

CHANNEL ISLANDS HORSERACING AUTHORITY – (C) TRAINERS MANUAL

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PART 1 – INTRODUCTORY

1. Introductory

- 1.1. Part (A)3 prohibits any Person in the Channel Islands from training horses to run under these Rules unless
 - 1.1.1. he holds a trainer's licence granted by the Authority, or
 - 1.1.2. the horse is trained outside the Channel Islands and the trainer is duly qualified as a trainer in the country where the horse is trained.
- 1.2. A Person is liable to Disciplinary Action if
 - 1.2.1. he contravenes a requirement imposed on him by or under these Rules,
 - 1.2.2. any provision of these Rules states that he is taken to have contravened any such requirement, or
 - 1.2.3. any provision of these Rules states that he is liable to Disciplinary Action.
- 1.3. Disciplinary action may also be taken against a Person in any of the circumstances specified in Rules (A)56 to (A)62.

2. Scheme

- 2.1. Part 2 has effect in connection with licences for trainers which may be granted by the Authority and sets out specific requirements that apply only to the holders of such licences.
- 2.2. Parts 3 to 6 impose requirements on
 - 2.2.1. holders of a trainer's licence granted by the Authority;
 - 2.2.2. Persons running horses in the Channel Islands who
 - 2.2.2.1. train horses in a country outside the Channel Islands, and
 - 2.2.2.2. are duly qualified as a trainer in that country.

PART 2 – TRAINER'S LICENCES FROM THE AUTHORITY

3. Licences to train granted by the Authority

- 3.1. A licence to train horses may be granted by the Authority subject to such restrictions or conditions as it considers appropriate.
- 3.2. Restrictions are likely to be imposed on a first application for a licence unless the applicant has previously held a licence issued by another Recognised Racing Authority. Examples of restrictions include:
 - 3.2.1. the licence being valid for entries in the Channel Islands only;
 - 3.2.2. the number of horses permitted to be trained; and
 - 3.2.3. the type of Owner (such as family only) and/or number of Owners.
- 3.3. A trainer's licence may be granted to allow a Person to train any horse for entry in
 - 3.3.1. flat races,
 - 3.3.2. steeple chases, hurdle races and National Hunt Flat Races, or
 - 3.3.3. both.
- 3.4. The following restrictions apply to all licences referred to in 3.3.2. and 3.3.3:
 - 3.4.1. no entry is to be made for a steeple chase run outside of the Channel Islands for any horse unless it has run and completed the course at least twice in steeple chases under these Rules or under the rules of another Recognised Racing Authority without the prior permission of the Authority;
 - 3.4.2. no entry is to be made for a hurdle race run outside of the Channel Islands for any horse unless it has run and completed the course at least twice in hurdle races under these Rules or under the rules of another Recognised Racing Authority without the prior permission of the Authority.

4. Initial application for licence

- 4.1. A Person who applies for a trainer's licence must use the Prescribed form.
- 4.2. Procedures for the consideration and determination of applications are set out in Schedule (A)6.
- 4.3. The initial application must be received at the Authority's office at least 2 months before the date on which the licence will be required.
- 4.4. No licence may be granted unless the applicant meets the criteria and other requirements as may be established by the Authority from time to time.

- 4.5. At any time after receiving an initial application under this Rule and before determining it, the Authority may require an applicant to
- 4.5.1. attain a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) at Level 3 in Racehorse Care and Management,
 - 4.5.2. satisfactorily complete a training course in 'Racehorse Management' approved by the Authority,
 - 4.5.3. show that he has already completed a training course which is approved by the Authority or otherwise acceptable to it.
- 4.6. Nothing in Paragraph 4.5 restricts any other requirements that the Authority may impose.

5. Expiry and renewal of licence

- 5.1. A trainer's licence expires at the end of the period stated on it.
- 5.2. The holder of a licence may apply for it to be renewed using the Prescribed form.
- 5.3. Procedures for the consideration and determination of applications are set out in Schedule (A)6.
- 5.4. The renewal application must be received at the Authority's Office at least 1 month before the date on which the licence will be required.
- 5.5. A licence may be renewed subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Authority considers appropriate and the restrictions or conditions may differ from those previously imposed.

6. Circumstances in which licence ceases to be valid

- 6.1. A Person shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules if he continues to train in the Channel Islands horses running under the Rules after his licence has ceased to be valid.
- 6.2. A trainer's licence shall immediately cease to be valid if the licence
- 6.2.1. expires and is not renewed,
 - 6.2.2. is withdrawn by the Authority, or
 - 6.2.3. is suspended by the Authority; or
 - 6.2.4. the holder of the licence or permit
 - 6.2.4.1. relinquishes it, or
 - 6.2.4.2. is declared to be a Disqualified Person.
- 6.3. Paragraph 6.2.4.2. does not apply where

- 6.3.1. a trainer's disqualification was incurred under Rule (A)59 (person whose name appears on the Forfeit List), and
- 6.3.2. not more than 14 days have elapsed since the date of publication of the arrears in the Forfeit List.

7. Fees for grant and renewal of licence

- 7.1. An application under this Part for the grant or renewal of a trainer's licence or permit must be accompanied by the appropriate fee and any GST payable.
- 7.2. The fees payable shall be such as the Authority may from time to time determine.

