



**COMPETITION RULES
OF FLAT RACING**

Competition rules of Flat Racing

I. General regulations.

To horse races are allowed English thoroughbred horses. All horses must have pedigree passports (after-just passport) issued by the authorized authorities of the country of birth, in countries with recognized pedigree books, respectively, the International Stud Book Committee (ISBC) and must be chipped, purebred horse horses not past electronic identification (micro chipping) is not allowed to the jump. Weight handicap is used in order to equalize the chances of winning horse races of different race abilities, of different age and sex. The system of handicapping is based on the distribution of horses by age and the race rating - the race abilities. Handicap creation is produced by one of the most competent experts. This specialist calculates the weight load for each horse in each jump, looking for race rating.

Based weight load for first starting horses is 55 kg. Mares which will take part in race with stallions and geldings should carrying weight for 2 kg less than geldings and stallions. In application must be written name of horse, her age, owners name, coaches' name, jockeys name, color of a camisole and a headdress. At the end of the submission time, a draw is made, in which the starting numbers of the participants are determined. Coaches can participate in the draw for traditional prizes. After the drawing of lots, no additions to the program of the race day are allowed.

Based on the results of the recording, a program is prepared, which is an official document for carrying out the tests. The program is published in the form of a brochure or a leaflet of a certain form. On the title page of the Program, the race track name, program number, day of the week, date and time of the start of the test are indicated.

In the program for each jump the following data are given: the sequence number of the jump, the time of the (hour, min), the name of the prize, sex, age and breed



of horses, as well as the race distance, prize value and cost of each prize place.

About each participate horse in racing showing: start number, nickname, suit, sex (when participate mares, geldings and stallions in one category), date of birth (nickname of mother and father), place of birth, owner, rating of horse in present race, total prize amount in rubles, total prize amount around participating in a year, quantity of participating in races and occupied prizes around all period challenging, including participating in current year.

About coaches informs their surname, initials, stage of qualification. Jockeys are informed: surname, initials, skill level (rank), coat color and headdress. Jockeys perform in special jackets and protective vests, boots, white breeches, helmets of the established pattern with a cap of the appropriate color and in goggles.

II. Weight control.

Not later than an hour before the race, the checker of the scales checks the weight of the jockeys. Weighing results are recorded in a special magazine. Under the weight of a jockey (weight load) is meant the weight of the jockey, his clothes and shoes, the weight of the saddle with the girth and sweat pad, the bullet with stirrups.

In exceptional cases (with minimum weight loadings), the jockey is allowed (in agreement with the owner of the horse) to carry a weight greater than stipulated by the Rules (but not more than 2 kg, with an accuracy of 0.5 kg). In this case, the weight is negotiated at the time of recording the horse in the jump and is indicated in the official Program, for example: "54 kg (+1)".

When weighing a jockey, the following equipment accessories are excluded: a seat cover with a starting number and a patch number, a whip, a protective vest and a helmet with goggles, as well as equipping a horse, with the exception of a saddle





with a paddle and girth.

If a jockey finds a superfluous or missing weight, the controller immediately informs the main judge, who decides on the possibility of the jockey's admission to the race.

If the weight of the jockey is 0.4 kg or more above the norm, then he is not allowed to jump. Lack of weight is supplemented with special appendages. In the case of their absence, the horse is removed from the race.

The presence of unauthorized person in the weight and jockey premises are strictly prohibited.

III. Starting order.

All changes in the test program are taking by the panel of judges from the coaches not later than 2 hours before the start of the challenges, and during the challenge not later than 1 hour before the start of the race. If some conditions are not fulfillment of conditions, the horse must remove from the participation in the prizes.

A horse can be removed from the prize only by the chief judge at the conclusion of the veterinarian of the hippodrome.

In case absence of a microchip into the horse's body of a thoroughbred horse or a mismatch of its number with the number indicated in the passport, the horse is removed from the race by decision of the panel of judges.

