



Guide to Procedures and Penalties 2010

An Explanatory Guide
to assist Effective
Enforcement of the Rules

CONTENTS

Page No.

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. RUNNING AND RIDING - RULES (B)58, (B)59, (C)45 and (D)45	5
– (B)58 & (C)45 - Trainer's Responsibilities	8
– (B)59.3 - Negligence by Rider	9
– (B)59.2 - Intent to Conceal	10
– (B)59.4 - Failure to Take All Reasonable and Permissible Measures	12
3. INTERFERENCE IN RACES - RULES (B)53 - (B)55	13
– Interference Procedure to be Followed after Hearing the Evidence	13
– Determining the Result Following Interference	16
– Interference - Options Flowchart	18
– Guide to Penalties for Riding Offences	19
– Effective Days for Riding Suspensions	19
– Penalty Guidelines - Dangerous Riding	21
Careless Riding	22
Improper Riding	23
4. IMPROPER RIDING (including SCHEDULE (B)6 USE OF THE WHIP)	25
– Striking or Attempting to Strike Other Horses or Riders With a Whip	25
– Guidance on Use of the Whip	26
– When to Hold an Enquiry	27
– Penalty Guidelines - Schedule (B)6	28
Excessive Frequency	29
Improper	29
5. OFFENCES CONSIDERED BY THE STEWARDS	31
6. OFFENCES CONSIDERED BY THE DISCIPLINARY PANEL	49
7. TESTING OF RIDERS FOR BANNED SUBSTANCES - RECOMMENDED PENALTIES	60

EFFECTIVE FROM 27 MARCH 2010

1.

INTRODUCTION

This booklet contains information on the main Rules and the various procedures and charts which will be referred to at all times when deciding on the appropriate course of action either on the racecourse or at a Disciplinary Panel enquiry.

The booklet should not be seen as either a replacement for, or an interpretation of, the Rules of Racing. It does, however, seek to clarify and provide easy reference to a number of crucial areas which may arise during the course of a day's racing.

The guidelines as to penalties are not intended to override the discretion of the Stewards under the Rules. However, in the interest of consistency and fairness, Stewards are expected to operate within the guidelines unless they have good reason to consider that the case before them has some special characteristic(s) which justifies a greater or lesser penalty outside the guidelines; Stewards should be prepared to explain their reasons for so doing.

If you have any questions, or need any further advice, on the information contained in this booklet you should speak to the Disciplinary Department (0207 152 0123) or a Stipendiary Steward.

Tony Goodhew
Director of Raceday Operations and Regulation

2. RUNNING AND RIDING – RULES (B)58, (B)59, (C)45 and (D)45

In order to maintain confidence in the integrity of racing it is particularly important either that questions are asked of the trainer or that an enquiry under Rule (B)58 is held when appearances suggest a horse may not have been run on its merits - see Rule (D)45 . **Stewards should not be deterred from holding an enquiry because they consider it unlikely that they will be able to prove a breach of Rule (B)59 or (C)45.** These enquiries are not time sensitive but the Stipendiary Steward should ensure the rider and trainer are warned that they will be required to attend.

WHEN TO HOLD AN ENQUIRY

The Rule does not allow exceptions for horses which do not obtain the best possible placing and therefore the Stewards should always initiate an enquiry on the day or ask questions rather than leaving it to the Stewards officiating at a following meeting when the horse runs. In helping to decide whether or not to hold an enquiry the Panel should view the video recording of the race.

Having regard to Rule (D)45 the Stipendiary Steward should then ask the following questions:

- **Was the horse asked for "... timely, real and substantial effort?"**

If the answer to this question is **NO** an enquiry should be held. If **YES**

- **Was it ridden to obtain the best possible placing?**

If **NO** again an enquiry should be held.

HAVING DECIDED TO HOLD AN ENQUIRY

A series of questions will be asked of the rider and trainer to establish the reasons for the way the horse was ridden.

Under Rule (D)46 the trainer, if he is unable to attend the meeting, must authorise another person to represent him on the racecourse. This person must attend stewards' enquiries on the trainer's behalf. He must know the riding instructions that the trainer gave to the rider, must be authorised by the trainer and must be able to inform the Stewards whether the rider has complied with such instructions. Failure by the trainer to do so will result in a breach of Rule (D)46. Furthermore, if the representative has not been made aware of the riding instructions given by the trainer, the Stewards will progress the enquiry as to whether the trainer is in breach of Rule (C)45.4 on the basis of the evidence of the rider as to what instructions were given to him.

HAS A BREACH OF THE RULES BEEN COMMITTED ?

Prior to determining whether or not the rider and/or trainer are in breach of Rules (B)59 or (C)45 the Stipendiary Steward will sum up and then ask the following questions of the Panel:

- **Was the horse asked for "... timely, real and substantial effort?"**
- **Was it ridden to obtain the best possible placing?**

If the answer to either of these questions is NO, was the explanation given by either the rider or trainer an acceptable reason for the horse either not being asked for timely, real and substantial effort or not being ridden to obtain the best possible placing?

If the answer to either question remains NO, the rider is in breach of Rule (B)59.

With regard to the trainer he will be liable to Disciplinary action under Rule (C)45.1 if you are not satisfied that he gave adequate instructions; which is to say such instructions as are necessary to ensure that the horse runs on its merits. The trainer will also be liable to disciplinary action if the rider is found in breach of Rule (B)59.3.1 unless he is able to satisfy the Stewards that the rider was given adequate instructions and that he failed to comply with them.

WHEN IN BREACH

If you find that a breach has been committed by the rider, it is necessary to categorise the offence which will assist you in arriving at the appropriate penalty. The Stipendiary Steward will therefore ask the following questions of the Panel (the 'Subdivision Charts' on pages 8 to 12 will assist):

- 1) **Was the rider in breach of Rule (B)59.3 (negligence)?**
IF NOT
- 2) **Was the rider in breach of Rule (B)59.2* (intent)?**
IF NOT
- 3) **It must be a breach of Rule (B)59.4* (failure to take all reasonable and permissible measures) by the rider.**

*The line between Rules (B)59.2 and (B)59.4 can be illustrated for many cases by the example of a rider who appears to be doing the opposite of what you would expect a rider in his circumstances to be doing (Rule (B)59.2) and cases where the rider is simply not doing enough (Rule (B)59.4).

Having decided which Rule the rider is in breach of and the category of offence, the Stipendiary Steward will advise on penalty for rider and, if appropriate, the trainer. Previous offences are to be taken into account.

OTHER OPTIONS

The following other options are open to you and must be referred to in your report of the enquiry:

- Noting - all explanations
- Referral for viewing horse's previous runs
 - horse wins a Handicap, Classified Stakes or Rating Related Maiden Race without having been previously placed in the first four
 - a marked improvement in performance
 - concerns are expressed about performance last time out
- Adjourned enquiry - vital witness is not present

RECOMMENDED PENALTIES FOR BREACHES OF RULES (B)58, (B)59, (C)45 and (D)45 - RUNNING & RIDING

FOR THE PURPOSE OF RULES (B)58, (B)59 and (C)45 THE WORD 'PLACING' MEANS ANY PLACING FROM AND INCLUDING FIRST PLACE TO LAST PLACE

RULE (B)58 and (C)45 TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

SUBDIVISION OF POTENTIAL OFFENCE

(These are the more common examples of breaches but they are by no means exhaustive)

		Recommended Penalties for 1st Offence
	ENTRY POINT	RANGE
a) Trainer fails to give adequate instructions which contributes to the rider being in breach of Rule (B)59.4. Trainer in breach of Rule (C)45.1	£1,500	£1,000-£2,500
b) Trainer sends unfit or unschooled horse to the racecourse Rule (C)45.3. Rider unlikely to be in breach of either Rule (B)59.2 or (B)59.4.	£3,000	£2,000-£5,000
c) Rider in breach of Rule (B)59.2. Trainer in breach of Rule (C)45.4	See Rule (B)59.2	

Second offence:

Two findings of Rule (C)45.1 (subdivision a)) within 12 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be double that for a 1st Offence

Two findings of Rule (C)45.1 (sub: a)) between 12 - 24 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be higher than that for a 1st Offence.

Rule (C)45.3 (sub: b)) - as above

RULE (B)59.3 NEGLIGENCE BY RIDER

SUBDIVISION OF RULE

2.1 Failing to ride out approaching the finish on a horse that would have been placed:

Place not obtained - first

28 days (18)*
If wilful, refer

Recommended Penalties

1st Offence

2nd Offence

refer

Place not obtained - second/third

10 days (5)*

21 days (14)*

Place not obtained - fourth

4 days (3)*

10 days (7)*

Place not obtained - any other placing for which there is prizemoney

2 days (1)*

4 days (3)*

*Figures in brackets should be used for dead heats. With a second offence the fact that the first offence was or was not a dead heat should be ignored.

2.2 Mistaking the race distance and either riding a finish a circuit too early or failing to ride a finish

12 days

10-14 days

refer

ENTRY POINT

RANGE

ENTRY POINT

RANGE

2.3 Taking the wrong course

12 days

10-14 days

refer

2.4 Asking for an effort or making some other permissible manoeuvre too late as a result of serious misjudgement or inattention.