8. Temporary licences

- 8.1. The Authority may grant a temporary licence
 - 8.1.1. in the event of the death or injury of the holder of a trainer's licence, or
 - 8.1.2. in such other circumstances as the Authority considers appropriate.
- 8.2. The Authority may at any time withdraw a temporary licence if it considers it appropriate to do so.
- 8.3. The holder of a temporary licence granted under Paragraph 8.1.1
 - 8.3.1. must assume all the obligations and responsibilities of the deceased or injured trainer, and
 - 8.3.2. may at any time apply to the Authority for a trainer's licence.
- 8.4. Where a trainer's licence (the original licence) is replaced by a temporary licence the original licence shall
 - 8.4.1. immediately cease to be valid, and
 - 8.4.2. resume effect only on the withdrawal of the temporary licence or in accordance with any directions given by the Authority, and
 - 8.4.3. the temporary licence shall continue to be valid until it is withdrawn under Paragraph 8.2 notwithstanding that the date for the renewal of the original licence is due.

9. General requirements applying to licensed trainers

- 9.1. The Authority may
 - 9.1.1. refuse to grant or renew a trainer's licence, or
 - 9.1.2. suspend or withdraw a licence,

if the Authority considers that any of the conditions specified in Paragraph 9.2 are not met.

9.2. The conditions are that

- 9.2.1. the applicant or the holder of the licence is a suitable Person,
- 9.2.2. any training establishment used by him is suitable and secure,
- 9.2.3. training may only be carried out at or from stables in connection with which the licence is granted,
- 9.2.4. the terms and conditions on which Persons are engaged by him in the training of racehorses are fair and reasonable, and
- 9.2.5. the holder meets such other requirements as the Authority may from time to time determine.

9.3. For the purpose of determining whether these conditions are met, the Authority may, either on the initial application for a licence or subsequently, inspect the applicant's establishment at such time and with such frequency as it considers appropriate.

10. Duty to check identity of a horse

- 10.1. A Licensed Trainer must check the identity of any horse which comes under his care or control from the horse's passport.
- 10.2. A Licensed must report immediately any discrepancies in the markings or microchip in the horse's passport to the Authority's Office.
- 10.3. The identity check must be carried out when the trainer receives the passport or as soon as reasonably practicable afterwards.

11. Duty to keep Treatment records

- 11.1. A clear and accurate record of any Treatment administered to a horse under the care or control of a Licensed Trainer must be kept by the trainer for a period of not less than one year.
- 11.2. Treatment means any medication or treatment containing a Prohibited Substance administered to a horse under the care or control of a Licensed Trainer whether or not that horse is currently in training.
- 11.3. Subject to paragraph 11.8, each record must be made within 48 hours of administration, or if that administration occurs away from the yard, as soon as reasonably practicable after the horse returns to the yard following the administration, and include, as a minimum requirement, the following information
 - 11.3.1. registered name of the horse or, if it is unnamed, the registered name of the dam and the year of foaling,
 - 11.3.2. brand name or active ingredient of the Treatment used,

- 11.3.3. date of commencement of any Treatment,
 - 11.3.4. route of administration,
 - 11.3.5. quantifiable dosage of Treatment, e.g. ml/mg. If this changes during the course of any Treatment, this must be made clear in the record,
 - 11.3.6. frequency of administration. If this changes during the course of any Treatment, this must be made clear in the record,
 - 11.3.7. date the Treatment finished, and
 - 11.3.8. name of the Person administering the Treatment.
- 11.4. Every entry made in the Treatment records will be deemed authorised by the Trainer.
- 11.5. Where the Person referred to in Paragraph 11.3.8 is a veterinary surgeon, the Trainer shall ensure that the Treatment record is completed accordingly. Veterinary practice records that comply with the requirements of Paragraph 11.3 shall be sufficient provided they are available in the yard and cross-referenced in the Treatment records.
- 11.6. The records for an individual horse must be kept in one format available in one location.
- 11.7. The records must be made available for inspection
- 11.7.1. by any approved Person authorised to enter the trainer's premises under Part (A)5, or
 - 11.7.2. in accordance with any directions given by the Authority when conducting an enquiry under that Part of that Manual into a possible contravention of these Rules.
- 11.8. In the event that a horse is hospitalised, should the records provided by the veterinary practice to the Trainer not comply with the requirements of Paragraph 11.3, compliant records must be made available for inspection upon request.

12. Information about horses under a trainer's care

- 12.1. A Licensed Trainer must inform the Authority's Office
- 12.1.1. of the arrival at his yard of each new horse,
 - 12.1.2. if he has more than one yard, of any change in location of a horse under his care or control, or
 - 12.1.3. of any change in ownership of a horse under his care or control.
- 12.2. The information must be provided
- 12.2.1. no later than 3 days after the event specified in Paragraph 12.1.1, 12.1.2 or 12.1.3, or
 - 12.2.2. if sooner, before any further race entry is made.

12.3. A Licensed Trainer must inform the Authority's Office when a horse leaves his care within 14 days of the horse leaving his care.

12.4. A Licensed Trainer must immediately inform the Authority's Office of the death of a horse under his care.

13. Information about gelding a horse

13.1. A Licensed Trainer must notify the Authority's Office when a horse under his care and control has been gelded.

13.2. Subject to 13.3, this must be notified no later than the closing time for entries for the next race in which the horse is entered in the Channel Islands.

14. Information about horses of ambiguous sex

14.1. A Licensed Trainer must, as soon as possible, notify the Authority's Office when a horse under his care or control is found to be of Ambiguous Sex.

14.2. A Horse of Ambiguous Sex means a horse whose visible sexual characteristics are contradicted by its genetic make-up/internal organs.

15. Notification of pregnant horses

15.1. A Licensed Trainer must notify the Authority's Office when a horse under his care and control is pregnant.

15.2. Notification must include the last covering date and must be made

15.2.1. within 25 days of the last covering, or

15.2.2. as soon as the horse enters training

whichever is the later.

