

VERSION 04.

RULES OF RACING

2026 | 2027

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نادي سباقات الخيل
JOCKEY CLUB OF SAUDI ARABIA

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Part 1: Terminology

The terms referred to in these rules will be strictly defined as referenced below unless otherwise stated in the context.

ALL CLEAR:	A declaration by the Stewards officiating at a recognised race meeting that the result of a race is official.
APPEAL:	An Appeal under Article 60: Appeals
APPEAL COMMITTEE:	Independent of the JCSA, formed to consider appeals against decisions made by the Stewards.
APPRENTICE JOCKEY:	A person licensed by the JCSA as an Apprentice Jockey and is permitted to claim an allowance.
ARREARS:	Any sum due to the JCSA and includes: a) Any sum due and payable, including subscriptions, fines, fees, stakes or forfeits in respect of any race or recognised race meeting conducted under the rules; and b) Any sum in respect of which a person has been declared a defaulter or placed on the Forfeit List.
ARF:	The Asian Racing Federation is a regional federation comprising 27 national racing authorities and racing-related organisations from across Asia, Oceania, Africa and the Middle East.
AUCTION RACE:	A race restricted to horses that have been sold or bought in by public auction at specified Sales.
AUTHORISED AGENT:	A person appointed to act on behalf of an Owner, Owner's Representative, or other Licensed Person.
BANNED SUBSTANCE:	Any substance specified in these rules.
BLINKERS:	A garment fitted over the horse's head with holes for eyes and ears, one or both eyeholes fitted with cowls, cutting out all vision to the side and rear but permitting full forward vision.
BOARD:	The Board of Directors of JCSA.
BREEDER:	A person who breeds horses: The Owner of the horse's dam at the time of foaling and the Owner of an active breeding Stallion.
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS:	A certificate or formal written record of analysis issued by an accredited laboratory.
CHAIRMAN OF THE STEWARDS:	Steward appointed by the Technical Committee to oversee a recognised race meeting in relation to the powers conferred on the Stewards under the rules.
CHEEK PIECES:	Two strips of sheepskin or any other similar material attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle to restrict the horse's rear vision.

CLEAR DAY:	A 24-hour period from 12.00 a.m. to 11:59 pm.
CLERK OF THE COURSE:	A person appointed by the JCSA to have overall responsibility for the general conduct and control of an event in accordance with these rules. Officially responsible for track management, race day preparations and operations.
CLERK OF THE SCALES:	A person appointed by JCSA to be a Clerk of the Scales, overseeing the weighing room.
CODE OF PRACTICE:	Any Code within these rules and published by the JCSA that describes the standards of conduct for persons associated with racing under these rules. They must be adhered to at all times.
COMMUNICATION DEVICE:	Any powered device that enables a person to communicate or receive communications with another person by any means.
CORRECT WEIGHT	Is the weight at which a Rider is 'weighed out' by the Clerk of the Scales under these rules and shall not be less than the weight given to the horse by these rules and by the conditions of the race.
CRUELTY:	Any act or omission resulting in a horse being mistreated.
CUP RACE:	A race run for a cup, trophy, and/or prize money.
DAY:	24 hours finishing at midnight.
DECLARATION:	An acceptance by the Owner, Trainer or Authorised Agent for a horse confirmed to run in a specified race.
DISQUALIFIED:	A horse, Owner, Trainer or Jockey disqualified by the JCSA or the Stewards.
DISQUALIFICATION:	Includes the adoption or confirmation in accordance with the JCSA Rules of any disqualification or the adoption or confirmation of a disqualification made by a Recognised Turf Authority, and "disqualify" has a corresponding meaning.
DISQUALIFIED PERSON:	Any person subject to a disqualification under these rules.
EARPLUGS:	Equipment placed in a horse's ears to reduce noise.
ELECTIVE TESTING:	Is a test carried out by one of the IFHA-approved laboratories at the request of and cost to a Trainer for a specified therapeutic medication or substance given to and recorded in a horse's medical records to determine the horse's suitability to race free from any legitimate therapeutic medication or substance that would otherwise be prohibited on a race day.
ENTRY:	A horse entered in a specified race in accordance with the race conditions.
EYE COVER:	A garment like blinkers, except that in place of the eye cowls, only one eye is entirely covered by an opaque cover.

EYE SHIELD:	A garment like blinkers, except that instead of eye cowls, both eyes are covered with mesh or other transparent material.
EXERCISE-INDUCED PULMONARY HAEMORRHAGE (EIPH)	Detection of blood in the airways of horses after strenuous exercise.
FALSE START:	When the Starter announces that a fair start has not been effected, and orders the Jockeys to return to the starting post.
FIELD LIMIT:	The upper limit of the number of horses permitted to run in a race.
FORFEITS:	All overdue and unpaid nomination, acceptance or qualification fees, monies, stakes, fines, arrears, subscriptions, course, track, and other fees, and prize money recoverable and unpaid, which are: a) Due from or imposed upon any person; b) Due in respect of or imposed upon any horse; or c) Published as so due or imposed.
FORFEIT LIST:	A record of arrears published under the authority of the JCSA (see ANNEX 3: Sampling of Horses Competing in Group and Listed Races) a. This Rule applies to any Horse competing in: I. Group Race or Listed Race as defined in Part One of the International Cataloguing Standards and International Statistics (“Blue Book”) published by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA); or II. Group Race or Listed Race for Purebred Arabians as approved by the International Federation of Arabian Racing Authorities (IFahr). b. The Stewards may direct that a Horse competing in a Group Race or Listed Race provide a sample. c. Any sample taken pursuant to this Rule shall be analysed only by a laboratory approved by the IFHA, except as provided for under sub-rule (g). d. In the event of the detection of a prohibited substance, the Rules relating to the reserve portion of the sample shall apply. e. TCO₂ testing shall not fall within the scope of Annex 3. Where TCO₂ samples are taken from a Horse competing in a Group Race or Listed Race, the analysis of such samples shall be conducted in accordance with articles 6.2 of the Prohibited List Code and 59.36 ‘Equine Anti-Doping. relating to TCO₂ testing. f. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, all other Rules relating to sampling, analysis and prohibited substances shall continue to apply. g. Where, due to exceptional or unavoidable circumstances, where the JCSA is unable to have a sample analysed by an IFHA-approved laboratory, the JCSA may direct that the sample be analysed by its ordinarily appointed laboratory, provided that the decision is approved by the Racing Authority or the Stewards. ANNEX 4: Forfeit List).
GROOM:	A person responsible for the care of a horse.

GROUP AND LISTED RACES:	Races which have been accorded Group or Listed status, as published in Part I or Part II of the International Cataloguing Standards (ICS), published each year in association with the IFHA.
HANDICAP:	A race in which the weight to be carried by the horse is adjusted by the Handicapper for the purpose of equalising its chance of winning.
HANDICAPPER:	Person appointed by JCSA to allocate horse ratings based on horse performance.
HOOD:	A garment like blinkers, incorporating ear covers but without eye cowls.
HORSE:	For these rules, 'horse' includes stallions, colts, geldings, rigs, mares or fillies. When referenced in the Race Card, horse means a male ungelded horse aged four years old or older.
IFHA:	The International Federation of Horseracing Authorities is the global leader in the international sport of Thoroughbred racing. The Federation seeks to promote all facets of the worldwide sport, protect the welfare of the equine and human athletes, and protect and grow its global social and economic significance for current and future generations.
IMPORTED HORSES:	Those who were foaled outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
INSIDE INFORMATION:	Any information regarding a horse's potential performance, entry into, or withdrawal from a race that is not publicly known or publicly available.
INSTRUCTIONS:	Guidelines and provisions that must be adhered to as part of the JCSA Rules of Racing.
INTEREST:	In respect of a horse includes: a) The ownership or leasing interest of a natural person in relation to a horse; b) Membership of a Syndicate which owns or leases a horse; c) Where relevant, membership of a company, unincorporated organisation or Syndicate which owns or leases a horse, or has any direct or indirect interest in a horse, or has any direct or indirect interest in a company, unincorporated organisation or Syndicate which owns or leases a horse; d) Interest as a breeder, including but not limited to pecuniary interest as a breeder.
JCSA:	The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia.
JOCKEY:	A person licensed by the JCSA to ride in races.
JUDGE:	A person appointed by JCSA to decide the finishing order and distances (Assistant Judge or Judge).

JUMP-OUT:	A trial other than an Official Trial, which is organised, supervised, and controlled by the JCSA, starts from starting stalls and is conducted in accordance with JCSA requirements.
KSA:	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
LEASE:	Any agreement made by the legal Owner of a horse that allows another person to race or breed from the horse.
LICENCE or LICENSED:	A valid licence issued by JCSA in accordance with these rules.
LICENSING COMMITTEE:	The Licensing Committee is appointed by the JCSA's Technical Committee, which issues licences in accordance with these rules.
MAIDEN:	A horse that, at the time of declaration, had never won a race at any recognised race meeting in KSA or any other recognised racing jurisdiction.
MEDICATION:	Any drug or other substance given to a horse for treatment and recovery.
MEDICAL RECORD BOOK:	Maintained by a Trainer of all medications, tonics, and any treatments to horses in that Trainer's care.
MICROCHIP:	An electronic identifier transponder encoded with a unique unalterable number approved by JCSA for implantation in a horse.
MONTH:	A Gregorian calendar month.
NASOGASTRIC TUBE:	Any tube that can be inserted through the nose that extends into the stomach.
NATIONAL EQUIPMENT REGISTER:	The register of all gear and the conditions for its use, as approved by the JCSA.
NATIONAL GROUP AND RESTRICTED RACES - KSA:	Races run within the KSA, details of which are published by the JCSA.
NEURECTOMY:	A procedure that permanently interferes with a specific and anatomically recognised nerve using surgery, cryosurgery, or chemical interference of any other means, resulting in the desensitisation of any part of the body.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE:	Any animal disease that must be reported to the JCSA or any relevant government authority.
OBJECTION:	A challenge to the race's result in which the person making the challenge identifies an event that may have affected the race's outcome.
OFFENCE:	Any action, practice, or conduct, even if only through contribution, that leads to a breach of the regulations, duties, responsibilities, codes, instructions, circulars, annexes, procedures, and guiding provisions contained in these rules.

OFFICIAL:	Any person employed, engaged, or appointed by the JCSA in relation to the management and/or control of racing, including, but not limited to, the conduct of recognised race meetings or any other matter regarding its business and affairs.
OFFICIAL TRIAL:	A test race for a horse or Jockey approved by the JCSA and supervised by the Stewards. A trial is: a) Approved and advertised by the Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia; b) Conducted in accordance with the conditions set by JCSA; c) Supervised by the Stewards; d) For which official entries are taken, and results are officially recorded.
OWNER:	Any person, company, partnership or Syndicate under whose name(s) a horse is registered to race in accordance with these rules.
PASSPORT:	The approved diagrammatic document of horse identity issued by any recognised racing jurisdiction.
PENALTY:	Any suspension, disqualification, warning-off or fine issued in accordance with these rules.
PERSON:	An Individual, Syndicate, Company, Corporate Body, Organisational Structure or a combination that is bound by the rules.
PHOTO or PHOTOGRAPH:	Is the image taken when horses pass the winning post by the official race finish equipment.
PRIZE MONEY:	The advertised value of the total prize money and does not include the following: a) Any amount paid in the form of a runner's rebate or subsidy; b) Any trophy or other non-monetary prize awarded under the conditions of the race; c) Any money paid by another Recognised Turf Authority by way of an incentive.
PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:	A substance (including its metabolites, isomers and artefacts) which falls into any of the categories specified in these rules and/or as listed by JCSA from time to time.
QUALIFIED PERSON:	In terms of raising an objection, this includes JCSA Officials, except for Stewards, in respect of any horse engaged in a race: a) the Owner; b) the Jockey; c) the Trainer; or d) any validly appointed representative of the above.
RACE:	A competition between horses that is scheduled, sanctioned, and regulated by the JCSA or any other Recognised Racing Jurisdiction.

RACING COMMITTEE:	Established by the Technical Committee, comprising representatives from the JCSA, Owners, Trainers, Jockeys, and Breeders. It serves as a collaborative forum to represent stakeholder interests, advise on policy and development, and support the sustainable growth and integrity of horseracing in the KSA.
RECOGNISED RACE MEETING:	Refers to any race meeting scheduled and conducted with permission under the rules of JCSA and any other recognised racing jurisdiction.
RACING SCHEDULE:	The racing programme, as decided and issued by JCSA, and proposed by the Technical Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
RACING SEASON:	The number of recognised meetings throughout the season, as proposed by the Technical Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
RECOGNISED RACING JURISDICTION or TURF AUTHORITY:	Any racing jurisdiction that is recognised or approved by the IFHA.
REGISTRATION OFFICE:	The office directed by JCSA to process all fees and racing-related matters.
RESPONSIBLE PERSON:	<i>For Horses in Training:</i> The current or most recent Trainer of the horse is deemed responsible unless: a) The Trainer has written confirmation from the Owner or legal Owner that responsibility has been transferred to the Owner or legal Owner; or b) The Trainer can demonstrate that they have made reasonable efforts to obtain such written confirmation. <i>For Horses Not in Training:</i> The legal Owner of the horse is considered the Responsible Person. <i>Horses Not in Training:</i> This refers to: a) Horses foaled in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and notified to the Stud Book Authority; or b) Horses registered with the Stud Book Authority but not yet registered with the JCSA or placed in training.
RIDER:	A Jockey, Apprentice, Work Rider, or any other person who rides a horse on a Racecourse in a race, during training, or at a training facility in KSA that is owned and controlled by JCSA.
RULES:	All or part of the legal, technical, procedural, educational and guiding rules approved by the Board and include the provisions encompassed in these rules, which are called the Race Rules.
SAMPLE:	A specimen of urine, blood, hair, or any other excretion product or body fluid taken from a horse or person.

SCRATCHING DEADLINE:	The deadline specified in the race conditions by which horses not participating must be scratched by their Trainer or authorised representative. If no specific deadline is provided in the race conditions, the scratching deadline will be 10:00 am on the day of the race.
SCREENING LIMIT:	The concentration of a therapeutic substance or its specified metabolite present in a sample during a screening test or analysis, as agreed by the IFHA, above which the therapeutic substance will be defined as a prohibited substance.
STALLS TEST:	A test to determine whether a horse can satisfactorily start from starting stalls.
STARTER:	A person appointed by JCSA to start races for recognised race meetings.
STARTERS INSTRUCTIONS:	All horses and riders are under the control of the Starter at the starting gate.
STEWARDS:	A person appointed by the JCSA to perform the role of a Steward on behalf of the JCSA.
STEWARDS' COMMITTEE:	The Committee nominated by the Technical Committee responsible for the conduct and control of recognised race meetings and the implementation of the Rules and Instructions of racing.
SUSPENSION:	Means the following: a) In relation to a Licensed Person, means the temporary or permanent withdrawal of all rights to any licence; b) In relation to a horse, it means the temporary or permanent withdrawal of its right to participate in any race; c) In relation to an Unlicensed Person, it means the temporary or permanent withdrawal of a right to participate in any aspect of racing, subject to the rules.
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE:	The Technical Committee is established by a resolution of the Board of Directors of The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia, in accordance with the Rules of Racing. It consists of members from the Board of Directors and other qualified individuals with relevant expertise and/or practical knowledge. The committee operates with complete independence and is entrusted with various supervisory roles within the JCSA, all of which pertain to strategic or technical matters related to horseracing.
TEST:	Any examination, trial, or assessment of a horse, as well as the taking and analysis of any sample.
TCO2:	The total amount of Carbon Dioxide present in a horse's blood.
TCO2 TESTING:	A test to measure the amount of carbon dioxide in blood.
TIME OF ENTRY:	The time fixed for the closing of entries for any race or official trial.

TONGUE STRAP:	Equipment used to tie down a horse's tongue.
TRAINER:	A person who holds a licence to train horses.
TRAINING:	This includes the preparation, education, and exercise of a horse for racing.
TREATMENT:	Any medication or practice administered to a horse under the care or control of a Trainer, whether in or out of training.
UNRECOGNISED RACE MEETING:	A meeting that has not been recognised or authorised by the JCSA or a Recognised Racing Authority, but does not include events that the JCSA has exempted.
VALET:	A person who is employed to assist Jockeys at a recognised race meeting.
VETERINARY OFFICER/SURGEON(S):	Any qualified Veterinary Officer/Surgeon employed by JCSA.
VISOR:	A garment like blinkers in which one or both cowls have holes cut in them, permitting limited side or rear vision.
VOID RACE:	A race that is declared void in accordance with the provisions of these rules or is abandoned either before or after the horses have been declared to start, a race that is never run or a race where a fair result, in the opinion of the Stewards, is impossible to achieve.
WALKOVER:	An event where only one horse participates in a race.
WARNED OFF:	A person who is not permitted to enter a Racecourse or any land under the control of the JCSA.
WEIGHT-FOR-AGE:	Any race in which horses carry allotted weights in accordance with their age.
WINNER:	The winner of a race.

Part 2: Role and Powers of The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia and Committees

The JCSA Rules of Racing aim to consolidate the traditional concept of equestrian sport and apply its principles and ethics in practice. To achieve this, it will:

- Organise and develop horse races;
 - Emphasise the importance of ethical behaviour, principles, respect, and fair competition in the equestrian sports community;
 - Seek to apply sound principles of equestrian sport, abide by the rules that regulate this traditional sport, and promote the concepts of sportsmanship, fair competition, integrity, and uprightness;
 - Promote the culture of horse racing by encouraging the acquisition, care, and breeding of flat racehorses to participate in local and international horse races;
 - Organise festivals, events, and exhibitions related to horse racing and flat racehorses, and participate in these events both within the Kingdom and internationally.
-

Application of the JCSA Rules of Racing

Any person who participates in any matter or recognised race meeting coming under the JCSA's jurisdiction agrees to be bound by and comply with these Rules of Racing and Instructions.

No horse race meetings that take place in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be considered 'recognised' unless governed by the JCSA.

These rules are produced in English and Arabic. In the event of a dispute over any ruling, the interpretation of the Arabic text will be final.

Article 1: The Board of Directors of the Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia (JCSA)

- 1.1 These rules, approved by the Board of Directors of JCSA, apply to all meetings approved by the JCSA, including Arabian races, and all those involved in the races must abide by them. They also apply to every natural or legal person described or defined in these rules, as well as to those with a direct or indirect relationship with the JCSA and its facilities and to horses of different sexes, ages, and classifications registered by the JCSA.
- 1.2 The JCSA Board of Directors' quorum shall consist of at least three members, and the majority will make the decision.
- 1.3 The Board of Directors has the authority to support, refuse, or amend any decision taken by the Stewards' Committee or other Committees, provided there is sufficient justification.
- 1.4 The Board of Directors has the authority to disqualify any person from entering Racecourse Property or any other area under its control.
- 1.5 The Board of Directors has the authority to investigate and give a ruling on any violation that is not mentioned in the rules, decisions, and circulars issued by the JCSA or its Committees, as required by the public interest of the JCSA and the reputation of equestrian JCSA sport by issuing an independent decision regarding that violation.
- 1.6 The JCSA has several committees supervised by the Technical Committee, which the JCSA's Board of Directors appoints to both advise the JCSA Board and direct the JCSA in line with the needs of the racing community and the strategic vision of the JCSA.

Article 2: The Technical Committee

- 2.1 The Technical Committee is established by the JCSA Board of Directors, which also appoints its members and oversees its activities.
- 2.2 The JCSA Board of Directors will form and supervise all permanent and temporary committees necessary to achieve its aims and to ensure that the JCSA's Rules of Racing are implemented in accordance with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's legal requirements.
- 2.3 The Technical Committee comprises board representatives and members with professional experience, expertise, and strategic or practical knowledge who are entirely independent. To achieve its tasks and responsibilities, it has the following responsibilities:
 - 2.3.1 Supervising the management of programmes, policies, and objectives of the JCSA and submitting periodic reports to the Board of Directors;
 - 2.3.2 Studying and proposing draft rules, regulations, and decisions for submission for approval by the Board of Directors. In an emergency, it may introduce new rules or instructions or suspend and amend any part of them for a period it deems appropriate. Any such measures must be reported to the Stewards' Committee, Owners, Trainers, and Jockeys;
 - 2.3.3 Determining the start and end dates of the season and approving proposed racing programmes for all JCSA Racecourses;
 - 2.3.4 Providing technical advice on all matters referred to by the JCSA Board of Directors;
 - 2.3.5 Establish plans and technical requirements for licensing racing clubs, private horse racing schools, and Racecourses affiliated with the JCSA. Then they will be submitted to the JCSA Board of Directors for approval;

- 2.3.6 Setting licensing conditions for Jockeys and Trainers;
- 2.3.7 Developing plans, programmes, and technical requirements for holding festivals, events, and exhibitions related to horses and races;
- 2.3.8 Making comments and suggestions on plans, programmes, and objectives referred by the JCSA Board of Directors;
- 2.3.9 Forming and supervising all necessary committees to support the Technical Committee;
- 2.3.10 Ensuring the implementation of the JCSA Rules issued in accordance with legal procedures;
- 2.3.11 Supervising all technical affairs that are deemed its responsibility by the JCSA Board of Directors;
- 2.3.12 Cancelling, postponing or refusing any race for acceptable technical reasons;
- 2.3.13 The Technical Committee will utilise experts to carry out its tasks and responsibilities when necessary and appropriate;
- 2.3.14 The Technical Committee has the authority to appoint or remove members of the Stewards' Committee as necessary.

Article 3: The Appeals Committee

- 3.1 The Appeals Committee is formed, and its members are named under a decision by the Technical Committee. It holds enquiries under the Rules of Racing and, where appropriate, imposes penalties where breaches of the Rules have been committed and hears appeals from Stewards' decisions.
- 3.2 Raceday Stewards are not permitted to serve on the Appeals Committee while they remain active on the Racecourse.
- 3.3 The Appeals Committee consists of three or more members, one of whom must be legally competent.
- 3.4 The Appeals Committee is formed to examine appeals against decisions of the Stewards' Committee, issuing independent written reasons to support, reject or correct the grievance.
- 3.5 The decision issued by the Appeals Committee enjoys complete independence and is not subject to any direct or indirect influence, pressure, interference or restriction.
- 3.6 The decision issued by the Appeals Committee is effective against the appellant, and it will use approved methods of notification to notify them.
- 3.7 The Technical Committee of JCSA oversees the affairs and work of the Appeals Committee without prejudice.

