

2023



RULES OF RACING

Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

As used in, or in association, with the publications and documents of the Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club as the Horseracing Authority of Bahrain (REHC).

B	Bay colour
Bl	Black colour
BL	Blinkers
Br	Brown colour
C	Colt - a male horse up to and including three years of age
Ch	Chestnut colour
F	Filly – a female horse up to and including three years of age
G	Gelding - a castrated male horse
GR	Group Races
Gr	Grey colour
H	Horse – a male horse of 4 years of age or older
H'Cap	Handicap
IFHA	International Federation of Horseracing Authorities
ISBC	International Stud Book Committee
LR	Listed Race
M	Mare – a female horse of 4 years of age or older
MDN	Maiden Race
OR	Open Race
R	Restricted Races
REHC	Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club – The Horseracing Authority
RCN	Race Clearance Notice
Ro	Roan colour
RR	Rotating Races
RSP	Race Sponsors
RVS	Racecourse Veterinary Surgeon
SB	Stud Book
SBO	Stud Book Office
T	Surface Turf

TB	Thoroughbred horse
VIS	Visor
Vol.	Number of the Stud Book volume in which the horse is registered
WAHO	World Arabian Horse Organization
WFA	Weight for Age Race
Y	Yearling – a horse of either sex in its second year of age
YO	Years old (years of age)

DEFINITIONS

In the Rules of Racing, or other publications and documents of the REHC, words or phrases used, should be interpreted as follows, except if stipulated otherwise.

Account	Record of a person showing all financial transactions including credits, debits, fines etc.
Adverse Analytical Finding	The finding of a prohibited substance means finding 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.
Age	The age of a horse is calculated from the first day of January in the breeding year in which a horse is foaled.
Also Ran	A horse that finished in a position for which no percentage of the Prize Money is paid.
Apprentice Jockey	A person licensed by the REHC as an Apprentice Jockey and permitted to claim an allowance.
Health Practitioner	A health practitioner approved by the REHC and licensed by the National Health Regulatory Authority.
Attendant	A person is providing services to a horse, Jockey, Trainer or Official directly connected with the conduct of racing which is authorised to be present and work in an area that may be restricted to others.
Arabian Races	Races that are restricted to Arabian horses only.
Arrears	Means all dues and unpaid entrance money, forfeits, subscriptions, fines, fees, and other sums of money due to the Authority.
Authority	The Racing Authority of Bahrain /REHC.
Authorised Agent	The person appointed by the Owner to act with his authority as agent.
Bandages	Cloth wraps around the lower portion of a horse's leg to support or protect from injuries.
Bit	A bar placed in a horse's mouth to help the Jockey control the horse.
Blinkers	A garment fitted over the horse's head, with holes for the eyes and ears, permitting full forward vision.
Breeder	A person or entity that owns the dam at the time of foaling.
Calkin	A blunt projection on the bottom of a horse's shoe.
Cast	A horse trapped in a down condition, usually in a stall or the Starting Stall that cannot rise.

Check	When a Jockey must hold a horse back to avoid colliding with another horse.
Senior Medical Advisor	A physician appointed by REHC responsible for the effective management of the medical assessment and examination of individuals.
Chute	A straight extension of a racetrack; allows running races at distances that would otherwise be prohibitive.
Classification	The allocation by the official handicapper of a handicap rating.
Clerk of the Scales	The person appointed by the REHC to act as the Clerk of Scales and oversees the weighing room and Jockey's room.
Club	Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club.
Colt	A male horse aged three (3) years of age or below.
Conditional License	This means any license granted by the REHC, which has conditions limiting the normal rights attached to that license.
Conditions Races	A Race upon which there are certain conditions for qualification. For example, the age or sex of the horse, winner of one Race or more, etc.
Correct Weight	The declared weight, including any overweight, at which a Jockey is "weighed out".
Cup	A Race run for a Cup or Trophy and/or prize money.
Dam	The female parent of a foal (the mother).
Dead Heat	When two or more horses cross the finish line at the exact moment.
Disqualified	A horse or Jockey who the Authority or the Stewards have disqualified.
Entry Time	A date and time fixed for an Authorised Agent to enter a horse for a race meeting.
Eye Cover	A garment like Blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls, one eye only is entirely covered by an opaque cover.
Eye Shield	A garment like Blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls, both eyes are covered with a mesh or other transparent material.
Farrier	A person qualified to make and fit horseshoes or attend to the horses' hooves.
Filly	A female horse of four (4) years of age or below.
Foal	A horse in its first year of life, whilst it is still suckling.
Foaled	Time of the birth of a horse.
Gelding	A male horse that has been castrated.

Groom	A person responsible for the care of a horse.
Group Races	Defined as Group 1, 2 and 3 races, the most valuable and prestigious races for Thoroughbred horses. They are defined and run according to the “European Pattern” race rules with strict criteria.
Halter	Equipment used on a horse’s head to help with the handling of the horse.
Handicap	The assignment of weights to be carried by a horse in a particular race. All horses carry weights based on their ability, which the official Handicapper assesses. The horses with the highest handicap rating carry the most weight, with all other horses carrying weight relative to their handicap rating. The handicapping system intends to theoretically ensure that all horses have an equal chance of winning. Handicap races are limited to horses of a particular rating.
Handicapper	The person designated by the Racing Director to assign the weights to be carried by a horse in a particular race.
Handicap Rating	The number allocated to a horse by the Handicapper on his assessment of that horse’s performance. The Handicap Rating figures represent the merit of each horse for equalising the chances of all runners.
High Committee	The High Committee of Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club (the Authority).
Hood	Headgear like Blinkers incorporating ear covers but without eye cowls.
Horse	For the purposes of these Rules, Horse includes stallions, mares, geldings, rigs, colts, fillies, and ponies. When referenced in the race card, Horse means a male horse aged four (4) years old or older.
Horse Identifier	An Official of the Authority, responsible for checking the markings, microchips, or other identifications of all runners in each race. Their purpose is to ensure that the proper horse is saddled for the race entered.
Enquiry	An investigation into the running of a race conducted by the Stewards.
Irons	The Jockey’s stirrups.
IFHA	International Federation of Horseracing Authorities
Jockey	A person who holds a license from the Authority or any other recognised racing authority to ride horses in a race.
Judge	The Official responsible for determining the correct finishing order of all horses running in the race.
Lead Weight	Pieces of lead inserted into pads underneath the saddle and carried by horses; used when the Jockey weighs less than the assigned weight.
Length	The length of one horse from nose to tail.

Local bred races	Races restricted to Thoroughbred local bred horses only (i.e., bred in Bahrain).
Listed Races	A level of race beneath group races.
Maiden	A horse, which at the time of declaration before the start of a race, has never won a race at any recognised meeting in Bahrain or any other country.
Mare	A female horse aged four years or older.
Medical Officer (MO)	A physician who is available at a meeting to provide medical examination and assessment to individuals.
Meeting	A horse race meeting held under the Rules of Racing of the REHC.
Month	A calendar month.
Nominator	The person in whose name a horse is entered for a race.
Objection	A challenge to the result of the race, where the person making the challenge considers something has happened that can affect the result of the race.
Offence	Any breach of the rules.
Officials	Officials will include the following and their assistants: Stewards, Stewards Room Administrator, Handicapper, Clerk of the Course, Clerk of the Scales, Starter, Veterinarians, Medical Aid Representatives, Judge, Horse Identifier, Paddock Supervisor, Saddling Box Supervisor.
Overweight	When a Jockey is heavier than the assigned weight, they are announced as an ‘Overweight’. The overweight is the extra weight carried, i.e., more than the assigned weight.
Owner	The legal owner of a horse (the term Owner includes “part-owner” and lessee, but not the lessor)
Paddock	The area where horses parade and the Jockeys receive instructions before mounting and proceeding to the Post.
Paddock Steward	Designated Official in charge of Paddock procedures.
Passport	The approved diagrammatic document of the identity of a horse, issued by any recognised racing authority.
Photo-Finish	The photograph taken by the photo-finish camera as the horses pass the winning post.
Post Position	The position in a Starting Stall. The Post Position will be assigned to each horse through a draw.
Post Time	The time that a race starts.

Prize Money	The money awarded by REHC or any sponsor to the top finishers usually to the first four (4) finishers in a race.
Prohibited Substance	A substance and its metabolites listed on the list of prohibited substances published by the Club.
Quorum	A minimum number of 3 authorised persons to be present at an Enquiry for the outcome of the Enquiry to be valid.
Race	A contest between horses of different ownerships. When the Stewards decide to run a race in two or more divisions, each division will be deemed a race for these rules.
Race Clearance Notification / RCN	When a horse travels abroad to run in a race before returning to Bahrain, the Trainer must request that the REHC issues a Racing Clearance Notification to the Recognised Racing Authority staging the race no later than the day before the deadline for declaration.
Racing Calendar	An annual publication by the Racing Office, which includes the presentation and details of all the races in the Racing Season. It also contains statistics, amendments to the rules, and other pertinent information concerning horseracing in Bahrain.
Racing Season	The months where official race meetings occur, starting on the first day entries are open for the first racing meeting and ending after the last race meeting stage of the proposed programme, as detailed in the Racing Calendar.
Racing Director	The Head Official who organises and establishes conditions for the programme of races.
Registration Office	Office of the Registration of Racehorses.
Regulatory Veterinary Officer (RVO)	The Regulatory Veterinary Officer appointed by the REHC.
Reserve	Runner declared for a race that will only run if others are non-runners
Safety Factor	The maximum number of horses that can participate safely in a race.
Sample	For these Rules, a sample means a specimen of tissue taken from a horse including, but not limited to blood, urine, hair, skin, or hoof scrapings, which may then be sent to a laboratory for analysis. Samples may be stored and tested retrospectively as new or improved techniques become available.
Scratching	The withdrawal of a horse from a race within the allotted time.
Sheepskin Cheek Pieces	Two strips of sheepskin of equal size (or any other similar material or device) which is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle.
Sire	The male parent of a horse.

Stallion	An uncastrated, or entire, male horse used for breeding.
Starting Stalls	Mechanical equipment with individual stalls used to ensure a level race start.
Steward	A person appointed by the High Committee to Steward at a race meeting.
Stewards Room Administrator	The official responsible for recording and producing reports at a race meeting.
Stipendiary Steward	The official responsible for ensuring that the Rules of Racing are followed.
Stud Book	The official national register records the breeding and registration of horses in the country.
Suffix	A part of a horse's name, consisting of two or three letters in parenthesis, as an abbreviation of the country where that horse was foaled.
Trainer	A person who holds a license from the Authority or any recognised racing authority to train racehorses.
Thoroughbred Races	Races that are restricted to Thoroughbred horses only.
Two-Year-Old	A horse in its third year of life.
Veterinary Surgeon (VS)	The REHC appoints the Veterinary Surgeon to provide veterinary care.
Visor	Headgear like Blinkers, in which both cowls have holes cut in them, permitting limited side vision.
Walkover	An event where only one horse participates in a race.
Weanling	A horse in its first year of life after being separated from its dam.
Weight-for-age	A race where horses carry allotted weight in accordance with their age.
Winner	The horse that crosses the finish line first in any race scheduled at a race meeting under the Rules of Racing - including a Dead Heat or Walkover - when such result is declared official by the Judge.
Year	A Gregorian calendar year.
Yearling	A horse in its second year of life.

THE RACING SEASON

The racing season is the start and end date where horseracing occurs in Bahrain. Presently, the racing season usually commences in late October/November (every calendar year) and ends in April the following calendar year. The Racing Director will publish the exact dates and other details of the racing season, such as weight and allowances, classification ratings and general guidelines, in the proposed programme.

1. ARTICLE 1 - THE HORSERACING AUTHORITY

- 1.1. REHC was established by Amiri Decree Number 1, issued on 5th January 1977. The High Committee of the REHC is legally the sole Authority for horseracing in Bahrain.
- 1.2. The High Committee is the ruling body for horseracing in Bahrain and the Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club. It has the power to associate and act with similar National Authorities for horseracing and may hold membership or associate membership of international bodies concerned with horseracing.
- 1.3. Under the provisions of Amiri Decree Number 1 of 1977, the Chairman of REHC's High Committee is appointed by His Majesty the King and the Chairman then appoints the members.
- 1.4. The High Committee controls the activities of the REHC such as licensing of persons and registration of horses. It has the power to administer or modify these Rules and/or to delegate powers to the appropriate and qualified persons to execute and implement these Rules.
- 1.5. The High Committee is the supreme Authority to deal with any matter pertaining to or arising out of these rules, and their decision in any matter will be final and binding.
- 1.6. The High Committee has the power to establish an official office, appoint staff and inspectors and appoint all officials necessary for the proper conduct and control of horseracing in accordance with the agreed articles issued by IFHA.
- 1.7. The High Committee has the power to appoint a person with the necessary experience and knowledge of horseracing to be the Chief Steward of Racing. They will also appoint at least two or more further Stewards to assist and act under the direction of the Chief Steward for the effective control of horseracing in Bahrain. The High Committee will set a term for each appointment and may vary appointment terms to provide continuity.
- 1.8. The Chairman of the High Committee can appoint a Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs.
- 1.9. The High Committee will approve and implement systems for testing horses to control the use of illegal substances and the quarantine of horses, in cooperation with the relevant entities in the Kingdom of Bahrain and in line with the

Kingdom's laws and regulations related to the matter. The Authority will appoint veterinarians, inspectors, and other staff as appropriate to implement these systems.

- 1.10. The High Committee has the power to regulate horseracing activities, including:
 - 1.10.1. conduct hearings and investigations.
 - 1.10.2. determine disputes and complaints.
 - 1.10.3. impose fines, conditions, and restrictions, including bans on licensed persons.
 - 1.10.4. grant, condition, and withdraw licenses.
 - 1.10.5. license facilities and services applicable to horseracing.
 - 1.10.6. issue horse passports.
 - 1.10.7. oversee the functions of the Stud Book Office.
 - 1.10.8. oversee the establishment and operation of the naming and tagging systems for horses.
- 1.11. The High Committee will make rules and procedures to protect the equine disease-free status of Bahrain, in cooperation with the Horse Welfare Authority and other relevant entities in the Kingdom of Bahrain and in line with the Kingdom's laws and regulations related to the matter.
- 1.12. The High Committee will review and approve, on an annual basis, the charges for registration, licenses, services provided and the level of fines that may be applied automatically or otherwise for offences under the Rules of Racing. A list of changes and charges will be notified to the Racing Director, the Stewards, Officials and all registered Owners and Trainers. It will be displayed on the notice board of the racing offices and its website.
- 1.13. The High Committee will deal with matters referred to them by the Stewards, General Director, Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs, or the Racing Director and will have absolute powers to suspend, withdraw or restrict any license or impose fines on any person referred by the above.
- 1.14. The High Committee will conduct regular meetings, led by the Chairman, to decide on matters related to regulating horseracing in Bahrain as often as necessary.
- 1.15. The following Rules of Racing in Bahrain have been created by the High Committee and are compliant with the laws of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- 1.16. These rules make comprehensive provisions for the licensing of racecourses, allocation of racing fixtures, supervision of race programmes and administrative matters about horseracing. All horseracing held by the REHC is conducted under these Rules.
- 1.17. These rules will apply to all persons racing under these rules, including Officials, Owners, Trainers, Jockeys, and all other persons licensed by the REHC, and all persons connected with horseracing.

2. ARTICLE 2 - STEWARDS OF HORSERACING

- 2.1. The High Committee will appoint the Stewards of horseracing, who will be distinguished members of society with good experience and knowledge of racing affairs and the Rules of Racing.
- 2.2. The High Committee will appoint one Steward to be the Chief Steward for a period set by them. The appointee will chair the Committee of Stewards as senior Steward and delegate duties to the other Stewards.
- 2.3. As the Racing Authority, the High Committee will assign appropriate powers to the Stewards to control and regulate horseracing in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- 2.4. A Steward can own a racehorse, although cannot act as a Steward for a Race where they have a runner.
- 2.5. The Stewards should be present and available on the racecourse a minimum of two hours before the first race to supervise the arrangements for racing.
- 2.6. A quorum of three Stewards is required to conduct their business and to supervise each race meeting.

3. ARTICLE 3 - POWERS OF THE STEWARDS OF RACING

- 3.1. As the Racing Authority, the High Committee will assign powers, as appropriate, to the Stewards to control and regulate horseracing in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- 3.2. The Stewards have the power to:
 - 3.2.1. Grant, withdraw, condition, or suspend licenses for any licensed person connected with horse racing.
 - 3.2.2. Regulate, control, and adjudicate on the conduct of Officials, licensed professionals, Owners, Authorised Agents, and persons attending to horses and impose any penalties they deem appropriate.
 - 3.2.3. Order an examination of any horse entered in a Race at any time.
 - 3.2.4. Remove and replace any Jockey.
 - 3.2.5. Exclude people from all areas under the licensed control of the Racing Authority, including:
 - 3.2.5.1. Any person whose name is published in the Unpaid Forfeit List until the default is cleared.
 - 3.2.5.2. Any person who has been a repeat defaulter.
 - 3.2.5.3. Any person guilty of corrupt or fraudulent practice by any Recognised Racing Authority.
 - 3.2.6. Vary the arrangements of a race meeting.
 - 3.2.7. Abandon or postpone any Race or race meeting.

- 3.2.8. Refuse or cancel any:
 - 3.2.8.1. Entry or declaration.
 - 3.2.8.2. Registration or sale of a horse.
 - 3.2.8.3. Horse name registration.
 - 3.2.8.4. Ownership lease or partnership of any horse.
- 3.2.9. Divide a race that exceeds the Safety Factor or scratch horses according to the race conditions and the horses' merits, in the interest of health and safety.
- 3.2.10. Take discretionary action for any breach of the peace or misconduct on a racecourse. Penalties may be enforced, such as a fine, suspension or exclusion from a racecourse.
- 3.2.11. Impound and order an examination of any horse following its declaration before the race start time in which it is declared to run.
- 3.2.12. Prohibit any horse from racing indefinitely or for a restricted period as described in ANNEXE 10 – PENALTIES.
- 3.2.13. Correct a horse's assigned weight, including after publication of weights.
- 3.2.14. Withdraw a horse if it is deemed to be entered or declared in the incorrect race class.
- 3.2.15. Consider any evidence such as video recordings, photographs, transcripts, notes of evidence, statements and any other material presented to them and have the power to impose, remove or modify any disqualification.
- 3.2.16. Enquire into objections lodged by a Jockey, Trainer or Owner.
- 3.2.17. Access all areas on a racecourse and any premises licensed by the REHC.
- 3.2.18. Restrict access to any licensed or controlled area on a racecourse, including the weighing room, paddock, saddling enclosure and other areas.
- 3.2.19. Request proof that a horse is qualified to run under these Rules of Racing.
- 3.2.20. In a Race started from starting stalls, the Stewards may declare a horse a non-runner where:
 - 3.2.20.1. that horse has been prevented from starting due to faulty action of the starting stalls; or
 - 3.2.20.2. that horse is riderless at the 'Off'.
- 3.2.21. The Stewards have the power to take possession of any horse stabled at the REHC or licensed to race at the REHC and can detain the horse for an examination, identification, sampling, observation, photography, identity

check, electronic check for any period they deem necessary. The Stewards will not be held liable for any damage during the exercise of this power and can fine or disqualify any owner or trainer that refuses consent.

- 3.2.22. Request and obtain all books, records, and documents from any person, which, in their opinion, relate to the race meeting.
- 3.2.23. Refuse any person to act, or continue to act, as an Authorised Agent.
- 3.2.24. Correct the Judge's decision at any time.
- 3.2.25. Order a race to be stopped in an emergency due to an obstruction on the racecourse that cannot be bypassed.
- 3.3. The Stewards will declare a Race void where:
 - 3.3.1. No horses returned to the start after a false start.
 - 3.3.2. A Stop Race Flag was raised.
 - 3.3.3. No horse finished.
 - 3.3.4. The result cannot be determined.
- 3.4. The Stewards may declare a Race void where:
 - 3.4.1. A false start should have been declared.
 - 3.4.2. A fault with the starting stalls has disadvantaged more than one-third of the horses starting the Race.
 - 3.4.3. No horse covers the course in accordance with these Rules.
 - 3.4.4. All the horses in the Race ran at the wrong weights.
 - 3.4.5. All the horses started from the wrong place.
- 3.5. The Stewards' powers remain in place after the race meeting to deal with matters arising or relating to that meeting, including convening adjourned Enquiries on non-race days at the offices of the REHC.
- 3.6. The Stewards may refer offence matters, with their recommendations, to a Disciplinary Committee if, in their opinion, penalties outside of their powers are warranted.
 - 3.6.1. The Disciplinary Committee will be appointed by the High Committee.
 - 3.6.2. Depending on the nature and complexity of each case, the Disciplinary Committee has the discretion to refer to an expert for guidance and advice during the disciplinary proceedings.
- 3.7. It is an offence to refuse or fail to attend an enquiry or appeal hearing, as requested by the Stewards, without reasonable cause.
- 3.8. Where there is a difference of opinion on any matter, the majority decision of the Stewards will prevail, or on equal votes, the Chief Steward as Chairman will have the deciding vote.

- 3.9. Any race meeting requires a quorum of three Stewards. If there is no quorum for the race meeting, the Chairman of the Stewards may recruit any person he deems appropriate to act as a Steward.
- 3.10. If the Stewards are concerned about a jockey's state of health, they may refer them to the racecourse medical officer for examination. If the latter feels that the jockey is at risk or constitutes a risk to others in the race, then the Stewards will suspend the jockey for the day and may request that they undergo further examination.

4. ARTICLE 4 – CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AFFAIRS

The Chairman of the High Committee will allocate the following responsibilities between the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs (EDRA) as deemed appropriate:

- 4.1. Appoint the staff of the REHC and delegate specific duties and responsibilities.
- 4.2. In the absence of any staff member, they will appoint an appropriate person to act in their place.
- 4.3. Have the power to impose a fine in accordance with ANNEXE 10 for any racing offence on any licensed person or act against any person for improper behaviour.
- 4.4. After liaising with the Chief Steward, they are authorised to appoint or substitute any staff member or Official appointed by them during the race meeting.
- 4.5. Complaints against any staff member, Official or licensed professional must be made in writing to the Chief Executive Officer or Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs, who will deal with the matter and refer to the Stewards. All complaints must be made in writing.
- 4.6. Advise the Racing Director and the Chief Steward of all information relevant to horseracing, any changes to rules, regulations, or procedures and any disciplinary or other matters taken by the Racing Authority.

