

CHANNEL ISLANDS HORSERACING AUTHORITY – (D) RIDERS MANUAL

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PART 1 – INTRODUCTORY

1. Introductory

- 1.1. Part (A)3 prohibits any Person from riding in a race under these Rules unless
 - 1.1.1. he has attained the age of 16 years,
 - 1.1.2. he
 - 1.1.2.1. holds a Jockey's Licence or an Amateur Riders licence granted by the Authority, or
 - 1.1.2.2. is authorised by a Recognised Racing Authority to ride under the rules of that Recognised Racing Authority (whether by grant of a licence, permit or otherwise), and
 - 1.1.3. he is not disqualified or suspended from riding under these Rules or under the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority.
- 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. As regards riders
 - 2.1.1. Parts 2 and 3 have effect in connection with licences for Jockeys and for amateur riders which may be granted by the Authority and those Parts also set out specific requirements that apply only to the holders of such licences,
 - 2.1.2. Part 4 sets out requirements that a Person (Overseas Rider) who is authorised to ride by a Recognised Racing Authority must meet in order to ride in races under these Rules, and
 - 2.1.3. Parts 5, 6 and 7 contain provisions that apply to Jockeys, amateur riders who hold a licence granted by the Authority and Overseas Riders.

PART 2 - JOCKEY LICENCES FROM THE AUTHORITY

3. Professional Licences to ride granted by the Authority

- 3.1. A professional licence to ride may be granted by the Authority, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Authority considers appropriate.
- 3.2. Such a licence is referred to in this Manual as a Jockey's Licence.
- 3.3. The types of Jockey's Licences that may be granted are
 - 3.3.1. a licence to allow the holder to ride in flat races;
 - 3.3.2. a licence to allow the holder to ride in flat races, hurdle races or National Hunt Flat Races; or
 - 3.3.3. a licence to allow the holder to ride in flat races, hurdle races, steeple chases or National Hunt Flat Races.

4. Fees for grant and renewal of licence

- 4.1. An application under this Part for the grant or renewal of a Jockey's Licence must be accompanied by the appropriate fee and any GST payable.
- 4.2. The fees payable in respect of each licence are specified in Schedule (A)1.
- 4.3. A Person who holds a licence must contribute such amount as the Authority may specify to an insurance scheme for professional riders which has been approved by the Authority.

5. Initial application for a jockey's licence

- 5.1. A Person who applies for a Jockey's Licence must use the Prescribed form.
- 5.2. Procedures for the consideration and determination of applications are set out in Schedule (A)6.
- 5.3. The initial application should be received at the Authority's Office at least 3 weeks before the date on which the licence will be required.
- 5.4. 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.
- 5.5. At any time after receiving an initial application under this Rule and before determining it, the Authority may require an applicant to
 - 5.5.1. be assessed for riding competence by a person appointed by the Authority;
 - 5.5.2. attend a training course or seminar,
 - 5.5.3. undergo a medical examination,

- 5.5.4. be tested in accordance with the Authority's Assessment of Concussion protocol, and
- 5.5.5. attend a personal interview.

6. Expiry and renewal of a jockey's licence

- 6.1. A Jockey's Licence expires at the end of the period stated on the licence.
- 6.2. The holder of the licence may apply for it to be renewed using the Prescribed form.
- 6.3. Procedures for the consideration and determination of applications are set out in Schedule (A)6.
- 6.4. The renewal application should be received at the Authority's Office at least 2 weeks before the date on which the licence will be required.
- 6.5. A licence may be renewed subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Authority considers appropriate (including a requirement for the holder of the licence to undertake such training as the Authority may direct) and the restrictions or conditions may differ from any restrictions or conditions previously imposed.

7. Circumstances in which a jockey's licence ceases to be valid

- 7.1. This Rule applies to a Jockey's Licence granted under Rule 5 or renewed under Rule 6.
- 7.2. A Person shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules if he rides in any race under these Rules after his licence has ceased to be valid.
- 7.3. A licence shall immediately cease to be valid if
 - 7.3.1. the licence
 - 7.3.1.1. expires and is not renewed,
 - 7.3.1.2. is withdrawn by the Authority, or
 - 7.3.1.3. is suspended by the Authority; or
 - 7.3.2. the holder of the licence
 - 7.3.2.1. relinquishes it, or
 - 7.3.2.2. is declared to be a Disqualified Person.
- 7.4. A licence that is suspended for a specified period shall resume on the expiry of the period.

8. Jockeys to be suitable Persons

8.1. The Authority may

8.1.1. refuse to grant or renew a Jockey's Licence, or

8.1.2. suspend or withdraw a licence,

if the Authority considers that an applicant or a licence holder is not a suitable Person to hold a licence.

9. Reporting any injury or illness

9.1. Where a Jockey sustains a reportable injury since last riding under these Rules

9.1.1. he must inform the Authority's Office at the earliest opportunity, and

9.1.2. he must not weigh out or attempt to weigh out until he is passed fit to ride by a Racecourse Medical Officer on a raceday on the instruction of the Authority.

9.2. A reportable injury is

9.2.1. a head injury or concussion,

9.2.2. a severe back injury,

9.2.3. a fracture or dislocation involving a limb bone or joints,

9.2.4. a fracture of the pelvis or spine, or

9.2.5. any other significant injury or significant illness.

9.3. Where a Jockey sustains any injury riding under the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority he must inform the Authority's Office within 48 hours of his return to the Channel Islands.

10. Prohibition on owning racehorses

10.1. A Jockey may not be the owner or part-owner of

10.1.1. any horse which is entered or run under these Rules, or

10.1.2. any horse which is entered or run under the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority.

10.2. The reference to a Person owning or part-owning a horse includes holding a beneficial or equitable interest in the horse.

11. Riding outside the Channel Islands

11.1. This Rule applies where a Jockey is proposing to travel to another country with a view to riding in a race run under the rules of that country's Racing Authority.

- 11.2. The Jockey may request from the Authority a certificate of clearance to ride in that country where
 - 11.2.1. the country is not listed in Schedule 1, or
 - 11.2.2. although the country is listed, it is outside Europe and the Jockey has reason to believe that a certificate may be required.
- 11.3. In making a request under Paragraph 11.2.2 the Jockey must confirm to the Authority that he has contacted the Racing Authority to enquire whether local rules require a clearance certificate.

PART 3 - AMATEUR RIDER'S LICENCES FROM THE AUTHORITY

12. Licences to ride granted by the Authority for amateur riders

- 12.1. A licence to ride as an amateur may be granted by the Authority, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Authority considers appropriate.
- 12.2. Such a licence is referred to in these Rules as an amateur rider's licence.
- 12.3. The types of amateur rider's licence that may be granted are
 - 12.3.1. a licence to allow the holder to ride in flat races not confined to professional riders;
 - 12.3.2. a licence to allow the holder to ride in flat races, hurdle races or National Hunt Flat Races not confined to professional riders; or
 - 12.3.3. a licence to allow the holder to ride in flat races, hurdle races, steeple chases or National Hunt Flat Races not confined to professional riders.

13. Fees etc for grant and renewal of an Amateur Rider's Licence

- 13.1. An application under this Part for the grant or renewal of an Amateur Rider's Licence must be accompanied by the appropriate fee and any GST payable.
- 13.2. The fees payable in respect of each licence are specified in Schedule (A)1.
- 13.3. A Person who holds a licence must contribute such amount as the Authority may specify to an insurance scheme for amateur riders which has been approved by the Authority.

14. Initial application for an amateur rider's licence

- 14.1. A Person who applies for an Amateur Rider's Licence must use the Prescribed form.
- 14.2. The application should be received at the Authority's Office at least 3 weeks before the date on which the licence will be required.

- 14.3. No licence may be granted unless the applicant meets such requirements as the Authority may from time to time determine.
- 14.4. At any time after receiving an initial application under this Rule and before determining it, the Authority may require an applicant to
 - 14.4.1. attend a training course or seminar,
 - 14.4.2. undergo a medical examination,
 - 14.4.3. be tested in accordance with the Authority's Assessment of Concussion protocol, and
 - 14.4.4. attend a personal interview.
- 14.5. No licence may be granted to a Person who is ineligible under Rule 15.

15. Persons ineligible for an amateur rider's licence

- 15.1. Subject to Paragraphs 15.2 and 15.3, a Person is ineligible for an Amateur Rider's Licence if he has been paid directly or indirectly for riding in a race, whether payment to him is made directly or indirectly.
- 15.2. A Person who was paid for riding in a race whilst authorised to ride by a Recognised Racing Authority is not ineligible by virtue of Paragraph 15.1 if the following conditions are met in relation to him
 - 15.2.1. the first condition is that his authorisation by the Authority or a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to a Jockey's Licence;
 - 15.2.2. for the purposes of Rule 15.2.1. a licence which corresponds to a Jockey's Licence includes an apprentice, conditional or other type of riding licence issued by a Recognised Racing Authority which permits the rider to be remunerated for riding in races.
 - 15.2.3. the second condition is that he did not ride more than 25 winners under the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority whilst holding such licences.
- 15.3. The following shall be disregarded for the purposes of Paragraph 15.1
 - 15.3.1. any trophy that was advertised in the conditions of the race, or
 - 15.3.2. any other expenses or benefits approved by the Authority.