10 days

7-14 days

21 days

14-28 days

RULE (B)59.2 INTENT TO CONCEAL

SUBDIVISION OF POTENTIAL OFFENCE

	STEWARDS		DISCIPLINARY PANEL	
	ENTRY POINT	RANGE	ENTRY POINT	RANGE
a) Deliberately not riding a horse to obtain the best possible placing for personal reward or knowing that it had been layed to lose	N/A	N/A	Rider/Trainer Disqualify - 5 years Horse suspended	3 - 15 years
b) Deliberately preventing a horse from winning	refer	refer	Rider/Trainer Disqualify - 18 months Horse suspended	1 - 5 years
c) Purposely not riding out a horse that would otherwise have won				
d) Horse which has intentionally been restrained and not let down	refer	refer	42 days (rider) £7,500 (trainer)*	28-90 days £5,000- £30,000
e) Horse which has intentionally not been asked for sufficient effort				
f) Horse which appears capable of reaching a challenging position but which has intentionally never been asked to do so				

***Horse suspended 40 days if both rider & trainer are found in breach**

g) Using the racecourses as a training ground ie Schooling and/or Conditioning. Horse usually first time out in a Flat, Steeplechase or Hurdle race or returning after a lengthy absence or having a confidence restoring run

***Horse suspended 40 days if both rider & trainer are found in breach**

14 days (rider) £3,000 (trainer)*
 10-18 days £2,500-£4,000
 See racecourse penalties
 see racecourse penalties

h) Referrals from racecourse for third offence

refer
 60 days (rider) £15,000-£20,000 (trainer) and/or 14-42 days restriction on entries and running horses from yard - 21 days Horse suspended

NOTE:

Second Offence:

Two findings of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: g) within 12 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be double that for a 1st Offence
 One finding of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: g) after one of Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) within 12 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be double that for a 1st Offence
 One finding of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: g) after a finding of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: d, e or f) within 12 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should be at least double that for a first offence
 One finding of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: g) after a finding of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: d, e or f) between 12-24 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be higher than that for a 1st Offence
 One finding of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: g) after one of Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) - between 12-24 months - deal with on the racecourse but penalty should generally be higher than that for a 1st Offence

Third Offence

Any findings of either Rule (B)59.2 (sub: g) and/or (B)59.4 (sub: b) within 24 months - refer (see sub:h)

SUBDIVISION OF POTENTIAL OFFENCE

(These are the more common examples of breaches but they are by no means exhaustive)

Recommended Penalties for 1st Offence
ENTRY POINT **RANGE**

a) Rider suffers interference and then fails to ride out to the winning post on a horse that:

- (i) would have been placed first, second, third, fourth or any other placing for which there is prize money See Rule (B)59.3
 - (ii) could have been placed first, second, third, fourth or any other placing for which there is prize money See c) below.
 - (iii) is unplaced See d) below.
- b) Rider fails to take all reasonable and permissible measures throughout the race 10 days 7-21 days

Second Offence:

Two findings of Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) within 12 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be double that for a 1st Offence
 One finding of Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) after one of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: any) within 12 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be double that for a 1st Offence
 Two findings of Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) between 12 - 24 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be higher than that for a 1st Offence

One finding of Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) after one of Rule (B)59.2 (sub: any) between 12 - 24 months - deal with on racecourse but penalty should generally be higher than that for a 1st Offence

Third Offence:

Any three findings of either Rule (B)59.4 (sub: b) and/or Rule (B)59.2 (sub: any) within 24 months - refer

c) Failing to ride out approaching the finish on a horse that could have been placed

First	1st Offence	2nd Offence
Second/Third	10 days	21 days
Fourth	7 days	14 days
Any other placing for which there is prize money	3 days	6 days
	1 day	2 days

d) Rider demonstrates an acceptable degree of effort during the race until prematurely easing his horse, which would never have finished in the first four or any other placing for which there is prize money but is allowed to coast home with no assistance from the rider

- 1st Offence - Caution
- 2nd - 1 day
- 3rd - 1 day
- 4th - 3 days
- 5th - refer

3. INTERFERENCE IN RACES - RULES (B)53-(B)55

INTERFERENCE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AFTER HEARING THE EVIDENCE

After the riders have left the room, the Chairman or Stipendiary Steward will ask the following questions of the Panel:

● **Was there interference?**

If the answer is **NO** the enquiry should be closed. If **YES**

● **Who caused it?**

If it cannot be established who caused it, the enquiry should be closed and the appropriate notice issued. If the cause is established:

● **THE STIPENDIARY STEWARD WILL SUM UP.**

It should then be established whether the interference was **serious** by asking the following question:

● **Was the nature of the incident such as to place in serious jeopardy the safety of any horse or rider?**

If **YES**, the Chairman or Stipendiary Steward should start at the top category and work down the left-hand side (the 'definitions') bearing in mind that a decision should be reached on the balance of probabilities and if the Panel is having difficulty reaching agreement he will move on to the next category. The Panel should only refer to the right-hand side (the 'examples') after agreement has been reached on the category of interference.

If **NO**, the Panel should consider the placings by proceeding to the section headed 'Determining the Result Following Interference' on pages 16 and 17 before returning to Careless Riding.

CATEGORY AND DEFINITION	EXAMPLES (These are the more common examples of interference but they are by no means exhaustive)
<p>1. FOR DANGEROUS RIDING THE RIDER MUST CAUSE SERIOUS INTERFERENCE. SERIOUS INTERFERENCE IS WHEN INTERFERENCE CAUSES A HORSE AND/OR RIDER TO FALL OR VERY NEARLY FALL OR THE HORSE IS SEVERELY HAMPERED EG. UP AGAINST THE RUNNING RAIL, OR IS PUSHED OR NEARLY PUSHED OFF THE COURSE.</p>	
<p>WAS IT DANGEROUS RIDING?</p> <p>A rider is guilty of Dangerous Riding if he causes serious interference by:</p> <p>a) purposely interfering with another horse or rider or</p> <p>b) riding in a way which is far below that of a competent and careful rider and where it would be obvious to such a competent and careful rider that riding in that way was likely to endanger the safety of a horse or rider.</p>	<p>RIDER CAUSES SERIOUS INTERFERENCE BY:</p> <p>a) Riding across to prevent a horse from going 'up the inner',</p> <p>b) Attempting to force a horse off the track eg. at the wing of a fence.</p> <p>c) Deliberately barging his way between two horses.</p> <p>d) Persistently attempting to get past any horse when there is insufficient room.</p> <p>e) Failing for a sustained period of time to take corrective action.</p> <p>f) Intentionally striking another horse or rider.</p> <p>g) Manoeuvring/changing direction, suddenly or gradually (particularly on to the rail)</p>
<p><i>If the rider is guilty of Dangerous Riding the horse must be disqualified.</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Advice to Stewards</p> <p>There are two parts to Dangerous Riding, there has to be serious interference but this is not enough on its own to warrant a breach of Dangerous Riding - serious interference can be caused by Careless riding or can even be Accidental. The second part relates to the culpability of the rider in terms of his riding - see 1a) and b) and the examples a) to g) in the righthand column.</p>	
<p>IF YOU ARE SATISFIED THAT THE INTERFERENCE IS NOT DANGEROUS YOU SHOULD PROCEED TO THE SECTION HEADED 'DETERMINING THE RESULT FOLLOWING INTERFERENCE' ON PAGES 14 AND 15 TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PLACINGS NEED TO BE ALTERED. HAVING COME TO A DECISION ON PLACINGS, WHICH SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED, YOU SHOULD REVERT BACK TO DECIDE ON THE CATEGORY OF INTERFERENCE.</p>	
<p>2. 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.</p>	
<p>WAS IT CARELESS RIDING?</p> <p>A rider is guilty of Careless Riding if he fails to take reasonable steps to avoid causing interference or causes interference by inattention or misjudgement, including when manoeuvring for position.</p>	<p>a) Horse drifts into another without rider straightening it up, either by switching his whip, or, if that is insufficient, by using his reins.</p> <p>b) Horse hangs into the whip but the rider does not take sufficient action to straighten it up.</p> <p>c) Horse hangs in on bend without rider taking any action.</p> <p>d) Rider manoeuvres/changes direction, causing another rider to be moved off his intended line or to take evasive action.</p> <p>e) Rider pushes through, thereby creating a gap or widening an existing gap which never looked like being big enough</p> <p>f) Rider moves across to the rails at the start causing interference.</p> <p>g) Rider unintentionally strikes another horse or rider but should have moderated his use of the whip because of the close proximity of another horse or rider.*</p> <p>* see page 25 - striking horses or riders with whip.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Advice to Stewards</p> <p>Demotion only occurs if the horse causing the interference has improved its placing as a result of that interference</p>	

3. FOR IMPROPER RIDING THE RIDER INTENTIONALLY INTERFERES WITH OR STRIKES ANOTHER HORSE OR RIDER WITHOUT CAUSING SERIOUS INTERFERENCE. THE INTERFERENCE IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE INTERFERER'S PERFORMANCE BUT RATHER TO AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SUFFERER.

<p>WAS IT IMPROPER RIDING?</p> <p>A rider is guilty of Improper Riding if he intentionally strikes other riders or horses and may also include other forms of misconduct in the course of riding such as riding that would be dangerous but for the fact that it did not cause serious interference.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rider intentionally interferes with another horse or rider but not with the intention of improving his own position. b) Rider intentionally rides across to cause interference, c) Rider intentionally strikes another horse or rider.* d) Rider intentionally attempts to interfere with or strike another horse or rider with his whip.* e) Rider rides dangerously but does not cause serious interference eg. rider moves a considerable distance across the course at the start. <p>* see page 25 - striking horses or riders with whip.</p>
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Advice to Stewards

This category is to be used where you are satisfied that the interference was caused by some culpable misconduct by the rider which was neither Dangerous nor Careless Riding and may include intentional interference and striking other riders or horses when riding that would be dangerous but for the fact that it did not cause serious interference. Demotion only occurs if the horse causing the interference has improved its placings as a result of that interference.

4. FOR ACCIDENTAL 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.

<p>WAS IT ACCIDENTAL?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Horse hangs without warning. b) Horse continues to hang despite rider's best efforts to prevent it. c) Horse runs down an obstacle without warning
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The interference can probably be regarded as accidental but the following must still be asked:-

Was the rider taking reasonable steps to prevent the interference from occurring?

Was the interference due to circumstances beyond the rider's control?

