

**DRAFT PROPOSED CHANGES TO REGULATIONS**  
**Subject to the Approval of BHA**

**DEFINITIONS**

**ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING** means a report from a BHA –Approved Laboratory that, consistent with the Laboratory Standards, identifies in the Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or evidence of the use of a Prohibited Method.

**BHA-APPROVED LABORATORY** means one of the laboratories listed in the list of BHA-approved laboratories as it may be updated by the BHA from time to time.

**Note:** The current list of BHA-approved laboratories is as follows:-

1. Australian Racing Forensic Laboratory (ARFL), Australia
2. Deutsche Sporthochschule Koln Institut fur Biochemie (DSKIB), Germany
3. Hong Kong Jockey Club Racing Laboratory, Hong Kong
4. Laboratoire Des Courses Hippiques (LCH), France
5. LGC Laboratory, Newmarket, UK
6. Racing Analytical Services Limited (RASL), Australia

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS** means Instructions relating to one or more racecourses which are issued to Racecourse Managing Executives by the BHA.

**LABORATORY STANDARDS** means the Accreditation Requirements and Operating Criteria for Horseracing Laboratories (ILAC-G7:06/2009) as they may be amended from time to time.

**RACECOURSE MEDICAL OFFICER** is any registered medical practitioner engaged by a Racecourse Managing Executive to provide medical cover for riders riding under these regulations at a race meeting.

**SAMPLE** means a quantity of any body fluid, tissue, excreta, hair or skin scrapings or of items in contact with any part of the horse which are taken at the discretion of the person **collecting the Sample** (and may involve the removal of implants) and includes samples which have been stored after having previously been reported as negative.

**VETERINARY OFFICER** means a registered veterinary surgeon engaged by the BHA.

## **RULES**

9. The Stewards have full power:

**(xx) To withdraw any horse in a race from Starting Stalls when**

- (a) the horse has been prevented from starting due to a faulty action of the Starting Stalls when the start was effected, or**
- (b) the horse is riderless at the time the start was effected.**

Where any horse is withdrawn under Regulations (xv) – **(xx)** above the Stewards must immediately notify the Clerk of the Scales and the Starter that the horse is withdrawn.

## **STARTER AND STARTING**

19.(v) After the Starter has called out the names of the runners he shall give all orders necessary for securing a fair start. All horses are to take their place at the start in the order drawn for them **except those which are programmed to be started from a Starting Gate or by Flag.** The Starter will start them by releasing the Starting Stalls, dropping his Flag and releasing the Starting Gate or dropping his Flag. In a start from a Starting Gate or Flag the horses must be started, as far as possible, in a line, but they may be started at such a reasonable distance behind the Starting Post as the Starter thinks necessary.

## **TRAINERS**

29E. A Trainer must notify ARO when a horse in his care is pregnant. This notification must **include the last covering date and must be made within 25 days of the last covering, or as soon as the horse enters training whichever is the later.** If, after notification, the pregnancy is lost the Trainer must notify ARO as soon as reasonably practicable that it has been lost. **Disciplinary Action may not be taken in respect of a contravention of this Regulation if the Trainer satisfies the BHA that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ascertain whether or not the horse was pregnant.**

29F. On each occasion that a horse has had Wind Surgery the Trainer must inform ARO of the type of Wind Surgery undertaken. **No notification is necessary if the horse has never previously raced. Notification must be made before the horse is declared to run under Regulation 48 (i) and the responsibility for making such notification rests with the Trainer making the declaration. Disciplinary Action may not be taken in respect of a contravention of this Regulation if the Trainer satisfies the BHA that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ascertain whether or not the horse had had Wind Surgery. In this Regulation Wind Surgery is defined as:-**

- a) Tie back (prosthetic laryngoplasty)**
- b) Hobday (ventriculectomy/cordectomy)**
- c) Epiglottic entrapment surgery**
- d) Tie forward (dorsal displacement soft palate surgery)**
- e) Soft palate cautery.**

29I. On each occasion when a horse trained in Great Britain has run in a race outside Great Britain the Trainer must notify ARO of the details of its racecourse performance. This information must be notified within 48 hours of the horse's return to Great Britain, or, if the horse has an entry for a race in Great Britain as soon as reasonably possible after the horse's return to Great Britain.

## RIDERS

30.

- (i) With the exception of races run at a Designated Meeting and any Race run at a thoroughbred fixture, Riders of horses shall be registered annually by the ARO Office for the purpose of Horse Racing under these Regulations, subject to **Sub-Regulation (ii) below and to** such restrictions and conditions as ARO consider necessary, upon the prescribed form signed by the Rider (and, where a Rider is under 18 years of age at the time of registration, also signed by the rider's parent or guardian) and on payment of an annual fee and sign a declaration agreeing to be bound by the "British Horseracing Authority Regulations" currently in force. Riders who are not registered with ARO must sign a declaration agreeing to be bound by the "British Horseracing Authority Regulations" currently in force valid for the day when riding at a race meeting run under these Regulations.
- (ii) Registration of a Rider is subject to the following restrictions:
  - (a) Persons must be **16** years of age or older;
  - (b) Persons registering for the first time with ARO must have passed a Riders' Test arranged by ARO unless ARO considers the Rider's experience exempts him from the test;
  - (c) **Persons who previously held a professional rider's licence under the BHA Rules of Racing or any previous Rules of Racing or the Rules of Racing of any Recognised Turf Authority must not have ridden more than 25 winners under such Rules.**

32.