16. Expiry and renewal of an amateur rider's licence

- 16.1. An Amateur Rider's Licence expires at the end of the period stated on the licence.
- 16.2. The holder of the licence may apply for it to be renewed using the Prescribed form.

16.3. The renewal application should be received at the Authority's Office at least 2 weeks before the date on which the licence will be required.

16.4. A licence may be renewed subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Authority considers appropriate (including a requirement for the holder of the licence to undertake such training as the Authority may direct) and the restrictions or conditions may differ from any restrictions or conditions previously imposed.

17. Circumstances in which an amateur rider's licence ceases to be valid

17.1. A Person shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by these Rules if he rides in any race under these Rules after his Amateur Rider's Licence has ceased to be valid.

17.2. The licence shall immediately cease to be valid if

17.2.1. the licence

17.2.1.1. expires and is not renewed,

17.2.1.2. is withdrawn by the Authority, or

17.2.1.3. is suspended by the Authority; or

17.2.2. the holder of the licence

17.2.2.1. relinquishes it, or

17.2.2.2. is declared to be a Disqualified Person.

17.3. A licence that is suspended for a specified period shall resume on the expiry of the period.

18. Amateur riders to be suitable Persons

18.1. The Authority may

18.1.1. refuse to grant or renew an Amateur Rider's Licence, or

18.1.2. suspend or withdraw a licence,

if the Authority considers that an applicant or a licence holder is not a suitable Person to hold a licence.

19. Reporting any injury or illness

19.1. Where an amateur rider who holds an Amateur Rider's Licence sustains a reportable injury since last riding under these Rules

19.1.1. he must inform the Authority's Office at the earliest opportunity, and

19.1.2. he must not weigh out or attempt to weigh out until he is passed fit to ride by a Racecourse Medical Officer on a raceday on the instruction of the Authority.

19.2. A reportable injury has the meaning given to it in Rule 9.

19.3. Where an amateur rider who holds an Amateur Rider's Licence sustains any injury riding under the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority he must inform the Authority's Office within 48 hours of his return to the Channel Islands.

20. Riding outside the Channel Islands

20.1. Where an amateur rider who holds an Amateur Rider's Licence proposes to travel to another country with a view to riding in a race under the rules of that country's Racing Authority, the provisions of Rules 11.2 and 11.3 shall apply to him as they apply to a Jockey.

PART 4 – OVERSEAS RIDERS RIDING IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

21. Overseas rider qualifying to ride in the Channel Islands: general provisions

21.1. In this Part overseas rider

- 21.1.1. means any Person who is authorised by a Recognised Racing Authority to ride under the rules of that Recognised Racing Authority (whether by grant of a licence, permit or otherwise), but
- 21.1.2. does not include any Person who also holds a Jockey's Licence or an Amateur Rider's Licence granted by the Authority.

21.2. An Overseas Rider qualifies to ride in any race run under these Rules if

- 21.2.1. his authorisation would qualify him to ride in the race if it were run under the rules of the Recognised Racing Authority which authorises him,
- 21.2.2. he is not suspended or disqualified from riding (either under these Rules or the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority),
- 21.2.3. he produces the documents and other evidence required by Paragraph 21.3 to the Clerk of the Scales at the racecourse,
- 21.2.4. he meets any restriction or condition imposed on him by the Authority under Paragraph 21.4, and
- 21.2.5. he is not prohibited from riding under Paragraph 21.5.

21.2A Any Overseas Rider who is authorised by a Recognised Racing Authority to ride over Jumps is deemed to be qualified to ride on the flat.

21.2B Any Overseas Rider who holds a flat licence from a Recognised Racing Authority and who is not entitled to claim weight under such licence is authorised to ride over Jumps.

21.2C No Apprentice (as defined under the Rules of the British Horseracing Authority) or equivalent under the rules of another Recognised Racing Authority is permitted to ride over Jumps.

21.3. At any racecourse at which an Overseas Rider proposes to ride, he must on request

21.3.1. produce to the Clerk of the Scales

- 21.3.1.1. evidence that he is for the time being authorised to ride by a Recognised Racing Authority (such as a licence, permit or proof that he holds one), and
- 21.3.1.2. if the Recognised Racing Authority is not from a country listed in Schedule 1, a clearance to ride issued by that Recognised Racing Authority, and

21.3.1.3. produce to the Declarations Clerk any medical record book issued to him by that Recognised Racing Authority.

21.4. The Authority may at any time impose on an Overseas Rider such restrictions or conditions as it considers necessary.

21.5. The Authority may, in exercise of its powers under Rule (A)58, prohibit an Overseas Rider from taking part in any race or description of race.

21.5.1. in any case where the Overseas Rider has been resident in the Channel Islands for more than 30 days, or

21.5.2. if, upon request, he fails to provide the Authority with his medical records, or

21.5.3. in such other circumstances as the Authority considers appropriate.

21.6. An Overseas Rider shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule where

21.6.1. he rides in any race run under these Rules without complying with all the requirements imposed on him under Paragraphs 21.2, 21.3 and 21.4, or

21.6.2. the Authority has notified him of any prohibition imposed on him under Paragraph 21.5 and he rides in a race to which the prohibition applies.

22. Prohibition on overseas riders owning racehorses

22.1. An Overseas Rider whose authorisation corresponds to a Jockey's Licence (in accordance with the definition set out in Rule 15.2.2.) may not be the owner or part-owner of any horse which is trained in the Channel Islands or is entered or run under these Rules.

22.2. The reference to a Person owning, or part-owning, a horse includes holding a beneficial or equitable interest in the horse.

PART 5 – GENERAL DUTIES OF RIDERS

23. Application of Part 5

23.1. Except where the context otherwise requires, this Part applies to any Person who is

23.1.1. a Jockey,

23.1.2. a Person who holds an Amateur Rider's Licence granted by the Authority, and

23.1.3. an Overseas Rider who rides in a race under these Rules,

and who is not suspended from riding by the Authority or by any other Recognised Racing Authority.

23.2. Such Persons are referred to in this Part as riders.

24. Duty to notify changes to riding schedule

24.1. Where a Rider is unable to ride the horse for which he has been declared under Rule (F)52 he must notify the Chief Steward as soon as possible (normally by telephone) and with an explanation.

25. Duty to remain on racecourse property during restricted period

25.1. This Rule applies to all Riders

25.1.1. at any race meeting at which they are present in their capacity as such, and

25.1.2. for the period that starts half an hour before the advertised time of the first race and ends when the last race has started.

25.2. The period specified in Paragraph 25.1.2 is referred to in this Manual as the Restricted Period.

25.3. No Rider may leave and return to Racecourse Property at any time during the Restricted Period without first obtaining the permission of the Clerk of the Scales or the Chief Steward.

25.4. The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Rider for failure to comply with Paragraph 25.3 if the Rider satisfies the Stewards that the failure was due to circumstances which they consider acceptable.

26. Safety vests, skull caps and saddles

26.1. At any time when a Rider is mounted on a horse on Racecourse Property or in any other place where the horse is in the care or control of a Trainer acting in his capacity as such, the Rider

26.1.1. must wear a skull cap and a safety vest, and

- 26.1.2. must ensure that any skull cap or safety vest worn by him is in a serviceable condition (in particular, a skull cap that has been subjected to a severe impact, or has been worn by a Rider suffering concussion, shall not be regarded as being in a serviceable condition).
- 26.2. A Rider must not bring a modified safety vest onto Racecourse Property.
- 26.3. A Rider's skull cap and a safety vest must be of such design and fitted in such a way as to meet the requirements specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2.
- 26.4. A Rider must ensure the fit condition of any saddle used by him. For this purpose, the saddle comprises the saddle itself, the girth, the surcingle, the stirrup irons, and the leathers or webs.
- 27. Whips used for racing**
- 27.1. No Rider may ride in any race unless he is carrying a whip approved by the Authority that complies with the specifications contained in Part 2 of Schedule 2.
- 27.2. Other than adjustments to the handle/grip, an approved whip must not be modified in any way (for example, by the addition of tape to the flap or shaft).
- 27.3. No substitute for a whip may be carried in any race.
- 27.4. A whip approved for racing in steeple chases or hurdle races may be carried in such races or in flat races, but a whip approved for flat racing may be carried in flat races only.
- 28. Other requirements as to equipment etc for racing**
- 28.1. No Rider shall ride in a race wearing spurs
- 28.2. No Rider may ride in a race whilst he is wearing spectacles.
- 28.3. A Rider who wears contact lenses must use soft contact lenses.
- 28.4. Where there is a failure of his equipment between leaving the Parade Ring and the start of the race, a Rider must
- 28.4.1. undertake any repairs that may be possible with the assistance of such spare tack as may be available at the start, and
- 28.4.2. inspect the spare tack and judge for himself the safety of any repair,
- and, if he is in doubt as to the safety of any repair, he must not start.
- 28.5. A Rider must ensure that the girths are correctly adjusted.

28.6. Where a horse runs with ear plugs of any type, the plugs must not be removed during the race.

28.7. A Rider must not wear any device or equipment in a race unless such device or equipment has been approved by the Authority.

29. Approval of advertising on clothing or equipment

29.1. No Rider may carry any form of advertising material on any part of his clothing or equipment on the racecourse except to the extent approved by the Authority.

29.2. The Authority may, on an application made to it and in accordance with the Code of Conduct, approve a Rider's sponsorship agreement in such circumstances as it considers appropriate.