If the answer to both questions is **NO**, probably a riding offence has been committed and therefore go back to question 2. If the answer to either question is **YES**, the interference must be regarded as accidental.

Advice to Stewards

Demotion only occurs if the horse causing the interference has improved its placing as a result of that interference.

NOTE: It should be remembered that being taken off one's intended line (intimidation) constitutes interference. It follows that there does not have to be physical contact for interference to occur.

To conclude the enquiry the Chairman must complete the Aide Memoire and read it out to the riders.

DETERMINING THE RESULT FOLLOWING INTERFERENCE

One of the most difficult and contentious decisions a Panel has to make is to determine the result following interference. If the Panel considers that interference might have affected the result ie. the interferer might have improved his placing as a result of the interference, an enquiry must be called under Rule (B)11.6 which has the effect of freezing the 'payout' until the Panel has come to its conclusion.

THE STEWARDS HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER THE SUFFERER WOULD HAVE BEATEN THE INTERFERER BUT FOR THE INTERFERENCE.

There are a series of factors to take into account. The questions (below) and Guiding Principles (opposite) provide a framework within which the Stewards work in order to come to their decision. They do not provide the answer but try to ensure that the Panel addresses the correct questions when making a decision.

The Panel should ask themselves the following questions, being mindful of the relevant Guiding Principles:

- 1. Where did the incident take place in relation to the winning post?**
- 2. How were the horses involved in the interference going at the time of the incident?**
- 3. How serious was the interference ie. how much momentum did the sufferer lose and/or how much ground was lost?**
- 4. If the sufferer had had an uninterrupted run to the line, might it have finished in front of the interferer?**
If NO - order placings to remain unaltered
If YES ie there is some doubt - proceed to question 5.
- 5. How easily did the interferer beat the sufferer?**

Having considered those factors relevant to the incident in question, if the Stewards are satisfied that on the balance of probabilities the interference did improve the placing of the interferer in relation to the sufferer(s), the placings must be altered. Otherwise, the placings must remain unaltered. **Generally speaking, the longer the panel discusses whether the placings should be altered, the less likely it is that they should be. If the Panel is unable to conclude one way or the other, the result should stand.**

After reaching a decision on placings, which should be announced immediately, turn back to Careless Riding in order to continue your deliberations on the category of Interference.

Remember: in amending the placings you are demoting the interferer not promoting the sufferer.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- a) Dangerous Riding - the placing(s) must be altered as the interferer must be disqualified.
- b) Careless, Improper or Accidental - if the Stewards are satisfied that the interference improved the placing of the horse causing it, the placings must be altered.
- c) The benefit of doubt should go to the horse which finished in front.
- d) Stewards should have in mind that interference is likely to have impeded the sufferer to some degree and therefore a reversal of placings is more likely to follow where there is only a nose between the horses.
- e) The further away from the winning post that the incident occurs, the less likely it is that the result should be changed.
- f) Stewards must make allowance for the momentum and ground lost by the sufferer by imagining that it had an uninterrupted run to the line.
- g) Stewards must **NOT** make an allowance for any effect on the horse causing the interference.
- h) Stewards must take into account the ease with which the interferer beat the sufferer.
- i) If a horse is carried off its intended line, the effect will vary depending on the distance from the winning post.

GUIDE TO PENALTIES FOR RIDING OFFENCES

The final matter which needs to be considered is the question of appropriate penalty. The following penalty ranges are those recommended by the BHA. In the interest of consistency, and using the guidance notes on Pages 21, 22 and 23, the Stipendiary Stewards will give further advice on the appropriate penalty within the range given for each offence. The level of penalty should be entirely dependent on the actual offence and previous offences must not be taken into account.

Offence	Recommended Penalty
Dangerous Riding	10-28 days and riding fee forfeited or refer
Careless Riding	caution or 1-9 days
Improper Riding	caution or 1-21 days
Mis-use of the Whip (Classified as Improper Riding - an offence under Rule (B)54.3)	caution or 1-9 days or refer

EFFECTIVE DAYS FOR RIDING SUSPENSIONS

To establish the days when the suspension applies reference should be made to Schedule(B)1.

NOTES ON PENALTIES FOR RIDING OFFENCES

- 1) If in the opinion of the Stewards an offence warrants a suspension of:
Interference - more than 28 days Whip - more than 9 days
the matter should always be referred to the Disciplinary Panel.
- 2) The level of penalty for breaches should be dependent on the actual offence and previous offences should not be taken into account.
- 3) Suspensions for Interference offences are to be treated separately for totting up purposes, from those concerning Mis-use of the Whip.
- 4) Subject to Paragraph 8, a rolling 6 month period will apply for totting up suspensions, the relevant dates being the dates on which a finding of a breach was first made.
- 5) A rider should be referred to the Disciplinary Panel on the second occasion during the previous 12 months that he is found guilty of Dangerous Riding.
- 6) If a rider is found to have committed a riding offence involving Interference or Mis-use of the Whip and it warrants a suspension and he has already been suspended from riding for a total of 20 days or more for Interference or Mis-use of the Whip respectively within the previous 6 months he should be referred to the Disciplinary Panel.*
- 7) After a rider has appeared before the Disciplinary Panel following a referral under Paragraphs 5 or 6 above and has been suspended, all offences prior to and including the offence for which the rider was referred are not to be taken into consideration.
- 8) Suspensions imposed by the Disciplinary Panel as a result of an appeal, referral or a case instigated by the BHA are to be included in the number of days suspended during the previous 6 months. However, if the rider has already been suspended for 20 days or more the Panel will take this into account when imposing a penalty after which that suspension and all previous suspensions will not be taken into consideration for totting up purposes.

* The Disciplinary Panel will usually impose a suspension of between 10 and 28 days with an entry point of 14 days for the accumulation of days suspended plus a period of suspension for the offence. Part of the suspension may be deferred for a period not exceeding 6 months but it will take effect in the event of the rider being further suspended during the said period. The said period will not commence until after the suspension from the 'totting up' enquiry has been served. The entry point for a deferred suspension is 3 months and it is recommended that the entry point should be decreased for the 'high season' (May to August inclusive) and increased for the 'low season'. The number of days that should be deferred are as follows:

10 - 15 days suspension	$\frac{1}{5}$ deferred	26+ days suspension	$\frac{1}{3}$ deferred
16 - 25 days suspension	$\frac{1}{4}$ deferred	(fractions of days will be rounded down)	

When a deferred suspension is activated it shall commence immediately after the conclusion of the suspension on days applicable to the rider. Deferred suspension days will not be subject to the Group 1/Grade 1 exception. (Schedule (B)1 Paragraphs 8 and 11)

The deferred part of the suspension will not count towards the total number of days suspended during the current rolling 6 month period.

INTERFERENCE - PENALTY GUIDELINES

To assist in maintaining a consistent approach to penalty the following guidelines are given for each of the three categories of Interference:

DANGEROUS RIDING

Penalties should always reflect both the cause of the interference ie. the standard of riding, and its effect. Penalties should rise as the seriousness of the interference increases.

Rider causes serious interference	10 - 21 days
Rider causes serious interference which results in a rider being unseated and/or a horse falling.	14 - 21 days
Rider intentionally strikes another horse and/or rider resulting in serious interference Rider intentionally interferes with another horse and/or rider resulting in serious interference Rider attempts to push another rider through or around the wing of an obstacle, through or outside the running rail, or off the course, resulting in serious interference	21-28 days or refer
Rider intentionally pushes another rider through or around the wing of an obstacle, through or outside the running rail, or off the course ie. serious interference.	28 days or refer

Notes:

- 1) In judging the effect, Stewards should take into consideration the overall effect on the sufferer which includes:
 - **the degree of danger** eg. squeezed up against the rails
 - **the loss of opportunity to challenge for prize money** eg. chance of challenging effectively destroyed
 - **the loss of prize money** eg. sufferer comes third but would have been second but for the interference

It is important that all these aspects of the effect on the sufferer(s) are taken into account when deciding on penalty - one or other of the above 'effects' should increase the penalty by one or even two days.
- 2) Penalty should rise when horse hangs or drifts for a long period when it ought to have been obvious that, uncorrected, serious interference would result.
- 3) Indirect ('knock on') interference should be taken into account when assessing the level of penalty unless you are certain that the indirect interference was not reasonably foreseeable.
- 4) Actual injuries sustained by a fallen horse or rider should not be taken into account, the fall is enough.
- 5) It is impossible to cover every eventuality and therefore the level of penalty may be varied to suit the circumstances.

PENALTY GUIDELINES (Continued)

CARELESS RIDING

Penalties should always reflect both the cause of the interference ie. the standard of riding, and its effect. Penalties should rise as the seriousness of the interference increases.

Minimal interference. Sufferer having to take a slight check or horse being shifted slightly off its line.	caution or 1 day
Increased interference, either due to a manoeuvre or failing to take corrective action. Rider unintentionally strikes another horse or rider when it ought to have been obvious to him that he would do so.	2 - 4 days
Rider makes a manoeuvre or allows horse to hang or drift which results in considerable interference. Rider causes considerable interference after horse hangs or drifts for a long period when it ought to have been obvious that, uncorrected, interference would result. Rider causes considerable interference by allowing horse to interfere with another horse(s) over a considerable length of time, especially when preventing sufferer from riding a finish.	5 - 9 days

Notes:

- 1) In judging the effect, Stewards should take into consideration the overall effect on the sufferer which includes:
 - **the degree of danger** eg. squeezed up against the rails
 - **the loss of opportunity to challenge for prize money** eg. chance of challenging effectively destroyed
 - **the loss of prize money** eg. sufferer comes third but would have been second but for the interferenceIt is important that all these aspects of the effect on the sufferer(s) are taken into account when deciding on penalty - one or other of the above 'effects' should increase the penalty by one or even two days.
- 2) When the interference is minimal but is caused by a manoeuvre, the appropriate penalty is more likely to be one day rather than a Caution.
- 3) Penalty should rise when horse hangs or drifts for a long period when it ought to have been obvious that, uncorrected, interference would result.
- 4) Indirect ('knock on') interference should be taken into account when assessing the level of penalty unless you are certain that the indirect interference was not reasonably foreseeable.
- 5) Actual injuries sustained by a fallen horse or rider should not be taken into account, the fall is enough.
- 6) It is impossible to cover every eventuality and therefore the level of penalty may be varied to suit the circumstances.