Article 4: The Stewards' Committee

- 4.1 The Technical Committee forms the Stewards' Committee, which is responsible for implementing the JCSA Rules of Racing. It monitors and investigates violations of the Rules and issues an independent decision that may be subject to challenge before the Appeals Committee.
- 4.2 The decision issued by the Stewards' Committee is independent of any direct or indirect pressure, interference, restriction, or influence.
- 4.3 To achieve its duties and responsibilities, the Stewards' Committee shall:
 - 4.3.1 Consist of at least 3 (three) members;
 - 4.3.2 Manage and supervise racing events and ensure their validity as specified by the JCSA Rules of Racing.
- 4.4 A majority issues its decisions after:
 - 4.4.1 Identifying the possible violation and determining its type in accordance with the JCSA Rules of Racing;
 - 4.4.2 Investigating the possible violation;
 - 4.4.3 Preparing a written report stating the results of the investigation, reasons for the decision and proposed penalties.
- 4.5 The Stewards' Committee is responsible for granting, suspending, or withdrawing all licences for each racing season or any part of it in accordance with the rules.
- 4.6 A member of the Stewards' Committee shall not be involved in any judgment where they may have a conflict of interest, which is defined as:
 - 4.6.1 A situation in which the objectivity and independence of the decision of a committee member are affected by personal interests or different loyalties, whether of direct or indirect interest to the member or one of their relatives or friends.
 - 4.6.2 When the personal interests of a committee member may interfere with the general interests of horse racing and the general objectives of these Rules, arbitration, investigation, Committee decisions, and principles of natural justice, integrity, and impartiality.
 - 4.6.3 If any committee member considers themselves to have a conflict of interest as above, then they must disclose this immediately.
- 4.7 The Stewards' Committee has the right of access to all auditoriums, rooms, stables, and other places used for Racing or Training under these Rules. It exercises its governing role to ensure that all persons licensed by JCSA comply with these regulations and JCSA rulings.
- 4.8 The Stewards' Committee has the power to:
 - 4.8.1 Regulate and control, investigate, inquire into, hear, and determine any matter relating to recognised race meetings and in connection with racing;
 - 4.8.2 Exercise any powers or perform any functions conferred on them by the JCSA;

- 4.8.3 Make or vary any of the arrangements for the conduct of a recognised race meeting under their control;
- 4.8.4 For any reason related to conditions on a race day, including with reference to safety:
 - 4.8.4.1 To postpone or abandon any race(s), whether before or after the commencement of the race;
 - 4.8.4.2 To alter the distance of any race;
- 4.8.5 Order the abandonment of a race whilst in running if an emergency arises that jeopardises safety (the race may be restarted or declared void at the discretion of the Stewards after an enquiry);
- 4.8.6 If the Stewards determine that a horse has gained an unfair advantage at the start of a race, they have the authority to declare the horse a non-runner;
- 4.8.7 Decide whether a race should be restarted or declared void when the Starter has declared a false start;
- 4.8.8 If, in the opinion of the Stewards, any horse was:
 - 4.8.8.1 Riderless at the time a start was effected; or
 - 4.8.8.2 Encumbered by equipment applied with the permission, or at the direction, of the Starter; or
 - 4.8.8.3 Denied a fair start; or
 - 4.8.8.4 Encumbered by any other outside influence after gaining a fair start and that materially prejudiced the chances of that horse finishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th in a race, the Stewards may declare that horse to be a non-starter, except that a horse which is ultimately declared as coming 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th in a race must not be declared a non-starter.
- 4.8.9 Withdraw a person's licence, and then that person is considered a disqualified person and will be subject to any restrictions sanctioned by the Stewards;
- 4.8.10 Correct a horse's assigned weight, including after the publication of the weights;
- 4.8.11 Enter and control all lands, buildings, and other structures or places used for a recognised race meeting and to expel, exclude, or enforce the expulsion of any person;
- 4.8.12 Visit, inspect, and search any place where training or horse racing takes place and, during such inspection and search, have unlimited access to all cupboards, refrigerators or vehicles in or on any such place. Such a search may include the taking and storage of medications and substances found for subsequent analysis.
- 4.8.13 Take possession of any horse, whether dead or alive, to conduct whatever tests and examinations the Stewards consider necessary;
- 4.8.14 At any time, take a sample from a horse and conduct any testing or analysis to determine whether any prohibited substance is present in the system of the horse;
- 4.8.15 Take any sample from any rider before or after any race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork;
- 4.8.16 Order the inspection of any horse at any time;

- 4.8.17 Call any horse for identity verification;
- 4.8.18 Order the examination of horses in training, ensuring their descriptions and ages are accurately recorded before participating in races;
- 4.8.19 Place an embargo on any horse;
- 4.8.20 Order the removal of any equipment or gear from a horse that is not approved or is, in their opinion, unsuitable, unsafe, or ineffective. This includes but is not restricted to nasogastric tubes, nose twitches, testicle ties, and lip chains;
- 4.8.21 Order the seizure and destruction of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is not approved or, in their opinion, is unsuitable, unsafe, ineffective, or modified;
- 4.8.22 Inquire into the running of any horse within the jurisdiction of the JCSA at any time;
- 4.8.23 Authorise the substitution of one Jockey for another;
- 4.8.24 Provide and publish written reports detailing the Stewards' findings;
- 4.8.25 Implement or reciprocate any judgment, decision, or penalty imposed by another Recognised Turf Authority, including suspensions or disqualifications, unless the originating Recognised Racing Authority explicitly requests that the penalty not be reciprocated;
- 4.8.26 A person subject to such a suspension or disqualification may apply for it not to be reciprocated by the JCSA, but only after they have exhausted all available appeal procedures under the rules of the originating Recognised Racing Authority;
- 4.8.27 Withdraw horses from a race for acceptable reasons;
- 4.8.28 Withdraw any horse from a race if a JCSA Veterinary Surgeon on duty considers it unfit to run or unsuitable to race or for any other reason deemed by the Committee to be in the best interest of horse racing;
- 4.8.29 Make recommendations to add or modify the Rules in line with IFHA guidelines with the approval of the Technical Committee;
- 4.8.30 Disqualify or alter the placing of any horse;
- 4.8.31 Prohibit a Jockey from using a whip that is in contravention of the specifications set out in these Rules;
- 4.8.32 Seize and destroy any Body Protector that does not meet the requirements detailed under Body Protectors in the **Equipment Code**;
- 4.8.33 Order the search of any kit bag or other such container that is brought into the Racecourse Stables. Such a search may include the taking of samples found for subsequent analysis;
- 4.8.34 Order an examination by the JCSA Veterinary Surgeon of any horse at any time and any place if it has been registered to run under these Rules. Such examination may include the taking and storage of samples for subsequent analysis;
- 4.8.35 Order the withdrawal from a race of any horse that has been registered to run under these Rules if any person prevents a horse from being examined;

- 4.8.36 Take samples for analytical testing from any horse at any time and place where training or racing is held under the JCSA's Rules of Racing;
- 4.8.37 Take possession of and examine mobile phones, computers, tablets, other electronic devices, books, documents and records (including telephone or financial records) in relation to any recognised race meeting and any investigation, enquiry, hearing or proceeding;
- 4.8.38 Take any sample from any horse handler before or after handling any horse at any recognised race meeting, official trial, jump-out, or track work where a Steward reasonably suspects that the horse handler is affected by a banned substance;
- 4.8.39 Exclude every disqualified person from all places under their control;
- 4.8.40 Disqualify or suspend any person or horse and apply a penalty not to exceed two hundred thousand Saudi Riyals (SAR 200,000).

Article 5: The Licensing Committee

- 5.1 The Technical Committee forms the Licensing Committee and shall comprise a minimum of three (3) members of the Stewards' Committee, one of whom will act as the Chair.
- 5.2 The Licensing Committee has the power to investigate and make decisions regarding the granting, suspension, or withdrawal of all types of racing licences. These decisions are made in accordance with the standards outlined in the JCSA Rules.
- 5.3 The JCSA shall license the following personnel: Trainers, Assistant Trainers, Jockeys, Apprentice Jockeys, Farriers, and Stable Employees.
- 5.4 Licence applications must be made in writing via the relevant online form.
- 5.5 Any licensed person aggrieved by a decision of the Licensing Committee under these Rules may appeal against such decision to the Appeals Committee of the JCSA by lodging an appeal in accordance with the terms of the JCSA's Licensing Policy.

Article 6: The Racing Committee

- 6.1 The Technical Committee forms the Racing Committee, comprising a minimum of three (3) members from the Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia (JCSA) and appointed representatives of racehorse Owners, Trainers, Jockeys and Breeders.
- 6.2 The purpose of the Racing Committee is to act in the collective interests of horseracing stakeholders by providing a structured forum for discussion and collaboration on matters aimed at enhancing the development and integrity of horseracing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).
- 6.3 The Racing Committee shall have the authority to:
 - 6.3.1 Review and propose amendments to racing regulations and policies to ensure they reflect the interests and welfare of all stakeholders;
 - 6.3.2 Advise the JCSA on strategies to promote the growth and international competitiveness of KSA horseracing;

- 6.3.3 Facilitate communication and cooperation among Owners, Trainers, Jockeys, Racing Staff, and Breeders to address industry challenges and opportunities;
- 6.3.4 Ensure that the perspectives of all represented groups are considered in decision-making processes affecting the sport.

Part 3: Roles and Powers of Officials

Article 7: Officials

- 7.1 The JCSA Management appoints the Clerk of the Course, Clerk of the Scales, Judge and their Deputy, the Starter and their deputy, the duty Veterinarian, the Handicapper and all other Officials.
- 7.2 No person can fill more than one role.
- 7.3 In an emergency, the Management or Stewards' Committee can appoint a replacement for any Official role.
- 7.4 Complaints against any Official must be lodged in writing to the Technical Committee

Article 8: Clerk of the Course

- 8.1 The Clerk of the Course is responsible for:
 - 8.1.1 The condition of the racetracks, working tracks, enclosures, maintenance of the stands, and all buildings on the Racecourse;
 - 8.1.2 Reporting the going for all recognised race meetings and disseminating this information to the Racing Director, Stewards, participants, and broader public two hours before the first race time;
 - 8.1.3 Ensuring that the course is accurately measured and marked, with accurate race distances;
 - 8.1.4 Making all arrangements for the conduct of the recognised race meeting;
 - 8.1.5 Recommending to the Racing Director and Stewards to cancel a parade or abandon a recognised race meeting or race(s) in the event of severe weather and unsafe racing ground;
 - 8.1.6 Ensuring adequate medical provision for each recognised race meeting; and
 - 8.1.7 Overseeing the stables area and all other equine areas, maintaining general discipline, health and safety rules, hygiene, and utilities therein, and reporting any misconduct by any Official or licensed person to the Stewards.

Article 9: Starter

- 9.1 The Starter and Assistant Starter shall be appointed and approved by the JCSA.
- 9.2 The Starter, or their delegated representative, is responsible for:
 - 9.2.1 Obtaining a list of runners for each race from the Clerk of the Scales;
 - 9.2.2 Following the correct procedure for starting races;
 - 9.2.3 Issuing Starting Stall Certificates to horses once satisfied with their behaviour at and in the Starting Stalls;

- 9.2.4 Revoking a 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;
- 9.2.5 Ensure that the Starting stalls are functional and placed at the appropriate distance on the track in accordance with the race conditions;
- 9.2.6 Giving all necessary orders to ensure a fair start;
- 9.2.7 Referring unruly horses who are unable or reluctant to load or refuse to jump out from the stalls to the Stewards;
- 9.2.8 Reporting to the Stewards any Jockey who, on arrival at the starting stalls, fails to comply with their direction or displays misconduct; and
- 9.2.9 Keeping accurate records of any horses that prove to be or have been difficult at the start and that may need special handling for stalls entry and inform the Stewards of any such horses before each race day.

Article 10: Clerk of the Scales

- 10.1 The Clerk of the Scales shall not, without the permission of the Stewards, weigh out any Jockey who presents at above one (1) kilogram (kg) over their allocated weight.
- 10.2 The Clerk of the Scales is responsible for:
 - 10.2.1 Weighing the Jockeys in accordance with the conditions of the race and these rules.
 - 10.2.2 Ensuring that extra weight or any variation from the weight appearing on the programme be declared at scale and any alteration of colours;
 - 10.2.3 Notifying any change in the weight to be carried by a horse that is different from its allocated weight;
 - 10.2.4 Ensuring Jockeys shall be weighed out with the declared colours in addition to an approved body protector;
 - 10.2.5 Weighing in the Jockeys of all horses placed by the Judge and any others as required by the Stewards;
 - 10.2.6 Reporting to the Stewards any Jockey not presenting themselves to be weighed in, not drawing the correct weight, or carrying overweight which has not been declared at the time of weighing out; and
 - 10.2.7 At the close of each day's racing, send a return of the weights carried in every race and the names of the Jockeys specifying overweight and allowance claimed (if any).

Article 11: Judge

- 11.1 The Judge or their authorised substitute shall:
 - 11.1.1 Occupy the Judge's box when the horses pass the winning post. If the Judge is unavailable due to illness or otherwise, the Stewards will stand in place of the Judge;

- 11.1.2 At the finish of any race, allocate a finishing position for every horse participating in the race;
- 11.1.3 A camera may be used to take photographs or images of the horses at the finish to assist the Judge in determining their positions, as indicated exclusively by their noses;
- 11.1.4 Place the first six (6) horses;
- 11.1.5 The number of horses up to and including the horse following the last horse that is to receive a prize (for example, if prizes from 1st through to 5th place were offered, the first six (6) horses must be placed); or
- 11.1.6 The number of horses that the Stewards require to be placed by the Judge.
- 11.1.7 The determination of the Judge that a horse has won or been placed in a race is to be final, except:
 - 11.1.7.1 The Judge may correct any mistake before the riders of the placed horses have been weighed-in; and
 - 11.1.7.2 The Stewards may alter a determination made by the Judge either before or after a declaration of correct weight if the Stewards are satisfied on the available evidence (including prints or images) that the Judge has made a mistake in the determination of the finishing order of a race.
- 11.1.8 At the close of each recognised race meeting, sign a report with the results of each race.

Article 12: Regulatory Veterinary Officer (RVO)

- 12.1 The Regulatory Veterinary Officer (RVO) appointed and approved by the JCSA will:
 - 12.1.1 Have the authority to carry out any veterinary procedures that, in their professional opinion, are necessary either in the interests of the individual horse, overall equine health, or of racing in general;
 - 12.1.2 Have responsibility for the integrity, health, and welfare of horses under the control of the JCSA and shall bring to the attention of the Stewards any matters or conditions that could affect or could have affected the welfare or integrity of any horse and the performance of a horse in a race;
 - 12.1.3 Observe all races and liaise with the Stewards over any matter that may affect equine welfare, safety, or the performance of any horse;
 - 12.1.4 Examine all runners, check their microchip numbers and passport details prior to racing for identification purposes and ensure that all runners are in a suitable condition to start;
 - 12.1.5 Inspect runners prior to racing, observe and report to the Stewards clinical evidence of any infectious diseases, skin lesions, or any other concerning abnormality and the use of non-approved or inappropriately applied gear or racing plates;
 - 12.1.6 Inspect runners pre-race and post-race and report to the Stewards any abnormalities found or detected that may have affected performance in a race;
 - 12.1.7 Examine and report findings for any horse, as directed by the Stewards' Committee, which, in their opinion, may have run poorly or contrary to form or for any other reason deemed fit by the Stewards' Committee;

- 12.1.8 Supervise and be responsible for the Anti-Doping Sampling Units, the sampling unit staff, and the integrity of collection, custody, and delivery of samples to the forensic laboratory;
- 12.1.9 Carry out a search of any bag or other such container on all lands under the control of the JCSA when required by the Stewards' Committee. Such a search may include the taking and storage of samples of any medication or substance identified for subsequent analysis;
- 12.1.10 Obtain samples from any horse for analytical testing at any time and place when directed by the Stewards;
- 12.1.11 Inspect stables before or after a Trainer's licensing or at any given time and report findings when directed by the Stewards or the Licensing Committee;
- 12.1.12 Visit, inspect, and search any place where breeding, training, or racing of horses takes place and, in the course of such inspection and search, have unlimited access to all cupboards, refrigerators, or vehicles in or on any such place. Such a search may include the confiscation, removal, and storage of any effects, medications, and substances found for subsequent analysis;
- 12.1.13 Have the authority to collect samples or cause to be collected at any time, to analyse samples from horses, and to obtain or cause to be obtained any diagnostic imaging including but not restricted to ultrasound, radiographs, MRI, CT, scintigraphy;
- 12.1.14 Have the authority to direct the provision of veterinary records of horses for any purpose they consider necessary, including testing, diagnostic, treatment, education, research or publication purposes. Samples include blood, urine, tissue, hair, whole carcasses or any other body fluid or excretion product. Provided, however, that in exercising this power, the RVO shall, in all cases, be subject to supervision by persons authorised by the JCSA. Provided further that the ownership of any sample, radiograph, image or veterinary record collected under the authority of this rule vests in the JCSA and the JCSA owns all rights, title, or interest (including but not limited to copyright) in any research, paper or published material which relates in any way to the use of any sample, radiograph, image or veterinary record which has been collected under the authority of this rule; and
- 12.1.15 In the event of any horse being injured on a Racecourse or otherwise under the control of JCSA and in the opinion of a Veterinary Official engaged or approved by JCSA and in the opinion of the Stewards, humane euthanasia of the horse is advisable on animal welfare grounds to prevent the horse from suffering, the approved veterinarian and the Stewards may order the horse be humanely euthanised by a person whom the Veterinary Surgeon and the Stewards consider suitable.

Article 13: Handicapper

- 13.1 The JCSA will appoint an Official with relevant experience and knowledge to act as the Handicapper.
- 13.2 The Registration Department is responsible for confirming the weights to be carried in accordance with the ratings assigned by the Handicapper.
- 13.3 The Handicapper will allocate ratings to horses based on their performances.
- 13.4 The Handicapper will assign a Handicap Rating to each horse entered to race under these Rules, and the ratings will be published on the official website and on the Trainer's portal.

- 13.5 The Handicapper may refuse to assign a Handicap Rating to a horse if there is insufficient information available to make an accurate assessment.
- 13.6 The allocation of an Official Rating is at the sole discretion of the Handicapper.
- 13.7 Only races run at recognised race meetings will be considered for the allocation or re-assessment of an Official Rating.
- 13.8 The **Handicapping and Weights Code** will be the reference point for all ratings.

Part 4: Licensing

Article 14: Licensing Requirements

- 14.1 All Trainers and Assistant Trainers must be licensed by the JCSA or hold an equivalent Licence from another recognised racing authority.
- 14.2 All licences are issued annually.

Article 15: Licence Applications

- 15.1 The JCSA has the authority to issue, refuse, withdraw, or suspend licences in accordance with these rules and may issue temporary licences with valid reasons.

Article 16: Licence Withdrawal and Suspension

- 16.1 The JCSA may withdraw a licence if the licence holder fails to meet:
 - 16.1.1 Criteria listed on the application form or accompanying documentation; or
 - 16.1.2 Any conditions required for Licence issuance or continuation.
- 16.2 The JCSA may request that the Licensing Committee suspend or withdraw a licence if it determines:
 - 16.2.1 The Licence holder is no longer suitable;
 - 16.2.2 Suspension or withdrawal serves racing's best interests during an investigation; or
 - 16.2.3 Suspension or withdrawal is otherwise justified.

Licence Validity

- 16.3 A Licence becomes invalid if:
 - 16.3.1 It expires;
 - 16.3.2 The JCSA or the Licensing Committee withdraws it;
 - 16.3.3 The JCSA or the Licensing Committee suspends it (for the suspension period);
 - 16.3.4 It is voluntarily relinquished; or
 - 16.3.5 The Licence holder becomes a Disqualified Person.

Part 5: Horse Welfare and Management

Article 17: Horse Welfare

- 17.1 The Responsible Person must take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety and welfare of horses under their care at all times and must:
- 17.1.1 Exercise respectful care, control and supervision of the horse to ensure the welfare of the horse;
 - 17.1.2 Ensure the emotional and physical condition of the horse does not deteriorate to an unacceptable level, based on veterinary advice and assessment;
 - 17.1.3 Take all necessary steps to alleviate any pain inflicted upon or being experienced by the horse;
 - 17.1.4 Observe veterinary advice and provide treatment in accordance with that advice where such treatment is necessary for the welfare of the horse;
 - 17.1.5 Provide quality and sufficient dietary quantity (which includes diverse sources/types of nutritional components), required to meet the daily dietary needs of the horse.
- 17.2 No person, whether mounted or on foot, may kick, strike, mistreat or abuse a horse. The proper use of the whip during riding is permitted within racing guidelines.
- 17.3 A person must not commit or commission an act of cruelty or abuse to a horse or be in possession of any article or object which, in the opinion of the Stewards, is capable of inflicting physical or mental cruelty to a horse.
- 17.4 Trainers must ensure that horses are trained with due care and skill, considering the welfare and safety of the horse at all times, and that of the staff and the interests of the Owner.
- 17.5 The Responsible Person must ensure that all veterinary treatments or medications given to a horse:
- 17.5.1 Are only administered if necessary and in the best interest of the horse's health and welfare; and
 - 17.5.2 Medical therapies are supported by a recommendation from a Veterinary Surgeon.
- 17.6 The sensory hairs around a horse's mouth, nose, and eyes must not be clipped or removed unless done for veterinary purposes or to allow for necessary treatment.
- 17.7 A person must not:
- 17.7.1 Use, or attempt to use, any electric or electronic apparatus or other device capable of affecting the performance, behaviour, or response of a horse during training, racing, pre-training, or in any other activity under the jurisdiction of the JCSA; or
 - 17.7.2 Be in possession of any such device, regardless of whether it has been used.
- 17.8 For this rule, any electric or electronic apparatus that is designed or capable of delivering an electric shock shall be deemed capable of affecting the performance of a horse.

- 17.9 Any breach of this rule will be considered a serious offence and may result in a disqualification period.

Ongoing and Post-Racing Welfare

- 17.10 The Responsible Person, along with the Owner, must take all reasonable steps to ensure the ongoing welfare of each horse following the conclusion of its racing career. This includes making appropriate arrangements for rehoming, retraining, retirement, or, where necessary, the humane euthanasia of the horse in accordance with veterinary advice.
- 17.11 The JCSA may publish or promote relevant post-racing programmes to support the responsible transition of racehorses and improve the life-long traceability of these retired athletes.

Article 18: Disease Control and Reporting Requirements

Contagious Diseases

- 18.1 If a horse in the care of the Responsible Person is suspected or confirmed by a Veterinary Surgeon to have a contagious disease, the Responsible Person must:
- 18.1.1 Follow all statutory requirements;
 - 18.1.2 Immediately notify the JCSA Stewards;
 - 18.1.3 Prevent the removal of the horse from the premises without the JCSA's consent and prior approval of the JCSA Stewards.

Ringworm and Other Contagious Conditions

- 18.2 Horses visibly affected by ringworm or any other contagious disease must not be brought to the Racecourse under any circumstances.
- 18.3 If a horse shows visible signs of recent skin disease, it must not be taken to the Racecourse unless a certificate from a JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon confirms that the condition is no longer contagious.
- 18.4 Any such certificate must be made available upon request by the JCSA, an approved Veterinary Surgeon, or the Stewards.

Notifiable Diseases

- 18.5 Trainers must report to the JCSA if a Veterinary Surgeon informs them that a horse in their care is likely infected or confirmed to have any of the following diseases:

Notifiable Diseases in KSA (*):	
African Horse Sickness*	Glanders*
Anthrax*	Japanese Encephalitis*
Contagious Equine Metritis*	Old World Screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana)*
Dourine*	Rabies*
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern)*	Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis*
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Western)*	Vesicular Stomatitis*
Equine Infectious Anemia*	West Nile Fever*
Equine Viral Arteritis*	
Other Contagious Notifiable Diseases	
Equine Herpesvirus 1 (EHV1) - Paralytic Form	New World Screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)
Equine Influenza	Strangles
Equine Rhinopneumonitis	Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)
Leptospirosis	

Table 1: Notifiable and Other Contagious Notifiable Diseases

- 18.6 Horses diagnosed with any listed disease must remain on their premises until the JCSA Stewards authorise their removal.

Article 19: Exercise-Induced Pulmonary Haemorrhage (EIPH)

- 19.1 If a horse is deemed to have suffered from EIPH (bleeding), as determined by the JCSA Stewards and the JCSA Veterinary Officer, the horse shall not be exercised on any Racecourse without the Stewards' permission under the following conditions:
- 19.1.1 After the first occurrence of EIPH, the horse must be rested for at least 45 clear days;
 - 19.1.2 After a second occurrence, the horse must be rested for a period determined by the Stewards but not less than 90 clear days;
 - 19.1.3 If a horse suffers a third occurrence of EIPH, it will be permanently disqualified from racing under JCSA Rules.
- 19.2 If a horse shows signs of bleeding from one nostril, the Trainer, Rider, or any other person responsible for the horse must immediately report the incident to the Stewards. The JCSA Veterinary Officer will examine the horse.
- 19.3 A horse that has suffered from EIPH may not be entered to race again until it completes a satisfactory gallop of no less than 1000m, free of prohibited substances, observed by the Stewards or a JCSA Veterinary Officer.
- 19.4 The Stewards reserve the right to refuse future entries for any horse where they deem running the horse in a race would represent a significant risk to its welfare or the safety of the race.

Article 20: Horse Registration and Identification

Reporting New Horses

- 20.1 The Registration Department will verify the passports of all horses before their first race.
- 20.2 Trainers must notify the JCSA via the prescribed form of any horse entering or leaving their care and any changes in ownership within three (3) working days.

- 20.3 The JCSA issues birth notifications for foals born.
- 20.4 Owners or their authorised agent must notify the JCSA within 15 days of foals born in the KSA on the prescribed form and must follow the process below:
- 20.4.1 A photograph of the horse must be taken within the first fifteen days of birth, clearly showing the front and rear legs. Instant photographs (e.g., Polaroids) are not permitted;
 - 20.4.2 The parentage of all horses will be confirmed by the DNA Analysis of blood obtained by a JCSA-approved Veterinarian;
 - 20.4.3 Each yearling must be electronically numbered, provided that both the dam and stallion have already been numbered and have undergone blood analysis;
 - 20.4.4 Yearlings that have exceeded one year of age are not eligible for numbering.
- 20.5 The JCSA receives notification from the JCSA Veterinary Department for each horse, with two colour photographs of the foal. One photograph must include the mare and foal together, along with details such as the Owner's name, foal's name, dam's name, sire's name, birth date and place, and the horse's chip number with identification markings.
- 20.6 Owners importing horses for a specific race must provide the following documents to the Registry Office before entry:
- 20.6.1 The horse's passport, stamped by the country of origin; and
 - 20.6.2 The racing record from the relevant racing authority showing the horse's Official Rating and prize money earned.

Transfer of Horse Ownership

- 20.7 If a horse is sold or its ownership is transferred after the final race programme is issued, it will be withdrawn from the race.
- 20.8 Any changes, such as ownership transfer or colour registrations, must be completed using the designated forms with the physical presence of both the current and new Owners or their authorised representatives.
- 20.9 For suspended or disqualified Trainers found in breach of prohibited substances, the JCSA ownership transfer fees will apply.