In times of replacement of the jockey, the coach must declare to the jury no later than 1 hour before the start of the race. The decision of replace the jockey takes by chief judge, only in exceptional cases.

Half an hour before the starting the first racing the referee gives a signal (one blow of the bell), meaning the opening of the tests at the racetrack.





Changes that were made to the challenge program told to the visitors, 30 minutes before challenges and during their conduct.

When you going on the prize (race) track, the participants on the right and left sides of the saddle, and on the right sleeve of camisole should clearly indicate the starting number indicated in the program.

The second signal is given before the beginning of the next race (two abrupt blows of the bell). By this time, the horses must be fed into the paddock to check out the equipment of the jockeys and horses, the starting numbers and the compliance of the claimed jockey, as well as scanning the microchip from horses participating in the race. After that, participants jump to the race track.

In this case, all horses not participating in the race must leave the race track.

2 or 3 minutes before the start of the next race, a third signal is given (three abrupt blows of the bell), after which the participants in the order of numbers are sent to the launch site.

IV. Rules of the start.

Start of the races is made from specially equipped starting boxes, and in their absence - from the spot.

Start from the boxes:

- boxes are installed three meters before the start line;
- for putting horses into boxes, a brigade of horse guides must be formed, which obey the starter;
- By the third bell signal or by a special team of horses, they are put into the boxes in turn - in order of starting numbers. By permission of the starter, restless or strict horses can be put into the boxes last. The time for putting all the horses in the





boxes should not exceed 5 minutes;

- when all participants take their places in the pits and the rear doors of the boxes are closed, the starter gives the command "went" and simultaneously opens the front doors of all the boxes by means of a mechanical or electric drive;
- no horse should take a start outside the boxes;
- in the presence of starter boxes, false starts are recognized only in emergency circumstances (technical, emergency reasons);
- If a false start is declared for the reasons indicated above, then the counterstrater returns the participants to their original position.

Starting from the spot:

- after the third bell signal, the starter at the start line raises the flag. According to this signal the participants of the race line up in order of the starting numbers at a distance of 15 m from the start line and start the jump at the command of the starter;
- if the necessary alignment is not reached and the starter did not lower the flag, and the participants crossed the start line, the counter starter and the judge return the jump participants to the starting position. This situation is called a false start;

All participants in the race must follow the rules of the start and obey the starter instructions without question.

The jump is considered to have started after the command of the starter and the signal of the chief referee, simultaneously with which (at the moment of crossing the first line of the start line), stopwatches are included.

All horses that have passed the start line are considered participating in the race.



The jump is considered to be unsuccessful if its participants took the start without the command of the starter and the signal of the chief referee.

The reasons for removing the horse from the start are:

- failure to execute the "horses into the boxes" command for 5 minutes;
- injuries in the boxing of a horse or jockey;
- stamping and lameness of the horse.

If, in the opinion of the judges or the starter judge, the horse does not obey the jockey, which can lead to an accident or injury, she is suspended from participating in this jump.

V. Rules of riding in prizes.

Jockeys participating in the race must strive to win or to win the prize.

The participants of the race that started the race cannot leave the track without good reason. The jockey is obliged to immediately inform the jury about the reason for stopping participation in the race.

Participants of the race are obliged after the start, if it is given on the straight section of the distance, to observe straight-line movement for at least 100 m. If the start is given in the turn or before the turn, the participants of the jump for 50 m should keep the direction corresponding to the curvature of the turn.

The participant of the race is allowed to change the course of the race; only ahead of the going horses at least two corps. At the exit to the finish line, the participants leading the jump must strictly observe the straightness of the movement and do not interfere with the possibility of their detour by other participants of the race, both on the right and on the left.

A jockey during a race can send his horse with a crop whip, without waving it around and touching other participants in the test. It is forbidden to strike the horse



with a whip "from the shoulder".