5. ARTICLE 5 - RACING DIRECTOR

- 5.1. The REHC will appoint a senior staff member to be the Racing Director.
- 5.2. The Racing Director will be responsible for presenting the annual horseracing calendar.
- 5.3. The Racing Director will produce and publish the racing calendar and programme for the season with detailed conditions for each race, including distances, prize money etc., and form races to suit the general interest of racing.
- 5.4. The Racing Director will receive all nominations, entries, scratches,

declarations, etc.

- 5.5. The Racing Director will draw the runners' positions for each Race at the declaration stage.
- 5.6. The Racing Director will publish the race day programme containing all required information, including race times, conditions, weights and names of the Owners, Trainers, Jockeys, etc.
- 5.7. The Racing Director will keep up to date with all names appearing on any forfeit, veterinary and Steward's list and with all changes, charges and fines made by the Authority.
- 5.8. The Racing Director will report to the Stewards any person who violates any of the Rules of Racing.
- 5.9. The Racing Director has the power to make amendments to the racing programme in consultation with the Chief Steward or the Senior Steward on the race day.
- 5.10. The Racing Director will publish an unpaid forfeit list and ensure race entries made by persons on this list are rejected.
- 5.11. The Racing Director will publish racing-related notices on the notice board and the website for all licensed persons. It is the responsibility of all persons concerned to read such notices, and all copies of notices must be sent to the Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs.
- 5.12. The Racing Director will grant licenses to, and publish a list of, all Owners, Trainers, Assistant Trainers, Jockeys, Apprentice Jockeys, Grooms, and Farriers etc., every season and issue a permit to such persons.

6. ARTICLE 6 - HANDICAPPER

- 6.1. The REHC will appoint an Official with appropriate experience and knowledge to act as a Handicapper.
- 6.2. The Handicapper will allocate the weights to be carried in all Handicap races in accordance with the definitions of a weight-for-age handicap and a Handicap Rating. Refer to the weight-for-age scale in ANNEXE 1 – WEIGHT-FOR-AGE SCALE.
- 6.3. The Handicapper will add or deduct points according to their assessment of the horse's performance, and this rating will be at their absolute discretion.
- 6.4. After the publication of the Handicaps, no alteration will be made. In the event of omission or error, the matter will be referred to the Racing Director, who may order a weight correction.
- 6.5. The Handicapper will determine the Handicap Rating of every horse intended

to be raced under these rules and publish such ratings in the racing programme and on the website.

- 6.6. Handicapping related complaints may be made in writing to the Chief Executive Officer or the Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs within 48 hours of the publication of handicap ratings.
- 6.7. The Handicapper will provide detailed conditions and other information to the Racing Director for publication in the race programme.

7. ARTICLE 7 – THE CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES

- 7.1. Every horse must be classified (rated) by the Handicapper before entering a rated related Race.
- 7.2. Every horse must be correctly identified and registered before being rated.
- 7.3. Registered and rated horses that have not run for two or more years must be re-rated to race again.
- 7.4. Horses whose names have been removed from the Handicap Rating list must be re-rated before being re-entered on the list.
- 7.5. Horses that have raced at meetings outside Bahrain must be re-rated by the REHC's Handicapper before entering any races under the Rules of Racing.
- 7.6. Horses must be entered into the appropriate race class, according to their handicap rating, unless otherwise stated in the race conditions.
- 7.7. Any failure to adhere to the above instructions will be reported to the Stewards, and a horse may be withdrawn, even if handicapped or declared.

8. ARTICLE 8 - CLERK OF THE SCALES AND WEIGHING ROOM

- 8.1. The REHC will appoint a person with the necessary experience and knowledge to be the Clerk of the Scales and oversee the weighing room.
- 8.2. The Clerk of the Scales oversees the weighing room and the Jockey's room.
- 8.3. The Clerk of the Scales will supervise the number cloths, racing colours, and equipment each Jockey carries.
- 8.4. The Clerk of the Scales will display the number of each horse, Jockey name, stalls position and any information changes published in the official race card on the notice board.
- 8.5. The Clerk of the Scales will weigh out/in all Jockeys and report any discrepancies to the Stewards.
- 8.6. Only the Racing Director, Jockeys, Trainers, Owners, and attendants engaged

in the race are permitted to enter the weighing area.

- 8.7. Only Jockeys with an engagement are permitted in the Jockeys' room.
- 8.8. The Clerk of the Scales has the power to fine any Trainer, up to the amount approved by the Authority, for any discrepancy in colours.
- 8.9. The Clerk of the Scales will report any failure to adhere to the above rules, an unauthorised person(s), misconduct or undesirable behaviour to the Stewards.

9. ARTICLE 9 - CLERK OF THE COURSE

- 9.1. The Clerk of the Course is responsible for the condition of the racetracks, working tracks, enclosures, maintenance of the stands and all buildings on the racecourse. The Clerk of the Course is also responsible for reporting the going for all race meetings and disseminating this information to the Racing Director, Stewards, participants and wider public, two hours before the first race time.
- 9.2. The Clerk of the Course will ensure that the course is accurately measured and marked, with accurate race distances, and ensure the starting stalls are in the correct position.
- 9.3. The Clerk of the Course will make all arrangements for the conduct of the race meeting.
- 9.4. The Clerk of the Course will make recommendations to the Racing Director and Stewards to cancel a parade, abandon a race meeting or race(s) in the event of severe weather and unsafe racing ground.
- 9.5. The Clerk of the Course will ensure adequate medical provision for each race meeting.
- 9.6. The Clerk of the Course will oversee the stables area and all other equine areas, maintain general discipline, health and safety rules, hygiene, and utilities therein, and report any misconduct by any Official or licensed person to the Stewards.

10. ARTICLE 10 - STARTER

- 10.1. The REHC or the Stewards will appoint the Starter.
- 10.2. The Starter is responsible for following the correct procedure for starting races.
- 10.3. The Starter is responsible for issuing Starting Stall Certificates to horses once satisfied with their behaviour at and in the Starting Stalls.
- 10.4. The Starter may remove the Starting Stall Certificate of an unruly horse or a horse that refuses to jump out of the stall. The relevant Trainer is required to show a horse to the Starter for Stalls approval, without which the horse will not be permitted to be declared.

- 10.5. The Starter will obtain a list of runners for each race from the Clerk of the Scales.

11. ARTICLE 11 - ASSISTANT STARTER

- 11.1. The Assistant Starter will assist the Starter with starting operations and signal to the Starter after the proper loading of all runners.
- 11.2. The Assistant Starter will report to the Starter any Starting Stalls that are not functioning correctly or have been damaged.

12. ARTICLE 12 - RULES OF STARTING

- 12.1. All races must be started by the Official Starter, or authorised substitute, from Starting Stalls. In an emergency, any Race can be started by the flag method with permission of the Stewards or Starter. Flag starts will be started in as close a straight line as the Starter deems possible, at a reasonable distance behind the starting position/post.
- 12.2. The time recorded on the Photo-Finish equipment will be the official time.

GOING TO THE START

- 12.3. Jockeys and Trainers must ensure that their runners are ready to start on time.
- 12.4. Horses must be ridden to the start.
- 12.5. All runners must be at the start at the specified time. Horses are not permitted to be led to the start unless there is a parade for the race or have been granted permission by the Stewards.

AT THE START

- 12.6. The Starter must not start a race before the advertised race time.
- 12.7. All persons must obey the Starter and his Assistant at the start.
- 12.8. The Starter will report any misconduct by a Jockey at the start to the Stewards.
- 12.9. The Starter is responsible for discipline at the Start and is empowered to fine a Jockey, a sum not exceeding the amount specified by the Racing Authority, for misconduct at the Start or report to the Stewards when, in their opinion, greater action is required.
- 12.10. Without the prior approval from the Stewards, no unauthorised person, Owner, Trainer, or their staff can be present at the Starting Stalls and, if permission is granted, they are strictly prohibited from interfering with the Starting Stall procedures.
- 12.11. The Starter will provide all orders necessary for a fair start.

- 12.12. All runners at the start are under the control of the Starter. The runners will walk in a circle around the Starter. When the Starter calls the roll, each Jockey called will immediately walk his horse towards the Starting Stall. The responsibility lies with the Jockey to ensure that their horse's girth is correctly adjusted before the Race.
- 12.13. Jockeys must obtain the Starter's permission to dismount and lead their horse around. Horses are not to be passed to or led around by Stall Handlers.
- 12.14. The Starter will check the runners and riders against the official list of runners and assign the load sequence according to the draw number. No person can use any kind of whip or strike a horse before or during the start of the Race.
 - 12.14.1. No person, including stall handlers are to pull a horse's tail over its back and/or twist it upwards either during the loading process, or when in the stalls.
- 12.15. The Starter will direct the loading process, and horses will be loaded in accordance with their draw. The Starter and Assistant Starter have the power to change the process to improve the loading speed and efficiency.
- 12.16. The Starter will order horses to be loaded from low to high numbers. When the loading begins, Jockeys and Stall Handlers must be silent unless attracting the Starter's attention to facilitate the loading process.
- 12.17. The Starter will ensure all horses start from their correct draw/stall number, except when a Starting Stall is damaged, then the horse will be placed in the outside stall. If this stall is unavailable, the horse will be withdrawn. A horse must not start from outside of the Starting Stalls.
- 12.18. Any horse that refuses to enter its assigned stall on the first occasion will be blindfolded and tried again. Horses cannot be loaded in a blindfold without a Jockey. The Jockey is responsible for removing their horse's blindfold in the stalls.
- 12.19. Any special arrangements required at the start for a Trainer's runner will only be granted upon submitting a request, in writing, to the Racing Director at the declaration stage.
- 12.20. When a horse runs on subsequent occasions:
 - 12.20.1. The Stewards must confirm any request by the Trainer for special arrangements at the start after consultation with the Starter.
 - 12.20.2. Any request for a Trainer or a member of their staff to attend a start to participate in the loading procedure must be subject to similar confirmation from the Stewards.
- 12.21. When loading is completed, and the Assistant Starter is satisfied that all the stalls are securely shut, they will make the appropriate signal to the Starter from his

position at the rear of the stalls. Having checked and satisfied himself with the situation, the Starter will start the race.

12.22. A Race will be declared “Off”:

- 12.22.1. for races started from Starting Stalls when the Starter has released the Starting Stalls; or
- 12.22.2. for races started by a flag when the Starter has dropped his flag.

WITHDRAWAL OF HORSES AT THE START

12.23. The Starter has the power to withdraw a horse from a Race started from Starting Stalls if it:

- 12.23.1. Refuses to enter the stalls.
- 12.23.2. Is unruly.
- 12.23.3. Rears in the stalls and gets its front legs over the stall.
- 12.23.4. Prevents the race starting on time.
- 12.23.5. Is not mounted at ‘race off; or
- 12.23.6. Another plausible reason.

12.24. The Starter will report to the Stewards any horse considered to be inadequately schooled for starting procedures.

12.25. If a Jockey is unwell or injured at the start, the Starter will obtain permission from the Stewards to withdraw the horse.

12.26. If a horse falls at any time from the time of entering the pre-parade ring up until the race starts, the definition of fall being that if any part of the horse’s head, neck, shoulders, chest, or rump touches the ground, it will be withdrawn from the Race. If withdrawn, the horse cannot race until passed fit by the VO.

12.27. If a horse(s) is withdrawn at the Starting Stalls and only one runner remains, that runner will be considered a walkover for that race.

FALSE STARTS

12.28. The Starter will wave the recall flag to signal a false start.

12.29. The Starter will declare a false start if:

- 12.29.1. they consider a faulty Starting Stall action has occurred causing an unfair start; or
- 12.29.2. a horse(s) has broken away before the race has been declared “Off”; or
- 12.29.3. The Starter releases the Starting Stall for safety reasons and not the intention of starting the Race; or
- 12.29.4. If recall procedures have been instigated.

12.30. Where a false start has been declared, all Jockeys must return to the start. If no riders return to the start, the race will be declared void.

- 12.31. Where a false start has been declared, if only one Jockey returns and the Starter is satisfied that they have obeyed the recall procedures, this horse will be considered as a walkover for the race.
- 12.32. Where a false start has been declared, if a horse continues to complete the course, it will be withdrawn.
- 12.33. If a horse breaks out of the Stalls, the Stewards may withdraw it if, following consultation with the RVO/RVS, the horse is not considered fit to run.

STARTING STALL CERTIFICATES

- 12.34. Owners and Trainers from outside Bahrain who intend to send their horses to race under the Rules of Racing of Bahrain must ensure that the Starting Stall Certificates for their horses are lodged with the Racing Director no later than 48 hours in advance of the declaration.
- 12.35. The Starter may remove the Starting Stall certificate of an unruly horse or a horse that refuses to jump out of the Starting Stalls. The relevant Trainer must show the horse to the Starter for inspection. Failure to be inspected will result in the horse not being permitted to be declared. If the Starter subsequently revokes the horse's Starting Stall certificate, they will report it to the Stewards.
- 12.36. The Stewards will deal with any matter not covered by the above-mentioned Rules, and their decision will be final and binding.

13. ARTICLE 13 - RACING JUDGE AND ASSISTANT JUDGE

- 13.1. The Judge or Assistant Judge, acting as a deputy, must be present in the Judge's box when the horses pass the winning post. Otherwise, the Race will be declared void.
- 13.2. The Judge must announce their decision immediately or after consulting the photograph and determine the winner according to that part of the horse's head, excluding the ears, which is first past the winning post. The remaining placings will be determined similarly.
- 13.3. This Rule will not prevent the Judge from correcting any mistake, provided the Stewards approve any correction.
- 13.4. The Stewards will have the power to correct the Judge's decision in any Race before or after the announcement of the ALL-CLEAR signal.
- 13.5. At the end of the race meeting, the Judge will submit a list of all Race final placings and distances to the Racing Director.
- 13.6. The Assistant Judge will assist the Judge and act as a Judge in their absence.

14. ARTICLE 14 - PADDOCK SUPERVISOR

- 14.1. The Paddock Supervisor oversees the paddock area.
- 14.2. Before each Race, the Paddock Supervisor will order the Jockeys to mount, parade and proceed to the Starting Stalls at the appropriate time.
- 14.3. The Paddock Supervisor will ensure that unauthorised person(s) do not enter the paddock area.
- 14.4. The Paddock Supervisor will check the number cloth of each runner.

15. ARTICLE 15 - SADDLING BOX SUPERVISOR

- 15.1. The Saddling Box Supervisor will record the time of arrival of runners at the saddling box area and check they are fully shod.

16. ARTICLE 16 - HORSE IDENTIFIER

- 16.1. The Horse Identifier will check the identity of every horse before it leaves the pre-parade ring. If a horse's identity has been verified as incorrect, it will be disqualified from the Race, and the matter immediately reported to the Stewards.

17. ARTICLE 17 - OTHER APPOINTMENTS

- 17.1. The Chief Executive Officer or Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs will liaise with the Chief Steward to appoint additional Official(s) or substitute any Official(s) as required.
- 17.2. A medical professional will be on duty at every race meeting, and they will ensure that there is adequate medical provision in place. Any concerns must be reported to the Stewards immediately.

18. ARTICLE 18 - THE REGISTRATION OF HORSES

- 18.1. All Thoroughbreds foaled in the Kingdom of Bahrain must be registered with the Stud Book Office of Bahrain within 30 days from the date of their foal and both the Sire and Dam must be registered in a recognized Stud Book of any country recognized by The International Studbook Committee (I.S.B.C.).
 - 18.1.1. Failure to register a thoroughbred foal within the specified timeframe will result in penalties, including but not limited to, fines, suspension of racing privileges, or ineligibility to participate in official thoroughbred races.
 - 18.1.2. The Stud Book Office shall regulate and enforce compliance with the foal registration requirements set forth within their rules.
- 18.2. As of 1 January 2022, all horses registered to race under these Rules must have a passport that records the horse's name, date of birth, parentage, microchip number, and any vaccinations received.

- 18.3. The Stewards have the power to request the verification of the parentage of any horse.
- 18.4. Imported horses must have the relevant country's suffix attached to their name. All horses must comply with the import criteria detailed in ANNEXE 2 – IMPORT CRITERIA.
- 18.5. An Owner, or their Authorised Agent, of an imported horse must submit the horse's racing record and passport, endorsed by the relevant foreign racing authority, to the Racing Office within 14 days of import.
- 18.6. The registration of a locally bred horse must be submitted to the Racing Office no later than 60 days before entering any Race.
- 18.7. Export Certificates and passports of exported horses must be applied for and endorsed by the Stud Book and Racing Authority before export/movement outside Bahrain.
- 18.8. The Stud Book Office of Bahrain may direct that horses be identified by chips or other approved electronic methods, marking and other methods.
- 18.9. The REHC will maintain a list of all horses residing on REHC land for the purpose of maintaining an accurate list of the horse population.
 - 18.9.1. To ensure accuracy, a full audit will take place at least twice a year.

19. ARTICLE 19 - THE REGISTRATION OF NAMES OF HORSES

- 19.1. Racehorse name registration can only be conducted by the Registrar of the Stud Book Authority of Bahrain.
- 19.2. Changes to an already registered and published name can only be requested from the Racing Authority that initially registered the name.
- 19.3. An international list of protected names is established according to the rules fixed by the Executive Council of the IFHA.
- 19.4. Names registered and not protected will become available for re-use on the following basis:
 - 19.4.1. Broodmares: 10 years after death or retirement from stud duty or at 27 years old (whichever is soonest)
 - 19.4.2. Stallions: 15 years after death or retirement from stud duty or 35 years old (whichever is soonest)
 - 19.4.3. Other horses: 5 years after death or at 20 years old (whichever is soonest)
- 19.5. Names cannot be accepted if they are already registered, subject to the conditions on the re-use of names set out above, and if:

- 19.5.1. They appear on the International List of Protected Names.
- 19.5.2. They have more than eighteen characters, including signs or spaces.
- 19.5.3. They are the name of a public person, without that person's or their family's permission, or
- 19.5.4. Names of commercial significance without the appropriate permission.
- 19.5.5. They are followed by numbers or initials, apart from those local purebred Arabian horses.
- 19.5.6. They are made up of initials or figures, hyphens, full stops, commas, signs, exclamation marks, inverted commas, forward or backslashes, colon, and semicolons.
- 19.5.7. Their meaning, pronunciation or spelling may be regarded as obscene or have an insulting meaning; names considered in poor taste; or names that may be offensive to religious, political, or ethnic groups.
- 19.5.8. In spelling or pronunciation, they are similar to a protected name, or a name registered for a horse whose year of foaling is within ten years of the horse in question.
- 19.5.9. They start with a sign other than a letter.
- 19.5.10. They are already registered to a sibling or parent of the horse in question.

20. ARTICLE 20 - EQUINE RACING EQUIPMENT

Saddle, Skull Cap and Body Protector

- 20.1. The saddle comprises the saddle itself, the girth, surcingle, stirrup irons and leathers or webs.
- 20.2. Trainers are responsible for the condition of their racing bridles. Jockeys are accountable for the condition of their saddle, weight cloth, martingale, and rings, except in the case of an Apprentice Jockey, where Trainers are responsible.
- 20.3. Jockeys must wear an approved skull cap and body protector, detailed in ANNEXE 3 – SKULL CAPS AND SAFETY VESTS. Trainers are responsible for this equipment in the case of Apprentice Jockeys.
- 20.4. Trainers must ensure their horses are correctly saddled when they leave the parade ring.
- 20.5. Jockeys must report broken or misplaced irons, leathers, whips, or other equipment to the Clerk of the Scales immediately after the Race.
- 20.6. The Jockey is responsible, if time allows, for correcting or repairing tack at the start with any spare equipment available. The Jockey is solely responsible for checking and judging whether the safety of any repair is adequate; if any doubts, they must not race.
- 20.7. The Trainer must ensure their horse carries the correct number cloth.

Shoes/Plates

- 20.8. All horses must be fully shod when entering the parade ring.

- 20.9. The Trainer is responsible for ensuring their horse is suitably shod to race.
- 20.10. Racing plates/shoes, which may increase the danger of falls and accidents to Jockeys and horses during the race, are prohibited.
- 20.11. An inspection of shoes may be made before the race. Any horse found by an Official with prohibited shoes will be withdrawn, and the relevant Trainer reported to the Stewards.
- 20.12. American-type toe-grab plates/shoes or those with sharp fangs or protrusions on the ground surface are not permitted. Examples of prohibited and authorised shoes are shown in ANNEXE 4 – PROHIBITED AND AUTHORISED SHOES.
- 20.13. The Trainer must seek approval, from the RVO, for the use of surgical shoes before the horse's declaration.
- 20.14. The Trainer must state on the declaration form what action should be taken if their horse loses a shoe before the Race.
- 20.15. The Starter is authorised to make a final decision whether any horse should run.

Whip

- 20.16. Jockeys must carry an approved whip that meets the following specifications:
 - 20.16.1. Maximum length, including flap, of 70 cm.
 - 20.16.2. Minimum diameter of 1 cm.
- 20.17. The only additional feature that may be attached to the whip is a flap. If the flap is attached, it must fall within the specifications as follows:
 - 20.17.1. The maximum length of a flap from the end of the shaft of 10 cm.
 - 20.17.2. Maximum width of the flap of 4 cm, with a minimum width of 2 cm.
 - 20.17.3. The flap from the end of the shaft must not contain any reinforcement or additions.
- 20.18. The whip can only be used for safety, correction, and encouragement.
- 20.19. The whip must NOT be used in any of the following scenarios:
 - 20.19.1. with excessive frequency: Stewards will review a Jockey's use of the whip if used more than 8 times during a Race.
 - 20.19.2. to punish a horse
 - 20.19.3. With the whip in the forehand down the shoulder
 - 20.19.4. to the extent of causing injury
 - 20.19.5. with the arm above shoulder height
 - 20.19.6. with excessive force
 - 20.19.7. on the flank of the horse

- 20.19.8. on any part of the horse's head
- 20.19.9. on a horse that is showing no response
- 20.19.10. on a horse that is winning or has passed the winning post
- 20.19.11. when it is clear the horse cannot improve upon its placing
- 20.19.12. without giving a horse a chance to respond before using the whip again.
This means that a horse is given a minimum of 3 strides before using the whip again.
- 20.19.13. in any way that would interfere with the running of any other horse

20.20. The Jockey should consider the following when using the whip:

- 20.20.1. Urging the horse to lengthen its stride and increase its pace by first using hands and heels before picking up the whip.
- 20.20.2. Considering how much of the Race is still left to run before using the whip.
- 20.20.3. Showing the horse, the whip and giving it time to respond before using it.
- 20.20.4. Using the whip in the backhand position.
- 20.20.5. Keeping both hands on the reins when using the whip down the shoulder in the backhand position.
- 20.20.6. Using the whip in rhythm with the horse's stride and close to its side.