- (ii) The following persons are eligible to ride in a Race run at a Designated Meeting and any Race run at a thoroughbred fixture other than such races restricted to Riders in Sub-Regulation (iii) below:
  - (a) The holder of a current flat race jockey's license or a current Flat race apprentice jockey's license issued under Rules (D)3, (D)5, (D)6, (D)8, (D)10, (D)11 and (D)12 of the Rules of Racing;
  - (b) The holder of a current license or permit issued by a Recognized Turf Authority which entitles the said holder to ride in a Flat race open to professional jockeys;
  - (c) A rider currently registered with ARO under Regulation 30 (i) who has not ridden less than 3 winners of races run under these Regulations or any previous Jockey Club Regulations for Arabian Horse Racing or Flat races run under the Rules of Racing or Flat races run under the Rules of any Recognized Turf Authority providing he has ridden in a minimum of 20 such races and has either previously ridden in a race started from Starting Stalls or has undergone Starting Stalls training at the British Racing School or Northern Racing College equivalent to that received on the "Category A" Amateur Rider's Permit course;
  - (d) A person who has previously held a professional rider's license under the Rules of Racing or from any Recognised Turf Authority provided such person
    - registers with the ARO Office in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 30,
    - has ridden not less than 5 winners of Flat races run under the Rules of Racing or under the Rules of any Recognized Turf Authority,
  - (e) The holder of a current Steeple Chase and Hurdle race Jockey's license or a current Steeple Chase or Hurdle race Conditional Jockey's license or a "Category B" Amateur Rider's Permit issued under Rules (D)3, (D)5, (D)6, (D)9-(D)12, (D)16, (D)18, and (D)20 of the Rules of Racing and
  - (f) A person who is not currently prohibited, suspended, disqualified or been currently declared unfit to ride in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Regulation 32 (i) (e) and (f) above.
- (iii) The following persons are eligible to ride in an Amateur Rider's Race run at a Designated Meeting or an Amateur Rider's Race run at a thoroughbred fixture
  - (a) The holder of a "Category A" or "Category B" Amateur Rider's Permit who is currently registered with ARO who has previously ridden in a race started from Starting Stalls or who

has undergone Starting Stalls training at the British Racing School or Northern Racing College equivalent to that received on the "Category A" Amateur Rider's Permit course;

- (b) A Rider currently registered with ARO under Regulation 30 (i) who has ridden in a minimum of 20 races run under these Regulations or any previous Jockey Club Regulations for Arabian Horse Racing or races run under the Rules of Racing or run under the Rules of any Recognized Turf Authority or any Regulations for Point-to-Point Racing provided such Rider has previously ridden in a race from Starting Stalls or has undergone Starting Stalls training at the British Racing School or Northern Racing College equivalent to that received on the "Category A" Amateur Rider's Permit course;
  - (c) A person who is not currently prohibited, suspended, disqualified or been declared unfit to ride in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Regulation 32 (i) (e) and (f) above.
- (iv) Subject to Sub-Regulation (i) the following persons are eligible to ride in any race run out of Starting Stalls which are not run at a Designated Meeting or run at a thoroughbred fixture:
- (a) A Rider currently registered with ARO under Regulation 30 (i) including the holders of "Category A" or "Category B" Amateur Riders Permits issued under the Rules of Racing who has previously ridden in a race started from Starting Stalls or,
  - (b) A Rider currently registered with ARO under Regulation 30 (i) who has undergone Starting Stalls training at the British Racing School or Northern Racing College equivalent to that received on the "Category A" Amateur Rider's Permit course.

34.

- (i) Riders must be in possession of a Medical Record Book **unless they are on the computerised medical system (RIMANI) administered by the BHA Medical Department** and this must also be lodged with the Declarations Clerk when a declaration to run is made. In the event of the Medical Record Book not being available, a fine of £50 will be imposed on the rider who will also be required to sign a declaration stating that he holds such a Book and is not subject to a current medical suspension and is in good health. This fine shall not be imposed if the rider has indicated that his Medical Record Book has been forwarded to the BHA's **Medical Department** or the ARO Office as the case may be. Any rider who is not able to produce his Medical Record Book will be subject to an examination by the Medical Officer to assess his fitness to ride.

**Note:** *A rider may only hold one Medical Record Book issued by the BHA or ARO. The Medical Record Book is the property of the BHA or ARO as the case may be.*

- (iv) A rider who has been declared unfit to ride by a Medical Officer may not ride in a race for such period as is specified in the declaration and must report to and be passed as fit to ride by the Medical Officer before riding again at any Meeting run under these Regulations or under any Regulations authorized by the BHA for Arabian Horse Racing. If no period is specified, the rider must still be passed as fit to ride by a Medical Officer. Whenever a Rider has fallen in a race run under these Regulations a Medical Report Form supplied by the Chief Medical Adviser must be completed by the attending Medical Officer **or an entry made on the RIMANI system**. The Medical Report Form must be returned by ARO's Office to the BHA's Medical Department when the meeting in question has finished.

