



نادي سباقات الخيل
Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia

Racing Rules

2022/2023

(1443/1444)

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Part - 01

Terminology

TERMINOLOGY:

The terms referred to in these rules shall be strictly defined as stated herein below, unless otherwise stated in the context.

APPEAL:

Means an Appeal under Article 117

APPRENTICE:

Means an Apprentice Jockey licensed by JCSA.

AUTHORIZED AGENT:

Is the person appointed by the Registered Owner to act on his behalf as formerly notified to JCSA.

BLINKERS:

Means a garment fitted over the horse head with holes for eyes and ears, one or both eyeholes being fitted with cowls cutting out all vision to side and rear, but permitting full forward vision.

BREEDER:

Is a person or entity who owns the dam when the foal is born.

CHAIRMAN OF THE STEWARDS:

Means the Steward appointed by the technical Committee to oversee a race meeting in relation to the powers conferred on the Stewards under the rules.

CHEEK PIECES:

Means two strips of sheepskin or any other similar material which is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle.

CLERK OF THE SCALES:

Means a Person appointed by JCSA to be a Clerk of the Scales for Race meetings.

CORRECT WEIGHT:

Is the weight, at which a Rider is 'weighed out' by the Clerk of the Scales under these rules and which shall not be less than the weight given to the horse by these Rules and by the conditions of the Race.

CUP:

Is any prize not given in money.

DAY:

Means 24 hours finishing at midnight on the day of the start of a race meeting.

DECLARATION:

Means the acceptance by the Owner/Trainer or Authorised Agent to run in a specific race.

DISQUALIFICATION:

A final decision made against a person licensed by JCSA, where they are considered unaffiliated with JCSA for a certain time due to a breach of these Rules or due to a report by an authorized racing authority. It also includes disqualifying a horse from a race.

DISQUALIFIED PERSON:

Means any person subject to a Disqualification.

EAR PLUGS:

Means a piece of equipment that is placed into the ears of a horse with the intention to reduce noise heard by the horse.

JCSA / CLUB:

Means The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia.

EYE COVER:

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

EYE SHIELD:

Means a garment similar to blinkers, except that in place of the eye cowls both eyes are covered with a mesh or other transparent material.

FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE:

Is a committee consisting of one or more members of the Stewards committee and Staff of JCSA, one of whom is a Veterinarian, for the purposes of taking samples and identifying horses. A member of the registration department and a member of the Land and Property Department. The follow up committee has the right to visit stables and land under the control of JCSA and in the regions. To ensure that horses are kept in good conditions and are cared for and that stable specifications are correct. They can submit reports to the Stewards Committee which can include recommendations of penalties to be imposed on anyone in accordance with the rules and regulations of JCSA.

HANDICAP:

Means a Race in which the weights to be carried by the Horse is adjusted by the Handicapper for the purpose of equalising its chance of winning.

HANDICAPPER:

Means a Person appointed by JCSA to be a handicapper for race meetings.

HIS:

Means both male and female.

HOOD:

Means a garment similar to blinkers incorporating ear covers but without eye cowls.

HORSE:

Means a stallion, colt, gelding, mare or filly.

IMPORTED HORSES:

Those who were foaled outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Means those Instructions contained in the Rule Book hereof and as may be amended by JCSA from time to time.

JOCKEY:

Means a person licenced by JCSA to ride in Races and includes an Apprentice.

JUDGE:

Means a Judge duly appointed by JCSA to decide the finishing order and distances and shall include Assistant Judge or Judges.

MEDICATION:

Means any treatment with drugs allowed and approved by a veterinarian, prohibited substances, or other substances given to a horse for treatment and recovery.

MONTH:

Means a Gregorian calendar month

LICENCE or LICENCED:

Means any approval, consent, permission or permit to act in an official capacity, train or ride, granted by JCSA.

NON WINNER/(MAIDEN):

Means a horse which has never won a race at any recognised meeting in any country.

NASOGASTRIC TUBE :

Means any tube (a tube longer than six inches) which can be inserted through the nose that extends into the stomach.

TCO2 :

Means a method of increasing the level of Carbon Dioxide in the blood in order to improve the horse's performance.

OFFICIAL:

Means any person appointed by JCSA to act in the capacity of Judge, Starter, Steward, an Approved Veterinary Officer, Handicapper, Clerk of The Scales or any other person employed and approved by JCSA to act in any capacity at any Race meeting.

OFFICIAL TRIAL:

Means a trial..

- (a) Approved and advertised by the Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia.
- (b) That is conducted in accordance with the conditions set by JCSA.
- (c) That is supervised by the Stewards.
- (d) For which Official entries are taken and results are Officially recorded.

OFFENCE:

Any action, practice or conduct, even only through contribution, that leads to a breach of the regulations, duties, responsibilities, regulations, instructions, circulars, procedures and guiding provisions contained in these rules.

OWNER:

Means any person, company, partnership or syndicate under whose name(s) a horse is registered to Race in accordance with these Rules.

PACIFIER:

Means a garment similar to Blinkers incorporating gauze over the eyepieces, but without eye cowls.

PASSPORT:

Means the approved and recorded diagrammatic document of Identity of a Horse and which has been issued by a Recognised Turf Authority.

PHOTOGRAPH:

Is the photograph taken when Horses pass the winning post by the Official Race finish camera.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

Means a substance (including its metabolites, isomers and artifacts) which falls into any of the categories specified in these rules and/or as listed by JCSA from time to time.

PRIZE MONEY:

Means the advertised value of the total prize money but does not include.

- (a) Any amount paid in the form of a Starter's rebate or subsidy.
- (b) Any trophy or other non-monetary prize awarded under the conditions of the Race.
- (c) Any money paid by another Recognised Turf Authority by way of an incentive.

PUNISHMENT/PENALTY:

Includes the suspension from riding or of any license, disqualification, warning and/or fine the imposition of a fine and any penalty imposed for any offense under these rules individually or as a combination of the two.

RACE:

Means any Race for which a prize in cash is assigned.

RACE MEETING:

Refers to any race meeting conducted with the permission of and under the rules of JCSA, and according to its program.

RACING SCHEDULE:

Means the racing program as decided and issued by JCSA, proposed by the Technical Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors.

RACING SEASON:

Means the number of recognized meetings throughout the season, starting in Taif and ending in Riyadh.

RECOGNISED RACE MEETING:

Means a race meeting held in Taif or Riyadh under the Rules of JCSA or any other meeting held under the sanction of a Recognised Turf Authority.

RECOGNISED TURF AUTHORITY:

Means any Racing Club/Authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or Overseas which is recognised by the Technical Committee and which gives effect to any penalties imposed by JCSA and who routinely test runners for prohibited substances.

REGISTRATION OFFICE:

Means the office directed by JCSA to process all fees and racing related matters.

RIDER:

Means a jockey, apprentice, work rider, visiting jockey or any other person who rides a horse on a racecourse in a race or during training or on a training facility in KSA which is owned and under the control of JCSA.

RULES:

All or part of the legal, technical, procedural, educational and guiding rules approved by the Board, and include the provisions encompassed in these rules, which are called the Race Rules.

SAMPLE:

Means a specimen of urine or blood or any other excretion product or body fluid taken from a Horse or Person.

STARTER:

Means a Person appointed by JCSA to Start Races for Race meetings.

STARTERS INSTRUCTIONS:

Means that all Horses and Riders are under the control of the Starter at the starting gate.

STEWARDS COMMITTEE:

Means the Committee nominated by the Technical Committee responsible for the conduct and control of race meetings and the implementation of the Rules and Instructions of racing.

SUSPENSION FROM RIDING IN RACES:

Means the withdrawal for a stated period of the right granted under the Rules to ride in Races.

SUSPENSION OF A LICENCE:

Means the withdrawal for a stated period by or on behalf of JCSA of any licence.

TEST:

Means any examination, trial, assessment of a horse and the taking and analysis of any Sample.

TCO2 TESTING:

Means a test devised to measure the amount of carbon dioxide in blood.

TIME OF ENTRY:

Means the time fixed for closing of entries for any Race.

TRAINER:

Means a person who holds a licence to train Horses.

TRAINING:

Includes the preparation, education and exercising of a Horse to race.

VETERINARY OFFICER/SURGEON(S):

Means one or more Veterinary Officer/Surgeons licenced by JCSA.

VISOR:

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

WEIGHT FOR AGE:

Means any Race in which weights are allotted on a weight-for-age scale in accordance with Article 76 hereof, and this may include penalties and allowances.

WINNER:

Means the winner of a race.

Board:

The Board of Directors of JCSA.

JCSA:

Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia.

- Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and vice versa. Words including the male gender shall also include the female gender and vice versa.

Part - 02

**The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia
Technical Committee
Appeal Committee
Stewards Committee**

According to these rules, the club aims to consolidate the traditional concept of equestrian sport and put its principles and ethics into use. In order to achieve this, it shall:

- 1) Organize and develop horse races.
- 2) Emphasize the importance of ethical behavior, principles, respect and fair competition in equestrian sports community.
- 3) Seek to apply sound principles of equestrian sport and to abide by the rules regulating this traditional sport and to consolidate the concept of sportsmanship, fair competition, integrity and uprightness.
- 4) Spread the culture of horse racing, encouraging the acquisition, care and production of flat race horses, and participating in local and international horse races.
- 5) Hold festivals, events and exhibitions related to horse racing and flat race horses, and participate in these events inside the Kingdom and abroad, after obtaining necessary approvals.

The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia

Article 1:

- a) These rules approved by the Board of Directors of JCSA apply to all meetings and runs approved by the club, including Arabian horse runs, and all those involved in the races must abide by them. They also apply to every natural or legal person described or defined in these rules and have a direct or indirect relationship with the club and its facilities, and to horses of different sex, ages and classifications registered in the club. These Rules have been produced in English and Arabic. In the event of a dispute over, any ruling will be based on interpretation of the English text which will be final.
- b) The JCSA has a number of committees supervised by the technical committee which is appointed by the club's board of directors to manage the races. A quorum shall consist of not less than three Members and the decision shall be that of the majority.
- c) The Board of Directors has the authority to support, refuse or amend any decision taken by the Stewards Committee or other committees.
- d) The Board of Directors has the authority to disqualify any person from entering racecourse property or any other area under its command for a period of 24 months and impose a fine not exceeding 200,000 riyals or both penalties.
- e) The Board of Directors has the authority to look into and give a ruling on any violation that is not mentioned in the rules, decisions and circulars issued by the club or its committees, as required by the public interest of the Club and the reputation of equestrian JCSA sport by issuing an independent decision regarding that violation in accordance with its aforementioned powers in paragraph C or the Chairman's authorization.

Technical Committee

Article 2:

The Technical Committee is formed and its members are named under a decision by the Board of Directors of the JCSA. It consists of some members of the Board or members with professional experience, know-how and practical knowledge and enjoys complete independence. In order to achieve its tasks and responsibilities, it has the following competencies:

- 1) Supervising the management of programs, policies and general objectives of the JCSA and submitting periodic reports to the Board of Directors.
- 2) Studying and proposing draft laws, regulations and decisions, amending and approving them by the Board of Directors. In emergency or urgent cases, it may introduce new articles or amend regulations or instructions or any part of them, or suspend them in whole or in part for a period/s it deems appropriate. In the event of resorting to such measures, they must be announced and reported to the Stewards Committee, owners, trainers and jockeys, pending approval of the Board of Directors.
- 3) Studying proposed plans for racing programs season and determining the start and end dates of the season and approving them.
- 4) Giving technical advice on everything referred to it by the Board of Directors of the JCSA

- 5) Laying out plans and technical requirements for licensing clubs and racecourses affiliated with the JCSA and private horse racing schools and submitting them to the Board of Directors for approval.
- 6) Setting technical requirements for the licenses of jockeys and trainers.
- 7) Developing plans, programs and technical requirements for holding festivals, events and exhibitions related to horses and races.
- 8) Studying plans, programs and general objectives referred by the Board of Directors of the JCSA regarding the Club and horse racing.
- 9) Forming all necessary committees for technical committee's work and supervising them, and ensuring the implementation of the club's rules issued in accordance with legal procedures.
- 10) The Technical Committee shall have the right to seek the assistance of experts to assist in carrying out its tasks and responsibilities.
- 11) Supervising all technical affairs.
- 12) Cancellation, postponement or refusal of any race for acceptable technical reasons.

Article 3:

Technical Committee has the authority to change some or all of the members of the Stewards Committee when necessary in accordance with the public interest.

Article 4:

The Board of Directors of the JCSA is the final reference for the affairs and works of the Technical Committee. Since it carries out tasks and responsibilities and technical competencies related to the race, the board has the right to form and supervise all permanent and temporary committees necessary for its work, and to ensure that the club's rules and regulations are implemented in accordance with legal procedures, including Appeal Committee and Stewards Committee.

Article 5:

Technical Committee under urgent or emergency circumstances has the authority to modify or suspend the enforcement of any rules related to racing for a specific period at its discretion. At any time, to make new Rules or modify the Rules or Instructions or any part thereof or to suspend any Rule or Instruction or any part thereof for such period or periods as it thinks fit. In case of such action an announcement has to be made and posted to the Stewards Committee, Owners, Trainers and Riders.

Technical Committee under urgent or emergency circumstances has the authority to abandon, suspend or postpone any race or race meeting.

Appeal committee

Article 6:

The Appeal Committee is formed- and its members are named- under a decision by the Technical Committee; to look into objections to the decisions of the Stewards Committee and issue independent decision to support, cancel or modify them. To achieve its tasks and responsibilities, the Committee has the following competences:

- 1) It consists of two or more members who are legally competent and experienced.
- 2) Examining grievance cases (appeal) against the decisions of the Stewards Committee and issuing independent decision. This decision includes a discussion of the grievance and its incidents, issuing a reasoned decision in accordance with the rules and regulations, either by supporting, rejecting or correcting the grievance.
- 3) The decision issued by the Appeal Committee enjoys complete independence and is not subject to any direct or indirect influence, pressure, interference or restriction.
- 4) The executive management of the club is provided with the original decision for approval and implementation.
- 5) The decision issued by the Appeal Committee is effective against the appellant, and he shall be notified by all approved notification methods.
- 6) The Technical Committee of JCSA is the reference for/oversees the affairs and work of the Appeal Committee, without prejudice to what is stated in paragraph 3 above.

Article 7: DELETED.

Stewards committee

Article 8:

It is a committee that is formed -and its president and members are named- under a decision by the Technical Committee of the JCSA to implement race rules and approve their results, monitor and carry out investigation into violations of the race rules and during all races and meetings, and issue an independent decision that is subject to objection before the Appeals Committee in accordance with Articles 117 and 118.

Article 9:

In order to achieve its duties and responsibilities, the Stewards committee has the following competences:

- 1) Managing and supervising racing events and ensuring their validity, applying the rules and relevant circulars according to the organization of the club, and monitoring and investigation into violations of its meetings, as well as every natural or legal person subject to the rules and membership of the club who committed the violation.
- 2) It consists of at least four members, in addition to a consultant.
- 3) With the approval of the Technical Committee, it may seek the assistance of consultants and experts.
- 4) Its decisions are issued by a majority after taking the following procedures:
 - a. Identifying the violation and determining its type in accordance with race rules.
 - b. B. Investigating into violations.
 - c. Preparing a written report stating the results of the investigation.
 - d. In accordance with the rules and regulations issued under the organization of the club, issuance of reasoned decision with proposed penalties.
- 5) This committee has broad authority to achieve justice, effective management and safety of races. To this end, it has the right to cancel, postpone or end a race for acceptable technical reasons, and to request laboratory tests at any time and for any horse. It can withdraw horses from a race for acceptable technical reasons and in accordance with the rules and regulations.
- 6) The decision issued by the Stewards Committee is completely independent and is not subject to any direct or indirect pressure, interference, restriction or influence.
- 7) Recommending proposals to add or modify articles from race rules or technical procedures in line with international race updates and submitting them to the technical committee.
- 8) The Technical Committee of the JCSA is the reference for the affairs and work of the stewards Committee and has the right to direct and supervise it, without prejudice to paragraph 6 above.

Article 10:

The Stewards Committee has the power to investigate into granting, suspending or withdrawing all licenses for each racing season or for any part of it in accordance with the standards adopted in these Rules.

Article 11:

- a) Conflict of interest is a situation in which the objectivity and independence of the decision of a committee member/executive is affected by personal interests or different loyalties, whether of direct or indirect interest to the member/executive or one of their relatives or friends.
- b) It is not permissible for any Stewards Committee member to participate in looking into cases to which conflict of interest applies, as defined in paragraph (a) above.
- c) A conflict of interest arises when the personal interests of committees' members or the club's executives interfere in any way with the general interests of horse racing and the general objectives of these rules, arbitration, investigation, committee decisions and principles of justice, integrity and impartiality.
- d) When the principle of conflict of interest applies in accordance with the above articles, or when a member of the club's working committees suspects that such conflict has occurred, they must disclose it immediately and report it to the head of the technical committees.

Article 12:

Stewards Committee have the right of access to all auditoriums, rooms, stables and other places used for Racing or Training under these Rules and exercise its governing role to ensure that all persons licenced by JCSA comply with these regulations and JCSA rulings.

Article 13:

The Stewards Committee has the power to penalize Owners, trainers, Jockeys, Stable Assistants, Grooms and any Stable staff encroaching the rules and regulations. In particular, it has the power

- 1- To disqualify or alter the placing of any horse
- 2- To order the seizure and destruction of any body protector which has been modified in any way in contravention of Instruction 3.
- 3- To prohibit a jockey from using a whip that is in contravention of the specifications set out in Instruction 5.
- 4- To prohibit any equipment for use on a horse in a race which, in their opinion, is unsuitable, unsafe or ineffective.
- 5- To order the search of any kit bag or other such container that is brought into the racecourse stables. Such a search may include the taking of samples found for subsequent analysis.
- 6- To order an examination by the Club Veterinary Surgeon of any horse at any time and any place if it has been registered to run under Article 73. Such examination may include the taking and storage of samples for subsequent analysis.
- 7- To order the withdrawal from a race of any horse which has been registered to run under Article 73 if any person prevents a horse from being examined as provided for above.
- 8- To visit, inspect and search any place where training or racing of horses takes place and, in the course of such inspection and search, have unlimited access to all cupboards, refrigerators or vehicles in or on any such place. Such a search may include the taking and storage of medications and substances found for subsequent analysis and the Stewards or Club Veterinary Surgeon may determine for the purposes of investigation and reporting thereon to the Technical Committee.
- 9- To take samples from any horse at any time and place where training or race is held under the club's supervision for analytical testing.

Article 14:

- 1- Stewards Committee has the right to make changes or modification in any racing schedule; It can cancel some of the races or delay them if the weather or the ground be in unfit state for racing.
- 2- The Stewards Committee has power to order the abandonment of a Race whilst in running if an emergency arises which jeopardizes safety (The Race may be restarted or declared void at the discretion of the Stewards after Enquiry).

Article 15:

Stewards Committee will make decision on complaints and objections raised by Owners, Trainers, and Jockeys. Further, extraordinary complaints will be submitted by the Committee for the attention of the Technical Committee for their opinion.

Article 16:

The Stewards Committee Shall exclude from all places under their control every disqualified person as they may be required by the Technical Committee. (See Article 116).

Article 17:

The Stewards Committee have the power to order laboratory or other tests on any horse at any time, place and to withdraw or otherwise penalize any found in breach of these Rules. If a horse is selected for post-race drugs testing and the Trainer fails to allow it to be tested, he shall be in breach of these rules and liable to punishment. (See Article 119 G).

Article 18:

- a) The Stewards Committee has the power to withdraw any horse from a race after ordering the examination of it by the Veterinary Surgeon on duty if they feel it is unfit to run or unable to participate, or for any other reason deemed by the Committee to be in the best interest of horse racing.
- b) The Stewards may seek proof of any declared horse's qualification to run.

Article 19:

The Stewards Committee has the power to disqualify or suspend any person for a period of time not exceeding four weeks within the Rules, and / or apply penalty not to exceed Twenty thousand Saudi Riyals (SR. 20,000) unless any rule gives specific power to impose a fine above this limit, and has the power to suspend a horse from racing for a period of time not exceeding two weeks.

Article 20: DELETED.

Article 21:

The Stewards Committee will implement decisions made by other recognized Racing Clubs anywhere in terms of punishment on persons and horses in race meetings.

Article 22:

The Stewards Committee has charge of the implementation of the race programs and the weekly results of racing.

Article 23:

At the beginning of each season The JCSA Management appoints the Clerk of the Course, the Clerk of the Scales, Judge and his Deputy, the Starter and his deputy, and the duty Veterinarian. No person can fill more than one role. The Management or Stewards Committee is entitled to appoint a replacement in emergency to fill any of the above roles. Complaints can be lodged against any of the above officials to the Technical Committee in writing and duly signed by the complainant.

Part - 03

Officials

Clerk of the Course

Article: 24

Clerk of the Course is solely responsible to the Stewards Committee for the general arrangements of Racing and for the Course and its condition. He shall also be responsible for:

- c) To check availability of ambulance's and duty veterinarian's, field doctor's and physician's.
- d) The accuracy of course distance and the position of the running rails.
- e) He will coordinate with the Security Department and they will stop anybody from gaining entry to racecourse property without special permission from the Stewards. The exception to this will be Officials, Owners, Trainers and Jockeys to facilities that they are authorized to enter.
- f) Ensure the presence of ambulance's and Medical Staff in the saddling yard and the paddock.
- g) He shall report to the Stewards Committee no later than one hour before the first race confirming that all Medical and Veterinary cover and staff are in place and the course is clear and ready for racing.