20.21. The Trainer is responsible for providing instructions on using the whip to their Jockey, especially an Apprentice Jockey. Failure to provide proper and adequate instructions or instructions that contradict these rules will result in disciplinary action against the Trainer and Jockey.

20.22. When there is a Steward's enquiry relating to misuse of the whip, the authorised RVO will report to the Stewards, after the race, any relevant horse injured due to the Jockey's whip use. The Stewards may take disciplinary action against the relevant Jockey.

Hood, Blinkers, Visors etc.

20.23. The Trainer, or their representative, must state on the declaration form whether their horse is to run in a hood, blinkers, visor, eye shield or eye cover at declaration stage. If headgear has not been declared, it may be added or changed on the payment of a fine; changes can only be made up to 45 minutes before the Race time.

20.24. Horses declared to run in a hood, blinkers, visor, eye shield, eye cover or any combination thereof, must enter the parade ring or proceed to the start wearing the correct equipment. The Starter has the power to withdraw a horse with the incorrect declared equipment.

20.25. A Trainer must request permission for a horse to wear a hood on the way to the start. The hood must be red in color and the Stewards must be satisfied:

- a. With the material of the Hood, and
- b. With the way in which it is fitted to the horse's head.

20.25.1. The Stewards have the power to order the removal of an unapproved hood,

and failing to comply will result in disqualification.

- 20.25.2. The hood must be removed before the horse is loaded into the stalls; or before the Starter calls in the horses. It must not be worn during the Race

21. ARTICLE 21 - EQUINE HEALTH AND WELFARE GUIDELINES

General Principles

- 21.1. All elite sports and activities involving horses carry significant risks. Everyone involved in racing must ensure risk is mitigated wherever possible.

Contagious Diseases

- 21.2. Where a horse develops a skin condition which may be ringworm, the trainer must call a veterinary surgeon to examine the horse. If Ringworm is diagnosed, then treatment must be administered. Before the horse can run it must be accompanied to a pre-race Welfare and Integrity examination with a Ringworm form (ANNEXE 13) completed by a Veterinary Surgeon licensed to practice in the Kingdom of Bahrain and shall be submitted to the RVO. Failure to do so may result in the horse being subject to scrutiny and potentially being made a non-runner which shall be decided by the RVO. The RVO's decision is final.
- 21.3. Trainers must inform the RVO immediately if a horse(s) is suspected of suffering from an infectious or contagious disease and take all reasonable steps to prevent its spread. The RVO must notify the Horse Welfare Authority immediately for coordination on the aforementioned steps.
- 21.4. Where a trainer has been informed by a Veterinary Surgeon that they are concerned that a horse may be suffering from a contagious disease (other than Ringworm) then the yard must be quarantined. The trainer must not remove or allow to be removed any horse under their control until freedom from disease is established.
- 21.5. The Trainer is responsible for ensuring that all horses in their care are fully vaccinated as per the Vaccination Protocol (ANNEXE 9) adopted by the REHC and that these vaccinations are recorded in the horse's passport. The Vaccination Protocol shall include the current disease prevention measures as set by the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- 21.6. The RVO has the power to request a horse's passport to check the vaccinations. If the record is not in accordance with the Vaccination Protocol, a horse cannot be entered until correctly vaccinated.
- 21.7. The Vaccination Protocol (ANNEXE 9) will be in line with current disease prevention measures as set by the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Race Meeting

- 21.8. All horses declared to run will be assessed by the RVO within 48 hours of the race. If the RVO has concerns, they can withdraw the horse from the race and impose a suspension governed by the reason for withdrawal/suspension. The RVO can request that a VS examine the horse for the identified condition. This will be reported to the Stewards, and the RVO's decision is final.
- 21.9. If a horse is declared to run on two consecutive days, the horse must be examined by the VO prior to the arrival at the course on the second day. The VO will report to the Stewards. The VO's decision is final.

Exercise-Induced Pulmonary Haemorrhage (EIPH) or 'Bleeding'

- 21.10. If a horse is observed to have bled from the nostrils (epistaxis or Exercise-Induced Pulmonary Haemorrhage) during or after a race, then it will be reported to the Stewards and the following procedure adopted:
 - 21.10.1. When a horse bleeds for the first time, whether severe or minor, the horse cannot race for six weeks if it is 4 years old or older, or twelve weeks if it is 3 years old or younger.
 - 21.10.2. If a horse bleeds for a second time, it cannot race for twelve weeks.
 - 21.10.3. If a horse bleeds for the third time, it cannot race for twenty-four weeks.
 - 21.10.4. If a horse bleeds more than three times, the Stewards have the authority to either suspend the horse for another twenty-four weeks or suspend the horse from racing for life.
 - 21.10.5. If a horse does not suffer another bleeding episode after 3 races, it will be considered a non-bleeder. Thus, a bleeding episode that occurs following the lapse of 3 non-bleeding races will be considered a first-time bleeding episode.
 - 21.10.6. The number of bleeding episodes (less than 3) will be carried over to the following season if the horse did not encounter 3 non-bleeding races during that season.
 - 21.10.7. If the trainer can provide evidence that a horse may have suffered trauma to the head resulting in blood being present in one nostril, then the trainer can ask for an endoscopic examination. This must be conducted within one hour of the race, in the sampling unit by the RVO, and their decision is final.
- 21.11. The RVO has the power to instruct the euthanasia of any injured horse on humanitarian grounds. The Authority will not be liable for any compensation.

Exclusions to Race

- 21.12. The RVO has the power to withdraw any horse considered unsuitable to race.
- 21.13. The guiding principle is that horse welfare is paramount.
- 21.14. A horse cannot race if it has had:
 - 21.14.1. Neurectomy surgery or a chemical nerve block performed on any part of the leg.
 - 21.14.2. Ice or other cooling agents are applied to any part of its body within three hours of the advertised race start time.
 - 21.14.3. External shock wave treatment on the day of racing or on any of the previous 5 days.
 - 21.14.4. Vaccination within 6 days of the Race (allowed to race on the 7th day).
 - 21.14.5. Incorrect primary vaccination course.
- 21.15. No filly or mare will be permitted to race if they are more than 120 days pregnant.

Identification and Import of Horses

- 21.16. All horses must be identified by the RVO at the time of registration via markings, chips or both methods, as agreed by the Authority. Trainers must apply to the RVO to officially identify their horses with at least ten working days' notice. Identification may be validated by reference to the registered details and markings and or by microchip.
- 21.17. Before starting a race, all horses must be identified by the RVO and/or the Identifier at the saddling boxes.
- 21.18. If an Owner or Trainer brings a horse from an unlicensed facility to a licensed area, they must notify the Racing Office in writing and follow the REHC biosecurity policy in place at the time.

22. ARTICLE 22 - GENERAL

- 22.1. Devices such as electric/battery goaders, or any other electrified mechanism, used to encourage horses to jump from starting stalls in a Race or training are prohibited.
- 22.2. The Trainer, or their representative, is responsible for declaring the use of a tongue-tie in a race on the declaration form, and this must be shown to the RVO for approval.
- 22.3. Lip chains must be covered when worn on racecourse property and shown to the RVO for approval.
- 22.4. A horse cannot run if the RVO considers any bandaging unsatisfactory or unsafe.

- 22.5. The trainer must inform the Stewards if ear plugs are to be worn either on the way to the start or in the race.
- 22.5.1. Ear plugs must not be removed during the race.

23. ARTICLE 23 - AGE OF THE HORSE

- 23.1. A horse's age changes on January 1st following its birth for imported horses and October 1st for Arabian and local bred horses.
- 23.2. Thoroughbred racehorses must retire from racing at 12 years old.

24. ARTICLE 24 - LICENSING

- 24.1. Only persons licensed by the Authority can participate in racing, i.e., Owner, Trainer, Assistant Trainer, Jockey, Apprentice Jockey, Veterinarian, Farrier, Stable Employee, etc.
- 24.2. License applications must be made in writing, via the correct form, to the Racing Director, accompanied with the relevant license fee and copy Bahrain CPR/smartcard and smart card data information sheet printout.
- 24.3. All licenses are valid for one year. Licenses issued during the year will terminate on the following 1st October.
- 24.4. The Stewards have the power to suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew a license for conduct that the Stewards consider a rule violation or for any reason considered detrimental to racing. The Stewards have the power to refuse to issue a license to any person who has been declared guilty of any corrupt or fraudulent practice on a racecourse by any recognised Racing Authority.
- 24.5. When the Stewards withdraw a person's license, that person is considered a disqualified person and will be subject to any restrictions sanctioned by the Stewards.
- 24.6. When a person's license is suspended, they will be subject to restrictions sanctioned by the Stewards.

25. ARTICLE 25 - OWNERS

- 25.1. The Owner is the person who owns or leases the horse, or in the case of part ownership or a syndicate, the person or persons nominated by the syndicate and registered with the Authority as the Owner.
- 25.2. An Owner's name may be registered by an application to the Racing Director on the prescribed form, signed by the Owner or his Authorised Agent.
- 25.3. The registration will be effective on approval of the application by the Racing Director, who has the power to refuse any application without assigning any reason.

- 25.4. Applications for an Owners licence will be granted to non-Bahraini nationals and residents at the discretion of the REHC. A syndicate will be classified as one ownership for this restriction.
- 25.5. When a horse is owned by lease, contingency or partnership, a document must be lodged with the Racing Director detailing the parties' names, addresses, conditions of the lease, contingency or partnership, share held by each party and other relevant information. Only one person will be authorised to act in all official matters except the sale of the horse.
- 25.6. Horse ownership can be changed by applying to the Racing Director via the relevant form.
- 25.7. If any registered Owner or part Owner becomes a disqualified person or has a bankruptcy order made against them, their registration will become void. If any authorised official registers the name of a person currently disqualified or against whom there is a bankruptcy order in force, then the registration will be void.
- 25.8. Nothing in these rules prevents the personal representative of a deceased Owner from running a horse solely under the description of “Estate of the *late named person*”.
- 25.9. In an emergency, the Authority may grant a temporary Trainer’s license for a period the Stewards may deem fit.

26. ARTICLE 26 - SYNDICATES

- 26.1. A syndicate may share an interest in a horse, provided that legal possession of the horse is assigned to no more than four members of the syndicate, one of which will be assigned as manager.
- 26.2. Syndicate members to whom legal possession of the horse is assigned will be treated as joint Owners and subject to all the liabilities, duties, and privileges of joint ownership.
- 26.3. Control and management of the horse will only be exercised by the joint ownership as above.
- 26.4. A copy of the syndicate agreement must be lodged with the Racing Director’s office and must contain:
 - 26.4.1. All syndicate members’ names and addresses and the percentage share held by each member.
 - 26.4.2. A statement detailing all financial arrangements between the syndicate members, including the method of calculating all payments due from the members towards training, racing and other expenses.
- 26.5. The Stewards may withdraw their approval of any syndicate member at their discretion at any time. Subsequently, the syndicate agreement registration for

that horse will be cancelled.

- 26.6. A horse cannot be entered for or run in any race whilst any syndicate member is a disqualified person or has a bankruptcy order made against them, or they have been placed on the defaulters' list.

27. ARTICLE 27 - JOCKEYS

- 27.1. Only persons with a valid license, medical record book and other relevant documentation from a recognised racing authority can ride in any Race under these rules.
- 27.2. Any Jockey returning to racing following injury or illness must submit a fitness certificate to the Racing Director before accepting a ride in a Race.
- 27.3. Jockeys holding a license from this Club are prohibited from riding in unrecognised meetings.
- 27.4. Jockeys must ensure they only accept one ride in a Race, and breach of this rule may incur a penalty from the Stewards.
- 27.5. Jockeys cannot own or part-own any registered racehorse.
- 27.6. All Jockeys are entitled to a riding fee and commission, where applicable.
- 27.7. A Jockey whose license has been withdrawn will be a disqualified person.
- 27.8. All riders must wear a body protector and skull cap approved by the Stewards in a Race or workouts, as defined in rule 20.2.
- 27.9. Jockeys without a contract or retainer must declare their engagement with a Trainer.
- 27.10. All Jockeys entering a contract with any Owner or a Trainer must lodge a copy of the agreement with the Racing Director and can only accept rides outside of the contract with the consent of the relevant Owner or Trainer.
- 27.11. Jockeys must familiarise themselves with the correct course before any Race.
- 27.12. Jockeys cannot bet on a horse or accept bets, rewards, money, or gifts from anyone other than their Trainer or Owner.
- 27.13. Jockeys must remove their saddle, keep it with them and present themselves to the Clerk of the Scales after any race to be weighed in with their saddle and associated equipment.
- 27.14. If a Jockey cannot remove the saddle or carry it to the weighing room, a Trainer may do so, provided that it is handed back to the Jockey, unchanged, before weighing in.

- 27.15. Spurs cannot be used in any Race.

28. ARTICLE 28 - FOREIGN AND VISITING JOCKEYS

- 28.1. Jockeys not licensed by the Authority and who intend to ride in a Race must submit a clearance certificate to the Clerk of the Scales from the recognised racing authority where they last rode.
- 28.2. In the absence of a clearance certificate, a foreign Jockey may be granted a license by the Stewards on the submission of an affidavit as set out in ANNEXE 5 – DECLARATION BY A FOREIGN JOCKEY IN ABSENCE OF A CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE, and includes the following statements:
- 28.2.1. They are holders of a valid license from a recognised racing authority.
- 28.2.2. They are not penalised in a way that disallows them from taking part in a race.
- 28.2.3. They agree to be bound by the Rules of Racing and accept that any suspension imposed by the Club may be extended by another racing authority under their domestic rules and in accordance with their laws of public order.
- 28.2.4. They are currently free from injury and are fit to ride in Races.
- 28.3. This affidavit signed by the Jockey will be endorsed by the Racing Director after the race meeting, stating any penalty imposed. A copy of the affidavit will then be sent to the Authority which issues the license.

29. ARTICLE 29 - APPRENTICE JOCKEYS

- 29.1. Only persons engaged by a Trainer licensed by the Authority will be granted an Apprentice License. The Trainer is responsible for instructing the Apprentice on the Rules of Racing.
- 29.2. Persons must be 16 years or older at the time of Apprentice license application.
- 29.3. The application must be made through the Trainer engaging the Apprentice.
- 29.4. An Apprentice license application must be accompanied by a health certificate stating fitness to ride, issued within one month of the application and written consent from a parent or guardian.
- 29.5. The Trainer must pay the Apprentice's salary, riding fee etc., within 30 days. The Apprentice can lodge a complaint with the Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs if this does not happen.
- 29.6. An Apprentice Jockey can claim an allowance of 3 kg until they gain 20 wins and 2 kg until they gain 30 wins. No allowance can be claimed thereafter.

- 29.7. If an Apprentice Jockey, who is riding in a race, objects, then the Trainer of that horse may accompany the Apprentice Jockey to present his case before the Stewards.
- 29.8. All rules on Jockeys will apply to Apprentices except when stated otherwise.
- 29.9. An Apprentice Jockey must report all winners ridden abroad to the Racing Director before riding in any Race.

30. ARTICLE 30 - TRAINERS

- 30.1. All Trainers must obtain a license annually from the Racing Director via the relevant form. Foreign Trainers must include a clearance certificate with their application from the racing authority where they last trained.
- 30.2. All applicants must include a list of horses and their Owners and accept full responsibility for the daily care of their horses.
- 30.3. A Trainer is responsible for the security, upkeep and training of their horse(s) and must provide reasonable care to all employees.
- 30.4. A Trainer whose license has been withdrawn is a disqualified person.
- 30.5. Trainers must submit details of any horse(s) that either leaves or arrives in their care via the relevant form within three days to the Racing Director.
- 30.6. All retired and deceased racehorses must be reported to the Racing Director within three days.
 - 30.6.1. If an owner sells a horse and does not want the horse to race again, he/they must notify the Racing Office, with the reasons. If accepted, then the REHC will not allow entries for the horse at any time in the future.
- 30.7. All Trainers must submit a list of horses under their charge on May 1st and October 1st each year to the Racing Director.
- 30.8. Trainers that engage Apprentice Jockeys must submit their names, health certificates and copies of agreements to the Racing Director.
- 30.9. Trainers/Owners must obtain permission from the Racing Director to advertise any product/service on the Jockey, horse, and attendants clothing during the race meeting. Conditions may be attached to any permission granted at the Authority's discretion.
- 30.10. A licensed Trainer who cannot attend a race meeting under these rules may authorise, in writing to the Stewards, another licensed Trainer authorised to act on their behalf.
- 30.11. Trainers must verify the identity of all horses in their care.

- 30.12. The Trainer is responsible for the proper schooling of all horses in their care. The Trainer must ensure their horses have good stalls training and can be loaded swiftly with no more than two pushers. The horse must be capable of standing in the Starting Stalls with other loaded runners or alone for a minimum of ONE minute.
- 30.13. The Trainer must apply to the Racing Office for a passport endorsement when travelling a horse abroad and detail the Owner(s) name and country of destination. The passport endorsement is valid for one month from the date of issue, during which time one trip can be made to one or more countries.
- 30.14. The Trainer must ensure that an export certificate for imported horses is sent to the Stud Book Office before registering the horse.
- 30.15. A Trainer can only apply for a Jockeys License once the Trainers License is relinquished.

31. ARTICLE 31 - AUTHORISED AGENTS

- 31.1. Only those registered and approved by the Racing Director via an authority to act form can act as an Authorised Agent.
- 31.2. Authority to act registrations and approvals made during the year will terminate on 1 October the following year.
- 31.3. An Authorised Agent may be appointed for the season, a single race meeting, or a specified period.
- 31.4. An Authorised Agent's authority to act will become void if:
 - 31.4.1. The Owner, part Owner or the authorised person becomes a disqualified person.
 - 31.4.2. The person issuing the authority dies.
- 31.5. To terminate an authority to act as an Authorised Agent, a signed letter by the Owner must be registered with the Racing Director.

32. ARTICLE 32 - COMMISSIONS, FEES AND RETAINERS

- 32.1. Every Trainer and Jockey is entitled to a stakes commission unless a private agreement between the Owner and Trainer or Jockey is registered with the Racing Director. Standard stakes commissions are:
 - 32.1.1. Trainer – 10% on winning and placed stakes.
 - 32.1.2. Jockey – 5% on winning and placed stakes.
- 32.2. Jockeys' riding fees will be set annually by the Authority. They will be refundable, to the Owner, on the withdrawal of a mount on veterinary grounds

or if a race is declared void.

- 32.3. A Jockey is eligible for a riding fee at the point of weighing out for a Race.
- 32.4. Each Jockey will receive a winning stakes commission of 5% on a dead heat result.
- 32.5. A Jockey's retainer agreement must be registered with the Racing Director. Stewards will not recognise unregistered retainers.

33. ARTICLE 33 - GROOMS

- 33.1. Trainers must ensure all grooms employed are registered with the REHC.
- 33.2. The Racing Director will hear and settle any disputes between a groom and the Trainer.
- 33.3. The Stewards have the power to fine or terminate the employment of any groom.

34. ARTICLE 34 - RACING COLOURS

- 34.1. Owners/partnerships must apply annually to the Racing Director to register racing colours for a fee fixed by the Racing Authority. Colours registration remains in place until 30 September the following year.
- 34.2. Racing colours registered before the publication of these rules will be honoured. New colours registrations must comply with the patterns detailed by the REHC in ANNEXE 6 – RACING COLOURS.
- 34.3. A horse can only run in the registered colours of the Owner.
- 34.4. Owners with more than one runner in a Race must differentiate their runners with a different coloured cap. Notification must be made at the declaration stage.
- 34.5. If a Jockey cannot weigh out with declared colours, the horse must run in all black, and the Trainer is liable for a fine from the Clerk of the Scales, up to the amount authorised by the Racing Authority, and will be reported to the Stewards.
- 34.6. Only authorised advertisements, approved by the Racing Director, are permitted on silks.

35. ARTICLE 35 - UNPAID FORFEIT LIST

- 35.1. An unpaid forfeit list will be regularly updated and include all arrears notified by the Racing Director.
- 35.2. Owners must settle sums due to the Authority within 30 days of the date of dispatch notification. Failure to do so will result in the Owner being added to the unpaid forfeit list.

- 35.3. Owners/part Owners named on the unpaid forfeit list cannot enter any horse in any Race, and previously entered horse(s) may not be qualified to run.

36. ARTICLE 36 – ENTRY AND DECLARATION OF RACE AND BALLOTING OUT

Entry

- 36.1. Only named horses registered with a Recognised Racing Authority are eligible to enter a Race under these rules.
- 36.2. All Owners must have a current account arrangement with the REHC's Finance Department to enter any horse in any Race.
- 36.3. Horse entries will only be accepted from correctly associated registered Owners and Trainers at the time of entry.
- 36.4. The Racing Director and/or Stewards have the power to refuse or cancel an entry.
- 36.5. A horse can only enter a Race relevant to the horse's classification unless otherwise stated in the race conditions.
- 36.6. Only horses with a valid Starter's Approval Certificate can be entered in any Race. Trainers with visiting horses must provide confirmation from their respective Racing Authority if Starter's Approval Certificates are not issued, that the horse displays acceptable behaviour in the Stalls.
- 36.7. All horses must be registered with the Registration Office prior to making an entry in any Race.
- 36.8. Any thoroughbred horse which is older than 730 days (2 years old) and which has been imported into the Kingdom of Bahrain for the intention of racing must be registered with the Racing office within 14 days of import.
- 36.8.1. Any horse which resides in the Kingdom of Bahrain and is more than 730 days (2 years) old, must be registered with the Racing office a minimum of 60 days before an entry will be accepted.
- 36.9. Owners/Trainers entering an imported or locally bred horse for its first race must attach the Starter's Approval Certificate to the entry form.
- 36.10. Races with four or fewer entries will be reopened. If following reopening there are still four or fewer entries, the race will be cancelled, with the exception of Cup races, or if otherwise stated in the race conditions.