## **ENTRIES, DECLARATIONS AND DIVISIONS**

45.

- (ii) A race may be **cancelled** at the discretion of ARO **at the entry stage unless it is a Group or Listed race**. In the event of a race being **cancelled** by ARO a substitute race, at the discretion of ARO, may replace the race **cancelled** in the programme. The conditions of any proposed substitute race will be advertised beforehand on the ARO website.

## DECLARATIONS, DIVISIONS, BALLOTS, RESERVES AND THE DRAW

48.

- (v) In any race where five or less declarations to run are received by the ARO Office by the time for declaration to run the said time for a declaration to be made shall be reopened at 11.10am until 12 noon on the same day. No such declaration shall be subject to withdrawal once made during this extended time period. If a horse is already declared to run in another race on the day in question any declaration made under these provisions for the same horse will be deemed invalid. **Where fewer than three declarations to run have been received by the ARO Office after the reopening time in this Sub-Regulation the race may be cancelled at the discretion of ARO but this provision will not apply to any Group or Listed race or to more than one race at any race meeting.**

50.

- (i) Subsequent to the operation of Regulations 48 and 49 the draw allotting positions at the start shall be made at the ARO Office **except for races which are programed to be started from a Starting Gate or by a flag.**

## EQUIPMENT

60.

- (ii) Horses running in any Race conducted on turf must enter the Parade Ring fully shod **except with the permission of the BHA.** Permission **under this Regulation** must be obtained by the Trainer prior to the time fixed for making declarations to run under Regulation 48(i) **or may in exceptional circumstances be granted by the Stewards.**

Note:

1. It is recognized that there may be legitimate reasons as to why a Trainer might wish to race a horse partially shod in turf Races. They may therefore apply for a dispensation from the above Regulation **to the BHA.** This dispensation must be supported by a suitably qualified professional such as a Veterinary Surgeon who is unrelated to and independent of the Owner of the horse, the Trainer of the horse and any person who is employed by the Trainer or a registered farrier with a minimum of Dip WCF or CE-F qualification who is also unrelated and independent as stated above.
2. For the avoidance of doubt this Regulation does not apply to any race conducted on an All Weather surface.

63.

- (i) If a horse is to run in a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces or a tongue strap a declaration to that effect must be made to the ARO Office by the time fixed for declarations under Regulation 48(i).
- (ii) If a horse is to run in a hood fitted with blinkers, both must be declared, as must any combination of hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces.

**Note:** *For the purpose of this Regulation "Blinkers" means a garment fitted over a horse's head with holes for the eyes and ears, one or both eyeholes being fitted with cowls cutting out all vision to the rear but permitting full forward vision. "Visor" means a garment similar to blinkers in which one or both cowls have holes cut in them permitting limited side or rear vision. "Hood" means a garment similar to blinkers, incorporating ear covers but without eye cowls. "Eyeshield" means a garment similar to blinkers except that in the place of the eye cowls both eyes are covered with a mesh or other transparent material. "Eyecover" means a garment similar to blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls one eye only is completely covered by an opaque cover. "Cheek Pieces" means two strips of sheepskin of equal size or any other similar material or device which is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle. "Tongue Strap" means any device used to tie down a horse's tongue. (See Appendix 9)*

- (iii) (a) When a horse has been declared to run under Regulation 48 in a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces or any combinations thereof they must be worn by

the horse on the way to the start and during the race. If they are not worn on the way to the start the horse is to be withdrawn by the Starter and the horse shall not run. Except these provisions shall not apply when the circumstances laid down in Sub-Paragraph (c) below, occur.

- (b) When no declarations of hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces or any combination thereof has been made, they must not be worn by the horse on the way to the start or during the race. If they are worn on the way to the start the horse is to be withdrawn by the Starter and the horse shall not run.
- (c) When a horse has been declared to run under Regulation 48 in a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces or any combination thereof, and such declaration has been made incorrectly the Trainer may, on payment of a fine of not less than £50, substitute the incorrectly declared garment for a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces or any combination thereof. In all cases such substitution is subject to the Rider being weighed within the times specified in Regulation 58(i) and will not be permitted after the expiry of such times.
- (d) When no declaration of tongue strap has been made a tongue strap must not be worn by the horse in the parade ring on the way to the start or during the race. Failure to comply with this Sub-Regulation will result in a fine being imposed on the Trainer although the horse may still run.
- (iv) The use of blinding hoods (except when entering Starting Stalls under the supervision of the Starter) or any form of shutter hood is prohibited nor may any horse run in a race wearing a garment fitted over its head or ears other than a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces or any combination thereof as described in the note to Regulation 63 (ii).
- (v) For the avoidance of doubt a visor must not be modified in any way by temporarily covering the holes cut in the cowls. The wearing of any form of attachment to a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces or any combination thereof is also prohibited.