29.3. A Rider may apply for the Authority's approval by sending a copy of the sponsorship agreement to the Authority's Office, together with the appropriate application fee specified in Schedule (A)1.

29.4. A sponsorship agreement may be approved subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Authority considers appropriate and, if the agreement is approved, it will be entered on the register of sponsorship agreements maintained by the Authority.

30. Requirements before leaving the Weighing Room

30.1. A Rider must consult any plan of the racecourse displayed in the Weighing Room and acquaint himself in advance with the correct course over which he is to ride in a race.

31. Duty of declared rider to weigh out

31.1. A Rider who has been declared to ride under Rule (F)52 must weigh out for each race in which he is due to ride.

31.2. The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Rider for failure to comply with this Rule if the Rider satisfies the Stewards that the failure was due to any of the circumstances specified in Rule (B)25.3 (late change of rider).

32. Weighing out

32.1. This Rule applies to a Rider when weighing out.

32.2. The Rider must present to the Clerk of the Scales

32.2.1. his safety vest,

32.2.2. his silk cap, and

32.2.3. any blinkers, hood, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or number cloth which he is to carry in the race but which are excluded from the scale (by virtue of Paragraphs 32.4.6 to 32.4.10 and 32.4.17).

32.3. Where a Rider

32.3.1. intends to carry over-weight, he must declare the amount, and

32.3.2. is in doubt as to his proper weight, he may declare the weight he intends to carry.

32.4. The Rider must put into the scale and include in his weight everything that the horse is to carry in the race, apart from

32.4.1. skull cap,

32.4.2. whip,

32.4.3. bridle,

32.4.4. rings,

32.4.5. plates,

32.4.6. blinkers,

32.4.7. hood,

32.4.8. visor,

32.4.9. eyeshield,

32.4.10. eyecover,

32.4.11. anything worn on the horse's legs,

32.4.12. breast plate,

32.4.13. breast girth,

32.4.14. martingale,

32.4.15. muzzle,

32.4.16. neck strap,

32.4.17. number cloth,

32.4.18. sheepskin cheek pieces,

32.4.19. tongue strap,

32.4.20. ear plugs, and

32.4.21. silk cap.

32.5. No Rider may weigh out if he will be carrying 8lbs or more overweight.

32.6. No Rider shall weigh out or attempt to weigh out for a race when not wearing an approved safety vest.

33. Duties following weighing out

33.1. After weighing out for a race, a Rider

33.1.1. may not change equipment or clothing unless he presents himself to the Clerk of the Scales to be re-weighed, and

33.1.2. must ensure that his saddle

33.1.2.1. is not left unattended,

- 33.1.2.2. is not taken back into the riders' changing room, and
- 33.1.2.3. is handed over as soon as possible to the Trainer (or his representative) of the horse he is to ride.

33.2. A Rider will be reported to the Stewards if he fails to comply with any of the requirements specified in Paragraph 33.1.

33.3. Where a Rider has been weighed out for a particular horse, he must ride that horse in the race.

33.4. The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Rider for failure to comply with Paragraph 33.3 if the Rider satisfies the Stewards that the failure was due to

33.4.1. accident,

33.4.2. illness,

33.4.3. withdrawal of the horse by the Stewards or the Starter in any case other than where the Rider refuses to ride, or

33.4.4. any other circumstances which the Stewards consider to be acceptable.

34. General conduct at the start

34.1. On arrival at the start, a Rider must immediately place himself under the control of the Starter.

34.2. A Rider must obey any order given by the Starter or the Assistant Starter.

34.3. The Rider must not engage in any misconduct at the start.

34.4. Examples of misconduct by a Rider include

34.4.1. attempting to line up or taking a position for the start before signalled by the Starter to do so;

34.4.2. causing or allowing a horse in a race started from a starting gate to go beyond the marker poles prior to the start being effected;

34.4.3. failing to comply with the procedures set out in Schedule (B)5 Part 3.

34.5. A failure to comply with Paragraph 34.4 may result in the Rider being reported to the Stewards by the Starter.

34.6. No report will be made in respect of conduct falling within Paragraph 34.4.2 in any case where the Starter considers that the circumstances of the conduct were outside the reasonable control of the Rider.

35. Riding to achieve the best possible placing

35.1. A Rider must

- 35.1.1. ride his horse throughout the race in such a way that he can be seen to have made a genuine attempt to obtain from his horse timely, real and substantial efforts to achieve the best possible placing, and
 - 35.1.2. take and be seen to take all other reasonable and permissible measures throughout the race, however it develops, to ensure the horse is given a full opportunity to achieve the best possible placing.
- 35.2. For the purposes of Paragraph 35.1, whilst it is not necessary for the Rider to use the whip, the Rider must give his horse at least a hands and heels ride.
- 35.3. But the Rider must pull up the horse where
- 35.3.1. it is lame or injured, or
 - 35.3.2. it would be contrary to the horse's welfare to continue riding out because the horse
 - 35.3.2.1. has no more to give or is 'tailed off' through fatigue, or
 - 35.3.2.2. has a problem which is materially affecting its performance.
- 35.4. Where the horse is lame or injured, the Rider must dismount immediately and must not ride to a finish.
- 36. Pulling up and dismounting after the race**
- 36.1. 46.1 Subject to Paragraph 36.4, the Rider must not dismount before reaching the place specified in Paragraph 36.2 or 36.3.
- 36.2. The Rider of a horse placed first, second or third in a race must ride the horse to the place appointed for unsaddling.
- 36.3. The Rider of any other horse may dismount within a reasonable distance of the place appointed for unsaddling.
- 36.4. Where the Judge has not announced his decision before the Riders return to weigh in, the Riders may dismount either inside the place appointed for unsaddling the winner or within a reasonable distance of it.
- 36.5. The Rider
- 36.5.1. must remove his own saddle unless Paragraph 36.6 applies, and
 - 36.5.2. must not accept anything from any Person, or discard anything that the horse has carried in the race, which may affect the weight upon weighing-in.

- 36.6. The Trainer (or his representative) may remove the saddle if the Rider is prevented from doing so by illness, accident or other extraordinary circumstances but, where the Rider is able to present himself to be weighed-in, the saddle must be handed to the Rider intact before weighing-in takes place.
- 36.7. A Rider who has failed to complete the course must report the reason to the Chief Steward.
- 36.8. The Stewards may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Rider for failure to comply with this Rule if the Rider satisfies the Stewards that the failure was justified by the circumstances.

37. Weighing-in

- 37.1. Each Rider who has ridden in the race must, without delay after the race
 - 37.1.1. present himself with his saddle to the Clerk of the Scales for weighing-in, and
 - 37.1.2. make any report required by Rule 38 or 39.
- 37.2. Where a Rider is prevented from riding back to weigh in by reason of an accident or illness by which he or his horse is disabled, he may walk or be carried to the scales.
- 37.3. Where a Rider is required to weigh in he must, subject to Paragraph 37.4, put into the scale and include in his weight everything that the horse has carried in the race.
- 37.4. For the purposes of Paragraph 37.3, the Rider must exclude all items listed in Rules 32.4.1 to 32.4.21 that were excluded from the scale for weighing out.
- 37.5. A Rider in a race must remain within the vicinity of the Weighing Room until five minutes have elapsed after the announcement of 'Weighed In' has been given for the race.
- 37.6. The Race Manual (B) makes provision for
 - 37.6.1. a Rider's horse to be disqualified if the Rider does not weigh in (see Rule (B)14.2.2 (races already run: disqualification of horses)), and
 - 37.6.2. the handling of any discrepancies there may be with the weight at which a Rider weighed out (see Rule (B)63 (procedure for weighing-in)).

38. Making a report of gurgling by horse during a race

- 38.1. This Rule applies in respect of any race during which his horse was gurgling (such as by choking, choking up or swallowing its tongue).

- 38.2. The Rider must report the gurgling
- 38.2.1. to a Veterinary Officer prior to weighing-in, and
 - 38.2.2. to the Chief Steward on weighing-in.
- 38.3. On dismounting, the Rider must inform the Trainer (or his representative) of the gurgling so that the Trainer may consider whether he is required to make a report under Rule (C)32 (post-race reports of matters materially affecting a horse's performance).
- 38.4. In this Rule Veterinary Officer means a registered veterinary surgeon engaged by the Authority.

39. Post-race reports to Stewards

- 39.1. This Rule applies where anything (other than a matter falling within Rule 38) occurred during a race which a Rider considers may have materially affected the performance of the horse.
- 39.2. The following are examples of matters that must be reported under this Rule
- 39.2.1. interference immediately after the start;
 - 39.2.2. interference suffered in running;
 - 39.2.3. horse hanging;
 - 39.2.4. saddle slipped;
 - 39.2.5. equipment failure;
 - 39.2.6. bit slipped through mouth;
 - 39.2.7. lost action;
 - 39.2.8. not face blinkers/visor;
 - 39.2.9. never travelling;
 - 39.2.10. in relation to flat races only, horse had no more to give;
 - 39.2.11. in relation to flat races only, horse tailed off (giving the reason, if possible).
- 39.3. On dismounting, the Rider must inform the Trainer (or his representative) of his intention to report the matter to the Stewards and
- 39.3.1. if the Trainer indicates that he intends to report the matter himself, the Rider must inform the Stewards accordingly, or
 - 39.3.2. otherwise, he must proceed with the report in accordance with Paragraphs 39.4.
- 39.4. Any report by the Rider of the matter he considers affected the horse's performance must be made, in the first instance, to the Chief Steward in the Weighing Room and, if he is not available, the Rider must report to the Stewards' Room.