15.3. If, after notification, the pregnancy is lost the Trainer must notify Authority's Office as soon as reasonably practicable that it has been lost.

15.4. The Authority may decide not to take Disciplinary Action in respect of a contravention of this Rule if the Licensed Trainer satisfies the Authority that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ascertain whether or not the horse was pregnant.

16. Notification of wind surgery

16.1. On each occasion that a horse has had Wind Surgery the Trainer must notify the Authority's Office of the type of Wind Surgery undertaken. No notification is necessary if the horse has never previously raced.

- 16.2. Notification must be made before the horse is declared to run under Rule (F)50 (Declaration to Run) and the responsibility for making such notification rests with the Trainer making the declaration.
- 16.3. The Authority may decide not to take Disciplinary Action in respect of a contravention of this Rule if the Licensed Trainer satisfies the Authority that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ascertain whether or not the horse had had Wind Surgery.
- 16.4. In this Rule Wind Surgery is defined as
 - 16.4.1. Tie back (prosthetic laryngoplasty)
 - 16.4.2. Hobday (venticulectomy/cordectomy)
 - 16.4.3. Epiglottic entrapment surgery
 - 16.4.4. Tie forward (dorsal displacement soft palate surgery)
 - 16.4.5. Soft palate cautery
- 17. Information about new horse arriving from outside the Channel Islands**
 - 17.1. This Rule applies where
 - 17.1.1. Rule 12.1.1 requires a Licensed Trainer to inform the Authority's Office of the arrival of a new horse, and
 - 17.1.2. the horse arrives from outside the Channel Islands.
 - 17.2. The trainer must obtain details of the horse's racecourse performances and send them to the Authority's Office
 - 17.2.1. before the horse is next entered for a race, or
 - 17.2.2. if the horse already has an entry before confirmation of entry or declaration stage for the race.
 - 17.3. If the horse was foaled outside Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands the trainer must also complete a naming card and send it to the Authority's Office.
 - 17.4. If the trainer also received a passport for such a horse
 - 17.4.1. he must also send that to the Authority's Office after first identifying the horse in accordance with Rule 10,
 - 17.4.2. it will be returned to the trainer after any amendments to markings have been carried out, but
 - 17.4.3. the passport must still be produced on the racecourse in accordance with Rule (E)15 (identity check for horses trained outside the Channel Islands).

18. Information about a horse running in a race outside the Channel Islands

- 18.1. This Rule applies to any Licensed Trainer.
- 18.2. On each occasion when a horse trained in the Channel Islands has run in a race outside the Channel Islands, the trainer must notify the Authority's Office of the details of its racecourse performance.
- 18.3. This information must be notified
 - 18.3.1. within 48 hours of the horse's return to the Channel Islands, or
 - 18.3.2. if the horse has an entry for a race in the Channel Islands within five days of its return, or as soon as reasonably possible after the horse's return to the Channel Islands.

19. Dealings between licensed trainers and owners

- 19.1. Schedule 1 makes provision for and in connection with a Licensed Trainer's dealings with or on behalf of owners or intended owners or the horses under their care or control.
- 19.2. Part 1 of Schedule 1 deals with agreements to be entered into between Licensed Trainers and owners and their enforcement.
- 19.3. Part 2 of Schedule 1 contains a code of conduct applying to Licensed Trainers in their dealings with owners.
- 19.4. Failure by a Licensed Trainer to observe a provision of the code of conduct in Part 2 of Schedule 1 does not itself amount to a contravention of a requirement imposed by or under these Rules but
 - 19.4.1. such failure may be relevant in determining whether or not the trainer has complied with a requirement imposed by or under these Rules, and
 - 19.4.2. may accordingly result in Disciplinary Action being taken against him.

20. Information about suprachoroidal cyclosporine implants

- 20.1. Where a horse undergoes surgery for the placement of a suprachoroidal cyclosporine implant, a Licensed Trainer must notify the Authority's Office within 7 days of surgery with a certificate, signed by a veterinary surgeon to this effect.

PART 3 – GENERAL DUTIES OF TRAINERS

21. Application of Part 3

- 21.1. Except where the context otherwise requires, this Part applies to
 - 21.1.1. any Person who holds a licence to train which is granted by the Authority,
 - 21.1.2. any Person whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a licence (which includes a permit holder).
- 21.2. Such Persons are referred to in this Part as Trainers.

22. Duties of care and skill

- 22.1. A Trainer must conduct his business of training racehorses
 - 22.1.1. with reasonable care and skill, and
 - 22.1.2. with due regard to
 - 22.1.2.1. the interests of owners and horses under his care or control,
 - 22.1.2.2. the safety of his employees and agents, and
 - 22.1.2.3. the provisions of any code of conduct which applies to Trainers and which is issued by the Authority under these Rules; and
 - 22.1.2.4. taking reasonable steps to avoid breaches of these Rules being committed (whether intentional or accidental) by himself or others.
- 22.2. A Trainer's duties under Paragraph 22.1 extend to any horse under his care or control whether or not the horse is currently in training.

23. Security of horses

- 23.1. A Trainer
 - 23.1.1. must maintain adequate security measures
 - 23.1.1.1. in his yard,
 - 23.1.1.2. in transit, and
 - 23.1.1.3. on the racecourse,
 - 23.1.2. must ensure that his employees are properly briefed in their duties of guarding his horses whilst in transit and at the racecourse; and
 - 23.1.3. must not engage casual labour to assist him in attending to his horses on a racecourse.