PENALTY GUIDELINES (Continued)

IMPROPER RIDING

Penalties should always reflect both the cause of the interference ie. the standard of riding, and its effect. Penalties should rise as the seriousness of the interference increases.

Rider intentionally interferes with/strikes another horse or rider causing minimal interference/impact. Rider intentionally attempts to interfere with/strike another horse or rider but fails to achieve it or pulls away at the last minute.	3 - 5 days
Rider intentionally interferes with/strikes another horse or rider causing increased interference/impact.	6 - 9 days
Rider intentionally interferes with/strikes another horse or rider causing considerable interference/impact.	10 - 21 days

Notes:

- 1) In judging the effect, Stewards should take into consideration the overall effect on the sufferer which includes:
 - **the degree of danger** eg. squeezed up against the rails
 - **the loss of opportunity to challenge for prize money** eg. chance of challenging effectively destroyed
 - **the loss of prize money** eg. sufferer comes third but would have been second but for the interferenceIt is important that all these aspects of the effect on the sufferer(s) are taken into account when deciding on penalty - one or other of the above 'effects' should increase the penalty by one or even two days.
- 2) Indirect ('knock on') interference should be taken into account when assessing the level of penalty unless you are certain that the indirect interference was not reasonably foreseeable.
- 3) Actual injuries sustained by a fallen horse or rider should not be taken into account, the fall is enough.
- 4) It is impossible to cover every eventuality and therefore the level of penalty may be varied to suit the circumstances.

4. IMPROPER RIDING

Another area which may give rise to a riding offence is that concerning Improper Riding. Whether the rider is mounted or dismounted this covers cases of Mis-use of the Whip (see Schedule (B)6 Part 2) or striking other riders or horses (see below), but may also be used to describe other forms of misconduct which do not give rise to interference.

The BHA remains totally committed to preventing any abuse of horses through improper use of the whip and ask Stewards to consider holding an enquiry into any case where a rider has used his whip in such a way as to cause them **concern**.

Veterinary Officers will inspect horses after a race and if it is reported that a horse is wealed a Stewards' Enquiry must be held. However, the fact that a horse has not been wealed should not dissuade you from holding an enquiry and, where appropriate, finding that excessive force has been used.

The effectiveness of various measures used to control use of the whip is kept under regular review and surveillance by the BHA. Stewards are therefore expected to maximise the deterrent effect of the Rules in this regard by enforcing them in a strict manner.

If any rider commits a breach of Rule (B)54.3 which warrants a suspension of more than 9 days he should be referred to the Disciplinary Panel for penalty.

STRIKING OR ATTEMPTING TO STRIKE OTHER HORSES OR RIDERS WITH A WHIP

1. Rider intentionally strikes another horse or rider with his whip causing serious interference - DANGEROUS RIDING
2. Rider intentionally strikes/attempts to strike another horse or rider with his whip causing interference - IMPROPER RIDING
3. Rider intentionally strikes/attempts to strike another horse or rider with his whip but does not cause interference - IMPROPER RIDING
4. Rider unintentionally strikes another horse or rider causing some interference but should have moderated his use of the whip because of the close proximity of another horse or rider - CARELESS RIDING
5. Rider accidentally strikes another horse or rider with his whip causing interference - ACCIDENTAL INTERFERENCE

NOTE: If a rider hits another horse only once in a finish and the Stewards consider that the rider is unlikely to have known that the horse was within striking range, more often than not it is likely to be categorised as Accidental Interference.

GUIDANCE ON USE OF THE WHIP

In assessing a rider's use of the whip the Stewards should always remember that the whip should be used for safety, correction and encouragement, and never to coerce. Whilst there is a requirement on all riders to carry a whip, there is no obligation or expectation on riders using their whip.

In respect of the figures that are quoted within the Penalty Guidelines it must be understood that the recommended number of hits which might amount to a breach are not a quota, an acceptable allowance, or what might be expected in every race. Any use of the whip must in style and substance be appropriate, proportionate, professional, and take account of the Rules and these Guidelines.

Riders should consider the following factors before and after picking up their whip so as to minimise any possibility of being found in breach of the Rules:

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

SCHEDULE (B)6 Part 2 - WHEN TO HOLD AN ENQUIRY

Having reviewed the race, and mindful of the 'recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach' contained within the Penalty Guidelines, the Stewards should hold an enquiry on every occasion that they are concerned about the way that a rider has used his whip and consider a rider's use of the whip may constitute a breach of Schedule (B)6 Part 2:

USE OF THE WHIP

1. Hitting horses:
 - to the extent of causing a weal or an injury;
 - with the whip arm above shoulder height;
 - rapidly without regard to their stride (that is twice or more in one stride);
 - with excessive force;
 - without giving the horse time to respond.
2. Hitting horses which are:
 - showing no response;
 - out of contention;
 - clearly winning;
 - past the winning post.
3. Hitting horses in any place except:
 - on the quarters with the whip in either the backhand or forehand position;
 - down the shoulder with the whip in the backhand position;
 - unless exceptional circumstances prevail.
4. Hitting horses:
 - with excessive frequency.

When examining cases of **excessive frequency**, the Stewards will consider all the relevant factors such as:

- a. Whether the number of hits was reasonable and necessary over the distance they were given, taking into account the horse's experience;
- b. Whether the horse was continuing to respond and;
- c. The degree of force that was used; the more times a horse has been hit the stricter will be the view taken over the degree of force which is reasonable.

IMPROPER RIDING - PENALTY GUIDELINES

These are only Guidelines and do not provide an exhaustive list of offences, or circumstances, whereby a rider's use of the whip may be considered improper.

The greater the number of occasions a rider uses his whip over and above the 'recommended' the more likely it is that the incremental rise in the suspension imposed by Stewards will be increased from the usual single day.

Schedule (B)6 Part 2 - USE OF THE WHIP (Examples 1 to 3)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Report made by Veterinary Officer		
Minor weal	1	5
Moderate weal	1	7
Injury	1	refer
Arm above shoulder height	2	caution
Without regard to stride (rat - tat - tat)	3	caution
Excessive force (depending on severity)	1	caution
	2	1
	3	2
	4	4
	5	6
Without time to respond (allow 3 strides per stroke)	3	caution
Showing no response	3	caution
Out of contention	2	caution
Clearly winning (or other placing)	2	caution
Past the post	2	caution
Incorrect place	1-2	1
	3	2
	4	3
	5	5
Down shoulder in forehand	2	caution
Wild or inelegant whip waving	4	caution
Incompetent use	4	submit report to Disc. Dept.
Continued slapping down shoulder (hands on reins)	-	caution

EXCESSIVE FREQUENCY

This guide is for when there are concerns over the number of times the whip has been used. Was the number of hits reasonable and necessary over the distance they were given? It must be remembered that how the whip is used is as important as how often and therefore discretion can be used when considering any potential breach.

Schedule (B)6 Part 2 - USE OF THE WHIP (Example 4)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Excessive frequency		
Flat		
Last furlong	9	caution
Last 1½ furlongs	11	caution
Last 2 furlongs	13	caution
Whole race	16	caution
Jump		
After last obstacle	10	caution
After second last	13	caution
Whole race	16	caution

Although consideration should be given to how a horse has been hit, as well as how often, the level of penalty would normally rise by one day for each hit, up to three days above the recommended numbers, and thereafter by two days for each hit. e.g. 20 hits in whole race - 5 days suspension

When considering a possible breach in a jump race, Stewards should also bear in mind that obstacles are set at varying distances. The closest obstacle to the finish is at Newton Abbot (hurdle can be as close as 120 yards). The furthest fences from the finish are Cartmel (800 yards), Aintree (543 yards) and Kelso (510 yards).

RULE (B)54.2 - Examples of Improper Riding which are not breaches of Schedule (B)6 Part 2. (This list is not exhaustive)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Striking own horse in annoyance with whip	1	4
Throwing whip at horse in annoyance	1	2
Punching/jabbing horse in annoyance	1	2
Kicking horse in annoyance	1	4
Intentionally striking or attempting to strike other horses or riders (see pages 23 and 25).	1	see Improper Riding guidelines - page 23

5. OFFENCES CONSIDERED BY RACECOURSE STEWARDS

- 1) Stewards have the power at their discretion to impose any one or more of the following penalties:
 - i) Fine - not exceeding £15,000.
 - ii) Suspend a rider from riding for any period up to and including 42 days.
 - iii) Suspend a horse from running for a period of 40 days if a finding of a breach of Rule (B)59.2 and Rule (C)45.4.3 is made
 - iv) Refer any possible breach to the BHA.

- 2) A list of common offences and the penalties recommended by the BHA are set out below. Penalties are shown in 'Bands' indicating different levels of appropriate penalty.

	1st Offence	2nd Offence	3rd Offence	4th Offence
BAND A	£80	£160	£320	refer
BAND B	£140	£280	£560	refer
BAND C	£290	£580	£1,160	refer
BAND D	£650	£1,300	refer	
BAND E	£80 - £10,000 or refer			

Band E penalties are shown as either a single fixed sum or as an 'Entry Point' within a 'Range'. Stewards should start their penalty deliberations at the 'Entry Point' and, dependent on the circumstances, reduce the sanction to take account of mitigating factors or increase the sanction to take account of aggravating factors. For second offences in Band E the penalty or 'Entry Point' should normally be doubled.