Starter

Article: 25

- a) The Starter shall obtain the list of runners and riders from the Clerk of the Scales in the weighing-room before each race.
- b) Every horse shall be at the start at the appointed time, and on arrival all riders are under the control of the Starter.
- c) All races shall be started from starting stalls, provided that a race may be started with a flag, in a case of emergency, by permission of the Stewards.
- d) All horses must be ridden to the start. The Jockey must be seen to make every effort to do so. If, after every reasonable effort by the Jockey, the horse is still unable to be ridden to the start, it may be led or ponied by the Outrider unmounted after taking permission from the Stewards.
- e) No Owner, Trainer, or their employee will be allowed at the start without the permission of the Stewards.
- f) Under no circumstances will any person be allowed to use a whip, or any other object, or otherwise strike in any way any horse while that horse is under the control of the Starter before and during the start of any race.
- g) The Starter shall report to The Stewards any Jockey who disobeys his orders at the start.
- h) If a race is to be started by flag, Jockeys must, where possible, line up in draw order. Failure to do so may result in a Punishment being issued by the Stewards Committee.
- i) In a start from Starting Stalls the Starter has full power to remove an unruly horse but no horse shall be permitted to start from outside the Stalls. A horse which refuses to enter the stalls, or a horse which enters and through its unruly behavior damages the stalls shall be withdrawn by the Starter. The horse will be reported under Article 28 (c).

Article: 26

- a) The Starter shall keep accurate records of any horses that prove to be or have been difficult at the start and that may need special handling for stalls entry and inform the Stewards of any such horses before each race day.
- b) The Starter shall call the names of the runners / riders and assign the horses to the places drawn by lot. The horse who has drawn No. 1 must always be placed in the stall nearest the running rail, the other runners must take their place in ascending order.
- c) Horses drawn odd numbers will normally be loaded first followed by those with even numbers. This may be varied at the discretion of the Starter in the interests of speedy, safe and efficient loading to effect a fair start.
- d) No horse can be loaded from the front of the stalls.
- e) If a Horse is scratched from a Race before the horses reach the start, that horse's stall number will be removed, and all other numbers moved accordingly if there are no Standby Starters. If there are Standby Starters, then the first Standby Starter will take the place of the scratched horse with the lowest saddle cloth number.
- f) The Starter must ensure that the back gates are closed and securely locked on all Horses.
- g) It is the responsibility of the Starter to ensure that any equipment used to facilitate the loading of a Horse is removed prior to starting the Race.
- h) The Starter shall give all orders necessary for securing a fair start.
- i) The Starter should be on his Rostrum in plenty of time during the loading process.

- j) If a horse is to be blindfolded for stalls entry, it is the responsibility of the Jockey to ensure that the blindfold is removed before the start of the race.
- k) In no circumstances will a blindfolded horse be loaded without its Jockey being mounted.
- l) In a start with a flag, the Starter has full power to change the position of an unruly Horse and should he do so, he must place it at such distance to one side or behind the other runners that it cannot gain any advantage itself or cause danger to or prejudice the chances of the other Horses and Jockeys engaged in the Race. Permission may be given by the Starter for a Horse to be held or the Starter may himself order an unruly Horse to be held, but in all cases the Horse must be held "at a stand" behind the other runners. Should an unruly Horse cause undue delay it may be withdrawn by the Stewards and declared a non-runner.

Article: 27

- a) Before starting a race the Starter has the right to withdraw any horse from the race if he finds the horse is unable to participate due to an accident after examination by the Veterinary Surgeon on duty at the Start. The Stewards Committee is to be advised accordingly thereafter.
- b) In order to prevent horses being withdrawn unnecessarily JCSA consider it is the responsibility of the Trainer to inform the Starter or the Club Veterinary Surgeon before the race if he is running a horse with specific peculiarities of behavior and walk which might lead the Starter or Veterinary Surgeon to consider withdrawing it from the race.

Article: 28

- a) Should the Starter consider that it is impossible to get a Horse into the starting stalls in a reasonable time and with no more than three chances due to its unruly behavior or its reluctance to enter the starting stalls, the Horse will be withdrawn and declared a non-runner.
- b) Should the Starter consider that through any cause a Horse is unable to start he shall at once so notify the Stewards.
- c) Any horse reported for unruly behavior, reluctance to enter the starting stalls or unnecessarily delaying a start from starting stalls shall not start for a race from starting stalls until such time as the Trainer has obtained a satisfactory stalls certificate. (See INSTRUCTION1).
- d) The Starter shall report to the Stewards, any horse that refuses to leave the starting stalls on two consecutive occasions.
- e) Any horse reported for refusing to leave the stalls on two consecutive occasions will not start for a race from starting stalls until such time as the Trainer has obtained a satisfactory stalls certificate. (See INSTRUCTION 11).

Article: 29

- a) Should the Starter consider that through any faulty action of the Starting Stalls, or for any other reason, a fair start has not been affected, he shall declare it a false start and order the runners, by way of a recall flag, to return to the start .
- b) When the recall flag is raised without the order of the Starter, he shall nonetheless declare it a false start.
- c) Unless at least one jockey returns to the Starter after the recall flag has been raised for a false start the Stewards shall declare the race to be void.
- d) Should only one jockey return to the Starter and satisfy him as to having obeyed the recall flag, his horse shall be considered as having walked over for the race. Should more than one jockey return the race shall be started again as soon as the course is clear.
- e) Should the Starter declare a false start and the recall flag be raised, any horse completing the course will be withdrawn by the Starter or the Stewards. The jockeys of such horses shall be regarded as having not obeyed the recall flag and to have committed a breach of these rules.
- f) Should the Starter declare a false start and the recall flag is not raised the race shall be void unless all the horses pull up before completing the course.

The Starters decision on all matters covered by parts a) to f) of this Article shall be final.

When the Starter has declared a false start the Stewards shall decide whether the race is to be restarted, or whether the race is to be made void.

Clerk Of The Scales

Article: 30

Clerk of the Scales is charged with the following responsibilities:

- a) Weighing of riders in accordance with the rules and regulations of each race.
- b) Providing the Stewards Starter and the weighing in staff with a list of runners.
- c) Supervision of excess weights or differences in the weights specified in the race card, and announcement of the same and supplying Stewards with a list of over weights. Shall not weigh out any rider for any race if his weight is 2.5kg or more above the horses allotted weight.
- d) Checking any change in colors, and inform the stewards. In cases where a jockey weighs out for more than one race at a time, he will check the colours of each horse at the time of weighing out.
- e) Jockey shall be weighed with the stable color on in addition to an approved body protector.
- f) No Jockey registered in the program should be changed except by permission of the Stewards Committee.
- g) In all cases except as provided in Article 102 weigh in the Jockeys of the Horses placed by the Judge and report to the Stewards any Jockey not presenting himself to be weighed in or not drawing his correct weight except as provided for in Article 101 b).

Judge

Article: 31

The Judge or his authorized deputy shall:

- a) Occupy the Judge's box at the time the horses pass the winning post or the race shall be void. He must announce his decision immediately or after consulting the photograph. He shall base his decision exclusively on the position of the horses' noses at the time they pass the winning post. Such decision shall be final provided that this rule shall not prevent the Judge from correcting any mistake, with the Stewards permission provided that the "winner all right" signal has not been given.
- b) The stewards may also correct any mistake before any prize giving has taken place or any prize money has been distributed.
- c) Should the distance between the placed horses be less than half a length the Judge shall call for a photo.
- d) The judge may seek the advice of the Stewards Committee to determine the result in a close finish.

Club Veterinary Surgeon

Article: 32

The approved Veterinary Surgeon of the Club shall have responsibility for:

- a) To observe all races and to liaise with the Stewards over any matter concerning equine welfare and safety.
- b) To examine all runners, their microchip numbers and Passports prior to racing for identification purposes and ensure that all runners are physically fit to start.
- c) To inspect runners in the paddock in order to observe and report to the Stewards instances of clinical evidence of skin disease, drugs, bleeding, sweating or other abnormality and the use of non-approved or inappropriately applied gear or racing plates.
- d) To make an examination of any horse that starts in a race.
- e) To supervise the sampling units, and be responsible for manning of the units, the custody and delivery of samples to the forensic laboratory.
- f) To examine Horses on the Stewards' instructions which have run badly to endeavor to obtain an explanation.
- g) To inspect runners pre and post-Race and to report any abnormalities found or detected.
- h) to assist and advise the Stewards with any matter coming under Article 119.
- i) If required by the Stewards, to inspect and report to them on any Trainers stables either prior to Licensing or at any time.

- j) The Veterinary Surgeon on duty on Race day can give instructions for the euthanasia of a horse which is badly injured after consulting the Owner or his Authorized Agent/Trainer. In case of inability to contact them, The Veterinary Surgeon shall, if in his considered opinion, it is in the best interests of the horse's welfare and not to prolong any further suffering, shall have the right to humanely euthanise the horse and will submit a report to the Stewards.
- k) If Instructed by The Stewards, to carry out a search of any kit bag or other such container that is brought into the racecourse stables. Such a search may include the taking and storage of samples of any medication or substance found for subsequent analysis.
- l) To visit, inspect and search any place where training or racing of horses takes place and, in the course of such inspection and search, have unlimited access to all cupboards, refrigerators or vehicles in or on any such place. Such a search may include the taking and storage of medications and substances found for subsequent analysis and they shall further be empowered to remove such items if Instructed by the Stewards to do so.
To take samples from any horse for analytical testing at any time and place if Instructed by the Stewards to do so.

Handicapper

Article:33

- (1) The Handicapper in making a handicap shall allot the weights to be carried in accordance with the definition of a handicap. The weights for all handicaps, and all other Races, shall be published and no alteration shall be made to a weight except if the weights were incorrect because of:
 - (a) A clerical error by the Handicapper or JCSA at the time of publication of the weights and or Declaration.
 - (b) Incomplete or inaccurate information on the form, age or sex of any Entry.
 - (c) A correctly nominated Horse was not included in the original Entry.
 - (d) Incorrect or amended conditions affected the original set of weights. Such alterations or additions may only be made up to 10am on the day of the Race.
- (2) The Handicapper will be responsible for allocating weights according to the conditions or terms of the Race, provided that no Horse is weighted at more than 62 kgs including penalties but excluding penalties in a Handicap, or less than 54 kgs, except in the case of Southern Hemisphere 3 year olds who, in order to claim all or part of a weight for-age allowance, may Race with a weight of not less than 52 kgs. Should a weight allotted to a Horse fall outside these parameters then the Handicapper may adjust the base weight so that, where possible, the penalties and allowances are maintained as originally published in the conditions of the Race. A Horse allocated a weight lower than the permitted bottom weight will carry the Official bottom weight of 54kg, excepting any allowance entitled to be claimed by an Apprentice or as directed by the JCSA.
- (3) The Handicapper may be prepared to allot an Official rating, when a Horse has run twice and is placed in the first four.
 - (a) The allocation of an Official rating will be at the sole discretion of the Handicapper.
 - (b) A winning Horse will become liable for penalties provided in the conditions of any Race, following publication of Entries.
 - (c) To enter a horse in a Handicap that does not have an Official rating, the registration department must receive a request for a rating by 11am on the Wednesday before the intended Handicap the following week. This will allow the Handicapper time to do the necessary research on the horse's ability and to provide an accurate rating.
 - (d) Only races run at Riyadh and Taif will count towards the allocation and/or a re-assessment of an Official rating.

Part - 04

Horses

Identification

Article: 34

The Stewards Committee shall order the examination of horses in-training and the accurate recording of their descriptions and age before their participation in races.

Article: 35

The Registration Department will check all passports of horses before their initial participation in races. No horse is qualified to enter any race under these rules unless it holds a valid passport which gives its registered name, passed a Starting Stalls Training test under Article 73 g) and is correctly vaccinated and whose passport is stamped, dated and certified by an approved Veterinary Officer.

Article: 36

The Stewards have the right to call any horse for verification of identity.

Horse Grades

Article: 37

Horses Racing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under this club rules are classified as follows:

- a) Non-Winners/Maiden horses: All horses running in races who have not won any race.
- b) Horses who have won one, but not more than three races in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or Overseas.
- c) Horses who have won four or more races in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or Overseas.
- d) Handicaps after receiving an Official Rating.

Article: 38

No horse can participate in a grade other than that for which he is qualified except in open races.

Article: 39

A Combination of more than one grade is accepted in one race.

Entries in all races must be made in accordance with the race conditions.

Horse Age

Article: 40

Following international precedent the age of a Northern Hemisphere horse shall be reckoned as starting on 1st January in the year in which it was foaled and for a horse foaled in the Southern Hemisphere shall start on 1st July.

Race Horse Names

Article: 41

An owner has the right to register the names of the horses they own at the registration office according to the International Agreement on Racing and Breeding and the provisions of these rules as follows:

- b) The registration of a name of a thoroughbred horse born in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia can only be done by or with the approval of JCSA and the Saudi Arabian Stud Book.
- c) No change of name shall be permitted of a horse that has run in a race.
- d) The Registry Office has the right to disagree to the change of the name of a horse if it is contradictory with our Norms and Religion, or erroneously repetitive.

- e) Imported horses should be registered in their original names as given in their passports.
- f) When naming a horse the following Rules in compliance with the International Agreement on racing and Breeding will apply:
 - 1) It is not permitted to use the names of stallions, which have been used for covering, until a period of 15 years has elapsed since their death or last recorded covering year or 35 years of age have been attained (whichever is the soonest).
 - 2) It is not permitted to use the names of mares, which have been used for covering, until a period of 10 years has elapsed since their death or last recorded covering year or 25 years of age have been attained (whichever is the soonest).
 - 3) It is not permitted to use the names of non-breeding stock until a period of 5 years has elapsed since their death or 20 years of age have been attained (whichever is the soonest).
 - 4) Names cannot be used that are on the international list of protected names, this includes the names of famous stallions and mares and of the best racehorses of the countries participating in the agreement.
 - 5) Names cannot be more than 18 characters (including signs and spaces).
 - 6) It is not permitted to use the name of a public persons, unless permission is given by them or their family.
 - 7) It is not permitted to use a name whose spelling and pronunciation is close to a name already registered.
 - 8) It is not permitted to use names followed by numbers.
 - 9) It is not permitted to use names made up of initials or figures.
 - 10) It is not permitted to use names whose, pronunciation or spelling may be insulting or obscene.
 - 11) It is not permitted to use names, which start with any sign other than a letter.
 - 12) Having (AL) before the name of any horse in Arabic does not mean that the mentioned horse is different from its name without (AL) in JCSA records. Adding (AL) or not does not lead to a difference from the name in JCSA records.

Article: 42

Imported horses cannot be registered without providing the following documentation to the Registration Office:

- a) The horse passport & the pedigree Certificate.
- b) Certificate of Origin and Export certificate duly authenticated by the proper authorities in the exporting country.
- c) A complete authorized results record of the horses attached with original passport from place of origin, to be submitted to the Computer Dept, in order to make an entry for their results acquired previously, provided that the horse is registered with Weatherbys Inter.
- d) The Registration Office at JCSA keeps a record of the horses owners following the specified form; where it is duly signed and stamp by the owner or its representative.
- e) When the horse is owned by more than one person, the document should be signed by all parties involved in ownership or their duly authorized representative. Then it is placed in the Registration Office. At registration it is permissible to specify two names only in the Race Card, or the companies name. Partnership is registered in the Club records.
- f) Confirmation that the horse conforms with the current Import Criteria. (See Section 18 Notice number 12).

Article: 43

Exported horses can return to the Kingdom if they meet the import conditions. Consideration will be taken of any races won abroad when they are reclassified.

Article: 44

- a) It is permissible for Horses registered and accredited at another racetrack in Saudi Arabia to race in the JCSA provided that a complete record is given to the Club Administration

duly recognized by the race authority in which they have participated. They are categorized as per their performed grades. They must also be accompanied by their passports for identification include vaccination record before they are allowed to run.

- b) The Arabian Horse will not be accepted unless a recent certified registration certificate is attached from the King Abdulaziz Arabian Horses Center at Dirab and include vaccination record.

Horse of the Year

Article: 45

- a) Horse /mare of the season to be selected from each of the following groups:
- 3 years old local bred Horse.
 - 3 years old local bred Mare.
 - 4 years & above local bred Horse.
 - 4 years & above local bred Mare.
 - 3 years & above imported Horse.
 - 3 years & above imported Mare.
- b) Horse /mare of the season (champion):
Horse of any age who has won the most points during the race season (see article: 46 for points score system)

Article: 46

- a) The horse of the season is the horse which has won most of points according to the following table:

Type	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Group 1	20	14	12
Group 2	17	12	10
Group 3	13	9	7
Cups Races	11	7	5
Award Prize	9	5	3
Usual Race Winner of 1, 1-2, 1-3 & Open Races	6	3	2
Usual Race Non Winner Race	5	2	1

- b) Points for winning owners earned (local bred or Imported) according to the list below:

Group 1	5
Group 2	4
Group 3 or classified	3
The Ordinary Cup, Challenges or The Award Races	2
The Ordinary Races	1

- c) Points for winning Trainers and Jockeys shall be calculated as one point for each win in any race. An apprentice jockey who is in the top three placings in the apprentice jockey races only is entitled to earn points according to a special list during the season, as the following:
- The jockey who finishes 1st earns 5 points.
 - The jockey who finishes 2nd earns 2 points.
 - The jockey who finishes 3rd earns 1 point.
- d) In cases were the points are equal in any of the points lists then whoever first obtained the higher number of points during the current racing season is entitled to be placed the first position in the list regardless of the race category.

Article: 47

- a) A selling owner has the right to take back the horses they sold before the end of the year after paying a fee of SR 5000, with season points not added in the case of a return during the same season to the same previous owner.
- b) A horse that is declared to run in a Race and is sold or its Ownership changed after the issuance of the final Race program shall be withdrawn from that Race.

Article: 48

Owners intending to import horses for a specific race must forward the following document to the Registry Office before entry in the race can be accepted:

- a) Passport of horse stamped by country of origin.
- b) Racing Record of horse from Racing Authority of the country of origin with its current Official rating and/or prize money earned.

Article: 49 DELETED.

Article: 50

Owners/trainers must notify the JCSA in writing or email using the approved system after the end of the Riyadh season about the horses bound for stud or export or that have died (accompanied by the horse's passport) within a month. In case of death, veterinary and environmental procedures must be followed to dispose of the dead horse, while notifying JCSA of any horse that has stopped racing for any of the foregoing reasons during the racing season. In case this rule was violated, the owner/trainer will be subject to a financial fine per horse.

Article: 51

Club Administration issues birth notification form for foals born in Saudi Arabia following the written advice by the Owner or his Agent after necessary action has been taken within fifteen days from birth date.

Article: 52

The JCSA receives notification form from the Identification and Comparison Committee, for each horse with two attached color photos of the foal with the birth advise one of which showing the mare together with the foal in addition to the following:

Name of Owner, name of Foal, name of Dam, name of Sire, place and date of Birth and the horse chip number together with identification markings.

Part - 05

Owners

Owners

Article 53

The JCSA is responsible for maintain a Register of the name of Owners.

Article 54

Owners are allowed to register in JCSA as follows:

- a) Natural persons, provided they are no less than 18 years old. If their age is below that, their submissions and dealings must be conducted through their legal guardian.
- b) Legal entities, provided they have a valid commercial register.

Article 55

Owners wishing to participate in races under an assumed name must register that name with JCSA, as it is not permitted to name stables after family names alone, or to use names deemed insulting to religion and customs, political or racial names, or to use names that have an offensive or inappropriate meaning.

Article 56

Every other Owner than those in Article (55) above shall race in his own name either solely or in a Partnership.

Article: 57

Companies or Establishment who wish to own horse to race must register a member of the Syndicate as their representative. He will then be regarded as the Owner under these Rules.

Article: 58

An owner will be assumed to have given his Trainer authority to act on his behalf under these Rules. Such authority may be withdrawn at any time but not retrospectively.

Article: 59

In Case a horse is jointly owned and as such approved in the club records, a trainer of any of the partner owners can be allowed to train the horse provided that this horse is kept in the partner owner's stable who is under contract with the club.

Owners Colors

Article: 60

Owners must abide by the guidelines and instructions related to colors and the procedures for registering them as follows:

- a) All owners register their colors to include cap colors on the special form in the Registration Office No entries will be accepted until the owners racing colors are registered. Any owner having no participant horse for two consecutive seasons shall have his registered color cancelled unless he re-registers them.
- b) Nobody else can use the same colors, nor can the colors be changed without permission of the Stewards Committee. The Stewards Committee has the right to resolve any dispute that may arise in this regard.
- c) If an owner has more than one horse in the same race, his Jockeys must wear different color caps which will be decided upon by The Race Club at scratch morning in accordance with Article (64 (3/h)) (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
- d) If a Jockey is wearing Owners Colors that are different from those registered with the Club the horse will be allowed to run but Trainer will be fined under Article 64 (4) b).

Part - 06

Trainers

Trainers

Article: 61

Any trainer of horses that participate in races under these rules must obtain from JCSA one of the following licenses to practice training. These licenses will be issued annually and valid for one year. An announcement will be made each year giving the date from which the JCSA will receive requests to issue and renew licenses of trainers for the following season. Applications for a license to train must be received on the JCSA website before the final date listed in the announcement. Any trainer whose renewal application is received later than this date will be fined SR200. Any trainer who submits a renewal application after the start of racing in Taif will be fined SR400. If a person is born in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia but is from parents of other Nationalities, they have the right to be treated as a Saudi Arabian citizen under these rules and will be granted a trainers/assistant trainers license accordingly. Trainers are responsible for using the prepared form to apply for the license by producing the application form prepared for that and available on the websites, and the method of filling out the online application form is added.

(1) Private Trainer License

- 1- Photocopy of suitable horses' location that's according to the technical specifications of the horses accommodation and under the trainer control and responsibility - GPS coordinates
- 2- Certificate of good conduct from last racecourse participated in.
- 3- Photocopy from current or last profession participating license. (Private Trainer)
- 4- Participations record from the racetrack that he participated at with official result record verified by the same racetrack.
- 5- The trainer is at least 18 years old.
- 6- Photocopy of owned horses names list from the registration with the minimum amount being 5 horses.
- 7- Photocopy of a valid passport.
- 8- Photocopy of a valid national ID.
- 9- Recent colored photograph.

If this was the private trainer's first time applying to a license, the trainer must also acquire:

- Assistant general trainer license for a period not less than 24 months at stretch.
- Or pass the stewards committee exam to determine his knowledge of the racing rules, his responsibilities, medications, feeding supplements and prohibited substances.

The private trainer has the right to train a maximum for three owners (not more than 25 horses in the training record).