24. Vaccination, passport and identity checks

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

24.1.1. the horse's passport is available for inspection,

24.1.2. all vaccinations which these Rules require have been correctly administered to the horse and entered in its passport, and

24.1.3. all documents required for the purpose of carrying out checks as to the identity of the horse are available for inspection.

25. Restrictions on advertising on clothing or equipment

25.1. A Trainer must

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

25.1.2. ensure that any stable employee employed by him complies with such controls.

26. Duty to promote welfare of horses

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

27. Veterinary treatment and medication

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

27.2. Accordingly

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

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

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

27.3. Rule 30 contains further provision in respect of treatment which applies when a horse is on Racecourse Property.

27.4. Schedule (B)3 1.8 contains a restriction in respect of the giving to a horse of any substance on the day of a race.

28. Duty to report communicable diseases

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

28.1.1. diseases covered by the United Kingdom Horserace Betting Levy Board Codes of Practice on Equine Diseases;

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

28.1.3. diseases subject to the Specified Type Equine Exotic Diseases,

28.1.4. any disease added to 28.1.1, 28.1.2 or 28.1.3 in the future listed under Schedule 3, or

28.1.5. Equine Influenza

the Trainer must

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

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

28.2. Before giving a direction under Paragraphs 28.1.6 and 28.1.7, the Authority may obtain the advice of a Veterinary Officer, which is to be given in consultation with the Trainer's Veterinary Surgeon.

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

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

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

29.3. The certificate must be signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. That Veterinary Surgeon must satisfy the following conditions:

29.3.1. The Veterinary Surgeon must not be:

29.3.1.1. the Owner of the horse or any person related to the Owner of the horse;

29.3.1.2. the Trainer of the horse or any person related to the Trainer of the horse; or

- 29.3.1.3. a Person employed by the Trainer; and
- 29.3.1.4. the Veterinary Surgeon must be independent of the Owner and Trainer of the horse.

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

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

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

30.1. This Rule applies where a horse under the care or control of a trainer is on Racecourse Property for the purposes of running in a race.

30.2. Until such time as the horse has either run in the race or has been withdrawn, the horse must not leave Racecourse Property.

30.3. Subject to Paragraph 30.6, no substance may be administered to a horse (by injection, orally or any other method) other than normal feed and water offered by mouth unless a Veterinary Officer grants a special dispensation.

30.4. Where a horse is injured or ill

- 30.4.1. treatment may only be given by the racecourse Veterinary Surgeon, but

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

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

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

31. Manipulative Therapy

- 31.1. On the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run, it is not permissible for the horse to receive Manipulative Therapy until such time as the horse has either run in the race or has been withdrawn.
- 31.2. In this Rule, Manipulative Therapy includes physiotherapy, osteopathy, chiropractic and acupuncture.
- 32. Post-race reports of matters materially affecting a horse's performance**
- 32.1. Subject to Rule 33, a Trainer (or his representative) must make a report of anything that he considers might have materially affected the performance in the race of any horse trained by him.
- 32.2. Examples of matters that must be reported under this Rule include
- 32.2.1. horse bled from nose;
 - 32.2.2. horse finished distressed;
 - 32.2.3. horse lost shoe;
 - 32.2.4. horse finished lame;
 - 32.2.5. filly/mare in season;
 - 32.2.6. horse gurgled (for example, by choking, choking up or swallowing its tongue);
 - 32.2.7. suspected viral or other ailments;
 - 32.2.8. not suited by going.
- 32.3. The Trainer must report to the Chief Steward any horse which does not start with a declared tongue strap or loses its tongue strap during the race.
- 32.4. A Trainer who is required to make a report under this Rule may delegate the task of making it to the Rider.
- 32.5. A report under this Rule must be made as soon as possible after a race to a Steward, or a Chief Steward on the racecourse.
- 32.6. But if
- 32.6.1. a matter comes to the Trainer's attention only after the horse leaves the racecourse, and
 - 32.6.2. might have a bearing on the past or future running of a horse,
- the report must be made as soon as possible to the Authority's Disciplinary Department, a Steward or a Chief Steward.
- 32.7. Where a report is made under this Rule
- 32.7.1. the Stewards or the Authority may require a Veterinary Officer to carry out an examination of the horse, and

- 32.7.2. the Trainer or his representative will, if possible, be made aware before any details are published of the contents of any report concerning a horse's welfare which is submitted by the Veterinary Officer.
- 32.8. Any report under this Rule which is made on the day of racing will be considered by the Stewards and if the report relates to a horse which was prominent in the betting market, the report may be announced over the public address system.
- 32.9. Any report under this Rule which is made after the horse leaves the racecourse will be set out in the Steward's Report.

33. Avoiding duplication of post-race reporting

- 33.1. The duty to make a report under Rule 33.1 does not apply where the matter
 - 33.1.1. is reported to the Stewards by the Rider under Rule (D)39 (post-race reports to Stewards), or
 - 33.1.2. is plainly obvious to the Stewards.
- 33.2. A Trainer must not instruct a Rider to ignore Rule (D)39 but, in any case where a Rider informs the Trainer that he intends to make a report
 - 33.2.1. the Trainer may decide instead that he will make a report under Rule 32, and
 - 33.2.2. if he does so, he must inform the Rider accordingly.
- 33.3. A Trainer must make a report under Rule 32.1 where
 - 33.3.1. a Rider informs him under Rule (D)38 (making a report of gurgling by horse during a race) that the horse was gurgling during the race, and
 - 33.3.2. the Trainer considers that the gurgling may have adversely affected the performance of the horse.
- 33.4. If a Trainer does not report the gurgling
 - 33.4.1. the gurgling shall be regarded as having had no effect on the performance of the horse,
 - 33.4.2. the information will not be made public, and
 - 33.4.3. an explanation that the horse was gurgling will be accorded little weight if given at a Stewards' enquiry into the running and riding of the horse.