## **DISQUALIFICATION OF HORSES**

92. If a horse which is not qualified according to Regulations 89, 90 or 91 be entered for or run in any race, it shall on an objection under Regulation 80(v) be disqualified by the BHA. **Disqualification of a horse under Regulations 89 (including Sub-Regulation ii)), 90 or 91 and any resultant alteration of placings will take effect from 12.01 a.m. on the day after the disqualification is ordered.**

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **GENERAL**

107. ARO has power at its discretion to accept or to refuse to accept or to cancel any registration made under these Regulations, **especially where any person has been found in breach of Regulation 106.**

### **HANDICAP RACES FOR PURE BREDS**

114.

- (vii) Handicap Ratings will not be allocated to three year old Pure Bred horses.

**LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND METHODS****SUBSTANCES AND METHODS THAT ARE PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES****PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

The following substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect

**1.1 Non-approved substances**

Any substance not addressed by any of the subsequent classes of substances, and which has no current approval by any government regulatory authority for veterinary use, or any substance not universally recognised by veterinary regulatory authorities as valid veterinary therapeutic treatment.

**1.2 Anabolic agents**

- (a) anabolic androgenic steroids;
- (b) other anabolic agents, including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs);
- (c) beta-2 agonists, unless the substance is prescribed by a veterinarian as a bronchodilator at the appropriate dose.

**1.3 Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances (with the exception of oxytocin use in fillies and mares in breeding management or to block oestrus cycling)**

- (a) erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, peginesatide, hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 stabilisers;
- (b) growth hormones and growth hormone releasing factors, insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), and other growth factors;
- (c) synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use.

**1.4 Hormone and metabolic modulators**

- (a) aromatase inhibitors;
- (b) selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS) and other anti-estrogenic substances;
- (c) agents modifying myostatin function, including but not limited to myostatin inhibitors;
- (d) insulins;
- (e) peroxisome proliferator activated receptor  $\delta$  (PPAR $\delta$ ) agonists, including but not limited to GW 1516;
- (f) AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1- $\beta$ -D-ribofuranoside).

**2. Threshold Substances**

The concentration specified in relation to each of the following substances is the minimum concentration that, in accordance with **Regulation 29B(vi)(b)**, must be present before a sample is regarded as testing positive for the substance.

The substances and the thresholds are

Arsenic - 0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine Available

Boldenone - 0.015 microgram free and conjugated Boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)

Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings) - 0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane-3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$  -diol per millilitre in urine\*

Methoxytyramine - 4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine

Testosterone - 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)

Testosterone - 100 picograms free testosterone per millilitre in plasma from geldings

Theobromine - 2 micrograms per millilitre in urine

\* When, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane-3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ - diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5, 10-estrane-3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -diol in the urine

NB: The conjugated substance is the substance that can be liberated from conjugates.

## **PROHIBITED METHODS**

### **3. Manipulation of blood and blood components**

Withdrawal, manipulation and re-infusion of homologous, heterologous or autologous blood, blood products or blood cells into the circulatory system with the exception of those used for life-saving purposes or as veterinary regenerative therapies for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury or disease.

### **4. Blood Transfusions**

Giving a blood transfusion to a horse or allowing or causing a blood transfusion to be given for the purposes of enhancing its performance.

### **5. Genetic and Cellular Manipulation**

Modification of the heritable genome at any time of a Horse's life.

Any gene therapy or cellular manipulation in a Horse must not be capable of:

-giving the horse an advantage or disadvantage in a race contrary to the Horse's inherent merits;

-being detrimental to the Horse's welfare.

### **6. Oxygen carriers**

Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including, but not limited to: perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (excluding the use of licensed veterinary treatments in situations of acute, life-threatening anaemia)

## **SUBSTANCES AND METHODS THAT ARE PROHIBITED ON RACEDAY ONLY**

### **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

7. Except for the substances and methods (and categories of substances and methods) prohibited at all times, any substance that is capable at any time of causing an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems

- (a) the nervous system
- (b) the cardiovascular system
- (c) the respiratory system
- (d) the digestive system
- (e) the urinary system
- (f) the reproductive system
- (g) the musculoskeletal system
- (h) the blood system
- (i) the immune system (except for licensed vaccines against infectious agents)
- (j) the endocrine system.

### **8. Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts**

### **9. Masking agents**



## 10. Threshold Substances

The concentration specified in relation to each of the following substances is the minimum concentration that, in accordance with Regulation 29B(vi)(b), must be present before a sample is regarded as testing positive for the substance.

The substances and the thresholds are

Available Carbon Dioxide – 36 millimoles per litre in plasma

Cobalt – 0.01 micrograms (= 100 nanograms) total cobalt per millilitre in urine

**Cobalt – 0.025 micrograms (=25 nanograms) total (free and protein bound) cobalt per millilitre in plasma**

Dimethyl Sulfoxide - 15 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 1 microgram per millilitre in plasma

Hydrocortisone - 1 microgram per millilitre in urine

Salicylic Acid - 750 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 6.5 micrograms per millilitre in plasma

## PROHIBITED METHOD

### 11. Alkalinisation

## SUBSTANCES THAT ARE PROHIBITED AT A STALLS TEST

12. Any substance which, in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer, falls in the category of

- (a) a sedative
- (b) a tranquiliser
- (c) an hypnotic
- (d) an anxiolytic

## APPENDIX 2

# COUNTER ANALYSIS OF POSITIVE SAMPLES

## ANALYSIS OF 'B' SAMPLES

Where a Sample (the 'A' sample) tests positive for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Trainer or owner may request that analysis be carried out on the 'B' sample taken from the horse on the same occasion as provided for below.