- 36.11. Horses that were entered in a cancelled Race can enter another race, subject to the race conditions, before the publication of entries.
- 36.12. Entry fees will only be refunded if:
 - 36.12.1. a Race is declared void
 - 36.12.2. a horse is balloted out
 - 36.12.3. a horse rated above the rating band for that race is entered, referred to as a guest, but at the close of declarations, there are sufficient declarations within the Race's specified rating band.
- 36.13. The Racing Director may correct entry errors in consultation with the relevant Trainer.
- 36.14. A horse can be entered in more than one race at a race meeting, or on consecutive days, but can only be declared in one.
- 36.15. Entries will not be accepted from any Trainer, Assistant Trainer, Owner or Part Owner whose name appears on the defaulter or disqualified persons.
- 36.16. An entry can be cancelled via the prescribed method before the publication of entries, and the entry fee will not be payable. A horse cannot re-enter the same Race from which it had been cancelled.
- 36.17. Entries must be made via the prescribed method by the Owner, or Authorised Agent, Trainer or Assistant Trainer and by the deadline detailed in the race conditions
- 36.18. An entry will not become void on the death of the Owner.

Declaration

- 36.19. For a horse to be qualified to run in any race, it must be declared by the time specified by the Authority (the "Declaration").
- 36.20. The Declaration must be submitted by the Owner, Trainer, Assistant Trainer, or the Authorised Agent and made before the appointed time. It must contain weight, colours, rider's name, plates, equipment etc., as directed by Stewards
- 36.21. The Declaration fee will not be refunded except when the Race is declared void or when the horse is withdrawn on veterinary grounds.
- 36.22. The weights of each Race will be raised at the declaration stage if the top weight has not been declared.
- 36.23. Race declarations that exceed the safety factor for any distance may divide, at the discretion of the Racing Director
- 36.24. Declared horses must run except when the Racing Director grants permission

to withdraw. Any infringement of this rule may result in the Stewards imposing a fine.

- 36.25. Submitted declarations can be cancelled by a Final Declaration before the stipulated time. The Final Declaration cannot be withdrawn.
- 36.26. Jockey or equipment changes are not permitted after declarations without prior permission of the Stewards.
- 36.27. Declaration errors or omissions may be subject to a fine.
- 36.28. Only licensed Jockeys can be declared to ride in a race. Suspended Jockeys can be declared to ride if the suspension has ended by the time of the Race.
- 36.29. The person declaring a Jockey to ride must ensure they are qualified and available for that Race before making the declaration.
- 36.30. All declarations will be cancelled if a race meeting or Race is postponed or abandoned.
- 36.31. Once a horse is declared to start in a Race and subsequently requires veterinary attention for any ailment, the Trainer must inform the RVO immediately, preferably before receiving treatment. The horse may be withdrawn on the RVO's recommendations.
- 36.32. A Trainer must ensure their horse is fit to race at the declaration stage. If a declared horse is subsequently found to have been unfit to race at the time of declaration or requires veterinary attention when declared, the Trainer will be reported to the Stewards, who may impose a fine.
- 36.33. Cup races will be divided at the discretion of the Racing Director, taking into account the approval of the Financial Department of REHC.

Division of Races/Balloting Out

Division of Races

- 36.34. In divided Handicap races, horses will be ordered by weight and allocated to alternating divisions. Horses owned by the same Owner and horses trained by the same Trainer shall be allocated to different divisions where possible and thereafter by computer randomisation into alternate divisions.
 - 36.34.1. The Racing Office at REHC shall be responsible for allocating horses owned by the same Owner and horses trained by the same Trainer.
- 36.35. Weight-for-Age (WFA) Races will be divided by computer randomisation.
- 36.36. Horses will be balloted out if the number of declarations for a Handicap or Weight-for-Age Race exceeds the safety factor and an entry fee refund issued. Any horse balloted out will not be subject to the ballot for their next race declaration.

Balloting Out

- 36.37. If the number of declarations exceeds the safety factor in any handicap, then those horses with the lowest weight will be eliminated first. In the event of a tie, this will be decided by computer randomisation
- 36.38. In races confined to maidens, elimination will be by computer randomisation.
- 36.39. If the number of declarations exceeds the safety factor in any other race, then those horses with the lowest rating or assessment will be eliminated first. The handicapper will give a horse that is not qualified for a rating an Assessment based on its previous performances. In the event of a tie, this will be decided by computer randomisation.
- 36.40. Horses eliminated from Sponsored Races will only be refunded the final entry fee.
- 36.41. **Reserves**
 - 36.41.1. Where a reserve horse is added to a Race, the reserve horse will assume the draw position of the horse withdrawn. Should two, or more horses be withdrawn simultaneously, the draw position for the reserves will be drawn by computer randomisation
 - 36.41.2. The deadline for adding reserves shall be 5pm the day before race day.

37. ARTICLE 37 - WEIGHING OUT, RUNNING, WEIGHING IN, WALKING OVER, DEAD HEAT, VOID RACES

Weighing Out

- 37.1. A Jockey must weigh out for each Race in which they are declared to ride and must do so no later than 10 minutes before the start of a Race.
- 37.2. When weighing out, a Jockey must declare if they intend to carry overweight. The Stewards must be informed if a Jockey is intending to weigh out over 3kg overweight and permission will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.
- 37.3. When weighing out or in, the Jockey must include in their weight everything the horse is to carry or has carried, except anything worn on its legs, number cloth, headgear, breastplate, martingale, muzzle, plates, rings, skull cap and whip.
- 37.4. All Jockeys receive a 1 kg weight allowance to compensate for wearing a body protector.
- 37.5. The Clerk of the Scale will keep a register of weights carried in every Race, names of the Jockeys and extra weight carried if any.
- 37.6. When a Jockey is declared to ride, it is an offence to fail to weigh out unless the Stewards are satisfied that this was due to circumstances beyond their control.

Only like-for-like substitutions will be permitted except under exceptional circumstances. (for clarification – the like for like definition for the purposes of this Rule is - apprentice for an apprentice, or full jockey for a full jockey). The jockey must be examined by the Medical Officer before being substituted, and or leaving the racecourse.

- 37.7. If a Jockey, after being weighed out for a specified horse and before they come under the Starter's orders, is prevented by accident or illness from riding in the Race, then another Jockey may be substituted provided there is no unreasonable delay.
- 37.8. The Trainer is responsible for saddling the horse with the correct weight. The Jockey must present the number cloth and headgear to the Clerk of the Scales when weighing out.

Running

- 37.9. All qualified and declared horses in a Race must run unless eliminated or withdrawn by the Stewards or RVO on veterinary grounds.
- 37.10. All horses must parade in the paddock before their Race and arrive at a reasonable time unless the Stewards grant prior permission. Stewards' permission is required if a Trainer requires their horse(s) to leave the paddock before or after the signal to mount.
- 37.11. A Trainer must ensure adequate riding instructions are given to the Jockey of their horse. It is an offence for any Trainer, Owner or Authorised Agent to provide instructions that, if obeyed, prevent the horse from winning or obtaining the best possible placing.
- 37.12. A Trainer, or his Assistant, must be present at the weighing out procedure for an Apprentice Jockey.
- 37.13. All Jockeys must take every reasonable and permissible measure to ensure they ride every horse to win or obtain the best possible placing in any Race.
- 37.14. A Jockey must dismount a lame horse as soon as possible and pull up any exhausted horse in a Race.
- 37.15. After leaving the Starting Stalls in any Race, all horses should be kept straight for 200 meters.
- 37.16. If only one declared runner remains, following withdrawals of other runners on any grounds, that horse would be considered a Walk Over for that Race.
- 37.17. All Jockeys must ensure their horse has the necessary speed to pass another and keep straight whilst doing so. A Jockey must not cross another horse trying to pass.
- 37.18. Where an Owner has more than one horse in a Race, each must run on their own

merits.

- 37.19. Where a Trainer runs a horse as a Pacemaker, both Trainer and Jockey must abide by the Rules of Racing and be ridden according to rule 37.13. Any deliberate acts of interference against any runner are considered a breach of these rules.
- 37.20. No horse can cross another horse at any part of the Race to interfere with that or any other horse's chance.
- 37.21. The Jockey must report all cases of interference to the Clerk of the Scales immediately after the Race.
- 37.22. The Jockey should report any break or loss of any equipment during the Race to the Clerk of the Scales immediately after the Race.
- 37.23. The Stewards may order a Race to be rerun on the same day or declare it void in the following circumstances:
 - 37.23.1. If a Race has been run over the incorrect distance; and/or
 - 37.23.2. All runners carried the incorrect weight; and/or
 - 37.23.3. The judge or authorised substitute is not present in the judging box when the horses cross the winning line.

Any horse is permitted to withdraw if the Race is re-run in these circumstances.

- 37.24. Interference is classified as either: dangerous, improper, or careless riding. If no riding offence has been committed, then it will be categorised as accidental.
- 37.25. The Stewards will assess each interference incident to determine whether it is one of the following:
 - 37.25.1. **Dangerous Riding:** For Dangerous Riding, the rider must cause serious interference either intentionally or by riding in a way that is far below that of a competent and careful rider. Serious interference causes a horse and/or rider to fall or nearly fall, or the horse is severely hampered, e.g., against the running rail.
 - 37.25.2. **Improper Riding:** The rider intentionally interferes or strikes another horse or rider without causing serious interference. The interference is not intended to improve the interferers performance but rather to affect the sufferer's performance.
 - 37.25.3. **Careless Riding:** For Careless Riding, the Rider usually causes interference of a less serious nature by failing to take corrective action or by misjudgement, including a manoeuvre.
 - 37.25.4. **Accidental Interference:** The rider will have been taking reasonable steps to prevent the interference from occurring, or the interference will have been due to circumstances beyond the rider's control.

Note: If the Stewards find a jockey guilty of Dangerous riding, their mount will be disqualified. For Improper, Careless or Accidental Interference cases, the Stewards will revise the placings

if they consider, on the balance of probabilities, that the sufferer would have beaten the interferer but for the interference suffered. If the Stewards cannot reach a conclusion, then the placings should remain unaltered.

- 37.26. A horse that develops a habit of failing to leave the starting stalls, veering, or drifting after leaving the stalls, then the horse will be stopped from racing until remedial training action has been taken and the horse passed suitable to race.

Weighing In

- 37.27. Every Jockey must, immediately after pulling up, ride his horse to the winning enclosure, if it is fit to do so, dismount and present himself to be weighed in by the Clerk of the Scales.
- 37.28. If a Jockey is too ill to weigh in or cannot be carried to the scales, then the ridden horse will not be disqualified, provided the Jockey was correctly weighed out, and the Stewards are satisfied that the correct weight was carried throughout the Race.
- 37.29. When the Jockeys have weighed in with the correct weights to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Scales, the Stewards will authorise the announcement of the ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL (weighed in), but they will not authorise this until:
 - 37.29.1. the weighing in process has been completed
 - 37.29.2. the Judge has confirmed the placings
 - 37.29.3. and any Objections have been determined
- 37.30. If a Jockey carries more than 1kg (One kilogram) over the weight they weighed out at in a Race, then the matter must be reported to the Stewards. An Enquiry will be held to establish the reason.
- 37.31. If a Jockey carries less weight than the weight they weighed out at in a Race, the Clerk of the Scales will allow them 0.5kg. If the Jockey cannot then draw the weight, the matter must be reported to the Stewards for disqualification of the horse. An Enquiry will be held to establish the reason.
- 37.32. The Stewards will sanction the jockey or trainer or both when there is a breach of either Article 37.30 or 37.31 in accordance with (ANNEXE 10 – PENALTIES), unless a reason for the breach can be explained to the satisfaction of the Stewards.
- 37.33. A Jockey must include in their weight when weighing in everything that was weighed out and carried by the horse according to clause 37.3.
- 37.34. If the Jockey enters the riders changing room before presenting themselves for weighing in or if, in the Stewards' opinion, he is guilty of any fraudulent practice concerning weight or weighing, then his horse will be disqualified.
- 37.35. The Jockey must unsaddle their horse in the appointed place and retain all

equipment. If the Jockey touches (except accidentally) any person or thing other than their equipment after the start and before weighing in, an enquiry will be held.

Walking Over

- 37.36. In a Race where only one horse has been declared to start, the Jockey of this horse must weigh out and only is required to ride the horse past the Judge's box to be declared the winner.
- 37.37. The total prize money payable to the winner and placed horses detailed in the Race conditions will be paid to the winner of a Walk Over.

Dead Heat

- 37.38. Prize money assigned to win and placed positions will be divided equally in the event of a Dead Heat. In a Cup Race, the trophy ownership for the stated period will be decided via a draw unless the Owners have reached a mutual agreement.

Void Race

- 37.39. When any Race is declared void by the Stewards:
 - 37.39.1. The entry and other fees will be refunded.
 - 37.39.2. The Trainers' and Jockeys' commission and Jockeys' riding fees are not payable.
 - 37.39.3. The prize money is not payable, and if paid, it must be refunded.
 - 37.39.4. The trophy, if presented, must be returned.
 - 37.39.5. The handicap rating of horses in the Race remains unchanged.
 - 37.39.6. The Race will not be considered for any statistics.

38. ARTICLE 38 - OBJECTIONS

- 38.1. An objection can be made by a Jockey, before weighing in, to the Clerk of the Scales, within five minutes of the winner weighing in, on the following grounds:
 - 38.1.1. A horse has run with an incorrect weight.
 - 38.1.2. Interference has occurred.
 - 38.1.3. Any act of a Jockey or matter concerning the Race.
- 38.2. An objection on grounds other than those detailed in Rule 38.1 above, and which may affect the runners or the Race, must be lodged with the Stewards within one hour of from the time the race was declared off.
- 38.3. An Owner, Authorised Agent or Trainer can lodge an objection based on the expressed grounds before or after their Jockey has weighed in, but within five minutes of the winner weighing in.
- 38.4. A Steward or Official can also lodge an objection at the race meeting.

- 38.5. Once an objection is made, it cannot be withdrawn without the Stewards' consent.
- 38.6. A valid objection against a horse that has won or placed may result in the horse being disqualified or placed behind the horse that suffered interference.
- 38.7. Following an objection enquiry, if the Stewards deem the objection frivolous, the person objecting may be liable for a fine.
- 38.8. When an objection is announced, all concerned in that Race must remain on the racecourse until the ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL has been authorised.

39. ARTICLE 39 - APPEAL BODY AND APPEALS

- 39.1. The Appeal Body will be appointed by the High Committee and will consist of three members for penalties of disqualification, suspension or fines value at BHD 500 and above. Any appeal of lesser value, a member of the High Committee or an independent and unconflicted racing official may be nominated by the High Committee to hear the Appeal.
- 39.2. An appeal may be made against the Stewards' decision in any racing matter. An appeal must be made in writing and lodged with the Racing Director within two (2) working days from receipt of the decision of the Stewards. After hearing the appeal, the Appeal Body's decision is final and binding. For purposes of calculating the appeal, race days are not included.
- 39.3. With every appeal, an appeal fee is due upon submission of appeal, which amounts to 100BD for a jockey and 200BD for a trainer. If the appeal is successful, the appeal fee will be fully reimbursed.
 - 39.3.1. The appeal body has the discretion to increase penalties, as they deem suitable, for offenses that are under the appeal or any additional offenses that emerge during the appeal process.
- 39.4. The appeal body has the power to impose, remove or modify a decision, impose a disqualification, or impose any penalty.
- 39.5. Appellants can defend themselves or through a spokesperson or lawyer approved by the Appeal Stewards. The appellant must always be present at any hearing and must be available to answer questions or confirm information required by the Appeal Stewards.
- 39.6. The appellant has the right to examine all witnesses and obtain attendance and examination of witnesses on their behalf.
- 39.7. In the case of foreign or visiting Trainers or Jockeys, the Racing Authority which issued the original license will be informed of the initial penalty and the result of any appeal hearing.

- 39.8. A suspension may apply in the country where the license was issued, subject to any special conditions required by the local laws.
- 39.9. Appeals can only be made by a person who has been made subject to a penalty. In the case of a decision to disqualify or demote a horse's placing, an appeal may be made by the Owner, Trainer, or the horse's Jockey.

40. ARTICLE 40 - CORRUPT PRACTICES AND DISQUALIFICATIONS

- 40.1. The Stewards may warn off or disqualify any of the following persons:
 - 40.1.1. Any person who offers any bribe in any form to any Official, Trainer, Jockey or any person connected with the horse.
 - 40.1.2. Any person who accepts a bribe in any form from an Official, Trainer, Jockey or any person connected with the horse.
 - 40.1.3. Any person who conspires with any person in the commission of any corrupt or fraudulent practice concerning racing in any part of the world.
 - 40.1.4. Any person who administers or instigates the administration of any performance-enhancing or limiting prohibited substance or prohibited device.
 - 40.1.5. Any person on whom any Recognised Horseracing Authority has imposed disqualification or suspension is a disqualified or suspended person under these Rules for the specified period.
- 40.2. The Stewards may fine, suspend and/or withdraw a license for any of the following reasons:
 - 40.2.1. Any person who refuses to attend and give evidence at any enquiry when requested by the Stewards or knowingly provides false or misleading evidence.
 - 40.2.2. Any person who has been guilty of any other dishonest, corrupt, fraudulent, or improper practice or dishonourable action.
- 40.3. A disqualified person cannot then be a Steward, Official, Authorised Agent, Owner, Trainer or Jockey and is not permitted entry to any racecourse or stables governed by these rules for the disqualification period.

41. ARTICLE 41 - GENERAL RULES

- 41.1. Every person subject to the Rules of Racing is deemed to know these Rules, including any amendments, and agrees to observe and always comply with these Rules. Any failure to follow these Rules will be considered a breach of these Rules.
- 41.2. The Authority will review these Rules of Racing on an annual basis.
- 41.3. It is an offence to aid or abet the committing of any breach of these Rules.
- 41.4. The Stewards will act against anyone guilty of any violent or improper conduct on any premises governed by these rules.

- 41.5. Under these Rules of Racing, it is an offence to act in a manner considered by the Stewards to be detrimental to horseracing's integrity, proper conduct, or reputation.
- 41.6. All licensed and Official persons must not associate or be in connection with disqualified persons under these Rules or that of any Recognised Racing Authority, unless with the prior permission of the Stewards.
- 41.7. It is an offence to obstruct, deliberately mislead or attempt to mislead the Stewards and/or Officials in their administration and application of the Rules of Racing.
- 41.8. A horse's passport is an identification document, not a deed of ownership, and the property of the Racing Authority, which can be recalled at any time.
- 41.9. On every occasion the Racing Director receives the passport, it must be signed to confirm that the records are accurate. Any discrepancies, damage, loss, change of markings and death of a horse must be reported immediately to the Racing Office or Stud Book Office (as appropriate) of the country where the horse is currently resident.
- 41.10. The Racing Director must check the passport to ensure the accuracy of vaccination and veterinary surgeon records before a horse travels abroad.

42. ARTICLE 42 - AMENDMENTS AND MATTERS NOT PROVIDED FOR

- 42.1. These Rules may be added to, repealed, or amended by a special resolution passed by the High Committee.
- 42.2. If any matter arises that is not provided for under these Rules, they will be dealt with and decided by the Stewards or the High Committee, and their decision will be final and binding to all parties concerned.

43. ARTICLE 43 - CLEARANCES CONCERNING HORSERACING ABROAD

- 43.1. When a horse travels abroad to run in a race, the Trainer must request that the REHC issue a Racing Clearance Notification (RCN) to the Recognised Racing Authority staging the Race before leaving Bahrain. This must be done no later than the day before the deadline for declaration.
- 43.2. Any Trainer in Bahrain that runs a horse abroad must ensure that the Racing Authority of the country staging the Race receives an internationally agreed Race Clearance Notification (RCN), which will confirm, to the best of the knowledge of The Racing Authority that:
 - 43.2.1. The horse is free of restrictions preventing it from racing, i.e., Suspension or Starting Stalls test requirement.
 - 43.2.2. The Trainer is duly licensed.
 - 43.2.3. The Owner is duly registered.

- 43.3. The REHC will notify the staging Racing Authority of any Trainer, Owner, or horse restrictions.
- 43.4. If any additional information required by the REHC is not detailed on the RCN, the Racing Director must contact the relevant Racing Authority.
- 43.5. Racing clearance is valid for a maximum of 90 days.
- 43.6. When a horse travels abroad under a General Notification of Movement (GNM) and the Trainer has established temporary authorisation to train in that country, the relevant Racing Authority may issue an RCN, in absentia, within 90 days of the issued date of the GNM, provided the Export Certificate remains in the home country.

44. ARTICLE 44 - RECIPROCATION OF PENALTIES

- 44.1. The Reciprocation Agreement is the agreement between the REHC and other Racing Authorities signatories to the reciprocation agreement.
- 44.2. Under these Rules, any person, or horse, suspended or disqualified by the REHC is a suspended or disqualified person or horse.
- 44.3. The REHC will immediately notify the relevant Recognised Racing Authority if it does not reciprocate a penalty imposed by that Recognised Racing Authority, with a statement of reasons for this decision.

45. ARTICLE 45 - SUSPENSION OF PEOPLE AND HORSES

- 45.1. A suspension limits the future participation of a licensed person in racing activities.
- 45.2. A riding suspension imposed on a Jockey by Stewards shall start on the next race meeting scheduled to take place after the date of the Stewards decision and no sooner than seven days after the offence.
 - 45.2.1. For suspensions of two days or less, the Jockey may request, for one time only, the transfer of one day of the suspension to a race meeting occurring within four weeks from the date of the Stewards' decision. This provision applies specifically to suspensions falling on days when the Bahrain International Trophy, Kings Cup, or Crown Prince's Cup are scheduled to take place.
 - 45.2.2. If the rider decides to appeal, and found guilty, the rider will be suspended for the following next scheduled race meeting(s). If the rider is suspended, the new suspension will come into effect after the previous suspension concludes.
- 45.3. A horse's suspension from racing under these Rules will apply to all Races.
- 45.4. The REHC will immediately notify the relevant Recognised Racing Authority

of a foreign horse's suspension under these Rules and any appeal hearings.