• Or provide the following:

- 1- A recent clearance certificate from a racing authority recognized by the International Federation in the Country where he was training free of any penalties and of good conduct.
- 2- Participations record for not less than a racing season from the same racing authority at which he was training.
- 3- Request to be accredited as a trainer according to the regulations governing racing and other governmental regulations, including the labor system attached to a verified contract with the owner.
- 4- Provided that the owner of the horse has proof of the presence of the horses in a suitable place according to the technical specifications to accommodate the horses and follows the trainer's system and is subject to his control and under his responsibility with the sketch / coordinates of the site.
- 5- The trainer has the right to train other stables beside the original owner, or their fathers, sons or brothers' horses and the horses owned by the trainer or his sons without going against the contract between two parties or the labor regulations.

(2) General Trainer License

- 1- Photocopy of suitable horses' location that's according to the technical specifications of the horse's accommodation and under the trainer control and responsibility - GPS coordinates
- 2- Certificate of good conduct from last racecourse participated in.

- 3- (5) official commissions signed and stamped by their clients.
- 4- The trainer is at least 25 years old.
- 5- Photocopy of owned horses names list from the registration.
- 6- Photocopy from current or last profession participating license.
- 7- Photocopy of a valid passport.
- 8- Photocopy of a valid national ID.
- 9- Recent colored photograph.

If this was the trainer's first time applying to a license, the trainer must also acquire:

- Assistant general trainer license for a period not less than 36 months at stretch.
- Or a private trainer's license for the JCSA acquiring 600 points.
- Pass the stewards committee exam to determine his knowledge of the racing rules, his responsibilities, medications, feeding supplements and prohibited substances.

• Or provide the following:

- 1- A recent clearance certificate from a racing authority recognized by the International Federation in the Country where he was training free of any penalties and of good conduct.
- 2- Participations record for not less than a racing season from the same racing authority at which he was training.
- 3- Request to be accredited as a trainer according to the regulations governing racing and other governmental regulations, including the labor system attached to a verified contract with the owner.
- 4- Provided that the owner of the horse has proof of the presence of the horses in a suitable place according to the technical specifications to accommodate the horses and follows the trainer's system and is subject to his control and under his responsibility with the sketch / coordinates of the site.
- 5- The trainer has the right to train other stables beside the original owner, or their fathers, sons or brothers' horses and the horses owned by the trainer or his sons without going against the contract between two parties or the labor regulations.

(3) Assistant Trainer License

- 1- Letter from Approved Trainer for this season, showing the Stable name.
- 2- Copy of Licensed Trainer for this season.
- 3- Photocopy of a valid passport.
- 4- Photocopy of a valid national ID.
- 5- Recent colored photograph.
- 6- The trainer is at least 18 years old.

If this was the assistant trainer's first time applying to a license, the trainer must also have:

- Pass the stewards committee exam to determine his knowledge of the racing rules, his responsibilities, medications, feeding supplements and prohibited substances.

5) A Visiting Trainers with a current licence from a Recognised Racing Authority with clearance that he was training free of any penalties and of good conduct.

* Table of points qualifying for license:

Position	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Points	75	60	45	30	15

Article: 62

- 1) Every assistant trainer must obtain a license from JCSA to practice his job as per these rules. Assistant trainers will be licensed to work with general trainers that his stable holds 20 or more race horses under his training. A private trainer shall have the right to have an assistant trainer provided that his stable holds 10 or more race horses under his training and that this assistant is not less than 18 years of age.
- 2) Submit to the Race Department a list of all horses under his care and in which training he assists at the time when he applies for license.

- 3) Any Assistant Trainer wishing to become Trainer license must pass the stewards committee exam to determine his knowledge of the racing rules, his responsibilities, medications, feeding supplements and prohibited substances when applying for trainer's license.
- 4) Any Assistant Private Trainer wishing to become a Private Trainer license must have Assistant Private trainer license with JCSA for no less than 24 consecutive months. and provides license terms.
- 5) Any Assistant General Trainer wishing to become a Private Trainer license must have Assistant General trainer license with JCSA for no less than 24 consecutive months. and provides license terms.
- 6) Any Assistant General Trainer wishing to become a General trainer license must have assistant general trainer license with JCSA for no less than 36 consecutive months. and provides license terms.
- 7) Assistant General Trainer shall have the rights to keep his own horses in his stable provided that they should be under control and responsibility of the general trainer with whom he works.

Article: 63

All licenses are for a season (or part season) only. Application must be accompanied by the annual fee which is fixed from time to time. No application will be considered any later than one month before the end of the season.

Article: 64

(1) Every Trainer shall :

- a) Conduct his business with reasonable skill and care, having proper regard to the interests of his Owners, to the safety of his employees, the welfare of the Horses in his care and manage and train such Horses in a good and proper manner.
 - b) Comply with all Rules and Instructions issued by the JCSA.
 - c) Be responsible for all matters relating to the running of his stable including stable management, training and welfare of horses, complete supervision of stable housekeeping, feeding, taking full responsibility of use of drugs and the effects that any drug administered may have on a horses performance and should include knowledge of any withdrawal periods that may be required.
 - d) keep appropriate records of all veterinary procedures and medication treatments and shall provide such records for inspection if required.
 - e) Be responsible for the safety and conduct of his stable staff, grooms, and ensure that they comply with all track and safety requirements set out in these Rules and Instructions.
 - f) Be responsible for providing protective riding helmets for their riding staff and for ensuring that they are worn when riding on the Racecourse and training tracks.
 - g) Meet his commitments towards his work Jockeys.
 - h) A trainer must not enter any horse for race unless it belongs to his stable and under his responsibility "except as mentioned in paragraph j) below". In case the stewards committee found out otherwise he will be subject to penalty (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
 - i) The trainer who takes-over horses of another trainer should subject these shifted horses to test and make sure that they are free from any prohibited substances before registration.
 - j) Stables having 5 or more racehorses can change training task to a general trainer in the same stable provided that horses assigned to such trainer , horse rooms and facilities put under his responsibility in the stable be well defined and the stewards committee should be notified thereof.
 - k) If he is unable to attend a race meeting, must make sure he is represented by his Assistant.
 - l) It is mandatory to have the passport of the participating horse during its inspection.
- (2) Failure by a Trainer to fulfill any part of Article 64 (1) to the satisfaction of the Stewards Committee / JCSA shall constitute an offence under these Rules.**
- (3) All participating Trainers or their assistants must report to the club at 9am on Scratch and withdrawal day in order to:**
- a) Withdrawal of any of their registered horses.
 - b) To indicate which of their Owners multiple-entries will be scratched if entries exceed the maximum number of runners allowed.
 - c) Select some horses as reserve if it is necessary.
 - d) To declare if a horse is to run wearing blinkers, hood, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, sheepskin pieces or any combination thereof and/or a tongue strap.
 - e) Decide which horses will be balloted by himself.
 - f) Registration of desired Jockeys for their runners. Any Trainer that does not register a Jockey at this time will be subject to a fine (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).

- g) must not register a Jockey as engaged to ride without first contacting and agreeing with him an engagement to ride. If such a case is ascertained by the stewards committee, the trainer shall be penalized (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
 - h) when an owner has more than one horse entered for a race, The Race Club will choose a contrasting colour cap and decide which cap will be worn on which horse in accordance with Article 60 c). Colour caps should be one of the following: Red, White, Black, Yellow, Green or Blue.
 - i) If a Trainer wishes to change their Jockey, they must first inform the Stewards and obtain their approval. If a Trainer/Owner changes his jockey without a reasonable explanation that is acceptable to the Stewards Committee, he will be fined in accordance with the Race day penalty Guide.
- (4)
- a) All trainers should complete the veterinary form produced by the approved club veterinary, and stamp and sign the form to notify stewards of non-runners for veterinary reasons, or produce a veterinary certificate issued by the horse hospital at JCSA. A breach of this can lead to a fine.
 - b) Be responsible for ensuring that their Jockeys and Grooms wear the correct Owners Uniform and ensuring its cleanliness. Wearing the wrong uniform will lead to the trainer being fined. (see article 60/d) (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
 - c) Be responsible for ensuring that the Saddle-cloth number and cap colours are as in the Official programme.
 - d) Trainers are responsible for grooms wearing the uniforms. A SR 100 penalty is applied in case of a breach.
- (5)
- a) Every Trainer must submit to the Racing Department a list of all horses under his care and trained by him at the time of applying for a Trainers licence.
 - b) Every Trainer must submit to the Racing Department a list of all horses under his care and trained by him when requested to do so.
 - c) Every Trainer must inform the Registration Office of the arrival of new horses, or changes in ownership of horses under his care and trained by him.
 - d) Every trainer or owner must inform the registration office in writing (with the horse's passport) if any horses have been exported, retired for stud, or died. In the event of a death, veterinary and environmental procedures must be followed to dispose of the dead horse so the trainer is not subject to punishment in accordance with Article 50. Each breeder must inform the registration office (with the horse's passport) in writing about any horses that have been exported, died or retired to stud so they are not subject to any punishment in accordance with Article 50.
 - e) Each trainer or owner must disclose a horse's condition and gender if it has been ~~neutered~~ gelded or otherwise, whether naturally or after any operations were performed on the horse. In case of non-disclosure, a SR 2,000 fine is applied on the responsible trainer, and the horse is prohibited from participating. The trainer bears all the positive consequences of disclosing or failing to disclose the horse's gender.

Article: 65

The Trainer has the right to 10% of the prize money allocated to placing in the first five positions, or any place for which there is prize money gained by a horse trained by him and 10% of the value of a car won.

Part - 07

Jockeys

Jockeys

Article: 66

- (1) No person shall ride in any Race under these Rules unless they have applied for, on the prescribed form, a Jockey or Apprentice Jockeys Licence. An announcement will be made each year giving the date from which the JCSA will receive requests to issue and renew licenses of jockeys for the following season. Applications for a license to ride must be received on the JCSA website before the final date listed in the announcement. Any jockey whose a renewal application is received later than this date will be fined SR200. Any jockey who submits a renewal application after the start of racing in Taif will be fined SR400. Jockeys are responsible for using the prepared form to apply for the license by producing the application form prepared for that and available on the websites, and the method of filling out the online application form is added.
- (2) An appropriate Licence may be issued by JCSA under the following conditions; the applicant holds a current licence issued by a Racing Authority recognized by the IFHA and has provided JCSA with a clearance certificate issued by that Racing Authority.
- (3) For the issuing to a foreign rider licence for the first time , no person will be granted a licence with JCSA unless he is currently licenced as described above and can provide his racing history for the last 2 years, or he has held a riding licence within the last 6 months. He must have a written contract with an Owner or Trainer.
- (4) A visiting rider can ride on his home countries licence. During this time period, it is the responsibility of the rider to provide his own health and medical insurance.
- (5) If a person is born in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia but is from parents of other Nationalities, they have the right to be treated as a Saudi Arabian citizen under these rules and will be granted a jockeys/apprentice licence accordingly (Priority for Saudi).
- (6) No person granted such a licence shall be an Owner or part-Owner of any horse being entered or run under these Rules.
- (7) During the racing season, the Saudi jockey is not allowed to move to another stable without the approval of the stable that he works for. The jockey is entitled to move to another stable after the end of the season without the consent of the previous stable unless the official Contract agreement between the owner and the jockey stipulates otherwise.
- (8) The minimum age for a Jockeys Licence is 16 years.
- (9) An application for such a licence should meet the requirements listed below:

a) SAUDI JOCKEYS:

If the Jockey is a Saudi he must be employed with one of the racing stables in this Club and provide :

- Copy of the national ID
- Medical certificate showing their fitness to ride in races.
- Recent colored photograph.
- Qualification certificate from the last track they participated in
- Any jockeys who have not previously participated in other approved tracks must pass the jockey test.

b) NON-SAUDI JOCKEYS:

- In case an owner or trainer contracts with a non-Saudi jockey, he must prepare contract with him covering all the agreed items and provided him with an approved copy there of before giving him license.
- If a non-Saudi Jockey ends his riding contract without the agreement of his Sponsor his license will be revoked and he will be disbarred from applying for another License for two seasons.

After an owner or trainer submits a request to the Stewards Committee to certify a licensed jockey from outside the Kingdom, they must attach the following:

- Recent clearance certificate from a racing authority recognized by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) from the country where they raced, without any penalties.
- Medical certificate showing their fitness to ride in races.
- Recent colored photograph and a copy of the passport.
- Copy of a currently valid jockey licence.
- Any jockeys who have not previously participated in other tracks must pass the jockey test.

Article: 67

Apprentice Jockeys:

Apprentice Jockeys should be between 16 and 25 years of age; they should be employed with one of the racing stables in this Club. They should submit the following papers:

- 1) Copy of the ID.
- 2) Medical certificate showing his fitness to ride in races.
- 3) Recent colored photograph.
- 4) An Apprentice who reaches the age of 25 years cannot claim his Apprentice Weight Allowance and must immediately apply for a full Jockeys License before he can ride again.

Article: 68

Apprentices licensed to ride in races have the right to claim the weight allowances in any Race, with the exception of Group Races and any races with a total prize value of SR 500,00 or above on the following scale:

a- Until winning a race	4 kg
b- Winning (01) races to (15)	3 kg
c- Winning (16) races to (30)	2 kg
d- Winning (31) races to (50)	1 kg
e- After exceeding (50) wins	No Claim

Article: 69

An Apprentice Jockey and his Trainer must report each winning ride to the Registration Office. Apprentice allowances may be claimed in all races unless the conditions of the race state that they are not permitted. Unless JCSA directs otherwise, an Apprentice Jockey must claim an Apprentice Jockey's allowance to which he is entitled for the remainder of the meeting at which he reaches the maximum number of winners appropriate to the allowance.

So, for example, if he has on a Wednesday reached the maximum number of winners permissible, the Apprentice Jockey's allowance can still be claimed on the immediately following Friday and Saturday, but not on the following Wednesday. When reaching the maximum number of winners permissible on a Friday or Saturday, no allowance can be claimed at the following Wednesday.

For the purposes of calculating allowances, wins in races confined to Apprentices will count towards the total number of winners ridden.

An Apprentice must abide by his agreement with his Trainer. In case of non-ability to ride he must tell to stewards in sufficient time before the race.

Article: 70

Apprentice Jockeys have the right for half of the fees of Full Jockeys.

Article: 71

- a) Jockeys are paid SR. 200 for riding each horse; SR. 20 of which are taken for the Insurance. No further private arrangements are allowed.
- b) The riding fee shall be payable when the signal to mount is given.

Article: 72

The Jockey has the right to 10% of the prize money allowed to his placing in the first five positions or any place for which there is prize money, and 10% of the value of the car gained by the winning horse which he has ridden.

Part - 08

Horse Eligibility
Horse Weights
Special and Open Racing
Balloting Out and Standby Starters and
Withdrawing Horses
Registration Fees

Horse Eligibility

Article: 73

A horse is not considered to be qualified to run in a race, unless it is entered and declared for the race after meeting all required conditions qualifying it for the race. In order to participate legitimately, trainers licensed by JCSA will be given an account on JCSA’s website that shall be activated using a username and password enabling them to manage their accounts by adding the required data for horses, provided that owners and trainers observe the following guidelines.

- a) Participating horses are registered by their trainers' online account or on the forms specified by the Club Administration showing the name of the horse, race number, distance, weight, number of races won and name of rider and signed by the Owner or his authorized representative or Trainer and stamped. It is then put in the proper box by the due date.
- b) Horses cannot be entered for more than one meeting with in one week.
- c) Race cannot be cancelled even if only one horse is declared.
- d) Entry Declaration time for horses is 10:00 am weekly on entry day morning prior to race day unless otherwise specified by the Stewards.
- e) For a horse participating for the first time or following a non-participation gap for a full season, the original passport of such horse should be submitted to selection committee for checking descriptions to ascertain its identification before registration for the race.
- f) Any horse participating for the first time in a race is required to obtain a starting stalls training certificate which must be lodged with the Registration Department before the horses first registration will be accepted.
- g) On transference of ownership of any horse, the original passport thereof should be submitted to JCSA registration office together with the transference form for entry of the information into JCSA registers as derived from the original passport.
- h) It is mandatory to have the passport of the participating horse during its inspection.

Article: 74 (1)

Horses cannot to be declared for a race or run in the following cases:

- a) If a horse has run at an unrecognized race meeting.
- b) If he is owned by a disqualified person or persons.
- c) If he was ineligible at the time of entry to participate in the event.

Article: 74 (2)

A horse is considered ineligible for running in any race in the following cases:

- a) If it was not registered, entered or declared on time.
- b) If it is not under the care of a licensed Trainer.
- c) If the horse is disqualified under these Rules.

Article: 74 (3)

Races subject to Ratings:

The Race	Horses Participating procedures
- All Cups Races (Normal or Grads) - All Awards - Sponsorship - Car Race/ Car's Value	For Horses acquiring the highest rating during the current race season or Last season.
Other Underway Races	Balloting only (without rating).

* Ratings are those awarded in the current season only.

Article: 74 (4)

- a) If a local bred horse has been running in this Clubs races for two consecutive seasons from being a 3 year-old without being placed 1st or 2nd or 3rd or 4th or 5th, then no further entries will be accepted for it.
- b) If the excluded runner is a mare, she will be accepted by JCSA as a broodmare.
- c) If the excluded runner is a horse and was a winner in three consecutive races in one season at a Recognised Racing Authority via an official letter, he will be entitled to participate (twice) in JCSA races. If the horse finishes 1st or 2nd in either of these two participations he will be qualified as a permanent runner in JCSA races.

Article: 74 (5)

- A Non Winner/Maiden horse who participates in 4 consecutive races during the season and fails to achieve one of the first five places will be excluded from further races until the end of season. But if the maiden horse does achieve a place from 2nd to 5th, a further four consecutive races will be allowed. A maiden horse can be entered in non-maiden, Open and Handicap races where conditions allow.
- For the purposes of calculating the number of races a horse has taken part in, a horse will be deemed to have been a runner once the Starter has started the race. In the event that it is established that a horse has been denied a fair start in a race started from starting stalls and which has materially prejudiced the chance of that horse being placed in the first five, such horse may be declared a non-runner and that run will not count. Circumstances which may lead to a horse being declared as a non-runner include, but are not limited to, the horse being riderless at the time the start of the race was effected; or, being compromised from beginning the race on equal terms with other runners due to mechanical fault of the starting stalls.
- If the Starter has declared a false start the Stewards shall decide whether the race is to be restarted or whether the race is to be made void.
- A Non-Winner/Maiden horse will qualify for a rating if it has run 3 times or it has finished in the first four in each of its first two races. However, the Handicapper reserves the right to refuse to issue a rating if he has insufficient information on which to base a rating and the horse will need to race again. If, after being given a rating, the horse can either run in another Maiden, Open or Handicap race.
- If having run 3 times unplaced in Maiden races, a horses next consecutive start is in a Maiden or Open race and it achieves a place from 2nd to 5th, a further four consecutive races will be allowed.
- If it finishes out of the first 5 places, it will be excluded from further races until the end of season.
- If having run 3 times unplaced, a horses next consecutive start is in a Handicap race and it achieves a place from 2nd to 5th, a further four consecutive races will be allowed. If it finishes out of the first 5 places, it will be allowed to race in one further maiden, open or Handicap race. If it achieves a place from 2nd to 5th in this next start, a further four consecutive races will be allowed. If it again finishes out of the first 5 places, it will be excluded from further races until the end of season.
- A maiden that has been given a rating after it has finished in the first four in each of its first two races and whose next race is a Handicap, will be allowed to start in no more than 4 races if it is unplaced in each of them. If it achieves a place from 2nd to 5th, a further four consecutive races will be allowed.

Horse Weights

Article: 75

No colt or gelding shall carry less than 57 kgs or fillies or mares 55 kgs in any Open race unless an allowance under Article 68 or 76 (f) is claimed or specific race conditions allow.

Article: 76

WEIGHT FOR AGE (W.F.A):

Distance (m)	Age	January		February		March		April		May		June	
		1-15	16-31	1-14	15-28	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30
1200	3	8	8	7.5	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	3.5
1400	3	9	9	8.5	8.5	8	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4.5
1600	3	10	10	9.5	9.5	9	8.5	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5
1800	3	11	11	10.5	10.5	10	9.5	8.5	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5
	4	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	3	11.5	11.5	11	11	10.5	10	9.5	8.5	7.5	7	6.5	6
	4	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2400	3	12.5	12.5	12	12	11.5	11	10.5	10	9.5	8.5	7.5	7
	4	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Distance (m)	Age	July		August		September		October		November		December	
		1-15	16-31	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31
1200	3	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0
1400	3	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0
1600	3	4.5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5
1800	3	5	4.5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	1	1
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	3	5	4.5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	1	1
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2400	3	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	3.5	3	3	2.5	2.5	2	2
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Fillies and Mares receive a 2 Kgs allowance.

(a) Non Winners (Maidens):

Weights will be applied as follows:

MAIDENS			
Age	Horse	Weight (kg)	
4yo+(no WFA)/3yo/2yo	All horses	58	56
	f/m		58
3yo+/4yo+(if WFA)	Refer to Cup Races		

(b) Winners

Horses will carry 2 Kg extra for each race won.

Weights (before penalties) will be applied as follows:

WINNERS RACES			
Age	Horse	Weight (kg)	
4yo+(no WFA)/3yo/2yo	All horses	58	56
	f/m		58
3yo+/4yo+(if WFA)			
WFA 2kgs or less	3yo (all horses)	<i>min 56</i>	<i>min 54</i>
	4yo+ (all horses)	58	56
	3yo (f/m)		<i>min 56</i>
	4yo+ (f/m)		58
WFA 2.5kgs or more	3yo (all horses)	56	54
	4yo+ (all horses)	<i>min 58.5</i>	<i>min 56.5</i>
	3yo (f/m)		56
	4yo+ (f/m)		<i>min 58.5</i>
BOLD - The weight used as the starting point to calculate the weights			
4yo+ races if WFA - substitute 3yo/4yo+ with 4yo/5yo+			

(c) Open:

Horses will carry 1 Kg for each race won, up to a maximum of 62 Kgs for Colts & Geldings and 60 Kgs for Fillies and Mares.