### PROCEDURE FOR B SAMPLE ANALYSIS

1. The procedures in this Schedule apply to the handling of any Sample which is subjected to B Sample' analysis in accordance with these Regulations.
2. The **BHA will instruct the B sample laboratory nominated in accordance with Rule (G) 7.3 of the BHA Rules of Racing** by the Trainer (or failing him the Owner), to conduct and complete analysis of the B Sample no later than 10 working days from receipt of the instruction.
3. **If the selected laboratory is** Laboratoire Des Courses Hippiques (LCH) and it is unable to carry out the B Sample Analysis the BHA will make a similar approach to Deutsche Sporthochschule Koln Institut für Biochemie - Germany (DSKIB).
4. If both LCH and DSKIB are unable to carry out the analysis of the B sample, it will be carried out by LGC under the same terms.
5. The B Sample Analysis will be confined to confirming whether or not the B sample contains:

- 7.1. the substance reported in the Certificate of Analysis relating to the A sample, and
  - 7.2. if the Prohibited Substance is listed as a threshold substance on the Prohibited List a concentration of the substance that exceeds the concentration specified for that substance.
6. If appropriate, the B Sample will be dispatched by LGC to the **B Sample** Laboratory conducting the analysis under a secure chain of custody.
  7. The B Sample shall remain the property of the BHA.
  8. Any remaining residue after analysis of the B Sample has been conducted will be retained by the **B Sample** Laboratory until otherwise instructed by the BHA.
  9. Witnessing the B Sample analysis
    - 9.1 One of the Trainer, the owner or an appointed representative may witness the B Sample Analysis provided they are available within the time frame required.
    - 9.2 In the case of a Sample resulting from examination carried out by an Approved Person appointed under Part (A)5 of the BHA Rules of Racing that is subjected to B Sample Analysis, the witness shall either be the Trainer or his appointed representative and in any other case shall be the Trainer, the Owner, or an appointed representative.
    - 9.3 The attendance of any witness is at the expense of the Person nominating him.
    - 9.4 If the BHA has ordered the B Sample Analysis it may nominate a witness to attend the B Sample Analysis.
  10. Where the B Sample Analysis confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance revealed by the Analysis of the 'A sample' (or its presence at or in excess of the concentration specified in Appendix 1), the **B Sample** Laboratory will issue a Certificate of Analysis to the BHA with the supporting analytical data.
  11. The Certificate of Analysis relating to the A Sample and, if required, the Certificate of Analysis relating to the 'B Sample together with the supporting analytical data from both analyses will be made available to the Trainer or Owner concerned.
  12. Where the B Sample Analysis does not confirm the findings in respect of the A sample, the BHA will be informed in writing, the Sample will be declared "negative" and no disciplinary action will be taken unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that
    - 12.1 the integrity of the B Sample may have been deliberately violated, or
    - 12.2 other evidence of a non-forensic nature is availablein either of which events the BHA may proceed on the basis of the Analysis of the A Sample alone.
  13. Where the B Sample Analysis is requested by the Trainer or Owner, the following costs provisions shall apply
    - 13.1 If the B sample is analysed at LGC, the Disciplinary Panel, under Rule (A)46.4 of the BHA Rules of Racing may order that a contribution to costs is made if it is satisfied that the result of the A Sample should have been accepted having regard to the knowledge of and information available to the Trainer and/or Owner concerned at the time.
    - 13.2 If the B sample is analysed at LCH or DKSIB according to Paragraph 3 above the Trainer or Owner will be responsible for all costs associated with the transportation of the Sample to the Laboratory and the subsequent **B Sample** Analysis.

## APPENDIX 5

### SKULL CAPS

Only skull caps that satisfy all the requirements laid down below are approved by the BHA for use by a Rider on a racecourse or for riding in races.

#### Design of Skull Cap

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

#### Fitting of Skull cap

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

## APPENDIX 14

### RIDERS – ACCIDENTS / MEDICAL RECORD BOOKS/RIMANI

In all cases where they fall or meet with an accident whilst riding under the provisions of these Regulations, Riders shall report immediately to the Medical Officer. (Also see Regulation 34).

#### Holders of Medical Record Books/RIMANI

- (a) Any Rider riding in an Arabian Horse Race run under these Regulations who is the holder of a Medical Record Book must produce such book for inspection before the race. **This provision does not apply to Riders who are on the computerised medical system (RIMANI) administered by the BHA's Medical Department.**
- (c) If the Medical Record Book **or RIMANI system** contains a Red Entry which has not been cancelled any such Rider is ineligible to ride in the race.
- (d) Any such Rider who comes to the course without his Medical Book **who is not on the RIMANI system** is subject to examination by the Medical Officer before they can ride.
- (e) Any Rider eligible to ride under Regulation 32(ii)(a), (b) or (e) who suffers an injury in an International Arabian Horse Race will be required to have a Medical Report Form or his Medical Record Book forwarded by the Medical Officer to the Chief Medical Advisor, 75 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6LS.