Exported, Retired or Stud Horses

- 20.10 The Responsible Person must inform the Registration Office via the prescribed form when any horse retires to stud, is exported or ceases racing within one (1) month.

Death of a Horse

- 20.11 The Responsible Person must inform the JCSA via the approved process of any deceased horse and supply the horse's passport within one (1) week.
- 20.12 A JCSA Veterinary Officer may order a post-mortem examination of any horse that dies on JCSA Property and any JCSA-registered training premises.
- 20.13 If a horse dies, veterinary and environmental disposal procedures must be followed.

Information about Gelding a Horse

20.14 A Trainer must notify the Stewards if a horse in their care has been gelded:

20.14.1 No later than prior to the close of entries for the horse's next race; or

20.14.2 By the next Scratching Deadline or deadline for Confirmation of Entry if the horse has an early closing entry.

Horses with Ambiguous Gender

20.15 The Responsible Person must notify Stewards as soon as possible if a horse in their care is deemed to be of an ambiguous gender.

Reporting Wind Surgery

20.16 Trainers must notify the Stewards whenever a horse in their care undergoes wind surgery. This notification must be submitted before the horse is declared to race. No notification is needed if the horse has not previously raced.

Notification of Pregnant Horses

20.17 Trainers must notify the JCSA if a horse in their care is pregnant within 25 days of the last covering or as soon as the horse enters training, whichever is later. The previous covering date must be included in the notification.

20.18 If the pregnancy is lost, Trainers must notify the JCSA using the prescribed form as soon as reasonably practicable.

Racing Outside of KSA

20.19 Where a horse travels abroad to race under another Recognised Racing Authority, the Trainer must provide the horse's performance in that country to the Registration Office:

20.19.1 Within 48 hours of the horse's return to KSA; or

20.19.2 If the horse has an entry, as soon as the horse returns to KSA.

Racing Clearance Notification

20.20 If a Recognised Racing Authority requires a Racing Clearance Notification, a request can be made to the Registration Office no later than the day before the deadline for the pre-race day declaration for that race.

Article 21: Horse Age

21.1 In line with international practice, the age of a Northern Hemisphere horse is calculated from the 1st of January of the year it was foaled, and for Southern Hemisphere horses, from the 1st of July.

Horses Aged 12 Years or More

21.2 Horses aged 12 years or older are ineligible to enter or start in any race.

21.3 The Stewards may grant permission for a 12-year-old horse to race during its 12-year-old season if:

- 21.3.1 The Trainer provides a veterinary report on the horse's condition and suitability to race, along with any other information or examination required by the Stewards; and
- 21.3.2 The Stewards are satisfied that the horse is fit to race.
- 21.4 Permission granted by the Stewards expires at the end of the horse's 12-year-old season or earlier if ordered by the Stewards.
- 21.5 Upon turning 13 years old, a horse is immediately ineligible to be trained or raced.
- 21.6 If a 12-year-old horse races without the Stewards' permission, it may be disqualified from the race.

Article 22: Racehorse Names

- 22.1 Owners can register their horse's names with the Registration Office according to the IFHA's [International Agreement on Racing, Breeding and Wagering](#) (Article 14 – Registration of Names) and in compliance with these rules:
 - 22.1.1 The JCSA and the Saudi Arabian Stud Book must approve the registration of a thoroughbred horse born in Saudi Arabia;
 - 22.1.2 Name changes are only permitted with the consent of the Registration Office;
 - 22.1.3 The Registration Office may reject a name change if it contradicts cultural norms or religion or is repetitive;
 - 22.1.4 Imported horses must be registered under the names on their passports.
- 22.2 When naming a horse, the following rules apply in line with the IFHA's International Agreement on Racing, Breeding and Wagering (Article 14 – Registration of Names):
 - 22.2.1 The names of stallions used for covering may not be reused until 15 years after their death or last recorded covering or until they turn 35, whichever comes first;
 - 22.2.2 The names of mares used for covering may not be reused until 10 years after their death or last recorded covering or until they turn 25, whichever comes first;
 - 22.2.3 The names of non-breeding stock may not be reused until 5 years after their death or until they turn 20, whichever comes first;
 - 22.2.4 Names on the international list of protected names, including famous stallions, mares, and top racehorses, cannot be used;
 - 22.2.5 Names cannot exceed 18 characters, including spaces and symbols;
 - 22.2.6 The name of a public figure cannot be used without permission from them or their family;
 - 22.2.7 Names that closely resemble already registered names in spelling or pronunciation are prohibited;
 - 22.2.8 Names followed by numbers are not allowed;

- 22.2.9 Names made up entirely of initials, or ones that include figures, hyphens, full-stops, commas, signs, exclamation marks, inverted commas, forward or backward slash, colon and semi-colon are not permitted;
- 22.2.10 Names that may be considered insulting or obscene in pronunciation or spelling are prohibited;
- 22.2.11 Names starting with symbols are not allowed;
- 22.2.12 Adding "AL" to a horse's name in Arabic does not distinguish it from a name without "AL" in JCSA records.

Article 23: Imported Horses

- 23.1 Imported horses cannot be registered without providing the following documentation to the Registration Office:
 - 23.1.1 The horse's passport and pedigree certificate;
 - 23.1.2 Certificate of origin and export, authenticated by the relevant authorities of the exporting country;
 - 23.1.3 A complete authorised results record is attached to the original passport from the place of origin for input into the JCSA database, provided the horse is registered with Weatherbys;
 - 23.1.4 A form signed and stamped by the Owner or their representative must be submitted to the Registration Office;
 - 23.1.5 For horses with multiple Owners, all parties or their representatives must sign the ownership document with only two names or the company name listed on the Race Card;
 - 23.1.6 Imported horses must abide by the **Import Criteria Code**.
- 23.2 Exported horses may return to the KSA if they meet import conditions. Any races won abroad will be considered for reclassification.
- 23.3 Horses may race at other KSA tracks, provided their passport and vaccination record are presented prior to racing at a JCSA track.
- 23.4 Arabian horses must provide a certified registration certificate from the King Abdulaziz Arabian Horse Centre at Dirab, including vaccination records.

Part 6: Trainers

Article 24: Trainers' Responsibilities

General

24.1 Every Trainer must:

- 24.1.1 Conduct their business with reasonable skill and care, having proper regard for the interests of their Owners, the safety of their employees, and the health and welfare of the horses in their care, committing to managing and training such horses in a good and proper manner;
- 24.1.2 Ensure proper feeding, stable and exercise care, protection and security of horses in their care;
- 24.1.3 Be responsible for taking all precautions to avoid exposure of horses in their care to prohibited substances that are contrary to these rules;
- 24.1.4 Be aware of the possible consequences of any treatment given to their horses;
- 24.1.5 Keep appropriate and sufficiently detailed records of all Veterinary procedures and medication treatments for all horses, whether entered to race or not;
- 24.1.6 Ensure security measures are in place and always maintained for their horses, whether in the yard, during transit or at the Racecourse. The security measures at Racecourse Stables do not absolve Trainers of their responsibility to present their horses free from prohibited substances;
- 24.1.7 Keep up-to-date records at the stables where the horse is kept/trained, including all veterinary procedures and medication treatments, and shall provide such records for inspection if required;
- 24.1.8 Comply with the **Vaccination Code**;
- 24.1.9 Produce their runners' passports for inspection on race day;
- 24.1.10 Responsible for the safety and conduct of their stable staff and grooms and ensuring that they comply with all track and safety requirements within these rules;
- 24.1.11 Be responsible for providing protective riding helmets for their riding staff and for ensuring that they are worn when riding on the Racecourse and training tracks;
- 24.1.12 Ensure their Jockeys and Grooms wear the correct registered Owner's Colours and that the uniform is always clean and presentable;
- 24.1.13 Meet commitments towards their Work riders;
- 24.1.14 Only enter horses registered in their care;
- 24.1.15 Ensure their representative is present if the Trainer is unable to attend a recognised race meeting;
- 24.1.16 A Trainer must notify the Registration Office no later than prior to the close of entries for the horse's next race when any horse has been gelded;

- 24.1.17 Sign the sampling sheet or have their representative sign;
- 24.1.18 Submit to the Racing Department a list of all horses under their care and trained by them when requested to do so;
- 24.1.19 Inform the Registration Office of the arrival of new horses or changes in ownership of horses under their care and trained by them;
- 24.1.20 Inform the Registration Office on the prescribed form if any horses have been exported, retired to stud, or deceased;
- 24.1.21 In the event of a death, veterinary and environmental procedures must be followed when disposing of the horse;
- 24.1.22 If a horse is diagnosed with pathological cardiac arrhythmia, the Trainer or their authorised representative must adhere to the JCSA Code of Practice (**ANNEX 1: JCSA Codes of Practice: Cardiac Arrhythmias Detected During Post-Event Inspections (Effective 7 August 2024)**) before the horse is permitted to race again.

Stable Returns

24.2 A Trainer must:

- 24.2.1 Disclose the location of any horse under their care upon request by the JCSA and/or the Stewards for any purpose;
- 24.2.2 Lodge a Stable Return immediately upon a horse joining the Trainer's stable;
- 24.2.3 Lodge an amendment to a Stable Return immediately if:
 - 24.2.3.1 Any particulars contained in the Stable Return have changed; or
 - 24.2.3.2 A horse leaves or joins the Trainer's stable or is moved to another of the Trainer's premises (where the Trainer's stable comprises more than one premises), with such amendment to include the precise location of the horse.
- 24.2.4 Where a Trainer's stable comprises more than one premises, the Trainer must disclose the specific premises at which the horse is located;
- 24.2.5 Where a horse has been entered for a race, from the time of entry until its arrival on the course prior to racing, except with the permission of the Stewards, the horse must be stabled only at the premises from which the Trainer is licensed to train;
- 24.2.6 If a Trainer fails to lodge, whether in whole or in part, a Stable Return or any amendment thereof or fails to provide details of the location or movements of a horse in accordance with the provisions of this rule, the Trainer commits an offence, and the entry of the horse for any race, official trial, or jump-out may be rejected or cancelled.

Entries and Declarations

24.3 A horse can only be entered in a maximum of two races per racing week.

- 24.3.1 At the time of entry into multiple races, a Trainer must declare their preferred race. In the event no preference is given, the JCSA reserves the right to withdraw the horse's entry from all races.

- 24.4 The declaration time is 10:00 a.m. on the Tuesday morning before race day unless otherwise specified in the race conditions.
- 24.5 At the time of declaration, all participating Trainers or their Assistants must do the following online:
- 24.5.1 Withdraw any of their registered horses;
 - 24.5.2 Indicate which of their Owner's multiple entries will be scratched if entries exceed the maximum number of runners allowed;
 - 24.5.3 Identify which horses are reserves if necessary;
 - 24.5.4 Declare if a horse is to run wearing blinkers, hood, visor, eye shield, eye cover, sheepskin pieces or any combination thereof and/or a tongue strap;
 - 24.5.5 Decide which of their horses are to be balloted; and
 - 24.5.6 Declare Jockeys for their runners only after having confirmed the Jockey is available and has accepted the ride.

After the Close of Declarations

- 24.6 A race may be cancelled if only one horse is declared.
- 24.7 When an Owner has more than one horse entered for a race, the JCSA will choose a contrasting colour cap and decide which cap will be worn. Colour caps should be one of the following colours: Red, White, Black, Yellow, Green, or Blue.
- 24.8 Jockey changes are only approved with the prior permission of the Stewards and only where a reasonable explanation is provided and accepted.

Training Tracks

- 24.9 JCSA Track Work Regulations must be adhered to at all times.
- 24.10 The opening and operation of the Training Tracks is solely under the control of the JCSA.
- 24.11 The following individuals are authorised to use the Training Tracks:
- 24.11.1 Licensed Trainers who hold a valid licence to train under JCSA Racing Rules.
 - 24.11.2 Licensed Jockeys, Work Riders, and Grooms, as requested by Trainers.
 - 24.11.3 Any individual who has been granted specific permission by JCSA Management or the Stewards' Committee.

Non-Saudi Workers

- 24.12 JCSA Permission must be obtained prior to employing any non-Saudi worker who has previously worked for an Owner or Trainer. This requires the submission of a non-objection certificate and an official departure certificate.
- 24.13 A non-Saudi worker who has left the Kingdom on an exit and re-entry visa but has allowed the visa to expire will not be permitted to return for any work related to the JCSA, stable, Owner,

or Trainer unless they obtain a clearance certificate from the relevant government authorities and submit it to the JCSA.

- 24.14 All non-Saudi workers employed by an Owner or Trainer must comply with government regulations and residency laws. The JCSA reserves the right to report any violations of these rules to the appropriate authorities.

Part 7: Jockeys

Article 25: Jockeys' Responsibilities

General

- 25.1 During the racing season, a Saudi Arabian Jockey can only move to another stable with the approval from the stable to which they are contracted.
- 25.2 At the end of the season, a Saudi Arabian Jockey can move to another stable without consent from the stable to which they were contracted unless the agreement states otherwise.
- 25.3 If any Jockey is unable to ride on a race day, they must inform the Stewards in sufficient time before the race.
- 25.4 A Jockey's riding fee is payable in the following circumstances:
 - 25.4.1 Once the signal to mount is given; or
 - 25.4.2 If permission is given for the horse to proceed to the start early once the Jockey has mounted.
- 25.5 If a Jockey is substituted after weighing out, an additional fee will be charged.
- 25.6 Insurance will be deducted from the Jockey's riding fee.
- 25.7 A Jockey who is requested, over the internal public address system or by a Steward, to report to the Stewards' Room must do so as quickly as possible.

Apprentice Jockeys

- 25.8 An Apprentice Jockey and their Trainer must report each winning ride to the Registration Office.
- 25.9 Apprentices cannot ride in a Group or Listed race until they have ridden a total of 30 winners.
- 25.10 Apprentice Jockeys will be paid half of the fees of full Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockey Claiming Allowances

- 25.11 An Apprentice Jockey who is entitled to ride in races may claim an allowance in accordance with the scales in this rule.
- 25.12 Weight allowances for an apprentice Jockey are:
 - 25.12.1 4 kg until the apprentice Jockey has ridden 5 winners;
 - 25.12.2 3 kg until the apprentice Jockey has ridden 20 winners;
 - 25.12.3 2 kg until the apprentice Jockey has ridden 40 winners;
 - 25.12.4 1 kg until the apprentice Jockey has ridden 60 winners.
- 25.13 For this rule, an Apprentice Jockey cannot claim a weight allowance in any of the following races:

25.13.1 Group, Listed, Cup, and Open Races;

25.13.2 Races with a total value of SAR 300,000 or more;

25.13.3 Races run as Saudi Cup qualifiers;

25.13.4 Any other race listed as a non-claiming race in the race conditions.

25.14 If an Apprentice Jockey is eligible to claim an allowance when declarations close, this will apply for the duration of those race days in which he is declared.

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

Part 8: Race Administration

Article 26: Owners

- 26.1 The JCSA is responsible for maintaining a Register of the Name of Owners.
- 26.2 Owners are allowed to register in JCSA as follows:
- 26.2.1 Natural persons, provided they are no less than 18-years-old;
 - 26.2.2 Legal entities, provided they have a valid commercial register.
- 26.3 Owners wishing to participate in races under an assumed name must register that name with the JCSA. Stables may not be named after family names alone, use names deemed insulting to religion and customs, political or racial names, or have offensive or inappropriate meanings.
- 26.4 Every other Owner than those in Article **26.3** above shall race in their name either solely or in a Partnership.
- 26.5 Companies or Establishments that wish to own a horse to race must register a member of the Syndicate as their representative. They will then be regarded as the Owner under these rules.
- 26.6 On registration as an Owner, the Trainer will have the authority to act on their behalf.
- 26.7 If a horse is jointly owned and approved in the JCSA records, a Trainer of any of the partner Owners can train it, provided that the horse is kept in the partner Owner's stable and is under contract with the JCSA.

Article 27: Owner Colours

- 27.1 Owners must abide by the guidelines and instructions related to colours and the procedures for registering them as follows:
- 27.1.1 All Owners must register their colours, including cap colours, on the prescribed form;
 - 27.1.2 No entries will be accepted until the Owners' racing colours are registered;
 - 27.1.3 If an Owner has no runners in their colours over two consecutive seasons, their colours will be de-registered;
 - 27.1.4 Registered colours are for the sole use of the Owner;
 - 27.1.5 Colours can only be changed with the permission of the Stewards' Committee;
 - 27.1.6 If an Owner has more than one horse in the same race, their Jockeys must wear different coloured caps. The JCSA will decide this when the race field is finalised;
 - 27.1.7 If a Jockey cannot weigh out with the correct declared colours, the horse can still run, but the Trainer will be liable for a fine.

Article 28: Horse Eligibility

- 28.1 A horse is only eligible to be entered for a race if:
- 28.1.1 It holds a valid passport;
 - 28.1.2 It has been registered using the relevant JCSA forms;
 - 28.1.3 Has passed the Starting Stalls Training Test and had the certificate lodged with the Registration Department; and
 - 28.1.4 Is correctly vaccinated, and the passport is stamped, dated, and certified by an approved JCSA Veterinary Officer.
- 28.2 When a horse changes ownership, the original passport must be submitted to the JCSA Registration Office along with the transfer form to update the JCSA records.
- 28.3 The passport of the participating horse must be present during its inspection.
- 28.4 Horses are not eligible to be entered for a race under the following conditions:
- 28.4.1 If the horse has raced at an unrecognised meeting;
 - 28.4.2 If a disqualified person or persons own the horse;
 - 28.4.3 If the horse was ineligible at the time of entry;
 - 28.4.4 If it was not registered on time;
 - 28.4.5 If it is not under the care of a licensed Trainer; or
 - 28.4.6 If the horse is disqualified under these rules.
- 28.5 If a horse competes in a race for which it is ineligible, it will be disqualified.

Article 29: Entry Fees

- 29.1 Owners are responsible for paying entry fees.
- 29.2 Entry fees and penalties must be paid upon notification.
- 29.3 Entry fees will be refunded if the race is cancelled.
- 29.4 Declaration costs added to prize money will not be refunded if a horse is withdrawn after the scratch deadline unless a valid reason is approved. Withdrawals for veterinary reasons or by order of the Stewards are not considered valid for a refund under this rule.
- 29.5 After the close of entries, unless a Veterinary Certificate is provided, all entry fees must be paid.
- 29.6 The entry fee for all Group and Listed races is SAR 5000. The registration fee is SAR 5000 for cup races with prizes of SAR 300,000 and above. These fees are non-refundable after the draw, except for horses withdrawn by order of the JCSA Veterinary Officer.

- 29.7 The entry fee for all other races will be 0.1% of the race's total prize money, and it is non-refundable.

Article 30: Prize Money

- 30.1 Prize money will be distributed to the first five finishers unless specific race conditions apply, following approval of the results by the Stewards' Committee:

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

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Prize Money

- 30.2 A race shall be deemed a Walkover when only one (1) horse is declared to run and completes the course in accordance with these rules.
- 30.3 To claim the race, the declared horse must pass the Winning Post in accordance with the instructions of the Starter and the Stewards.
- 30.4 In the event of a Walkover, the Owner shall be entitled to fifty per cent (50%) of the advertised prize money unless otherwise specified in the published conditions of the race.
- 30.5 No prize money shall be awarded to the horse unless it satisfies all relevant eligibility, declaration, and entry requirements and completes the race as required.
- 30.6 The Stewards may waive the requirement to complete the course in exceptional circumstances, such as severe weather or track conditions, provided the integrity of the race is not compromised.
- 30.7 The JCSA may include non-monetary prizes, such as cars provided by sponsors, to winning Owners.
- 30.8 For sponsored races, following approval of the results by the Stewards, prize money will be awarded as follows unless specific conditions apply:

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

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Prizemoney for Sponsored Races

- 30.9 A horse winning a Sponsored (Extra Race) has the right to participate in the preliminary and final Track Championship Race. However, the winner of the Track Championship (preliminary or final) may not run in any Sponsored (Extra Race) within the same season.
- 30.10 If non-monetary prizes or cars are cancelled, the race will revert to a regular race for that class, with the JCSA determining the prize money based on the race class.

- 30.11 The Trainer will receive 10% of any win or place prize money achieved by the Owner and 10% of the value of a car prize, if applicable.
- 30.12 The Jockey will receive 10% of any win or place prize money achieved from the Owner or 10% of the value of a car prize, if applicable.

Article 31: Withdrawing Horses

- 31.1 Every horse declared to run must be in the Racecourse Stables no later than 2 hours before its scheduled race time. Failure to comply may result in the horse being withdrawn by the Stewards.
- 31.2 After racing, each horse must remain on Racecourse Property for at least 30 minutes.
- 31.3 If a declared horse is withdrawn prior to the scratching deadline, a fixed penalty will be imposed, as specified in the **Race Day Penalties**.
- 31.4 If a horse is withdrawn after the scratching deadline on race day, a fixed penalty will be imposed, as specified in the **Race Day Penalties**.
- 31.5 If a horse is withdrawn after the scratching deadline in a race that has Standby Runners, a fixed penalty will be imposed as specified in the **Race Day Penalties**.
- 31.6 If there are no withdrawals after the scratching deadline in a race with Standby Runners, all standby runners will be automatically scratched, and no standby runners will be permitted to race.

Withdrawing Horses on Veterinary Grounds

- 31.7 If a horse is withdrawn on veterinary grounds, a Veterinary Certificate from a JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon must be submitted within 24 hours of the race.
- 31.8 When a horse is scratched under the above conditions, no fixed penalty will be imposed, but the horse will be ineligible for entry in the following week's meetings.
- 31.9 Horses presented to the Racecourse with visible contagious lesions (e.g., ringworm) will be withdrawn, and the Trainer will be penalised.
- 31.10 No future entry will be accepted for a horse withdrawn under the above rule unless a Veterinary Clearance from a JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon is provided.

Part 9: Preparing for the Race

Article 32: Weighing and Jockeys' Room

- 32.1 No person shall be admitted to the weighing room without the permission of the Stewards except Officials and Owners, Trainers, and Jockeys of horses running.
- 32.2 No person other than Officials and Jockeys shall be admitted to the Jockeys' Changing Room.
- 32.3 All Jockeys must go to the Parade Ring when instructed to do so.
- 32.4 No Jockey within the Jockeys' room or any other area designated by the Stewards shall, without the permission of a Steward, use or have in their possession a mobile phone or other equipment capable of transmitting verbal or visual information.
- 32.5 Smoking is not allowed in the Jockeys' Changing Room.

Article 33: Weighing Out

- 33.1 Jockeys must weigh out for each race in which they are declared to ride and must do so in sufficient time for their horse to be saddled and in the parade ring before the signal to mount is given.
- 33.2 When weighing out, a Jockey must declare if they intend to carry overweight.
- 33.3 If the Jockey is due to carry 1 kg or more overweight, another Jockey may be substituted.
- 33.4 No Jockey may weigh out in any race if they will be carrying 1 kg or more overweight without permission of the Stewards.
- 33.5 Any Jockey permitted to weigh out at 1 kg or more above their horse's allotted weight will be fined an amount equal to their riding fee.
- 33.6 When weighing out and 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.
- 33.7 The saddle includes the saddle itself, girth, surcingle, stirrup irons, and leathers or webs. The Jockey is responsible for ensuring these are in good condition. For an Apprentice, this responsibility is shared with their Trainer.
- 33.8 All Riders must wear a body protector and a skull cap that meet the standards detailed in the **Equipment Code** whenever mounted on a horse on JCSA Property.
- 33.9 All Jockeys must weigh out with an approved body protector and will receive a 1 kg weight allowance to compensate. This allowance is calibrated within the weighing scales.
- 33.10 The Jockey is responsible for ensuring the body protector and skull cap are in good condition. For an Apprentice, this responsibility rests with their Trainer.
- 33.11 The Clerk of the Scales will keep a register of weights carried in every race, the names of Jockeys, and extra weight carried, if any.
- 33.12 All Jockeys must carry a whip that meets the specifications approved by the JCSA (see **Whip Code**) when riding in a race, and no substitutes are allowed. If an Apprentice Jockey fails to

comply with this rule, both the Jockey and their Trainer will be considered in breach of this rule.

33.13 After weighing out for a race, a Jockey may not change equipment or clothing unless they present themselves to the Clerk of the Scales to be re-weighed and:

33.13.1 Must ensure that their saddle is not left unattended;

33.13.2 Is not taken back into the Jockeys' Changing Room; and

33.13.3 Is handed over as soon as possible to the Trainer (or the Trainer's representative) of the horse they will ride.

33.14 Any Jockey or Apprentice Jockey registered to ride and who does not present themselves to be weighed out without any good reason that is acceptable to the Stewards will be in breach of these rules. If no other Jockey is available, the Trainer will be exempt from the scratch penalty.