39.5. A Rider in a flat race must also make a report where he did not ride in such a way as to achieve the best possible placing (as required by Rule 35).

39.6. Each report will be considered by the Stewards and included in their post-meeting report. Where the report relates to a horse which was prominent in the betting market, it may be announced over the public address system.

40. Reporting accidents occurring in a race

40.1. A Rider must report immediately to the Racecourse Medical Officer in all cases where he falls or meets with an accident whilst riding in a race run under these Rules.

41. Declaration of unfitness to ride

41.1. If a Rider has been declared unfit to ride by a Racecourse Medical Officer he may not weigh out or attempt to weigh out until he is passed fit to ride by a Racecourse Medical Officer.

41.2. Where the declaration of unfitness to ride specifies a minimum period before a Rider can resume riding, the Rider must not be passed fit to ride until that period has expired.

42. Duty to report to Stewards' room

42.1. A Rider who is requested, over the internal public address system or by the Chief Steward or another Steward, to report to the Stewards' Room must do so as quickly as possible.

43. Betting and betting contacts: professional riders

43.1. This Rule applies to Professional Riders only.

43.2. A Professional Rider must not

43.2.1. bet a horse in any race run in the Channel Islands with a Betting Organisation,

43.2.2. instruct another Person to do so, or

43.2.3. receive the whole or part of any proceeds of such a bet.

43.3. A Professional Rider must not

43.3.1. associate on Racecourse Property with a Betting Organisation (or its representative), or

43.3.2. communicate directly or indirectly from such property with such an organisation (or its representative).

43.4. Paragraph 43.3 does not apply to any association or communication by the Professional Rider with the organisation (or representative) which

- 43.4.1. is part of the normal running of a race meeting (such as prize-giving and meeting sponsors),
 - 43.4.2. is made with the owner of a horse for whom the Professional Rider is declared to ride, or
 - 43.4.3. is expressly contemplated by Schedule (A)5 (information regarded as in the public domain).
- 43.5. A Professional Rider must not be present in the betting ring during a race meeting unless he can satisfy the Authority or the Stewards that he had good reason to be there.

44. Betting: amateur riders

- 44.1. This Rule applies to Amateur Riders only.
- 44.2. An Amateur Rider must not
- 44.2.1. bet a horse in any race run in the Channel Islands with a Betting Organisation in which the Amateur Rider is riding,
 - 44.2.2. instruct another Person to do so, or
 - 44.2.3. receive the whole or part of any proceeds of such a bet.

45. Accepting rewards: professional riders

- 45.1. This Rule applies to Professional Riders only.
- 45.2. A Professional Rider must not accept or agree to accept any Consideration whatsoever in connection with a race (wherever run) from a Person other than
- 45.2.1. the owner of any horse ridden by him in the race, or
 - 45.2.2. a representative of the owner.
- 45.3. Paragraph 45.2 does not apply
- 45.3.1. to any trophy advertised in the conditions of the race, or
 - 45.3.2. to any sponsorship agreement approved by, and registered with, the Authority.
- 45.4. In this Rule consideration includes any fee, expenses, reward, gift, favour or benefit in kind.

46. Accepting rewards: amateur riders

- 46.1. This Rule applies to Amateur Riders only.
- 46.2. An Amateur Rider must not solicit, accept or agree to accept any Consideration for riding in a race.

46.3. Consideration includes any fee, expenses, reward, gift, favour or benefit in kind but does not include any item listed in Rule 15.3.

47. Requirements in other Manuals applying to all riders

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

47.2. For example

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

47.2.2. in the Race Manual (B)

47.2.2.1. Part (B)2 makes provision as to weighing out procedures, late changes of Rider and procedures after weighing out,

47.2.2.2. Part (B)3 contains provisions about the start of a race,

47.2.2.3. Part (B)4 contains provisions about the race,

47.2.2.4. Part (B)6 deals with weighing-in procedure, and

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

47.3. 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 these Rules).

PART 6 - BANNED SUBSTANCES AND NOTIFIABLE MEDICATIONS

48. Application and interpretation of Part 6

48.1. This Part applies to any Person who is

48.1.1. a Jockey,

48.1.2. a Person who holds an Amateur Rider's Licence granted by the Authority, and

48.1.3. an Overseas Rider who is to ride, or who rides, in a race under these Rules,

and who is not suspended from riding by the Authority or by any other Recognised Racing Authority.

48.2. Such Persons are referred to in this Part as Riders.

48.3. In this Part

analysis of a sample means an analysis carried out by any laboratory which is for the time being approved by the Authority for the testing of Samples taken from Riders;

banned substance

48.3.1. means a substance listed in Part 1 of Schedule 3, and

48.3.2. includes any isomer or diagnostic metabolite of the substance;

notifiable medication means any substance listed in Part 2 of Schedule 3;

the Protocol means the Protocol referred to in Rule 50.2;

sample, in relation to a Rider, means urine, breath, blood, hair, sweat or saliva.

49. Testing positive for banned substance or notifiable medication

49.1. For the purposes of this Part, any reference to a Sample testing positive for a Banned Substance or Notifiable Medication is to where a laboratory report of the result of an analysis of the Sample shows

49.1.1. in the case of a Banned Substance for which a threshold level is specified in Schedule 3, that the concentration of the substance present in the Sample exceeds the level specified;

49.1.2. otherwise, that the Banned Substance or Notifiable Medication is present in the Sample at the limit of detection using appropriate hybrid analytical techniques (for example, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry).

49.2. The result of the analysis of a Sample taken from a Rider shall be invalidated only if the Rider satisfies the Authority that

- 49.2.1. there has been a departure from procedures set out in the Protocol, and
 - 49.2.2. this departure casts reasonable doubt on the reliability of any finding derived from the operation of these procedures.
- 49.3. In connection with Paragraph 49.2.2, the Rider will, for example, have to establish that the departure from the procedures
- 49.3.1. casts reasonable doubt on the reliability of the result of the analysis of any Sample taken from him; or
 - 49.3.2. casts reasonable doubt on the identity of the Person who provided the Sample.

50. Procedures for sampling under this Part

- 50.1. The Authority may from time to time approve procedures for the testing of Banned Substances and Notifiable Medications for the purposes of this Part.
- 50.2. The current procedures are set out in The Protocol for the Testing of Riders for Banned Substances and Procedures for Notifiable Medications.
- 50.3. The Protocol for the time being in force is set out in Schedule 4.

51. Duties as to medical examination and compliance with the Protocol for sampling procedures

- 51.1. A Rider must comply with the procedures established in the Protocol.
- 51.2. In particular, a Rider must when required to do so
 - 51.2.1. submit to a medical examination,
 - 51.2.2. undertake a breath test, and
 - 51.2.3. supply or allow other Samples to be taken from him.
- 51.3. Sampling (including breath testing) may be carried out at any time on a racecourse in accordance with the Protocol.
- 51.4. Sampling (including breath testing) may also be carried out off-course in accordance with the Protocol.
- 51.5. In relation to any finding that a Rider has failed or refused to provide a Sample, a departure from the Protocol shall invalidate the finding only if the Rider satisfies the Authority that
 - 51.5.1. there has been a departure from the Protocol, and
 - 51.5.2. it materially contributed to the Rider's failure or refusal to provide the Sample.

52. Other medical examinations ordered by Stewards

- 52.1. A Rider must submit to any other medical examination which may be ordered by the Stewards under Part (B)1.
- 52.2. In particular, a Rider must when required to do so supply or allow to be taken from him such Samples as the Racecourse Medical Officer may require in the course of the examination.
- 52.3. The Authority may decide not to take Disciplinary Action against a Rider for his failure to comply with this Rule if the Rider satisfies the Authority that he had reasonable cause.
- 52.4. In this Rule **Sample** means blood, urine, sweat, saliva or any other body fluid.

53. Duty to notify a Notifiable medication and restriction on riding

- 53.1. Where a medical practitioner prescribes a Notifiable Medication for a Rider, or a Rider otherwise intends to take a Notifiable Medication, the Rider
 - 53.1.1. must immediately inform the Chief Medical Adviser, and
 - 53.1.2. whilst he is taking the medication, may not ride in any race run under these Rules or under the rules of any Recognised Racing Authority unless he has first obtained the Chief Medical Adviser's written consent under Paragraph 53.2.
 - 53.1.3. The Chief Medical Adviser may give his consent to a Rider continuing to ride whilst taking a Notifiable Medication if the Chief Medical Adviser considers that the Rider will be fit to do so.
- 53.2. For the purpose of enabling the Chief Medical Adviser to make an assessment, the Rider must provide him with
 - 53.2.1. written confirmation that he has been prescribed the Notifiable Medication,
 - 53.2.2. a report from his medical practitioner stating the diagnosed condition, the anticipated period of treatment and the current diagnosis for recovery, and
 - 53.2.3. permission for the Chief Medical Adviser to contact the Rider's medical practitioner or specialist and to obtain from them such further medical reports and history as the Chief Medical Adviser may reasonably require.
- 53.3. If the Chief Medical Adviser requires him to do so, the Rider must also
 - 53.3.1. produce a copy of the prescription, and

53.3.2. submit to any medical examination to be carried out by the Chief Medical Adviser or by an independent medical practitioner nominated by him.