## APPENDIX 21

### MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

The medical arrangements for race meetings will be as laid down in BHA General Instruction 11 applying to Flat racing.

## APPENDIX 24

# STALLS TESTS

### Stalls Test Certificates

1. The Starter will inform the ARO Office once a horse has satisfactorily passed a Stalls Test. The location and conduct of the Stalls Test must be approved by the BHA.
2. If the Trainer wishes to conduct the Stalls Test at a race meeting, the Trainer must advise ARO and the Clerk of the Course by noon on the day before that on which the horse is to be tested.
3. Stalls Tests at a race meeting will be conducted 30 minutes before the first race and will take place at the stalls position for the start of that race.
4. Where a Trainer or his representative presents a horse to be tested, he must
  - a) report to the Starter 15 minutes before the Stalls Test is conducted
  - b) present the horse's passport to the Starter for inspection before the horse is put into the stalls, and
  - c) ensure that either he or a responsible member of his staff is present (in addition to the Person riding the horse) when the horse is passed through the stalls.
5. A horse will not be passed if it is only in the care of one or more inexperienced stable employees.
6. A horse shall be regarded as having passed satisfactorily through stalls only if
  - a) it is capable of being led by one handler, with assistance from no more than **four** handlers at the rear, or
  - b) for a horse which is seeking to be certified as suitable to be loaded with the front gate open or reversed into the stalls, loads to the satisfaction of the Starter, and, in either set of circumstances, it remains in the stall for a minimum of one minute without becoming unruly.
7. At the discretion of the Starter a horse may be blindfolded while the test is carried out.

### Sampling of horses taking Starting Stalls Tests

1. Where a horse is presented for a Stalls Test it may be required to provide a Sample.
2. On arrival the BHA Official on duty will identify the horse and inform the Trainer, or his representative, if the horse is to be sampled.
3. A Stalls Test will not be passed in any case where the horse cannot be identified from its passport or a Sample is required from the horse but has not been obtained satisfactorily by the relevant BHA Official.
4. If a Sample is required from the horse but has not been obtained, the horse may not be re-submitted for a further Stalls Test until such time as the BHA may direct.

### Penalties for failing Stalls Tests

1. Where a horse fails one or more Stalls Tests required following a Starter's report under Regulation 19 (xiv) in any 12 month period the following financial penalties will apply:-

a financial penalty of £300 will be imposed if the test takes place with 7 days of the Starter's report;

a financial penalty of £150 will be imposed if the test takes place at any time between 8 and 14 days (inclusive) of the report

no financial penalty will be imposed if the test takes place 15 days or more from the report.

If the horse fails a Stalls Test following its second Starter's report:

a financial penalty of £650 will be imposed if the test takes place within 14 days of the second Starter's report;

a financial penalty of £150 will be imposed if the test takes place at any time between 15 days and 28 days (inclusive) of the second report;

no financial penalty will be imposed if the test takes place 29 days or more from the second report.

2. Subject to clause 5 below, the third time the horse is reported by the Starter, the horse will be prevented from having a Stalls Test for 6 months.
3. The horse may not be re-submitted for a further Stalls Test within 14 days of any failure.
4. Subject to clause 5 below, if a horse fails two consecutive Stalls Tests it will be prevented from having a further Stalls Test for 6 months.
5. If a horse which is prevented from having a Stalls Test for 6 months runs outside Great Britain in the interim on two occasions without causing problems at the start, the Trainer may submit an application to the BHA requesting that the remainder of the 6 month restriction be lifted.

## APPENDIX 25

# VETERINARY ARRANGEMENTS

### Provision of Services

A minimum of 1 Veterinary Surgeon, experienced with horses, is to be appointed to take charge of all the Veterinary arrangements. Before racing commences the following must be present:

At least 1 Veterinary Surgeon

1 Recovery Wagon with driver and screens.

A Horse Ambulance is also recommended or suitable trailer with towing vehicle and driver. Separate vehicles and drivers must be provided for the Recovery Wagon and Horse Ambulance (trailer).

It is recommended that the Clerk of the Course in conjunction with the Veterinary Surgeon(s) ensures that the course allows suitable vehicles (four wheel drive) for veterinary staff to have access throughout or provide suitable locations to give veterinary coverage for the whole course.

The Veterinary Surgeon(s) must not leave the course until all horses in the last race have been accounted for and the permission of the Clerk of the Course for withdrawal of veterinary services has been obtained.

Veterinary Surgeons should wear a distinctive vest/armband during racing.

Calls for veterinary assistance should not be made over the open PA system. Veterinary Surgeons should be issued with radios for communication.

### Destruction of Horses

Two suitable portable screens shall be provided behind which it will be possible for a Veterinary Surgeon to destroy an injured horse out of sight of the public. Veterinary Surgeons should be instructed to keep the screens up until the horse is loaded into the Recovery Wagon, but it should be made clear that absence of the screens must in no case hold up the humane despatch of an injured horse. The method of euthanasia must be left to the attending Veterinary Surgeon taking into account the welfare of the horse and the safety of assistants and/or onlookers. If the horse is to be shot it is recommended that a sound moderated weapon should be used.