- 3) When determining whether an offence is a second or further offence a rolling 12 month period will apply, the relevant date being the date on which a finding of a breach was first made. The exceptions being Rules (A)32, (B)59.2, (B)59.4 and (C)45, where a rolling 24 months will apply.

When a second offence of the same description is committed within 12 months and no recommendation is made, the fine/suspension for the second offence should be at least double that of a first offence.

- 4) All previous offences within the previous 12 months, other than those involving Interference or Mis-use of the Whip, should be taken into account, notwithstanding that an offender may have been referred for a previous offence.
- 5) Amateur Riders and Apprentice/Conditional jockeys should be treated as full jockeys.

RECOMMENDED PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES CONSIDERED BY RACECOURSE STEWARDS

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(A)27.2	Possession on racecourse premises of a potentially allowable substance where dispensation would normally be given if requested	C	
Note 1:	If electrolytes are found in an oral applicator or if a Catheter Mount syringe is found together with such substances as glycerine or electrolytes and the Stewards are satisfied that the syringe was for the use of administering said substance (Band C)		
(A)27.2	Possession of unallowable substance i.e. a substance for which dispensation would <i>not</i> be granted	£1,000	£750 - £1,500
Note 2:	Fine level to reflect substance found and intention: Substance with no therapeutic application e.g. snake venom (refer) Medications e.g. Bute (£1,000) Adjuncts e.g. Vitamin B12 (£750)		
(A)27.2	Possession of any means of administering a substance where dispensation has not been granted	£750	£500 - £1,000
Note 3:	Catheter Mount syringe/oral applicator without accompanying glycerine or electrolytes (£500) Luer lock syringe with or without substances (£750)		
Fines for breaches of (A)27.2 should be imposed first and foremost for the substance which is found and then reflect whether it was a failure to request dispensation. Fines should not be increased just because the substance is also in a syringe or a syringe is present in order to administer the substance.			
(A)31.2	Misleading the Stewards	£750	£500 - £2,000 or refer
(A)31.2	Giving deliberately misleading evidence at an enquiry*		
*Stewards should not hold enquiries concerning evidence given to them at an enquiry. If they suspect there has been an earlier attempt deliberately to mislead them, they should formally express their concerns at the conclusion of the enquiry or refer the matter			
(A)32	(a) Violent or Improper conduct towards Stewards or Officials		

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	i) Abusive behaviour (verbal only)	6 days (rider) £1,000 (trainer)	1-21 days £100 - £5,000
	ii) Threatening behaviour (verbal, physical gestures)	21 days (rider) £4,000 (trainer)	14-42 days £2,500 - £10,000
	iii) Violent conduct (physical contact)	refer	
	(b) Violent or Improper conduct between riders/trainers	4 days (rider) £500 (trainer)	1-21 days £100-£5,000
(A)32	Misuse of badges		
	a) Rider/trainer who allows an unauthorised person to use his badge on a racecourse	C	
	b) Person who uses a rider's/trainer's badge on the racecourse to which he is not entitled. Also agrees to be bound by the Rules*	C	
* If he does not accept that he is bound by the Rules he must be referred because only the Disciplinary Panel are empowered to deal with such persons. Furthermore, the only penalty that can be imposed is exclusion from all racecourses under Rule (A)64			
(A)39	Sponsorship on silk cap	B	
(B)23.5	Failure to declare correct information on declaration sheet	A	
(B)25.6	Declared rider not present on instructions of trainer	C	
(B)27.3	Saddling - not in appointed place	B	
(B)27.4	Horse late in parade ring		
	a) Group/Grade 1	½% of Total Prize Fund	
	b) All other Races	B	

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
(B)28		Failure to comply with parade ring protocol	A	
(B)28.1		Late arrival of rider in parade ring	B	
(B)29		Failure to ride past the stands	B	
(B)29.3		Taking incorrect route to start	B	
(B)30		Parades		
		Group/Grade 1	£1,000	£750 - £1,500
		Group/Grade 2/3	£500	£300 - £1,000
(B)33.6		Jumping a preliminary jump	B	
(B)36.1		Late arrival of rider at start		
		1st-4th Offence (same penalty)	1 day	
		5th Offence	refer	
(B)39.6	(B)39.5	Failure to obey recall flag	10 days	
(B)41.1	Schedule (B)5	Unruly behaviour of horse		
		1st Occasion before Stewards	Warning (FSB)	
		2nd Occasion	refer	
(B)41.2		Starting Stalls - report by Starter		
		1st Occasion	Starting Stalls test required	
		2nd Occasion within 12 months	Starting Stalls test required and warned will be prevented from taking further test for 6 months if reoffends	
	Schedule (C)5 3.5	3rd Occasion within 12 months	6 month restriction unless Scheduled (C)5 3.8 applies	
		4th Occasion within 12 months	refer	
(B)42	Schedule (B)5	Misconduct by rider at the start		1-5 days
		Allowed his horse's head to be in contact/ over the starting tape	1 day	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	Attempted to line up/ lined up for start before being instructed to do so	1 day	
	Did not walk in or jog/ broke the starting tape	1-2 days	
	Ignored the Starter/ Assistant's instructions	4 days	
	Deliberately faced his horse backwards	2 days	
	Abusive comments directed at Starter/ Assistant	2 days	
(B)45	Failure to ride to their draw		
	a) 1st-4th Offence (same penalty)	1 day	
	b) 5th Offence	refer	
(B)45.6	On trainer's instructions	B	
(B)46	Remounting	4 days	
(B)46.3	Complete the course with other runners, having pulled up	A	
(B)49	(B)51 Rider ignores the direction markers	Disqualify horse 10 days	
(B)51.1	(B) 51.3 Rider fails to pull up having knowingly taken the wrong course	Disqualify horse 3 days (additional penalty for taking wrong course)	1-10 days
(B)53	Schedule (B)6 Interference (Dangerous Riding)	See page 21	
(B)54	Schedule (B)6 Interference (Careless & Improper)	See pages - 22 & 23	
(B)54	Whip - Improper Riding		
	a) Misuse of the Whip	See pages - 28 & 29	
	b) Hitting another rider deliberately with the whip	See page 23	
(B)57.1	Rider makes a manoeuvre to allow another horse a clear run		

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	(i) but causes no interference	7 days	5-10 days
	(ii) but fails to achieve his best possible placing	10 days	7-14 days
(B)57.1	Rider intentionally interferes with a horse to assist another horse in the race	14 days	10-21 days
	Rider causes interference as a result of moving off his racing line to assist another horse in the race	10 days	7-10 days
(B)57.3	Trainer instructs rider to breach Rule (B)57.1	£5,000	£2,000 - £10,000
(B)58	(D)45 Horse not running on its merits ('PLACING' means any placing from and including first to last)	See pages 8 - 12	
(B)59	(D)45 Horse not running on its merits ('PLACING' means any placing from and including first to last)	See pages 8 - 12	
(B)59.3	Taking the wrong course	See page 9	
(B)67.7	Weighing in at 2lbs or more overweight	3 days	3-5 days
(B)67.9	(B)14.2 (D)47.1 Failure to weigh in	Mandatory Disqualification	
	Winner	21 days	
	Second/Third	7 days	
	Fourth (or any other placing for which there is prize money)	3 days	
(B)67.9	(B)14.2 Failure to draw the weight at which the rider weighed out by more than 1lb	Mandatory disqualification	
	- no acceptable explanation		
	Rider or Trainer	3 days C	3-5 days

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
(B)75.5		No good and reasonable grounds for objection	A	
		- frivolous or vexatious	C	
(B)83		Failure to obey Stewards	2 days (rider) £150 (trainer)	1-7 days £100 - £1,500
(B)83	(B)6.1.7 (B)6.1.8	Refusal to allow horse to be examined	Pre race: horse withdrawn Refer Post race: £1,200	£1,000 - £2,000 or refer
Schedule (B)3 7.1		Substance administered on day of race (after 12 midnight) without dispensation either on racecourse premises or prior to the race.		
		a) Pre race: Unallowable substance	Withdraw See Note 2 under (A)27.2 or refer	
		Allowable substance	Horse can run C	
		b) Post race: Unallowable substance	See Note 2 under (A)27.2	
		Allowable substance	C	
Note:		If it is found post race that any substance was given pre-race, the horse should normally be sampled and the matter referred so that consideration can be given to the horse's possible disqualification and a penalty for the trainer.		
Fines for breaches of (B)3 7.1 should be imposed first and foremost for the substance which is found and then reflect whether it was a failure to request dispensation. Fines should not be increased just because the substance is also in a syringe or a syringe is present in order to administer the substance.				
Schedule (B)3 7.1	(C)36.5.3.3	Substance given on day of race and before it runs for which permission would not be granted	Horse must not run - refer	
Schedule (B)3 10		Horse never vaccinated or vaccinated within previous seven days	C inc NR penalty Horse must not run	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
Schedule (B)4	Loss of blinkers, hood, visor, eyecover, eyeshield or sheepskin cheek pieces		
	i) Accidental	No penalty	
	ii) Deliberate to affect performance	refer	
	a) In paddock		
	- time to add declared garment or remove non-declared garment	No fine	
	- if garment cannot be added	B Horse withdrawn	
	b) At start		
	- without declared garment/ with non-declared garment	B Horse withdrawn	
Schedule (B)4 3.1	Undeclared tongue strap worn prior to or in a race	C Horse can run	
Schedule (B)4 4.4	Modification of visors		
	1st Offence	Draw trainer's attention	
	2nd Offence	B	
Schedule (B)4 5.2	Declared tongue strap not fitted in error or not shown to Veterinary Officer/ Surgeon	B	
Schedule (B)4 5.6	Substitution of incorrectly declared garment	B	
Schedule (B)4 5.7	Tongue strap declared in error	B Horse can run	
Schedule (B)4 7.1	(C)36.1 Oversize calkins/ nailheads		
	a) Horse withdrawn or problem resolved	B	