34. Other requirements relating to equine welfare

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

- 34.1.1. if the horse is shod it is in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 7 of Schedule (B)4,
 - 34.1.2. all reins are stitched to, or fastened by, a buckle to the bridle apart from where an alternative method of attaching reins to bridles is one which has the approval of the Authority, and
 - 34.1.3. all other equipment worn by the horse is in a serviceable condition and properly fitted.
- 34.2. When the declaration for a horse is verified in accordance with Rule (B)23 (verifying the declaration sheet), the Trainer or his representative must indicate whether he wishes the horse to be withdrawn
- 34.2.1. in the event that one of its plates is removed at the Start or is shed on the way to, or at, the Start, or
 - 34.2.2. in the event that the tongue strap cannot be fastened or is shed on the way to the start.
- 34.3. Any request under Paragraph 34.2 will be noted on the list of declared runners and given to the Starter.
- 34.4. A request under Paragraph 34.2.1 will, unless the race declaration sheet states otherwise, be taken as referring only to plates on the horse's forelegs.
- 34.5. Other requirements relating to equine welfare that are contained in these Rules include
- 34.5.1. Rule (A)82 sets out Authority's general power to prohibit equipment used for racing;
 - 34.5.2. in the Race Manual (B)
 - 34.5.3. Rules (B)49 and (B)50 make provision about dangerous, careless or improper riding, including misuse of whip;
 - 34.5.4. Rules (B)76 to (B)77 restricts the movement of injured horses and makes provision for humane destruction and post-mortem examination;
 - 34.5.5. Schedule (B)3 contains provisions which, on welfare grounds, restrict the circumstances in which a horse may run in a race (see, in particular, Paragraphs 1.7 (tubed horses), 1.8 (feed and water), 1.12 (equine influenza injections), 1.17 (neurectomy), 1.21 (number of races in one day), 1.22 (blood transfusions) and 1.23(pregnant horses));
 - 34.5.6. Schedule (B)4 contains provision about raceday equipment (see, in particular, Paragraphs 7 (shoes), 8 (nasal dilators), 9 (lip chains) and 11(bits));
- 34.6. Part (D)5 imposes certain duties on Riders (see, in particular, Rules (D)27 (whips), (D)35.3 and (D)35.4 (requirement to pull up when horse lame or injured) and (D)38 (rider's reports as to gurgling by horse)); and

34.7. Rule (F)55.2 disappplies financial penalties for non-runners on production of satisfactory veterinary certification.

35. Duties in determining horses to run in a race

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

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

36. Additional duties when horse trained outside the Channel Islands

36.1. Where the horse is entered for a race in the Channel Islands

36.1.1. the trainer must send to the Authority's Office full details of any racecourse performances by the horse outside the Channel Islands, Great Britain or Ireland, and

36.1.2. if a declaration to run in the race is subsequently made for the horse, the Trainer must send to the Authority's Office details of any subsequent performances.

36.2. Information required by Paragraph 36.2 must be sent directly or through the Trainer's Recognised Racing Authority.

36.3. For the purposes of Paragraph 36.1.1, the information must be received by the time determined in accordance Rule (F)44 for the closing of entries and for the purposes of Paragraph 36.1.2, it must be received by the time determined in accordance with Rule (F)50 for making a declaration to run except where the performance is after that deadline in which case it must be notified to the Authority's Office before the day of race.

37. At the racecourse

37.1. When a horse is being led on Racecourse Property

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

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

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

37.2.1. the weight his horse will carry, or

37.2.2. the colours to be worn by the Rider.

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

- 37.3.1. the correct number cloth is carried and is clearly visible,
 - 37.3.2. the horse carries at least the correct weight in accordance with the conditions of the race,
 - 37.3.3. the horse is properly saddled (which includes attachment of the weight cloth and allowing for girth adjustment to be made at the Start) when it leaves the Parade Ring, and
 - 37.3.4. all sheets or rugs are removed from the horse before going to the start of a race.
- 37.4. Where a Rider hands a saddle to the Trainer or his representative after the Rider has weighed out
- 37.4.1. the Trainer must ensure that the saddle is not left unattended,
 - 37.4.2. the Trainer may not remove any lead from the Rider's weight cloth unless the Rider presents himself to the Clerk of the Scales to be re-weighed, and
 - 37.4.3. subject to Paragraph 37.4.4, the Trainer must not add to, remove from, or change any equipment with which the Rider has been weighed.
- 37.5. The Trainer may change the girth or surcingle if they do not fit.
- 37.6. Where a Rider weighs in below the weight at which he weighed out by more than 1lb and the Stewards are unable to establish the cause of the discrepancy, the Stewards may take Disciplinary Action against any Rider, Trainer or both.