53.4. The Chief Medical Adviser may, if he considers it necessary to do so, recommend to the Authority that the Rider's licence be suspended

53.4.1. for such reasonable period as will allow the Chief Medical Adviser properly to assess the Rider's fitness to ride,

53.4.2. until the course of medication is completed, or

53.4.3. until the Rider's medical status no longer gives cause for concern.

54. Consequences of positive test for notifiable medication

54.1. A Rider shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule if a Sample taken from him in accordance with the procedures established under this Part tests positive for a Notifiable Medication and, by the date the Rider was selected for sampling, either

54.1.1. he had failed to inform the Chief Medical Adviser that the medication had been prescribed, or

54.1.2. the Chief Medical Adviser's consent under Rule 53.2 for the Rider continuing to ride whilst taking the medication has not been obtained.

54.2. For the purposes of any Disciplinary Action taken for a contravention of this Rule, the contravention shall be taken to have occurred on the date the Rider was selected for sampling.

55. Consequences of positive test for banned substance

55.1. Subject to Rule 56, if a Sample from a Rider tests positive for a Banned Substance, the Rider shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule.

55.2. Paragraph 56.1 does not apply where a Sample was taken off-course, the Banned Substance is alcohol and the Rider had no forthcoming professional riding engagements of any description on the day on which the Sample was taken.

55.3. The Authority will not take Disciplinary Action against a Rider if he satisfies the Authority that the presence of a Banned Substance is attributable to

55.3.1. the injection or consumption of medical compounds or proprietary medicines, in normal or recommended quantities, which is entirely for a recognised medical purpose other than the treatment of drug addiction or dependency, or

55.3.2. the ingestion of food or other nutritional substances in the ordinary course of dietary nourishment.

55.4. Where the medical compound or proprietary medicine referred to in Paragraph 55.3.1 is supplied only on prescription made out by a medical practitioner, it shall be presumed that the presence of the substance was not attributable to a recognised medical purpose unless the Rider provides to the Chief Medical Adviser or the Authority, on request

55.4.1. a copy of the prescription in the name of the Rider which was valid at the time of sampling,

55.4.2. a written confirmation of the prescription from a medical practitioner, or

55.4.3. an explanation acceptable to the Authority which accounts for the presence of the medical compound or proprietary medicine.

55.5. For the purposes of any Disciplinary Action taken for contravention of this Rule, the contravention shall be taken to have occurred on the date the Rider was selected for sampling.

56. Consequences where positive test is for alcohol

56.1. This Rule applies where, in accordance with the Protocol

56.1.1. breath tests for alcohol are conducted at a race meeting, and

56.1.2. a Rider is required to take a second breath test on the ground that the first test was positive for alcohol.

56.2. If the second breath test is also positive, the Rider shall be taken to have contravened a requirement imposed on him by this Rule.

56.3. The Stewards

56.3.1. shall suspend the Rider from riding in any race on the day in question, and

56.3.2. may suspend him from riding or take any other action they have power to take under Part (B)1, as they consider appropriate.

PART 7 – MISCELLANEOUS

57. Payment for non-riding services

57.1. Nothing in these Rules shall prohibit a Rider from accepting or agreeing to accept consideration for

57.1.1. the advertising or promotion of goods and/or services, or

57.1.2. the provision of views or information for general publication.

57.2. If a Rider enters into an arrangement with a Betting Organisation in connection with the advertising or promotion of goods and/or services, or the provision of views or information for general publication, he must notify the Authority of

57.2.1. the identity of the Betting Organisation,

57.2.2. the start date and end date of the arrangement,

57.2.3. a summary of the services provided by the Rider under such arrangement, and

57.2.4. all benefits received by the Rider under such arrangement.

as soon as reasonably practicable.

57.3. A Rider must notify the Authority of any amendment to, or the early termination of, an arrangement with a Betting Organisation in connection with the advertising or promotion of goods and/or services, or the provision of views or information for general publication as soon as reasonably practicable.

PART 8 – SUPPLEMENTARY

58. Notices, directions and other documents

58.1. 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.

59. Computation of time

59.1. 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.

60. Arrangement of Rules into Manuals

60.1. These Rules are made up of the following Manuals

- 60.1.1. The General Manual (A)
- 60.1.2. The Race Manual (B)
- 60.1.3. The Trainer Manual (C)
- 60.1.4. The Rider Manual (D)
- 60.1.5. The Horse and Owner Manual (E)
- 60.1.6. The Race Administration Manual (F)

60.2. 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.

61. Meaning of rider

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

- 61.1.1. a Jockey,
- 61.1.2. a Person who holds an amateur rider's licence granted by the Authority, or
- 61.1.3. an Overseas Rider,

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

62. References to Jockeys

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

63. Reference to other types of rider

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

63.1.1. 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

63.1.2. does not include a Person who also holds a riding licence granted by the Authority.

63.2. In this Manual, unless the context otherwise requires

Amateur Rider means

63.2.1. a Person who holds an amateur rider's licence granted by the Authority, or

63.2.2. 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

63.2.3. a Jockey, or

63.2.4. 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.

63.2.5. 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.

64. Other definitions

64.1. Definitions of

64.1.1. terms used in only one Rule are set out in that Rule,

64.1.2. terms used in only Part 6 are set out at the beginning of that Part, and

64.1.3. terms used in more than one Part of the Manual are set out in Rules 61 to 63 and in the following provisions of this Rule

64.2. 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);

Betting Organisation means any bookmaker, provider of pool betting via a Totalisator system, any Person offering spread betting on horseracing or person-to-person betting exchanges on horseracing and the employees of any such organisations;

Chief Medical Adviser means the Authority's Chief Medical Adviser;

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;

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

64.2.1. these Rules,

64.2.2. any Rules of Racing previously in force, or

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

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

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 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 on Racecourse Property;

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 authorized by the Authority under Rule (A)83;

these Rules means all the Rules of racing, including provisions which are contained in any other Manual;

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

Trainer means any person who holds a licence to train which is granted by the Authority or whose authorization by a Recognised Racing Authority corresponds to such a licence (which includes a permit);

64.3. Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine.

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

Schedule 1 – Reciprocal clearance agreement when riding overseas

1. Reciprocal clearance agreement when riding overseas

- 1.1. The reciprocal clearance agreement means the agreement between certain Racing Authorities which includes provision dispensing with the need for a rider to produce evidence of clearance to ride by his Racing Authority each time he proposes to ride under the Rules of another Racing Authority.
- 1.2. Racing Authority means a Racing Authority which is a signatory to the reciprocal agreement.
2. The countries of which the Racing Authorities are signatories to the reciprocal clearance agreement are listed in table 1.

Algeria	India	Qatar
Argentina	Ireland	Romania
Australia	Isle of Man	Russia
Austria	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Italy	Slovakia
Belgium	Japan	Slovenia
Brazil	Korea	South Africa
Canada	Lebanon	Spain
Chad	Macau	Sweden
Chile	Malaysia/Singapore	Switzerland
Cyprus	Mauritius	Tunisia
Czech Republic	Mexico	Turkey
Denmark	Morocco	U.A.E.
France	Netherlands	Uruguay
Germany	New Zealand	Venezuela
Great Britain	Norway	Yugoslavia
Greece	Peru	
Hong Kong	Poland	

Schedule 2 – Equipment

PART 1

Skull caps and safety vests

1. Design of skull cap

- 1.1. A skull cap is approved by the Authority if it meets PAS 015: 2011, SNELL E2001, VG1 01.040 2014-12, or UTAC/CRITT 04/2015.
- 1.2. The skull cap must not have a chin cup, cradle or draw lace.
- 1.3. The chin strap must pass under the jaw and be attached to the harness by a quick release buckle.
- 1.4. The skull cap must not have metal hooks.

2. Fitting of skull cap

- 2.1. The skull cap must be of the correct size for the Rider and must be correctly fitted and fastened.
- 2.2. The face harness must be correctly adjusted and the chin strap fastened at all times when the Rider is mounted on a horse.

3. Design of safety vests

- 3.1. A safety vest must conform to (BS) EN 13158: 2009 or 2018.
- 3.2. The minimum acceptable standard for a safety vest is Level 2.
- 3.3. A safety vest must not be
 - 3.3.1. modified in any way, or
 - 3.3.2. attached to the horse or any equipment carried by the horse.

PART 2

Whips

4. Flat

- 4.1. As regards a whip carried in a flat race
 - 4.1.1. the maximum length (including flap) is 70 centimetres, and
 - 4.1.2. there must be no binding within 17 centimetres of the end of the flap.

5. Jumps

5.1. As regards a whip carried in a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race

5.1.1. the maximum length (including flap) is 68 centimetres, and

5.1.2. there must be no binding within 23 centimetres of the end of the flap.

6. General

6.1. The minimum diameter for a whip is 1 centimetre.

6.2. The overall weight must not exceed 160 grams.

6.3. The contact area of the shaft must be smooth, with no protrusion or raised surface, and covered by shock absorbing material throughout its circumference such that it gives a compression factor of at least 6 millimetres.