- 45.5. The REHC may request a Recognised Racing Authority to reciprocate a penalty to prevent a suspended horse from racing abroad.

46. ARTICLE 46 - DISQUALIFICATION OF PEOPLE AND HORSES

- 46.1. The REHC may disqualify people and/or horses from participating in racing in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Some disqualifications may apply for a defined period, and others may be lifted, for example, upon payment of outstanding debt.
- 46.2. The REHC may make an official request to a Recognised Racing Authority to uphold a disqualification imposed on a person or a horse.
- 46.3. The REHC may apply a disqualification if requested by another Racing Authority signatory to the Reciprocation Agreement.
- 46.4. The REHC will inform other Racing Authorities of any sanctions imposed on individuals or horses, including expiry dates.

47. ARTICLE 47 - HEADGEAR

- 47.1. The REHC will specify approved headgear for horses racing under these Rules.
- 47.2. All intended headgear must be specified at the declaration stage.
- 47.3. A horse is not permitted to run unless declared headgear is worn in the parade ring, on the way to the start and throughout the race.
 - 47.3.1. Any horse which runs in a race with headgear which was not declared will be disqualified.
- 47.4. Approved headgear under these Rules include:

BLINKERS



HOOD



EYESHIELD



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

SHEEPSKIN CHEEK PIECES



VISOR



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

EYECOVER



48. ARTICLE 48 - HEALTH PROTECTION OF RIDERS

- 48.1. The REHC establishes the medical standards for Riders. When issuing a license, the REHC must ensure that the Rider's health conforms to the established standard in ANNEXE 7 – MEDICAL STANDARDS FITNESS TO RIDE. The REHC will only accept medical confirmation of fitness to ride from the following medical centres:
 - 48.1.1. Royal Bahrain Hospital
 - 48.1.2. American Mission Hospital
 - 48.1.3. Al Hilal Hospital
 - 48.1.4. Bahrain Specialist Hospital
- 48.2. The REHC must ensure that each Rider wears appropriate head, body, and eyes protection that conforms to the relevant safety standard in ANNEX 3 – SKULL CAPS AND SAFETY VESTS. Riders must be aware of banned equipment in other jurisdictions.
- 48.3. The REHC must have an established standard for medical personnel and equipment to safeguard riders' health on racecourses.
- 48.4. Testing of biological samples: The control of prohibited (banned) substances is necessary to protect riders' health, ensure a safe racing environment, and preserve the integrity of the sport. Prohibited substances found in a Rider's sample will not result in the disqualification of the horse.
- 48.5. Racetrack environment: The REHC will establish minimum safety guidelines to ensure riders are not unduly exposed to any preventable hazard. The racecourse authority should ensure that these matters are addressed every race day.

Jockey's Anti-Doping Regulations

General

- 48.6. A jockey must ensure that no Banned Substance is present in their body.
- 48.7. A jockey must notify the Senior Medical Advisor to obtain written permission to ride in a race before they take a Notifiable Medication.
- 48.8. Samples (breath, oral fluids, urine, hair, blood) can be taken at any time while a jockey is on the premises of REHC, with or without prior notice.
- 48.9. All samples will be taken by a Health Practitioner following the Jockey Testing Code and will be handled in a secure chain of custody.
- 48.10. Samples may be analysed "on the spot" using appropriately calibrated systems or chemical detection systems; or forwarded to an Approved Laboratory (Annex 11) for further analysis at the discretion of the REHC. The Senior Medical Advisor may decide to forward certain samples to a laboratory in the Kingdom of Bahrain that is licensed by the National Health Regulatory Authority on the basis of medical necessity.
- 48.11. Any jockey that submits to have a sample taken must inform the Health Practitioner of any drugs or medications that they have taken in the last seven (7) days.

- 48.12. Refusal to allow a sample to be taken or to provide a sample will result in the jockey being penalised in line with the Penalty scale.

Banned Substances

- 48.13. The Banned Substances are the following:
- 48.13.1. Alcohol - at a level above 17 micrograms per 100ml of breath or 54 milligrams per 100 millilitres of urine.
 - 48.13.2. Barbiturates, Thiobarbiturates and related compounds.
 - 48.13.3. Cannabinoids (or Cannabis metabolites) – at or above a screening threshold in the A sample of 50 nanograms per millilitre as immunoreactive cannabinoids by immunoassay and confirmed at or over a threshold of 15 nanograms per millilitre 11- nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. Both measurements must be at or above the stipulated thresholds.
 - 48.13.3.1. (A) Any synthetic, semi synthetic or naturally occurring compound that has been shown to have agonist or partial agonist activity at the CB1 or CB2 receptors in the central nervous system
 - 48.13.3.2. (B) Rimonabant or any other Cannabinoid receptor antagonist whether used as an appetite suppressant or for any other purpose
 - 48.13.4. Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1,4-Butanediol, Gammabutyrolactone) at or above a threshold of 10 micrograms per millilitre.
 - 48.13.5. Dissociative Anaesthetics and related substances. Substances in this group include, but are not exclusively restricted to Ketamine, Phencyclidine, Tiletamine and related compounds.
 - 48.13.6. Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD).
 - 48.13.7. Sibutramine and related compounds.
 - 48.13.8. Stimulants – excluding Caffeine, Phenylpropanolamine and Pseudoephedrine (For Ephedrine see below).
 - 48.13.9. Substances in this group include, but are not exclusively restricted to, Amphetamines, Cocaine, and the “Ecstasy” group e.g. Methylenedioxymphetamine (MDA), Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA), and Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA). N.B. L-methamphetamine (levo-metamphetamine) is excluded. Cocaine metabolites to be screened at 300 nanograms per millilitre and confirmed at 150 nanograms per millilitre. N.B. Salbutamol, Salmeterol, Formoterol and Terbutaline may be taken by inhaler only.
 - 48.13.10. Other prohibited stimulants – Clenbuterol, Benzylpiperazine and its derivatives, Ketoamphetamines, Cathinone and its derivatives, whether naturally occurring, synthetic or semi-synthetic.
 - 48.13.11. Ephedrine at or above a threshold in the A sample of 10 micrograms per millilitre in urine.
 - 48.13.12. Diuretics – substances in this group include but are not exclusively restricted to Furosemide, Glycerol, Acetazolamide, Spironolactone, Thiazides, Amiloride, Triamterine, Canrenone, Diclofenamide, Chlorthalidone, Bumetanide, Etacrynic acid and Piretanide.
 - 48.13.13. Methylphenidate.
 - 48.13.14. Modafinil, Armodafinil and related compounds.
 - 48.13.15. Opiates and Opioids – excluding Codeine, Dextromethorphan, Ethylmorphine, Loperamide and Pholcodine.
 - 48.13.16. Substances in this group include, but are not exclusively restricted to, Heroin, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycodone, Fentanyl, Tramadol, Tapapentadol, Buprenorphine, Dihydrocodeine and Pethidine. Morphine to be screened at a

threshold of 2 micrograms per millilitre in urine.

The above list is not exhaustive and the REHC will take advice from the Senior Medical Advisor for its amendment.

Notifiable Medications

48.14. The Notifiable Medications are the following:

- 48.14.1. Anti-depressants, including but not exclusively restricted to Monoamine Oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) including Selegiline Tetracyclic Anti-depressants
- 48.14.2. Tricyclic Anti-depressants
- 48.14.3. 4 5HT reuptake inhibitors and other neurotransmitter re-uptake inhibitors such as Venlafaxine
- 48.14.4. Lithium Salts.
- 48.14.5. Benzodiazepines (e.g. Diazepam, Lorazepam, Nitrazepam, Oxazepam, Temazepam) and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity (e.g. Benzodiazepine receptor agonists, Zaleplon, Zolpidem, Zopiclone).
- 48.14.6. Sedative medications including the H1 receptor antagonists (e.g. Diphenhydramine, Promethazine and Trimeprazine) as well as medications such as Chloral Hydrate and Meprobromate.
- 48.14.7. Anti-Psychotic drugs including Chlorpromazine, Clozaril, Haloperidol, Olanzapine, Phenothiazines, Atypical anti-psychotic drugs, Melatonin agonists (e.g. Ramelteon) and related substances.

The above list is not exhaustive and the REHC will take advice from the Senior Medical Advisor for its amendment.

Jockey Testing Code

Sampling

- 48.15. The REHC may take a sample from a jockey at any time while on the premises of REHC with or without notice.
- 48.16. It is at the discretion of the REHC which samples are taken and when so as long it is in the premises of REHC.
- 48.17. All samples will be taken by a Health Practitioner following the instructions of any commercial testing kit or device, or following sample process procedures to ensure that where appropriate an A and B sample are delivered to the laboratory for testing under a secure chain of custody. The samples process procedures, including ensuring the authenticity of the sample, shall be in line with the National Health Regulatory Authority protocols.
- 48.18. A jockey must, on request from a REHC official:
 - 48.18.1. provide a sample to a Health Practitioner; and/or
 - 48.18.2. Submit to a medical examination by a Racecourse Medical Officer.
 - 48.18.3. It is an offence to refuse, obstruct or interfere with the sampling process and will be reported to the Stewards.
- 48.19. Jockeys may be chosen randomly, selected by the REHC, or on the basis of Enhanced testing.

Breath Testing for Alcohol

- 48.20. At any race meeting the REHC may require a jockey to undergo one or more breath tests for alcohol at any time while on the premises of REHC with or without prior notice. Where the REHC does so, no jockey may ride in a race until they have completed the test(s).
- 48.21. Breath tests will be conducted with commercially available hand held analysers. They will initially be used for screening then, if appropriate, calibrated for quantitative analysis.
- 48.22. Breath testing for Alcohol shall be carried out as follows:
 - 48.22.1. A screening sample will be taken and tested. If the result indicates the presence of Alcohol, then a further breath test will be conducted immediately to obtain a quantitative reading (the First Breath Sample)
 - 48.22.2. If the First Breath sample indicates the presence of Alcohol at or above the limit specified in the rules, a second quantitative breath sample shall be taken 15 minutes of the First Breath sample (the Second Breath Sample).
 - 48.22.3. If the second Breath sample, after being subjected to a quantitative test, also indicates the presence of Alcohol at or above the permitted limit, the jockey will be immediately suspended from riding for the rest of that day and the matter referred to the Stewards.
 - 48.22.4. In the event that a jockey returns a positive test, the jockey will be submitted to the Enhanced Sampling Programme.

Oral Fluid Sampling

- 48.23. At any race meeting the REHC may require a jockey to undergo an oral fluid sample at any time while on the premises of REHC with or without prior notice. Where the REHC does so, no jockey may ride in a race until they have completed the test.
- 48.24. Oral fluid tests will be completed using commercially available disposable swab kits by a Health Practitioner.
- 48.25. In the event that a jockey returns a positive test, the jockey will be immediately suspended from riding for the rest of the day and the matter referred to the Stewards.
- 48.26. In the event that a jockey returns a positive test, the jockey will be submitted to the Enhanced Sampling Programme.

Urine Sampling

- 48.27. At any race meeting the REHC may require a jockey to provide a urine sample at any time while on the premises of REHC.
- 48.28. Jockeys will be selected randomly, by the REHC or if they are subject to the Enhanced Sampling Programme.
- 48.29. Where a jockey has been selected to provide a urine sample, they must:
 - 48.29.1. sign to acknowledge that they have been notified of the selection; and
 - 48.29.2. provide a urine sample as soon as reasonably practicable, without leaving the racecourse and in any event within one hour of finishing time of the last race of the day.

- 48.30. The jockey must report to the location assigned for sampling by the Health Practitioner, who will witness the sample collection process.
- 48.31. The jockey may request that they are accompanied by another person. This person may observe only, they must not interfere with the sampling process. If they do so then it would be deemed that the jockey is in breach of obstruction of the sampling process.
- 48.32. If the volume of urine produced by the jockey is 30 ml or more, the sample collection will be deemed to be complete.
- 48.33. If the volume of urine produced by the jockey is less than 30 ml, then this is deemed a partial sample. This partial sample will be stored in a temporary bottle and sealed in the corresponding container. The unique ID number on the temporary bottle and container shall be confirmed by the jockey.
- 48.34. When the jockey is ready to provide more urine, the sample will be added to the partial sample after the jockey has checked the seal on the temporary container before the Health Practitioner breaks it and pours the additional urine from the collecting bottle into the temporary bottle. In the event that 30 mls is not obtained the process will be repeated.
- 48.35. In the event that a jockey returns a positive test, the jockey will be submitted to the Enhanced Sampling Programme.

Other samples

- 48.36. At times the REHC may direct a Health Practitioner to take other samples (hair, blood).
- 48.37. In the event that a jockey returns a positive test, the jockey will be submitted to the Enhanced Sampling Programme.

Enhanced Sampling programme

- 48.38. A jockey may be required to submit to an enhanced sampling programme:
- 48.38.1. as a condition of a licence being reinstated;
 - 48.38.2. if they have refused to allow a sample to be taken or provide a sample;
 - 48.38.3. if they return a positive analysis; and/or
 - 48.38.4. if they are found to have committed an offence relating to drugs by another recognised racing Authority or criminal court.
- 48.39. If a jockey is subject to the Enhanced Sampling Programme, they will be:
- 48.39.1. Selected for testing whenever testing is carried out on a race day.
 - 48.39.2. Subject to testing on non-race days.
- 48.40. The Jockey will be subject to the Enhanced Sampling Program for 36 months, except in the case of an Alcohol reading when it shall be 24 months.
- 48.41. A jockey must be contactable using the contact details that they have provided to the REHC.
- 48.42. If a Health Practitioner gives the jockey notice by telephone, the sample must be taken as soon as possible and in any event within 8 hours of the first contact. All samples shall be taken at the designated area in REHC.

- 48.43. The jockey must bring photographic identification and may be accompanied by one other person.

Positive Analysis

48.44. Notification

- 48.44.1. Wherever possible, the REHC will notify the jockey of a positive laboratory sample analysis within 72 hours of receipt of notification.

48.45. Penalties

- 48.45.1. Following notification of a positive sample, the Stewards will suspend and/or fine a jockey in line with Penalties listed in Annexe 10, Human Anti-doping.

48.46. Analysis of B samples

- 48.46.1. Where a jockey returns a positive analysis, they may within 3 working days of being notified of the positive Analysis request analysis of the B sample.
- 48.46.1.1. The analysis must take place within 10 working days of the request
- 48.46.1.2. The analysis shall take place at the same laboratory as the analysis of the A sample
- 48.46.1.3. The jockey, and / or their nominated representative, is entitled on request to be present during the analysis of the B sample and to be given 3 working days' notice of the date of that analysis; and
- 48.46.1.4. The cost of the analysis, if positive, will be borne by the jockey.
- 48.46.1.5. The result of the analysis of the B sample will, wherever possible, be notified to the jockey within 72 hours of the result being received by the REHC.

48.47. Reinstatement

- 48.47.1. If a jockey is suspended under the Human Anti-doping rules (other than due to refusal to provide a sample or a positive Alcohol test) they may apply for reinstatement of their licence by:
- 48.47.1.1. lapse of the suspension, and
- 48.47.1.2. application to the Senior Medical Advisor, giving no less than 4 weeks' notice.
- 48.47.2. If a jockey is suspended under the Human Anti-doping rules due to refusal to provide a sample or due to a positive Alcohol test they may apply for reinstatement of their licence by:
- 48.47.2.1. lapse of the suspension.

Notifiable Medications: Determining fitness to ride

- 48.48. When determining whether a jockey is fit to ride when taking a Notifiable medication, the Senior Medical Advisor may require the jockey to give consent to allow access to their medical records to the extent necessary to determine their fitness to ride.
- 48.49. Having completed their investigation, the Senior Medical Advisor may:
- 48.49.1. Give written consent to a jockey to continue to ride whilst taking a Notifiable Medication if they consider that the jockey will be fit to do so, or
- 48.49.2. Recommend to the Stewards that the jockeys licence be suspended until the course of medication is completed or the jockey's medical status is no longer cause for concern.

49. ARTICLE 49 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE TREATMENT OF HORSES IN TRAINING

- 49.1. The primary intentions of this Article are to ensure, as far as possible, that the treatment of racehorses in training is performed ethically and always in the best interests of the horse's health, welfare and safety and is administered, prescribed, or supervised by a veterinary surgeon where appropriate.
- 49.2. The REHC is a full signatory to IFHA recommended regulations Articles 6 – 6D and associated publications and adopt these regulations as rules.
- 49.3. Medication must not be abused to keep horses in training when it is not in the best interests of their health, welfare, and safety.
- 49.4. It is not intended to unreasonably restrict racehorses' rational, ethical, and necessary medical treatment in training.
- 49.5. Definition of Treatment - for this Article, the term 'Treatment' includes:
 - 49.5.1. The administration of any substance (including any medication) to a horse.
 - 49.5.2. The administration or application of any physical or therapeutic procedure.
- 49.6. The following guiding principles apply to the treatment of horses in training:
 - 49.6.1. The Trainer is responsible for all treatments and must be administered under veterinary supervision.
 - 49.6.2. Every treatment must be medically and ethically justifiable according to the horse's condition receiving the treatment.
- 49.7. The Trainer must obtain veterinary advice on the management, treatment, and appropriate level of training for a sick or injured horse.
- 49.8. The treatment of a horse by administering any substance or 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 substance or medication controlled by government regulation, these may only be administered by or on the prescription of a veterinary surgeon.
- 49.9. The Trainer is responsible for creating and maintaining complete and accurate records of all treatments given to a horse, including all veterinary procedures performed and all substances and medications administered, including all natural-pharmaceuticals and homeopathic remedies. These records must be kept for a minimum of 12 months and be readily available for inspection by the REHC when requested.
- 49.10. The trainer must ensure that the records of medications must include the following details: product, date(s) and duration of administration, method of administration (e.g., injection, oral) and the details of the person who prescribed or authorised the product.
- 49.11. Except for normal feed and water by mouth, no substance may be administered to any horse on race day. This includes any substance administered by injection, directly into the mouth, by inhalation, topically or by any other method of administration.

- 49.12. The Trainer must comply with mandatory horse rest periods (suspensions) for specific treatments and conditions enforced by the Authority.
- 49.13. Horses that cannot be trained due to injury or illness must be taken out of training and given appropriate veterinary treatment and/or rest.
- 49.14. Treatments cannot facilitate an intensity of training that may compromise these interests.
- 49.15. The REHC is a full signatory to the IFHA International Screening Limits and Threshold Levels, recommended and periodically amended.
- 49.16. If a horse has an Adverse Analytical Finding, this is deemed a breach of the Rules of Racing, specifically Article 50. Penalties will be imposed, which can lead to receiving a suspension up to a life ban for the horse if an adverse analytical finding occurs several times in accordance with the REHC Penalty scale, detailed in ANNEXE 10 – PENALTIES.
- 49.17. If a prohibited substance or practice is identified in an official sample taken from a horse entered to run or has run in a race within one jurisdiction but trained in another, the REHC will inform the authority where the horse is trained.

50. ARTICLE 50 - MEDICATION AND ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

General Principle

- 50.1. The primary aim of this policy is to ensure that all horses racing under the jurisdiction of the Authority do so on their own merits, without the aid of, or interference from, any substances not considered normal food or water.
- 50.2. The REHC is a full signatory to IFHA Article 6A, and these Rules adopt all recommendations and amendments.

General Rules of Medication

- 50.3. Horses can only be administered normal food and water on Race Day.
- 50.4. Horses cannot enter racecourse property to compete in a Race if their body contains medicinal products, by-products, or other substances that are not considered a normal nutrient.
- 50.5. The Trainer is responsible for ensuring that horses only receive medicinal products prescribed by a qualified and registered veterinarian. They may only receive these medicines to improve the welfare of that horse.
- 50.6. The Trainer is responsible for ensuring their horse(s) do not contain any such products, or by-products, on race day.

Class 1 Prohibited Substances

- 50.7. Class 1: These substances are identified as having no place in racing. There is a zero-tolerance policy applying to these substances. These substances are always prohibited.

- 50.8. These products have no place in the legitimate therapeutic medication of racehorses. They have a high potential to affect performance. These include Anabolic agents, Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances, hormones and metabolic modulators, stimulant and depressive drugs, erythropoietin stimulating substances and their analogues.

Class (2-4) Prohibited Substances

- 50.9. Class 2 - 4: These substances can be used legitimately for the treatment and welfare of horses. The trainer must ensure that a horse returns a negative sample on a race day or at a stalls test.
- 50.10. Class 2 Prohibited Substances: These drugs are generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racehorses; however, they have a high potential for abuse, as they have a high potential to affect performance. This is the largest class and includes psychotropic drugs, nervous system and cardiovascular stimulants, depressants, neuromuscular blocking agents, skeletal muscle relaxants, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), corticosteroids, high ceiling diuretics, bronchodilators.
- 50.11. Class 3 Prohibited Substances: These drugs are routinely used therapeutically in racehorses, but the pharmacology suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class two. These drugs include antihistamines, expectorants and mucolytics, and less potent diuretics such as Furosemide and antidiarrheals.
- 50.12. Class 4 Prohibited Substances: These drugs are also routinely used therapeutically in racehorses, but their action would suggest that they have a negligible effect on the horses' performance. Examples would be anti-ulcer medication and certain anti-allergic drugs.

The above lists are not exhaustive. When classifying a prohibited substance, the REHC officials may take guidance from other jurisdictions, the International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians, the Association of Official Racing Chemists, and publications such as Guidelines for Foreign Substances and Recommended Penalties Model rule, published and periodically amended by the Association of Racing Commissioners International, but the classification of any prohibited substance will be at the discretion of the REHC.