38. Duty to secure the best possible placing

- 38.1. A Trainer must give, or cause to be given, to the Rider of any horse trained by him such instructions as are necessary to ensure the horse runs on its merits.
- 38.2. Instructions must, among other things, cover the use of the whip when employing an inexperienced Rider. For the purposes of this Rule, a Rider shall be deemed to be inexperienced until they have had at least 150 race rides in the Channel Islands or under the rules of a Recognised Racing Authority or a combination of both.
- 38.3. A Trainer must not send any horse to race with a view to schooling or conditioning the horse.
- 38.4. A Trainer shall be liable to Disciplinary Action
- 38.4.1. in the event of any failure to comply with Paragraph 38.1, 38.2 or 38.3;
 - 38.4.2. in the event that an instruction is given to the Rider which, if obeyed, could or would lead to a contravention of Rule (B)50 (careless or improper riding) with regard to misuse of the whip; or

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

38.5. The Stewards or the Authority may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Trainer under Paragraph 38.4.3 where the Trainer satisfies the Authority

38.5.1. that the Rider was given appropriate instructions under Paragraph 37.1, but

38.5.2. that he failed to comply with them.

39. Authorised Trainer's Representative

39.1. A Licensed Trainer who is unable to attend a race meeting at which he has a horse running, must authorise another person to represent him on the racecourse and instruct him so that he complies with Paragraph 39.2.

39.2. This person must

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

39.2.2. know the riding instructions that the Trainer gave to the Rider under Rule 38, and

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

39.3. Failure by a Trainer to inform his representative of the instructions given to the Rider will not preclude the Stewards from making a finding of a breach of Rule 38.1.

40. Cases of suspected doping etc

40.1. Subject to Paragraph 40.2, If a Trainer has reason to believe that a horse under his care or control has been 'got at' in any way, he must immediately inform the Authority's Office.

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

40.3. Samples taken from the horse by the Veterinary Officer will be forwarded to a laboratory approved by the Authority and no fee will be charged where such sampling occurs before the race.

41. Schooling horses for all types of start

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

42. Other requirements applying to trainers

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

42.2. For example (in addition to those mentioned in Rule 34.5)

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

42.2.2. in the Race Manual (B)

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

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

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

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

42.2.3. in Part (E)2

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

42.2.3.2. Chapter (E)4 sets out procedures for racing outside the Channel Islands.

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

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

PART 4 – MISCELLANEOUS

43. Trainer who also holds a rider's licence: restrictions on riding

43.1. Any Trainer who also

43.1.1. holds a jockey's licence or amateur rider's licence granted by the Authority, or

43.1.2. is authorised to ride by a Recognised Racing Authority,

must not ride in any race in which another horse trained by him is also running or in which he is riding for another Trainer.

44. Suspending horses from running

44.1. Schedule 4 makes provision in relation to suspending and assessing horses that may be a risk to themselves, other horses or Riders during the course of a race.

PART 5 – SUPPLEMENTARY

45. Notices, directions and other documents

45.1. Unless the context otherwise requires, Rules (A)91 (the giving of notices etc), (A)92 (the giving of notices etc in electronic form) and (A)93 (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.

46. Computation of time

46.1. 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.

47. Arrangement of Rules into Manuals

47.1. These Rules are made up of the following Manuals

- 47.1.1. The General Manual (A)
- 47.1.2. The Race Manual (B)
- 47.1.3. The Trainer Manual (C)
- 47.1.4. The Rider Manual (D)
- 47.1.5. The Horse and Owner Manual (E)
- 47.1.6. The Race Administration Manual (F)

47.2. 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.

48. Meaning of licensed trainer and trainer

48.1. In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

- 48.1.1. Licensed Trainer means a Person who holds a trainer's licence granted by the Authority under Part 2;
- 48.1.2. In Parts 3 and 4, Trainer (without more) means any Person who holds a licence to train which is granted by the Authority or whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a licence (including a Permit Holder);

49. Meaning of rider

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

- 49.1.1. a Jockey,

- 49.1.2. a Person who holds an amateur rider's licence granted by the Authority, or
- 49.1.3. an Overseas Rider,

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

50. References to Jockeys

- 50.1. In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires, Jockey means a Person who holds a professional riding licence granted by the Authority.

51. Reference to other types of rider

- 51.1. In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires, Overseas Rider

- 51.1.1. means 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
- 51.1.2. does not include a Person who also holds a riding licence granted by the Authority.

- 51.2. In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

Amateur Rider means

- 51.2.1. a Person who holds an amateur rider's licence granted by the Authority, or
- 51.2.2. an Overseas Rider whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a licence and who rides in a race under these Rules;

Professional Rider means

- 51.2.3. a Jockey, or
- 51.2.4. an Overseas Rider whose authorisation by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to a professional riding licence granted by the Authority and who rides in a race under these Rules.
- 51.2.5. An Overseas Rider who holds an Apprentice, Conditional or other type of riding licence issued by a Recognised Racing Authority which permits that Overseas Rider to be remunerated for riding in races shall be treated as holding a professional riding licence for the purposes of paragraph 49.2.4.

52. Other definitions

- 52.1. Definitions of

- 52.1.1. terms used in only one Rule are set out in that Rule, and

52.1.2. terms used in more than one Part of the Manual are set out in Rules 48 to 51 and in the following provisions of this Rule

52.2. In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

the Authority means the Channel Islands Horseracing Authority;
the Authority's Office means the office for the time being appointed by the Authority as the office of the Channel Islands Horseracing Authority (the present address is Apartment 1, Sable Argente Apartments, La Route De St. Aubin, St. Helier, Jersey JE2 3SF);

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

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

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

52.2.1. these Rules,

52.2.2. any Rules of Racing previously in force, or

52.2.3. the Authority's Regulations for Point-to-Point Steeple Chases;

the Forfeit List means the list maintained by the Authority under Rule (A)79

National Hunt Flat Race means a race for horses on the flat which is run according to the weights allocated for a Jump Race.