Weights (before penalties) will be applied as follows:

OPEN RACES			
Age	Horse	Weight (kg)	
4yo+(no WFA)/3yo/2yo	All horses	57	55
	f/m		57
3yo+/4yo+(if WFA)			
WFA 2kgs or less	3yo (all horses)	57	55
	4yo+ (all horses)	<i>max 59</i>	<i>max 57</i>
	3yo (f/m)		57
	4yo+ (f/m)		<i>max 59</i>
WFA 2.5kgs or more	3yo (all horses)	56	54
	4yo+ (all horses)	<i>min 58.5</i>	<i>min 56.5</i>
	3yo (f/m)		56
	4yo+ (f/m)		<i>min 58.5</i>
BOLD - The weight used as the starting point to calculate the weights			
4yo+ races if WFA - substitute 3yo/4yo+ with 4yo/5yo+			

(d) Handicap Races:

Horses will carry a maximum weight of 62 Kgs (excluding penalties) and a minimum weight of 54 Kgs. They will receive a Handicap rating either, after 3 completed runs or finishing in the first four on both of its first two runs.

(e) Cup Races:

Weights will be applied as follows:

CUP RACES			
Age	Horse	Weight (kg)	
4yo+(no WFA)/3yo/2yo	All horses	58	56
	f/m		58
3yo+/4yo+(if WFA)			
WFA 0.5-1kg	3yo (all horses)	<i>min 57</i>	<i>min 55</i>
	4yo+ (all horses)	58	56
	3yo (f/m)		<i>min 57</i>
	4yo+ (f/m)		58
WFA 1.5 - 3kgs	3yo (all horses)	57	55
	4yo+ (all horses)	<i>max 60</i>	<i>max 58</i>
	3yo (f/m)		57
	4yo+ (f/m)		<i>max 60</i>
WFA 3.5 - 4kgs	3yo (all horses)	<i>min 56</i>	<i>min 54</i>
	4yo+ (all horses)	60	58
	3yo (f/m)		<i>min 56</i>
	4yo+ (f/m)		60
WFA 4.5 - 6kgs	3yo (all horses)	56	54
	4yo+ (all horses)	<i>max 62</i>	<i>max 60</i>
	3yo (f/m)		56
	4yo+ (f/m)		<i>max 62</i>
WFA 6.5kgs or more	This will be dealt with on a race by race basis.		
BOLD - The weight used as the starting point to calculate the weights			
4yo+ races if WFA - substitute 3yo/4yo+ with 4yo/5yo+			

Where the conditions of a race specify a 3 years + Cup Race and NO 3-year old's enter, the weights will be 58kgs for Colts and Geldings and 56kgs for Fillies and Mares. In the case of the Cup race being for Fillies only and **NO** 3-year olds enter, the weights for 4-year-old mares will be 58kgs.

Where a 3-year-old **IS** declared to run and the weight for age is 2.5kgs. or more, the 3-year-old Colt or Gelding will carry 56kgs and the 3-year-old Filly will carry 54 kgs. The weight for age for that race (depending on distance and month) will be **added** to 56kgs/54kgs to create the weight to be carried by 4 years old+ Colts or Geldings and Mares. In the case of the Cup race being for Fillies only and a 3-year-old **IS** declared to run, the weight for the 3-year-old filly will 56Kgs. The weight for age for that race (depending on distance and month) will be **added** to 56kgs to create the weight to be carried by 4 years old+ mare.

Where a 3-year-old **IS** declared to run and the weight for age is 2kgs or less, the 4-year-old+ Colt or Gelding will carry 58kgs and the 4-year-old Mare will carry 56kgs. The weight for age for that race (depending on distance and month) will be **subtracted** from 58kgs/56kgs. to create the weight to be carried by 3-year-old Colts or Gelding and Fillies.

(f) Penalties in Handicaps:

If a horse runs in a race, it can enter in a handicap that is scheduled to take place the following weekend before its new rating has been published. The rating used will be the rating at entry. A winner of a race the previous weekend will be given a 3.5Kg penalty (7 points) which will be added to the weight to be carried. The maximum weight that can be carried will be 65.5kgs. Other horses that have raced but not won the previous weekend will run off their rating at entry, irrespective of whether their rating goes up or down that week.

Special and Open Racing

Article: 77

Open grades are the races dedicated for more than one grade.

Article: 78

1) Conditions for participation in the All Normal Cups Races and Group Races will be decided by rating.
In the case of a once raced winner which has not yet been given a rating the handicapper will provide an assessment.

2) Conditions for participation in the All Group Races:

a) An Owner may enter up to a maximum of 6 qualified horses in each of these races. A maximum of 4 of these will be participant runners if their ratings give them priority over the other runners and a maximum of 2 of them will be stand-bys. These stand-bys are only for their owner's horses according to their priority order and can only be used to replace their owners declared runners. Does not apply to the King Abdulaziz Racetrack Champion Cup.

b) In addition to statements of par. (a), these following conditions are applied to non-Saudi owned stables and citizens of Arabian G.C.C Countries.

- A stable owner must be legally resident in the kingdom under valid permit.
- To participate in the Crown Prince Cup, stable must have won five (5) races during the season, out of which one is a cup.

c) Qualification to participate in the Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 cups and cups with over 300,000Sr prizes as follows:

Age	Lowest Rate for Participation
2 Year Old Horse	75
3 Year Old Horse and Above	80
Arabian Horses Races	
3 Year Old horse	Based on Rate
3 Year Old Horse and Above	80

Unless other conditions and terms for eligibility to participation are clarified by the race department.

3) Conditions for international races will be announced by the racing department.

Article: 79 DELETED.

Balloting Out and Standby Starters

Article: 80

(a) Balloting out and standby horses :

- a) When there are more than 20 horses (18 in Taif) registered for a race and there remains more than 20 horses after the preliminary scratching by owners or trainers, balloting shall take place to reduce the number to 20. Before balloting takes place the entries will be reduced further by restricting each owner to one entry which will be subject to ballot.
- b) A further draw will take place to determine up to a maximum of three standby runners unless there is a race with specific race conditions and JCSA decide there will be more than this number. Priority will be given to those horses from the principal stables.
- c) Apprentice Jockey races will be restricted to 15 horses and there will be no Standby runners in these races unless allowed in specific race conditions.
- d) Where a ballot is required, priority will be given in the following order to horses that have been previously balloted out in the current season as follows:

*** Races for Non Winners:**

- 1) Horses that have been balloted out in two previous consecutive races. (2 Stars).
- 2) Horses that have been balloted out in their previous race. (1Star).
- 3) Horses that have never raced. (1 Star).

In the case of a horse being a Standby runner, they will be given priority under 1) and 2) above provided that they had not been withdrawn. After this, there will be a draw for horses to complete the remaining places

If there were to be a race where there is no opportunity for all horses with 2 Stars to be given a place, horses with 2 Stars that have raced most recently will be balloted out first. Their 2 Star protection will remain.

*** Races for Winners of 1, 1 – 2 and 1 – 3 races**

Horses with the highest number of wins will be given priority and not be subject to ballot.

- 1) Horses that have been balloted out in two previous consecutive races. (2 Stars).
- 2) Horses that have been balloted out in their previous race. (1Star).

In the case of a horse being a Standby runner, they will be given priority under 1) and 2) above provided that they had not been withdrawn. After this, there will be a draw for horses to complete the remaining places.

- e) Should there be a withdrawal of any Runners in the race then a Stand-by Starter shall take its place in the Starting Gate. (See Article 26 (e))
- f) In all Open Races for Local Bred horses which are not subject to article 74 (3) or specific race conditions priority to find entries will be given to those horses that acquired highest rating during the current and last season. The other entered horses will be dealt with Article 80 (a) as ((a) to (e)) above.
- g) All other horses will be dealt with under clause (a) b) as above and will be subject to ballot regardless of number of wins. Horses will be given priority as below.
 - 1) Horses that have been balloted out in two previous consecutive races. (2 Stars).
 - 2) Horses that have been balloted out in their previous race. (1Star).
 - 3) Horses that have never raced. (1 Star).
- h) In all handicap Races priority to find entries will be given to those horses with the highest Official rating and balloting will start from the bottom of the Handicap.

Withdrawing Horses

Article: 81

Every horse declared to run, or is declared as a standby runner should be in the racecourse stables by no later than 50 minutes before its race otherwise the Stewards will have the right to withdraw the horse and impose the fixed penalty (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).

Every horse declared to run, or is declared as a standby runner shall do so unless there are reasons acceptable to the Stewards for it not doing so in which case no penalty will be imposed. The following conditions for withdrawing a horse from any race that it is declared to race in shall otherwise apply:

- a) If a horse is withdrawn from a race after 3:00 pm on Tuesday up to 10:00 am on the day of the race a fixed penalty will be imposed (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
- b) If a horse is withdrawn from a race after 10:00 am on the day of the race a fixed penalty will be imposed (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
- c) If a horse is withdrawn after 10:00 am that has standby runners a fixed penalty will be imposed (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
- d) If after 10:00 am on the day of the race there are no scratching's in a race that has standby runners, all in standbys will be scratched automatically, and no standby runners will be allowed to race after this scratching.
- e) If a horse is withdrawn from a Race on Veterinary grounds a certificate from the approved Veterinary Surgeon or Club Veterinary Surgeon must be submitted within 24 hours of the running of the race. The certificate must be signed by the approved Veterinary Surgeon. (See INSTRUCTION 2).
When a horse is scratched under the above condition (f) no fixed penalty will be imposed but the horse will not be permitted to be entered for any race in the following weeks meeting.
- f) (1) Any Horse with visible contagious lesions (e.g. ringworm) will be withdrawn and the Trainer penalized unless he can immediately show a Certificate of Non-Activity approved by the Club Veterinary Surgeon against nominal charges payable to club.
(2) No future entry will be accepted for any horse withdrawn under this rule unless it is accompanied by a current Certificate of Non-Activity approved by the approved Club Veterinary Surgeon.

Registration Fees

Article: 82

- (1)
 - a) Horse Owners at the time of registration are responsible to pay the registration fees.
 - b) Registration fees and penalties must be paid as soon as notified.
 - c) Registration fees are returned in case of cancellation of the race.
 - d) Any Registration Fees or Entry Fees which are added to prize money will not be refunded for any horse left in a Race after Scratch withdrawal day scratching and which is subsequently withdrawn unless there is an acceptable reason for that withdrawal. (withdrawals for veterinary reasons or withdrawals by Order of the Stewards are not acceptable reasons under this Rule).
 - e) A horse in any race other than a Local Bred maiden race as referred to in Article 74 (5) are deemed to have been runners in any of the following cases:
 - On entering the track and proceeding to starting Gate.
 - On coming out of Parade Ring (Paddock and proceeding to starting Gate).
 - On being allowed direct from saddling enclosure.
 - Refusing entry to starting Gate or running away before starting, or for other reason only, thus being the last runner in the list.
 - In the case of a Local Bred maiden horse running in an Open race (where conditions allow) its number of unplaced runs will be calculated as referred to in Article 74 (5).
- (2)
 - The registration fee for group and cup races whose prizes are SR 300,000 and above will be SR 5,000. The registration fee is not refundable after the draw for all horses participating in the race has been completed, except for horses withdrawn by a Veterinary Committee order
 - Fees of SR. 5,000 should be paid as a registration fee for each non-runners in KSA and their owners desired to enter them, This is in case of races where registration is required by fees (this not applied on group 3).
 - For every race, there will be an entry fee of SR 50 per horse, which is non-refundable after the initial program has been issued.

Part - 09

Weighing and Jockeys Room
Weighing Out
Equipment
Horse Numbers
Parade Ring

Weighing and Jockeys Room

Article: 83

- a) No person shall be admitted to the weighing room without permission of the Stewards, except Officials and Owners, Trainers and Jockeys of horses running.
- b) No person other than Officials and Jockeys shall be admitted to the Jockeys changing rooms.
- c) Each Jockey in a race must know the place allotted to his horse by the draw before leaving the Weighing Room and unless otherwise ordered by the Starters, must start from his correct position.
- d) All Jockeys must go to the Parade Ring when instructed to do so.
- e) A Jockey is not allowed to use a mobile telephone in the Parade Ring or at any time when mounted on a horse.
- f) Smoking is not allowed in the Jockeys room.

Weighing Out

Article: 84

- a) Jockey cannot be weighed out for any race unless both he and his horse are declared to run.
- b) Every Jockey must be weighed for a specific horse in the weighing room in good time for the horse to be Saddled and paraded, Jockey should be weigh with the stable color on.
- c) Any jockey weighing out more than 2 Kgs above the weight his horse should carry according to the race conditions & the rules of racing shall be fined an amount equal to his riding fee shown at article (70 & 71).
- d) If the declared Rider is due to carry 1kg or more overweight another Rider may be substituted. No Rider may weigh out in any race if he will be carrying 2.5kg or more overweight. (See Article 30 c)).
- e) No Jockey shall weigh out or attempt to weigh out for a race when not wearing an approved body protector.
- f) To compensate for their being required to wear body protectors the weight of all Jockeys will be automatically calculated at 1.0kg less than the weight which is registered on the scale (factored into the calibration of the weighing scales).
- g) After weighing out for a race, a Jockey may not change equipment or clothing unless he presents himself to the Clerk of the Scales to be re-weighed, and
 - 1) Must ensure that his saddle is not left unattended.
 - 2) Is not taken back into the Jockeys' changing room.
 - 3) Is handed over as soon as possible to the Trainer (or his representative) of the horse he is to ride.
- h) Any jockey or apprentice jockey registered to ride and who does not present himself to be weighed out without any good reason that is acceptable to the Stewards will be in breach of these Rules and guilty of an offence and be subject to penalty (as set out in the Race Day Penalties). If no other Apprentice rider is available, the trainer will be exempt from the scratch penalty.
- i) Any rider registered to ride and then switching to another horse in the race day without any good reason that is acceptable to the Stewards will be in breach of these Rules and guilty of an offence and be subject to penalty (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).

Article: 85

Before the Jockey weighs out, a Trainer must declare to the Clerk of the Scales any differences there may be from the Race Program with regard to the weight his horse will carry, or the colours to be worn by the Jockey. The Trainer is responsible for and must ensure that the correct number cloth is carried and is clearly visible. That the horse carries at least the correct weight in accordance with the conditions of the race. That the horse leaves the saddling area properly saddled and bridled, (which includes attachment of the weight cloth and allowing for girth adjustment to be made at the Start) when it leaves the Parade Ring.

Article: 86

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

skull cap, whip, bridle, rings, plates, blinkers, hood, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, anything worn on the horse's legs, breast plate, breast girth, martingale, muzzle, neck strap, number cloth, sheepskin cheek pieces, tongue strap, ear plugs, and silk cap.

If a Jockey weighs in at 0.5Kg or more over the weight at which he weighed out at, the Jockey shall be re-weighed without the number cloth before Article : 101 a) is used.

Article: 87

The Clerk of the Scales shall send a statement of the stated weights for each race together with a list of the riders giving any overweight carried to the Stewards.

Equipment

Article: 88

- a) The saddle comprises the saddle itself, the girth, the surcingle, the stirrup irons and the leathers or webs and the Jockey is responsible for the fit condition of the saddle which he uses, but in the case of an Apprentice, the responsibility rests with him and his Trainer jointly.
- b) (1) A Jockey shall wear a body protector which conforms to a standard approved by JCSA (See INSTRUCTION 3) and a correctly fitted and fastened skull cap of a pattern approved by JCSA (See INSTRUCTION 4) whenever he is mounted on a horse.
(2) No Jockey will be weighed out for a ride in any race unless he is wearing a body protector which conforms to a standard approved by JCSA.
(3) The sole responsibility for wearing and the good condition of the skull cap and body protector is that of the Jockey and no other person. In the case of an Apprentice, the responsibility for the wearing and the good condition of the skull cap and body protector is that of the Trainer.
- c) When a horse is to run wearing blinkers, hood, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, sheepskin pieces and/or a tongue strap a declaration to that effect must be made on Scratch and Withdrawal day under Article 64 (3) d). Blinkers, visor, hood, eye shield and eye cover should all be worn under the bridle. No headgear is allowed to be fitted or removed at the start. Any horse that runs in contravention of this rule or any person found in contravention of this rule may face penalty unless the incident is found to be accidental by the Stewards. No horse may run in a race wearing a garment fitted over its head or ears other than blinkers, visor, hood, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces or any combination of these. Nasal Dilators are allowed for use in races but must be of a design approved by the Stewards. They must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) 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 sheepskin cheek pieces.
- e) When a horse has been declared to run under Article 64 (3) d) wearing blinkers, hood, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, sheepskin cheek pieces or any combination 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.
- f) When no declaration of blinkers, visor, hood, eyeshield, eyecover, sheepskin cheek pieces or any combination thereof has been made they must not be worn by the horse on the way to the start and 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.
- g) When a horse has been declared to run under Article 64 (3) d) wearing a tongue strap, the trainer will be required to show the tongue strap to the Veterinary Officer for approval before it is allowed to proceed to the start. If the trainer is unable to tie the tongue strap down satisfactorily or if it comes loose and cannot be refitted the horse may still run. However if, as a result, the horse does not run at the insistence of the trainer or is withdrawn by the Starter, the penalty referred to under Article 81 will be waived by order of the Stewards.
- h) 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 in the race.
- i) If a horse is to wear earplugs in a race, (See INSTRUCTION 8) they must be worn on the way to the start. They can be removed during the race provided that they are attached to the bridle by suitable means and will not fall onto the racing surface or cause any inconvenience to other runners. No allowance will be made if, in removing the earplugs, a horse or Jockey causes interference and any interference will be decided upon under Article 93. A horse can also go to the start wearing earplugs and on reaching the start, they can be removed by the Starter. For these instances, the earplugs should not be fastened to the bridle.
- j) If a trainer wishes his horse to wear a Red coloured hood in the parade ring and/or on the way to the start, they must ask the Stewards permission, and it will then be announced over the public address system. In these cases, the hood is not declared in the normal manner and it will be removed at the start.
- k) No Jockey shall ride in a race unless he is carrying a whip which complies with the specifications approved by JCSA (See INSTRUCTION 5) and no substitute for a whip shall be carried in a race. Where the Jockey is an Apprentice, failure to comply with the requirements of this rule shall be regarded as a breach of the Rules of Racing by both Jockey and the Trainer who employs him to ride.

Horse Numbers

Article: 89

Every horse running in a race shall carry a number cloth and the Trainer is responsible for ensuring that the correct number is worn according to the race Programme and that such number is clearly visible on both sides.

Parade Ring

Article: 90

All horses must be saddled in the designated area unless the Trainer seeks permission from the Stewards to saddle in the stable yard. They must be brought into the Parade Ring before the signal to mount is given. No horse shall be admitted to the Parade Ring unless it has been declared as a runner. When the signal to mount is given the horses shall continue to be walked around the parade ring and will be mounted at the walk. When instructed, they will be ridden onto the track and go to the start.

Part - 10

The Race
Void Races
Walk Over
Dead Heat

The Race

Article: 91

- a) Every horse that runs in a race shall run on its merits whether its Owner or Trainer runs another horse in the race or not and no horse shall run solely for training or conditioning purposes.
- b) The rider of every horse shall take all reasonable and permissible measures throughout the race, no matter how it develops, to ensure his horse is given full opportunity to win or obtain the best possible place in the field.
- c) Any person who, in the opinion of the Stewards, breaches or is a party to breaching any portion of this Rule may be punished.
- d) Any Jockey who is found violating these rules shall be subject to suspension.
- e) The Rider of any horse who stops riding in the closing stages of a Race and as a result loses a place (or places) for which there are prize money shall be guilty of an offence unless there are reasons for stopping riding that are acceptable to the Stewards.

All horses should be ridden to a finish and, whilst it is not necessary for the Jockey to use the whip, the Jockey must give his horse at least a hands and heels ride.

But the Jockey must pull up the horse where it is lame or injured, it is exhausted, or the Jockey considers that it would be contrary to the horse's welfare to continue riding out because the horse has no more to give or is 'tailed off' through fatigue, or has a problem which is materially affecting its performance.

Where the horse is lame or injured, the Jockey must dismount immediately and must not ride to a finish. He must remain with his horse until the approved Club Veterinary Surgeon arrives.

- f) Any horse that finishes lame or tailed off shall not be eligible to enter again until receipt and acceptance by the Stewards of a Veterinary report showing that the horse has recovered and is able to run. This report will require that the horse is brought to the racecourse on a raceday and takes part in a racecourse gallop ridden by a licenced Jockey to the satisfaction of the Duty Veterinary Surgeon before the first race. The horse may be subject to routine drugs testing following the racecourse gallop. The Trainer should contact the Racing Department to make any necessary arrangements.

Article: 92

- a) The Rider of any Horse who, in the opinion of the Stewards, causes interference by, dangerous, careless or improper riding at any time whilst on the racecourse, and whether before or after any race shall be guilty of an offence and is liable to have his license suspended or removed.
- b) The Trainer of any horse whose rider has been found guilty to a breach of this rule may be penalized if he is found to have been a party to that breach.
- c) A Rider who is requested, over the internal public address system or by a Steward, to report to the Stewards' Room must do so as quickly as possible.
- d) A Riding suspension of four race meetings or less for any riding offence will not be effective on any days when any Group Race is programmed if the Jockey requests this.
- e) A Riding suspension of one day only can be moved to the next available race day if the Jockey requests this. If a Group Race is programmed, the suspension must be taken on the next available race day.
- f) The suspension period covered by Article 92 d) above can be delayed for no more than two weeks and the suspension must then cover consecutive race meetings where racing is programmed to take place under the control of JCSA. This will apply even if there is a break from racing due to the season break or season end. A Jockey will be free to ride elsewhere in between the season break and season end and will complete any outstanding suspension when racing resumes under the control of JCSA.

Article: 93

When After an enquiry under Article (105), a Jockey has been found to have caused interference in any part of a race:

- a) By dangerous riding: the horse shall be disqualified.

- b) By careless or improper riding or by accident – the horse shall be placed behind the horse(s) with which it interfered if the Stewards are satisfied that the interferer improved its placing in relation to the sufferer(s). If the Stewards are not satisfied they shall order the places to be unaltered.
- c) In order to apply paragraph (b), the placing of a horse interfered with shall be decided by the judge.