It is forbidden senseless, cruel application of a whip in the distance; no more than 10 strokes are allowed on the finishing line. After passing the finish pole, it is strictly forbidden to use the whip.

In horse racing for 2 years, the use of a whip and other means of forcing horses are prohibited.

Violations of the rules of riding in prizes include:

- non-observance of rectilinear movement for 100 meters after the start on the straight section of the race track or 50 meters after the start in the turn or before the turn of the race track;
- changing the direction of motion without advancing the following participants from behind in less than two cases (crossing);
- pulling the other horse to the right or left (embossing);
- driving zigzags, interfering with other participants;
- squeezing between the two horses of the third;
- Shouts of jockeys, interfering with the tests;
- push, knocking the horse off the turn;
- Sharp acceptance of the horse to himself, prevented the participants from galloping behind;
- assisting other participants to take prize places;
- driving with deliberately slow speed (false wand);
- an attempt to travel between other participants of the race in the place where this is impossible, creating a danger to other participants;



- exit from the race track without a good reason.

VI. Control of the course of tests, determination of winners and prize-winners.

During the tests, compliance by the participants with the rules of the ride is controlled by the panel of judges.

The speed of horses in the races is determined by stopwatches or special equipment with an accuracy of 0.1 sec.

The calculation of the demonstrated speed of horses at the finish of the race is made for all participants.

The speed of the passage of individual distances is taken into account only by the leader of the race.

In the races for 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 meters, the speed of each 500 meter section is fixed. In races for other distances, first the speed is fixed on an incomplete line (100, 200, 300, 400 m), and then every 500-meter section.

The end of the jump is fixed by the referee panel by a signal (by a bell) at the moment of passing the finish line by the first horse.

To determine the order of arrival of horses to finish take into account the moment of touching the head of a horse with a conventional finish line, determined by special equipment (photo finish) or visually.

After the end of the race, participants return to the paddock, where all the jockeys must undergo a check weighing. Lack of weight more than 0.3 kg deprives the jockey of the right to a prize place.

Announcements about the prize places taken by the participants of the race are made after checking the weight of the jockeys, obtaining complete information from the judges at a distance, and also after consideration by the panel of judges





possible claims.

A jockey under whose control a horse crossed the first finish line is considered to have won first place if the panel of judges did not fix violations of the Rules on his part that lead to the disqualification of this performance.

In accordance with this condition and the order of arrival of horses to the finish are determined and other prize winners of the jump. Distance gaps in the order of arrival of horses to the finish are determined respectively: "far behind", "body", "half-body", "neck", "head", "half-head", and «nose".

Claims to the winners may arise as a result of their violation of the rules of driving. This is the right to declare to the jury only jockeys - participants of the race within 2 minutes after the end of the race. The claim is immediately reported to the Chief Justice, who, together with the members of the panel of judges, reviews the claim and makes a decision.

If the horse's performance is disqualified, the place actually occupied by this horse is awarded to the next horse that has come up to the finish line. The speediness of a disqualified performance cannot serve as a record of a horse.

If two horses in the jump pass the finish line simultaneously in the first place (head-to-head), then both of them are recognized as winners, and the prize sum of the first and second places is divided equally among them.

The horse, which came for two winners in the case of a "head to the head", is awarded the third place. This principle applies to all horses that have completed the jump "head to head" at the subsequent prize places.

If for any reason the prize-winning place is not played, the prize amount remains at the disposal of the racecourse.

VII. Violation of test rules.





Violations of the rules for testing horses are primarily the deviations from those requirements of these rules, which are presented to participants and organizers of tests on a race day.

For violations of the rules, jockeys and coaches participating in the tests of horses are liable in accordance with the rules established by the rules.

At racecourses, where the equestrian lottery (sweepstakes) functions, the participants of the tests bear a special responsibility for non-observance of the rules.

In case of revealing gross violations, the panel of judges has the right to recognize the jump that failed with the return of rates to visitors, and the perpetrators are brought to the strictest responsibility.