6.4. The only additional feature that may be attached to a whip is a flap.

6.5. If a flap is attached, it must comply with the following requirements

6.5.1. the maximum length of the flap from the end of the shaft is 10 centimetres;

6.5.2. the maximum width of the flap is 4 centimetres, with a minimum width of 2 centimetres;

6.5.3. the flap from the end of the shaft must not contain any reinforcements or additions;

6.5.4. the flap must have similar shock absorbing characteristics to that of the contact area.

Schedule 3 – Banned Substances and Notifiable Medications

PART 1

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. The use, deliberate or otherwise, of any substance that may convey an advantage to the rider or impair his capability, judgement, coordination or alertness is banned.

CATEGORIES OF BANNED SUBSTANCES

1. Alcohol – at a threshold in the A sample at or above 54 milligrams per 100 millilitres in urine or 17 micrograms per 100 millilitres in breath (as measured using BHA approved, evidential breath testing equipment).
2. Barbiturates, Thiobarbiturates and related compounds.
3. Cannabinoids (or Cannabis metabolites) – at or above a screening threshold in the A sample of 50 nanograms per 36uthorizat as immunoreactive cannabinoids by 36uthor-assay and confirmed at or over a threshold of 15 nanograms per 36uthorizat 11-nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. Both measurements must be at or above the stipulated thresholds.
4. Any synthetic, semi synthetic or naturally occurring compound that has been shown to have agonist or partial agonist activity at the CB1 or CB2 receptors in the central nervous system
5. Rimonabant or any other Cannabinoid receptor antagonist whether used as an appetite suppressant or for any other purpose
6. Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1,4-Butanediol, Gammabutyrolactone) at or above a threshold of 10 micrograms per milliliter.
7. Dissociative Anaesthetics and related substances. Substances in this group include, but are not exclusively restricted to Ketamine, Phencyclidine, Tiletamine and related compounds.
8. Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD).
9. Sibutramine and related compounds.
10. Stimulants – excluding Caffeine, Phenylpropanolamine and Pseudoephedrine (For Ephedrine see paragraph 10 below). Substances in this group include, but are not exclusively restricted to, Amphetamines, Cocaine, and the “Ecstasy” group e.g. Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA), and Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA). N.B. L-methamphetamine (levo-metamphetamine) is excluded Cocaine metabolites to be screened at 300 nanograms per 36uthorizat and confirmed at 150 nanograms per milliliter.
N.B. Salbutamol, Salmeterol, Formoterol and Terbutaline may be taken by inhaler only.
11. Other prohibited stimulants – Clenbuterol, Benzylpiperazine and its derivatives, Ketoamphetamines, Cathinone and its derivatives, whether naturally occurring, synthetic or semi-synthetic.

12. phedrine at or above a threshold in the A sample of 10 micrograms per 37uthorizat in urine.
13. Diuretics – substances in this group include but are not exclusively restricted to Furosemide, Glycerol, Acetazolamide, Spironolactone, Thiazides, Amiloride, Triamterine, Canrenone, Diclofenamide, Chlorthalidone, Bumetanide, Etacrynic acid and Piretanide.
14. Methylphenidate.
15. Modafinil, Armodafinil and related compounds.
16. Opiates and Opioids – excluding Codeine, Dextromethorphan, Ethylmorphine, Loperamide and Pholcodine. Substances in this group include, but are not exclusively restricted to, Heroin, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycodone, Fentanyl, Tramadol, Tapapentadol, Buprenorphine, Dihydrocodeine and Pethidine. Morphine to be screened at a threshold of 2 micrograms per milliliter in urine.

PART 2

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. The use, deliberate or otherwise, of any substance that may convey an advantage to the rider or impair his capability, judgement, coordination or alertness is banned.

NOTIFIABLE MEDICATIONS

17. Anti-depressants, including but not exclusively restricted to
 - 17.1. Monoamine Oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) including Selegiline
 - 17.2. Tetracyclic Anti-depressants
 - 17.3. Tricyclic Anti-depressants
 - 17.4. 5HT reuptake inhibitors and other neurotransmitter re-uptake inhibitors such as Venlafaxine
 - 17.5. Lithium Salts.
18. Benzodiazepines (e.g. Diazepam, Lorazepam, Nitrazepam, Oxazepam, Temazepam) and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity (e.g. Benzodiazepine receptor agonists, Zaleplon, Zolpidem, Zopiclone).
19. Sedative medications including the H1 receptor antagonists (e.g. Diphenhydramine, Promethazine and Trimeprazine) as well as medications such as Chloral Hydrate and Meprobromate.
20. Anti-Psychotic drugs including Chlorpromazine, Clozaril, Haloperidol, Olanzapine, Phenothiazines, Atypical anti-psychotic drugs, Melatonin agonists (e.g. Ramelteon) and related substances.

Schedule 4 – The protocol for the testing of riders for banned substances and procedures for notifiable medications

PART 1

1. General principles

- 1.1. This Protocol sets out the measures for the testing of Riders for banned substances and procedures for notifiable medications. The Rules applying to the use of banned substances and notifiable medications are contained in Part 6.
- 1.2. Terms used in this Protocol have the meaning given in this Manual.
- 1.3. The lists of banned substances and notifiable medications may be changed by the Authority from time to time.
- 1.4. The use of Banned Substances (including marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines and alcohol) in contravention of the Rules is forbidden. This policy is designed to prevent dangers associated with using these substances both to the individuals themselves and to others participating in the sport of horseracing.
- 1.5. Banned substances are those listed in Part 1 of Schedule 3.
- 1.6. In addition, there are other substances (referred to as Notifiable Medications) where usage in conjunction with race-riding may present an unacceptable danger. When these medications are being used it is therefore necessary for the Authority's Chief Medical Adviser (CMA) to give his consent enabling the Rider to race-ride.
- 1.7. Notifiable medications are those listed in Part 2 of Schedule 3.

2. Guidelines for disciplinary action

- 2.1. Disciplinary action may be taken against a person who is found to have used a banned substance or notifiable medication in contravention of a Rule. Guidelines for such action may be found in the Guide to Procedures and Penalties available from the Authority.

3. Other substances adversely affecting health or performance

- 3.1. The Authority may require a UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service) accredited laboratory to report the finding of substances other than banned substances or notifiable medications which may adversely affect a Rider's health and performance. These findings will be presented so as to protect the identity of the individuals concerned.

4. Sampling

- 4.1. The procedure for collecting samples for analysis is termed sampling and may be carried out at any time on a racecourse or off-course in certain circumstances. The chosen biological matrix for sampling will be urine, sweat and saliva. There are separate arrangements described later for testing for alcohol. The Rider must submit to sampling if requested by a Sampling Officer unless exemption has been granted. A Sampling Officer (or SO) means a person authorized directly by the Authority or by an agent approved by the Authority to collect samples from Riders under Part 6 in accordance with the sample collection procedures laid down in this Protocol.
- 4.2. Sample collection procedures will conform generally to the procedures adopted by the Authority contained within this Protocol.

5. Procedure following positive analysis of a sample

- 5.1. When there is a positive analysis of the 'A' sample the procedures laid down in Part 6 of this Protocol will apply. The phrase positive analysis when used in this Protocol is a reference to an analysis the result of which could form the basis of a finding of a contravention of any provision of Part 6.
- 5.2. Subject to Paragraphs 5.3 and 5.4, the Rider will not be suspended or subjected to other disciplinary penalty under these Rules unless a disciplinary hearing finds that the Rider is in contravention of any provision of Part 6. However the CMA may consider the Rider as unfit to ride if the 'A' sample shows the presence of a notifiable medication (Rule 54) or when the Rider has informed the CMA that he has been prescribed a notifiable medication or if a Rider records a further positive analysis for any banned substance before any disciplinary hearing (except when the substance is alcohol and the Rider had no riding engagements on the day of the test (see Rule 55)). In all such cases the CMA's recommendation to suspend the Rider must be considered by the Authority which will make the decision on whether or not to suspend and on what terms and conditions. (See also Parts 7 and 10 of this Protocol).
- 5.3. A Rider will be suspended from riding on a race day if two breath samples indicate the presence of alcohol at or above the limit specified in Schedule 3 (see also Paragraph 56).

- 5.4. At the point of notification, in the case of a positive result arising from analysis of the 'A' sample (in respect of banned substances and notifiable medications other than alcohol and diuretics only), the Authority may suspend the Rider's licence or permit with immediate effect pending a disciplinary hearing. Any decision to impose such a suspension will not be subject to an appeal, however the Rider will be entitled to a disciplinary hearing on an expedited basis. Save in exceptional circumstances, any period of provisional suspension served will be credited against any penalty imposed by the Disciplinary Panel.
- 5.5. The Rider may submit an explanation for the positive result within 3 working days of the notification in Paragraph 55. If the CMA considers this to be adequate (who in assessing such explanation may seek any expert opinion he deems appropriate) he shall notify the Authority who will lift the suspension immediately and the Rider will be notified. If the Rider requests that a 'B' sample analysis takes place and such an analysis does not confirm the result of analysis of the 'A' sample, the suspension will come to an end at the point of notification of the result of any such 'B' sample analysis to the rider.
- 5.6. Failure by a Rider to comply with the measures in this Protocol in relation to banned substances or notifiable medications shall be regarded as a contravention of Rule 51 unless this Protocol expressly provides otherwise.
- 5.7. Upon receipt of a report from the SO or a Steward that a Rider has failed to comply with the sampling procedures contained in Rule (D)51, the Authority may provisionally suspend the Rider's licence or permit with immediate effect. Any decision to impose such a suspension will not be subject to an appeal, however the Rider will be entitled to a disciplinary hearing on an expedited basis. Save in exceptional circumstances, any period of provisional suspension served will be credited against any penalty that may be imposed by the Disciplinary Panel.
- 5.8. The Rider may submit an explanation as to his reasons for refusing or failing to cooperate with the sampling procedure within 3 working days of notification of the provisional suspension. The Authority, in conjunction with the CMA where appropriate, will consider that explanation. If the explanation is deemed adequate by the Authority, the provisional suspension will come to an end immediately and the Rider will be notified.
- 5.9. Any reference to the CMA in this Protocol includes his Deputy duly approved by the Authority.