Owner means the owner pursuant to Rule (E)79; or, where the Horse is not trained in the Channel Islands, the Person who is duly registered in the register of Owners or is otherwise registered in the country in which the Horse is trained as being a Horse's owner;

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;

Recognised Racing Authority means a racing authority of a country which is for the time being recognised by the Authority under Rule (A)83;

these Rules means all the Rules of racing, including provisions which are contained in any other Manual (see Rule 47);

Stewards means Stewards of a meeting and shall, where the context allows, include a Chief Steward;

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

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

52.3. Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine.

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

Schedule 1 – Trainers and Owners

PART 1

Trainer-owner agreements

1. Requirement for agreement

- 1.1. This Schedule applies to any Licensed Trainer.
- 1.2. Where a Licensed Trainer is to train a horse owned by any Person, he and the owner must enter into a training agreement in respect of the horse before it runs in any race run under these Rules.
- 1.3. The Authority may determine not to take Disciplinary Action against any Licensed Trainer who fails to comply with Paragraph 1.2 of this Schedule if he can satisfy the Authority that there was an acceptable reason for the failure.

2. Form of agreement

- 2.1. A training agreement must be signed and must set out the terms agreed between the parties in respect of at least the following
 - 2.1.1. the basic training fee (expressed as an amount payable by week or by calendar month);
 - 2.1.2. all other regular expenses (such as gallop fees, shoeing costs and the like);
 - 2.1.3. the extent of the Licensed Trainer's authority to incur any additional charges or expenses for the account of the owner (such as veterinary fees);
 - 2.1.4. provision for variation to be made as to any of the matters specified in Paragraphs 1.4.1 to 1.4.3 and for proper notification of variation;
 - 2.1.5. the time and method of payment by the owner;
 - 2.1.6. any provision for a Trainer's lien; and
 - 2.1.7. such other matters as the Authority may from time to time direct.

3. Duration of agreement

- 3.1. A training agreement shall lapse if
 - 3.1.1. the owner does not have a horse in training with the Licensed Trainer for a continuous period of 24 months,
 - 3.1.2. the Trainer has ceased to hold a licence granted by the Authority, or
 - 3.1.3. either party to the agreement gives the other written notice of termination.

4. Report by licensed trainer of non-payment of fees etc

- 4.1. Payment period, in relation to any account due, means the period of three months beginning with the date on which the account was sent.
- 4.2. Where, before the end of the payment period, a Licensed Trainer does not receive from the owner full settlement of any account due under a training agreement entered into in accordance with this Schedule, the Licensed Trainer may report the matter to the Authority.
- 4.3. A report of non-payment under Paragraph 4.2 must
 - 4.3.1. be in writing and signed by the Licensed Trainer,
 - 4.3.2. give details of
 - 4.3.3. the owner's name and address,
 - 4.3.4. the nature and the amount of the debt, and
 - 4.3.5. the date upon which the account was sent;
 - 4.3.6. be accompanied by a copy of the unpaid account; and
 - 4.3.7. be sent no later than 15 months after the end of the payment period for that account.
- 4.4. A Licensed Trainer who submits an unjustified or frivolous report shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules.

5. Consequences of non-payment

- 5.1. Schedule (E)3 makes provision for the Authority to notify an owner that a report has been made under Paragraph 4 and, if it does so, the owner is under a duty to make any payment due in accordance with the procedures set out in that Paragraph.

PART 2

6. Trainers' code of conduct in dealings with owners

- 6.1. The Authority has issued the following Code of Conduct for Licensed Trainers.
- 6.2. The Code is intended to set out some of the minimum standards the Authority expects to prevail in these areas and to help avoid misunderstanding and resulting dissatisfaction.
- 6.3. In particular, dissatisfaction can arise from commissions or other financial interests or benefits which may arise in consequence of the purchase or sale of horses. By setting out these minimum standards the Code of Conduct will also serve to safeguard the interests of Licensed Trainers.

7. The Code of Conduct

- 7.1. The Licensed Trainer must regularly report on the general well being of the horse and promptly inform the owner of any injury to the horse which is likely to require a prolonged period of box rest. The Licensed Trainer must immediately notify the owner if one of his horses ceases to be under the direct charge of the trainer to the degree it is the subject of a separate livery charge by a third party.
- 7.2. When a Licensed Trainer acting as vendor or part-vendor sells any horse to an owner or intended owner, he must disclose by means of an invoice the full percentage of his ownership in that horse and thereby the financial benefit derived by him from that transaction.
- 7.3. When a Licensed Trainer acts as an agent or adviser for one of his existing owners or intended owners concerning the purchase or sale of a horse he must, whenever possible, give prior notice to the intended owner if he is aware that he will benefit financially from any third party from such a transaction. Should the transaction take place, he is required to quantify any financial benefit that in fact arises.
- 7.4. When a Licensed Trainer acts in any capacity as described in Paragraph 7.2 or 7.3 of this Code he must not also act simultaneously for the vendor or purchaser as the case may be in any capacity related to such transaction without disclosing that fact beforehand to the owner or intended owner.
- 7.5. When a Licensed Trainer acts in relation to the sale of a horse trained or likely to be trained by him to an existing or intended owner in his yard then, irrespective of the capacity in which the trainer so acts, he must:
 - 7.5.1. advise the buyer that the horse may be examined before purchase by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the buyer; and
 - 7.5.2. disclose to the buyer, to the extent that it may be applicable to the horse in question, that the horse has been seen to weave, box-walk, windsuck or crib bite and/or any veterinary condition known to the Licensed Trainer which might affect performance and/or any surgery that the horse has undergone to the Licensed Trainer's knowledge.
- 7.6. For the avoidance of doubt, this Code does not prevent Licensed Trainers from retaining benefits derived from purchases or sales but they are required to inform owners of the true position as stipulated above.