Void Races

Article: 94

- d) Any race run with incorrect weights, or on the wrong course, or without the Judge or his deputy in their box shall be declared void.
- e) Any race started in front of the starting stalls or when the Starter has declared a false start whether or not the recall flag has been raised or if the recall flag is raised wrongly or when a fault in the stalls equipment has given an unfair advantage to some runners may be declared void and may be re-run at the discretion of the Stewards.
- f) Any Race abandoned in Running by the Stewards under the powers given to them by Article 14 may be declared void.

Walk Over

Article: 95

It is not necessary for a horse to cover the entire course when he is the only runner. If his Jockey has weighed out and he is ridden past the Judges box he shall be deemed the winner.

Dead Heat

Article: 96

When horses run a dead heat for first or any lower place, the Owners shall divide and the dead heat shall not be run off.

When two horses run a dead heat for first place, all prizes to which the first and the second horses would have been entitled shall be divided equally between them, this principle shall be observed in dividing prizes whatever the number of dead-heaters and whatever the place for which a dead-heat is run. Each horse that divides the prize for first shall be deemed a winner.

Article: 97

When a dead-heat is run for second place or minor placing and an objection is made to the winner or to other placed horses of the race and sustained the horses which run the dead-heat shall be deemed to have run the dead-heat for first, second, third, fourth or fifth place as applicable.

Article: 98

Should there be a dead-heat in any race and the prize is non monetary, the Stewards shall draw for which ever owner to receive the non monetary prize. They shall then decide what monetary payment is made to the unsuccessful owner in the draw as to half of the value of the non-monetary prize.

Part - 11

**Weighing-in
Objections
Horse Disqualification**

Weighing-in

Article: 99

The riders of first Six placed horses in all races must present themselves to the specified place to unsaddle and weigh in. In weighing-in a rider shall include everything that the horse has carried except as provided by article (86).

Article: 100

Jockeys must present themselves immediately for weighing-in. All riders of the first Six placed horses must unsaddle their own horse unless the Stewards are satisfied that they were unable to do so by reason of accident or other extraordinary circumstances.

Article: 101

- a) Where a Jockey weighs in at 0.5 kg or more over the weight at which he weighed out, the horse will not be disqualified. He will be reported to The Stewards Committee.
- b) If the Jockey is not able to draw the weight at which he weighed out, The Clerk of Scales shall allow him 0.5Kg. If he cannot then draw the weight his horse shall be disqualified and the Jockey will be subject to a suitable penalty after inquiry by the Stewards unless he can satisfy them that there is an acceptable explanation for him failing to draw the weight at which he weighed out.
- c) If the Jockey who finishes in 6th position fails to weigh in, in accordance with Article 99, he shall be reported to the Stewards Committee.
- d) When the Jockeys have weighed in to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Scales except as under Article 101 b) and Article 102) the Stewards shall authorize "weighed in" to be announced: provided that they shall not authorize this until:
 - 1) Any objection which has been lodged under Article 105 d) has been decided
 - 2) No objection on any grounds other than those mentioned in Article 105 shall be entertained prior to the "weighed in" announcement.

Article: 102

If a Jockey placed first, second, third, fourth or fifth or any place for which there is prize money in a race does not present himself to be weighed-in, his horse shall, on objection under Article 105 e) be disqualified unless the Stewards are satisfied that he was justified in doing so by reason of illness, accident or other extraordinary circumstances, that he weighed out at not less than his correct weight and that the proper weight was carried throughout the race.

Article: 103

No cups or gifts can be awarded to the winning Owner until:

- a) The first five placed Riders are weighed in after the race.
- b) Any objection has been heard and resolved by the Stewards Committee.
- c) The Stewards Committee gives the winner all right signal after the placed Riders weighed in, or in the event of an objection after they have made their decision.
- d) No Jockey shall be mounted on a horse for prize giving unless the horse is wearing a saddle. It is strictly forbidden for the Jockey to carry a child in his arms whilst mounted on a horse. (See INSTRUCTION 7).

Objections

Article: 104

Should there be an objection or an inquiry, the proper signal shall be given for the purpose. If the inquiry is completed resulting in no change in placements, the objection signal is replaced with the signal of objection overruled winner alright.

Article: 105

The Stewards will receive and adjudicate upon any objection as follows:

- a) An objection to the qualification of a horse engaged in a race must be made to the Stewards not later than 12 noon on the day of the race. The Stewards may require the horse's qualification to be proved.
- b) An objection to the course distance for race(s) must be made before the race(s).
- c) An objection to a decision by the Clerk of the Scales must be made at once.
- d) An objection to a horse on the grounds of interference or of his not having run the proper course of the race must be made before the Jockey weighs in.
- e) An objection on the grounds that the Jockey did not weigh-in or that he could not draw the correct weight as provided under Article 101 b) and Article 102) or that the horse ran in contravention of Article 88 c) to f) shall be made before the "weighed in" signal is announced.
- f) An objection on the grounds that the correct weight was not carried in accordance with Article 85 throughout the race.
- g) An objection on any other ground must be received within 48 hours of the race meeting.
- h) An inquiry called by the Stewards on any matter under this article shall be dealt with as if an objection has been lodged.
- i) In the event of any objection being found to be lodged without good cause the Stewards may fine the objector. (See penalty guide).

Article: 106

Announcements of race results:

- a) A notice is displayed after the judge announces the results and the Stewards declare that the winner is all right.
- b) Should there be any objection or any inquiry by the Stewards, Jockey or any person who has a written authority, then a notice will be displayed or the red flag is raised.
- c) Final results are only official after the Stewards Committee has ruled on any objection or inquiry.

Horse Disqualification

Article: 107

Should The Stewards Committee, following lab test results, find the presence of any prohibited substance in a participating horse, the Committee shall disqualify the horse and prevent the horse from participating in future races for the period of time as set out in Article 119.

Part - 12

Prize Money

Prize Money

Article: 108

Prize money: Following approval of the results by the Stewards Committee, prize money is given to the first five prize winners as follows unless specific race conditions apply:

1 st place	50%
2 nd place	20%
3 rd place	15%
4 th place	10%
5 th place	05%

Article: 109

If the winner has walked over or no horse has been placed 2nd, or in any lower place the prize money provided by the condition for the horse placed 2nd or any lower place shall not be distributed. In these circumstances the winner will be entitled to the prize money as advertised for 1st place only.

Article: 110

The JCSA may include a Race that has its own non-monetary prizes such as cars provided by companies and individuals to winning horse owners.

Article: 111 DELETED

Article: 112

Prize money to Sponsors races: Following approval of the results by the Stewards Committee, prize money is given to the first five prize winners as follows unless specific race conditions apply:

Place	Sponsors races	Non-monetary prize
1 st place	60%	Car or non-monetary prize
2 nd place	18%	50%
3 rd place	12%	25%
4 th place	6.4%	15%
5 th place	3.6%	10%

Article: 113

A horse winning a Sponsored (Extra Race) shall have the right to participate in preliminary & final track champion race. The winner of the Track Championship, preliminary or final cannot run in any Sponsored (Extra Race) in the same season.

Article: 114

On cancellation of non-monetary prizes or cars the race becomes normal race for the same class. Prize money shall be estimated by the Club Administration and offered for that race in lieu, according to the race class.

Part - 13

**Corrupt Practices
Disqualification of Persons**

Corrupt Practices

Article: 115

Any person may be declared a disqualified person or be otherwise penalized by the Stewards Committee under these rules if he exercises any of the following corrupt practices :

- a) Permitted, commanded, administered or attempted to administer to a horse any prohibited substance under these rules, or any substance beyond the normal and natural feed substances provided to the horses.
- b) Possesses on the Race Course, or uses or allows to be used any mechanical, electrical or electronic device that can affect the performance of a horse in a Race.
- c) Gives or offers or promises any bribe in any form to any licensed person or to any person from JCSA having official Race Course duties.
- d) Is a person with official Race Course duties or is a licensed Trainer, Assistant Trainer or Jockey and he accepts or offers to accept any bribe in any form.
- e) Knowingly enters or causes to be entered for any Race a horse which he knows to be not qualified or substitutes or attempts to substitute a horse entered for a race.
- f) Is convicted of any criminal offence in relation to racing in this or any other country.
- g) Defames or hurts the sports reputation in the Kingdom whereas he belongs to JCSA he will be subject to explanation and reported to the Technical committee for inflicting necessary penalty. In case of outsider person, he will be referred to official agencies for trial.
- h) If any person has performed or performed any act, saying, behavior, statement, hint or defamation that leads to media abuse that harms equestrian sport in the Kingdom or the reputation of the horse racing club or its board of directors or employees from employees or members in its working committees and in any audible medium Or visible or its headquarters, whether it is in a live broadcast or recorded or through social media that led to the formation of a negative image, contempt, derogation, insult or insult without prejudice to the right of those who were abused to apply to the competent court to file a case before it.
- i) Knowingly deals with a person who is disqualified from racing in the kingdom.

Disqualified Persons

Article: 116

- a) A disqualified person cannot participate in any race or attend any race meeting. Also they cannot assume any responsibility in any official race or race meeting or assume the function of an authorized deputy under these rules.
- b) Disqualified persons are not qualified to own, enter, train, or run a horse in any race and any horse trained by such a person shall be disqualified
- c) A disqualified person is excluded from all lands the property of JCSA and all licensed training establishments at all times during the period of disqualification including when there is a gap between seasons.
- d) If a disqualified person enters property as described above during the period of disqualification, they will have their period of disqualification extended and have an additional fine imposed on him equivalent to the original penalty.
- e) A penalty of Disqualification imposed on a Jockey by JCSA will take immediate effect.
- f) In case of hindering the committee's task the responsible stable trainer shall be subject to penalty.
- g) In the case of a person being disqualified by another Racing Authority, JCSA has the right to impose restrictions on that person as described below:
They will not be
 - (1) employed or engaged in any capacity in any racing stable.
 - (2) Enter any stables or training establishment of any race club or licensed person.
 - (3) Participate in any way in the preparation for racing or training of any racehorse.
 - (4) Deal in any capacity with a racehorse, whether by selling or placing shares in the horse or otherwise.
 - (5) Associate in connection with horseracing with any licensed person.

Part - 14

Appeals

Appeals

Article: 117

Anybody penalized by the Stewards Committee and who feels aggrieved by the penalty can submit an appeal to the Appeals Committee against the decision according to Article 6

- 1) A person against whom a decision was issued by the Stewards Committee has the right to object (appeal) by submitting an appeal to the Appeals Committee after paying a fee of SR 5,000.
- 2) The appeal must be submitted in Arabic within (48) hours after the date of the decision issued against the appellant.
- 3) The appeal must be submitted online via the committee's e-mail: Appeal@jcsa.sa within the time period specified in paragraph 2 above. It shall include a detailed explanation of the objection, along with providing evidence and data, if any.
- 4) The appeal fees aforementioned in paragraph (1) shall be returned to the appellant if the Appeal Committee does not support the decision issued by the Stewards Committee against the appellant, and it shall be withheld in case the penalty was sustained.
- 5) All correspondence and notifications to the appellant shall be sent through the postal address, e-mail or (SMS) to the mobile phone number registered and approved by JCSA management, and this notice will have the legal effects related to it without the need for further notification procedures.
- 6) All those handling this appeal must abide by confidentiality and attendance upon request.

Article: 118

The appellant will not be suspended from participating in race meetings held under the control of the JCSA during the consideration of an appeal and it will extend until the issuance of a decision against the appellant. This is considered an administrative decision.

Part - 15

Prohibited Substances

Prohibited Substances

Article: 119

Horses competing under these rules will be subject to testing for “prohibited substances” in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 6 of the International Agreement of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA), and as bound by the Racing Rules of the Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia (JCSA Rules). Horses are tested for the presence of “prohibited substances” through the routine collection of both pre-and post-race blood and urine samples.

A prohibited substance is considered to be any substance that is capable of acting directly or indirectly on any of the mammalian body systems, consistent with the model definition in Article 6 of the IFHA International Agreement. A prohibited substance means a substance (including its metabolites, isomers and artifacts) which falls into any of the categories specified in these rules and/or as listed by JCSA from time to time.

The objective is to protect the integrity of horseracing, through controlling the use of substances capable of giving a horse an advantage or being disadvantaged in a race, contrary to the horse's natural ability.

Any person who administers or allows to be administered or attempts to administer or helps and assists to administer a Prohibited Substance or Substances as listed below to a horse which has been entered to run, declared to run or has run or at any time within a period of 48 hours before the day of a race in which it is or was due to run may be guilty of a breach of these Rules and penalised by the Stewards Committee under Article 13 or the Stewards Committee may recommend to the Technical Committee that the person is declared a disqualified person.

A) Trainers Responsibilities:

The Trainer shall always be responsible for:

- The feeding, management, protection and security of horses in his care.
- Taking all responsible precautions with the horses in his care to avoid exposure to prohibited substances contrary to these Rules.
- Keeping informed of the possible consequences of treatment given to his horses.
- Keeping appropriate records of all Veterinary procedures and medication treatments for all horses, whether entered to race or not.

B) General:

1) After a horse has raced and before it is discharged from any requirement of post-race sampling, no treatment with prohibited substances shall be allowed without official permission.

2) To establish whether a prohibited substance was present, urine or blood samples shall be taken from horses that have run in a race.

The Stewards may also take samples prior to any Race or at any other time. A sample means a sample from any part, or in contact with any part, of the horse.

3) A Post Race sample collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split into an “A” sample and a “B” sample by the approved international laboratory. If the “A” sample is reported to contain prohibited substances, the “B” sample may be analyzed for those substances, at the Trainers request and expense. The horse cannot participate in races pending arrival of the results of “B” sample analysis.

4) Any horse that has been brought to a racecourse and a positive finding of a prohibited substance is detected in any sample taken from it prior to or following its running in any race must be disqualified from any race in which it started on that day with the exception of a Class 5 prohibited substance.

5) When any horse that has been either entered to run, registered to run or brought to a racecourse for the purpose of starting in a race and a positive finding of a prohibited substance is detected in any sample taken from it prior to or following its running in any race, the trainer and any other person who was in charge of such horse at any relevant time shall be penalized.

- 6) In the event of the Stewards finding a prohibited substance, in a sample taken from a horse which is entered, or has raced in a race within its jurisdiction, but which is trained outside its jurisdiction, the racing authority where the horse is trained, shall be informed and shall provide assistance when requested.
- 7) The Following are prohibited substances:
- (a) Substances capable at any time of causing either directly or indirectly an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nervous system - the cardiovascular system - the respiratory system - the digestive system - the urinary system - the reproductive system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the musculoskeletal system - the blood system - the immune system, except for licensed vaccines - the endocrine system - endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts |
|--|--|
- (b) Substances falling within, but not limited to, the following categories:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acidifying agents - adrenergic blocking agents - adrenergic stimulants - agents affecting calcium and bone metabolism - alcohols - alkalinising agents - anabolic agents - anaesthetic agents - analgesics - antiangina agents - antianxiety agents - antiarrhythmic agents - anticholinergic agents - anticoagulants - anticonvulsants - antidepressants - antiemetics - antifibrinolytic agents - antihistamines - antihypertensive agents - anti-inflammatory agents - anti-nauseants - antineoplastic agents - antipsychotic agents - antipyretics - antirheumatoid agents - antispasmodic agents - antithrombotic agents - antitussive agents - bloodcoagulants - bronchodilators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bronchospasm relaxants - buffering agents - central nervous system stimulants - hormones (including trophic hormones) and their synthetic counterparts - corticosteroids - depressants - diuretics - erectile dysfunction agents - fibrinolytic agents - haematopoietic agents - haemostatic agents - cholinergic agents - hypnotics - hypoglycaemic agents - hypolipidaemic agents - immunomodifiers - masking agents - muscle relaxants - narcotic analgesics - neuromuscular agents - plasma volume expanders - respiratory stimulants - sedatives - stimulants - sympathomimetic amines - tranquillisers - vasodilators - vasopressor agents - vitamins administered by injection - oxygen carriers - agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression |
|--|---|
- (c) Metabolites, artifacts and isomers of the Prohibited Substances prescribed by Sub-Rules 7 (a) and (b) of this Rule.
- 8) A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself, a metabolite of the substance, an isomer of the substance, an isomer of a metabolite, or a pro-drug of the substance. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.

- 9) The racecourse stables are a drug free area. With the exception of Veterinarians authorized by the Stewards or JCSA, nobody shall bring into the racecourse stables or onto racecourse property on a race day, either a prohibited substance, injectable substance, oral tonics or pastes or any means of administering such substances. It is prohibited to administer any medication or substance, including oral tonics / pastes etc. to any horse either in the racecourse stables or anywhere else on racecourse property on the day of the race (whether by injection, orally or by any other method) other than normal feed and water offered by mouth until it has left Racecourse Property. Any horse receiving such substance or medication as described above will be scratched from its intended race and will be routine drugs tested. In an emergency, medication may be administered by the “on duty” JCSA Veterinary Surgeon. If this is **before** the race then the horse will be scratched.

No nasogastric tube is allowed to be brought into the racecourse stables or anywhere else on racecourse property on the day of the race.

No medications or any other substances can be administered to a horse by a nasogastric tube (stomach tubing) or any other means after the horse is entered to race.

- 10) Horses may be tested for TCO₂ levels up to a maximum of three times on any race day. Where analysis shows that a horse has been found with a TCO₂ level equal to or exceeding the permitted level of (37 mmol/L) following the second test, the horse shall be scratched from the race. A further test will be taken and if the TCO₂ level is below the permitted level, no penalty will be imposed on the Trainer. A horse that requires a third TCO₂ test will also be sent for blood sampling which will be taken in the normal manner to that which is already done on race day under a secure chain of custody. This sample will be sent for further testing of prohibited substances. When the third test for TCO₂ level shows a level exceeding the permitted level, the following penalties shall be imposed under C)(1).

Substances prohibited at all times:

Substances that have no legitimate justification for use in racehorses at any under a zero-tolerance policy. They include:

- Anabolic agents including anabolic steroids.
- Substances not approved for veterinary use.
- Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances.
- Oxygen carriers.

Substances with a legitimate therapeutic use:

This category includes substances that are “prohibited substances” but which are not included in the list of substances which are prohibited at all times. They are permitted for use on a horse in training but cannot be detected in a race day sample. These substances include anti-inflammatory agents licensed for use in horses and other medications used in the legitimate management of conditions during training.

Relevant international screening limits (ISL’s) for therapeutic substances in urine and plasma will apply during the screening of samples from horses competing in horse racing in Saudi Arabia. See:

<https://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=1>

And

<https://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=6>

Threshold levels

The JCSA gives notice that the following substances are also deemed to be prohibited substances when present above these thresholds:

- Prednisolone - 0.01 microgram free prednisolone per millilitre in urine.
- Total carbon dioxide - 37 millimoles per litre in plasma.
- Arsenic - 0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine.
- Total cobalt at a mass concentration of 0.1 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 0.025 microgram total cobalt (free and protein bound) per millilitre in plasma.
- Boldenone - 0.015 micrograms free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings).
- Dimethyl sulphoxide - 15 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 1 microgram per millilitre in plasma.

- In male horses other than geldings, 0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol per millilitre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5(10)-estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol in urine.
- Hydrocortisone - 1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine.
- Methoxytyramine - 4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
- Salicylic acid - 750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine or 6.5 micrograms per millilitre in plasma.
- Testosterone - 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or 100 picograms free testosterone per millilitre in plasma from geldings, fillies and mares (unless in foal), or 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal).

Only levels above the thresholds shall be taken as positive.

The JCSA also accepts the following Asian Screening Limits for controlling Firocoxib, Ketoprofen and Dantrolene in plasma:

* Firocoxib: 2ng/mL in plasma.

* Dantrolene: 0.1 ng/mL of 5-hydroxydantrolene in plasma.

* Ketoprofen: 2 ng/mL in plasma under the condition of a single IV or oral dose.

TCO2 testing and alkalinising agents

The JCSA has stringent procedures for the testing of total carbon dioxide (TCO2) in blood samples taken pre-race. There are clear restrictions on the pre-race administration of alkalinising agents which are highlighted in the Notices section of the JCSA Rules and set out below.

- Horses will be tested for TCO2 pre-race.
- Horses will be brought to the testing area 45-60 minutes before race time – blood is taken and where analysis shows that a horse has a level higher than 36 mmol/L, a second test is taken 10 minutes later.
- If the second test is equal to or above 37 mmol/L the horse is scratched. A third test is taken 30 minutes later and if the TCO2 level is below the permitted level, no penalty is imposed on the trainer.
- A horse sent for a third test will also be sent for blood sampling which will be taken in the normal manner to that which is already done on a race day under a secure chain of custody and this sample will be sent for further testing for prohibited substances.

DETECTION TIMES "IMPORTANT"

The published detection times are not the period of time that the medication should be withheld. "Detection Time" is a piece of information released by racing authorities to stakeholders to assist professionals (veterinarians) to recommend a withdrawal time for a given horse. This allows the veterinarians to apply good veterinary practice in the use of therapeutic substances to treat racehorses. The overall process provides a fair and effective approach for controlling substances commonly used for treating racehorses and allows the eight member nations of the EHSLC to harmonise on the control of these substances through agreed limits of the sensitivity of screening procedures for raceday samples.

NB – An adequate safety margin should be added to the detection time. Trainers must liaise with treating vets at home and if necessary within the JCSA vets involved with horse racing in Saudi Arabia. These times are a guide only and carry no guarantee of non-detection, especially if any dose given is more than listed.

<https://www.ehslc.com/detection-times/>

C) Penalties:

- a) Where post or pre-race or during the race tests for prohibited substances have proved positive the following penalties shall be imposed by the Stewards.
- b) If the Owner/Trainer requests the "B" sample to be re-tested JCSA will contact the approved international laboratory to send the "B" sample to another approved laboratory by JCSA. If the re-test returns a positive result, **the suspension will remain as listed below but** the financial penalty will be doubled. The horse will not be allowed entry into races until the result of the re-test is known.
- c) 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 the Stewards Enquiry was held and for what Classification of Prohibited Substance found unless referred to in Class 1, Anabolic Steroid or Class 2 penalties where previous offences will remain on record.
- d) Any Suspension imposed will be for listed consecutive racing weeks where racing is programmed to take place under the control of JCSA.