PART 2

6. General testing procedures for banned substances

- 6.1. Sampling will be carried out by Sos at, wherever possible, a sampling station based at the racecourse. The sampling station may consist of a mobile van or a suitable alternative location adapted for the purposes necessary for carrying out sampling.
- 6.2. The Sos will identify themselves to the Clerk of the Scales on arrival at the racecourse. The Clerk of the Scales will notify the Clerk of the Course of this arrival and confirm parking arrangements for the sampling station when it is a mobile van.
- 6.3. Analyses of urine samples will only take place at a UKAS accredited laboratory approved by the Authority. In all cases the laboratory carrying out the 'B' sample analysis will have access to the complete results/documentation of the 'A' sample analysis.
- 6.4. Breath testing for alcohol shall take place using equipment approved for that purpose by the Authority.

PART 3

7. Selection and notification of riders at racecourses – urine samples

- 7.1. It is the Authority's intention that testing shall be weighted as between different classes of Riders with the aim that Riders with a full licence will be more likely to be selected for testing. Accordingly, the CMA may instruct Sos as to how many tests are to take place in relation to different categories of Rider, viz: professional licence or amateur licence at any particular meeting at which urine sampling is to take place.
- 7.2. The Clerk of the Scales will provide the Sos with a complete list of all Riders declared for racing on that day by category from each of which category a number will be selected at random for urine sampling. Under normal circumstances random sampling will involve the selection of such number as the CMA may have directed.
- 7.3. The selection procedure requires each Rider to be allocated a unique number. Sequentially numbered discs (one for each Rider) or suitable alternatives shall be placed into a bag and the quota determined by the CMA shall be taken out unseen by the Chief Steward in the presence of the SO and another Authority Official but the results will be kept confidential. Only the selected Riders will be informed and only about their own selection. A Rider is selected if his allocated number matches a drawn

number. Riders subject to enhanced testing who are engaged to ride at the meeting will be added to the list of Riders to be tested, along with any other Riders subject to targeted testing at the discretion of the Authority (with the prior specific authorization of the Head of Integrity of the Authority).

- 7.4. The Riders selected for urine sampling shall be so notified by the Clerk of the Scales or other Authority Official on his behalf as soon as practically convenient after arriving at the racecourse. Riders will be required to sign to indicate their acknowledgement of the notification. A Rider so notified must not leave the racecourse at any time before having provided a complete sample unless exemption is obtained from the Stewards of the Meeting.
- 7.5. Each selected Rider must report to the sampling station and his identity must be established to the reasonable satisfaction of the Clerk of the Scales or other Authority Official, or racecourse member of staff, on his behalf. Each Rider must provide a urine sample for analysis and sign the Chain of Custody Form (CoCF) in the presence of the SO prior to leaving the racecourse unless exemption is obtained from the Stewards. Such exemptions will be made only in very limited circumstances where the Stewards consider it appropriate to do so, for example, where a Rider's travel arrangements mean that he is due to leave the jurisdiction imminently, or, the Rider is unable to get to the meeting, although these examples are not exhaustive. In any case where exemption has been granted by the Stewards, the Stewards will notify the Clerk of the Scales who will sign the CoCF as confirmation of the exemption. Riders who obtain exemption may be required to undergo off course testing at the discretion of the CMA.
- 7.6. Without an exemption being granted by the Stewards as above
 - 7.6.1. leaving the racecourse before providing a complete urine sample shall be deemed to be a refusal to provide a sample and therefore a contravention of Rule 51 unless the Rider can establish that it was necessary to leave the racecourse (or some other similarly good reason why he should not be found in contravention of Rule 51);
 - 7.6.2. failure by the Rider to report to the sampling station within 30 minutes of the finishing time of the last race of the meeting shall be deemed to be a refusal to provide a sample and therefore in contravention of Rule 51 unless the Rider can establish that it was impossible to report to the sampling station or to provide a complete urine sample (or some other similarly good reason why he should not be found in contravention of Rule 51).
- 7.7. It is recommended that a selected Rider reports to the sampling station and provides a urine sample as soon as reasonably practicable and, as

43authorizat above, must so report no later than 30 minutes after the finishing time of the last race of the meeting.

- 7.8. The Clerk of the Scales will provide a copy of this Protocol to any selected Rider upon notification of his selection if so requested.

PART 4

8. Urine sampling procedures

- 8.1. The following procedures will operate.
- 8.2. The time of arrival of the Rider at the sampling station will be noted on the CoCF.
- 8.3. The identity of the Rider and any accompanying person will be confirmed and noted on the CoCF.
- 8.4. Sample collection procedures will be explained to the Rider.
- 8.5. When ready to provide a sample of urine the Rider will select a plastic collecting vessel in a sealed wrapper. The collecting vessel will be disposed of after use and new collecting vessels will be used to obtain partial samples.
- 8.6. The Rider will accompany the SO to the room where the sample is to be given.
- 8.7. The Rider will urinate into the collecting vessel under the supervision of the SO. A minimum of 30 ml of urine will be required for the sample to constitute a complete sample. Where a selected Rider has attended the sampling station but has provided no sample or only a partial urine sample, the Rider must return to the sampling station, within 30 minutes of the finishing time of the last race of the meeting in order to provide a complete sample and in any event must not leave the racecourse before providing his completed sample. Should a Rider fail to comply with these requirements any partial sample (that is less than 30 ml) will not proceed to analysis, and will be destroyed.
- 8.8. To ensure authenticity of the sample, the SO may require such disrobing as is necessary to confirm the urine has been correctly produced by the Rider. This means exposure of the body from the middle of the back to below the knees. If the SO has reason to believe that the sample given is not a true sample, a further sample will be required and both samples will be sent to the laboratory in accordance with the procedures in the following provisions of this Protocol.
- 8.9. The Rider shall return to the administration area of the sampling station and shall choose a pair ('A' and 'B') of empty bottles from a standard

sampling control kit. These kits will have been delivered to the sampling station by one of the Soss and will remain unopened until the bottles are required for use. The bottles will bear unique identification.

- 8.10. Either the Rider (or, if requested, the SO) shall divide between the 'A' and 'B' bottles approximately 15ml or half the urine sample into the 'A' bottle and approximately 15ml or the other half of the sample into the 'B' bottle. This procedure shall take place in the presence of the SO, the Rider and any accompanying person as applicable.
- 8.11. The bottles shall be tightly sealed and tested by the Rider or the SO by inverting the bottles in the presence of the Rider and any accompanying person.
- 8.12. The bottles shall be placed into their corresponding containers and sealed and their unique identification will be noted on the CoCF. The Rider and the SO shall check the container seal and the unique identification against that recorded on the CoCF. Any accompanying person shall be invited to do likewise.
- 8.13. The Rider will be asked to identify and declare (to the best of his ability) any drugs or medications taken within the last seven days. The names of such medications and/or treatments and the approximate dosage(s) shall be noted on the CoCF.
- 8.14. The Rider and the SO must sign the CoCF and any accompanying person shall be invited to do likewise. Any irregularities in the sample collection procedure identified by the Rider or any accompanying person shall be indicated on the CoCF before signature otherwise the signature will certify that the Rider is satisfied with the sample collection procedure.
- 8.15. The CoCF consists of one original (white) and two copies (coloured yellow and blue). The original (white) shall be sent to the approved laboratory, the (yellow) copy shall be sent to the CMA and the (blue) copy shall be handed to the Rider.
- 8.16. If the Rider provides insufficient urine, the partial sample shall be stored until 30 minutes after the finishing time of the last race in a temporary bottle and sealed in the corresponding container. The temporary bottle and container will also bear unique identification which shall be confirmed by the Rider and noted on the CoCF. When the Rider is ready to provide more urine, a further collecting vessel shall be selected by the Rider and the sample provided under observation. The Rider shall return to the administration area and check the seal on the temporary container before the SO breaks it and pours the additional urine from the collecting bottle into the temporary bottle. If the sample is still insufficient, the sealing and recording procedures are repeated. However, when sufficient urine has been provided (30 ml), the procedure will continue as from Paragraph 8.10.