33.15 A Jockey cannot switch from their declared mount on the race day without permission from the Stewards.

33.16 A Trainer must declare any colour changes to the Clerk of the Scales before the Jockey weighs out.

33.17 Any dispute regarding the weight allocated to the horse in the race programme must be raised with the Clerk of the Scales before the Jockey weighs out.

33.18 The Trainer must ensure that:

33.18.1 The horse carries the correct number cloth and is clearly visible;

33.18.2 The horse carries the correct weight in accordance with the conditions of the race; and

33.18.3 The horse leaves the saddling area properly saddled and bridled (which includes attachment of the weight cloth and allowing for girth adjustment to be made at the Start) when it leaves the Parade Ring.

Article 34: Equine Equipment

34.1 All horses running in a race must wear a number cloth, with the correct number as stated in the race programme, clearly visible on both sides. The Trainer is responsible for ensuring this requirement is met.

34.2 Horses must be declared on Scratch and Withdrawal Day with any equine equipment and a combination thereof that it is intended they will wear in any race.

34.3 Equine equipment includes blinkers, hoods, visors, eye shields, eye covers, sheepskin pieces, tongue straps and/or nasal dilators (see approved equipment and specifications in the **Equipment Code: Equine Equipment**).

34.4 Horses can only run in approved equine equipment with the correct specifications.

34.5 Horses must wear declared equipment in the parade ring, on the way to the start and during the race. Equipment cannot be fitted or removed at the start. The horse may be withdrawn if declared equipment is not present.

- 34.6 If a horse arrives at the start wearing undeclared and/or unapproved equipment, it may be withdrawn.

Headgear

- 34.7 Blinkers, visor, hood, eye shield and eye cover should all be worn under the bridle.

Tongue Straps

- 34.8 Horses declared to run in a tongue strap must be presented to the Veterinary Officer for checking and approval before going to the start.
- 34.9 A horse must not wear a tongue strap in the parade ring, to the start, or during the race unless it has been declared in advance.
- 34.10 If a tongue strap cannot be appropriately fitted or comes loose, the horse can still run. If the Trainer does not wish the horse to run or is withdrawn by the Starter, the penalty will be waived by the Stewards.

Earplugs

- 34.11 Earplugs may be worn in the parade ring, going to the start and removed at the start with the permission of the Stewards.
- 34.12 Earplugs declared to be worn during a race must:
- 34.12.1 Be securely fastened to the bridle; and
 - 34.12.2 Not removed by the Jockey during the race.

Hoods

- 34.13 A Trainer must request permission for a horse to wear a hood in the parade ring and/or on the way to the start. The hood must be red, and the Stewards must be satisfied:
- 34.13.1 With the material of the hood; and
 - 34.13.2 With the way in which it is fitted to the horse's head.

Article 35: Parade Ring

- 35.1 All horses must be saddled in the designated area unless the Trainer has obtained permission from the Stewards to saddle them in the stable yard.
- 35.2 Horses must enter the parade ring before the signal to mount is given.
- 35.3 Only horses declared to run can enter the parade ring.
- 35.4 Trainers must ensure that their grooms wear suitable footwear and the correct clean Owners' uniform in the parade ring.
- 35.5 When the signal to mount is given, horses must continue walking around the parade ring and be mounted while walking.
- 35.6 Upon instruction, they shall proceed onto the track and make their way to the start.

Part 10: The Race

Article 36: Going to the Start

- 36.1 Jockeys and Trainers must ensure their runners are ready to start on time.
- 36.2 Horses must be ridden to the start, and the Jockey must make every effort to do so. If, after every reasonable attempt by the Jockey, the horse can still not be ridden to the start, it may be led or ponied by the Outrider unmounted with permission of the Stewards.
- 36.3 All runners must be at the start at the specified time.
- 36.4 Horses are not permitted to be led to the start unless there is a parade for the race or permission has been granted by the Stewards.

Article 37: At the Start

- 37.1 Owners, Trainers, and their employees may only be present at the start with the prior permission of the Stewards.
- 37.2 No person may use a whip or any object, including their hand, to strike a horse in any manner while the horse is under the Starter's control.
- 37.3 No person, including Jockeys and Stall Handlers, may pull a horse's tail over its back or twist it upwards.
- 37.4 Each Jockey is responsible for starting from their correct stall position.
- 37.5 If a race is to be started by a flag, Jockeys must, where possible, line up in draw order.
- 37.6 If a horse is blindfolded for stalls entry, the Jockey is responsible for ensuring the blindfold is removed before the race begins.
- 37.7 All loading procedures and operations at the Start shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the JCSA Starting Policy.
- 37.8 The Starter shall retain complete discretion to manage the loading process as necessary to ensure a fair, safe, and efficient start in line with the objectives of the Rules of Racing.

Article 38: Withdrawal of Horses at the Start

- 38.1 The Starter has the power to withdraw a horse from a race starting from stalls if the horse:
 - 38.1.1 Refuses to enter the stalls;
 - 38.1.2 Is unruly;
 - 38.1.3 Rears in the stalls and gets its front legs over the stall;
 - 38.1.4 Prevents the race starting on time;
 - 38.1.5 Is not mounted at 'race off'; or
 - 38.1.6 Another plausible reason.

- 38.2 The Starter will report any horse inadequately schooled for starting procedures to the Stewards.
- 38.3 If a horse is withdrawn for unruly behaviour at the start or in the stalls, then it cannot be entered until it has passed a stalls test (see JCSA Starting Policy).
- 38.4 If a Jockey is unwell or injured at the start, the Starter will obtain permission from the Stewards to withdraw the horse.
- 38.5 The Starter or Stewards may withdraw a horse from a race on the advice of the Veterinary Surgeon on duty at the Start.
- 38.6 The Trainer must notify the Starter:
- 38.6.1 Of any requests for special arrangements at the start for their runner(s); and/or
- 38.6.2 If their horse has any specific gait characteristics which may lead to its withdrawal from the race.
- 38.7 If a horse is withdrawn at the Starting Stalls and only one runner remains, that runner will be considered a walkover for that race.

Article 39: False Starts

- 39.1 The Starter will wave the recall flag to signal a false start.
- 39.2 If the recall flag is raised without the Starter's order, it will still be declared a false start.
- 39.3 If the Starter declares a false start and the recall flag is not raised, the race shall be void unless all the horses pull up before completing the course.
- 39.4 The Starter will declare a false start if:
- 39.4.1 They consider that a faulty Starting Stall action has occurred, causing an unfair start;
- 39.4.2 A horse has broken away before the race has been declared "Off";
- 39.4.3 The Starter releases the Starting Stall for safety reasons and not the intention of starting the race; or
- 39.4.4 If recall procedures have been instigated.
- 39.5 All Jockeys must return to the start where a false start has been declared. The race will be declared void if no Jockeys return to the start.
- 39.6 Where a false start has been declared, a horse will be withdrawn if it continues to complete the course.
- 39.7 If a horse breaks out of the Stalls, the Stewards may withdraw it if, following consultation with the Veterinary Surgeon, the horse is not considered fit to run.
- 39.8 When the Starter declares a false start, the Stewards decide whether the race should be restarted or declared void.

Article 40: Walkover

40.1 A race is Walkover if:

40.1.1 Only one (1) horse is declared a runner;

40.1.2 Only one(1) horse is ready to start; or

40.1.3 Only one (1) horse returns to the start following a false start.

40.2 To be declared a winner in the event of a walkover, the remaining horse must be ridden across the finish line.

Article 41: Pulling Up a Horse

41.1 A Jockey must pull up their horse if:

41.1.1 The horse is lame or injured;

41.1.2 The horse is fatigued and has no more to give or is tailed off; or

41.1.3 The horse is experiencing a problem that is significantly affecting its performance.

41.2 A Jockey must dismount from any lame or injured horse as soon as it is reasonably safe to do so, not ride a finish and remain with the horse until a JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon arrives.

41.3 Any horse that finishes lame or tailed off is not eligible to enter another race until the Stewards receive and accept a Veterinary Report confirming that the horse has recovered and is fit to race.

41.3.1 The Veterinary Report must include a requirement for the horse to be brought to the Racecourse on a race day and participate in a Racecourse gallop, ridden by a licensed Jockey, to the satisfaction of the JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon before the first race;

41.3.2 The horse may also be subject to routine drug testing following the gallop. The Trainer must contact the Racing Department to make the necessary arrangements.

Article 42: Emergency Race Procedures

42.1 In the event of an emergency requiring the immediate suspension of a race, either the racetrack lights will flash, and/or a siren will sound, and/or a stop-race flag will be raised.

42.2 On seeing or hearing these signals, Jockeys must pull up their horses immediately and return to the start.

42.3 The Stewards' Committee will then determine whether the race will be restarted or declared void.

Article 43: Void Races

43.1 A race may be declared void if:

43.1.1 All runners in the race carry incorrect weights;

43.1.2 It is run over the wrong distance; or

43.1.3 It is run on the wrong course.

43.2 A race may be declared void and may be re-run at the Stewards' discretion if:

43.2.1 The Starter declared a false start (whether or not the recall flag was raised);

43.2.2 The recall flag was raised in error; or

43.2.3 A fault in the starting stalls disadvantaged more than one-third of the horses starting the race.

43.3 Any race abandoned during running by the Stewards under the powers granted by **Article 4**: The Stewards' Committee may be declared void.

Article 44: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul and Dangerous Riding

44.1 A Jockey must take reasonable care to ensure the safety of all Jockeys and horses during a race.

44.2 A Jockey must not interfere with or make contact with another horse or Jockey during the race.

44.3 There will be no breach of rule **44.2** if the interference or contact is deemed accidental.

44.4 A Jockey who, in the opinion of the Stewards, engages in careless, reckless, improper, foul and dangerous riding commits an offence and may be penalised.

44.5 The Trainer of a horse whose rider has been found guilty of breaching this rule may also be penalised if they are found to have been involved in the breach.

44.6 A riding suspension of four recognised race meetings or fewer for any riding offence will not apply on days when a Group Race is scheduled, provided the Jockey requests this.

44.7 A one-day riding suspension may be moved to the next available race day if the Jockey requests this. However, if a Group Race is scheduled, the suspension must be served on the next available race day.

44.8 The suspension period may be delayed by up to two weeks but must then be served over consecutive recognised race meetings where races are held under the control of the JCSA. This rule applies even during a season break or at the season's end. During the break, a Jockey is free to ride elsewhere but must complete any remaining suspension when racing resumes under JCSA control.

44.9 After an enquiry, if a Jockey is found to have caused interference during any part of a race:

44.9.1 **Dangerous Riding:** The horse will be disqualified;

44.9.2 **Reckless Riding:** The horse may be disqualified;

44.9.3 **Careless, Incompetent, Foul, or Improper Riding:** If a placed horse or its rider causes interference to another placed horse or its rider, and the Stewards are of the opinion that the horse interfered with would have finished ahead of the first mentioned horse had that interference not occurred, the Stewards may place the first mentioned horse immediately after the horse interfered with;

44.9.4 For this rule, a “placed horse” is a horse placed by the Judge in accordance with rule **11.1.5**.

44.9.5 The placing of a horse interfered with shall be determined by the Judge.

Article 45: Riding in a Race

45.1 Subject to **Article 47: The Whip**, a Jockey must be seen to:

45.1.1 Make timely, genuine, and substantial efforts to secure the best possible position for their horse; and

45.1.2 Take all reasonable and permissible measures throughout the race to give the horse a full opportunity to achieve the best possible position.

45.2 No person shall prevent or attempt to prevent a horse from obtaining the best possible position.

45.3 Every horse entered in a race must run on its merits, regardless of whether its Owner or Trainer has another horse in the same race.

45.4 No horse shall run solely for training or conditioning purposes.

45.5 Any Jockey who fails to ride their mount out to or approaching the end of the race to the satisfaction of the Stewards shall be guilty of an offence.

45.6 A Jockey must immediately pull up a horse that is lame, injured, exhausted, or otherwise unfit to continue, including when its welfare is at risk due to fatigue, being tailed off, or any issue materially affecting its performance.

Article 46: Riding Instructions

46.1 A Trainer is responsible for ensuring that any Jockey riding a horse under their training is provided with instructions that enable the Jockey to give the horse a full opportunity to achieve the best possible position.

46.2 If a Jockey deliberately fails to ensure the horse is ridden to achieve its best possible position, or if a race is used for schooling or conditioning purposes, the Trainer will be held responsible unless they can demonstrate that the Jockey was given the correct instructions.

46.3 No person shall give instructions to a Jockey that, if followed, would result in a breach of **Article 45: Riding in a Race**.

46.4 A Trainer must provide their Jockeys with clear instructions on the proper use of the whip.

Article 47: The Whip

47.1 All Riders, when riding a horse in a race, Official Trial or training, must carry a whip that complies with whip specifications in the **Equipment Code**.

47.2 A Jockey must use a whip only:

47.2.1 A maximum of 8 times; and

47.2.2 In accordance with the **Whip Code**.

47.3 A Trainer must give an Apprentice Jockey instructions on the use of the whip.

47.4 A person must not give any instructions to any Jockey that may lead to a breach of rule **47.2**.

Article 48: Assisting Another Horse in a Race

48.1 A Jockey must not ride in a manner that is intended to, or does, provide an advantage to or serve the interests of, a horse that:

48.1.1 Shares one or more common Owners with the horse they are riding; or

48.1.2 Is from the same stable or team as the horse they are riding in the race.

48.2 A Trainer will be held responsible for any breach of this rule by a Jockey riding one of their horses unless they can demonstrate that the Jockey was instructed to treat all other horses in the race equally.

48.3 Nothing in these rules prohibits genuine pace making.

Part 11: Following the Race

Article 49: Determining the Result

- 49.1 The winner and remaining placings in a race shall be determined by the order in which the leading point of each horse's head (excluding the ears and tongue) crosses the finish line.
- 49.2 Subject to correction or appeal, the result and placings shall be determined:
- 49.2.1 By the Judge; or
- 49.2.2 If the Judge is unable to do so, by the Stewards.
- 49.3 A race shall be declared void if neither the Judge nor the Stewards are able to determine the result.
- 49.4 If a horse is disqualified or its placing is altered (other than as a result of stored sample analysis), the placings of the other horses in the race shall be adjusted accordingly.

Corrections

- 49.5 The Stewards can amend the Judge's official result either before or after the "All-Clear" signal if the Stewards are satisfied, on the available evidence (including prints or images), that the Judge has given the incorrect finishing order of a race.
- 49.6 The Judge may correct their decision within 5 days of the race, subject to confirmation by the JCSA.
- 49.7 If an incorrect result has been declared, the JCSA may correct the decision within 14 days of the race, amend the winner, and place horses accordingly.

Article 50: Dead Heat

- 50.1 When horses finish in a dead heat for first or any lower place, the Owners shall divide the prize, and the dead heat shall not be re-run.
- 50.2 When two horses finish in a dead heat for first place, all prizes that would have been awarded to the first and second horses shall be divided equally between them. This principle applies regardless of the number of horses involved in the dead heat or the placing in which the dead heat occurs.
- 50.3 Each horse sharing the prize for first place shall be considered a winner.
- 50.4 If a dead heat occurs for second place or any lower placing, and an objection results in the winner or another placed horse being demoted, the horses involved in the dead heat will be considered to have finished in a dead heat for the newly vacated position (first, second, third, fourth, or fifth) as applicable.

Article 51: Weighing-in

- 51.1 Jockeys must dismount within a reasonable distance of the place appointed for unsaddling.
- 51.2 The Jockeys of the first six (6) placed horses in all races must present themselves at the specified place to unsaddle.
- 51.3 When weighing in, a Jockey shall include everything that the horse has carried except as provided by Article 0.
- 51.4 Jockeys that must be weighed-in to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Scales or Stewards are:
 - 51.4.1 Jockeys of placed horses in a race; and
 - 51.4.2 Any other Jockeys directed by the Stewards to be weighed-in.
 - 51.4.3 If a Jockey breaches subrule **51.4.1** or **51.4.2** of this rule, the Jockey's horse may be disqualified from that race unless exceptional circumstances justify the Jockey's failure in that respect.
- 51.5 All Jockeys of placed horses must unsaddle their horse unless the Stewards are satisfied that they were unable to do so because of an accident or other extraordinary circumstance.
- 51.6 Where a Jockey weighs in at 0.5 kg or more over the weight at which they weighed out, they will be reported to the Stewards.
- 51.7 If the Jockey is not able to draw the weight at which he weighed out, the Clerk of Scales shall allow him 0.5 kg. If they cannot draw the weight, their horse shall be disqualified, and the Jockey will be subject to a penalty unless they can satisfy the Stewards that there is an acceptable explanation for their failing to draw the weight at which they weighed out.
- 51.8 If the Jockey enters the Jockeys' changing room before presenting themselves for weighing in or if, in the Stewards' opinion, the Jockey is guilty of any fraudulent practice concerning weight or weighing, then their horse may be disqualified.
- 51.9 When the Jockeys have weighed-in to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Scales, the Stewards will authorise the "All Clear" to be announced. The Stewards will not authorise this until:
 - 51.9.1 The weighing-in processes have been completed;
 - 51.9.2 The Judge has confirmed the placings; and
 - 51.9.3 Any objections have been determined.
- 51.10 If any placed Jockey, for which there is prize money, does not present himself to be weighed in, their horse shall, on an objection, be disqualified unless the Stewards are satisfied that he was justified in doing so because of illness, accident, or other extraordinary circumstances, provided that the correct weight was carried throughout the race.
- 51.11 No cups or gifts can be awarded to the winning Owner until the "All Clear" signal has been given.
- 51.12 No Jockey shall be mounted on a horse for prize giving unless the horse is wearing a saddle. It is strictly forbidden for the Jockey to carry a child in their arms whilst mounted on a horse.

Article 52: Post-Race Reporting

- 52.1 Jockeys and Trainers must submit a Post-Race Report on matters materially affecting a horse's performance without delay, if applicable.
- 52.2 A Post-Race Report must be made as soon as possible to:
 - 52.2.1 A Steward; or, if a Steward is not available;
 - 52.2.2 A JCSA-approved Veterinary Officer; or
 - 52.2.3 The Clerk of the Scales.
- 52.3 The obligation for a Trainer to submit a Post-Race Report applies at any time after the race, even after the horse has left the Racecourse. Once the horse has left the Racecourse, the report must be submitted to the JCSA without delay.
- 52.4 A Jockey may submit a Post-Race Report on behalf of the Trainer; however, the Trainer remains responsible for ensuring the report is made.
- 52.5 If a horse loses its tongue strap during a race, the Trainer must report this to a Steward.
- 52.6 The JCSA may publish a Post-Race Report.

Article 53: Objections

- 53.1 A Qualified Person may make an Objection to:
 - 53.1.1 The Stewards; or
 - 53.1.2 The JCSA, if there was no reasonable opportunity to make it to the Stewards.
- 53.2 An objection made to the Stewards must be brought to their attention as soon as reasonably practicable and, in any case, before the announcement of "All Clear".
- 53.3 The Stewards shall hold a Stewards' Enquiry if:
 - 53.3.1 A valid objection is made to them; or
 - 53.3.2 They believe there are grounds for an objection.
- 53.4 A Qualified Person may review a replay of the race before objecting. If they do so, they must inform the Stewards and the Clerk of the Scales about the review and any subsequent objection.
- 53.5 A Qualified Person must not:
 - 53.6 Raise an objection without reasonable grounds; or
 - 53.7 Withdraw an objection without the Stewards' permission.
- 53.8 The Stewards may announce or publish details of any objection.
- 53.9 In the event of an objection or enquiry, the appropriate signal shall be given.

- 53.10 If the enquiry is resolved with no changes to the placings, the objection signal will be replaced with the "Objection Overruled, All Clear" signal.
- 53.11 The Stewards will receive and adjudicate any objections as follows:
- 53.11.1 An objection to the qualification of a horse entered in a race must be lodged with the Stewards no later than 12 noon on the day of the race. The Stewards may request proof of the horse's qualification.
 - 53.11.2 An objection to the course distance must be raised before the race.
 - 53.11.3 An objection to a decision by the Clerk of the Scales must be raised immediately.
 - 53.11.4 An objection based on interference, a horse not following the proper course, that a Jockey did not weigh or could not make the correct weight, or that the horse ran in violation of the **Equine Equipment Code** must be raised before the "all clear" signal is announced.
 - 53.11.5 An objection made under subrule **53.11.4** is only permitted to be made on behalf of a horse that has been placed 1st to 6th by the Judge, provided that the Stewards, in their discretion, may allow an objection made under subrule 53.11.4. to be made on behalf of a horse that has been placed below 6th by the Judge.
 - 53.11.6 Any other objection must be lodged within 48 hours of the recognised race meeting.
 - 53.11.7 An enquiry initiated by the Stewards under this article will be treated as if an objection has been lodged.
 - 53.11.8 If an objection is found to have been lodged without good cause, the Stewards may fine the objector.

Announcing Race Results

- 53.12 A notice will be displayed after the Judge announces the results and the Stewards confirm the winner.
- 53.13 If there is an objection or inquiry by the Stewards, Jockey, or any authorised person, a notice will be displayed, or the red flag will be raised.
- 53.14 The final results are official only after the Stewards' Committee has ruled on any objection or enquiry.

Objections Made to the JCSA

- 53.15 An objection made to the JCSA must be lodged:
- 53.16 Within 14 days of the race; or
- 53.17 As soon as reasonably practicable after the grounds for the objection are discovered, if they are found after 14 days.
- 53.18 The Stewards will determine a valid objection made to the JCSA.

Objections Yet to be Decided

- 53.19 Pending the final determination of an objection;

- 53.20 Prizes shall be withheld; and
- 53.21 The JCSA shall hold any stake.

Part 12: Corrupt and Improper Practices

Article 54: Corrupt Practices

- 54.1 A person must not engage in any corrupt or fraudulent practice related to horse racing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or any other racing jurisdiction nor conspire with others to commit such practices.
- 54.2 A person must not engage in any conduct deemed by the JCSA to be prejudicial to the integrity, proper conduct, or good reputation of horseracing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 54.3 Any person, within and outside these Rules of Racing, may be disqualified or penalised by the Stewards' Committee if they are found to engage in any of the following corrupt practices:
- 54.3.1 Administering, attempting to administer, or allowing the administration of any prohibited substance to a horse or any substance beyond normal and natural feed;
 - 54.3.2 Possessing, using, or allowing the use of any mechanical, electrical, or electronic device that can affect a horse's performance in a race;
 - 54.3.3 Offering, providing, or agreeing to provide a bribe;
 - 54.3.4 Accepting, agreeing, or offering to accept a bribe;
 - 54.3.5 Knowingly entering or causing the entry of a horse that is not qualified for a race or attempting to substitute a horse entered for a race;
 - 54.3.6 Being convicted of a criminal offence related to horse racing in any jurisdiction;
 - 54.3.7 Defaming or damaging the reputation of the sport or the JCSA, or its board members, employees, or committee members. This will result in referral to the Technical Committee for penalties or for non-licensed persons to official agencies for legal action;
 - 54.3.8 Making statements, actions, or media commentary - whether in live or recorded broadcast or on social media - that harms the reputation of the sport, the JCSA, or its officials. This includes creating negative perceptions, contempt, or insults. Affected parties reserve the right to pursue legal action;
 - 54.3.9 Knowingly dealing with a person who is disqualified from racing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
 - 54.3.10 Acting violently or improperly;
 - 54.3.11 Abusing a JCSA Official, whether verbally or otherwise.

Inside Information

- 54.4 No person may communicate inside information to any other person unless permitted under these rules.
- 54.5 A person may share inside information with a horse's Owner, Trainer, service provider, or Groom responsible for the care and welfare of the horse, provided they do not know or have reason to believe the information will be used for prohibited betting or lay betting.
- 54.6 To make inside information public, a person may communicate it to:

- 54.6.1 The public directly;
- 54.6.2 An accredited journalist for publication to the public; or
- 54.6.3 At a public event, provided the person sharing the information receives no more than a reasonable fee for attending the event.

Conduct Obstructing the Administration of Racing

54.7 A person must not, or be a party to:

- 54.7.1 Breach any declaration or undertaking made to the JCSA;
- 54.7.2 Provide inaccurate information to the JCSA;
- 54.7.3 Omit relevant information requested by the JCSA;
- 54.7.4 Fail to comply with any requirements imposed by the JCSA;
- 54.7.5 Disobey any reasonable direction of any JCSA Official:
 - 54.7.5.1 Obstruct, hinder or delay the Stewards in exercising their powers, performing their functions, or carrying out their duties; or
 - 54.7.5.2 Incite any other person(s) to obstruct, hinder or delay the Stewards in exercising their powers, performing their functions, or carrying out their duties.
- 54.7.6 Assist, encourage, or cause another person to breach these rules; or
- 54.7.7 Mislead or attempt to mislead the JCSA or its officials.