- 50.13. The possession of Class 1 prohibited substances or method of administration is not permitted unless proven for legitimate use.
- 50.14. Class 1 prohibited substances must not enter the racecourse.
- 50.15. Class 2-4 prohibited substances must not enter the racecourse on a race or stalls test day unless approved by the RVO or VS.
- 50.16. Trafficking or attempting to traffic prohibited substances is not permitted.

Endogenous Substances

- 50.17. In the context of an investigation regarding an Adverse Analytical Finding that involves an endogenous substance, the Trainer can request to have further samples taken or examinations to investigate whether the quantity of the substance found could have been produced naturally by the horse. The trainer bears the costs of further analysis.

- 50.18. If food samples or other substances are removed from the yard, the trainer may appoint another to observe any sample analysis.
- 50.19. Following analysis, the Trainer may arrange for their tests to be carried out at a laboratory nominated by themselves. If they do so:
- 50.19.1. they must make a written request to the REHC for samples to be released
 - 50.19.2. The testing must be carried out at an IFHA approved Laboratory.
 - 50.19.3. If the REHC appoints an analyst to review the laboratory's processes, the analyst must be given the option of witnessing the analysis of the sample.

Administration of Bisphosphonates

- 50.20. Any bisphosphonate is not to be administered to a racehorse:
- 50.20.1. under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth; and
 - 50.20.2. on the day of the race or on any of the 30 days before the Race in which the horse is declared to run.
- 50.21. The bisphosphonate product administered must be licensed for use in horses and be administered in accordance with the label instructions.
- 50.22. A veterinary surgeon must determine a diagnosis that supports using bisphosphonate as an appropriate treatment, and a veterinary surgeon must administer such treatment.

Approved Laboratories

- 50.23. The REHC will analyse all samples in laboratories approved by the High Committee as listed in ANNEXE 11 – APPROVED ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES.

Sampling

- 50.24. The trainer must cooperate fully with REHC Officials and promptly make the horse available for sample. The sample will be collected by any method deemed appropriate by the REHC.
- 50.25. A trainer who refuses attempts to obstruct, or interferes with the sampling process will be reported to the Stewards and penalised as if an adverse analytical finding of Class 1 prohibited substances occurred. A penalty will be imposed on the trainer in accordance with the REHC Penalty scale detailed in ANNEXE 10 – PENALTIES.
- 50.26. The trainer can observe the sample being collected and must raise any integrity concerns at the time. If no concerns are raised, any objections to the integrity of the collection will be waived.
- 50.27. Samples are collected under a secure chain of custody. Where possible, samples will be split into A and B. Both samples will be sent to the contracted laboratory, and sample A will be used for the primary analysis. If this returns an Adverse Analytical Finding, sample B may be analysed for substances identified in sample A.
- 50.28. All equine samples are the property of the REHC and may be used for any purpose as

required by the REHC.

- 50.29. If a horse cannot be sampled pre-Race, for whatever reason, it will be withdrawn and reported to the Stewards.
- 50.30. If a horse cannot be sampled post-Race, or at any other time, the matter will be immediately reported to the Stewards.
- 50.31. The Trainer, or representative, should witness the sampling procedure, from taking the sample to its secure sealed storage.
- 50.32. If the Trainer, or representative, elects not to observe the sampling procedure, for whatever reason, it will be considered that they have accepted the integrity of the concerned sample.
- 50.33. The Trainer will be held responsible for any sample that returns a positive result, indicating the presence of a prohibited substance(s) and will be suspended in accordance with the REHC Penalty scale (Annexe 10). For the purposes of imposing penalties, each positive result is considered an offense.
- 50.34. Where an Adverse Analytical Finding involving a Class 1 prohibited substance is recorded, then the Stewards will request that the horse is suspended from racing, according to the REHC Penalty scale (Annexe 10). If so, as a condition of reinstatement:
 - 50.34.1. the full length of the suspension must have elapsed, and
 - 50.34.2. a sample will be taken and analysed at the owners' cost, and
 - 50.34.3. the sample must not result in an Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 50.35. A horse with an Adverse Analytical Finding for Class 1 - 4 Prohibited Substances from a sample collected on a race day will be disqualified from the Race.
 - 50.35.1. If found following a stalls test, then the stalls certificate will be invalid.
 - 50.35.2. If the A sample returns an adverse analytical finding to a Class 1 substance, then the horse will not be eligible to enter a race until the result of the B sample has returned.
- 50.36. Regarding Class 1 or a Class 2-4 long-acting prohibited substance, the horse will be disqualified from all subsequent races that occurred after the date of sample collection (whether on a race day or out-of-competition) if the Stewards determine its performance was affected.
- 50.37. Any horse that returns an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Class 1 Prohibited Substance in a hair sample taken on a race day:
 - 50.37.1. Will be disqualified from the race in which it ran on the day the sample was taken
 - 50.37.2. The horse and trainer will be sanctioned in line with the penalty scale (Annexe 10 Penalties)
 - 50.37.3. The Stewards may disqualify the horse from races that the horse ran in prior to the sampling date if they feel the horse's performance was affected by the presence of the substance.

- 50.38. The disqualification of a horse in a race entails the forfeiture of all titles, physical prizes and trophies, and prize or other money.
- 50.39. It is an offence to:
- 50.39.1. Tamper or attempt to tamper with a sample
 - 50.39.2. Obstruct or attempt to obstruct any part of the sample collection process
 - 50.39.3. Obstruct or attempt to obstruct an investigation into an Equine Anti-Doping Violation.
 - 50.39.4. Assist, encourage, aid, abet or conspire to cover up or engage in any other type of intentional complicity or evasion involving an Equine Ant-Doping Violation.
- 50.40. Out of Competition Testing is regulated in accordance with ANNEXE 8 – OUT OF COMPETITION TESTING (OOCT).

Sample Analysis

- 50.41. All samples will be analysed by an Approved Laboratory.
- 50.42. The REHC may instruct the approved laboratory to re-seal and store samples or parts of samples from any horse.
- 50.43. The trainer can request sample B to be analysed, at their own cost, within 48 hours from the time that the trainer was informed of the Adverse Analytical finding. The REHC may also elect to have Sample B tested at their own cost.
- 50.43.1. If the trainer elects not to conduct an analysis on the B sample, it is the responsibility of the trainer to bear the expenses related to analyzing the A sample. This encompasses the costs associated with screening, confirmatory analysis, and transportation.
- 50.44. The REHC will designate LGC or any other approved IFHA Laboratory to analyze all B samples.
- 50.45. Sample B analysis is limited to confirming the findings of sample A.
- 50.46. The trainer can appoint a qualified representative to witness the analysis of sample B at their own cost.
- 50.47. Sample B analysis results must be given to the REHC and trainer.
- 50.48. If the sample returns an Adverse Analytical Finding, the trainer must cover sampling. Costs to include screening, confirmatory analysis, and transportation of both the A & B sample.

Chain of Responsibility

- 50.49. As horses move custody, a chain of responsibility is established. A trainer will be responsible for an Adverse Analytical Finding that results from a sample taken on any date after the custody of the horse is transferred to him and until the custody is transferred to another trainer. The trainer receiving the horse accepts that the horse has not been

administered any prohibited substances before arrival. This does not absolve the receiving party from disciplinary action if a sample collected after custody transfer returns an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Elective Testing

- 50.50. A Trainer can request an Elective Test on a horse, at their own cost via the REHC, for a specified substance to determine suitability to race following the administration of a prohibited substance (Classes 2 – 4). The sample will be collected under a secure chain of custody, generally before racing.

Considerations for Equine Anti-Doping Violations

- 50.51. The presence of a Prohibited Substance in the following is sufficient evidence of a breach of rules:
- 50.51.1. The horse's A sample, where (1) the B sample is not analysed or (2) the B sample is analysed and is found to be compromised;
 - 50.51.2. The horse's A and B samples; or
 - 50.51.3. Both portions of a B sample, where the B sample is split into two portions due to the horse's A sample being unavailable or where it is believed to have been compromised.
- 50.52. If a prohibited Substance is identified in Sample A and Sample B is tested and found that it does not contain the Prohibited Substance identified in Sample A, it is deemed that no breach of rules has occurred, and the REHC will reimburse the Trainer the costs of having the B sample tested. REHC will not be liable for any transport / qualified representative witness costs.
- 50.53. A penalty will be imposed on the Trainer for a breach of rules in accordance with the REHC Penalty scale. However, the penalty may be mitigated if the Trainer establishes:
- 50.53.1. the precise route as to how the prohibited substance entered their horse's body; and
 - 50.53.2. they had taken all reasonable precautions to avoid violating the rules.

Death of a horse

- 50.54. If a horse dies either racing or during training at the REHC facility, then a Post-mortem will be carried out, which may include the taking of samples for Prohibited Substances. In the event of an Equine death, the licensed Trainer and owner give the right that a Post-mortem can be carried out and all Veterinary medical history released to the RVO to assist in the welfare and Integrity investigation.

51. ARTICLE 51 – EQUINE PROHIBITED PRACTICES

- 51.1. The Equine Prohibited Practices rules set out below will apply to any horse present in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Use of a Prohibited Practice

- 51.2. The Trainer must not use or attempt to use:
- 51.2.1. a category A Prohibited Practice on their horse at any time; or
 - 51.2.2. before leaving the racecourse, a Category B Prohibited Practice on their horse on a day on which it is engaged to run in a race or attend a stalls test.
- 51.3. A horse with an Adverse Analytical Finding for Category A-B Prohibited Practices on a race day will be disqualified from the Race.

Administering or applying a Prohibited Practice

- 51.4. It is an offence to apply, attempt to apply, allow the application, cause the application, or conspire in the application of a Prohibited Practice to a horse at a time when the application of that Prohibited Practice is forbidden. If such action occurs, a penalty will be imposed in accordance with the REHC Penalty scale ([Annex 10](#)).

Possession of substances, products or equipment allowing for the administration of a Prohibited Practice

- 51.5. It is an offence to possess substances, products or equipment that would allow for the administration of a Prohibited Practice when prohibited by rule 51.2.

Considerations for Prohibited Practice violations

- 51.6. **Use of a Prohibited Practice:** It is not necessary to demonstrate intent, fault, negligence or knowing use to establish a breach of rule 51.2.
- 51.7. If there is a violation of the Equine Prohibited Practice regulations, the horse will be disqualified from the Race.

Category A Prohibited Practice

- 51.8. **Manipulation of blood and blood components:** Withdrawal, manipulation, and re-infusion of homologous, heterologous, or autologous blood products or blood cells into the circulatory system, except for those used for life-saving purposes or as veterinary regenerative therapies for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury or disease.
- 51.9. **Genetic and Cellular Manipulation:** Modifying the heritable genome at any time of a horse's life. Any gene therapy or cellular manipulation in a horse, including the administration of:
- 51.9.1. Oligomers or polymers of nucleic acid
 - 51.9.2. Nucleic acid analogues
 - 51.9.3. Genetically unmodified or genetically modified cells

And must not be capable of:

- 51.9.4. Giving the horse an advantage or disadvantage in a race contrary to the horse's inherent merits; or
 - 51.9.5. Being detrimental to the horse's welfare.
- 51.10. The REHC may, in its sole discretion, allow or disallow racing by horses or their

offspring after such therapy. Any gene therapy for a horse intended to race must be fully documented in the horse's passport or in such manner as required by the REHC and shall be reported immediately to the REHC.

- 51.11. Bahrain is a full signatory to Article 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D and 6E of the IFHA recommended regulations. As such, all recommendations made by the IFHA and periodically amended are adopted as rules by the REHC.
- 51.12. **Oxygen carriers:** Products that artificially enhance the uptake, transport, or delivery of Oxygen, including, but not limited to:
 - 51.12.1. perfluorochemicals
 - 51.12.2. Efaproxiral (RSR13); and
 - 51.12.3. Modified haemoglobin products (excluding the use of licensed veterinary treatments in situations of acute, life-threatening anaemia).
- 51.13. **Physical practices/devices:** 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 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 industry's integrity.
- 51.14. **Specific Category A Prohibited Practices** include:
 - 51.14.1. Racing a pregnant mare beyond 120 days' gestation.
 - 51.14.2. Withholding of water pre-race to the detriment of the horse's health, welfare, or safety.
 - 51.14.3. The use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy or cold laser therapy in a manner that may desensitize any limb structures during racing or training. These therapies cannot be used within 5 clear days of racing.
 - 51.14.4. Intra-articular, tendon or ligament sheath medication must only be administered by a Veterinary Surgeon licensed to practice in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Category B Prohibited Practice

- 51.15. **Alkalinisation:** A person must not administer an alkalinising agent, in any manner, to a horse that is engaged to run in any Race.
- 51.16. An Alkalinising agent is any substance that may elevate the plasma total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) of a horse when administered by any route; this includes but is not limited to substances that are bicarbonate, citrates, succinctness, acetates, propionate, maleate, lactated and trometamol (THAM, Tris Buffer or Tromethamine) and include products marketed as urinary alkalinisers and hindgut buffers. They do not include alkalinising agents that are contained in commercial feeds and/or balanced commercial electrolyte supplements, which, when fed and consumed according to the manufacturer's recommendations for normal daily use, have a negligible effect on plasma TCO₂.

- 51.17. Pre-race sampling: Samples may be taken before entering the parade ring on race day within 60 minutes of the scheduled race time. These samples will be analysed for the TCO₂ level at a specified laboratory, in accordance with ANNEXE 11 – APPROVED ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, in accordance with the REHC accepted level for TCO₂.
- 51.17.1. All horses must be within the pre-parade ring 60 minutes before their scheduled race time.
- 51.17.2. Horses will be called into the sampling unit by the preparade supervisor. Before entry to the unit the horse will be identified by the horse identifier. A blood sample will be taken and forwarded to an approved laboratory, where it will be tested for the level of TCO₂.
- 51.17.3. If a horse returns a result of higher than the accepted REHC level on the A sample, then the B sample will be analysed.
- 51.17.4. If the B sample returns a result below the accepted REHC level then no further action will be taken and the horse will be allowed to race.
- 51.17.5. If the B sample returns a result above the accepted REHC level, then a second blood sample (A sample only) will be obtained from the horse 20 minutes after the first.
- 51.17.6. If the second sample records a level above the REHC accepted level for prerace TCO₂ then the horse will be withdrawn from racing on welfare grounds, and the matter will be referred to the stewards.
- 51.17.7. If there is insufficient time to obtain and analyse the second blood sample then the horse will be withdrawn from racing on the result of the first sample (A and B). This matter will be referred to the stewards for investigation.
- 51.17.8. The REHC accept and adopt all IFHA recommendations including those pertaining to the current recommended pre-race TCO₂ levels, in order to safeguard the welfare of horses. The High Committee of the REHC recognise the concept of measurement uncertainty and as such the accepted REHC level will be 1 mmol/l above the recommended IFHA level for TCO₂.

ANNEXE 1 – WEIGHT-FOR-AFE SCALE

ARABIANS (LOCAL) AND THOROUGHBREDS (Weight received in Kg from a 5-Year-Old)

Dist.	Age	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		Age	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY																	
		1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31		1-15	16-31	1-15	16-28	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31																
1000	2	-	9.5	-	9	-	8.5	-	8.5	-	8	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	3	5	-	5	-	4.5	-	4.5	-	4	-	4	-	3	4	7.5	4	7.5	3.5	7	3.5	7	3	6.5	3	6	2.5	5.5	2.5	5	2	4.5	2	4
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1200	2	-	10.5	-	10	-	9.5	-	9	-	8.5	-	8.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3	6.5	0.5	6.5	0.5	5.5	-	5.5	-	5	-	5	-	3	4.5	8	4.5	8	4	7.5	4	7.5	3.5	7	3.5	6.5	3	6	3	5.5	2.5	5	2.5	4.5
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1400	2	-	11.5	-	11	-	10.5	-	10	-	9.5	-	9.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	7	1	7	1	6.5	0.5	6.5	0.5	5.5	-	5.5	-	3	5	9	5	9	4.5	8.5	4.5	8.5	4.0	8	4.0	7.5	3.5	7	3.5	6.5	3	6	3	5.5
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1600	2	-	13	-	12	-	11.5	-	11	-	10.5	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	8	1.5	8	1.5	7	1	7	1	6.5	0.5	6.5	0.5	3	6	10	6	10	5	9.5	5	9.5	4.5	9	4.5	8.5	4	7.5	4	7	4	6.5	4	6
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1800	3	8	2	8	2	7.5	1.5	7.5	1.5	7	1	7	1	3	6	11	6	11	6	10.5	6	10.5	5	10	5	9.5	4.5	8.5	4.5	7.5	4	7	4	6.5
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
2000	3	8.5	2	8.5	2	8	1.5	8	1.5	8	1	8	1	3	7	11.5	7	11.5	6	11	6	11	6	10.5	6	10	5	9.5	5	8.5	4.5	7.5	4.5	7
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
2200	3	9	2.5	9	2.5	8.5	2	8.5	2	8	1.5	8	1.5	3	8	12	8	12	7	11.5	7	11.5	6	11	6	10.5	6	10	46	9.5	5	8.5	5	7.5
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
2400	3	10	3	10	3	9	2.5	9	2.5	8.5	2	8.5	2	3	8	12.5	8	12.5	8	12	8	12	7	11.5	7	11	6.5	10.5	6.5	10	6	9.5	6	8.5
	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-

Fillies & Mares Allowed 2kg in all cases.

Key:

Arabians&Local:

Thoroughbreds:

ANNEXE 2 - IMPORT CRITERIA

Criteria for horses entering The Kingdom of Bahrain to race under the Rules of the Rashid Equestrian & Horseracing Club (REHC)

The following criteria will apply in all cases.

Performance Criteria:

1. At the time of application for export to the Kingdom of Bahrain, horses must be rated at an international level of **70 or greater for 3 years & up, and a level of 65 + for 2 years old only**. The REHC handicapper must verify ratings before horses enter the Kingdom of Bahrain.
2. The following will require reclassification before being entered in a race:
 - a) Horses that have not run for two years (two seasons)
 - b) Horses whose names have been removed from the classification list.
 - c) Horses that have raced outside Bahrain.

Veterinary Condition:

1. Veterinary Certificate of soundness to race from a registered veterinarian in a recognised racing authority.
2. This Veterinary Certificate should include a wind examination and health declaration before the horse is entered to race.

Under the provision of Article 3.10, the Stewards may refuse to register any horse who fails to fulfil the terms and conditions set above.

ANNEXE 3 – SKULL CAPS AND SAFETY VESTS

Any person who rides a horse on a Racecourse must wear an approved skull cap and safety vest, which are in good condition.

A Trainer is responsible for ensuring that any Apprentice Jockey, groom, or another person who rides a horse under their care wears an approved skull cap and safety vest, which are in good condition.

Skull Caps

Skull caps must comply with one of the following certified safety standards:

- PAS 015: 2011; SNELL E2001; SNELL E2016; VG1 01.040 2014-12; and UTAC/CRITT 04/2015.

Skull caps must be correctly fastened and adjusted.

Safety Vests

Safety vests must comply with certified safety standards (BS) EN 13158: 2009 or 2018 and must be at least Level 2.

Safety vests must not be:

- modified in any way; or
- attached to the horse or any equipment carried by the horse.

A Jockey must not bring a modified safety vest onto Racecourse Property.

A Jockey must wear an approved safety vest during weighing out, the Race and weighing in.

ANNEXE 4 – PROHIBITED AND AUTHORISED SHOES

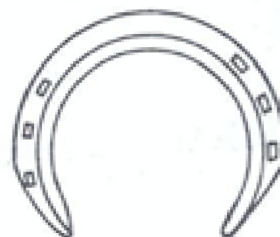
AUTHORISED SHOES



Normal
Non-Sticking Nails



High Heel



Thin High Heels

UNAUTHORISED SHOES



Sticking out nails
in front



Rear cogs



Front large cog
(American toe clip)

ANNEXE 5 - DECLARATION BY A FOREIGN JOCKEY IN ABSENCE OF A CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

I..... (Name) hereby declare that I currently hold a Jockey's license/amateur -rider's permit for flat races or steeple-chases and hurdle races issued by:..... (*Enter the name for Licensing Authority*)

I am not subject to any suspension on this day or medical restriction. I am currently free from injury, and *I am* | *I am not* (choose as appropriate) covered by medical insurance. I agree that, should I not be covered by medical insurance, I am responsible for my medical costs if injured (however, this does not absolve the racecourse or any other party from liability in the case of an incident).

I agree to be bound by the Rules of this Racing Authority when riding today, and I accept that any suspension imposed by this Authority may be reciprocated and/or extended by other recognised Racing Authorities under my domestic Rules (including my home Racing Authority).

I confirm that *I am* | *I am not* (choose as appropriate) subject to any future suspension period.

If subject to future suspension, please give relevant dates below:

Signed:.....

Rider's Name:

Racecourse Country:

Date:

To be completed by Clerk of the Scales

The Rider.....has signed this declaration and rode today and incurred *no suspension* | *a suspension* (delete as appropriate).

If the Rider incurred a suspension, please give details of suspension:

- .
- .
- .

Did the Rider sustain any injury, or were they prevented from riding for a medical-related reason? *Yes* | *No*




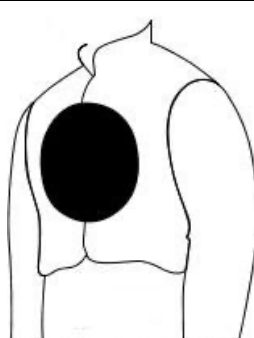












If yes, please give details








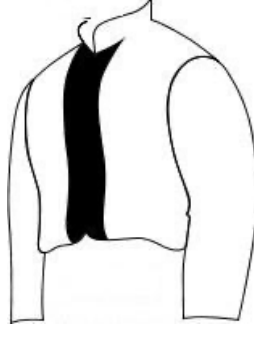








Name:.....












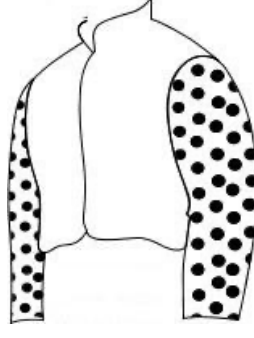
Signed:.....