Violations are classified by the type of specific prohibited actions, and by severity:

- Insignificant violations are considered that do not affect the results of the race, do not pose a danger to its participants, do not damage either the offender or his horse, other participants, racecourse, or racetrack visitors, but prevent the race in accordance with the rules;
- gross violations are those that significantly affect the results of the race, pose a danger to the participants or cause significant damage to the participant himself, the horse, the other participant, as well as the racecourse or its visitors;
- gross violations are the finding of persons participating in the tests, in a state of intoxication or under the influence of drugs. The most serious violations include the use of doping to a horse.

Drug control is carried out by a commission, which includes a medical worker, representatives of the administration and the judiciary board of the racecourse.





Evasion of the jockey from narcological examination is regarded as his positive reaction to the use of prohibited means.

Violations of the test rules are:

- absence or late arrival of the participant of the prize;
- giving the horse a parade without a number or with a number not corresponding to the number indicated in the program; discrepancy of colors of a camisole and a cap on the colors indicated in the program;
- failure to start without a good reason, violation of the starting order, exit from the track without good reason, violation of the rules of riding in prizes, use of illicit means of sending horses;
- violation of the norm of the weight load before and after the jump;
- restraint of the horse and other deliberate actions, obviously reducing the effectiveness of performances;
- interference to other participants;
- if two or more participants from one trenching (from one owner of horses) participate in one jump, and one of them with unauthorized methods prevents winning or taking a prize place from another trenching (from another horse owner), while improving the chances of the participant winning his trenotdeleniya (the owner of horses), then both participants from this trench (the owner of horses) lose prizes.

Control over the fulfillment of rules by trial participants, application to infringers of the Rules of measures of influence and punishment is carried out by the judiciary board of the racetrack.

The council of referees has the right to apply to jockeys and coaches the following measures of influence and punishment for violation of the rules:





- for minor violations of oral remarks or warnings;
- For gross violations - deprivation of the right to participate in prizes for a period of one to six months, while the participant is deprived of the prize;

- if the participant in the race has interfered with one or several participants, then in the distribution of seats, this participant is moved to the place behind the horses, which he prevented, but remains ahead of the horses, on which this interference did not affect;

- For the grossest violations of the jockey (coach) is deprived of the right to participate in the prizes (to work as a coach) for a period of six months.

For repeated gross and gross violations, a jockey may be disqualified for life.

The panel of judges also has the right to issue penalties in the form of warnings to jockeys and coaches for actions not mentioned in the Rules, but contrary to the sporting spirit and moral and moral principles of the competition.

Deprivation of the right to participate in the tests is put into effect after the jockey started in all the races, which were recorded that day. For particularly serious violations, the ban on participation is introduced immediately.

The deprivation of a jockey or a trainer of the right to participate in races is used in consultation with the judiciary.

For deliberately injuring horses, inflicting bodily injuries to the participants during the tests or in establishing the fact of deliberately losing the game with a mercenary purpose (including by prior agreement), and the materials are sent to the investigative authorities.

Decisions of the panel of judges on measures taken against violators of the Rules are recorded in the book of protocols no later than the next day.





Appeals for the results of horse racing and punishments are made by jockeys (trainers) in writing within one hour of the announcement of penalties.

If jockeys of another racecourse participate in prizes, they are required to submit a certificate signed by the chief judge.

VIII. Responsibility of the organizers of the tests.

The organizers of the races - the administration and the judiciary board of hippodromes, the jumping staff, as well as other persons who functionally provide tests, bear personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the relevant requirements of these rules in direct subordination and (or) in accordance with the current legislation.

To gross violations on the part of the test organizers include violation of the rules established by the Rules for the drawing of prizes, the rules for recording horses for prizes, falsifying test results or recording in tribal documents, violation of safety procedures during testing, and other actions that damage the test participants, racecourse and (or) its visitors.