Disclosure to the JCSA

54.8 A person must, as soon as reasonably practicable, provide the JCSA with full details of:

- 54.8.1 Any approach or invitation made to them or another person that could breach these rules; and
- 54.8.2 Any incident, fact, or matter that may constitute a breach of the rules.

Article 55: Disqualified Persons

55.1 A Disqualified Person may not:

- 55.1.1 Be employed by a Trainer;
- 55.1.2 Enter licensed premises at any time;
- 55.1.3 Be involved in any way with a horse that has been subject to these rules, unless directed otherwise by the JCSA;
- 55.1.4 Serve as a JCSA Official;
- 55.1.5 Act as an Authorised Agent;

- 55.1.6 Enter, run, train, or ride a horse in any race; or
- 55.1.7 Lease or continue to lease any horse they own to a third party unless they have JCSA approval.
- 55.2 Any horse with which a Disqualified Person is involved:
 - 55.2.1 Will be suspended from racing; and
 - 55.2.2 The suspension will remain in effect until the horse is sold on the open market to someone with no connection to the Disqualified Person or until the disqualification period ends.
- 55.3 A Trainer may not train a horse owned by a Disqualified Person without the permission of the JCSA.
- 55.4 If a Disqualified Person enters any restricted property during the disqualification period, their disqualification will be extended, and an additional fine equal to the original penalty will be imposed.
- 55.5 A disqualification penalty imposed on a Jockey by the JCSA will take immediate effect.
- 55.6 If another Racing Authority disqualifies a person, the JCSA **will** impose similar restrictions, including that the individual may not:
 - 55.6.1 Be employed or engaged in any capacity in any racing stable;
 - 55.6.2 Enter any stables or training establishment of any racing club or licensed individual;
 - 55.6.3 Participate in any way in the preparation for racing or the training of any racehorse;
 - 55.6.4 Deal with racehorses in any capacity, including selling or placing shares in a horse;
 - 55.6.5 Associate with any licensed person in connection with horse racing.

Article 56: Jockey Suspensions and Disqualifications

- 56.1 When the Stewards suspend any Jockey in accordance with their powers, the following conditions apply to suspensions:

Suspension Start Date

- 56.2 Suspensions will begin seven (7) days after the Stewards' Committee's decision unless the Jockey is already suspended on that day, in which case the suspension will start on the next available race day.
- 56.3 If the suspension is for one day only, the Jockey may request to move the suspension to the next available race day unless a Group race is scheduled, in which case the suspension must be served on the next available race day.
- 56.4 If a suspension is appealed, it will not take effect until the result of the appeal has been determined.

Suspension on Race Days

- 56.5 Suspensions will be in effect on all days when a JCSA race meeting is scheduled, except for suspensions of four recognised race meetings or less, which will not apply on Group race days if requested by the Jockey.
- 56.6 A suspension of four recognised race meetings or less may be delayed for up to two weeks to accommodate Group races and must then be completed on consecutive JCSA race days.

Visiting Jockey Suspensions

- 56.7 For visiting Jockeys where no JCSA race days are scheduled, suspensions will be aligned with recognised race meetings in their home racing jurisdiction, according to the suspension rules of their respective racing jurisdiction.

Suspended Jockey Restrictions

- 56.8 During the suspension period, a suspended Jockey cannot participate in any JCSA races.

Article 57: Reciprocal Suspensions and Disqualifications

- 57.1 The JCSA will reciprocate any suspension or disqualification imposed by a Recognised Racing Authority unless that authority requests otherwise.
- 57.2 A person may apply to the Stewards' Committee to prevent the reciprocal enforcement of a suspension or disqualification. However, this application can only be made once all appeal procedures with the Recognised Racing Authority have been exhausted.
- 57.3 Any application must follow the Appeals Procedure, and the suspension or disqualification will be paused until the application is determined.
- 57.4 Applications must be submitted within fourteen (14) days of the later of the following:
- 57.4.1 The date the Recognised Racing Authority imposed the suspension or disqualification; or
 - 57.4.2 The final determination of any appeal under the rules of the Recognised Racing Authority.
- 57.5 The Stewards' Committee may consider late appeals if the applicant can demonstrate that timely submission was not possible and that the application was made as soon as reasonably possible.
- 57.6 In reviewing an application, the Stewards' Committee will only consider whether there were:
- 57.6.1 A failure to comply with the rules of the relevant Recognised Racing Authority; or
 - 57.6.2 A breach of the rules of natural justice during the process that led to the suspension or disqualification.
- 57.7 Where an application is made, the relevant Recognised Racing Authority may request to be represented at the hearing. Any such request, which will be at the Recognised Racing Authority's expense, will be decided by the Stewards' Committee Chairperson.

Article 58: Horse Disqualification

- 58.1 A horse shall be disqualified from a race already run if:
- 58.1.1 The horse has been the subject of fraudulent practice;
 - 58.1.2 The horse was subject to a suspension at the time of the race;
 - 58.1.3 A sample from the horse tests positive for a prohibited substance in the relevant race(s);
 - 58.1.4 The Responsible Person fails to comply with the sample collection provisions;
 - 58.1.5 The requirements for a horse to enter and/or the qualifications to run have not been met;
 - 58.1.6 The horse carried less weight than it was supposed to carry;
 - 58.1.7 The horse raced under a different name than that registered in the Register of Horse Names; or
 - 58.1.8 The horse was inaccurately, misleadingly, or fraudulently declared at the time of registration with the Stud Book and/or the JCSA.
- 58.2 A horse may also be disqualified from a race already run if an Equine Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed.
- 58.3 If a horse is disqualified:
- 58.3.1 It shall not be given a placing in the race;
 - 58.3.2 The horse is not entitled to any prize; and
 - 58.3.3 The positions of other horses will be adjusted accordingly.
- 58.4 If a horse's position is adjusted:
- 58.4.1 It is only entitled to the prize for the adjusted position; and
 - 58.4.2 The positions of the other horses will be adjusted accordingly.
- 58.5 Unless there are exceptional circumstances, if a horse is disqualified due to a positive test for a prohibited substance, all prize money, other prizes, or trophies must be repaid or surrendered as directed by the JCSA.

Part 13: Equine Anti-Doping

Article 59: Equine Anti-Doping

Application

- 59.1 The Equine Anti-Doping Rules apply to any horse that:
- 59.1.1 Is present in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or has been entered to race within the Kingdom; and
 - 59.1.2 Has been registered with the JCSA Stud Book or a stud book approved by the International Stud Book Committee.
- 59.2 Horses competing under these rules will be subject to testing for “prohibited substances” in accordance with the requirements set out in [Article 6 of the International Agreement of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities \(IFHA\)](#) and as bound by the Racing Rules of the Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia (JCSA Rules).
- 59.3 Horses are tested for the presence of “prohibited substances” through the routine collection of both pre-and post-race blood, urine and hair samples, or other substrates as approved by JCSA from time to time.
- 59.4 A prohibited substance is any substance that can act directly or indirectly on any of the mammalian body systems, consistent with the model definition in [Article 6 of the International Agreement of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities \(IFHA\)](#).
- 59.5 The objective is to protect the integrity and welfare of horse racing by controlling the use of substances capable of giving a horse an advantage or being disadvantaged in a race, contrary to the horse's natural ability.

Trainers' Responsibilities

- 59.6 A Trainer shall always be responsible for:
- 59.6.1 The feeding, management, protection and security of horses in their care.
 - 59.6.2 Taking all responsible precautions with the horses in their care to avoid exposure to prohibited substances contrary to these rules.
 - 59.6.3 Keeping informed of the possible consequences of treatment given to their horses.
 - 59.6.4 Keeping appropriate and sufficiently detailed records of all Veterinary procedures, practices and medication treatments for all horses, whether entered to race or not.

Prohibited Substances

- 59.7 Any person who administers or allows to be administered or attempts to administer or helps and assists in administering a Prohibited Substance or Substances, as defined in the
- 59.8 **All horses** imported for breeding in Saudi Arabia must follow the following criteria.

Importing 3-year-old and Older Fillies and Mares for Breeding Only (Flat Racing)

- 1.1 The filly or mare must meet the import criteria for racing with her current rating reflecting her most recent racing season, as follows:

- 1.1.1 She must have placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB); or
- 1.1.2 Her dam must have placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 1.1.3 She must have produced a horse that placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 1.1.4 She must be a full or half-sister to a horse that placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

Age Restriction

- 1.2 The maximum age for importation of fillies or mares for breeding purposes is 12 years.

Notification Requirement

- 1.3 All imported horses must be reported to the JCSA upon importation.

Importing Stallions for Breeding (Flat Racing)

For Stallions That Raced Abroad but Have Not Stood at Stud

- 1.4 A stallion must meet at least one of the following:
 - 1.4.1 Has won a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
 - 1.4.2 Be a full or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

For Stallions That Have Previously Stood at Stud

- 1.5 A stallion must meet at least one of the following:
 - 1.5.1 Has won a Group Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
 - 1.5.2 Has sired a horse that placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group Race or won a Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
 - 1.5.3 Be a full or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

For Unraced Stallions That Have Not Stood at Stud

- 1.6 The stallion must be a full or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

Prohibited List Code

Approved Analytical Laboratories

- 2.1 The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia (JCSA) hereby publishes the approved analytical laboratories. Approved Laboratories for sample analysis as recognised by the IFHA:
 - 2.1.1 **United Kingdom:** LGC Group, Sport & Specialised Analytical Services

- 2.1.2 **France:** Laboratoire Des Courses Hippiques
- 2.1.3 **Hong Kong:** Hong Kong Jockey Club Racing Laboratory
- 2.1.4 **Australia:** Racing Analytical Services Limited
- 2.1.5 **United States of America (USA):** Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, University of California at Davis
- 2.1.6 **Japan:** Laboratory of Racing Chemistry

2.2 Approved laboratories for sample analysis of the levels of TCO₂:

- 2.2.1 **Dubai:** Equine Forensic Unit
- 2.2.2 **United Kingdom:** LGC Group, Sport and Specialised Analytical Services
- 2.2.3 An accredited JCSA-approved racing laboratory in Saudi Arabia

- 2.3 The JCSA reserves the right to amend the approved laboratories in the manner and time it deems appropriate.
- 2.4 Any result analysed by a laboratory that is not approved by the JCSA will not be accepted.

Prohibition of the Possession of Substances at Recognised Race Meetings or Official Trials

- 2.5 A person must not have in their possession on a Racecourse where a recognised race meeting or official trial is being conducted, or in any motor vehicle, horse float or other mode of transport used for the purpose of transporting a horse(s):
 - 2.5.1 Any prohibited substance;
 - 2.5.2 Any medication, injectable substance, oral tonics, pastes or any other similar substance; or
 - 2.5.3 A syringe, needle, nasogastric tube or other instrument that could be used to administer any substance to a horse.

Prohibited Substance and Procedure List

- 2.6 The Prohibited Substance and Procedure list is divided into two categories: Category A - Prohibited at all times, and Category B - Prohibited on Race Days, Trials, or Test events.

59.9 , to a horse which has been entered to run, declared to run or has run or at any time within a period of one clear day before the day of a race in which the horse is or was due to run may be guilty of a breach of these rules and penalised by the Stewards' Committee, or the Stewards' Committee may recommend to the Technical Committee that the person is declared a disqualified person.

59.10 Prohibited substances are categorised into A and B:

59.10.1 Category A Prohibited Substances are identified as having no place in racing. There is a zero-tolerance policy applying to these substances. These substances are prohibited at all times; and

59.10.2 Category B Prohibited Substances are those that possess a legitimate purpose in the treatment of the horse. The Trainer must ensure that a horse does not return an adverse analytical finding to a sample collected on the day of a race, trial, stalls test or any other test undertaken at the direction of the JCSA Stewards.

Prohibited Methods and Practices

59.11 The Responsible Person is prohibited from using or attempting to use:

59.11.1 A Category A Prohibited Method on their horse at all times; or

59.11.2 A Category B Prohibited Method within one (1) clear day when the horse is scheduled to race.

Administration of Prohibited Substances or Application of Prohibited Methods

59.12 The Responsible Person must not:

59.12.1 Administer or allow to be administered or attempt to administer or help and assist in administering a Prohibited Substance to a horse at a time when its use is prohibited.

59.12.2 Administer or allow to be administered or attempt to administer or help and assist in administering a Prohibited Method to a horse at a time when its use is prohibited.

Possession of Prohibited Substances or Items for Prohibited Methods

59.13 The Responsible Person must not possess:

59.13.1 A Category A Prohibited Substance at any time;

59.13.2 A Category B Prohibited Substance on a Racecourse on a race day; or

59.13.3 Any products, equipment, or substances capable of administering a Prohibited Method during the period when its use is restricted.

59.14 Only JCSA-approved Veterinary Officers or JCSA-approved Racecourse Veterinary Surgeons may bring Category B Prohibited Substances onto the Racecourse on a race day.

59.15 No Person shall engage in or attempt the supply or possession of a Category A Prohibited Substance or a substance or preparation containing a Category A prohibited substance at any time.

Equine Sampling

- 59.16 To establish whether a prohibited substance was present, urine, blood or hair samples shall be taken from horses that have run in a race.
- 59.17 The Stewards may also take samples prior to any race or at any other time. A sample means a sample from any part, or in contact with any part, of the horse or of any implement or device that may or has been used to administer or attempt to administer any substance to a horse.
- 59.18 The Responsible Person must ensure their horse is made available for sampling by the JCSA upon request or at the direction of JCSA Stewards.
- 59.19 The Responsible Person must provide the JCSA with sufficient information to locate and make available for testing a horse at any time.
- 59.20 No Person shall:
- 59.20.1 Tamper with or attempt to tamper with a sample;
 - 59.20.2 Obstruct or attempt to obstruct the sample collection process;
 - 59.20.3 Obstruct or attempt to obstruct an investigation into a potential Equine Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 59.21 The JCSA reserves the right to take a sample from a horse at any time, with or without prior notice.
- 59.22 When the JCSA intends to take a sample, the Responsible Person must cooperate fully to ensure it is collected without delay. Failure to comply will result in:
- 59.22.1 The horse being disqualified or, in the case of a pre-race test, withdrawn from the race;
 - 59.22.2 The Trainer will be disqualified for two years;
 - 59.22.3 The horse will not be eligible to enter any race until it has returned a clear sample free of prohibited substances;
 - 59.22.4 The Trainer or Owner must arrange with the Stewards to present the horse for testing before the first race on a race day at their own expense.
- 59.23 All samples taken from a horse become the property of the JCSA and may be used for any purpose deemed necessary by the JCSA.
- 59.24 A secure chain of custody will be maintained for all samples collected.
- 59.25 A departure from any rules or guidelines regarding the collection of a sample that results in an Adverse Analytical Finding will not invalidate the finding.
- 59.26 If a departure from rules is found to have potentially caused an Adverse Analytical Finding, the JCSA must prove that such departure did not cause the finding.

Equine Sampling Process

- 59.27 Samples will be collected in the manner directed by the JCSA.
- 59.28 The Responsible Person may observe the sample collection process, and any concerns about the integrity of the procedure must be raised immediately. Failure to do so will be considered as a waiver of any objection to the procedure's integrity.

- 59.29 If the Responsible Person chooses not to observe the collection, they will be deemed to have waived any right to challenge the procedure's integrity.
- 59.30 A Trainer may request that the JCSA take a sample from a horse under their care for analysis of a Category A Prohibited Substance, provided that:
- 59.30.1 The request is made within seven (7) days of the horse entering their care;
 - 59.30.2 The horse has not raced during this time;
 - 59.30.3 The Trainer or Owner pays all fees; and
 - 59.30.4 The JCSA Stewards approve the request.

Sample Analysis

- 59.31 Samples will only be analysed at approved laboratories or using approved equipment (see Approved Analytical Laboratories in the **Prohibited List Code**).
- 59.32 The JCSA may instruct an Approved Laboratory to re-seal and store samples or portions of samples from any horse or any seized implement or device.
- 59.33 A race day sample collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split into an 'A' sample and a 'B' sample.
- 59.34 If the 'A' sample is reported to contain prohibited substances, the 'B' sample may be analysed for those substances at the Responsible Person's expense.
- 59.35 If the Responsible Person wishes to have the B Sample analysed, they must request it within 24 hours of being notified of an Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 59.36 The JCSA may also decide to have the 'B' sample analysed.
- 59.37 When a request is made to test the 'B' sample, if no other Approved Laboratory is either available or capable of testing the 'B' sample, or if otherwise determined by JCSA Stewards, the Approved Laboratory that analysed the 'A' sample can also analyse the 'B' sample.
- 59.38 When analysing Total Carbon Dioxide (TCO₂) in plasma, both the 'A' sample and the 'B' sample will be tested at the same Approved Laboratory unless otherwise determined by JCSA Stewards.
- 59.39 Where samples are to be taken from a horse pre-race and tested for TCO₂, samples will be sent to a JCSA-approved laboratory for immediate analysis. If a horse returns a result higher than the accepted JCSA level on the 'A' sample, then the 'B' sample will be analysed immediately by the same laboratory at the JCSA's expense.
- 59.40 After a horse has raced and before it is discharged from any requirement of post-race sampling, no treatment with prohibited substances shall be allowed without the official permission of the JCSA Regulatory Veterinarian and administered only by a JCSA-approved Veterinarian.

Adverse Analytical Findings

B Samples

- 59.41 The Responsible Person may appoint a qualified representative to observe the B Sample analysis at their own expense, provided they are available on the set date.
- 59.42 The 'B' sample analysis will solely confirm the adverse analytical finding result of the 'A' sample.
- 59.43 The JCSA will receive copies of the results and relevant evidence.

Endogenous Substances

- 59.44 The JCSA may investigate an Adverse Analytical Finding involving an endogenous substance before notifying the Responsible Person but must notify the Responsible Person prior to testing the B sample.
- 59.45 If samples of feed or other substances are taken from the yard, the Responsible Person may appoint someone to observe their analysis. Additionally, the Responsible Person can arrange independent testing at a nominated laboratory at their expense, provided they:
- 59.45.1 Submit a written request to the JCSA for the release of samples.
 - 59.45.2 Use an Approved Laboratory for testing.
 - 59.45.3 Allow a JCSA-appointed analyst to observe the sample analysis if required.

Provisional Suspensions

- 59.46 The JCSA may impose a provisional suspension on the Responsible Person's Licence if there is sufficient evidence of an Equine Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 59.47 The JCSA:
- 59.47.1 May provisionally suspend the horse if a Category A Prohibited Substance or Method is involved in the violation;
 - 59.47.2 May provisionally suspend the horse for any other Equine Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 59.48 If a provisional suspension is imposed, the Responsible Person, Owner, or JCSA may request a preliminary hearing before the Stewards' Committee to present reasons for lifting the suspension.

Suspension from Racing and Mandatory Stand Down

- 59.49 A horse cannot participate in a race pending the arrival of 'B' sample analysis results.
- 59.50 Any horse that has been brought to a Racecourse and an adverse analytical finding of a prohibited substance is detected in any sample taken from that horse prior to or following its running in any race must be disqualified from any race in which it started on that day.
- 59.51 When any horse that has been either entered to race, registered to race or brought to a Racecourse for the purpose of starting in a race and an adverse analytical finding of a prohibited substance is detected in any sample taken from that horse prior to or following its running in any race, the Trainer may be penalised.
- 59.52 Where a breach is proven involving a Category A Prohibited Substance or Method:

- 59.52.1 The horse shall be subject to a mandatory stand-down period of six (6) months. Credit shall be given for any period of provisional suspension already served; and
- 59.52.2 The horse shall not be permitted to race until it has provided a clearing sample that is absent of any prohibited substances. This sample may only be provided after the completion of the six (6) month stand-down period.
- 59.53 Where a breach is proven involving a Category B Prohibited Substance or Method, the JCSA Stewards, at their discretion, may require the horse to provide a clearing sample, absent of any prohibited substances, before being permitted to race again.

Part 14: Appeals

Article 60: Appeals

60.1 The following decisions can be appealed to the Appeals Committee:

- 60.1.1 The decisions of the Stewards' Committee that heard the matter as a first instance body to find the person in breach of the JCSA Rules or Regulations and/or against the penalty imposed for a breach of the JCSA Rules or Regulations ('a Non-Race Day decision');
- 60.1.2 Race Day decisions made by the Stewards to disqualify or suspend a horse or demote its placing or to suspend or otherwise penalise a Jockey or to penalise a Trainer or to penalise an Owner ('a Race Day decision');
- 60.1.3 An applicant may appeal a decision of the Licensing Committee to the Appeals Committee;
- 60.1.4 An Appeal from the Stewards' Committee or Stewards can only be brought under this Article and can only be made to the Appeals Committee.

60.2 Persons who may appeal to the Appeals Committee:

- 60.2.1 The JCSA or a Respondent to a decision taken by the Stewards' Committee as set out in **60.1.1**;
- 60.2.2 In the case of a Race Day decision as set out in **60.1.2**, the Trainer, Owner or Jockey of the horse.

Grounds of Appeal

- 60.3 The reasons given by the decision-maker are insufficient to support the decision reached.
- 60.4 There was insufficient material on which a reasonable decision-maker could have made the decision in question.
- 60.5 The decision-maker failed to hold a fair hearing.
- 60.6 The decision-maker misconstrued, failed to apply or wrongly applied the relevant rules or regulations.
- 60.7 The penalty imposed or any other order is disproportionate.
- 60.8 Evidence is available for the appeal that was not available at the original hearing, which may have caused the decision-maker to reach a materially different decision.

Commencing an Appeal

- 60.9 No appeal can be brought, and no appeal can be considered by the Appeals Committee unless:
 - 60.9.1 An appeal is commenced by notifying the Appeals Committee secretariat in writing (the 'Notice of Appeal');
 - 60.9.2 The Notice of Appeal may be in Arabic or English or both;

- 60.9.3 The Notice of Appeal is to be submitted by email to appeal@jcsa.sa;
- 60.9.4 Unless the decision being appealed against relates to a Race Day decision, the Notice of Appeal must be submitted within seven (7) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia working days of service of the full written reasons for the decision;
- 60.9.5 If the decision relates to a Race Day decision, the Notice of Appeal must be submitted within three (3) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia working days of the notification of the decision.
- 60.10 The Notice of Appeal must:
- 60.10.1 Identify the decisions/s being appealed;
- 60.10.2 Set out the grounds of appeal being relied upon and reasons for those grounds;
- 60.10.3 Be accompanied by a deposit up front of SAR 5000;
- 60.10.4 Where necessary, apply for leave to present new evidence.
- 60.11 The JCSA may respond and be a party to any appeal and will:
- 60.11.1 Within seven (7) Kingdom of Saudi Arabian working days of receipt of notification of an appeal against a Non-Race Day decision, notify the Appeals Committee by email to appeal@jcsa.sa whether it opposes the Appeal and, if so, any reasons for opposition;
- 60.11.2 Within three (3) Kingdom of Saudi Arabian working days of receipt of notification of an appeal against a Race Day decision, notify the Appeals Committee by email to appeal@jcsa.sa whether it opposes the appeal and, if so, any reasons for opposition.
- 60.12 All notices, applications, submissions and directions by all parties and by the Appeals Committee will be deemed effected and served by email only.
- 60.13 Unless the Appeals Committee directs otherwise, the following time limits apply to the submission of evidence, materials and written submissions to the Appeals Committee:
- 60.14 At least five (5) Kingdom of Saudi Arabian working days before the hearing of any appeal against a Non-Race Day decision.
- 60.15 At least 24-hours before the hearing of any appeal against a Non-Race Day decision.
- 60.16 The suspensory effect of the submission of a Notice of Appeal shall be:
- 60.17 In the case of a Non-Race Day decision, the decision and/or any penalty will not be suspended pending the hearing of the appeal unless the Appeals Committee on application directs otherwise;
- 60.18 In the case of a Race Day decision, the decision and/or any penalty will be suspended pending the hearing of the appeal unless the Appeals Committee on application directs otherwise.
- 60.19 Any application to so direct shall be considered on the papers by the Chair of the Appeals Committee alone. That decision will be final and binding.
- 60.20 The Appeals Committee shall regulate its own procedures and, recognising that it is a sports disciplinary tribunal, it is not bound by any strict rules of evidence or procedure.