- 8.17. A Rider who has attended the sampling station to provide a urine sample but has not provided a sample and who needs to leave the sampling station before having produced a complete sample (eg to ride in a race at the meeting or to attend an enquiry) will be required to sign to indicate his acknowledgement that he must return as in Paragraph 8.7.. During the Rider's absence, any partial urine sample in the sealed temporary bottle and container will be handled as if it were a complete urine sample and the Rider's absence noted on the CoCF.
- 8.18. A refusal or failure to provide a sample or to comply with any requirement of this Protocol is a contravention of Rule 51. If a Rider fails or refuses to give a complete sample or otherwise fails or refuses to comply with any requirement of this Protocol, that fact shall be noted by the SO on the CoCF. The form shall be signed by the Rider if he is present and the SO and any accompanying person shall be invited to do likewise and the form then distributed in accordance with Paragraph 8.21.. A refusal by the Rider to sign the CoCF following a request to do so shall itself be a contravention of Rule 51.
- 8.19. The sealed containers carrying the 'A' and 'B' samples will be placed in an outer transport bag together with a sealed envelope containing the laboratory copy of the CoCF. The envelope shall be labelled 'Confidential' and contain details of the number of 'A' and 'B' samples enclosed. Seal numbers for the return journey to the laboratory will be documented.
- 8.20. The CMA's copy (yellow) of the CoCF shall be placed in the stamped addressed envelope provided, sealed and labelled 'Confidential' and sent immediately. The number of 'A' and 'B' samples collected will be recorded on the CoCF.
- 8.21. The SO shall complete an SO report form indicating the number of 'A' and 'B' samples collected, the selection procedure, and details of any matters which might need to be brought to the attention of the CMA and the approved collecting agent relating to facilities, unusual circumstances or any other relevant matter. The racecard and/or Rider list should be appended to this form. The SO report form shall be forwarded to the approved collecting agent.
- 8.22. The samples shall be returned to the laboratory by the SO as soon as possible after collection, 45 minutes after collection, authorized a secure chain of custody arranged by the Authority or the approved collecting agent.
- 8.23. After all Riders selected for sampling have produced a complete sample or 30 minutes after the finishing time for the last race of the meeting has passed, whichever is earlier, the SO will contact the Chief Steward to inform him whether or not all selected Riders have been accounted for.

PART 5

9. Breath testing for alcohol sampling procedures and other sampling procedures

- 9.1. Breath testing for alcohol shall take place on a non-selective basis, which is to say that an SO will conduct breath testing at such meetings as the CMA may require them to attend for that purpose and every Rider present at the meeting and engaged to ride will be required to provide a breath sample. Each Rider will be required to establish his identity to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Steward or other Authority Official, or racecourse member of staff, on his behalf.
- 9.2. Where an SO is present at a meeting to administer breath tests, a Rider will not be permitted by the Clerk of the Scales to weigh out for his first riding engagement of the meeting until he completes the procedures for breath testing, including where this Protocol so requires, giving a second sample.
- 9.3. When a Rider is required to report to the sampling station in order to give a breath sample for alcohol the procedures will be explained to him. A failure to provide a breath sample immediately when required shall be deemed to be a refusal to provide a sample and therefore a contravention of Rule 51 unless the Rider can establish that it was impossible to provide a breath sample (or other reasonable grounds why he should not be found in contravention of Rule 51). Exemption from testing will not normally be granted by the Stewards in respect of breath sampling. In the first instance, a screening sample will be tested, the result of which will indicate whether an immediate breath test to obtain a quantitative reading is necessary. A breath sample which, after being subjected to such a quantitative test, indicates the presence of alcohol at or above the limit specified in Schedule 3 will result in a further breath sample being taken within 15 minutes of the first. If the second breath sample confirms the result of the first breath sample (a failed breath test) the Rider will be suspended from riding for that day forthwith and the Stewards will refer the matter to the Authority.
- 9.4. The results of these two tests will be recorded and the Rider will be informed of the results. The lower of the two readings shall be used to determine the level of seriousness of the Rule contravention which may have been committed (see Guide to Procedures and Penalties).
- 9.5. When the lower of the two readings is between 17 and 50 micrograms per 100 millilitres in breath, the Rider may elect to provide a urine sample of not less than 30 ml. If the Rider fails to provide such a urine sample within 30 minutes of the second breath test, disciplinary action will proceed on the basis of the lower of the readings given by the breath testing equipment.
- 9.6. The taking of a urine sample will follow as closely as the circumstances reasonably allow the urine sampling procedure set out in this Protocol, save for the requirement in Paragraph 9.5 of this Protocol that the required volume of the sample must be provided within 30 minutes of the second

breath test. If a Rider is unable to provide such a sample within the prescribed period, such sample, if any, as he is able to provide will be destroyed. Where a urine sample has been provided in the required amount within the prescribed time, any disciplinary action will proceed on the basis of the result of the urine sample without reference to the result of the breath test unless there is cause to doubt the validity of the analysis of the urine sample or its identification, in which event the lower of the two breath tests may be relied upon.

- 9.7. The CMA will notify the rider of the result of an analysis of any urine sample. In cases not involving a urine sample steps to convene an enquiry before a Disciplinary Panel into a possible contravention of the Rules will be taken promptly following the result of a failed breath test. In cases where a urine sample is involved, steps to convene an enquiry will be taken shortly after the Rider is notified of the result of the sample analysis.
- 9.8. A list of equipment approved by the Authority for determining alcohol levels by analysis of exhaled air will be available on request from the Authority. Sampling procedures will conform generally with the procedures prescribed by the manufacturer of the equipment in question.
- 9.9. When a Rider is required to provide sweat or saliva samples the procedures for taking swabs (which shall have been approved by the Authority and available on request from the Authority) will be explained to him.

PART 6

10. Notification of results

- 10.1. The results of the analyses of all samples shall be passed directly to the CMA and the Head of Integrity and shall not be disclosed to a third party other than the Rider as in Paragraph 10.2 and such other persons that are required to receive them in accordance with the terms of this Protocol.
- 10.2. These results will, wherever possible, be notified to the relevant Rider within 72 hours of receipt by the CMA in such a way as may reasonably be expected to protect the Rider from identification.
- 10.3. If analysis of the 'A' sample shows a positive result the Rider may provide an explanation for the positive result to the CMA and require within 3 working days of the notification in Paragraph 10.2 analysis of the 'B' sample. Wherever possible, the 'B' sample will be analysed within 10 working days of the requirement and at the original laboratory. However, the Rider may also require within 3 working days of the notification in Paragraph 10.2, that the 'B' sample is analysed at another UKAS accredited laboratory approved by the Authority. A Rider will forego the opportunity to have the 'B' sample analysed or to choose an alternative laboratory for such analysis if he fails to take the necessary action within the aforesaid

time periods. Where the Rider requires analysis of the 'B' sample, the Disciplinary Panel may order the Rider to pay the costs of the analysis of the 'B' sample (up to a maximum of £1000) if it is satisfied that the Rider should have accepted the result of the analysis of the 'A' sample having regard to the knowledge of and the information which was available to the Rider at the time.

- 10.4. The Rider concerned, and/or a representative is entitled to be present during analysis of the 'B' sample at the laboratory on production of appropriate identification. The Rider will be consulted over the fixing of the appointment for the analysis of the 'B' sample and the Authority will use reasonable endeavours to accommodate the Rider and his chosen representative. The Rider shall be entitled to not less than 3 working days' notice of the date of the analysis but his presence is not essential to the process and he shall have no complaint if the appointment is inconvenient for him or his representative even to the extent of making their presence impossible.
- 10.5. The result of 'B' sample analysis will, wherever possible, be notified to the Rider within 72 hours of receipt by the CMA.
- 10.6. If the Rider does not request analysis of the 'B' sample within the stipulated period or analysis of the 'B' sample confirms a positive result the matter will be referred to the Authority for preparation of disciplinary charges and arrangement of a Disciplinary Panel enquiry. In this Protocol positive result means the result of an analysis of a sample which shows the presence of any banned substance or notifiable medication as defined and provided for in Rule 48. When analysis of a 'B' sample takes place and it does not confirm a positive result the Rider will not be in contravention of Rule 54 or 55.

PART 10

11. Procedures for Notifiable Medications

- 11.1. When a Rider is prescribed by a medical practitioner any notifiable medication (as listed in Part 2 of Schedule 3) the Rider must inform the CMA of that fact immediately.
- 11.2. After the CMA has been informed that a Rider has been prescribed a notifiable medication he will consider whether the Rider is unfit to ride. In appropriately serious cases he may recommend forthwith to the Authority that the Rider's licence be suspended until such time as is necessary for the procedures specified in Paragraphs 11.3 and 11.4 to be completed. The Authority may make its decision without a hearing and without the Rider being given prior notice of the recommendation.
- 11.3. To enable the CMA to consider whether the Rider is or is not fit to ride, the Rider must confirm in writing that he has been prescribed a notifiable medication accompanied by a report from his medical practitioner stating

the diagnosis and the prognosis for recovery. The Rider will provide, if so required by the CMA, the Rider's permission to contact the Rider's medical practitioner and/or specialist and to obtain such further medical report(s) and history as the CMA may reasonably deem necessary relevant to his assessment of the Rider's fitness to ride and will submit to any medical examination by the CMA and/or an independent medical practitioner as the CMA may require.

- 11.4. Upon completion of the process the CMA may either
 - 20.1. authorise the Rider to continue to ride, or
 - 20.2. recommend to the Authority that the Rider's licence be suspended until such time as the course of medication is completed or the Rider's medical status is no longer a cause for concern. The Authority may make its decision without a hearing and without the Rider being given prior notice of the recommendation.
- 11.5. The Rider may invoke the medical review procedure in relation to any suspension imposed by the Authority following a recommendation by the CMA.
- 11.6. Where it is established that a Rider has failed to obtain the written authorisation referred to in Paragraph 11 he will be in contravention of Rules 53 and 54.

Schedule 5 – 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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