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
		b) Horse runs in oversize calkins/nailheads	C	
(C)25	Schedule (D)2	Skull cap/body protector - to be worn when mounted	B	
(C)25	Schedule (D)2	Body protector - weighing out		
		a) Accidental	B	
		b) Deliberate failure to wear	D	
(C)25	Schedule (D)2	Skull cap/body protector - unserviceable/modified		
		a) Accidental	B	
		b) Deliberate	D	
(C)31		Ringworm and other contagious diseases		
		a) May be active and allowed to run	C	
		b) May be active and horse does not run	No Penalty	
		c) Probably active and prevented from running	D	
(C)32.2		Failure to use racecourse stable or failure to vacate	B	
(C)33.3		Substance administered on day of race (after 12 midnight) without dispensation either on racecourse premises or prior to the race.		
		a) Pre race: Unallowable substance	Withdraw See Note 2 under (A)27 or refer	
		Allowable substance	Horse can run C	

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
		b) Post race: Unallowable substance	See Note 2 under (A)27	
		Allowable substance	C	
Note:		If it is found post race that any substance was given pre-race, the horse should normally be sampled and the matter referred so that consideration can be given to the horse's possible disqualification and a penalty for the trainer.		
(C)33.3		Substance administered on racecourse premises the day before race without dispensation		
		Allowable substance	Horse can run	C
		Unallowable substance		
		a) If trainer runs horse	Refer Sample horse	
		b) If trainer withdraws horse	See Note 2 under (A)27.2	
Fines for breaches of Rule (C)33.3 should be imposed first and foremost for the substance which is found and then reflect whether it was a failure to request dispensation. Fines should not be increased just because the substance is also in a syringe or a syringe is present in order to administer the substance.				
(C)33.7		Use of physiotherapy machine without permission	A	
(C)34		Failure of trainer to report reason for poor performance*	C	
		*Horse wins, rating having dropped	D	
(C)34.3	Schedule (B)4 5.1	Trainer fails to report that horse lost tongue strap during race	B	
(C)36.1.2		Reins not correctly attached to bridle	A	
(C)36.1.3	(C)44.1	Other equipment worn by a horse	B	
(C)39		Identity card offence - trainer	A	
(C)40.5		Identity card offence - employee	A	

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
(C)42		Failure to reserve overnight stabling	A	
(C)42		Failure to reserve overnight accommodation - staff	A	
(C)43.1		Leading horses incorrectly	A	
(C)43.2		Incorrect weight or colours in racecard not declared:		
		a) Colours	A	
		b) Incorrect weight	B	
(C)43.3		Saddling errors	£150	£130 - £2,000
(C)43.3		Number cloth not carried	A	
(C)43.4		Removal of speed sensing device	C	
(C)43.5		Removal of lead	B	
(C)44.1	(C)36.1.3	Other equipment worn by horse	B	
(C)44.6		Late arrival of apprentice or conditional	B	Impose on employer
(C)45	D(45)	Horse not running on its merits ('PLACING' means any placing from and including first to last)	See pages 8 - 12	
(C)45	Schedule (B)6 Part 2	Whip - instructions by trainer		
		when rider IN breach		
		a) Inadequate	B	
		b) Unacceptable	C	
		c) Failure to give any to apprentice/conditional	B	
		when rider NOT IN breach		
		d) Failure to give any to apprentice/conditional		
		1st Offence	Draw trainer's attention	
		2nd Offence	B	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(C)46	Running and riding enquiry		
	a) Trainer fails to authorise person to represent him	C	
	b) Trainer's representative unaware of rider's instructions	C	
(C)48.1	Trainer reported unschooled horse		
	1st Occasion	FSB	
	2nd Occasion	refer	
(C)56	Refusal to allow horse into sampling unit	refer	
Schedule (B)4 8	Nasal dilators	C	
Schedule (B)4 8	Bells on bridles	B	
Schedule (C)5 3.1	(C)48.5 a) Starting Stalls test failure following 1st Starter's report within 12 months		
	within 7 days of report	£650	
	between 8-14 days	£290	
	b) Starting Stalls test failure following 2nd Starter's report within 12 months		
	within 14 days of report	£1,300	
	between 15-28 days	£290	
Schedule (C)5 3.7	Failing two consecutive stalls tests	6 months restriction on taking further test	
	Third consecutive failure	refer	
(D)24.1	Failure to bring Medical Record Book		
	1st and 2nd offence	A By Clerk of the Scales	
	3rd offence	Refer to Stewards	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
D(31)	Rider fails to notify Clerk of Course when unable to ride	B	
(D)31	Rider substitution procedure	B	
(D)32	(D)74 Rider or valet leaves racecourse and returns without permission	C	
	- unless of the opinion he left for suspicious reason, in which case	refer	
(D)33	Mobile telephones (Rider)		
	a) Oversight	C	
	b) Deliberate	refer	
(D)36.1	Schedule (D)2 Part 1 Skull cap/body protector - to be worn when mounted	B	
(D)36.1	Schedule (D)2 Part 1 Body protector - weighing out		
	a) Accidental	B	
	b) Deliberate failure to wear	D	
(D)36.1	Schedule (D)2 Part 1 Skull cap/body protector - unserviceable/ modified		
	a) Accidental	B	
	b) Deliberate	D	
(D)36.2	Modified body protector on racecourse	C	
(D)36.4	Fit condition of saddle	B	
(D)37	Schedule (D)2 Part 2 Whip more severe than provided for in the specifications*		

*Stewards must ban the use of the whip and submit report to the Head of Disciplinary and warn rider to produce the whip at Disciplinary Panel enquiry

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
(D)37.1		Failure to carry a whip	A	
(D)37.1	Schedule (D)2 Part 2	Whip not complying with specifications	B	
(D)37.1	Schedule (D)2 Part 2 Paragraphs 14 & 15	Failure to use Microchipped whip		
		1st offence	Draw rider's attention	
		2nd offence	Caution	
		3rd offence	A	
(D)38.8		Ear Plugs removed		
		a) By rider	1 day	
		b) On instruction of trainer/owner	C	
(D)40.1	(C)44.6	Rider fails to acquaint himself with course	4 days	3-7 days
		Rider starts from wrong stall		
		a) accidental	1 day	
		b) deliberate	7 days	
(D)40.2		Flip start- rider starts from wrong position		
		a) accidental	1 day	
		b) deliberate	7 days	
(D)41	(B)22	Late arrival or failure of rider to weigh out	B	
(D)41		Failure of rider to weigh out because declared to ride two horses in same race	B	
(D)41		Refusal to ride before weighing out	C	
(D)43.1		Leaving saddle unattended	A	
(D)43.1		Equipment or clothing (inc Body Protector) changes after weighing out		
		a) Accidental	B	
		b) Deliberate	C	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(D)43.3	Failure to ride after weighing out	£800	£650 - £2,500 or refer
(D)44.2	Rider goes into wrong stall		
	1st offence	Caution	
	2nd offence	£80	
	3rd offence	£140	
	4th offence	1 Day	
	If deliberate, 1st offence	7 Days	
(D)45	a) Failure to dismount from a lame or injured horse	10 days	7-14 days or refer
	b) Continuing on an exhausted horse	8 days	5-12 days or refer
(D)46.1	Dismount before appropriate place	B	
(D)46.5.1	Removal of saddle	1 day	
(D)46.5.2	Procedures prior to Weighing In		
	- accidental	1 day	
	- deliberate	3 days	
(D)47.1	Failure to present himself to Clerk of Scales	A	
(D)47.5	Rider not remaining within the vicinity of the weighing room for 5 minutes after the announcement of "Weighed In"	C	
(D)48	(C)35 Failure of rider to report that horse has gurgled	B	
(D)49	Failure of rider to report reason for poor performance	B	
(D)50	Failure to report to the RMO	B	
(D)52	Late arrival at Stewards' Room	B	

Manual	Other Manuals related to	Offence	Band or Entry Point	Range
(D)74		Mobile telephones (Valet)		
		a) Oversight	C	
		b) Deliberate	refer	
(D)74	(D)32	Rider or valet leaves racecourse and returns without permission	C	
		- unless of the opinion he left for suspicious reason, in which case	refer	
(E) Chapter 3		Horse subject to ID check		
	(C)24 (E)15.3 (E)16.3	i) Passport not produced	C inc NR penalty Horse must not run	
	E(15) E(16)	ii) Cannot be identified from markings	refer Horse must not run	
	(C)24 (E)18 (E)19	iii) Vaccination section of passport not completed correctly	B As it can be identified allow horse to run.	
(E)18	(C)56.5 (E)15.3 (E)16.3	Horse subject to vaccination/ sampling unit check but passport not available	B Ask trainer to sign declaration (Code V1)	
(E)18		Vaccinations section of passport not completed correctly - other than alteration or a recheck	B	
(E)18		Re-check reveals vaccination record still out of order	D	
(E)19.5	(E)19	Alteration to vaccination record - other than in a recheck	A	
(E)19.5		Re-check reveals alteration to vaccination record still out of order	C	
(E)82.1		Runs in colours other than those registered	A	
(E)82.6		Not as description/not registered colours	A	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(E)89	Schedule (B)6 Part 2	Whip - instructions by owner	
		when rider IN breach	
		a) Inadequate	B
		b) Unacceptable	C
		c) Failure to give any to apprentice/ conditional	B
		when rider NOT IN breach	
		d) Failure to give any to apprentice/ conditional	
		1st Offence	Draw owner's attention
		2nd Offence	B
(F)63.1		Failure to lodge passport	A
(F)92.2		Unavailable rider declared to ride	A
(F)92.2		Failure to declare a rider	B
(F)96.1		Horse does not run	B
(F)96.2		Double declarations	
		a) Circumstances not exempted by Rules (F)98 and (F)99	D inc NR penalty
		b) Runs in non-preferred meeting contrary to Rules (F)98.5 and (F)99.5	£1,200 inc NR penalty
		Examples:	
		a) Horse is declared to run in one race at Ayr & one race at Bath but runs at Bath	D
		b) Horse is declared to run in two races at Ayr and runs in the first	D
		c) Horse is declared to run in two races at Ayr but runs in neither	D Plus second NR penalty