- 60.21 In considering any Non-Race Day or Race Day decision on issues of fact, the standard of proof will be that of the balance of probabilities; that is an issue of fact is established if it is more likely to have occurred than not occurred.
- 60.22 Hearings of the Appeals Committee shall be conducted in English unless the Appeals Committee directs otherwise.
- 60.23 Documentation to be used in the appeal shall be in English unless the Appeals Committee directs otherwise.
- 60.24 All communications with and from the Appeals Committee, including documentation, shall be confidential to the Appeals Committee and the parties to the appeal. Any breach of confidentiality shall be a breach of the JCSA Rules.
- 60.25 The Appeals Committee Chair acting alone shall have the powers to:
- 60.25.1 Hold a preparatory hearing if required to give directions as to the management of an appeal;
 - 60.25.2 Order any party to the appeal, or any person subject to the JCSA Rules, to produce any document or record to and/or to appear before the Appeals Committee;
 - 60.25.3 Direct that transcripts of the hearing, which is the subject of the appeal, be obtained and provided and to make provision for the costs of obtaining such transcripts;
 - 60.25.4 Extend any time limit imposed by this Article, including retrospectively;
 - 60.25.5 Dismiss without hearing any appeal which is vexatious or frivolous.
- 60.26 In determining an appeal, the Appeals Committee shall have the power to:
- 60.26.1 Allow an appeal in whole or in part;
 - 60.26.2 Dismiss an appeal in whole or in part;
 - 60.26.3 Substitute its findings in the place of the original decision, whether on breach or penalty;
 - 60.26.4 Remit the appeal or any part of it to be reheard.
- 60.27 The Appeals Committee shall have the power:
- 60.27.1 To decide any matter raised on the appeal on the papers or to convene an oral hearing in person or by video conference to address any issue raised by an appeal;
 - 60.27.2 To publish any decision that it makes and/or to permit the JCSA to publish a summary of any decision that it makes;
 - 60.27.3 To order any party to the appeal to pay the costs of the appeal and of the opposing party should the Appeals Committee determine that the appeal or any response to the appeal by the JCSA to be totally without merit. In all other cases, the Appeals Committee may order a party to pay the costs of the Appeal and of the opposing party. In making any such order, the Appeals Committee may assess the amount of any costs it considers to be reasonable;
 - 60.27.4 To order the return of the deposit of SAR 5000 to the Appellant;

60.27.5 To receive any expert evidence on any matter that the Appeals Committee directs it should receive.

60.28 The Appeals Committee's decision is effective against all parties concerned and is considered a final administrative decision.

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

Part 15: Codes

Equipment Code

General

1.1 Only equipment approved by the JCSA can be used in a race.

Equine Equipment

Headgear

1.2 Headgear means: Blinkers, Cheek Pieces, Hood, Visor, Eye Shield, Eye Cover.

1.3 The following headgear is prohibited:

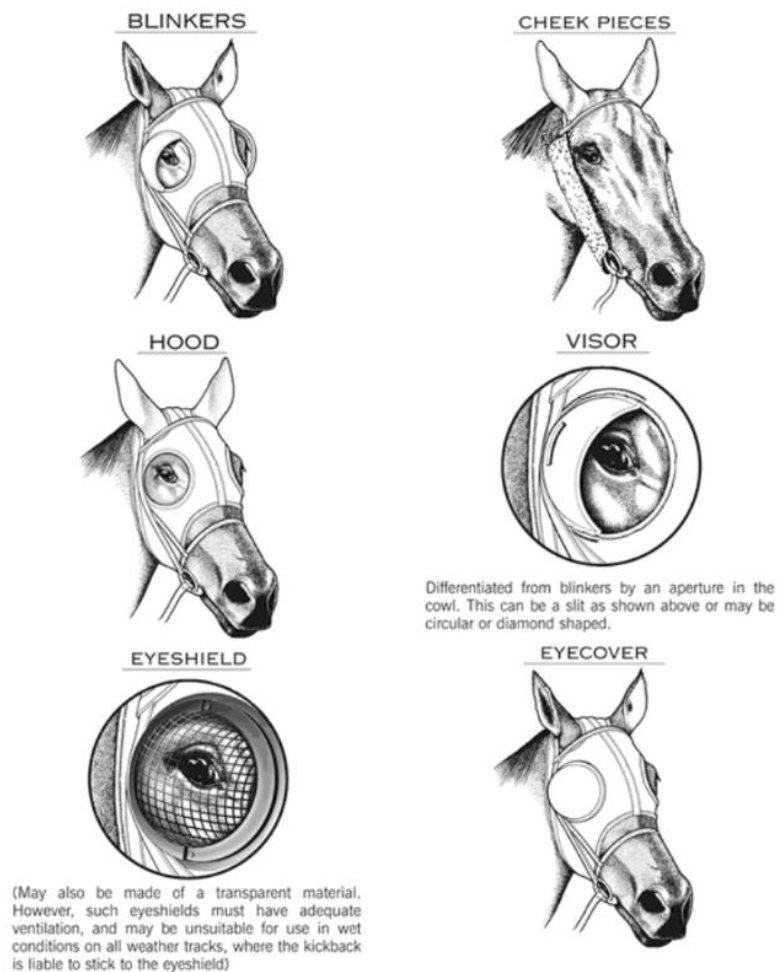
1.3.1 Attachments to headgear;

1.3.2 Blinding Hoods; and

1.3.3 Visor modifications such as covering holes cut in the cowls.

1.4 Only the following headgear is permitted for use in races by the JCSA:

Figure 1: JCSA Approved Headgear



Nasal Dilators, Supports or Bells

- 1.5 Nasal Dilators are permitted for use in Races and must be of a design approved by the Steward (refer to the JCSA Gear Register). They must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 1.6 A horse must not wear supports or bells in the parade ring or a race.

Shoes

Races on Dirt or Sand

- 1.7 Horses cannot enter the parade ring or race with shoes that have protrusions exceeding 2mm from the ground-bearing surface of the front hooves. If the shoe has multiple planes, the measurement will be taken from the plane that results in the maximum height (e.g., Queen's Plate XT).
- 1.8 Traction devices, such as rims, toe grabs, bends, jar calks, and stickers, are prohibited on both forelimb and hindlimb shoes during training and racing on all surfaces.

Races on Turf

- 1.9 Horses are not permitted to race in shoes with any protrusions. Only Queen's Plate or Queen's Plate XT shoes are allowed on both front and hind hooves. Nail heads must not extend more than 2mm above the surface of the shoes.
- 1.10 Horses must not race unshod without prior approval from the Stewards.
- 1.11 Glue-on shoes are permitted on all surfaces, provided they are fitted to the satisfaction of an approved farrier.
- 1.12 Plates and tips must not exceed 150 grams in weight. However, the Stewards may grant permission for the use of approved therapeutic plates up to 170 grams.
- 1.13 The use of any non-standard shoes, including bar shoes, pads, substances adhering to the sole, or any other specialised design, requires prior approval from the Stewards.
- 1.14 Nail heads must not protrude more than 2mm from the shoe's surface. If the shoe has multiple planes, the measurement shall be taken from the plane that results in the maximum height.
- 1.15 Any mishap involving a plate or tip during a race must be reported immediately by the Trainer to the Stewards.

Lip and Nose Chains

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

Bits

- 1.17 Only a JCSA-approved bit fitted according to the manufacturer's instructions is permitted (refer to the Gear Register).

Jockeys' Equipment

Body Protectors

- 1.18 Body protectors must comply with one of the following minimum standards or later revisions:
 - 1.18.1 EN 13158: 2009 – 2018 Level 1 and 2;
 - 1.18.2 (ASTM) F2681-08 or F1937;
 - 1.18.3 (SATRA) Jockey Vest Document M6 Issue 3;
 - 1.18.4 (ARB) Standard 1.1998
- 1.19 Body protectors shall not be modified in any manner, nor shall the product markings be removed or defaced.
- 1.20 They must be in a good and serviceable condition.
- 1.21 It is an offence to bring a modified body protector onto the Racecourse, and the Stewards may order the seizure and destruction of such a body protector.
- 1.22 Any rider that does not meet the requirements outlined above may be in breach of the rules and may be subject to penalty.

Skull Caps

- 1.23 All skull caps must comply with one of the following minimum safety standards or later revisions:
 - 1.23.1 (ASTM) F1163
 - 1.23.2 (EN – 1384)
 - 1.23.3 (PAS – 015)
 - 1.23.4 (AS/NZ 3838)
 - 1.23.5 (VG1 01.040 2014 - 12)
 - 1.23.6 SNELL E2016
 - 1.23.7 UTAC/CRITT 04/2015
- 1.24 All skull caps must have a manufacturer's label that states the date of manufacture and complies with a JCSA-approved standard listed in 1.23.
- 1.25 A skull cap is deemed not fit for use and must be replaced by the rider immediately if:
 - 1.25.1 5 years have expired since its date of purchase;
 - 1.25.2 8 years have expired since its date of manufacture;
 - 1.25.3 It sustains an impact as a result of a fall;
 - 1.25.4 It has been modified or defaced;

1.25.5 It does not clearly display the required manufacturing details as outlined above.

- 1.26 In the event a skull cap has been involved in a fall, or the rider has suffered a concussion or head injury whilst wearing the skull cap, the Stewards will immediately seize it for destruction.
- 1.27 It is the responsibility of the rider to keep the purchase records for their skull cap. If a skull cap does not meet the above requirements and a date of purchase or manufacture cannot be provided to the stewards, the skull cap will be immediately seized and destroyed.
- 1.28 The chin strap must pass under the jaw and be fastened by a quick-release clip.
- 1.29 The skull cap must be correctly adjusted and the chin strap fastened at all times when mounted on JCSA Property.
- 1.30 Any rider that does not meet the requirements outlined above may be in breach of the rules and may be subject to penalty.

Whips

- 1.31 All Riders, when riding a horse in a race, Official Trial or training, must carry a whip that complies with the below requirements:
 - 1.31.1 The maximum length of the whip (including the flap) must not exceed 70 centimetres;
 - 1.31.2 For whips 60 centimetres in length, the pad must be no less than 18 centimetres. For longer whips, the length of the pad must not exceed 30% of the overall whip length;
 - 1.31.3 The whip must not contain binding within 18 centimetres of the end of the whip;
 - 1.31.4 The diameter of the pad must be a minimum of 2.5 centimetres;
 - 1.31.5 The contact area of the shaft must be smooth, with no protrusion or raised surface, and covered by a waterproof shock absorbent material that does not exceed 1 millimetre in thickness;
 - 1.31.6 The inner section of the pad must consist of closed-cell foam, which must be at least 7 millimetres thick on each side of the pad;
 - 1.31.7 All whips must be dark in colour;
 - 1.31.8 No whip shall consist of any leather materials;
 - 1.31.9 No whip shall exceed 160 grams in weight;
 - 1.31.10 Any rider that does not meet the requirements outlined above may be in breach of the rules and may be subject to a penalty.

Other Equipment

- 1.32 A Jockey must:
 - 1.32.1 Not ride in a race wearing spurs;

- 1.32.2 Not ride in a race wearing spectacles;
- 1.32.3 Where applicable, ride using soft contact lenses;
- 1.32.4 Ensure that all blindfolds have been removed from the horse before the 'Off'; and
- 1.32.5 Not remove a horse's earplugs during a race.

Whip Code

- 2.1 The whip should only be used for safety and encouragement, as per the guidance below:
- 2.1.1 A Jockey must use an approved whip;
 - 2.1.2 A Jockey must not strike a horse with anything other than an approved whip - this includes using their hand as a substitute for a whip;
 - 2.1.3 A Jockey can use the whip in the forehand and backhand positions, including when waving it;
 - 2.1.4 A Jockey must not use their whip more than 8 times in any race;
 - 2.1.5 A strike is counted when a Jockey's whip hand leaves the reins to hit the horse;
 - 2.1.6 A Jockey must not use the whip with excessive force, for example, by pulling the whip through from the opposite side of the body or rotation of the core to generate increased leverage;
 - 2.1.7 A Jockey must not use the whip with the arm above shoulder height;
 - 2.1.8 A Jockey must only use the whip on the hindquarters of the horse in either the forehand or backhand position or down the shoulder with the whip in the backhand position;
 - 2.1.9 A Jockey must not use their whip excessively down the shoulder in the backhand position, with their hands on the reins, for example, as an alternative to using the whip in the freehand;
 - 2.1.10 A Jockey must not use the whip in three (3) consecutive strides;
 - 2.1.11 A Jockey can only use the whip if their horse is responding;
 - 2.1.12 A Jockey must not use the whip when out of contention, for example, when there is no realistic prospect of finishing in the first five places;
 - 2.1.13 A Jockey must not use the whip if their mount is clearly winning (or clearly in any other placing);
 - 2.1.14 A rider must not use their whip when past the winning post;
 - 2.1.15 A rider must not weal a horse with their whip.

Vaccination Code

Responsibility for Vaccination Compliance

- 5.1 The Responsible Person must ensure that horses entering Racecourse (or JCSA) Property:
 - 5.1.1 Have received all required equine influenza vaccinations under these rules;
 - 5.1.2 Have their vaccinations recorded as required.

Equine Influenza Vaccination Requirements

- 5.2 No horse may take part in a race run under these rules or be presented to a Racecourse or Official Training Track unless it is certified by a JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon to be correctly vaccinated against equine influenza (in accordance with **5.4** and **5.5** below or according to the relevant manufacturer's schedule submitted to and approved by the JCSA).
- 5.3 The Passport should be endorsed by a Veterinary Surgeon who is not the Owner or Trainer of the horse:
 - 5.3.1 That the horse has received (a primary course of vaccination consisting of) two vaccinations of the same vaccine, given **no less than twenty-one (21) clear days apart and no more than sixty (60) clear days apart**;
 - 5.3.2 In addition, where sufficient time has elapsed after the primary vaccinations, the Passport must be similarly endorsed to show that the horse has received a booster vaccination **no less than one hundred and twenty (120) clear days and no more than one hundred and eighty (180) clear days after the second vaccination of the primary course of vaccination**;
 - 5.3.3 That the horse has received **booster vaccinations at intervals of not more than six (6) calendar months apart** or such lesser time as the JCSA may, in an emergency, decide.
- 5.4 A horse which has, in the opinion of a Veterinary Officer, received any vaccination (against equine influenza or other diseases) within seven (7) clear days prior to the race will not be permitted to start unless expressly permitted to do so by the Stewards.
- 5.5 Trainers are advised that all ponies brought to a Racecourse or Official Training Track must be vaccinated in accordance with provisions **5.3** and **5.4**.

Vaccination Records

- 5.6 Passport entries must not be altered. Any incorrect entry must be entirely deleted, and a new entry must be added and signed by a JCSA-approved Veterinary Surgeon.
- 5.7 Veterinary entries must be completed by a Veterinary Surgeon independent of the Owner and Trainer.

Horses Trained Outside of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- 5.8 If passports are not issued or vaccinations are not digitally recorded, a signed certificate by a Veterinary Surgeon detailing the horse's vaccinations must be provided.

Handicapping and Weights Code

General

- 6.1 The JCSA will publish:
 - 6.1.1 Handicap Ratings; and
 - 6.1.2 Weights for all Races on the official JCSA website.
- 6.2 A horse's performance in a voided race will not be counted as an official run.

Handicap Ratings

- 6.3 Only horses with an Official Rating can run in a Handicap.
- 6.4 A horse is eligible for a handicap rating if:
 - 6.4.1 The horse has run at least three (3) times; or
 - 6.4.2 Finished in the first five (5) positions on at least two (2) occasions.
- 6.5 The Handicapper will determine the Official Rating of horses intended to be raced under these rules, and such ratings will be published in the racing programme and on the website.
- 6.6 If entering a horse without an Official Rating where one is required, a request for a rating must be submitted to the Registration Department by 11.00 am on the Wednesday before the intended Race.
- 6.7 The Handicapper may decline to allot a rating to a horse if they do not have sufficient information to make a decision.
- 6.8 The Handicapper will not count any of the following towards the number of races run by a horse when determining a horse's eligibility for Handicap Rating assessment:
 - 6.8.1 A walkover:
 - 6.8.1.1 A race where the horse does not finish;
 - 6.8.1.2 A race which has been made void.
- 6.9 The Trainer may appeal the Handicapper's rating in writing formally to the Secretary of the Appeals Committee at appeal@jcsa.sa within 48 hours of the publication of the handicap ratings.

Horse Weights

- 6.10 The Registration Department will confirm weights based on the conditions or terms of the race.
- 6.11 No horse can carry more than 62 kg (including penalties but excluding penalties in a handicap) or less than 54 kg, except for Southern Hemisphere 3-year-olds who, to claim all or part of a weight-for-age allowance, may carry no less than 52 kg.
- 6.12 A horse allocated a weight lower than the minimum of 54 kg will carry the official bottom weight of 54 kg, except for Southern Hemisphere 3-year-olds who, to claim all or part of a

weight-for-age allowance, may carry no less than 52 kg, unless an apprentice allowance applies or as directed by the JCSA.

- 6.13 A winning horse will incur any penalties specified in the race conditions after the publication of entries (subject to **6.11**).
- 6.14 Subject to the minimum weights permitted in **6.11** and **6.12** above, and excluding Handicap races, fillies and mares shall receive a 2 kg weight allowance unless otherwise directed by the JCSA.
- 6.15 The weights for all races will be published, and no alterations will be made unless the weights are incorrect due to:
- 6.15.1 A clerical error by the Handicapper or JCSA at the time of publication of the entries, weights or declarations;
 - 6.15.2 Incomplete or inaccurate information regarding the form, age, or sex of any entry; and/or
 - 6.15.3 A correctly nominated horse has been omitted from the original entry.

Handicap Races

- 6.16 A horse's rating will be reassessed after each race. If, for any reason, a horse's rating cannot be reassessed within the period between a Race and the close of entries for the horse's next start, the horse may still be entered in a Handicap Race scheduled to take place before the new rating is published. In such cases, the rating at the time of entry will be used.
- 6.17 Horses will carry a maximum weight of 62 kg (excluding penalties) and a minimum weight of 54 kg.

Special and Open Races

- 6.18 Open grades are races that allow horses from more than one grade to participate.
- 6.19 Horses' ratings will determine the conditions for participation in all Normal Cup races, Conditions races, and Group and Listed races.
- 6.20 In cases where a horse has won a race and has not yet received an Official Rating, the Handicapper will provide an assessment.
- 6.21 Qualification to participate in National Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3 races, and races with prizes exceeding SAR 300,000, is as follows, unless otherwise specified by the Racing Department:

Age	Minimum Rating
2YOs	No minimum rating
3YOs	No minimum rating
3YOs (National Group Races)	75
3YOs+ and 4YOs+	80
Arabian Horse Races	
3YO +	80

Table 4: Qualification to participate in National Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3 races and races with prizes exceeding SAR 300,000

Balloting Out and Standby Starters

- 6.22 If the number of horses entered exceeds the safety limit after preliminary scratching by Owners or Trainers, a ballot will be held to reduce the number of runners to the safety limit.
- 6.23 Before the ballot in Maiden races, each Owner will be limited to one entry, which will also be subject to the ballot.
- 6.24 A further draw will be conducted to determine up to four (4) standby runners unless specific race conditions allow for more.
- 6.25 Apprentice Jockey Races will be limited to 15 horses, and 6.23 will apply.
- 6.26 In the event of a ballot, priority will be given to horses that have been balloted out earlier in the current season as follows:

Races for Maidens/Non-Winners	Horses with Two Consecutive Ballots (2 Stars): Horses that have been balloted out in their two previous consecutive races. Horses with One Previous Ballot (1 Star): Horses that have been balloted out in their most recent race. Unraced Horses (1 Star): Horses that have never raced. Standby Runners: Standby runners will receive priority based on categories 1 and 2 above, provided they were not withdrawn. After applying these priorities, a draw will be conducted to fill any remaining places. Insufficient Places for 2-Star Horses: If a race cannot accommodate all horses with 2 Stars, those that have raced most recently will be balloted out first. Their 2-Star protection will remain effective for future races.
Races for Winners of 1, 1-2, and 1-3 Races	Priority Based on Wins: Horses with the highest number of wins will be given priority. Owners with horses that are subject to the ballot and who do not already have a runner in the Race will be given priority over those who are already guaranteed a run. Horses with Two Consecutive Ballots (2 Stars):

	Horses that have been balloted out in their two previous consecutive races. Horses with One Previous Ballot (1 Star): Horses that have been balloted out in their most recent race. Standby Runners: Standby runners will receive priority based on categories 1 and 2 above, provided they were not withdrawn. After applying these priorities, a draw will be conducted to fill any remaining places.
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Table 5: Balloting Out Process

- 6.27 In all Open races for locally bred horses, priority for entries will be given to horses with the highest ratings.
- 6.28 All other horses entered will be subject to the rules for balloting out and standby runners as outlined above.
- 6.29 All other horses will be included in the ballot, regardless of the number of wins. Horses will be given priority as follows:

Horses with Priority	
Horses with Two Consecutive Ballots (2 Stars):	Horses that have been balloted out in their last two consecutive races.
Horses with One Previous Ballot (1 Star):	Horses that were balloted out in their most recent race.
Unraced Horses (1 Star):	Horses that have never raced.

Table 6: Balloting Out Process - Horses with Priority

- 6.30 In all Handicap races, Group and Listed races, Cup races and Conditions races, entries will be prioritised for horses with the highest Official Rating, with balloting starting from the lowest-rated horses in the race.
- 6.31 Where a horse does not have an Official Handicap Rating, it shall be assessed by the Handicapper instead. Balloting will then occur in the following order:
- 6.31.1 Horses with the lowest Handicap Rating or, in the case of any horse that does not qualify for a Handicap Rating, lowest assessment by the Handicapper once the following have been taken into consideration:
- 6.31.2 Any such penalty that is due to be carried shall be deducted from the Handicap Rating to determine the rating used for the purpose of balloting;
- 6.31.3 Any fillies/mares' allowance due in accordance with paragraph 6.14 shall be added to the Handicap Rating to determine the rating used for the purpose of balloting.

Import Criteria Code

7.1 All horses imported for breeding in Saudi Arabia must follow the following criteria.

Importing 3-year-old and Older Fillies and Mares for Breeding Only (Flat Racing)

7.2 The filly or mare must meet the import criteria for racing with her current rating reflecting her most recent racing season, as follows:

- 7.2.1 She must have placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the International Cataloguing Standards Book (ICSB); or
- 7.2.2 Her dam must have placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 7.2.3 She must have produced a horse that placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 7.2.4 She must be a full or half-sister to a horse that placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

Age Restriction

7.3 The maximum age for importation of fillies or mares for breeding purposes is 12 years.

Notification Requirement

7.4 All imported horses must be reported to the JCSA upon importation.

Importing Stallions for Breeding (Flat Racing)

For Stallions That Raced Abroad but Have Not Stood at Stud

7.5 A stallion must meet at least one of the following:

- 7.5.1 Has won a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 7.5.2 Be a full or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

For Stallions That Have Previously Stood at Stud

7.6 A stallion must meet at least one of the following:

- 7.6.1 Has won a Group Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 7.6.2 Has sired a horse that placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in a Group Race or won a Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB; or
- 7.6.3 Be a full or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

For Unraced Stallions That Have Not Stood at Stud

7.7 The stallion must be a full or half-brother to a winner of a Group or Listed Race in Part I or Part II as defined by the ICSB.

Prohibited List Code

Approved Analytical Laboratories

- 8.1 The Jockey Club of Saudi Arabia (JCSA) hereby publishes the approved analytical laboratories. Approved Laboratories for sample analysis as recognised by the IFHA:
- 8.1.1 **United Kingdom:** LGC Group, Sport & Specialised Analytical Services
 - 8.1.2 **France:** Laboratoire Des Courses Hippiques
 - 8.1.3 **Hong Kong:** Hong Kong Jockey Club Racing Laboratory
 - 8.1.4 **Australia:** Racing Analytical Services Limited
 - 8.1.5 **United States of America (USA):** Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, University of California at Davis
 - 8.1.6 **Japan:** Laboratory of Racing Chemistry
- 8.2 Approved laboratories for sample analysis of the levels of TCO2:
- 8.2.1 **Dubai:** Equine Forensic Unit
 - 8.2.2 **United Kingdom:** LGC Group, Sport and Specialised Analytical Services
 - 8.2.3 An accredited JCSA-approved racing laboratory in Saudi Arabia
- 8.3 The JCSA reserves the right to amend the approved laboratories in the manner and time it deems appropriate.
- 8.4 Any result analysed by a laboratory that is not approved by the JCSA will not be accepted.

Prohibition of the Possession of Substances at Recognised Race Meetings or Official Trials

- 8.5 A person must not have in their possession on a Racecourse where a recognised race meeting or official trial is being conducted, or in any motor vehicle, horse float or other mode of transport used for the purpose of transporting a horse(s):
- 8.5.1 Any prohibited substance;
 - 8.5.2 Any medication, injectable substance, oral tonics, pastes or any other similar substance;
or
 - 8.5.3 A syringe, needle, nasogastric tube or other instrument that could be used to administer any substance to a horse.

Prohibited Substance and Procedure List

- 8.6 The Prohibited Substance and Procedure list is divided into two categories: Category A - Prohibited at all times, and Category B - Prohibited on Race Days, Trials, or Test events.