- e) A suspended person cannot participate in any race or attend any race meeting during the period of suspension.
- f) If a suspended person enters property as described above during the period of suspension, the financial penalty will be doubled.
- g) A suspended person is not qualified to own, enter train or run a horse from his training yard in any race during the period of suspension.
- h) If a horse tests positive for Two or more prohibited substances the penalties will be imposed consecutively.
- i) In all Group Races, if a horse tests positive for a prohibited substance the trainers suspension will remain as listed but the financial penalty will be trebled.
- j) In all other Cup and races with a total prize fund of SR.125,000 or more, if a horse tests positive for a prohibited substance the trainers suspension will remain as listed but the financial penalty will be doubled.
- k) The penalty for any Trainer after a finding of a Class One Prohibited Substances or Anabolic Steroid is disqualification as listed below.
- l) The penalty for any Trainer after a finding of a Class Two Prohibited Substances is a suspension followed by disqualification for any second Class Two finding as listed below.
- m) Any finding of a Class Two Prohibited Substances after a finding of a Class Three to Five Prohibited Substance or Furosemide in a rolling 12 month period, will only be considered as a 1st offence of the finding of a Class Two Prohibited Substance. Disqualification will only take effect as described above.
- n) The penalty for any finding of a Class Three to Five Prohibited Substance or Furosemide will be as listed below.
- o) Any finding of a Class Three to Five Prohibited Substance or Furosemide after the finding of a Class Two Prohibited Substance in a rolling 12 month period will be considered as a second offence and dealt with under the Classification of that Class Three to Five Prohibited Substance.
- p) Any second finding of a Class Three to Five Prohibited Substance or Furosemide within a rolling 12 month period will be dealt with under the Classification of that second Class Three to Five Prohibited Substance.
- q) If a horse found positive gained advantage in entries for subsequent races it will also be disqualified from those races.
- r) If the horse found positive returns a further positive sample in subsequent races during the period of waiting for the results of the tests, this will be considered as a further offence and the penalties listed below will apply.
- s) In case a trainer does not respond to a call for judgment on his official address given in his license application, he will be suspended, or fined according to the case as per the rules.
- t) No entries will be accepted from the trainer for horses trained or owned by him in any of the cases listed below until the fine has been paid.

(1) TCO2 (Sodium Bicarbonate) :

In cases where analysis shows that a horse has been found with the TCO2 level exceeding the limit the following penalties will be imposed:

- First time: Trainer will be suspended for 2 racing weeks and fined SR. 10,000. The horse withdrawn from the race.
- Second time: Trainer will be suspended for 4 racing weeks and fined SR. 20,000. The horse withdrawn from the race.
- Third time: Trainer will be suspended for 6 racing weeks and fined SR. 40,000. The horse withdrawn from the race.
- Fourth time: Trainer will be suspended for 8 racing weeks and fined SR. 40,000. The horse withdrawn from the race.
- Fifth time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 3 racing months and fined SR. 40,000. The horse withdrawn from the race.

(2) Anabolic Steroids:

- First time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 24 months under these Rules and fined SR. 50,000.
- Second time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 36 months under these Rules and fined SR. 100,000.
- Third time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 48 months under these Rules and fined SR. 200,000.
- Fourth time: Trainer will be banned for life.

⚠ The Horse shall be disqualified from the race and for the following **six months** after the initial test is known. Any horse testing positive with a finding of Anabolic Steroids must be presented for re-testing **no sooner than three weeks before the end of its suspension period**. The trainer/owner should make arrangements with the Stewards to have the horse presented for re testing before the first race on a race day. The cost of the re-test must be paid for by the trainer/owner. Following the return of a negative test, the horse will be eligible to be entered in races. If however the re-test produces a further positive finding of Anabolic Steroids *or any other prohibited substances*, the horse will not be eligible to be entered for races until a negative test has been provided. All cost relating to any of the above test will be the responsibility of the trainer/owner.

(3) Furosemide (Lasix):

- First time: Trainer will be fined SR. 10,000.
- Second time: Trainer will be suspended for 2 racing weeks and fined SR. 15,000.
- Third time: Trainer will be suspended 4 racing weeks and fined SR. 20,000.
- Fourth time: Trainer will be suspended for 6 racing weeks and fined SR. 25,000.
- Fifth time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 3 racing months and fined SR. 40,000.

⚠ The Horse shall be disqualified from the race.

(4) Uniform classification guidelines regarding penalties for prohibited substances during a 12 month rolling period:

▪ Class Five:

Class Five prohibited substances, as detailed in the list published by and available from JCSA and their relevant penalties are as follows:

- First time: Trainer will be fined SR. 4,000.
- Second time: Trainer will be suspended 2 racing weeks and fined SR. 6,000.
- Third time: Trainer will be suspended 4 racing weeks and fined SR. 8,000.
- Fourth time: Trainer will be suspended for 6 racing weeks and fined SR. 10,000.
- Fifth time: Trainer will be suspended for 8 racing weeks and fined SR. 12,000.
- Sixth time: Trainer will be suspended for 10 racing weeks and fined SR. 14,000.

⚠ Horse under this classification shall not be disqualified.

▪ Class Four: "Including Phenylbutazone (Bute)"

Class Four prohibited substances, as detailed in the list published by and available from JCSA and their relevant penalties are as follows:

- First time: Trainer will be fined SR. 10,000.
- Second time: Trainer will be suspended 2 racing weeks and fined SR. 15,000.
- Third time: Trainer will be suspended 4 racing weeks and fined SR. 20,000.
- Fourth time: Trainer will be suspended for 6 racing weeks and fined SR. 25,000.
- Fifth time: Trainer will be suspended for 8 racing weeks and fined SR. 30,000.
- Sixth time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 3 racing months and fined SR. 40,000.

⚠ The Horse shall be disqualified from the race.

▪ Class Three:

Class Three prohibited substances, as detailed in the list published by and available from JCSA and their relevant penalties are as follows:

- First time: Trainer will be suspended 2 racing weeks and fined SR. 20,000.
- Second time: Trainer will be suspended 6 racing weeks and fined SR. 25,000.
- Third time: Trainer will be suspended 10 racing weeks and fined SR. 30,000.
- Fourth time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 4 racing months and fined SR. 40,000.
- Fifth time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 6 racing months and fined SR. 50,000.

⚠ The Horse shall be disqualified from the race and for the following 2 weeks from the date of the decision.

▪ **Class Two:**

Class Two prohibited substances, as detailed in the list published by and available from JCSA and their relevant penalties are as follows:

- First time: Trainer will be suspended 10 racing weeks and fined SR. 30,000.
 - Second time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 12 months under these Rules and fined SR. 50,000.
 - Third time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 24 months under these Rules and fined SR. 100,000.
 - Fourth time: Trainer will be banned for life.
- ☛ The Horse shall be disqualified from the race and for the following 4 weeks from the date of the decision.

▪ **Class One:** See Also Article (115 (a))

Class One prohibited substances, as detailed in the list published by and available from JCSA and their relevant penalties are as follows:

- First time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 24 months under these Rules and fined SR. 50,000.
 - Second time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 36 months under these Rules and fined SR. 100,000.
 - Third time: Trainer will be declared as a disqualified person for 48 months under these Rules and fined SR. 200,000.
 - Fourth time: Trainer will be banned for life.
- ☛ The Horse shall be disqualified from the race and for the following **six months** after the initial test is known. Any horse testing positive with a finding of a Class 1 Prohibited Substance must be presented for re-testing **no sooner than three weeks before the end of its suspension period.**

- D) Substances or drugs not included in the guidelines will be treated as Class 1 violations unless otherwise advised by consultation with Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) and/or the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities. Including Steroid and non-Steroid and Hormones medication.
- E) A horse placed second in a race in which the winner of the said race is subsequently disqualified, because of the presence of a prohibited substance, shall be promoted to first place and deemed the winner. In a case where the horse to be promoted from 2nd place is registered to race in a maiden/non-winner race, that horse can no longer be considered a maiden/non-winner and will be scratched from that race.
- F) Should a horse so promoted win a race in the interim period, before being promoted to first place, be it a maiden race or not, shall be entitled to retain that win and prize monies. However, should both races involved be extra races shall only be entitled to win one extra race in the same season and shall therefore be limited to second place in the second extra race won.
- G) In a case where stewards have ordered a sample to be taken from any runner either before or after a race, and that order is not obeyed the horse will be disqualified and placed last if it finished in the first 5 places and the Trainer fined SR. 5,000. It will not be eligible to be entered in races until it has returned a negative drugs test. The trainer/owner should make arrangements with the Stewards to have the horse presented for testing before the first race on a race day. The cost of the test must be paid for by the trainer/owner.
If this horse did not finish in the first 5 places or the test was ordered before racing, it will not be eligible to be entered for races until it has returned a negative drugs test and the same procedure as below will apply.
- H) In the above cases after the initial test is known. Any horse testing positive with a finding of a Class Three to Class One prohibited substance and to be disqualified must be presented for re-testing following that positive test result being announced. The trainer/owner should make arrangements with the Stewards to have the horse presented for re testing before the first race on a race day. The cost of the re-test must be paid for by the trainer/owner. Following the return of a negative test, the horse will be eligible to be entered in races. If however the re-test produces a further positive finding of a prohibited substance, the horse will not be eligible to be entered for races until a negative test has been provided. All cost relating to any of the above test will be the responsibility of the trainer/owner.

Part - 16

General Miscellaneous

General Miscellaneous

Article: 120

Everyone is required to comply with any instructions given by the Technical Committee from time to time in any way deemed appropriate.

Article: 121

All penalties and deposits will be paid to the Fund of the JCSA in accordance with these Rules.

Article: 122

The draw for Starting Stalls position will be conducted randomly by computer. The gate position of a horse will not be changed other than in accordance with Article 26 e).

Article: 123

The season starts in Taif, and ends in Riyadh.

Article: 124

There must be a break for horses between the end of the season in Riyadh and the Start in Taif not less than 4 weeks.

Article: 125

At the end of each season, Club Administration prepares the annual calendar that has complete information and statistics on the races and results during the calendar term. It further contains information on stables, Trainers, Riders, as well as horse categories and grades besides any other important information.

Article: 126

Any modification, such as transfer of ownership and color registration, must be made on the specific forms with the personal presence of both the old Owner and the new Owner or his authorized representative.

In the case of a suspended or disqualified Trainer who is also the owner and has been found in breach of any of the Prohibited Substances listed above, the Transference of horse ownership fee will be:

- Class 1 or Anabolic Steroids: SR. 10,000 per horse.
- Class 2: SR. 5,000 per horse.
- Class 3 or 4 Including Phenylbutazone (Bute): SR. 1,000 per horse.
- Class 5 or TCO2 or Furosemide (Lasix): SR. 500 per horse.

Provided that the amount of the penalty is collected before the transfer of ownership.

Article : 127

Distances for Racing in the kingdom are measured by meter. 1 mile = 1610mtr; weights are in kilogram units. 1Kg. = 2.205 Lb.

Article: 128

Club Administration collects the following charges against the services it offers:

Entry fee in group cups racing as this fee is nonrefundable after balloting out.	SR. 5,000
Entry fee should be paid as a registration fee for each non-runners and their owners desired to enter them, in case there are no points. This is in case of races where registration is required by fees. This fee is not applied for group (3) cups.	SR. 5,000
Charge a registration fee for every race, which is non-refundable after the initial program has been issued.	SR. 50
Certifying fee for new owner renewal.	SR. 5,000
Annual renewal fee for an owner to participate in the races.	SR. 2,000
Registration fee for new owners color for the 1st. time.	SR. 1,000
Changing the owners color.	SR. 1,000
Fee for searching for possible stable logos.	SR. 300
Changing the horse name only in case of Non participation previously.	SR. 1,000
Issuing Trainer's license for the 1st. time & entry ass & Rules.	SR. 1,000
Annual fee for Trainer's license renewal & entry pass & Rules.	SR. 500
Issuing Jockey's license for the 1st. time & entry pass & Rules.	SR. 1,000
Annual fee for Jockey's license renewal & entry pass & Rules.	SR. 500
Owner staff card charge.	SR. 100
Stable staff card charge.	SR. 100
Fee for a card for staff in the stable or facilities.	SR. 200
Stable supervisor card fee (maximum of 4 supervisors per stable).	SR. 400
Issuing replacement card (lost & damaged).	SR. 500
Stable logo renewal fee.	SR. 400
Transference of horse ownership following a Class One Prohibited Substance or Anabolic Steroid Positive.	SR. 10,000
Transference of horse ownership following a Class Two Prohibited Substance Positive.	SR. 5,000
Transference of horse ownership following a Class Three to Four Including Phenylbutazone (Bute) Prohibited Substance.	SR. 1,000
Transference of horse ownership following a Class Five Prohibited Substance, TCO2, Furosemide (Lasix) Positive.	SR. 500
Transference of horse ownership charge.	SR. 100
Registration fees for Imported Mares /Stallion	SR. 100
To reserve horse name annually.	SR. 100
To issue computer printout.	SR. 100
Issuing an import or export permit for each horse.	SR. 100
Fee of the annual report.	SR. 100
CD or race meeting Video Tape charge.	SR. 100
Racing Rules charges.	SR. 50
Annual Program charges.	SR. 20
Registration or Scratch book fees.	SR. 20
Replacement of Check.	SR. 20

Article: 129

a) Electronic numbering fee of a horse:

Within the 1 st . fifteen days of birth date.	SR. 100
After fifteen days of birth date.	SR. 200
After completing two months, or any part of it.	SR. 400
After completing three months, or any part of it.	SR. 600
After completing four months, or any part of it.	SR. 800
After completing five months, or any part of it.	SR. 1,000
After completing six months, or any part of it.	SR. 1,200
After completing seven months, or any part of it.	SR. 1,400
After completing eight months, or any part of it.	SR. 1,600
After completing nine months, or any part of it.	SR. 1,800
After completing ten months, or any part of it.	SR. 2,000
After completing eleven months until the end of December annually.	SR. 2,200
After completing the 11th month from the date of birth or any part of it	SR. 2,200
Upon reaching the 12th month and before completing it	SR. 2,400

- Photo of the horse should be taken within the 1st fifteen days of birth, with full appearance of the front & rear legs. Instant photos are not acceptable.
 - The horse who turned one month of age should have his blood analyzed.
 - Every yearling should be numbered, meanwhile, his Dam and Stallion should have been numbered and blood analyzed.
 - Yearlings exceeding first year of age are not allowed to be numbered.
- b) In case of qualification question of the reporting Owner or uncertainty in the date of birth of foal the following penalties shall be imposed. Penalties will be declared.
- a. For The First Time: Correction of the birth certificate by means of a new form of reporting with the Owner fined SR. 5,000 and issue of a new passport.
 - b. For The Second Time: Correction of the birth certificate by means of a new form of reporting with the Owner fined SR. 10,000 and issue of a new passport. Penalties will be declared.
 - c. For The Third Time: Correction of the birth certificate by means of a new form of reporting with the Owner fined SR. 20,000 and issue of a new passport. Penalties will be declared.
 - d. For The Fourth Time: The reported foals shall not be registered. No passports shall be issued for them. Penalties will be declared.
- c) Immediate notification on the birth of a foal is required within a maximum of 12 months to accept the horse's electronic chip numbering. Requirements, guidelines and fees for horse numbering using electronic chips:
- a. The mother's passport shall be attached to the notification form along with a clear photo of the foal and its mother, taken within the first 15 days of birth, with clear markings. The photo must show the front and back legs. Instant photos (Polaroid) are not accepted.
 - b. The foal which reached one month of age should have their blood analyzed before numbering.
 - c. Every foal should be numbered, meanwhile, their mother and stallion should be numbered and have their blood analyzed.
 - d. Foals born more than a year earlier are not allowed to be numbered.

Article: 130

Training Tracks Regulations :

- 1) Track work Regulations issued by JCSA are to be observed at all times, Disciplinary action may be taken by the Stewards against any person found to be in breach of these Regulations (as set out in the Race Day Penalties).
- 2) The opening of the Training Tracks rests entirely with JCSA.
- 3) The only persons permitted to use the Tracks shall be:
 - a) Authorized Trainers holding current licenses to Train under the JCSA Racing Rules.
 - b) Jockeys, Work Riders and Grooms Licensed by the JCSA according to Trainers request.
 - c) Those granted permission to do so by JCSA Management or by the Stewards Committee.

Article: 131

The fertilization period is four months and half, starting annually from the 15th of February until the 30th of June, when the colt age becomes one year old in the 1st of January from the next year in order to have all horses ages equal .. Example: If we have a colt has been born in any month during the year of 2019 his age will be one year old in the 1st of January 2021.

Article: 132

Contracting with Non-Saudi workers:

- a) Permission from JCSA should be obtained before bringing in any worker who has been working for an owner or trainer after submitting non-objection certificate from an official departure certificate.
- b) Any worker of a stable, owner or trainer who is out on exit and re-entry visa, having has re-entry visa expired shall have no chance to enter the kingdom for any work connected to the club or any stable, owner or trainer unless he holds a clearance certificate from the competent government authorities and submit the same to the club.
- c) Any non-Saudi worker serving any stable, owner or trainer shall observe the government regulations and residence rules in practice. The club shall have the right to report to the concerned authorities any violation of these rules.

Article: 133

No person shall act in any violent or improper manner on any land the property of JCSA (as set out in the Race Day Penalties), For example, and not limited to the following cases:

- a) Used by the Club management or the Stewards or Officials of JCSA.
- b) On which the person is there in their role as a licensed person or for training connected with horseracing.
- c) No person shall act in a way reflects badly on the integrity, proper conduct or good reputation of horseracing in Saudi Arabia.
- d) The Stewards have making a decision each case on its merits and impose a fine proportionate to any breach of rule without prejudice to the right of the aggrieved party to apply to the competent authority.

Part - 17

Race Day Penalties

Article Number	Offence	Penalty	Notes
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Before The Race

32 (b)	Incorrect Microchip Number	Trainer fined SR 1,000	Horse withdrawn
32 (b)	No Microchip. Horse checked by Passport. If no Passport.	Trainer fined SR 1,000	Horse withdrawn
64 (1) (e)	Not providing Grooms with Stable Pass	Trainer fined SR 500	
64 (1) (f)	Groom not wearing a skull cap	Trainer fined SR 300	
64 (1) (k)	Trainer or Assistant Trainer not present at a race meeting	1 st Offence - Warned 2 nd Offence Fine SR 300 3 rd Offence Fine SR 500 4 th Offence Fine SR 1,000 If the more Fine SR 1,000	
64 (3) (f)	Failure to register Jockey	Trainer fined SR 200	
64 (3) (g)	Registration of Jockey without agreement	e. 1 st Time: Trainer fined SR 500 f. Following times: Trainer fined SR 1,000	
64 (3) (i)	Unwarranted change of Jockey	Trainer fined SR 300 If Jockey aggrieved SR 500	
81	The delay of horse in come to racetrack on time	Trainer fined SR 500 In the event of a severe delay, Stewards Committee is entitled to withdraw the horse	Shall be exempted from the fine if there are acceptable grounds for Stewards Committee
81 (a)	Scratching of horse before 10:00 am on day of race	Trainer fined SR 1,000	
81 (b)	Scratching of horse after 10:00 am on day of race	Trainer fined SR 1,500	
81 (c)	Scratching of primary horse after 10:00 am on day of race while there are reserve horses	Trainer fined SR 2,000	
81 (f)	Scratching of a horse and Approved Vets Cert	No Penalty	The horse is not allowed to race for the next week
81 (g)	Suspected Ringworm or Contagious Disease	Trainer fined SR 2,000	Horse withdrawn
84 (c)	Jockey weighing out more than 2 kg overweight	Jockey fined SR 200 / Apprentice fined SR 100	
84 (d)	Jockey weighing out 2.5 kg or more	He will not be allowed to ride	
84 (e)	Attempting to weigh out without Body Protector	Jockey fined SR 500	
84 (e) Instruction 3	Attempting to weigh out with modified/ use modified Body Protector	Jockey fined SR 300	B P seized and destroyed
84 (h)	Refusing to ride after being registered to do so	Jockey fined SR 300	
84 (h)	Jockey registered to ride and not being present to weigh out without acceptable reason	Jockey fined SR 200	
84 (h)	Apprentice Race Jockey registered to ride and not being present to weigh out without acceptable reason	Apprentice Jockey fined SR 200	
84 (i)	Jockey switching to another horse in race without acceptable reason	Jockey fined SR 200	
85	Incorrect weight carried	Trainer fined SR 1,000 If less weight carried, Horse Disqualified	
86/88	Jockey changing equipment or clothing after weighing out or Attempting to weigh out without correct equipment	Jockey fined SR 500	
88 (b) (1)	Jockey not wearing a body protector	Jockey fined SR 500	
88 (b) (2)	Attempting to weigh out wearing an unapproved body protector	Jockey fined SR 500 If Apprentice, Trainer Fined	
88 (b) (3)	Using an unserviceable or unapproved body protector or skull cap	Jockey fined SR 500 If Apprentice, Trainer Fined	
88 e)	Declared Headgear not worn in Parade Ring	Trainer no Fine	Time to add declared headgear can run. If no time to add horse will be scratched and fine as below
88 f)	Undeclared Headgear worn in Parade Ring	Trainer Fined SR500	Headgear removed and horse can run
88 e)	Declared Headgear not worn to start	Trainer Fined SR500	Horse Scratched
88 f)	Undeclared headgear worn on way to start	Trainer Fined SR500	Horse Scratched
88 g)	Declared Tongue Strap unable to be fitted	Horses can run	If Scratched No Fine
88 h)	Undeclared Tongue Strap worn either in Parade Ring, or on the way to the start	Trainer Fined SR500 Tongue Strap removed at Parade Ring/Start	Horse can run
90	Horse not saddled in designated area	Trainer fined SR 500	
90	No obeying the orders of saddling area employee	Trainer fined SR 300	
119 (b) 9	Bringing medication or substances onto racecourse property	Trainer fined SR 5,000	
119 (b) 9	Administering medication or substances on racecourse property	Trainer fined SR 7,500	Horse withdrawn and drug tested
119 (b) 9	Bringing prohibited substances onto racecourse property	Trainer fined SR 7,500	
119 (b) 9	Administering prohibited substances on racecourse property	Trainer fined SR 10,000	Horse withdrawn and drug tested
119 (b) 9	If medication or substance is found after testing to contain prohibited substance	Trainer fined and suspended in accordance with Classification of Prohibited Substance found	