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	d) Horse is declared to run in one race at Ayr & one at Bath & runs in neither	D Second meeting should also impose NR penalty	
	e) Horse is declared to run in one race at Ayr & two at Bath but runs in none	D Plus two further NR penalties as appropriate to the meetings	
(F)96.4	Wilful disregard of interest of racegoers - taking account of nature of offence and importance of race	£500	£250 - £1,500
(F)100	Non-runner - failure to notify Racing Calendar Office or Clerk of the Scales	B	

6. OFFENCES CONSIDERED BY THE DISCIPLINARY PANEL

- 1) The Disciplinary Panel has the power at its discretion under Rule (A) Chapter 2 of the Rules of Racing to impose any one or more of the following penalties:
 - (a) a fine not exceeding £50,000;
 - (b) declare a person disqualified;
 - (c) withdraw or suspend a licence or permit and to defer a suspension but not normally for more than 6 months
 - (d) make any person ineligible for any licence or permit or registration under the Rules of Racing for such period or periods as they may in their discretion think fit;
 - (e) issue a caution;
 - (f) in the case of a Rider, order attendance at a course in remedial training at the British Racing School or Northern Racing College;
 - (g) in the case of a Trainer, to refuse to accept or to allow as the case may be for such period or periods as they think fit:
 1. any entries for horses in the care of the Trainer except for races that will be run outside that period;
 2. any horse to run in the care of the Trainer even if duly entered;
 3. any horse that has left the care of the Trainer and run in a race to return to the care of the Trainer until such period has expired;
 4. any horse to be declared to run under Rule (F)89 in the care of the Trainer except for races that will be run outside that period.
- 2) When deciding the appropriate penalty the Panel should normally start their deliberations at the 'Entry Point' highlighted within the 'Range' and, dependent on the circumstances, reduce the sanction to take account of mitigating factors or increase the sanction to take account of aggravating factors. The 'Entry Point' is therefore the normal penalty for a case with no aggravating or mitigating factors. In all cases the Panel has the discretion to impose a sanction which is outside the 'Range'. In respect of offences not referred to in the table, appropriate sanctions may be imposed at the discretion of the Panel by applying suggestions of similar sorts of offences or by referral to the recommendations given to the Stewards.
- 3) Having by this process determined the penalty within the 'Range' which the Panel would impose for the offence the Panel should then consider whether the penalty should be reduced in recognition of the conduct of the person concerned since first being on notice that his conduct was under investigation. The Panel may reduce a penalty by as much as one half where the person has co-operated fully with the investigation and, where applicable, provided information enabling action to be taken against other wrong doers. In a case where the person concerned admits the charge in the form sent to him in accordance with Schedule (A)6 Paragraph 7.2 the Panel may consider reducing the penalty by up to a third. The policy behind mitigating penalties in this way is to encourage persons who are guilty of an offence to make as early an admission as possible so as to release racing's limited resources for pursuing

other matters; to facilitate action against others, and to save the time and expense of lengthy investigations and hearings. The reduction in penalty will therefore in all probability be smaller (and perhaps not applied at all) in straightforward cases where the evidence of breach is plain and compelling or video based, as will also be the case where admissions are not made until shortly before or at the hearing. Reduction of penalty will therefore also have no or limited application regarding standalone riding offences and cases of strict liability eg. prohibited substances.

- 4) The Panel will not normally consider a previous decision to be helpful or relevant when deciding the appropriate penalty to be applied in accordance with the principles set out in these guidelines.
- 5) The Panel should have regard to the current guideline at the date of its decision on penalty provided that it must not apply a penalty greater in its effect or different in kind from that which it would have the power to impose under the Rules of Racing in force at the time of the offence(s).
- 6) Where the Panel imposes a significant period of suspension or equivalent penalty it may be expected to make the person ineligible under Rule (A)57 for alternative involvement as a participant in horseracing in all licensed or permitted capacities and such other capacities as it may consider appropriate to the case for the same period.

RECOMMENDED PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES CONSIDERED BY DISCIPLINARY PANEL

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(A)15.1	Unlicensed rider rides in race	Disqualify horse £150 or Suspend licence 2 days	£100 - £1,000 1-5 days
(A)27	Administers or attempts to administer a prohibited substance	£2,000 or Disqualify/ Exclude 1 year	£1,000 - £12,000 1 month-5 years
	Stored samples	Disqualify/Exclude 2 years	1-10 years
(A)29	Entering not qualified horse	£1,000 or Disqualify/ Exclude 3 months	£500 - £3,000 1 month-3 years
(A)30	Prejudicial to the integrity, proper conduct or good reputation of horseracing	£2,000 or Suspend/ Withdraw/Disqualify 3 months	£1,000 - £10,000 1 month-3 years
(A)30.1	Rider failing to attend seminar or training course	7 days	5-10 days

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	Breach of declaration or undertaking by licensed person ie. Terms and Conditions of Employment	£750	£500 - £5,000
	Failure to comply with requirement	£750	£500 - £5,000
	Provide inaccurate information or omit any relevant information	£250	£100 - £2,000
(A)30.2	Schedule (A)4 Bloodstock code of practice	£7,500 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify/Exclude 6 months or refuse to accept entries	£5,000 - £15,000 3 months-3 years
(A)30.3	Associating with a disqualified or excluded person under Rule (A)64	£1,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 2 months or refuse to accept entries	£500 - £2,500 1 month-1 year
(A)31.2	Forged signature	£750 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 2 months	£500 - £2,000 1 month-1 year
	Misleading or endeavouring to mislead the persons referred to in the Rule	£2,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify/Exclude 3 months	£1,000 - £5,000 1 month-3 years
	Misleading or endeavouring to mislead an Investigating Officer	£2,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify/Exclude 3 months or refuse to accept entries	£1,000 - £5,000 1 month-1 year
	Rider giving deliberately misleading evidence at an enquiry	7 days	5-10 days
	Trainer giving deliberately misleading evidence at an enquiry	£750	£500 - £5,000
(A)32	(a) Violent or Improper conduct towards Stewards or Officials		
	i) Abusive behaviour (verbal only)	6 days (rider) £1,000 (trainer)	1-21 days £100 - £5,000

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	ii) Threatening behaviour (verbal, physical gestures)	21 days (rider) £4,000 (trainer)	14-42 days £2,500 - £10,000
	iii) Violent conduct (physical contact)	£5,000 or Suspend/ Disqualify/Exclude 3 months	£2,500-£12,000 1 month-1 year
	(b) Violent or Improper conduct between riders/trainers	4 days (rider) £500 (trainer)	1-21 days £100-£5,000
(A)33	Bribes	Disqualify/Exclude 1 year	3 months-10 years
(A)35.4	Service provider - lays any horse owned, trained or ridden by the person for whom he has provided a service etc	Disqualify/Exclude 18 months	3 months-10 years
(A)36	Information for reward etc		
	Rider	Disqualify 3 years	18 months-5 years
	Trainer/Owner/ Authorised Rider's Agent	Disqualify 3 years	18 months-5 years
	Stable employee	Disqualify 3 years	18 months-5 years
	Service provider/other person	Disqualify/Exclude 3 years	18 months-5 years
(A)37	Assist or cause another person to be in breach	For Penalty see Rule that was breached	
(A)38	Participation at unrecognised race meeting	Disqualify 3 months	1 month-1 year
(A)39	Breaching owners' trainers' or riders' sponsorship controls		
	1st Offence	Draw attention to Code and warn that liable to a fine on next occasion	
	2nd Offence	£150	

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range	
(A)39	(C)26	Failing to remove sponsorship branding when instructed	£600	£500 - £1,000
(A)40		Criminal offence with regard to racing	Disqualify/Exclude 1 year	6 months-10 years
		Running a 'ringer'	Disqualify/Exclude 20 years	15-25 years
(A)41		Corrupt or fraudulent practice	Disqualify/Exclude 18 months	6 months-10 years
(A)42		Causing a licensed/registered person to breach the betting restriction Rules	Disqualify/Exclude 6 months	3 months-10 years
(A)45.1	Schedule (A)6	Failure to attend an enquiry/appeal	£500 or Suspend licence 5 days	£200 - £2,000 or suspend licence for 2-10 days
(A)45.1	Schedule (A)6	Failure to return Schedule (A)6 7.2 form	£250	£200 - £5,000
(A)45.1		Failure to produce information or records for enquiry/appeal	£1,000	£500 - £5,000
(A)49		Failure to co-operate with any authorised person	£2,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 3 months	£1,000 - £5,000 1 month-3 years
(A)49.4		Hinders or obstructs	£2,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 3 months	£1,000 - £5,000 1 month-3 years
(A)50.2		Fails to agree a time or place for an interview	£2,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 3 months	£1,000 - £5,000 1 month-3 years
(A)50.2		Records not produced		
		Rider/trainer/owner/valet/authorised rider's agent	Disqualify 18 months	1-3 years
		Late production of records		
		Rider	Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 2 months	1 month-1 year
		Trainer/owner/valet/authorised rider's agent	£3,000 or Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 3 months	£2,000 - £5,000 1 month-1 year