Category A Substances – Prohibited at all times

Number	Category A: Prohibited Substances
1	Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (Mircera).
2	Non-erythropoietic EPO-receptor agonists.
3	Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilisers, including but not limited to cobalt and FG-4592.
4	HIF activators, including but not limited to argon and xenon.
5	Allosteric effectors of haemoglobin, including but not limited to ITPP (myo-inositol trispyrophosphate).
6	Oxygen carriers including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral and modified haemoglobin products.
7	Haematopoietic growth factors, including but not limited to filgrastim.
8	Insulins.
9	Growth hormones and their releasing factors.
10	Insulin-like growth factor-1.
11	Synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use in in KSA.
12	Corticotrophins, including adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and tetracosactrin (tetracosactide), and corticotrophin-releasing factors.
13	Anabolic androgenic steroids (other than an anabolic androgenic steroid which is present at or below the relevant thresholds set out in Schedule 1, Part 1, Division 3)
14	Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMS).
15	Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS).
16	Selective opioid receptor modulators (SORMS).
17	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor δ (PPAR δ) agonists, including but not limited to GW 1516.
18	AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosyl-imidazole-4- carboxamide).
19	Other agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression.
20	Agents modifying myostatin function, including but not limited to myostatin inhibitors.
21	Thymosin Beta
22	Venoms of any species or derivatives of them.
23	Bisphosphonate-containing substances
24	Levothyroxine
25	Sarapin (Pitcher Plant)
26	Ammonium Chloride
27	Polyacrylamide hydrogel preparations

Table 7: Category A Prohibited Substances

Category A Substances Thresholds

- 8.7 The prohibited substances set out below, when present at or below their respective threshold, are exempt from Category A:

Number	Type	Exemption
1	Estrane	In male horses other than geldings, free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol at a mass concentration of 45 micrograms per litre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10 estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol in the urine.
2	Testosterone	In geldings: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at a mass concentration of 20 micrograms per litre in urine.
		In fillies and mares: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at a mass concentration of 55 micrograms per litre in urine.
		In geldings, fillies, and mares: free testosterone at a mass concentration of 100 picograms per millilitre in plasma.
		In fillies and mares that have been notified as pregnant under 134 Notices, 7 Pregnant Mares: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at any concentration in urine, or free testosterone at any concentration in plasma.
3	Boldenone	In male horses other than geldings (including both free boldenone and boldenone liberated from its conjugates) at a mass concentration of 15 micrograms per litre in urine.

Table 8: Category A Substances Exemptions

Non-Approved Substances

- 8.8 Other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect to those set out in
- 8.9 **Table 7: Category A Prohibited Substances.**
- 8.10 Any substance not addressed by any of the other classes of substances and which has no current approval by any government regulatory authority for veterinary use, or any substance not universally recognised by veterinary regulatory authorities as a valid veterinary treatment.

Category B Substances – Prohibited on Race Day

- 8.11 The substances set out below are defined as Category B Prohibited Substances and are substances prohibited on race days, tests, or trials:

No.	Category B Prohibited Substances	
1	Substances capable at any time of causing either directly or indirectly an action and/or effect within one or more of the following mammalian body systems: (a) the nervous system; (b) the cardiovascular system; (c) the respiratory system; (d) the digestive system; (e) the musculoskeletal system; (f) the endocrine system; (g) the urinary system; (h) the reproductive system; (i) the blood system; and (j) the immune system.	
2	Substances within, but not limited to, the following categories: (a) acidifying agents; (b) adrenergic blocking agents; (c) adrenergic stimulants; (d) agents affecting calcium and bone metabolism; (e) agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression; (f) alcohols; (g) alkalinising agents; (h) anabolic agents; (i) anaesthetic agents; (j) analgesics; (k) antiangina agents; (l) antianxiety agents; (m) antiarrhythmic agents; (n) anticholinergic agents; (o) anticoagulants; (p) anticonvulsants; (q) antidepressants; (r) antiemetics; (s) antifibrinolytic agents; (t) antihistamines; (u) antihypertensive agents; (v) anti-inflammatory agents; (w) antinauseants; (x) antineoplastic agents; (y) antipsychotic agents; (z) antipyretics; (aa) antirheumatoid agents; (bb) antispasmodic agents; (cc) antithrombotic agents; (dd) antitussive agents;	(ee) blood coagulants; (ff) bronchodilators; (gg) bronchospasm relaxants; (hh) buffering agents; (ii) central nervous system stimulants; (jj) cholinergic agents; (kk) corticosteroids; (ll) depressants; (mm) diuretics; (nn) erectile dysfunction agents; (oo) fibrinolytic agents; (pp) haematopoietic agents; (qq) haemostatic agents; (rr) hormones (including trophic hormones) and their synthetic counterparts; (ss) hypnotics; (tt) hypoglycaemic agents; (uu) hypolipidaemic agents; (vv) immunomodifier; (ww) masking agents; (xx) muscle relaxants; (yy) narcotic analgesics; (zz) neuromuscular agents; (aaa) oxygen carriers; (bbb) plasma volume expanders; (ccc) respiratory stimulants; (ddd) sedatives; (eee) stimulants; (fff) sympathomimetic amines; (ggg) tranquillisers; (hhh) vasodilators; (iii) vasopressor agents; and (jjj) vitamins administered by injection.
3	Metabolites, artifacts, and isomers of the substances set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Category B.	
Note: The above list needs to be read with the exemptions and thresholds set out below		

Table 9: Category B Prohibited Substances

Category B Substances Exemptions

8.12 The substances set out below are exempt from Category B:

Number	Category B Exemptions
1	Omeprazole
2	Orally administered glucosamine
3	Orally administered chondroitin sulphate

Table 10: Category B Substances Exemptions

Category B Substances Thresholds

8.13 The prohibited substances set out below, when present at or below their respective threshold, are exempt from Category List B:

No.	Category B Thresholds
1	Alkalinising agents, when evidenced by total carbon dioxide (TCO ₂) at a concentration of 36.0 millimoles per litre in plasma.
2	Arsenic at a mass concentration of 0.30 milligrams per litre in urine.
3	Dimethyl sulphoxide at a mass concentration of 15 milligrams per litre in urine or 1.0 milligrams per litre in plasma.
4	In male horses other than geldings, free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol at a mass concentration of 45 micrograms per litre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10 estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol in the urine.
5	Salicylic acid at a mass concentration of 750 milligrams per litre in urine or 6.5 milligrams per litre in plasma.
6	Hydrocortisone at a mass concentration of 1.00 milligrams per litre in urine.
7	Testosterone: (a) in geldings: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at a mass concentration of 20 micrograms per litre in urine; (b) in fillies and mares: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at a mass concentration of 55 micrograms per litre in urine; (c) in geldings, fillies and mares: free testosterone at a mass concentration of 100 picograms per millilitre in plasma; (d) in fillies and mares that have been notified as pregnant under AR 84(2): free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at any concentration in urine, or free testosterone at any concentration in plasma.
8	3-Methoxytyramine (including both free 3-methoxytyramine and 3-methoxytyramine liberated from its conjugates) at a mass concentration of 4.0 milligrams per litre in urine.
9	Boldenone in male horses other than geldings (including both free boldenone and boldenone liberated from its conjugates) at a mass concentration of 15 micrograms per litre in urine. 0.015 μ g/ml
10	Cobalt at a mass concentration of 100 micrograms per litre in urine or 25 micrograms per litre in plasma.
11	Prednisolone (free prednisolone) at a mass concentration of 10 micrograms per litre in urine
12	Additionally, the JCSA recognises the following Asian Racing Federation Antidoping Screening Limits in plasma for the following substances: Firocoxib: 2ng/mL in plasma. Dantrolene: 0.1 ng/mL of 5-hydroxydantrolene in plasma. Ketoprofen: 2 ng/mL in plasma under the condition of a single IV or oral dose.

Table 11: Category B Substances Thresholds

Category A Prohibited Methods and Practices – Prohibited at all times

- 8.14 The methods set out below are defined as Category A Prohibited Methods.
- 8.15 Practices that jeopardise the health and welfare of the horse, the welfare of the Jockey, and other participants, as well as the integrity of horseracing, are inappropriate and prohibited.
- 8.16 Practices or Methods that have no place in the treatment or management of a horse intended to race.
- 8.17 The use of any unapproved object, device, behavioural activity, or chemical to achieve an inappropriate response at any time during training or racing.
- 8.18 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.
- 8.19 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.
- 8.20 Practices that are fraudulent, potentially fraudulent or may have adverse consequences for the integrity of the industry.

Category A Specified Prohibited Practices

- 8.21 Prohibited practices include but are not limited to:

Manipulation of Blood and Blood Components

- 8.22 Prohibition on blood doping: A person must not:
 - 8.22.1 withdraw and re-infuse; or
 - 8.22.2 withdraw, manipulate, and re-infuse homologous, heterologous, or autologous blood, blood products, or blood cells into the circulatory system of a horse.
- 8.23 A person must not administer any quantity of homologous, heterologous, or autologous blood, blood products or blood cells of any origin into the circulatory system of a horse.
- 8.24 The Stewards may find that it is a complete defence to a charge laid if, in their opinion:
 - 8.24.1 The relevant conduct was for life-saving purposes; and/or
 - 8.24.2 The relevant conduct was part of a veterinary regenerative therapy for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury or disease administered by or under the supervision of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.
- 8.25 The withdrawal of blood from a horse for any purposes other than for diagnostic laboratory testing procedures is prohibited. The Trainer or any other person in charge of such a horse may be penalised.

Genetic and Cellular Manipulation

- 8.26 The following with the potential to enhance performance or modify the heritable genome are prohibited:

- 8.26.1 The use of nucleic acids and nucleic acid analogues that may alter genome sequences and alter gene expression by any mechanism. This includes but is not limited to, gene editing, gene silencing and gene transfer technologies;
- 8.26.2 The use of normal or genetically modified cells; and
- 8.26.3 Modification of the heritable genome.

Oxygen Carriers

- 8.27 The following with the potential to modify or enhance performance are prohibited.
- 8.28 Products that artificially enhance the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including, but not limited to:
 - 8.28.1 Perfluorochemicals;
 - 8.28.2 Efaproxiral (RSR13); and
 - 8.28.3 Modified haemoglobin products (excluding the use of licensed veterinary treatments in situations of acute, life-threatening anaemia).
- 8.29 Any unregistered substance not having a legitimate and recognised basis in the current standards of equine clinical practice.

Alkalinisation/Stomach Tubing

- 8.30 A person must not, without the permission of the Stewards:
 - 8.30.1 Stomach-tube;
 - 8.30.2 Cause the stomach-tubing of;
 - 8.30.3 Attempt to stomach-tube; or
 - 8.30.4 Be a party to the stomach-tubing or attempted stomach-tubing of, a horse engaged to run in a race, official trial, or jump-out: (i) at any time on the day of the race, official trial, or jump-out and before the start of that event; and/or (ii) at any time during the one (1) clear day before 12.01 am on the day of the scheduled race, official trial or jump-out.
- 8.31 If the Stewards are satisfied that a horse:
 - 8.31.1 Has, or is likely to have, been stomach-tubed in breach of 6.29, they may prevent it from starting in any race, official trial, or jump-out;
 - 8.31.2 Has been stomach-tubed in breach of 6.29; it may be disqualified from the race in which it started.

Alkalinising Agent

- 8.32 The administration of alkalinising agents (in any manner) to a horse is prohibited at any time on the day of a race or official trial before the start of such an event and at any time during the one clear day before midnight (12.01 am) on the day of the relevant race or trial.
- 8.33 Any person who:

- 8.33.1 Administers an alkalinising agent;
- 8.33.2 Attempts to administer an alkalinising agent;
- 8.33.3 Causes an alkalinising agent to be administered; and/or
- 8.33.4 Is a party to the administration of, or an attempt to administer, an alkalinising agent, commits an offence and may be penalised.
- 8.34 Where the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has, or is likely to have been, administered any alkalinising agent, the Stewards may prevent the horse from starting in any relevant race.
- 8.35 Where a horse has been administered any alkalinising agent, the horse may be disqualified from any relevant race in which the horse participated.
- 8.36 An 'alkalinising agent':
 - 8.36.1 Means any substance that may elevate the plasma total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) of a horse when administered by any route;
 - 8.36.2 Includes but is not limited to substances that are bicarbonates, citrates, succinates, acetates, propionates, maleates, lactates, and trometamol (THAM, Tris Buffer or Trometamine) and also include products marketed as urinary alkalinisers and hindgut buffer;
 - 8.36.3 Does not include substances that are alkalinising agents, such as those contained in compounded commercial feeds, which, when fed and consumed voluntarily according to the manufacturers' recommendations for normal daily use, have a negligible effect on plasma TCO₂.

Neurectomy or Limb Desensitisation

- 8.37 If a horse has had a limb neurectomy or any artificial form of permanent limb desensitisation:
 - 8.37.1 The horse is ineligible for; and
 - 8.37.2 A person must not enter or start the horse in any race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork.
- 8.38 If a horse has had any artificial form of temporary limb desensitisation:
 - 8.38.1 The horse is ineligible for; and
 - 8.38.2 A person must not enter or start the horse in any race, official trial, jump-out, or trackwork for the period that the Stewards may specify.
- 8.39 If a horse undergoes neurectomy surgery or an artificial form of permanent limb desensitisation, the Owner of the horse or their authorised agent must, as soon as practicable, notify the Stewards of the surgery. The Stewards will then seek to ensure that:
 - 8.39.1 Details of the surgery or artificial desensitisation and the horse's ineligibility to race are recorded in the JCSA online equine database; and
 - 8.39.2 If applicable, the horse's Thoroughbred Identification Passport is endorsed with details of the surgery or artificial desensitisation and the horse's ineligibility to race.

Category B Prohibited Methods and Practices – Prohibited on Race Day

Prohibition of Race Day Medications

- 8.40 A horse is not to be administered any medication on race day before running in a race (without the prior permission of the stewards).
- 8.41 Any substance administered by injection, oral paste, stomach tube, dose syringe, topical application (skin), or by inhalation, amongst any other routes of administration, will be considered a medication.
- 8.42 Only normal feeding that can be achieved by the horse voluntarily eating or drinking the feedstuff can be considered acceptable on the day of racing.

Prohibition of Other Medications

Intra-Articular Injections (Joint)

- 8.43 If a horse has been subjected to an intra-articular injection:
 - 8.43.1 The horse is ineligible for; and
 - 8.43.2 A Trainer must not enter or start the horse in any race, official trial, or jump-out for 14 clear days following 12.01 am (midnight) on the day of the administration.
- 8.44 If a horse has been subjected to, or the Stewards reasonably suspect a horse has been subjected to, an intra-articular injection at any time during the 14 clear days before the day of a race, official trial, or jump-out, the Stewards may order the scratching of the horse from the relevant event.
- 8.45 If a horse has been nominated and/or entered for a race, official trial, or jump-out, a person must not:
 - 8.45.1 Administer;
 - 8.45.2 Cause to be administered;
 - 8.45.3 Attempt to administer; or
 - 8.45.4 Be a party to the administration of an intra-articular injection to the horse at any time within 14 clear days of the race, official trial, or jump-out.
- 8.46 This category includes placing a hypodermic needle into any joint space regardless of the substance to be injected.

Intra-Articular Injections Containing Polyacrylamide Hydrogel Preparations

- 8.47 If a horse has been subjected to an intra-articular injection containing a polyacrylamide hydrogel preparation:
 - 8.47.1 The horse is ineligible for; and
 - 8.47.2 A Trainer must not enter or start the horse in any race, official trial, or jump-out following the administration.

- 8.48 If a horse has been subjected to, or the Stewards reasonably suspect a horse has been subjected to, an intra-articular injection containing a polyacrylamide preparation at any time, the Stewards may order the scratching of the horse from the relevant event.
- 8.49 A person must not:
- 8.49.1 Administer;
 - 8.49.2 Cause to be administered;
 - 8.49.3 Attempt to administer; or
 - 8.49.4 Be a party to the administration of an intra-articular injection containing a polyacrylamide preparation to the horse at any time.

Clenbuterol Containing Preparations

- 8.50 Clenbuterol administration is prohibited on race day and the 30 (thirty) clear days preceding race day.
- 8.51 A horse-administered clenbuterol is ineligible to race for 30 clear days post-administration of clenbuterol.
- 8.52 If a person breaches this rule, or the Stewards reasonably suspect that such a breach has been committed, they may order the scratching of the horse from the relevant race.
- 8.53 If a person breaches this rule and the horse subsequently participates in a race, the horse may be disqualified from the relevant race.

All Injections

- 8.54 The use of injections of any type is prohibited at any time on the day of a race prior to the start of such an event and at any time during the one clear day prior to midnight (12.01 am) on the day of the relevant race.
- 8.55 Injections are prohibited at certain times. A person must not, without the permission of the Stewards:
- 8.55.1 Inject;
 - 8.55.2 Cause to be injected;
 - 8.55.3 Attempt to inject; or
 - 8.55.4 Be a party to the injection or attempted injection of a horse engaged to run in any race: (i) at any time on the day of the scheduled race and prior to the start of that race; and/or (ii) at any time during the one clear day prior to 12.01 am on the day of the scheduled race.
- 8.56 If a person breaches this rule, or the Stewards reasonably suspect that such a breach has occurred, they may order the scratching of the horse from the relevant race.
- 8.57 If a person breaches this rule, but the horse subsequently participates in a race, the horse may be disqualified from the relevant race.

- 8.58 For this rule, “inject” includes, but is not limited to, the insertion of a hypodermic needle into a horse. It is not necessary to establish whether any substance was injected or the nature of any substance injected.

Pin Firing and Blistering

- 8.59 If a horse has been subjected to Pin, Freeze and/or Bar Firing, Blistering or other thermal cautery to any part of its body:

8.59.1 The horse is ineligible for; and

8.59.2 A Trainer must not enter or start the horse in any race, official trial, or jump-out.

- 8.60 If a horse has been subjected to, or the Stewards reasonably suspect a horse has been subjected to, Pin, Freeze and/or Bar Firing, Blistering or other thermal cautery to any part of its body at any time, the Stewards may order the scratching of the horse from any relevant event.

- 8.61 A person must not:

8.61.1 Administer;

8.61.2 Cause to be administered;

8.61.3 Attempt to administer; or

8.61.4 Be a party to the administration of Pin, Freeze and/or Bar Firing, Blistering or other thermal cautery to any part of its body at any time.

- 8.62 Subject to the above ruling, a horse subject to Pin, Freeze, and/or Bar Firing, Blistering or other thermal cautery before 1st July 2026 may participate in trackwork, official trials, or races if the Trainer has prior permission from the stewards in writing and the administration is recorded by JCSA against the relevant record for the horse.

- 8.63 Under the [IFHA Article 6C Prohibited Practices](#):

8.63.1 Pinfiring and Barfiring are defined as: The application of thermocautery to the skin over the musculoskeletal structures to cause a counter-irritant effect.

8.63.2 Blistering is defined as: The application of a substance to cause vesiculation of the skin and underlying tissues.

Prohibition of Other Methods and Practices

Water

- 8.64 The withholding of water for more than four (4) hours pre-race to the detriment of the health, welfare or safety of the horse is an offence.

Ice/Cryotherapy

- 8.65 It is not permissible to stand a horse in buckets of ice or ice water, nor is it permissible to use a bag, ice boots or bandages filled with ice on any part of the lower leg once that horse has entered a Racecourse for racing or trialling. The use of such treatments is permitted after a race or trial.

Shockwave Therapy

8.66 If a horse has undergone any form of shockwave therapy:

8.66.1 The horse is ineligible for; and

8.66.2 A Trainer must not enter or start the horse in any race, official trial, or jump-out for seven (7) clear days of the therapy.

8.67 If a horse has been subjected to, or the Stewards reasonably suspect a horse has been subjected to, any form of shockwave therapy at any time during the seven (7) clear days before the day of a race, official trial, or jump-out, the Stewards may order the scratching of the horse from the relevant event.

8.68 If a horse has been nominated for a race or official trial, a person must not:

8.68.1 Administer;

8.68.2 Cause to be administered;

8.68.3 Attempt to administer; or

8.68.4 Be a party to the administration of any form of shockwave therapy to the horse at any time within seven (7) clear days of the race, official trial, or jump out.

8.68.5 Where a horse competes in a race, official trial, or test during the prescribed stand-down period, the horse shall be disqualified from the race, trial, or test.

8.69 A person must not perform shockwave therapy on a horse unless he or she is a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Pregnant Horses

8.70 If a mare or filly is pregnant:

8.70.1 The horse is ineligible for; and

8.70.2 A person must not enter or start the horse in any race, trial, test or trackwork after day 120 of its pregnancy.

8.71 A Trainer must provide written notification to the Stewards as soon as it is known of:

8.71.1 The pregnancy of a mare or filly in that Trainer's care; and

8.71.2 The date of the last service of that mare or filly.

Training Tracks Code

9.1 The JCSA Track Work Regulations must be observed at all times. As outlined in the Race Day Penalties, the Stewards may take disciplinary action against anyone found to be in breach of these Regulations.

9.2 The opening and operation of the Training Tracks are solely at the discretion of the JCSA.

9.3 The following individuals are permitted to use the Tracks:

- 9.3.1 JCSA-Licensed Trainers;
- 9.3.2 Jockeys, Work Riders, and Grooms licensed by the JCSA at the request of Trainers;
- 9.3.3 Individuals granted permission by JCSA Management or the Stewards' Committee.
- 9.4 The minimum age for a Work Rider born in Saudi Arabia or a GCC country is 15 years unless Saudi Arabian labour laws specify otherwise.
- 9.5 The minimum age for a Work Rider not born in Saudi Arabia or a GCC country is 18 years unless Saudi Arabian labour laws specify otherwise.

Part 16: Penalties

Equine Prohibited Substances, Methods and Practices Penalties

Category A – Prohibited at all Times

STAGE 1: Assessment of Culpability

- 1.1 The Stewards' Committee will evaluate the Responsible Person's level of culpability based on the facts, including the source of the substance, the involvement of the Responsible Person, and the precautions taken at the Stables.

Culpability Level	Criteria
Low	No knowledge of administration and reasonable precautions were taken.
Medium	No knowledge of administration, but significant failings in the yard and/or no reasonable explanation for the administration error.
High	Deliberate administration or serious failings in the Stable's administration.

Table 12: Equine Prohibited Substances, Methods and Practices Assessment of Culpability

STAGE 2: Sanctions

- 1.2 Once the Stewards' Committee has determined the level of culpability, they will decide the sanction. Each case will be considered individually, with adjustments made for mitigating and aggravating factors. The Committee may take into account cooperation with JCSA, the Responsible Person's personal mitigation, and previous disciplinary records.

Culpability Level	Entry Point	Range (Based on previous record)
Low	2-year disqualification and a financial penalty of SAR 50,000 (with a possible 25% reduction for both penalties)	Additional financial penalty of up to SAR 50,000
Medium	2 years disqualification* and SAR 125,000	1-10 years disqualification* Financial penalty ranges from SAR 50,000 to SAR 200,000
High	2 years disqualification, no suspension permitted	2-10 years disqualification
*Disqualification can be suspended for 12 months.		

Table 13: Equine Prohibited Substances, Methods and Practices Sanctions

Guidance Note

- 1.3 The Stewards' Committee may impose a financial penalty in addition to any suspended disqualification. No suspension can be applied in cases of High culpability. Financial penalties are mandatory at all levels.

Category B – Prohibited on Race Day

STAGE 1: Assessment of Culpability

- 1.4 The Stewards' Committee will evaluate the Responsible Person's culpability based on the facts, including the source of the substance, the Responsible Person's involvement, and the precautions taken at the stables.

STAGE 2: Sanctions

- 1.5 The Stewards' Committee will decide the sanction based on the evidence, and each case will be considered individually. In extraordinary situations, mitigating and aggravating factors may influence the final decision.
- 1.6 A rolling five-year period shall apply to determine whether a Trainer's sanction constitutes a first, second, or subsequent offence.
- 1.7 The penalty range will be based on a Responsible Person's previous record and will be applied as:
- 1.7.1 Financial penalty of SAR 10,000 up to SAR 50,000; and/or
- 1.7.2 Up to 10 years disqualification.

Guidance Note

- 1.8 A financial penalty may be imposed alongside any suspension. High-level breaches cannot be suspended. The Stewards' Committee may enforce the suspended penalty for any subsequent breach of the Rules of Racing if considered appropriate based on the circumstances.