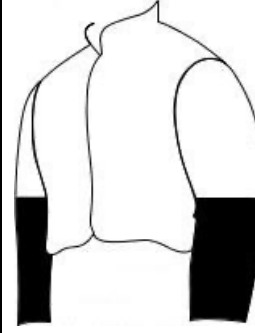







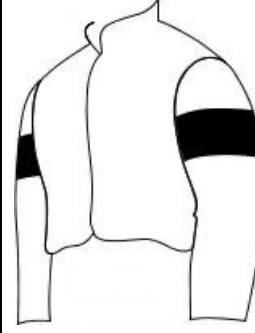



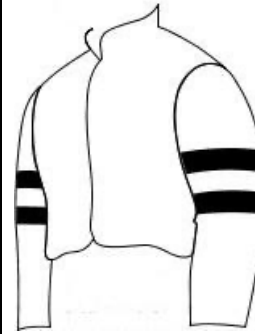
Date:.....













ANNEXE 6 - RACING COLOURS

Main Body			
			
Large Spots	Diablo	Inverted Triangle	Disc
			
Star	Diamond	Cross of Lorraine	Stars
			
Spots	Diamonds	Check	Chevrons
			
Chevron	Cross Belts	Sash	Quartered

			
Hoops	Hoop	Stripes	Epaulettes
			
Seems	Braces	White	Stripe
			
Birdseye	Triangular Thirds	Angled Halves	Horseshoe
			
George Cross	Diamonds	Hoop	Inverted Chevrons

			
Inverted Chevron	Diamond Frame	Diagonal Stripes	Checked Sash
			
Chevron Hoop	2 Chevron Hoops	3 Inverted Chevrons	3 Chevron Hoops
			
Hollow Box	Triple Diamond	Triangular Panel	Birdseye

Sleeves			
			
Checked	Diamonds	Diablo	Halves
			
Spots	Stars	Seems	Chevrons
			
Stripes	Hooped	White	Armlet
			
Alternate	Diamonds	Alternate Halves	Hoops

Caps			
 Checked	 Stripes	 Hoops	 Star
 ???	 ???	 ???	 Diamonds
 Stars	 Diamond	 Quartered	 Spots

ANNEXE 7 – MEDICAL STANDARDS FITNESS TO RIDE

These standards apply to all applicants for a professional jockeys' licence.

PREFACE

Race riding is an activity that requires a jockey to exercise physical skills and judgement of an extremely high order. Any failure in a jockey's performance may put their life in danger, as well as others riding in a race.

The Rashid Equestrian Horseracing Club (REHC) requires that all jockeys' applying for a licence to ride in races provide a Declaration of Health and appropriate evidence of their fitness to ride.

Each application must be approved by the REHC Senior Medical Advisor, who may request additional medical reports or specialist examination as appropriate. All costs incurred in providing this information are the responsibility of the applicant.

When sufficient information is available, a medical recommendation regarding each applicant will be made to the Racing Director for his consideration Article 24.2. The REHC will make the final decision to grant or refuse a licence.

Existing licence holders who, during the licence period, suffer a significant injury (e.g., concussion, fracture) or significant illness (e.g., hepatitis) that might affect their fitness to ride must inform the Senior Medical Advisor. This applies to any significant injury, regardless of whether or not it resulted from a racing incident.

Introduction

To ensure the safety of those participating in races, these Medical Standards have been compiled to assist jockeys' and their medical advisors in establishing which conditions are likely to affect the granting of a licence.

MEDICATION

If an applicant requires or has required regular medication to maintain their physical or mental wellbeing, it must be declared as soon as possible, ideally before commencing medication.

If any of the following apply, the licence will invariably be declined or deferred:

- a) The therapeutic effect of the medication may put a jockey at risk when they fall.
- b) The side effects, actual or potential, of the medication are such that they could interfere with the jockey's physical capability, judgement, co-ordination, or alertness.
- c) A voluntary or involuntary adjustment of the dosage, administration or absorption of the medication may interfere with the jockey's physical capability, judgement, co-ordination, or alertness.

These Medical Standards cover the areas of major concern to the REHC but cannot inevitably deal with every medical condition seen in practice. The Standards are not intended to restrict or limit the discretion of the REHC to adopt a different approach in any case and to depart from these Standards where it considers it necessary or desirable to do so.

Each applicant is considered individually on its merits, and further clarification can be obtained by contacting The Senior Medical Advisor.

KEY TO CLASSIFICATION

A = Normally ACCEPTABLE

D = DEFERRED – Specialist opinion will normally be required before acceptance or refusal. Examination by the Senior Medical Advisor may be necessary. (All costs involved in satisfying these criteria are the responsibility of the individual applicant.)

R = Normally REFUSED

Although no upper age limit exists for race riding, it is unusual for jockeys to continue riding on the flat after they reach 50. Any applicant for a license above this age will usually be required to undergo additional investigation, including specialist assessment (e.g., cardiology) and or MRI brain scan. A medical examination by the Senior Medical Advisor.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

Ischaemic heart disease/Angina	D
Heart failure	D
Myocardial infarction	D
By-pass grafting	D
Angioplasty	D
Cardiac transplant	R
Dysrhythmias	D
Pacemakers	D
Cardiac valvular disease	D
Hypertension	D
Cardiomyopathies	D
Congenital heart disease	D
Marfan's Syndrome	R
Treatment with anticoagulants	R
Peripheral vascular disease	D

ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC DISORDERS

Diabetes- Insulin Dependent	D
Diabetes- Requiring Oral Medication	D
Diabetes- Controlled by Diet	D

<p>Applicants with Diabetes will need to demonstrate good control of blood sugars at rest and with exercise and have clear protocols on how to react when blood sugars are outside of prescribed parameters. Uses of continuous blood sugar monitoring devices are preferred, and the applicant must have the full support of their normal Diabetic Consultant and be free of significant diabetic complications. An assessment by an independent Diabetologist with specific experience in the management of athletes will be required to draw up a Race Day Diabetic Protocol. Periodic follow up may be necessary.</p> <p>If licenced, the applicant must present to the on-site Medical Team at every race meeting and present their Race Day Diabetic Protocol plus emergency medical kit including oral glucose solution and glucagon injection.</p>	
Diabetes Insipidus	R
Thyroid disease	D
Adrenal disorders	D

GASTROINTESTINAL AND ABDOMINAL DISORDERS

Acute gastric erosion	R
Chronic gastritis	D
Gall stones	D
Active peptic ulcer	R
Hiatus hernia	A
Inguinal hernia	D
Haemorrhoids, anal fissure, fistulae	A
Cirrhosis	R
Chronic pancreatitis	R
Colostomy, ileostomy	D
Colitis (ulcerative or Crohn's)	D

GENITO-URINARY AND RENAL DISORDERS

Chronic Renal Failure	D
Renal transplant	R
Nephritis	D
Kidney stones	A
Prostatitis	A
Single kidney or horseshoe kidney	D

GYNAECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Pregnancy	D
Caesarean section - (see Surgery below)	D
Hysterectomy - (see Surgery below)	D

HEARING

Hearing must be adequate for the jockey to hear instructions and ensure that other riders' safety is not put at risk.

Deafness- (hearing loss greater than 35dBA in either ear over the normal vocal range 500-2000 c/sec)	D
Perforated eardrum	D
Chronic suppurating otitis media	D
Otosclerosis	D

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The facilities in Jockeys changing rooms can be cramped and poorly ventilated. Jockeys should be advised to discontinue race riding whilst there is any risk of contagion.

Tuberculosis (active)	R
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MEDICATION

If an applicant requires or has required regular medication to maintain their physical or mental wellbeing, a licence may be declined.

If any of the following statements apply, the licence will invariably be declined or deferred -

1. The therapeutic effect of the medication puts a rider at risk when they ride or fall.
2. The side effects, actual or potential, of the medication are such that they could interfere with the rider's physical capability, judgement, co-ordination, or alertness.
3. A voluntary or involuntary adjustment of the dosage, administration or absorption of the medication may interfere with the rider's physical capability, judgement, co-ordination, or alertness.

MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS

Amputation of a limb or part of a limb	D
Loss of digit(s) will be reviewed on an individual basis	D
Fracture - (see below)	D

Before applying to return to race riding, the jockey should have an appropriate range of pain-free movement, radiological evidence of a sound bony union, clearance from a Consultant Orthopaedic surgeon and be able to show that their ability to ride is unaffected as judged by an assessment by an experienced Racing Physiotherapist. No jockey may race wearing a plaster cast, backslab, fibre-glass support, or similar appliance.

Fractures of the skull and spine are of particular concern, and medical clearance by the Senior Medical Advisor is required in every case.

Clavicle Fracture	D
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Dislocated Acromio-Clavicular (A/C) joint	
Before applying to return to race riding, the jockey should have an appropriate range of pain-free movement and show that their ability to ride is unaffected.	D
Dislocated or Subluxed Shoulder - First occasion	
Before applying to return to race riding, the jockey should have an appropriate range of pain-free movement and show that their ability to ride is unaffected.	D
Dislocated or Subluxed Shoulder - Recurrent	
Before returning to race riding, the jockey must have an appropriate surgical opinion. After rehabilitation, the jockey should have an appropriate range of pain-free movement and show that their ability to ride is unaffected.	D
Rheumatoid Arthritis	D
Spondylolisthesis	D
Slipped Disc	D
Joint replacement or internal metal fixation	D

NEOPLASIA/CANCER	D
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NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

Chronic migraine	D
Chronic neurological disorders (e.g., Parkinson's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis etc.)	D
Chronic Meniere's Disease, vertigo or labyrinthitis, which is not controlled	R
Cerebrovascular disease	D
Meningitis or encephalitis	D
Intracranial tumour requiring craniotomy	D
A-V Malformation- Asymptomatic	D
A-V Malformation- After a Bleed	R
Intracranial aneurysm	R
Pituitary tumour with no Visual Field Defect	D
Pituitary tumour with Visual Field Defect	R
Narcolepsy	R
Unexplained loss of consciousness	D
Subarachnoid haemorrhage- see epilepsy/single seizure	D
Intracranial haematoma- see epilepsy/single seizure	D
Serious Head Injury - see epilepsy/single seizure	D
Craniotomy/Burr hole surgery see epilepsy/single seizure	D

Epilepsy and other Seizures	R
Unless the applicant can meet ALL the following criteria -	
a) Complies with the current UK DVLA criteria for Group 1 drivers	
b) Is under regular medical review and on the application has supporting evidence from the Consultant Neurologist responsible for their care	
c) Whose medication is stable and does not interfere with reaction time and other cognitive functioning, which may be subject to periodic testing	
d) The applicant must declare any changes in medication or epileptic activity	

PLEASE NOTE - following any cranial fracture or surgery, the skull's integrity and/or strength must not be significantly compromised.

MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

During acute episodes of Mental Health Illness, applicants will be stood down until their consultant declares them to be fit for a return to race riding.

Medication must be stable and not interfere with reaction time and other cognitive functioning, which may be subject to periodic testing. The applicant must declare any changes in medication and maybe stood down until settled on any new drug or dose increase for a minimum of two weeks.

Neuroses (e.g., Anxiety state, depression)	D
Psychoses (e.g., Bipolar Disorder, Schizophrenia)	D
Schizo-affective disorders	D
Dementia (e.g., Alzheimer's Disease)	R
Personality disorder (e.g., Post head injury syndrome, psychopathic disorders)	D
Dependence (or chronic abuse) - alcohol or drugs	R
Chronic solvent misuse	R

RESPIRATORY DISORDERS

Asthma	A
Chronic obstructive airways disease	D
Spontaneous pneumothorax- Single episode	A
Spontaneous pneumothorax- Recurrent	D (Until the condition has been stabilised by surgical intervention)
Emphysema	D
Hay fever	A

SURGERY/OPERATIONS

Following any form of surgery, an applicant must obtain clearance from the specialist carrying out the procedure. The specialist will normally be required to provide a written report, but direct discussion with the Senior Medical Advisor may be acceptable in certain circumstances.

VISUAL ACUITY

Corrective lenses are acceptable provided that these are in the form of "soft contact lenses".

MINIMUM requirements with or without corrective lenses Distance Vision	"good" eye 6/9 "worse" eye 6/18
Monocular vision	D
Visual field defect	D
Diplopia	R
Colour Blindness	A
Retinal detachment	D

ANNEXE 8 - OUT OF COMPETITION TESTING (OOCT)

Out of competition testing (**OOCT**) allows for collecting biological samples from horses in training for gene and doping agents and other substances that compromise the integrity of racing and the horse's welfare. OOCT means doping control performed anytime from the day the horse is born to final retirement from training and racing.

1. Purpose

Testing will be aimed at primarily identifying banned substances which are those substances that are included in current IFHA guidelines for which there is a zero-tolerance policy. These substances and methods are defined in Article 6E of the IFHA International Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt these will include the following substances that have no place in racing or the legitimate therapy for the welfare of horses:

1. Anabolic agents:
 - a. Anabolic-androgenic steroids
 - b. Other anabolic agents, including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (**SARMs**)
 - c. Beta-2 agonists unless the substance is prescribed by a veterinarian as a bronchodilator at the appropriate dose.
2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances (except when Oxytocin is used in fillies and mares in breeding management or to block oestrous cycling):
 - a. Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (**EPO**), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxypolyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, peginesatide, hypoxia-inducible factor (**HIF**) stabilisers and HIF activators.
 - b. Growth hormones and growth hormone-releasing factors, insulin-like growth factor-1 (**IGF-1**), and other growth factors.
 - c. Synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use.
3. Hormones and metabolic modulators:
 - a. Aromatase inhibitors.
 - b. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (**SERMs**) and other anti-estrogenic substances.
 - c. Agents modifying myostatin function, including but not limited to GW 1516.
 - d. Insulins.
 - e. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor δ (**PPAR δ**) agonists, including but not limited to GW 1516.
 - f. AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1- β -D-ribofuranoside)
4. Any other substances that fall within the classification of Class 1 Prohibited Substances.

2. Method of testing:

REHC reserves the right to impose tests at any time. For the avoidance of doubt, the selection of horses to test may be conducted through:

- a) Random testing: horses will be selected for sampling by the Regulatory Veterinary Officer and/or the panel of Stewards on a random basis while taking into consideration the different categories of horses.
- b) Smart testing: Horses will be selected for sampling by the Regulatory Veterinary Officer and/or the Stewards based on analysis of racing performance, duration since the last sampling, or any other factors that may be considered by the REHC.

- c) REHC reserves the right to test a selected yard or a selection of horses, as many as it deems appropriate that are under the responsibility of the trainer of a horse that had a positive test result containing the prohibited substances.
- d) Where it is possible in recognition of usual working times visits for the purposes of testing will be carried out during the hours of 06:00 to 09:00 and 14:00 to 17:00.
- e) Any horse residing in a Licensed trainers stable are eligible to be tested.

3. Number of Horses and Frequency of Test

Each stable's horses will be tested in each testing cycle which will occur yearly, two to three times. The number of horses in each stable will be tested in accordance with the following:

No. of horses in the stable	No. of horses to be tested
1-5	1
6-15	2
16-30	3
31 +	Round up to 10% (to be rounded up to whole number)

Table 1: Random Sampling Testing Cycle (does not apply to Smart Sampling)

4. Eligibility of horses:

Horses that race in matters that fall under REHC's authority, namely flat racehorses, and fall within any of the following criteria are eligible to be tested:

- a) It is under the care or control of a trainer licensed by the REHC;
- b) It is owned by an owner licensed by the REHC; or
- c) It is entered or nominated to race or train at REHC facilities.

Such presumptions are conclusive in the absence of evidence that a horse is not engaged in activities related to competing in horse racing in the jurisdiction.

5. Cooperation with REHC

- a) All registered owners and trainers are required to cooperate and comply fully with the provisions of this rule.
- b) Persons who apply for and are granted a trainer or owner license will be deemed to have given their consent for access at such premises as their horse may be found for the purpose of REHC's representatives collecting out-of-competition samples. Licensees must take any steps necessary to authorise access by REHC representatives at such premises.
- c) No other person can knowingly interfere with or obstruct a sampling.

6. General procedure for collecting samples

- a) Samples, including but not limited to urine, blood, or hair, shall be taken under the supervision and direction of the Regulator Veterinary Officer who is employed or designated by the REHC.
- b) Upon request of a representative of REHC, the trainer, owner, or their specified designee must provide the location of their horses eligible for out-of-competition testing.
- c) REHC need not provide advance notice before arriving at any location, whether or not licensed by REHC, to collect samples.
- d) The trainer, owner, or their specified designee must cooperate with the person who takes samples

for REHC, which cooperation will include without limitation:

- i. Assist in the immediate location and identification of the horse.
- ii. Make the horse available as soon as practical upon arrival of the person who is responsible for collecting the samples.
- iii. Provide a stall or other safe location to collect the samples.
- iv. Assist the person collecting samples in properly procuring the samples.
- v. Witness the taking of samples, including sealing of sample collection containers.

7. Additional procedures

- a) The person who takes samples for REHC will provide identification and disclose the purpose of the sampling to the trainer or designated horse attendant.
- b) A written protocol for collecting samples will be made generally available.
- c) If the trainer or other custodian of a selected horse refuses or declines to make the horse available, REHC will attempt to notify the managing owner, and the horse's eligibility will be preserved if the managing owner can make the horse available for immediate sampling. REHC is not required to make repeated attempts to notify the managing owner.
- d) A trainer who refuses, attempts to obstruct, or interferes with the sampling process will be reported to the Stewards and penalised as if an adverse analytical finding of Class 1 prohibited substances occurred. A penalty will be imposed on the trainer in accordance with the REHC Penalty scale detailed in ANNEXE 10 - PENALTIES.
- e) The chain of custody record for the sample (including a split sample where appropriate) will be maintained and made available to the trainer, owner, or their designee when a complaint results from an out-of-competition test.
- f) A Regulatory Committee shall be established to audit the procedural compliance of the Regulatory Veterinary Officer's work/investigations. The High Committee will appoint members of the committee.
- g) The Regulatory Veterinary Officer shall present a report to the Regulatory Committee following the end of each testing assignment.
- h) The Regulatory Committee shall:
 - i. Not interfere in Regulatory Veterinary Officer's work during the assignments.
 - ii. In circumstances where the reports identified a positive result or any violation of the OOCT Rules as stipulated in this annex by the trainer or their designee, the Regulatory Committee shall refer such cases, along with the Committee's opinion, to the Stewards to take the necessary action.

8. Analysis of collected samples

- a) REHC may have out-of-competition samples tested to produce information that may enhance the ability of REHC to enforce its medication and anti-doping rules.
- b) Split sample rules and procedures for post-race testing will apply to out-of-competition testing.
- c) REHC may use any remaining sample for research and investigation.
- d) REHC will provide negative results to the trainer. Any positive results will be thoroughly investigated in accordance with Article 50 the Rules of Racing procedures.

9. Confidentiality

The OOCT Sample Collection Team must maintain the confidentiality of all matters related to OOCT, including test results and its findings and the process.

ANNEXE 9 – VACCINATION PROTOCOLS

1. All horses require vaccination against the Equine Influenza virus and Equine Herpes virus (type 1 and type 4).
2. For clarity, all horses include:
 - a) It is under the care and control of a licensed trainer.
 - b) It resides in the same stable complex as horses under the care and control of a licensed trainer.
 - c) it is owned by an owner licensed by the REHC.
 - d) It is entered to race or train at REHC facilities.
3. As of June 1, 2022, the following vaccination rules will be adopted – for both Equine Influenza virus and Equine Herpes virus (type 1 and type 4):
 - a) All horses must have received two primary vaccinations 21 - 42 days apart. The same manufacturer must produce these vaccinations.
 - b) Following the two primary vaccinations, a horse shall be given the first booster vaccination not more than 6 calendar months from the second primary vaccination.
 - c) Subsequent booster vaccinations shall be given at intervals of not more than 6 calendar months.
4. A horse cannot run for 6 clear days after receiving a vaccination.
5. A horse cannot run unless it has received a minimum of two primary vaccinations for both Equine Influenza and Equine Herpes (type 1 and type 4) in line with the above protocol.
6. A horse who has been administered vaccinations and is compliant with the previous vaccination regulations is not required to start again. The horse must be given booster vaccinations during but not more than 6 calendar months from the date of the last recorded vaccination.
7. All horses should also be vaccinated against Tetanus on welfare grounds.
8. Timing of vaccination for Equine Herpes virus (type 1 and type 4) in pregnant brood mares ideally should coincide with 5, 7, and 9 months gestation.
9. The protocol shall be regularly updated in line with the laws and regulations applicable in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