Note:

- 7.7. In all cases it is the responsibility of the owner on complaint of failure to comply with this Code of Conduct to provide to the Authority the evidence

which the Authority considers is necessary to support an allegation of a breach of the Code.

- 7.8. A training agreement shall not waive the requirements of this Code other than as referred to in Paragraph 7.5. Any other waiver or purported waiver will be treated as invalid for the purpose of determining whether a breach of this Code has taken place unless it relates to Paragraph 7.5.
- 7.9. Licensed Trainers are strongly advised to ensure that when Paragraph 7.2 applies the disclosure of any financial benefit that has arisen is evidenced in writing.
- 7.10. In the case of the various forms of multiple-ownerships registered under these Rules, the duty to disclose or notify under this Code to an owner or intended owner will be fulfilled if
 - 7.10.1. one party in the multiple-ownership is duly informed or notified by the Licensed Trainer, and
 - 7.10.2. that party is either an owner in the multiple-ownership as defined in the Horse and Owner Manual (E) or has been appointed in writing as an owner's representative of the multiple-ownership.

Schedule 2 – Suspending Horses From Running

1. General

- 1.1. The Authority may suspend a horse from running in specified races, or races of a specified description, if the horse's previous performance(s) suggest that it may be a risk to itself, other horses or Riders during the course of a race.
- 1.2. In any case where the Authority proposes to suspend a horse, the Authority's Office will
 - 1.2.1. notify the Trainer, and
 - 1.2.2. invite him to explain any mitigating circumstances there may be for the Authority not to suspend the horse.
- 1.3. Any explanation by the Trainer must be in writing and submitted to the Authority within two working days of the date of the notification under Paragraph 1.2.1.
- 1.4. After taking account of any explanation, the Authority must notify the Trainer in writing of its decision and, if the Authority decides to suspend the horse, specify
 - 1.4.1. the time when the suspension is to commence,
 - 1.4.2. the descriptions of races to which it is to apply, and
 - 1.4.3. the steps that could be taken to lift the suspension.
- 1.5. Any horse that has been suspended as a result of concerns over its jumping ability will be required to satisfactorily pass an assessment under this Schedule before it can race again.
- 1.6. The suspension will continue until two clear days have elapsed after the horse satisfactorily passes an assessment.

2. Assessment procedure

- 2.1. When a horse is required to have its jumping assessed before it can race, the assessment
 - 2.1.1. will be conducted by two assessors approved by the Authority, and
 - 2.1.2. will, unless otherwise directed by the Authority, take place at Jersey Racecourse over the schooling hurdles or at the place where the Trainer normally schools his horses, and
 - 2.1.3. may also include a veterinary assessment.
- 2.2. After the test the Trainer or his representative will be informed whether or not the horse has satisfactorily passed the assessment.

- 2.3. The fee payable in respect of each assessment
 - 2.3.1. is specified in Schedule (A)1, and
 - 2.3.2. must be paid by the owner of the horse at the time the test is conducted.
- 2.4. The Trainer must notify the owner of this charge.

3. Failing an assessment

- 3.1. Where a horse fails an assessment, it may not be submitted for re-assessment before the end of the period of four weeks starting with the day after the date of the failure.
- 3.2. If a horse fails two consecutive assessments no further assessment may be made for a period of six months after the date of the most recent failure.

4. Further assessments

- 4.1. Where a horse, having passed an assessment, is subsequently referred under this Schedule it will be automatically suspended without the procedures in paragraphs 1.2 – 1.4 needing to be followed.
- 4.2. The assessment required under Paragraph 1.5 will take place no sooner than three months after the referral.
- 4.3. Any suspension under this Paragraph will continue until two clear days have elapsed after the horse satisfactorily passes an assessment in accordance with Paragraph 2.
- 4.4. If a horse is referred under this Schedule on a third occasion, it shall be suspended from running in specified races, or races of a specified description, indefinitely.

Schedule 3 – Communicable Diseases

1. List of diseases covered by statute of Code of Practice (Rules 28.1.1, 28.1.2 and 28.1.3)

African Horse Sickness (28.1.2)
Alpha and Flaviviruses (not louping ill) (28.1.3)
Anthrax (28.1.3)
Borna Disease (28.1.3)
Contagious Equine Metritis (28.1.1, 28.1.2 and 28.1.3)
Dourine (28.1.2 and 28.1.3)
Eastern Equine Encephalitis (28.1.3)
Epizootic Lymphangitis (28.1.2 and 28.1.3)
Equine Herpesvirus I paralytic form (28.1.1)
Equine Viral Arteritis (28.1.1 and 28.1.2)
Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis (28.1.2 and 28.1.3)
Equine Infectious Anaemia (28.1.1, 28.1.2 and 28.1.3)
Glanders (28.1.2 and 28.1.3) and Farcy (28.1.2)
Hendra Disease (28.1.3)
Japanese Equine Encephalitis (28.1.3)
Venerally transmitted bacterial diseases caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (28.1.1)
Venerally transmitted bacterial diseases cause by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (28.1.1)
Rabies (28.1.2)
Strangles (28.1.1)
Warble fly (28.1.2)
Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (28.1.3)
West Nile Virus (28.1.2 and 28.1.3)
Western Equine Encephalitis (28.1.3)

Schedule 4 – 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.

<i>Defined term</i>	<i>Where term is defined (references are to Rules in this Manual unless other specified)</i>
Amateur rider	51
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