At Parade Ring/Parade

60 (c)	Jockey not wearing correct colour cap	Trainer fined SR 150	
64 (4) b)	Jockey not wearing Stable/Owners colours in accordance with Article 60(d)	Trainer fined SR 2,000	
64 (1) (e)	Groom riding a horse	Trainer fined SR 1,000	
64 (4) (b)	Difference Jockey wearing Stable/Owners colours	Jockey fined SR 200	
64 (4) (b)	Difference Groom wearing Stable/Owners colours	Trainer fined SR 200	

64 (4) (b)	Groom not wearing Stable/Owners colours	Trainer fined SR 100	
64 (4) (c)	Jockey not wearing correct colour cap because Trainer has not declared it	Trainer fined SR 150	
64 (4) (d)	The groom not wearing the approved pants and shoes	Trainer fined SR 100	
64 (5) (e)	The non-disclosure of the horse's gender if it has been gelded or otherwise	Owner/Trainer fined SR 2,000	Trainer bears all the positive consequences.
83 (d)	Late arrival of Jockey in Parade Ring	Jockey fined SR 200	
85	Saddling Errors	Trainer fined SR 500	
90	Late arrival of horse in Parade Ring	Trainer fined SR 100	
90	Very late arrival of horse in Parade Ring	Trainer fined SR 200	
90	Horse in Parade Ring that is not a runner	Trainer fined SR 200	
90	Trainer refusing to bring horse into the Parade Ring	Trainer fined SR 1,000 Further offences penalty doubled up to a maximum SR 5,000	
90	Jockey Disobeying Parade Ring Stewards Orders	Jockey fined SR 300	
90	Groom Disobeying Parade Ring Stewards Orders	Trainer fined SR 300	
90	Horse leaving the Parade Ring without permission	Trainer fined R 300	
Instruction 15	Use of Lip Chain in Parade Ring	Trainer Fined SR 1,000	

At the Start

25 (d)	Not riding horse to the start	Jockey fined SR 200	
25 (d)	Having horse led/ponied to start unmounted without getting Stewards permission	Jockey/Trainer fined SR 200	
25 (e)	Trainer at the Starting Gate	Trainer fined SR 1,000 Further offences penalty doubled	
25 (e)	Grooms at Starting Gate	Trainer fined SR 500	
25 (h)	Flag Start. Jockey starts from wrong position	Accidental SR 300 Deliberate SR 500	
25 (f)	Hitting of horse for stalls entry	Jockey fined SR 500	
25 (g)	Disobeying Starters Orders	Jockey fined SR 300	
26 (j)	Jockey fails to remove blindfold	Jockey fined SR 300	
29 (e)	Rider fails to obey recall flag	Jockey fined SR 500	
83 (c)	Jockey starts from wrong stall	Jockey fined SR 500	

The Race

88 (b) (2)	Use of a non approved Body Protector	Jockey fined SR 500	If apprentice, Trainer fined	
88 (b) (1)	Use of a non approved Skull Cap	Jockey fined SR 500	If apprentice, Trainer fined	
88 c)	Loss of Headgear	Accidental	No Penalty and Result Unchanged	
		Deliberate to effect performance	Enquiry and Fine Person responsible SR 1,000. Horse Disqualified	
91	Failure of Horse to run on merit	If Trainer in breach. Fined SR 5,000. Jockey Suspended. Horse Suspended for 4 weeks. If horse placed in first 5 th , it will be disqualified		
91 (e)	Jockey fails to ride out on a horse that would have been placed in the first 5 th places	Loss of 1 st place - Susp 6 mtgs. Loss of 2 nd place - Susp 4 mtgs. Loss of 3 rd to 4 th place - Susp 2 mtgs. Loss of 5 th place -Susp 1 mtg.		
91 (b)	Jockey fails to ride out on a horse that would not have been placed in the first 5 th places but is eased and loses places without good reason	Jockey Suspended/Warned		
91 (e)	Failure to dismount from lame/injured horse	Jockey fined SR 1,000		
91 (e)	Failure to remain with lame/injured horse until arrival of Veterinary Surgeon	Jockey fined SR 500		
93 (a)	Jockey causes interference by Dangerous riding	Horse Disqualified. Jockey Suspended	Penalty: 14-28 days suspension	
93 (b)	Jockey causes interference by Careless riding	Jockey Suspended/Warned according to interference caused	Penalty: Warned or 1-14 days suspension	
93 (b)	Jockey causes interference by Improper riding	Jockey Suspended according to interference caused	Penalty: 4-21 days suspension	
Instruction 6	Misuse of Whip	Frequency - uses above the permitted level for frequency:	Minimum penalty – Days suspension	
		1	2	10%
		2	4	20%
		3	6	40%
		4	8	60%
		5	10	80%
6	12	100%		

		Other examples of Mis-Use	Use of Whip which could amount to a BREACH	Minimum penalty – Days suspension
		Using whip without regard to stride (3 hits in quick succession)	3	1
		Excessive Force	1	1
		Without time to respond (allow 3 strides between hits) Including first hit	3	1
		Horse showing no response	3	2
		Out of Contention	3	1
		Down shoulder in forehand	2	1
		Using the whip on any part of the horse's head or in the vicinity of the head	1	2

Weighing-In

85	Jockey unable to draw weight but fault of Trainer due to saddling error	Fine SR 1,000	Horse Disqualified
100	Jockey not unsaddling own horse if placed 1 st to 6 th unless Stewards satisfied that unable to do so by reason of accident or other extraordinary circumstances	Jockey fined SR 500	
101 (a)	Jockey weighing in overweight	Jockey fined SR 1,000 unless satisfactory explanation	
101 (b)	Jockey unable to draw weight No acceptable explanation	Horse Disqualified. Jockey fined SR 1,000	
101 (c)	Jockey placed 6 th fails to weigh in	1 st Time: Warned 2 nd Time: Fined Riding Fee Further offences Penalty doubled	As Below
102	Jockey placed 1 st to 5 th fails to weigh in	1 st Place - Susp 10 mtgs. 2 nd Place - Susp 8 mtgs. 3 rd Place - Susp 6 mtgs. 4 th Place - Susp 4 mtgs. 5 th Place - Susp 2 mtgs. In all above cases Horse Disqualified	If injured or ill, no penalty when Stewards satisfied horse carried correct weight
105 (i)	Objection without good grounds	Jockey fined SR 500	

After Race

88 (a)	Fit condition of saddle	Jockey fined SR 300 If Apprentice, Trainer fined	
88 (k)	Carry a whip of incorrect specification	Jockey fined SR 200	
88 (k)	Failure to carry a whip	Jockey fined SR 100	
91 (f)	horse that finishes lame or tailed	shall not be eligible to enter again until receipt and acceptance by the Stewards of a Veterinary report showing that the horse has recovered and is able to run	
103 (d)	Riding a horse without saddle at Prize Giving	Jockey fined SR 500	
103 (d)	Carrying a Child at Prize Giving whilst mounted on a horse	Jockey fined SR 1,000. If instructed to do so by Trainer/Owner. Trainer/Owner fined also	
119 (G)	Horse selected for drugs testing but Trainer refuses to allow testing	Horse disqualified. Trainer fined SR 5,000	

General

50	Failure to inform the JCSA's management about the horse being exported or bound for stud and breeding purposes within a month (while presenting the horse's passport).	Owner/Trainer fined SR 1,000 for each horse.	
50	Failure to inform JCSA's management of a horse's death or not following veterinary and environmental procedures to dispose of a dead horse.	Owner/trainer to be fined for each horse A minimum of SR 10,000 And a maximum of SR 20,000	
64 (1) (d)	Failure to keep records of all Veterinary Procedures and Medication Treatments or Incomplete records	Trainer Fined SR 10,000	
64 (1) (h)	The Trainer entry horse for race unless it belongs to his stable and under his responsibility.	– 1 st Time: Warning and fine of SR 20,000 for each horse – 2 nd Time: 2 Weeks Suspension SR 40,000 for each horse – 3 rd Time: 3 Weeks Suspension and fine of SR 80,000 for each horse	The horses registered in the race shall not be withdrawn, and decisions shall be applied starting after races meting
83 (b)	No person shall be admitted to the Jockeys changing rooms other than Officials and Jockeys	His stable or his Trainer fined SR 300	
83 (f)	Smoking in the Jockeys room	Jockey fined SR 500	
83 (e)	Mis-use Jockey of mobile phone	Jockey fined SR 100	
88 (b) (1) Instruction 4 Skull Caps (3)	Jockey not fastening chinstrap when mounted on horse	Jockey fined SR 300	
92 (c)	Late arrival of Rider to Stewards Room	Jockey fined SR 500	
119 c) (f) (g)	Suspended trainer owning, entering or training a horse to run in any race under the name of another licenced trainer If the trainer is also the owner then the horse will be scratched	g. 1 st Time. Suspension of 10 weeks together with a fine of SR 20,000 for each horse h. 2 nd Time. Suspension of 6 months together with a fine of SR 40,000 for each horse i. 3 rd Time. Suspension period will be extended for of 12 additional months together with a fine of SR 80,000 for each horse	If the trainer is the owner of the horse, The horse withdrawn
130	Breach of Track Regulations	Fined SR 1,000	

133	Violent or Improper conduct towards Stewards or Officials	1 st Time – Fine SR 1,000 to SR 5,000 2 nd Time – Fine 5,000 to SR 10,000 3 rd Time – Fine 10,000 to SR 15,000	Depending on Severity of each case
Instruction 4 Skull Caps (5)	Jockey not wearing a skull cap when mounted on horse	Jockey fined SR 500	
Instruction 6	Failure to give rider adequate Instruction on Use of the Whip	Trainer/Owner fined SR 3,000	
Instruction 10	Suspended Jockey present on Race day during suspension	Fined SR 500 and warned against repeat	
Instruction 13	Possession of electrical, battery operated or mechanical stimulating or shocking device	Person fined SR 5,000 and/or disqualified	
Instruction 14	Horse not shod in accordance with Instruction	1 st Occasion Trainer Warned. 2 nd Occasion Trainer fined SR 300	
Instruction 20	Failure to comply with the regularity of stopping the race	Jockey fined SR 2,000	

NOTE: Repeat offences may result in penalty being Doubled and/or suspension

Part - 18

Notices

Notices

Article: 134

Any person subject to these rules must adhere to the guidelines and provisions for the following multiple topics:

1. ALKALINISING AGENT

- 1) A person must not administer an alkalinising agent, in any manner, to a horse which is engaged to run in any race.
- 2) Any person who:
 - a) administers an alkalinising agent;
 - b) attempts to administer an alkalinising agent;
 - c) causes an alkalinising agent to be administered; and/or
 - d) is a party to the administration of, or an attempt to administer, an alkalinising agent, contrary to Article 119 commits an offence and may be penalised.
- 3) Where the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has, or is likely to have been, administered any alkalinising agent contrary to Article 119, the Stewards may prevent the horse from starting in any relevant race.
- 4) Where a horse has been administered any alkalinising agent contrary to Article 119, the horse may be disqualified from any relevant race in which the horse competed.
- 5) For the purposes of Article 119, 'alkalinising agent':
 - a) means any substance that may elevate the plasma total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) of a horse when administered by any route;
 - b) includes but is not limited to substances that are bicarbonates, citrates, succinates, acetates, propionates, maleates, lactates and trometamol (THAM, Tris Buffer or Trometamine) and also include products marketed as urinary alkalinisers and hind gut buffers;
 - c) does not include substances:

that are alkalinising agents which are contained in commercial feeds and/or balanced commercial electrolyte supplements which when fed and consumed according to the manufacturers' recommendations for normal daily use have a negligible effect on plasma TCO₂.

2. PROPER PRECAUTIONS WHERE TRAINER TAKES OVER A HORSE

- 1) **Requirement:** Any trainer or other person to whom Article 119 B) General 4 or B) General 5 would apply otherwise than for the reason that he was not, at the time of administration of the prohibited substance, the trainer of or in charge of the horse concerned, may be penalised unless he satisfies the Stewards Committee that at the time of entry of the horse to his stables, he had taken all proper precautions to verify that the horse had not had previously administered to it any such prohibited substance.
- 2) **Required precautions:** For the purposes of this notice and depending on the circumstances, all proper precautions includes in the case of a horse that was previously trained by or in the charge of another person:
 - a) elective testing to detect whether any prohibited substance had been administered to the horse; or
 - b) where elective testing is not available too or could not be undertaken before the horse engaged in any race, the obtaining of written confirmation from its previous trainer or relevant person that no prohibited substance had been administered such that he was reasonably able to determine not to withdraw the horse from such race

3. PRE-RACE ELECTIVE SAMPLE TESTING

The JCSA offers this service which allows trainers to determine the suitability for racing of horses which may have been treated with legitimate therapeutic medications. All costs associated with the blood testing are to be paid for by the Trainer/Owner and the sample will be collected under a secure chain of command prior to a race meeting. Arrangements should be made with the Racing Department.

4. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

The JCSA wishes to remind Trainers of the need to allow adequate time to elapse between the termination of a legitimate course of veterinary treatment and a horse's next race. This is true for all veterinary drugs, but is more likely to be a problem with those that are in regular use. It is unwise to allow less than 8 days to elapse after any treatment and this may be inadequate for some drugs. Trainers should always consult the approved Veterinary Surgeon for advice.

5. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES - PRECAUTIONS RELATING TO

The JCSA draw the attention of Trainers to the following:

- 1) The necessity for taking all reasonable precautions to ensure that those manufactured **compound** feeds which Trainers may use for their horses are free from Prohibited Substances. Precautions are particularly important in the case of feedstuffs not specifically manufactured for horses racing under the Rules of Racing, since they may contain substances prohibited under the Rules. Trainers are also advised that they should keep Samples of all feedstuffs together with all details of any product and other coding on the sacks.
- 2) The need to ensure that medicines are only administered to the horses for which they are prescribed and to avoid any cross contamination of feed.
- 3) The need for great care when administering medication by inhalation, including using nebulisers, to avoid contamination of the horse or its local environment. Such contamination may result in extended detection of the medication in the horse being treated, or unexpected detection in other horses. Veterinary advice should be sought to avoid such problems.

6. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Trainers are advised that all forms of ringworm are highly contagious. Under no circumstances should they bring to the racecourse a horse affected with this disease or with any other contagious disease. If visible evidence of recent skin disease still exists a Trainer should not take his horse onto the racecourse until he has obtained a certificate from the approved Veterinary Surgeon stating that, following appropriate examination of the horse, he is satisfied that the condition is not now contagious to other horses. The certificate must be available on request of the Club an approved Veterinary Surgeon or the Stewards. (See Article 81 e) (1) and (2)).

Where a Trainer has been informed by a veterinary surgeon that any Horse, under his care or control, is likely to be or is infected with the following diseases:

African Horse sickness*
Anthrax*
Contagious equine metritis*
Dourine*
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)*
Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)*
Equine infectious anemia*
Equine viral arteritis*
Glanders*
Japanese encephalitis*
Old World Screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)*
Rabies*
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis*
Vesicular stomatitis*
West Nile fever*
Equine Herpesvirus 1 (EHV1) - Paralytic Form
Equine influenza
Equine rhinopneumonitis
Leptospirosis
New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
Strangles
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)

or any other disease JCSA may determine and publish the Trainer must report this immediately to JCSA and shall not subsequently remove, or allow to be removed, any Horse under his care or control from the Premises where it is until otherwise authorised by JCSA.

Trainers are also advised that the diseases above marked with an asterix (*) are notifiable diseases in the KSA.

7. PREPARATIONS APPLIED TO THE SKIN OF THE HORSE

Many substances can be absorbed through the skin of the horse and may lead to positive findings in body fluids. Trainers are therefore advised to exercise care with shampoos and any preparation applied to the skin, both as to what is used and when it is used, and should consult the approved Veterinary Surgeon if they have any doubt on this matter. For example the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent Ibuprofen, which is available from pharmacists as topical gels (e.g. Iburch, Proflex) intended to treat musculoskeletal pain in humans can be absorbed through the skin and lead to positive findings in urine. Trainers are advised not to use shampoos or liniments on Horses waiting to give Samples for forensic analysis.

8. MEDICAL RECORDS

All Trainers should keep records of all administrations of medications, tonics and treatments to Horses in their care. (See Article 119 A) Trainers Responsibilities and Article 64 (1) d).

9. PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Practices that jeopardize the health and welfare of the horse, the welfare of the Jockey, and other participants as well as the integrity of horseracing are inappropriate and prohibited.

1) PRACTICES THAT HAVE NO PLACE IN THE TREATMENT OR MANAGEMENT OF A HORSE INTENDED TO RACE

- The use of any unapproved object, device, behavioural activity, or chemical to achieve an inappropriate response, at any time during training or racing.
- Subjecting horses to medical or surgical procedures outside of a valid and transparent owner-trainer-veterinarian relationship and those inconsistent with providing medical and/or welfare benefits to the horse.
- Use of physical or veterinary procedures or medication treatments to mask the effects or signs of injury so as to allow training or racing to the detriment of the horse's health and welfare.
- Practices that are fraudulent, potentially fraudulent or may have adverse consequences for the integrity of the industry.

2) SPECIFIED PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Prohibited practices include but are not limited to:

- Withholding of water pre-race to the detriment of the health, welfare or safety of the horse.
- The use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy in a manner that may desensitize any limb structures during racing or training.
- Withdrawal, manipulation and re-infusion of homologous, heterologous, or autologous blood or blood cells with the exception of those performed for life-saving purposes.

3) THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROHIBITED PRACTICES

The trainer shall always be responsible for:

- the management, protection and security of the horses in his care
- the avoidance of prohibited practices
- keeping informed of the possible consequences of therapies given to his horses
- keeping appropriate records of all veterinary procedures and medication treatments

4) THE OWNER'S AND TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROHIBITED PRACTICES

- At any time the owner, and if in training also the trainer, is responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Article and in particular requirements for record keeping and notification to the Horseracing Authority.

10. CODE OF MEDICATION PRACTICE FOR HORSES IN TRAINING

Definition of Treatment

For the purpose of this Article, the term treatment includes:

1. The administration of any substance (including any medication) to a horse and.
2. The administration or application of any physical procedure or therapy to a horse intended to have an effect.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles apply to the treatment of horses in training:

1. All treatments are the responsibility of the trainer and must be administered under veterinary supervision.
2. Every treatment must be administered in the best health and welfare interests of the horse.

Accordingly:

1. The trainer must obtain veterinary advice from the attending veterinarian on the management, treatment and appropriate level of training for a sick or injured horse.

2. Treatment of a horse by the administration of a substance or a medication containing a prohibited substance may only be performed on the advice of a veterinarian with appropriate knowledge of the condition, health status and management of the individual horse. In the case of substances controlled by government regulation, these may only be administered by, or on the prescription of, a veterinarian.
3. The trainer is responsible for creating and maintaining full and accurate records of all treatments given to a horse, including all veterinary procedures performed and all medications administered. These records must be kept for a minimum of 12 months and be readily available for inspection by regulatory officials when requested.
4. With the exception of normal feed and water by mouth, no substance shall be administered to any horse on race day before the race in which it is entered, unless such treatment is authorized by the Horseracing Authority. This includes any substance administered by injection, into the mouth, by inhalation, topically or by any other method of administration.
5. The trainer must comply with mandatory horse rest periods for specific drugs or treatments, as enforced by the Horseracing Authority.
6. Horses that are unable to be trained due to injury or illness must be taken out of training and given appropriate veterinary treatment and/or rest.

All treatments must be administered in the best interests of the horse and not to facilitate the continuation of training.

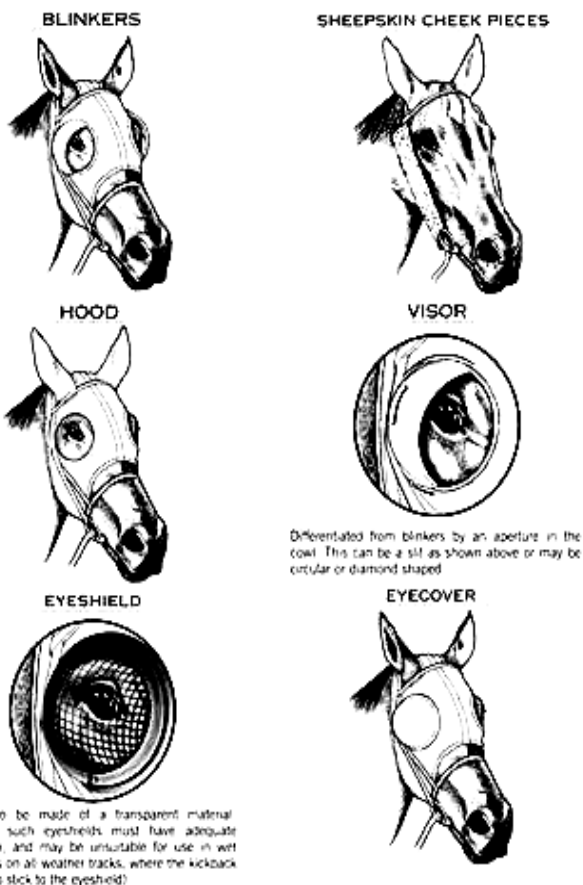
Specific requirements regarding bisphosphonates:

Any bisphosphonate is not to be administered to a racehorse:

- under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth; and
- on the day of the race or on any of the 30 days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

The bisphosphonate product administered must be licensed for use in horses in the country in which it is being used, and be administered in accordance with the label instructions. There must be a diagnosis determined by a veterinary surgeon that supports the use of a bisphosphonate as an appropriate treatment, and such treatment must be administered by a veterinary surgeon.