ANNEXE 10 - PENALTIES

Power of the Stewards	
Offence	Penalty
Abusive behaviour	BD 100 - BD 200 and/or 1 - 10 meetings suspension
(Verbal abuse only)	BD 100 – BD 2000
Threatening behaviour	BD 100 - BD 1000 and/or 2 - 10 meetings
(Verbal, physical gestures)	BD 500 - BD 5000
(Physical contact)	BD 1000 - BD 5000 and/or 4 - 28 meetings
Unauthorised access to any licensed or controlled area on a racecourse, including the weighing room, paddock, saddling enclosure and other areas.	BD 500 - BD 2000 & horse disqualification & trainer suspension 1 – 26 meetings.
Failure to allow horse inspection	BD 500 - BD 1500
Weighing Room	
Offence	Penalty
Jockey without an engagement at the race meeting in Jockeys' Room	Caution or BD 10 - BD 100
An unauthorised person entering Jockeys' Room	Caution or BD 10 - BD 500
Colours discrepancy	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Misconduct or undesirable behaviour in weighing or Jockeys' Room	BD 100 - BD 500
Horse's Identification	
Offence	Penalty
Presenting an incorrect horse to race	BD 500 - BD 2000 & horse disqualification & trainer suspension 1 – 4 meetings.
Failure to present the correct horse to veterinary Officer	BD 200 - BD 500
Failure to check the identity of horse - incorrect horses	BD 200 - BD 500
Start	
Offence	Penalty
Rider late to the start	Caution or BD 10 - BD 250
Leading horse unmounted to the start without permission	BD 100 - BD 500
Failure to obey Starter or Assistant Starter	BD 50 - BD 200
Misconduct at the start	BD 50 - BD 200
An unauthorised person at the start	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
An unauthorised person at the start and or interfering with starting stall procedures	BD 100 - BD 200 and/or 1 - 10 meetings suspension
Misconduct by trainer/representative at the start	BD 100 - BD 500
Failure to obtain permission to dismount at the start	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Passing horse to stall handler to lead around	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Using a whip at the start	BD 100 - BD 200
Making noise and disrupting the	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50

start	
Failure to load	Stall test
Inadequately schooled for starting procedures	BD 100 - BD 200
Three consecutive stalls test failure by horse	Suspend the horse 1 - 24 meeting
The Jockey ignores stop race procedure (Red flag)	BD 200 - BD 500
Failure to obey the recall flag	BD 200 - BD 500
Equine Racing Equipment	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to wear approved equipment	BD 200 - BD 500
Failure to correctly saddle a runner	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Failure to report broken equipment	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Racing with equipment in an unsafe condition	BD 50 - BD 200
Failure to carry correct number cloth	BD 50 - BD 200
Horse not fully shod	BD 100 - BD 200 & Withdraw horse
Horse wearing prohibited shoes	BD 100 - BD 400 & Withdraw horse
Failure to carry an approved whip	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Modified/non approved whip	BD 100 - BD 500
Misuse of the Whip	Caution or 50BD - BD 400 or 1 - 8 meetings suspension
Hitting another rider deliberately with the whip	BD 200 – BD 1000 and/or 4 – 8 meetings suspension
Misuse of the Whip - Instructions by trainer	BD 100 - BD 400 for each trainer and rider
Equine Health and Welfare	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to take reasonable steps to contain contagious disease	BD 250- BD 750
Failure of a trainer to report a communicable disease	BD 500 - BD 1500
Incorrect primary vaccinations	BD 100 - BD 500 & horse unable to race
Incorrect booster vaccinations	BD 100 – BD 500
Horse vaccinated within 7 days of race	BD 100 – BD 500 & horse unable to race
Race Meeting	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to present the correct horse to Veterinary Officer for assessment the day before racing	BD 200 - BD 500
Exclusions to Race	
Offence	Penalty
Neurectomy surgery performed on any part of the leg	1000BD & trainer disqualified for 12 months & the horse is banned for life.
Chemical nerve block performed on any part of the leg	Fine BD 500 – 2,000 BD & horse disqualified until RVO determines the return of sensation & trainer suspended for 3 months
Ice or other cooling agents are applied to any part of its body within three hours of the	BD 200 - BD 500

advertised race start time.	
Use of shock wave treatment on race day or within 5 days of racing	BD 1000 - BD 2000
Incorrect primary vaccinations	BD 100 - BD 500 & horse unable to race
Incorrect booster vaccinations	BD 100 – BD 500
Horse vaccinated within 7 days of race	BD 100 – BD 500 & horse unable to race
Identification and Import of Horses	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to present the correct horse to veterinary Officer	BD 200 - BD 500
Failure to notify the Racing Office and have the horse examined for health by the VO.	BD 100 - BD 200
Use of an electrified mechanism	BD 2000- BD 4000 & suspend the trainer 1 year
Declared tongue strap fitted in error or not shown to Veterinary Officer	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Undeclared tongue strap is worn prior to or in a race	BD 100 - BD 300
Failure to cover lip chain	BD 50 - BD 200
Unsatisfactory or unsafe bandaging	BD 100 - BD 200 & RVO to advise if fit to run
Jockeys	
Offence	Penalty
Jockey riding at unrecognised race meetings	BD 100 - BD 200
Jockey booked to ride on two or more mounts in one race	BD 50 - BD 200
Jockey bets or receives rewards/gifts from others	2 – 26 meetings Suspension
Jockey betting or receiving gifts from other than the trainer or owner	2 – 26 meetings Suspension
Removal of the saddle by the trainer or any other person, not jockey	BD 100 - BD 500
Failure to ride a horse to achieve best possible placing	BD 100 - BD 500 or 1 - 8 meetings suspension
Horse not running on its merits from and including first to last	BD 100 - BD 500 or 1 - 8 meetings suspension
Use of spurs in a race	BD 500 - BD 1500
Apprentice Jockeys	
Offence	Penalty
Trainer fails to pay Apprentice salary, riding fee within 30 days	2 - 8 meetings suspension
Failure to report all winners ridden abroad to the Racing Director	BD 500 - BD 1500 & disqualify all those horses that were ridden with the incorrect allowance
Trainers	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to provide reasonable care to horses in their care	RVO investigate and report to Stewards
Failure to provide reasonable care	2 - 8 meetings suspension

to employees in their care	
Failure to submit changes of horses in training within 3 days to Racing Director	BD 50 - BD 200
Failure to report retired or deceased racehorses	BD 50 - BD 200
Failure to submit horses in training on specified dates	BD 100 - BD 200
Failure to obtain permission to advertise on Jockey/Horse/Attendants clothing	Caution or BD 10 - BD 100
Trainer fails to authorise a person to represent him	Caution or BD 10 - BD 100
Grooms	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to register grooms with REHC	BD 50 - BD 100
Colours	
Offence	Penalty
Failure to weigh out with declared colours	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Jockey wearing different colours	BD 50 - BD 200
Unauthorised advertisements on colours	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Entries and Declarations	
Offence	Penalty
Entry	
Failure to submit unraced or imported horses documentation 10 days before race entry day.	BD 50 - BD 200
Declarations	
Failure to notify late change of rider	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Declaration errors	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Declaring wrong jockey/Failure to declare a jockey	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Failure to declare a qualified Jockey in accordance with the race conditions	BD 100 - BD 200
Failure to inform RVO that a declared runner requires veterinary treatment before the race	BD 200 - BD 500
Declaring unfit horse in a race	BD 50 - BD 100
Entering Injured Horse	BD 200 - BD 500
Weighing out, In Running, Weighing In	
Offence	Penalty
Weighing Out	
Failure to weigh out in specified time	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50

Failure to weigh out	BD 50 - BD 100
Failure to saddle the horse with the correct weight and equipment	BD 100 - BD 200
In Running	
Failure to parade in the paddock without permission	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Late arrival of Jockey to the paddock	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Leaving paddock before or after signal to mount without permission	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Horse late to the paddock	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Failure to comply with paddock protocol	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Failure to provide adequate riding instructions	BD 100 - BD 200
Trainer instruct riders to breach the rules	BD 200 - BD 500 or 1 - 10 meetings suspension
Failure to dismount a lame or exhausted horse	BD 500 - BD 2,000
Failure to keep straight for 200 m after leaving the stalls	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Pacemaker deliberately causes interference	8 - 26 meetings suspension
Deliberate acts of interference	BD 500 - BD 1500
Trainer – Failure to inform Stewards that ear plugs worn in race	BD 50 – BD 200
Rider removes ear plugs during race	BD 50 – BD 200
Trainer instructs rider to remove ear plugs	BD 100 – BD 300
Weighing In	
Failure to enter winners' enclosure	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Failure to weigh in	
Winner	BD 200 – 500 & Horse disqualified
Second / Third / Fourth	BD 100 - BD 200 & Horse disqualified
Any other placing	BD 50 - BD 100 & Horse disqualified
Dismount before appropriate place	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Weighing in under 1kg	
Winner	BD 200 - BD 500 & Horse disqualified
Second / Third / Fourth	BD 100 - BD 200 & Horse disqualified
Any other placing	BD 50 - BD 100 & Horse disqualified
Rider underweight caused by trainer saddling error	BD 50 - BD 500 & Horse disqualified
Rider underweight, cause not established – Joint penalty	BD 100 – BD 400 & Horse disqualified
Failure to include all equipment when weighing in	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Weighing in over 1kg	
First four placings	BD 100 – BD 400
Any other placing	BD 50 – BD 200
Rider overweight, cause not established, Joint – penalty	BD 50 – BD 400
Fraudulent weighing in practices	BD 100 - BD 500 and/or 4 to 8 meetings suspension
Failure to retain all equipment	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50

Jockey touches another person/thing before weighing back in	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Objections/Interference	
Offence	Penalty
Frivolous objection made	BD 50 - BD 100
Dangerous riding	BD 500 - BD 2,000 and/or 4 – 15 meetings & Horse disqualified
Improper riding	BD 200 – BD 1,000 and/or 4 – 8 meetings
Careless riding	Caution or BD 50 - BD 400 and/or 1 - 8 meetings
Accidental interference	No Action
The Rider makes a manoeuvre to allow another horse a clear run	BD 250 - BD 1,000 and 4-25 meeting suspension
The Rider intentionally interferes with a horse to assist another horse in the race	BD 250 - BD 1,000 and 4-26 meeting suspension
The Rider causes interference as a result of moving off his racing line to assist another horse in the race	BD 250 - BD 1,000 and 4-26 meeting suspension
Corrupt Practices	
Offence	Penalty
Bribes (offering and accepting)	BD 1000 - BD 2,000 and/or 4 - 26 meeting suspension
Conspiracy to conduct corrupt or fraudulent act	BD 1000 - BD 2,000 and/or 4 - 26 meeting suspension
Corrupt or fraudulent practice	1 - 4 seasons
Refuse to give evidence or provide false or misleading evidence	BD 500 - BD 1,500 and/or 2 - 4 meetings
Giving deliberately misleading evidence at an enquiry	BD 500 - BD 1,500 and/or 2 - 4 meetings
Forged signature	BD 100 - BD 200
Late arrival at Stewards Room	Caution or BD 10 - BD 50
Failure to attend an enquiry/appeal	BD 100 – BD 1000 and/or 1 – 5 meetings
General Rules	
Offence	Penalty
Aid or abetting a breach in rules	BD 200 - BD 500
Violent or improper conduct	BD 500 - BD 1,500
Acting in a manner detrimental to the integrity/reputation of racing	BD 500 - BD 1,500
Misuse of badges Rider/trainer who allows an unauthorised person to use their badge on the racecourse	BD 100 - BD 200
Misleading or attempt to mislead Stewards/Officials	BD 500 - BD 1500 and/or 2 - 4 meetings
Failure to notify horse has been gelded	BD 50 - BD 100
Failure to notify death of a horse	BD 100 - BD 200
Did not report Horse cannot be identified from markings	BD 100 - BD 200
Headgear	
Offence	Penalty

Wearing unapproved headgear	BD 100 - BD 500
Failure to declare headgear at declaration/Headgear added when not declared	BD 50 - BD 200
Making changes to declared headgear	BD 50 - BD 200
Failure to wear declared headgear before the start and during the race	BD 50 - BD 200 & horse disqualification
Deliberate action	BD 500 - BD 1,500 & horse disqualification
Accidental action	No action
Failure to make changes by the specified time	BD 50 - BD 200 & horse disqualification
Wearing undeclared hood in a race	BD 50 - BD 200 & horse disqualification
Health Protection of Riders	
Offence	Penalty
Positive test result for a prohibited substance (Jockey)	BD 100 - BD 1000 and/or 2 - 26 meeting suspension
Treatment of Horses in Training	
Offence	Penalty
Overuse of medication detrimental to horse health	BD 200 - BD 500
Administering treatments without veterinary supervision	BD 200 - BD 500
Failure to seek veterinary advice for the treatment of a sick or injured horse	BD 200 - BD 500
Administration of prohibited substance without the advice of a veterinarian	BD 200 – BD 500
Failure to present record of the medications and treatments	BD 350 - BD 1,500
Failure to comply with mandatory horse rest periods for specific treatments	BD 200 - BD 500
Use of treatments to increase the intensity of training	BD 200 - BD 500
Medication and Anti-doping	
Offence	Penalty
Administration of a substance on race day	BD 500 - BD 1,500 & horse disqualification & trainer suspension 2-26 meeting
Administration of medicinal products not prescribed by a qualified/registered vet	BD 100 - BD 200
Attempts to administer	BD 500 - BD1000 and/or 1 season
Bringing horse onto a racecourse with non-normal nutrients /medicinal products/by-products in its system	BD 500 – BD 1,500
Administration of unlicensed medicines	BD 200 - BD 500
Failure to facilitate sampling	BD 2,000 - BD 7,500 & suspension for 1- 3 seasons.

Failure to present horse for pre-race sampling	BD 100 & horse disqualification & 2 meetings trainer suspension
The Trainer did not present his horse in sufficient time for pre-race (blood test sampling)	BD 100 & horse disqualification & 2 meetings trainer suspension
Refusal to allow horse into sampling unit	BD 500 – BD 1,500 & horse disqualification & 26 meetings trainer suspension
Failure to present horse for pre-race testing	BD 500 – BD 1,500 & horse withdrawn & 26 meetings trainer suspension
Failure to present horse for post-race sampling	BD 500 – BD 1,500 & horse withdrawn & 26 meetings trainer suspension
Jockeys Anti-doping	
Offence	Penalty
Alcohol	
<i>*Figures allow for error factor in Hand held Equipment used for determining Alcohol</i>	
First Offence - Above 20* micrograms per 100 millilitres of breath or 54 -100 milligrams per 100 millilitres of urine	BD 150 - BD 350, 14 days immediate suspension, Enhanced Sample Programme
Second Offence (within 24 months)	BD 350 - BD 650 , 28 days immediate suspension, Enhanced Sample Programme
Third Offence (within 36 months)	BD 750 - BD 1,250, 90 days immediate suspension, Enhanced Sample Programme
Diuretics	
First Offence	BD 350 - BD 450, Enhanced Sample Programme
Second Offence (within 24 months of first offence)	BD 350 –BD 650, Enhanced Sample Programme
Third Offence (within 36 months of first offence)	BD 750 – BD 1,250, 7-21 days, Enhanced Sample Programme
Other Banned Substances and Notifiable Medications	
<i>**The only exception being for Cocaine when the jockey will normally have their licence removed at the top of the range.</i>	
First Offence**	BD 500, 1 – 6 months, Enhanced Sample Programme
Second Offence** (within 24 months of first offence)	BD 1,000, 6 – 12 months, Enhanced Sample Programme
Third Offence** (within 36 months of first offence)	1,500 – BD 2,500, 2 – 5 years, Enhanced Sample Programme
Refusal or Failure to provide a sample	
Urine – First Offence	6 – 12 months, Enhanced Sample Programme
Urine – Second Offence (within 36 months of first offence)	2 – 5 years, Enhanced Sample Programme
Breath/Oral Fluids – First Offence	60 – 120 days, Enhanced Sample Programme
Breath/Oral Fluids – Second Offence (within 36 months of first offence)	6 – 12 months, Enhanced Sample Programme
Failure to Notify/Update – Notifiable Medication	
Notifiable Medication	BD 150 – BD 350, 60 – 120 days
Failing to keep accurate medical records	First = caution, second = 25 BD, third = 50 BD, fourth = 75 BD, fifth = 100 BD, all within 12 months of each other

Adverse Analytical Finding on Race Day Penalty Scale

Offences Article 51.17.8 1 mmol/lit or more above the recommended IFHA level for TCO2.	Recommended Penalty Range
First	Horse withdrawn
	250 BD fine
	Trainer's Licence suspended for 2 weeks
Second (within 12 months of first offence)	Horse withdrawn
	500 BD fine
	Trainer's Licence suspended for 1 month
Third (within 12 months of second offence)	Horse withdrawn
	1,000 BD Fine
	Trainer's Licence suspended for 3 months

Class 1 Prohibited Substances

Offences	Recommended Penalty Range	
	Blood/Urine	Hair
First	Trainer: Fine 4,000 - 6,000 BD Suspension 12 months Horse: suspension minimum 6 months. Must have clean urine test before return to race.	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Horse: suspension 3 months
Second (Within 2 years of first offence)	Trainer: Fine 7,000- 8,000 BD Suspension 18 months Horse: suspension minimum 6 months. Must have clean urine test before return to race.	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Suspension 6 months Horse: suspension 3 months
Third (Within 2 & ½ years of second offence)	Trainer: Fine Minimum of 9,000 BD Suspension 36 months Horse: suspension minimum 6 months. Must have clean urine test before return to race.	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Suspension 12 months Horse: suspension 3 months

Class 2-4 Prohibited Substances

Offences	Recommended Penalty Range		
	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
First	Trainer: Fine 800 - 1,000 BD Additional 300 -800 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook.	Trainer: Fine 500 - 800 BD Additional 300 - 500 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook.	Trainer: Fine 200 - 500 BD Additional 200 - 300 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook.
Second (Within 2 years of first offence)	Trainer: Fine 1,500 - 2,500 BD Additional 500 - 1,000 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook. Trainer may be subject to a suspension up to 3 months	Trainer: Fine 800 - 1,000 BD Additional 300 - 800 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook. Trainer may be subject to a suspension up to 3 months	Trainer: Fine 500 - 800 BD Additional 200 - 600 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook.
Third (Within 2 & ½ years of second offence)	Trainer: Fine Minimum of 3,000 BD Additional 700 - 1,500 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook. Trainer may be subject to a suspension ranging between 3-6 months	Trainer: Fine 1,500 - 2,500 BD Additional 400 - 1,200 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook. Trainer may be subject to a suspension ranging between 3-6 months	Trainer: Fine 1,000 - 1,500 BD Additional 300 - 1,000 BD fine for failure to record in Medication Logbook.

Equine Prohibited Practice Violation Penalty Scale

Category A Prohibited Practices Violations

Offences	Recommended Penalty Range
First	Trainer: Fine 2,000 – 4,000 BD Suspension 12 months
Second (Within 2 years of first offence)	Trainer: Fine 3,000 – 5,000 BD Suspension 18 months
Third (Within 2 & ½ years of second offence)	Trainer: Fine 5,000 – 7,500 BD Suspension 36 months

Category B Prohibited Practices Violations

Offences		Recommended Penalty Range
First	36.1mmol/l - 40.0mmol/l	Warning
	40.1mmol/l - 45.0 mmol/l	250 BD
	45.1mmol/l & above	500 BD
Second (Within 12 months of first offence)	36.1mmol/l - 40.0mmol/l	250 BD
	40.1mmol/l - 45.0 mmol/l	500 BD
	45.1mmol/l & above	750 BD, Suspension 1 month
Third (Within 12 months of second offence)	36.1mmol/l - 40.0mmol/l	500 BD
	40.1mmol/l - 45.0 mmol/l	750 BD, Suspension 1 month
	45.1mmol/l & above	1,000 BD, Suspension 3 months

Out of Competition Testing Penalty Scale

Class 1 Prohibited Substances

Offences	Recommended Penalty Range	
	Blood/Urine	Hair
First	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Suspension 12 months Horse: suspension minimum 6 months. Must have clean urine test before return to race.	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Horse: suspension 3 months.
Second (Within 2 years of first offence)	Trainer: Fine 3,000- 5,000 BD Suspension 18 months Horse: suspension minimum 6 months. Must have clean urine test before return to race.	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Suspension 6 months. Horse: suspension 3 months.
Third (Within 2 & ½ years of second offence)	Trainer: Fine 5,000 - 7,500 BD Suspension 36 months Horse: suspension minimum 6 months. Must have clean urine test before return to race.	Trainer: Fine 2,000 - 4,000 BD Suspension 12 months Horse: suspension 3 months.

Class 2-4 Prohibited Substances

Offences	Recommended Penalty Range
	Blood/urine:
First	No Penalty Trainer: Failure to record medication in Log Caution or 50-200 BD fine.
Second (Within 2 years of first offence)	No Penalty Trainer: Failure to record medication in Log 200-350 BD fine.
Third (Within 2 & ½ years of second offence)	No Penalty Trainer: Failure to record medication in Log 350 – 500 BD fine.

ANNEXE 11 – APPROVED ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

The High Committee of Rashid Equestrian and Horseracing Club hereby publishes the approved analytical laboratories.

1. Approved Laboratories for sample analysis as recognised by the IFHA:

- **United Kingdom**
LGC Group, Sport & Specialised Analytical Services
- **France**
Laboratoire Des Courses Hippiques
- **Hong Kong**
Hong Kong Jockey Club Racing Laboratory
- **Australia**
Racing Analytical Services Limited
- **United States of America**
Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, University of California at Davis
- **Japan**
Laboratory of Racing Chemistry

2. Approved laboratories for sample analysis of the level of (TCO₂):

- **Kingdom of Bahrain**
REHC TCO₂ Laboratory – Al Raffah
- **United Arab Emirates**
Equine Forensic Unit - Dubai

3. The High Committee of REHC reserves the right to amend the recognized laboratories in the manner and time it deems appropriate.

4. Any result analysed by a lab that is not approved by the High Committee of REHC will not be accepted.

ANNEXE 12 – SKIN INFECTIONS

If you present your horse to the Veterinary Officer for a pre-race Welfare and Integrity examination and it has a rash or infection, it will be scrutinised for the presence of an infectious disease, and may be withdrawn from racing to safeguard the health and welfare of the horse population, unless it is accompanied by a Ringworm Form (ANNEXE 13).

Under the rules of racing, it is an offence to bring a horse to the races suffering from a contagious disease. There are several infectious skin diseases that could easily be transmitted between horses at the races, the most common of which is Ringworm.

Ringworm is an extremely infectious fungal disease. It can be easily spread from one horse to another e.g., sides of the starting stalls. Once it is established within a yard it is almost impossible to eradicate as it forms spores which stay viable for many years. Often it will be diagnosed by clinical signs, but a definitive diagnosis is made by a Veterinary Surgeon doing a deep skin scrape as the fungus lives in the hair follicle. Results take three to five days for microscope analysis and up to six weeks for culture. If you are in doubt that your horse will be subject to scrutiny, then please call your Veterinary Surgeon to complete a Ringworm Form.

This must be presented to the Veterinary Officer before a pre-race Welfare and Integrity examination

ANNEXE 13 – RINGWORM FORM

Ringworm form

This certificate must accompany the horse to the Welfare and Integrity trot up prior to racing.

Horse name:..... Microchip:.....

Trainer:.....

Delete one section

Section A - valid for 7 days after the date of examination.

I have examined the above identified horse on (date), I am satisfied that the dermatitis present is not contagious to other Equines.

I have diagnosed this dermatitis as

Section B - valid for 7 days after the date of examination.

I have examined the above identified horse on (date), I suspect that the dermatitis may be contagious to other Equines.

The horse has been treated with, starting on the, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for a minimum period of 8 days.

AND

There is no evidence of active ringworm.

Signature of Veterinary surgeon:

Name:

Date: