is

permitted to walk up or take up a position.

Walking up

- 6.1 Riders must listen to the Starter's instructions at all times during the procedure.
 - 6.2 When the Starter wishes the horses to walk forward he will raise his flag to signify this to the Riders.
 - 6.3 Horses in the front rank must walk or jig jog until the start is effected.
 - 6.4 Horses at the rear may trot to catch up but must not overtake those in front or force those in front out of a walk.
 - 6.5 Riders may be instructed to 'WAIT' or keep 'STEADY' as necessary by the Starter.
 - 6.6 If the Starter instructs 'NO' then the race is not about to be started.
 - 6.7 'No Sir' must only be used in an emergency situation.
 - 6.8 The start will not be delayed if the Starter considers a Rider is holding up proceedings by trying to push in where there is no room.
 - 6.9 A Rider who deliberately faces his horse backwards because he has missed his intended position will be reported to the Stewards.
 - 6.10 If the field line up and commence to move forward before the Starter raises his flag, or where any horse approaches the start at faster than jig jog before the tape is released and the Starter's flag is dropped, the race will not be started. In this circumstance, the Starter may report to the Stewards any Rider he considers responsible.
- 7.1 The marker poles are the poles erected on either side of the course in front of the Starting Gate.
 - 7.2 If, for whatever reason, the Starter has been unable to start the race before the runners reach the marker poles, Riders must pull up.
 - 7.3 A Rider will be taken to have contravened Rule (D)44 (general conduct at the start) if his horse goes beyond the marker poles prior to the start being effected, unless the Starter considers that the circumstances were beyond the Rider's reasonable control.
 - 7.4 For safety reasons the Starter may release the tape where a horse goes beyond the marker poles, however, where the Starter's flag remains raised this should not be taken as the start being effected.
 - 7.5 The gap between the marker poles and the tape will enable a horse that has become side on to be led out.

Turning back

- 8.1 If the Starter has told all Riders to take a turn back, they must go back as far as the marker poles, line up, and a standing start will be effected.
- 8.2 The Starter may allow a Rider or Riders to take a voluntary turn if it assists in starting the race.
- 8.3 If the tape becomes dislodged (or for any other reason of sustained delay), all horses must take a turn back as far back as instructed by the Starter.

PART 4

PROTOCOL FOR TRAINERS OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE START

- 9.1. No Trainer or his representative will be allowed at the start without the permission of the Starter.
- 9.2. While at the start the Trainer or his representative must comply with any instruction issued by the Starters or his Assistant.
- 9.3. If a Trainer or his representative arrives at the start without prior permission he is likely to be asked to keep off the track (i.e. behind the running rail).
- 9.4. The Trainer or his representative is responsible for the serviceability of any equipment (e.g. rugs, blindfolds) he proposes to use at the start.
- 9.5. Any such equipment will be checked by a Starter to ensure suitability.
- 9.6. If using a rug the Trainer or his representative must take it to the start and is responsible for its correct use. The Trainer or his representative must also ensure that the rope is attached to both the rug and the stalls after the horse has been loaded.
- 9.7. Stalls handlers will not load a horse wearing a rug with the front strap done up nor will they load horses using a 'come along' rope.
- 9.8. If a Trainer or his representative is to load a horse into stalls he must wear a skull cap. (This is not necessary if just leading round).
- 9.9. The Trainer or his representative must in no way interfere with the loading procedure or other runners.
- 9.10. Under no circumstances will the Trainer or his representative be allowed to encourage his horse, physically, verbally or using any other means to leave the stalls (or to jump off in a race not from stalls).

For the avoidance of doubt the above includes: carrying a whip of any sort, striking a horse in any way, using tins

of stones to rattle, blowing whistles etc.

9.11. Should a Trainer or his representative fail to comply with any of the above Paragraphs 9.1 to 9.10 he is liable to be reported to the Stewards.

Schedule 6 - Causing interference and improper use of whip

PART 1

Interference

Overtaking on the inside

1.1 Where a Rider attempts to pass another horse on the inside on an unrailed part of the course

1.1.1 the Rider must ensure that his horse has the speed to do so;

1.1.2 he must be clear of the horse which he has overtaken on the inside well before the next Obstacle or section of running rail;

1.1.3 he must ensure that he does not interfere in any way with the horse which he is overtaking; and

1.1.4 if he does cause interference it may be regarded as dangerous riding or careless riding.