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	Tampering with records - Rider/trainer/owner/valet/authorised rider's agent	Suspend/Withdraw/Disqualify 9 months	6-18 months
(A)71.1	Attending meeting whilst a disqualified person	£2,000 or increase period of disqualification	£1,000 - £10,000
A(74) Ground 8	Failure to lodge a transfer of engagements	£200	£150 - £500
(A)74	Failure to register the appropriate document	£200	£150 - £500
(A)77.1	Schedule (A)6 Failure to attend an appeal	£500 or Suspend licence 5 days	£200 - £2,000 or suspend licence for 2-10 days
(A)100.7	Failure to notify Racing Calendar Office no longer registered for VAT	£100	
(B)6.1.7	Refusal to allow horse to be examined	£5,000 or Suspend/Withdraw licence 3 months	£2,500 - £12,000 1 month-1 year
(B)45	Rider not keeping straight at start (x5)	7 days	5-10 days
(B)59.2	Deliberately not riding a horse to obtain the best possible placing for personal reward or where horse has been layed to lose	See pages 8-12 - Running and Riding	
	Stoping probable winner	See pages 8-12 - Running and Riding	
Schedule (B)3 Para 22 and 23	Horse not in care of licensed trainer		
	- mistake	£500	£400 - £1,000
	- deliberate	£3,000	£2,500 - £5,000
Schedule (B)3 7.1	Substance given on day of race and before horse runs	£1,000 Suspend horse for 20 days	£750 - £2,000
(C)12.1	Failure to check identity of horse	£750	£450 - £1,500
(C)13	Inadequate medication records	£300	£250 - £750

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(C)15.2	Failure to correct/ return Stable Employees' Register Return	£200	£150 - £1,000
(C)16.3	Failure to correct/ return Horses in Training Return	£200	£150 - £500
(C)17.1	Failure to notify horse has been gelded	£100	-
(C)18.2	Notification of overseas performances (new horse arrives from abroad)	£300	£200 - £500
(C)19.2	Notification of overseas performances (by GB trained horse)	£300	£200 - £500
(C)20	Schedule (C)4 Part 1 Failure to enter into training agreement	£100	-
(C)22	Trainer in breach of Rule regarding horse(s) in his charge		
	a) Below acceptable standard	£2,000	£1,000 - £3,000
	b) Neglect over a period of time - very poor husbandry	Withdraw licence 9 months	6 months-1 year
	c) Wilful cruelty	Disqualify 6 years	5-10 years
	Failure to comply with Schedule(C)4 Part 2 (Code of Conduct for Trainers)	£2,000 or Suspend/ Withdraw/Disqualify 3 months	£1,000 - £10,000 1 month-3 years
(C)25	Failure to wear protective clothing and head gear	£250	£100 - £2,000
(C)30.2	Failure by trainer to report communicable disease	£1,500	£1,000 - £4,000
(C)33.3	Substance given on racecourse premises the day before the race	£1,000 Suspend horse for 20 days	£750 - £2,000
(C)37.2	Running wrong horse in race	£800	£500 - £2,000

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(C)38	Failure to lodge foreign racecourse performances (Horse trained outside GB)	£350	£250 - £1,000
(C)43.3	Wrong weight carried	Disqualify Horse £250	£150 - £500
(C)43.4	Removal of speed sensing device (x4)	£5,000 Obtain undertaking from trainer not to run horses without SSD	£4,000 - £8,000
(C)53	Positive Sample	Disqualify horse	
	a) Error/source not established/on Veterinary advice (waiver not applicable)	£1,000	£750 - £2,500
	Stored Samples	Withdraw/Disqualify/ Exclude 2 years	1 - 10 years
(C)54	Positive Sample - Stalls test	£1,000	£700 - £2,000
(C)55.2	Positive sample following Testing in Training	£2,000 or Suspend/ Withdraw licence 6 months	£1,000 - £10,000 1 month-3 years
(C)55.3	Positive sample following Testing in Training - as a result of a treatment which has not been properly recorded	£500	£400 - £2,000
(C)56	Refusal to allow horse into sampling unit	Disqualify horse £4,000 or Suspend/ Withdraw licence 3 months	£2,500 - £12,000 1 month-1 year
(C)64.1	Trainer - lays a horse under his care etc	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
(C)64.1	Stable employee - lays a horse under the care of his employer etc	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
Schedule (C)2 1.1	Failure to contact previous employer	£150	£150 - £500
Schedule (C)2 1.2	Failure to register new employee	£300	£250 - £500

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
Schedule (C)2 1.4	Failure to notify National Insurance number	£100	£75 - £150
Schedule (C)2 1.5	Failure to notify termination of employment	£100	£75 - £150
Schedule (C)4 5.4	Trainer submits unjustified or frivolous report	£300	£150 - £1,000
Schedule (C)5 3.5	Horse receiving report from starter (x4)	Indefinite restriction	
Schedule (C)5 3.7	Three consecutive stalls test failures by horse	Indefinite restriction	
(D)14.1	Jockey is owner or part owner of a horse	Suspend/Withdraw licence 3 months	1 month-3 years
(D)33	Mobile phones (Rider)	£500 or Suspend/Withdraw licence 1 month	£350 - £2,000 7 days-1 year
(D)34.3	Request for telephone records	£300 10 days	£250 - £5,000 5 days-28 days
(D)43.3	Refusal to ride	£750	£500 - £1,500
(D)53 (D)55	Jockey - bets, lays or accepts the proceeds etc	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
(D)54	Amateur rider - bets, lays or accepts the proceeds etc	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
(D)74	Mobile phones (Valet)	£500 or Suspend/Withdraw licence 1 month	£350 - £2,000 7 days-1 year
(D)75	Valets - bets, lays or accepts the proceeds	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
(D)78.1	Authorised rider's agent - lays any horse ridden by a rider for whom he acts etc	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
(D) Part 6	Positive Sample (rider)	See Testing Protocol Penalties - pages 43-44	
(E)18	Vaccination offence (x4)	£1,000	£750 - £1,500
(E) 24	RCN not received	£150	£150 - £500

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
(E)82.1	Failure to register colours	£110	-
(E)92.2	Owner - lays a horse he owns etc	Disqualify 18 months	3 months-10 years
(F)12	Non payment of fixture fee	£2,000	£1,000 - £3,000
(F)15	Breach of BHAGI's by Managing Executives	£3,500	£1,000 - £15,000
	Breach of BHAGI 11.1 para 13(c) - medical services incomplete	£5,000	£3,500 - £15,000
	Breach of BHAGI 11.2 para 3 - Annex B form signed when medical arrangements incomplete	£5,000	£3,500 - £15,000
(F)51	Failure to comply with the Protocol for Claimants	£400 or Disqualify/ Exclude 3 months	£200 - £2,000 1 month-3 years
(F)56	Multiple claims	£400	£250 - £2,000
(F)57	Claim not paid or secured within 2 days	£400	£250 - £2,000
(F)57	Not honour claim within 12 days	£400	£250 - £2,000
	Dishonour claim	Disqualify/Exclude 2yrs	1-5yrs
(F)59	Claimant sells horse before paying for it	£400	£250 - £1,000
(F)95	Delay in making a scratching	£500	£250 - £2,000
(F)96.2	Double declaration (x3)	£2,000	£1,500 - £3,000
(F)101	Failure to notify death of a horse	£100	
(F)114.1	Failure by racecourse to pay prize money to stakeholders	£2,000	£1,000 - £3,000
(F)119	Incorrect payment of stable percentage money (administrative)	£100	£75 - £500
	Failure to display return and/or criteria for payment	£100	£75 - £500

Manual	Other Manuals Offence related to	Band or Entry Point	Range
	Retention of stable percentage money by trainer	£2,000 or Suspend/ Withdraw licence 3 months	£1,000 - £5,000 1 month-3 years
(F)143.3	Failure to claim correct riding allowance	£250	£150 - £1,000

7. TESTING OF RIDERS FOR BANNED SUBSTANCES

RECOMMENDED PENALTIES FOR BREACHES OF RULES (D)61 - (D)67

	Recommended Penalties	
	ENTRY POINT	RANGE
ALCOHOL		
1st Offence		
17-34 micrograms per 100 millilitres of breath or at or above 54 milligrams per 100 millilitres in urine (the 'Lower Level')	Caution (Rider stood down on the day)	
35 & upwards micrograms per 100 millilitres of breath or 108 & upwards milligrams per 100 millilitres of urine (the 'Upper Level')	40 days	28-60 days
2nd Offence (with 24 months)		
Lower Level- if 1st offence 'Lower'	10 days	7-21 days
- if 1st offence 'Upper'	14 days	7-21 days
Upper Level - if 1st offence 'Lower'	45 days	40-60 days
- if 1st offence 'Upper'	100 days	90-120 days
3rd Offence (within 36 months)		
Upper or Lower Level	90 days	60-180 days

Recommended Penalties

	ENTRY POINT	RANGE
DIURETICS		
1st Offence	£350	£300-£500
2nd Offence (within 24 months)	£700	£500-£1,000
3rd Offence (within 36 months)	10 days	7-14 days
OTHER BANNED SUBSTANCES & NOTIFIABLE MEDICATIONS		
1st Offence*	2 months	1-6 months
2nd Offence* (within 24 months)	9 months	6 months-2 years
3rd Offence* (within 36 months)	3 years	2-5 years

*The only exception being for cocaine when the rider will normally have his licence withdrawn at the top of the range

REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO PROVIDE A SAMPLE[†]

Urine

1st Offence	9 months	6-12 months
2nd Offence (within 36 months)	3 years	2-5 years
Breath		
1st Offence	90 days	60-120 days
2nd Offence (within 36 months)	9 months	6-12 months

[†]In cases of breath and urine a refusal to provide a sample is likely to be considered to be serious and to attract a penalty at the higher end of the range.

NOTE:

Alcohol and Diuretic findings stand alone when looking at previous and subsequent offences except when in combination with a refusal to provide a sample. Offences under the headings 'Other Banned Substances and Notifiable Medications' and 'Refusal or Failure to Provide a Sample' will be combined when taking into account previous offences. An offence shall drop out of the reckoning after 36 months of it being imposed, except in the case of an alcohol reading within the 'Lower Level' when it shall be 24 months.

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