11. EXAMPLES OF APPROVED HEADGEAR



12. CRITERIA FOR IMPORTING HORSES FOR BREEDING SEASON 2021-2022 AND FOR LOCAL BRED BREEDING FILLIES AND MARES

SECTION ONE - IMPORTING FILLIES AND MARES FOR BREEDING ONLY:

The following import criteria will apply to fillies and mares aged **3yo and upwards**, to be imported into KSA from **1st July 2021 for breeding only**. All criteria refer to flat races only.

The filly or mare must fulfil the import criteria as set out in Section One (Imported for racing) with her current rating being the rating in her most recent season to race.

OR

She has been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB).

OR

Her dam has been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group or Listed race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

OR

She has produced a horse that finished 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

OR

She is a sister or half-sister to a horse that has been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

The maximum age for a filly or mare to be imported for breeding is 12.

- All imported horses must be notified to JCSA on importation.

SECTION TWO - FOR STALLIONS

The following import criteria will apply for horses imported to stand at stud in KSA commencing from **1st July 2021**. All criteria refer to flat races only.

For a stallion to be registered for breeding in KSA he must fulfil the following criteria.

IMPORTED HORSE THAT RACED ABROAD BUT HAS NOT STOOD AT STUD

- He must fulfil the import criteria as set out in Section One (Imported for racing) with its current rating being the rating in its most recent season to race.

OR

- He has won a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB).

OR

- He is a brother or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

IMPORTED HORSE THAT HAS STOOD AT STUD

- He has Won a Group Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB).

OR

- He has sired a horse that has been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group Race or won a Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

OR

- He is a brother or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

UNRACED IMPORTED HORSE THAT HAS NOT STOOD AT STUD

- He is a brother or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in a Part I or Part II country in the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB)

Part - 19

Instructions

INSTRUCTIONS

Article: 135

Any person subject to these rules must adhere to the guidelines and provisions for the following multiple topics:

INSTRUCTION 1

STARTING:

At a Race meeting, the Starter will report to the Stewards Committee under Article 28 c) any horse for failing to enter the starting stalls, or for unnecessarily delaying a start or for any unruly behavior unacceptable to the Starter at starting stalls.

Any horse so reported shall not start for a race from starting stalls until the Trainer has obtained a satisfactory certificate from the Starter or responsible person and the procedure below will apply.

Unruliness in the stalls will include where the horse: Panics in the stalls, Rears in the stalls, Kicks out in the stalls, Lies or sits down in the stalls.

Unruliness outside the stalls will include where the horse: Needs four pushers with or without a blindfold, has to be blindfolded and is very reluctant, kicks out or is generally unruly at the start.

If a horse is reported by the Starter under Article 28 c) on three occasions within a rolling 12 month period, the horse will be banned from racing and no further entries accepted for it.

A certificate will be issued when the horse is passed satisfactorily through the stalls. A horse will only be considered to have passed satisfactorily through the stalls and be given a Starting Stalls Certificate if it is capable of being led in by one handler, with assistance from no more than two handlers at the rear, and if it remains in the stall for a minimum of one minute without becoming unruly. A horse may be blindfolded while the test is carried out. Trainers should note that in loading horses for actual aces the Starter may ask for additional assistance from other stalls handlers if he considers it necessary.

A Trainer wishing to have his horse tested on a race day must advise the Racing Department by noon on the day before that on which the horse is to be tested. Stalls tests will be conducted by the Starter 30 minutes before the first race. Where a Trainer presents a horse to be tested, the Starter must have proof of the horse's identity before the test takes place. The trainer must also ensure that either he or a responsible member of his staff is present when the horse is passed through the stalls.

As an alternative a horse may be tested at morning track work at times listed on the JCSA website in the presence by the responsible person. If a horse is tested on a non-racing day, the Trainer must provide his own staff to assist with the loading of the horse, and bring with him the horse's passport for inspection of the responsible person before the horse is put into the stalls. He must ensure that either he or a responsible member of his staff is present when the horse is passed through the stalls and that all staff are wearing protective headgear.

Any horse reported by the Starter on a Race day must pass a stalls test at **King Abdul Aziz Racecourse** or **King Khalid Racecourse Taif**.

- If a horse is reported by the Starter on two consecutive occasions, it must pass a stalls test at King Abdul Aziz Racecourse or King Khalid Racecourse on a race day only. It will not be allowed to be tested at morning track work. The horse must be ridden by a Licensed Jockey when it takes the test.
- Any horse participating for the first time in a race is required to obtain a Starting Stalls certificate in accordance with Article 73 f) before it is allowed to be entered for its first race. The same procedure as above will be followed.

at Times and places as posted on JCSA Website-

In an effort to ensure horses are given adequate training the following conditions will apply in the event of a horse being reported by the Starter:

- a) On the first occasion a horse is reported by the Starter under Article 28 c)
If a horse is tested within 7 days of the original report and it fails the stalls test, it may not be brought for further testing within 7 days of the failed test.
- b) On the second occasion a horse is reported by the Starter under Article 28 c)
If a horse is tested within 14 days of the second report and it fails the stalls test, it may not be brought for further testing within 14 days of the failed test.
- c) On the third occasion a horse is reported by the Starter within a rolling 12 month period, it will be banned from racing and no further entries accepted for it.

A Trainer must ensure that any horse trained by him is properly schooled for starting stalls.

A horse shall be taken to be properly schooled only if:

- It has experience of being blindfolded before its first appearance on a racecourse, it loads into the stalls without hesitation (if necessary, no more than two pushers should be required).
- It is capable of standing in stalls with a horse either side for a minimum of two minutes.
- It is capable of standing alone in the stalls for two minutes.

A horse foaled on and after 1st January 2010 may be recorded as a horse which will not in future be required to pass a Stalls test when more than two late loads have been requested by the Trainer if the horse is recognised as one which has been properly schooled, but will always need special handling under race conditions because of its temperament, or has twice been the subject of a Starter's report under Article 28 c) and has subsequently passed the necessary stalls tests. These horses will be recorded in the Starters notes and dealt with accordingly.

INSTRUCTION 2

HORSES SCRATCHED ON VETERINARY GROUNDS:

Every horse which has been registered to run under Article 64 (3) shall do so unless there are Veterinary or other reasons acceptable to the Stewards for it not doing so. In regard to a horse scratched from a race on Veterinary grounds and in compliance with Article 81 e), a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon who is neither the Owner or Trainer must be submitted within 24 hours of the running of the race. The certificate must be signed by the approved Veterinary Surgeon and clearly state:

- 1) The date, time and place of the Veterinary examination.
- 2) The meeting date and race number for which the horse has been registered to race in.
- 3) The condition that renders the horse unfit to race.

When a horse is scratched under the above conditions, it will not be permitted to be entered for any race in the following weeks meeting.

INSTRUCTION 3

BODY PROTECTORS:

Only body protectors that satisfy all the requirements below are approved by JCSA, Riyadh for use by a Jockey for riding in races.

The body protector must comply with one of the following minimum standards or later revisions:

- a) British Equestrian Trade Association (BETA):2009 or 2018 Level1
- b) Euro Norm (EN) 13158:2000 Level 1
- c) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F2681-08 or F1937.
- d) Shoe and Allied Trade Research Association (SATRA) Jockey Vest Document M6 Issue 3
- e) Australian Racing Board (ARB) Standard 1.1998

Body protectors shall not be modified in any manner, nor shall the product markings be removed or defaced. They must be in a good and serviceable condition. It shall be an offence to bring a modified body protector onto the racecourse and the Stewards may order the seizure and destruction of such a body protector under Article13.

INSTRUCTION 4

SKULL CAPS:

Only skull caps that satisfy all the requirements below are approved by JCSA for use by a Jockey for riding in races.

- 1) All skull caps must comply with one of the following minimum safety standards or later revisions: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM 1163); UK Standards (EN-1384 and PAS-015); or, Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZ 3838) and be in a good and serviceable condition.
- 2) The chin strap must pass under the jaw and be attached to the harness by a quick release clip.
- 3) The skull cap must be of the correct size for the individual Jockey, the face harness must be correctly adjusted and the chin strap fastened at all times when mounted on a horse.
- 4) A skull cap shall not be modified in any manner, nor shall the product markings be removed or defaced.
- 5) A skull cap must be worn at all times when mounted on a horse.

INSTRUCTION 5

WHIPS:

As regards a whip carried in a flat race under Article 88 k) the maximum length (including flap) is 70 centimetres, and there must be no binding within 17 centimetres of the end of the flap.

The minimum diameter for a whip is 1 centimetre.

The overall weight must not exceed 160 grams.

The contact area of the shaft must be smooth, with no protrusion or raised surface, and covered by shock absorbing material throughout its circumference.

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

If a flap is attached, it must comply with the following requirements the maximum length of the flap from the end of the shaft is 10 centimetres; the maximum width of the flap is 4 centimetres, with a minimum width of 2 centimetres; the flap from the end of the shaft must not contain any reinforcements or additions; the flap must have similar shock absorbing characteristics to that of the contact area.

INSTRUCTION 6

MIS-USE OF THE WHIP:

The following is a Guideline as to use of the whip which would be considered as mis-use of the whip.

- Using the whip with excessive frequency and more than 10 times.
- Using the whip with excessive force.
- Using the whip with the arm above shoulder height.

- Using the whip rapidly without giving the horse time to respond (that is twice or more in one stride).
- Using the whip on a horse which is showing no response.
- Using the whip on any part of the horse's head or in the vicinity of the head.
- The use of the whip in front of the saddle while the whip is held in the forehand position, unless exceptional circumstances prevail.
- The continued use of the whip on a horse after its chance of winning or being placed is clearly gone.
- The unnecessary use of the whip on a horse that has clearly won its race or has obtained its maximum placing.
- Using the whip to the extent of causing injury.
- Using the whip on a horse which is past the winning post.
- Using the whip on a horse in any place except on the quarters.
- Using the whip on another Jockey.

The JCSA will not allow abuse of the horse and consider its welfare and the safety of the Jockey to be most important. The whip should be used for safety, correction and encouragement only and they therefore advise that all Jockeys should consider the following factors so as to minimise any possibility of being found in breach of the Rules:

- a) Urging the horse to lengthen its stride and increase its pace by first using hands and heels before picking up the whip;
- b) Giving consideration to how much of the race is still left to run before starting to use the whip;
- c) Showing the horse the whip and giving it time to respond before using it;
- d) Using the whip in the backhand position;
- e) Having used the whip, giving the horse a chance to respond before using it again;
- f) Keeping both hands on the reins when using the whip down the shoulder in the backhand position;
- g) Using the whip in rhythm with the horse's stride and close to its side;
- h) Swinging the whip to keep the horse straight.

Stewards may hold an enquiry into any case where, the rider appears to have mis-used his whip or the rider has used his whip in any way as to cause them concern.

When deciding whether or not to hold an enquiry Stewards will consider how the rider has used the whip during the course of the race, with particular attention to its use in the closing stages, and relevant factors such as:

- a) The manner in which the whip was used, including the degree of force;
- b) The distance over which the whip was used and whether the number of times it was used was reasonable and necessary;
- c) Whether the horse was continuing to respond.
- d) Keeping a horse in contention or to maintain a challenging position in the closing stages of a race;
- e) Maintaining a horse's focus and concentration;
- f) Correcting a horse that is noticeably hanging;
- g) Where there is only light contact with the horse; Factors that the Stewards may be less tolerant about:
 - 1) When the horse is young or inexperienced;
 - 2) When a rider continues to use the whip when not being directly challenged for a finishing position.
 - 3) When a rider fails to recognise that his use of the whip is not having the intended effect.

Please note that under these Rules of Racing, Trainers and Owners have a responsibility for giving instructions to their riders, which should include instructions on the use of the whip, especially when employing Apprentice riders. Owners who chose to give their own riding instructions must accept a similar responsibility. Anyone failing to give adequate instructions or giving instructions which if obeyed could or would lead to a breach of this Instruction will also be in breach of this Instruction and will be fined accordingly.

INSTRUCTION 7

PRIZEGIVING:

No Jockey shall be mounted on a horse for prize giving unless the horse is wearing a saddle. It is strictly forbidden for the Jockey to carry a child in his arms whilst mounted on a horse.

INSTRUCTION 8

EAR PLUGS:

If a horse is to wear earplugs in a race, they must be worn on the way to the start. They can be removed during the race provided that they are attached to the bridle by suitable means and will not fall onto the racing surface or cause any inconvenience to other runners. No allowance will be made if, in removing the earplugs, a horse or Jockey causes interference and any interference will be decided upon under Article 93. A horse can also go to the start wearing earplugs and on reaching the start, they can be removed by the Starter. For these instances, the earplugs should not be fastened to the bridle. (See Article 88 (i)).

INSTRUCTION 9

SPURS:

The use of spurs in Races is not allowed.

INSTRUCTION 10

EFFECTIVE DAYS FOR RIDING SUSPENSIONS:

When any Jockey has been suspended from riding by the Stewards in accordance with their powers, suspensions will be imposed in accordance with the following conditions:

- a) All suspensions shall begin at the start of the 7th day after the Steward Committee's decision.
Where a rider is already suspended on that day, the suspension shall begin on the next available race day.
- b) Subject to Paragraph c) and d) below, the riding suspension will be effective, for the period of suspension, on all days when a race meeting is programmed to take place under the control of JCSA. In circumstances involving a visiting rider and where there are no meetings scheduled or available in JCSA, the Stewards will impose the suspension to cover dates of race meetings scheduled to take place in the home authority of the visiting rider in accordance with the home authorities' effective days for suspension start dates. All appeals against suspension should be submitted withing 48 hours of the Stewards decision and should if possible, be heard before the 7th day following the offence.
- c) If a jockey is suspended for one day only, they can request to have their suspension moved to the next available race day according to Article 92 (e). If a group race is scheduled to take place on that day, the suspension must be taken on the next available race day.
- d) Riding suspensions of four race meetings or less will not be effective on any days when Group races are programmed to take place if the Jockey requests this in accordance with Article 92 d).
- e) Riding suspensions of four race meetings or less can be delayed to allow for the reasons in paragraph d) above, for no more than two weeks and the suspension must then be completed on consecutive race meetings when racing takes place under the control of JCSA.

A suspended jockey cannot participate in any race or attend any race meeting under the control of JCSA during the period of suspension. A suspended jockey is excluded from all lands the property of JCSA on race days during the period of suspension. If a suspended jockey enters property as described above during the period of suspension, will financial penalty.

INSTRUCTION 11

HORSES THAT REFUSE TO RACE

At a Race meeting, the Starter will report to the Stewards Committee under Article 28 e) any horse for refusing to leave the starting stalls on two consecutive occasions. It must pass a stalls test at King Abdul Aziz Racecourse or King Khalid Racecourse on a race day only. It will not be allowed to be tested at morning track work. Any horse so reported shall not start for a race from starting stalls until the Trainer has obtained a satisfactory certificate from the Starter and the procedure below will apply:

- A horse will only be considered to have passed a stalls test if it jumps out of the stalls when the gates are opened and gallops forward. It will not be allowed to be struck by any person at the start in order to jump out of the stalls other than the Jockey may use his whip in a reasonable manner and not excessively.
- A Trainer wishing to have his horse tested must advise the Racing Department by noon on the day before that on which the horse is to be tested. Stalls tests will be conducted by the Starter 30 minutes before the first race. Where a Trainer presents a horse to be tested, the Starter must have proof of the horse's identity before the test takes place. The trainer must also ensure that either he or a responsible member of his staff is present when the horse is passed through the stalls. The horse must be ridden by a Licensed Jockey when it takes the test.

INSTRUCTION 12

PACEMAKERS:

These Rules of Racing do not prohibit the running of horses as pacemakers provided they are run on their merits as required under Article 91.

INSTRUCTION 13

ELECTRICAL DEVICE.

Possession of any electrical, battery operated or mechanical stimulating or shocking device by a jockey, owner, trainer or other in race day person authorized to handle or attend to a horse at a race meeting is not permitted under these rules and is sufficient grounds for the stewards to scratch or disqualify the horse.

INSTRUCTION 14

SHOES AND SHOEING

For Races on dirt/sand, no Horse shall enter the parade ring or run in shoes that have protrusions from the ground bearing surface on the front hooves in excess of 2mm, as measured from the plane of the ground bearing surface, or in the case of a plate with multiple planes, the height shall be measured from the plane that allows for the maximum total height (eg. Queen's Plate XT).

Protrusions from the ground bearing surface, toe grabs, turn downs, blocks, calkins and stickers are limited to ¼ inch (7 mm) on the rear hooves.

Turf Track

No horse shall run in shoes which have any protrusions. Only Queen's Plate or Queen's Plate XT will be allowed on the front and hind. Nail heads must not protrude more than 2mm from the surface of the shoes.

No Horse may Race unshod without the prior approval of the Stewards.

The use of glue-on shoes is permitted on all surfaces under the following condition:

The shoes are fitted to the satisfaction of an approved farrier.

Plates and tips must not exceed 150 grams in weight, provided that upon application the Stewards may give permission for the use of approved therapeutic plates up to a weight of 170 grams.

The use of any shoes, other than plain shoes in Races requires the prior approval of the Stewards. This includes bar shoes, pads and substances adhering to the sole of the foot and any other shoe of a non-standard design or nature.

The heads of nails must not protrude more than 2mm from the surface of the shoes as measured from the plane of the ground bearing surface or in the case of a plate with multiple planes, the height shall be measured from the plane that allows for the maximum total height.

Outer rim or outer rim-type shoes are permitted in races on dirt/sand surfaces on hind hooves only. Elevation of shoes from the ground bearing surface is limited to ¼ inch (7mm).

Any mishap to a plate or tip occurring in a Race must be reported by the Trainer to the Stewards without delay.

INSTRUCTION 15

LIP AND NOSE CHAINS

Chains or ropes are not allowed to be worn by any horse over the gums or nose in the Parade Ring on a race day.

INSTRUCTION 16

EXERCISE INDUCED PULMONARY HAEMORRHAGE (BLEEDING)

A Horse which has in the opinion of the Stewards and JCSA Veterinary Officer, has suffered an attack of EIPH (bleeding) shall not without the permission of the Stewards be cantered or galloped on any Race Course:

- a) For a period as determined by the Stewards but that is not less than 21 Clear Days from the first occasion of an attack of EIPH (bleeding).
- b) For a period as determined by the Stewards of up to 45 Clear Days on the occasion of a second attack of EIPH (bleeding).
- c) If a Horse suffers a third attack of EIPH (bleeding), such Horse shall be ineligible to start in any Race under JCSA 's rules.
- d) If a Horse displays blood at one nostril, the Trainer, Rider or any Person in charge of such Horse shall without delay report such occurrence to the Stewards. The horse will then be examined by JCSA Veterinary Officer.
- e) No Horse which has, in the opinion of the Stewards suffered an attack of EIPH (bleeding) may be entered to Race again until it has completed a satisfactory gallop, free of Prohibited Substances, in the presence of the Stewards or the Veterinary Officer.
- f) The Stewards reserve the right to refuse entries permanently or for any recommended length of time for any Horse they may consider to be a serious risk to itself or racing.
- g) For the purpose of this Instruction "Bleeding" is defined as the appearance of blood in both nostrils, irrespective of the quantity, unless in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer or Stewards such bleeding was caused by external trauma.

INSTRUCTION 17

VACCINATIONS

- (1) Any Horse take part in a Race run under the Rules, should be correctly vaccinated against equine influenza by certified veterinary surgeon to be (in accordance with paragraph (2), (3) and (4) below or according to the below schedule submitted to and approved by JCSA).
- (2) The Passport should be endorsed thus by a veterinary surgeon who is neither the Owner or Trainer of the Horse:
 - (a) That the Horse has received (a primary Course of vaccination consisting of) three vaccinations given no less than 21 Clear Days apart.
 - (b) In addition, where 6 Months has elapsed subsequent to from the last dose the primary vaccinations, the Passport must be similarly endorsed to show that the Horse has received a booster vaccination no less than 90 Clear Days and no more than 180 Clear Days after the third vaccination of the primary Course of vaccination.
 - (c) That the Horse has received booster vaccinations at intervals of not more than a 6 Months apart or such lesser time as JCSA may, in an emergency, decide.
- (3) All ponies brought to a Racecourse or Official Training track must be vaccinated with prove of valid vaccination in accordance table below.
- (4) All horses (Including Mares & Stallions .. local & imported) should be vaccinated according to the schedule below:

Horse	First Dose	2 nd Dose	3 rd Dose
Foals	6 Months Age	After 3 weeks	After 3 Weeks
Unvaccinated Horses one year old or above	First time	2 nd Dose	3 rd Dose
	Any age	After 3 weeks	After 3 weeks
	Single Dose Every 6 Months		
Stallions	Single Dose Every 6 Months		
Mares	First time	2 nd Dose	3 rd Dose
	5 th Month of pregnancy	7 th Month of pregnancy	9 th Month of pregnancy
Imported Mares & Stallions In the same year	Prove of valid vaccination (6 Months from the last dose) in the passport before the registration in the system, Otherwise one dose required		

- (5) 2 years old Horses who're racing for the First time should receive the first 3 doses before TAIF Season, after that every 6 months.
- (6) Our system will never allow any Horse to register in the races without vaccination.
- (7) Arabian Race Horses should be vaccinated according to the table above.
- (8) New born Foals will not be registered if the Dam (Mare) wasn't vaccinated according to the table above..

INSTRUCTION 18

SECURITY OF RACEHORSES

The KSAEC draws the attention of all Trainers as to their responsibility to put in place and maintain appropriate security measures in their yard, in transit, and at the Race Course.

Trainers are reminded that they are, at all times, responsible for the Horses in their care and that the security precautions provided at Race Course stables in no way relieve them of their responsibility to present their Horse free of Prohibited Substances.

INSTRUCTION 19

PASSPORTS AND IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

Trainers are reminded that they must always bring passports or KSAEC approved identity documents to the Race Course with their runners. These documents must contain correctly endorsed and up to date vaccination records. A Trainer who fails to produce a Horse's passport or JCSA approved identity document shall be liable to a Penalty and the Stewards may order the withdrawal of the Horse from a Race engagement.

INSTRUCTION 20

If an emergency that requires the immediate suspension of the race occurs, the following will happen:

- 1) The lights on the racetrack will flash.
- 2) The siren will sound.

When these signals occur, you must directly pull the horse up and return to the Start.

The Stewards Committee will then decide whether the race will be replayed or declared null and void.