2.1 The Rider being overtaken is entitled to maintain his line to the inside of the next Obstacle or section of running rail but he must not ride across to ride off any horse trying to pass him on the inside.

2.2 If he does ride across, such interference may be regarded as dangerous or improper riding.

False Rail

3.1 Paragraph 4 applies where a racecourse employs a rail configuration known as false rail.

3.2 A false rail is a running rail which

3.2.1 cuts away to an inner running rail (this can vary from three furlongs to one furlong from the winning post), and

3.2.2 is intended to prevent interference and give every horse, wherever it is positioned, the best opportunity of a clear run to the finish.

4.1 Where a Rider comes to the false rail he must either

4.1.1 cut quickly across to the inner running rail, providing such a manoeuvre will not cause any interference, or

4.1.2 keep straight.

4.2 Any Rider who allows his horse to gradually drift to the rail and in so doing causes the Rider behind to be taken off his intended line, and as a result has to 'take a pull' as he reaches the rail, is likely to be guilty of causing interference and in contravention of Rules 53 or 54.

4.3 A Rider will not be guilty of a riding offence if he allows his horse to drift slowly across to the rail provided that interference is not the result but, by allowing this to occur, it increases the risk of causing interference and therefore this practice should be avoided.

PART 2

Improper use of whip

5. The Stewards should hold an enquiry into any case where a Rider has used his whip contrary to Paragraph 6.

Improper riding

6.1 The following are examples of uses of the whip which may be regarded as improper riding for the purposes of Rule 54.3.

Example 1 Using the whip on a horse

6.1.1 with the whip arm above shoulder height;

6.1.2 rapidly without regard to their stride (that is, twice or more in one stride);

6.1.3 with excessive force;

6.1.4 without giving the horse time to respond.

Example 2 Using the whip on a horse which is

- 6.1.5 showing no response;
- 6.1.6 out of contention;
- 6.1.7 clearly winning;
- 6.1.8 past the winning post.

Example 3 Using the whip on a horse in any place except

- 6.1.9 on the quarters with the whip in either the backhand or forehand position;
- 6.1.10 down the shoulder with the whip in the backhand position;

unless exceptional circumstances prevail.

Example 4 Using the whip on a horse above the permitted level for frequency.

6.2 Use of the whip may be judged to be improper in other circumstances.

Procedure

7.1 Horses will be subject to an inspection by a Veterinary Officer after the race.

7.2 A Trainer must remove or adjust rugs or sheets for the purposes of any inspection.

7.3 The Veterinary Officer will report to the Stewards every horse which is wealed or injured.

8. A Trainer must attend any enquiry into a wealed or injured horse trained by him and, in the event of a finding that the Rider is in breach of one of the examples in Paragraph 6, may be liable to Disciplinary Action pursuant to Rule (C)45 (which requires trainers to give pre-race instructions to riders).

Schedule 7 - Left handed and right handed flat racecourses

Left handed courses	Right handed courses
Ayr	Ascot
Bath & Somerset County	Beverley
Brighton	Carlisle
Catterick Bridge	Chelmsford
Chepstow	Goodwood
Chester	Hamilton Park
Doncaster	Kempton Park
Epsom Downs	Leicester
Ffos Las	Musselburgh
Great Yarmouth	Newmarket (Rowley Mile Course)
Haydock Park	Newmarket (July Course)
Lingfield Park	Ripon
Newbury	Salisbury
Newcastle	Sandown Park
Nottingham	Windsor
Pontefract	
Redcar	
Southwell	
Thirsk	
Wolverhampton	
York	

Index of defined Expressions

1. This index provides a guide to words or expressions which are defined generally and so liable to be met in provisions which do not themselves contain the definition.
2. Where a term is used only in one Rule (or in a series of closely connected Rules), the definition will be set out in that Rule. Always check the Rule itself before looking at this index.
3. Where a term is used in more than one place, it will start with a capital letter. The second column of this index

tells you where you can find the substantive definition.

4. This index is not part of these Rules.

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