## Injured Horses

Whenever a horse suffers an injury in a race run under these Regulations an injury report form supplied by the BHA Racecourse Department must be completed by the attending Veterinary Surgeon. The injury report form must be returned by the ARO Office to the Racecourse Department when the meeting in question has finished.

## Horses Withdrawn at the Start

Horses which are withdrawn at the Start or at a Stalls Test for veterinary reasons must be restrained in a safe location until the start has been effected. After the start has been effected, the Veterinary Surgeon in consultation with the Starter will agree on the most appropriate method to return the horse safely to the stables. The Starter will advise the Stewards of the preferred option. The options include the use of the horse ambulance, being led by hand mounted or unmounted, and walking and trotting mounted by the Rider alone. No horse withdrawn for veterinary reasons will be allowed to canter back from the start.

## APPENDIX 27

# FINES AND PENALTIES

Any fines received at a race meeting must be paid to the Declarations Clerk on that day or be sent to the ARO Office within 5 days. Failure to pay will result in a Trainer being barred from entering or declaring horses or a Rider being suspended from riding in races unless there is an official Appeal pending. Stewards may impose fines up to a maximum of £1000 subject to any minimum or maximum line laid down for the breach of any particular Regulation. Stewards also have the power to suspend a Rider, (Regulation 66 (iv)).

	Regulation	£ Fine
Safety Vests not worn/unserviceable	59 (iv)	50+
Colours not registered	27 (i) (iii)	20 fixed
Colours other than those registered	27 (iv)	15-60
Declaration of horse not qualified to start	56 (iii)	75 minimum
Not declaring change of weight or colours	58 (ii)	20 minimum
Not declaring Substitute rider	58 (iii)	15 minimum
Declared horse a non-runner without vet certificate	48 (iv)	75 minimum
Dismounting before reaching unsaddling place	73 (ii)	15 minimum
Failure to identify horse	29C	100-500
Failure to inform ARO Office of allowance or suspension etc.	32(v)(vi)	50+
Failure to obey recall flag	19 (xii) (f)	15 minimum
Failure to ride out for a win or place	65 (ii)	80-250
Failure to ride past the stands	64 (ii)	15 minimum
Failure to use racecourse stables	App 34	100
Horse not running on its merits or achieving best possible placing	65(ii)	80-400/referral
Improper conduct/behaviour of persons at racemeeting	106 (ii)	75-375
Improper riding	66	see note
Interference	66 (ii)	see note
Late in Parade Ring – horses and Riders	29B (iii)	15
Misleading Stewards, et al	106 (v)	40-225
Number cloth not carried, or incorrect	29B (iii)	40
Numbered armband not worn or incorrect	29B (iii)	15
	24 (iv)(a)(b)(c)	ineligible
Passport not available	24 (iv)(d)	90
Preventing horse winning or being placed	65 (iii)	100-1000 or refer
Reins and other equipment incorrect ( <b>including uneven cheekpieces and other</b> )	59 (v) <b>63(v)</b>	15-60 <i>after warning</i>

**incorrect headgear)**

Riding allowance incorrect	32 (v)	100
Ringworm/contagious diseases	Instruction 3	100
Saddlery – condition unfit	59 (l)	25-100
Saddlery – not properly fitted	Instruction 4	50-150 <i>after warning</i>
Schooling in public	Instruction 15	50-100
Skullcap – not worn, unapproved	59 (i)	50 minimum
Skullcap – unserviceable	59 (iv)	50 minimum
Skullcap – not fastened when mounted	59 (ii)	15
Shoeing incorrect	60	40
Start – de laying the start	19 (ii) (a)	50-100 <i>after warning</i>
Misconduct of riders at start	19 (xi)	100 <i>refer if persistent</i>
Unruly behaviour of horse	19 (vi & vii)	Warn trainer, <i>refer 3<sup>rd</sup> time</i>
Vaccination of horses – lack of	24	90 <i>ineligible 2<sup>nd</sup> time</i>
Vaccination of horses – Incorrect	24	90 <i>ineligible 2<sup>nd</sup> time</i>
Violent or prejudicial behaviour	106 (ii & iii)	100-500
Weighing in – overweight	74 (ii)	20-40
Weighing in – underweight	74 (iii)	Disqualify
Weighing in – at less than due weight	74 (iv)	refer to BHA
Weighing in – failure to weigh	73 (iv)	<i>horse disqualified, 45-225 fine optional</i>
Weighing in – not complying with specification	61	20
Failure to comply with instructions of Stewards	108	100

**GUIDE TO PENALTIES TO BE IMPOSED BY STEWARDS FOR RIDING OFFENCES**

Regulation 66 (maximum penalty £1000)

When a horse or his Rider has caused interference:

a) by dangerous riding	1st Offence	<i>Refer to the BHA</i>
b) by careless or improper riding	1st Offence	£50-£200
	2nd Offence	up to £500
	3rd Offence	up to £1000 <i>Or Refer to the BHA</i>
c) when there has been no interference by improper riding	1st Offence	£50-£200
	2nd Offence	up to £500
	3rd Offence	up to £1000 <i>Or Refer to the BHA</i>

Instead of a fine a suspension or caution can be imposed on the above offences. In addition to a suspension or fine a Rider may also be required to attend a course in remedial training at the British Racing School or the Northern Racing College on a date as notified by ARO.