Rule	Summary	Entry Point	Range
	Administration or attempted administration		
59.7 59.10.1 59.11.1	(a) Category A Prohibited Substance or Category A Prohibited Method	Disqualify horse	-
		Disqualify Trainer for 2 years	1.5 years - 10 years
		Fine Trainer SAR 125,000	SAR 50,000 – SAR 200,000
59.7 59.10.2 59.11.2	(b) Category B Prohibited Substance or Category B Prohibited Method	Disqualify horse	-
		2 years	1 month- 10 years
		Fine Trainer SAR 25,000	SAR 10,000 - SAR 50,000
59.18	Evading, refusing or failing to submit a sample collection		
	(a) Evasion or refusal	Disqualify horse	-
		Disqualify 2 years	2 years - 10 years
	(b) Failing - intentional conduct	Disqualify horse	-
		Disqualify 4 years	2 years - 10 years
	(c) Failing - negligent conduct	Disqualify horse	-
		1 year	1 month - 2 years
		SAR 25,000 - SAR 50,000	SAR 10,000 - SAR 50,000
	Possession		
59.13.1	Cat A		SAR 1000 – 6 months
59.13.2	Cat B		Not applicable
	Trafficking and Obstruction		
59.15	Trafficking or attempted trafficking	Disqualify 4 years	2 years -10 years
59.20	Tampering or attempted tampering	Disqualify 4 years	1 year – 10 years

Table 14: Equine Prohibited Substances, Methods and Practices General Penalty Guide

Category B – TCO2 (Sodium Bicarbonate)

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

Category B Substance	Offence	Penalty
TCO2	First Offence	Trainer: 3 months disqualification SAR 50,000 fine
	Second Offence	Trainer: 6 months disqualification SAR 75,000 fine
	Third Offence	Trainer: 12 months disqualification SAR 100,000 fine
	Fourth Offence	Trainer: 2 years disqualification SAR 150,000 fine
	Fifth Offence	Trainer: 5 years disqualification SAR 200,000 fine

Table 15: Equine Anti-Doping TCO2 Penalty Guide

Race Day Penalties

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

Article Number	Offence	Penalty
Before The Race		
12.1.4	Incorrect microchip number	Trainer fined SAR 5000
24.1.15	Trainer or Assistant Trainer is not present at a recognised race meeting	1st offence - warned 2nd offence - fine SAR 300 3rd offence - fine SAR 500 4th offence - fine SAR 1000 If more - fine SAR 1000
24.5.6	Failure to register a Jockey	Trainer fined SAR 500
24.5.6	Registration of a Jockey without agreement	Trainer fined SAR 1000
24.8	Unwarranted change of Jockey	Trainer fined SAR 300 If Jockey aggrieved SAR 500
31.1	Delay in the horse's arrival at the racetrack on time	Trainer fined SAR 1000
31.3	Scratching of horse before the scratching deadline on the day of the race	Trainer fined SAR 1000
31.4	Scratching of horse after the scratching deadline on the day of the race	Trainer fined SAR 1500
31.5	Scratching of the horse after the SCR deadline while there are reserves	Trainer fined SAR 2000
31.8	Scratching of a horse and approved Vet Certificate	Horse not allowed to race next week
31.9	Suspected ringworm or contagious disease	Trainer fined SAR 2000
33.4	Jockey weighing out at more than 1kg overweight	Jockey fined SAR 200 (Apprentice fined SAR 100)
33.4	Jockey weighing out 1.5 kg or more	Jockey replaced and fined SAR 200 (Apprentice fined SAR 100)
33.8	Groom not wearing a skull cap	Trainer fined SAR 500
33.8	Jockey not wearing a body protector whilst mounted on a horse	Jockey fined SAR 1500
33.8	Use of an unserviceable or unapproved body protector or skull cap	Jockey fined SAR 1000
33.9	Attempting to weigh out without a body protector	Jockey fined SAR 1000
33.9	Attempting to weigh out with a modified body protector	Jockey fined SAR 1000
33.13	Jockey changing equipment or clothing after weighing out or attempting to weigh out without the correct equipment	Jockey fined SAR 500
33.14	Refusing to ride after being registered to do so	Jockey fined SAR 500

33.14	Jockey registered to ride and not being present to weigh out without an acceptable reason	Jockey fined SAR 500
33.15	Jockey switching to another horse in a race without an acceptable reason	Jockey fined SAR 750
34.5	Declared headgear not worn in the parade ring	Trainer fined SAR 500
34.5	Undeclared headgear worn in the parade ring	Trainer fined SAR 500
34.5	Declared headgear not worn to start	Trainer fined SAR 500
34.5	Undeclared headgear worn on the way to start	Trainer fined SAR 500
34.8	Declared tongue strap is unable to be fitted	Horses can run
34.9	Undeclared tongue strap worn in parade ring/at the start	Trainer fined SAR 500
34.8	Declared tongue strap is unable to be fitted	Horses can run
35.1	Horse not saddled in the designated area	Trainer fined SAR 500
54.7.5	Not obeying the orders of the saddling area employee	Trainer fined SAR 500
59.12	Administering medication or substances on Racecourse Property	Trainer fined SAR 7500
59.12	If a medication or substance is found after testing to contain a prohibited substance	Trainer fined and suspended in accordance with the classification of prohibited substances found - refer to Equine Prohibited Substances, Methods and Practices Penalties
59.13	Bringing medication or substances onto Racecourse Property	Trainer fined SAR 5000
54.7.5	Not obeying the orders of the saddling area employee	Trainer fined SAR 500
Prohibited List Code 8.5	Bringing prohibited substances onto Racecourse Property	Trainer fined SAR 7500
Prohibited List Code 8.5	Administering prohibited substances on Racecourse Property	Trainer fined SAR 10,000
At Parade Ring/Parade		
24.1.12	Jockey not wearing the correct coloured cap	Trainer fined SAR 150
24.1.12	Jockey not wearing Stable/Owners' colours	Trainer fined SAR 1000
0	Groom riding a horse	Trainer fined SAR 1000
24.1.12	Difference - Groom wearing Stable/Owners' colours	Trainer fined SAR 200
24.1.12	Groom not wearing Stable/Owners' colours	Trainer fined SAR 200
24.1.16	The non-disclosure of the horse's gender, e.g., gelded	Owner/Trainer fined SAR 2000

32.3	Late arrival of the Jockey in the parade ring	Jockey fined SAR 200
33.18	Saddling errors	Trainer fined SAR 1000
35.4	The groom not wearing the approved pants and shoes	Trainer fined SAR 200
35.2	Late arrival of the horse in the parade ring	Trainer fined SAR 200
35.3	Horse in the parade ring that is not a runner	Trainer fined SAR 500
35.2	Trainer refusing to bring a horse into the parade ring	Trainer fined SAR 1000 - SAR 5000
35.6	Horse leaving the parade ring without permission	Trainer fined SAR 300 - SAR 1000
54.7.5	Jockey disobeying the Parade Ring Stewards' orders	Jockey fined SAR 300 - SAR 1000
54.7.5	Groom disobeying the Parade Ring Stewards' orders	Trainer fined SAR 300 - SAR 1000
At the Start		
9.2.8	Disobeying the Starters' orders	Jockey fined SAR 300 - SAR 1000
37.1	Trainer at the starting gate	Trainer fined SAR 1000
37.1	Grooms at starting gate	Trainer fined SAR 500
37.2	Hitting of horse for stalls entry	Jockey fined SAR 500
37.3	Pulling or twisting a horse's tail over its back at the start	Jockey fined SAR 500
37.4	Jockey starts from the wrong stall	Jockey fined SAR 500
37.5	Flag Start: Jockey starts from the wrong position	Accidental SAR 300 Deliberate SAR 500
37.6	Jockey fails to remove blindfold	Jockey fined SAR 300
39.5	Rider fails to obey the recall flag	Jockey fined SAR 500
The Race		
34.5	Loss of headgear	If deliberate to affect performance: Fine person responsible SAR 1000 Horse disqualified
41.2	Failure to dismount from a lame/injured horse	Jockey fined SAR 1000
41.2	Failure to remain with a lame/injured horse until the arrival of the Veterinary Surgeon	Jockey fined SAR 1000
Article 44: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul and Dangerous Riding	Jockey causes interference by Dangerous riding	Jockey suspended 14 - 28 meetings
Article 44: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul and	Jockey causes interference by Foul riding	Jockey suspended 10 -21 meetings

Dangerous Riding		
Article 44: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul and Dangerous Riding	Jockey causes interference by Reckless riding	Jockey suspended 10 - 28 meetings
Article 44: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul and Dangerous Riding	Jockey causes interference by Improper riding	Jockey suspended 6 - 21 meetings
Article 44: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul and Dangerous Riding	Jockey causes interference by Careless riding	Jockey cautioned or suspended 2 - 14 meetings
45.1	Jockey fails to ride out on a horse that would have been placed in the first 5 places	1st place - suspended 12 meetings 2nd place - suspended 8 meetings 3rd place - suspended 4 meetings 4th place - suspended 2 meetings 5th place - suspended 1 meeting
47.2	Misuse of the whip <i>Frequency (uses above the permitted level for frequency)</i> 1 2 3 4 5 6	<i>Minimum penalty:</i> <i>Days suspension</i> 3 5 7 9 11 13 <i>% prizemoney retention</i> 10% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
	Other examples of Misuse	<i>Use of Whip, which could amount to a BREACH</i> <i>Min. penalty:</i> <i>Days suspension</i>
	Using whip without regard to stride (3 hits in quick succession)	3 2
	Excessive Force	1 2
	Horse showing no response	3 2
	Out of Contention	3 2
	Down shoulder in forehand	1 2
	Using the whip on any part of the horse's head or in the vicinity of the head	1 2
Weighing-In		
51.2	Jockey not unsaddling horse if placed 1st to 6th unless explanation	Jockey fined SAR 500

51.4	Jockey fails to weigh in	1st place - suspended 10 meetings + horse disqualified 2nd place - suspended 8 meetings + horse disqualified 3rd place - suspended 6 meetings + horse disqualified 4th place - suspended 4 meetings + horse disqualified 5th place - suspended 2 meetings + horse disqualified 6th place - first offence: caution; second offence: SAR 200
51.6	Jockey weighing in overweight	Fined SAR 1000 (unless an explanation)
51.7	Jockey unable to draw weight due to a saddling error	If Trainer error - horse placed: 1st - SAR 5000 2nd - SAR 3000 3rd - SAR 2000 All other placings - SAR 1000
51.7	Jockey unable to draw weight - no acceptable explanation	1st place - suspended 10 meetings 2nd place - suspended 8 meetings 3rd place - suspended 6 meetings 4th place - suspended 4 meetings 5th place - suspended 2 meetings
53.6	Objection without good grounds	Jockey fined SAR 500
After Race		
34.6	Fit condition of the saddle	Jockey fined SAR 500
41.3	Horse that finishes lame or tailed off	Vet Certificate required prior to racing
47.1	Failure to carry a whip	Jockey fined SAR 100
47.1	No substitute for a whip should be carried or used	Jockey fined SAR 500
47.2.2	Carry a whip of incorrect specification	Jockey fined SAR 1000
51.12	Riding a horse without a saddle at the prize giving	Jockey fined SAR 1000
51.12	Carrying a child at the prize giving whilst mounted on a horse	Jockey fined SAR 1000 If instructed to do so by the Trainer/Owner, also fined
59.18	Horse selected for drug testing, but the Trainer refuses	Horse disqualified Trainer disqualified for 2 years
General		
4.8.20	Use of any equipment on a horse prior to or in a race or anywhere on a Racecourse which is unsuitable, unsafe, or ineffective.	Trainer fined SAR 5000
20.10	Failure to notify a horse being exported or bound for stud.	Owner/Trainer fined SAR 1000 per horse
20.11	Failure to inform JCSA's management of a horse's death or failure to follow procedures to dispose of a dead horse.	Owner/Trainer fined for each horse SAR 2000 - SAR 20,000
24.1.5	Failure to keep/maintain the medical record	Trainer fined SAR 5000
24.9	Breach of Track Regulations	Fined SAR 500 - 2000

32.2	Unapproved person in the Jockeys' room	Fined SAR 500
32.4	Misuse of a mobile phone	Fined SAR 300
32.5	Smoking in the Jockeys' Changing Room	Jockey fined SAR 500
33.8	Jockey not wearing a skull cap when mounted on a horse	Jockey fined SAR 500
33.8 Equipment Code: 1.28	Jockey not fastening chinstrap when mounted on horse	Jockey fined SAR 300
Equine Equipment Code	Horse not shod in accordance with the instruction	1st occasion - Trainer warned 2nd occasion - Trainer fined SAR 300
34.12.2	Earplugs were removed during the race	Jockey fined SAR 1000
42.2	Failure to comply with the regularity of stopping the race	Jockey fined SAR 2000
55.1	Suspended Trainer owning, entering or training a horse to run in any race under the name of another licensed Trainer If the Trainer is also the Owner, then the horse will be scratched	1st occasion - suspended 10 weeks + fine SAR 20,000 for each horse 2nd occasion - suspended 6 months + fine SAR 40,000 for each horse 3rd occasion - suspended 12 months + fine SAR 80,000 for each horse
NOTE: Repeat offences may result in a penalty being doubled and/or suspension		

Table 16: Race Day Penalties

- 2.2 In cases where the qualification of the reporting Owner is in question, or there is uncertainty regarding the foal's date of birth, the following penalties shall be imposed:

Offence	Penalty
For the First Time, the birth certificate will be corrected using a new reporting form, the Owner will be fined, and a new passport will be issued.	SAR 5000
For the Second Time, the birth certificate is corrected by means of a new form of reporting, with the Owner fined and a new passport issued. Penalties will be declared.	SAR 10,000
For the Third Time: Correction of the birth certificate by means of a new form of reporting, with the Owner fined and the issuance of a new passport. Penalties will be declared.	SAR 20,000
For the Fourth Time, the reported foals will not be registered, and no passports will be issued for them.	Penalties will be declared

Table 17: Foal Birth Certificate/Passport Error Penalties

Annexes

ANNEX 1: JCSA Codes of Practice: Cardiac Arrhythmias Detected During Post-Event Inspections (Effective 7 August 2024)

When a horse is detected with a cardiac arrhythmia via auscultation or other diagnostic methods during the post-race period, or when the subject of a test before the stewards, the horse must undergo additional diagnostic procedures to determine the cause of the arrhythmia. A period of rest and, if necessary, treatment must be permitted to allow for recovery.

The following protocols must be followed before any horse is permitted to return to racing after a cardiac arrhythmia has been detected:

- a) The JCSA advises that a horse found to have cardiac arrhythmia, or any other cardiac abnormality, may be subject to a racing embargo.
- b) The embargo will be lifted following the successful completion of an official and satisfactory gallop test in the presence of JCSA Stewards/Regulatory Veterinarian over no less than 1000m. Following the gallop, the horse will be examined by the Regulatory Veterinarian to assess for a normal sinus cardiac rhythm or otherwise. If required, the horse may be subjected to additional tests or reports as determined by the JCSA, in consultation with the Director of Veterinary Services.
- c) On the first occasion that a horse presents with such a condition, the official gallop test may only be performed 14 clear days after the recorded event.
- d) The JCSA advises that all horses presented for an official test must be free from all prohibited substances. Samples for anti-doping control may be collected for analysis as detailed in the JCSA's Policy on Official Tests.
- e) On the second or subsequent occasion, within a 12-month period, that a horse is identified with this condition, the horse may be suspended by order of the stewards for a period deemed necessary to allow a complete diagnostic evaluation by a relevant veterinary specialist. This evaluation should be conducted in consultation with and at the direction of the Director of Veterinary Services.

ANNEX 2: JCSA Guide to Penalties and Procedures for Interference and Riding Offences

1. Overview

This Guide outlines the procedures for Stewards when assessing riding offences and incidents of interference during races. It provides a framework for determining whether placings should be changed and what penalties should apply. This document is an appendix to the JCSA Rules of Racing and may be updated by the JCSA Technical Committee.

2. Procedure After Hearing Evidence

Following an interference inquiry, the Chief Steward shall guide the Panel through the following steps:

A. Establishing Interference

- **Was there interference?**

- No: The inquiry is closed.
- Yes: Proceed to identify the cause.

B. Determining Responsibility

- **Can the responsible party be identified?**

- No: The inquiry is closed.
- Yes: Proceed to determine the category of interference.

C. Determining the Category of Interference

The Stewards will categorise interference using one of the following classifications: Careless, Reckless, Improper, Foul, or Dangerous riding. Each category reflects a different degree of severity and intent and is assessed based on the evidence presented.

a) Careless Riding

A Rider is guilty of Careless Riding if they:

- Fail to take reasonable steps to avoid causing interference.
- Cause interference through inattention, lack of control, or misjudgement.

Examples:

- Failing to straighten a drifting horse.
- Misjudging a change of direction, resulting in direct or indirect interference.
- Riding too closely without due regard for safety.

Penalty:

- Minor interference: Caution or 2 - 4 days.
- Moderate interference: 5 - 10 days.
- Severe or prolonged interference: 11 - 14 days.

b) Reckless Riding

A Rider is guilty of Reckless Riding if they:

- Demonstrate a wilful or wanton disregard for safety, knowingly taking actions that endanger other horses or riders. This includes creating high-risk situations through aggressive or uncontrolled riding, where the Rider is aware of the potential consequences but chooses to ignore them.

Examples:

- Excessive force in manoeuvring through the field.
- Aggressive tactics using manoeuvres that compromise the safety of others.
- Creating or contributing to dangerous situations with a high risk of collision or falls.

Penalty:

- Moderate to serious risk with no harm: 10–15 days.
- Resulting in interference or danger to multiple horses/riders: 16–28 days.
- Severe cases may result in disqualification and referral to the Disciplinary Committee.

c) Improper Riding

A Rider is guilty of Improper Riding if they:

- Fail to adhere to proper riding techniques and etiquette, often using unfair or unsporting tactics.

Examples:

- Deliberate or forceful manoeuvring to gain position.
- Making a prolonged attempt to force a fellow horse off its racing line.
- Intentionally striking another horse or rider.
- Pushing into non-existent gaps knowingly.

Penalty:

- Minimal interference: 6–9 days.
- Moderate interference: 10–14 days.
- Significant interference or contact: 14–21 days.

d) Foul Riding

A Rider is guilty of Foul Riding if they:

- Deliberately engage in actions that are unfair, dangerous, or illegal to gain an advantage. This includes behaviour that violates the principles of fair competition and is intended to obstruct or hinder other runners.

Examples:

- Intentionally blocking or impeding another horse.
- Cutting across dangerously to disrupt a rival's run.
- Deliberate interference that breaches the rules of fair play.

Penalty:

- All instances of Foul Riding are considered serious offences.
- Suspension range: 10–21 days, depending on severity and outcome.
- Referral to the Disciplinary Committee and/or disqualification where warranted.

e) Dangerous Riding

A Rider is guilty of Dangerous Riding if they cause serious interference by:

- Deliberately interfering with another horse or rider.
- Riding in a manner far below that of a competent and careful Rider, where it is obvious that such riding is likely to endanger safety.

Examples:

- Forcing a horse off course intentionally.
- Sudden and unsafe manoeuvring into another horse's path.
- Deliberate barging or physical intimidation.
- Persistent reckless riding without correction.

Penalty:

- Mandatory disqualification of the horse.
- Rider suspension: 14 to 28 days or referral to the Disciplinary Committee.

3. Determining the Result Following Interference

If interference is confirmed, if a horse is placed, Stewards must assess whether to alter the placing of the horse that caused it.

Key Questions:

- Where did the interference occur relative to the winning post?
- How were the horses travelling at the time of the incident?
- How much momentum or ground was lost by the interfered horse?
- If the interference had not occurred, would the interfered horse have beaten the other?
- What margin did the interfering horse beat the other?

Decision Rule:

- If, on the balance of probabilities, the interfered horse would have beaten the interfering horse, but for the interference, the placings must be altered.
 - **Dangerous Riding:** Always results in disqualification.
 - **Reckless Riding:** May result in a disqualification.
 - **Careless, Reckless and Improper Riding:** Placings should only be changed if the interference likely altered the finishing order.

Guiding Principles:

- Interference includes physical and non-physical actions (e.g., intimidation, taking a horse off its line).
- The benefit of the doubt should go to the horse that finished ahead.
- A close margin increases the chance of a placing change.
- Interference caused earlier in the race is less likely to affect the final outcome.

4. Notes on Penalties

- Penalties must reflect both the effect of the interference and the standard of riding.
- Greater severity or duration of interference leads to harsher penalties.
- Repeat offences within six months may be referred for additional disciplinary action.
- Multiple incidents in one race may result in cumulative penalties.

5. Appeal Disclaimer

In the event of an appeal, if the Appeal Committee determines that the offense category applied by the Stewards was inappropriate - whether too severe or too lenient - it may revise the offense category and apply the corresponding penalty under this Guide.

Example:

- If a Rider is charged with Reckless Riding, but the Appeal Committee finds that the conduct does not meet that threshold, it may amend the charge to Careless Riding and impose the relevant penalty, rather than dismissing the charge entirely.

ANNEX 3: Sampling of Horses Competing in Group and Listed Races

- h. This Rule applies to any Horse competing in:
 - III. Group Race or Listed Race as defined in Part One of the International Cataloguing Standards and International Statistics (“Blue Book”) published by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA); or
 - IV. Group Race or Listed Race for Purebred Arabians as approved by the International Federation of Arabian Racing Authorities (IFAHR).
- i. The Stewards may direct that a Horse competing in a Group Race or Listed Race provide a sample.
- j. Any sample taken pursuant to this Rule shall be analysed only by a laboratory approved by the IFHA, except as provided for under sub-rule (g).
- k. In the event of the detection of a prohibited substance, the Rules relating to the reserve portion of the sample shall apply.
- l. TCO2 testing shall not fall within the scope of Annex 3. Where TCO2 samples are taken from a Horse competing in a Group Race or Listed Race, the analysis of such samples shall be conducted in accordance with articles 6.2 of the Prohibited List Code and 59.36 ‘Equine Anti-Doping. relating to TCO2 testing.
- m. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, all other Rules relating to sampling, analysis and prohibited substances shall continue to apply.
- n. Where, due to exceptional or unavoidable circumstances, where the JCSA is unable to have a sample analysed by an IFHA-approved laboratory, the JCSA may direct that the sample be analysed by its ordinarily appointed laboratory, provided that the decision is approved by the Racing Authority or the Stewards.

ANNEX 4: Forfeit List

1. Maintenance and Publication

The JCSA will maintain a Forfeit List, a published list of debts, and may periodically publish it in any appropriate publication(s).

2. Content of the Forfeit List

The Forfeit List will detail all arrears, including fines, subscriptions, fees to JCSA, fees owed to licensed trainers, stakes, and any other debts owing to racing at the discretion of the JCSA.

It will state the name(s) of the individual(s) or entities responsible, and the horses related to the debts.

3. Inclusion of Debts

Debts owed to the JCSA, including those incurred at race meetings, as well as those owed to affiliates of the JCSA, including but not limited to The Equine Hospital (TEH) and JCSA Auction, may be included on the Forfeit List at the discretion of the JCSA.

4. Consequences of Listing

Individuals or entities named on the Forfeit List, or equivalent lists by other Recognised Racing Authorities, will have the same imposition as that of a Disqualified Person until their name is removed.

Any horse trained or owned by the debtor at the time they are added to the Forfeit List may, at the discretion of JCSA Stewards, be subject to an embargo from racing until the debt is fully cleared, regardless of whether the horse has been transferred to another trainer or owner.

Entry of a horse associated with a listed debtor may result in fines for the person responsible for the entry.

5. Removal from the List

Arrears must be paid in full in order for the debtor's name to be removed from the Forfeit List.

Upon payment, the JCSA will publish a notice confirming the individual's release from the list.

6. Registration and Licensing

The registration of any Owner, or a licence issued by the JCSA to a person whose name appears on the Forfeit List, or a similar list by a Recognised Turf Authority, will be cancelled until the debt is cleared.

Consequences of being a disqualified person: A Disqualified Person may not, except where expressly provided by the JCSA:

- Be employed by a Trainer;
- Enter Licensed Premises;
- Be involved in any way with a horse that has ever been subject to these Rules, unless the JCSA directs otherwise;
- Be a JCSA Official or employee;
- Be an Authorised Agent;
- Enter, run, train or ride a horse in any race;
- Be associated with a Licensed equine swimming pool; or
- Lease, or continue to lease, any horse that he owns to a third party, unless he has the JCSA's approval to do so.

Conduct prejudicial to horseracing of the Rules of Racing states: A Person must not, without the prior written permission of the JCSA, associate with the following in connection with horseracing in the Kingdom:

- A Disqualified Person; or
- A person subject to an Exclusion Order.

ANNEX 5: Rule Amendments and Additions

Article Number	Amendment/Addition	Date of Change
The JCSA Rules of Racing	Rule Book Rewrite	July 2025
Rules Amendments	Update on the following rules (6.61), (25.12), (19.1), (6.67), Addition of Annex 3	June 2026