The holder of a Jockey's license will be suspended in accordance with the provisions of the BHA Rules of Racing. The holder of a Category 'B' Amateur Riders Permit will be suspended in accordance with the provisions of BHA Rules of Racing when riding in an Arabian race run on a Thoroughbred card or at a Designated Meeting but otherwise will be fined in accordance with the above table or the table below unless the matter is the subject of a referral to BHA. A rider who is solely registered with ARO will be fined in accordance with the above table or the table below unless the matter is the subject of a referral to BHA.

**IMPROPER USE OF THE WHIP**

Frequency – uses above the permitted level for frequency (7 times)

### Races run solely under the BHA Regulations for Arabian Horse Racing

8 times	£40
9 times	£60
10 times	£80
Each time thereafter	+£20

### Races run on Thoroughbred cards or at Designated Meetings

8 times	£40
9 times	£80
10 times	£120
Each time thereafter	+£40

A Rider will be referred to the BHA after a 3<sup>rd</sup> offence. A Rider will also be referred to the BHA after a 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> offence where, in the opinion of the Stewards, the severity of the offence demands such a referral. **When determining whether an offence is a second or further offence a rolling 12 month period will apply, the relevant date being the date on which a finding of a breach was first made. When a second offence of the same description is committed within 12 months and no recommendation is made, the fine/suspension for the second offence should be at least double that of a first offence.**

### Other Whip Breaches

Hitting horse:

To extent of causing a weal or injury providing the Rider's use of the whip is in breach in some other regard	£100 minimum, however with Stewards discretion to increase according to severity
rapidly, without regard to stride i.e. twice or more in one stride:	£75 minimum (3 or more hits)
with whip arm above shoulder height:	£75 minimum (2 or more hits)
with excessive force:	£100 minimum (1 or more hits)
without giving horse time to respond:	£75 minimum (3 or more hits)
showing no response:	£75 minimum (3 or more hits)
out of contention:	£100 minimum (3 or more hits)
clearly winning:	£75 minimum (2 or more hits)
past the winning post:	£75 minimum (1 or more hits)
in the incorrect place:	£75 minimum
out of annoyance:	£100 minimum

For 2<sup>nd</sup> offences the fines issued will be DOUBLED and for 3<sup>rd</sup> offences the fines will be TREBLED or result in a referral to the BHA.

Where a Rider is in breach of more than one example and it includes frequency above the permitted level, the Rider should receive the frequency penalty plus the minimum penalty for the other example. **When determining whether an offence is a second or further offence a rolling 12 month period will apply, the relevant date being the date on which a finding of a breach was first made.**



## APPENDIX 40

# SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

### A. Sampling at racecourse

1. This Appendix applies where, in the course of examination by order of the Stewards under Regulation 9 (v) Samples are to be taken from any horse which has been declared to run under Regulation 48 or is otherwise at a racecourse.
2. The sampling must be carried out at the sampling unit at the racecourse unless the Approved Person or person appointed by ARO to carry out sampling directs otherwise.
3. The Analysis will be undertaken at such times and in such manner as the BHA may from time to time instruct.
4. The Stewards may direct that the sampling is to include the taking of Samples for subsequent Analysis and require that the horse be kept in the official racecourse stables for more extensive examination for any period ending up to 24 hours after the time of the race which the horse ran or was entered in.
5. For the purpose of sampling under this Appendix the Trainer of the horse must ensure that the horse's passport, or if it does not have one, an equivalent document certifying the horse's identity is available for inspection at the time of the examination.
6. Where a horse is ordered to be detained in official racecourse stables under Clause 4 the Trainer may, by application to the BHA to be made through the Clerk of the Course of the meeting, claim for any additional expense incurred.

### B. Procedure for racecourse sampling

1. The Trainer may witness the procedure, either in person or by a representative qualified to enter the official racecourse stables.
2. The Trainer or his representative will be expected to observe the division and transfer of the Sample into the forensic bottles, and the sealing and labelling, with the appropriate coded label **(if applicable)**, of the forensic bottles.
3. After witnessing these procedures the Trainer or his representative will be expected to sign a declaration to the effect that he has witnessed the procedures and that unless he has expressed concerns to the Approved Person who is conducting the sampling or person appointed by ARO to conduct the sampling, he is satisfied that they have been complied with.
4. If a Trainer or his representative chooses not to witness the sampling procedures he must sign a declaration before the Sample is taken in which he agrees that the integrity of the sampling procedure will not be questioned at a later date.
5. Where the sampling procedure is not observed for any reason (including in circumstances specified in Clause B4) and an unsuccessful challenge is made to the integrity of the procedure, the BHA may order the Trainer to pay some or all of the costs of the challenge incurred by the BHA.