

# Scandinavian Regulations for Horse Racing

Please be aware that if disputes arise concerning the contents of the translation, the Swedish version shall apply.

### **Scandinavian Regulations for Horse Racing**

These regulations replace the Competition Rules for the Swedish Horseracing Authority (*Svensk Galopp*), the Danish Jockey Club's (*Dansk Galop*) Rules and the Norwegian Jockey Club Rules, and are valid as from 1 June 2021.

In this context, "Scandinavian Horse Racing and the respective horse racing organisations" is taken to mean the Swedish Horseracing Authority, the Danish Jockey Club and the Norwegian Jockey Club.

#### Websites:

- [svenskgalopp.se](http://svenskgalopp.se)
- [danskgalop.dk](http://danskgalop.dk)
- [ovrevoll.no](http://ovrevoll.no)

#### The rules apply to the following tracks:

- Alborg Væddeløbsbane
- Blommerød
- Bro Park
- Fyens Væddeløbsbane
- Gärdet
- Göteborg Galopp
- Jydsk Væddeløbsbane
- Jägersro Galopp
- Klampenborg Galopbane
- Strömsholm
- Örevoll Galopp

#### Abbreviations used:

- SRG: Scandinavian Regulations for Horse Racing

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## Chapter 1. Introductory regulations

1. These regulations apply to public horse races organised with the permission of *Skandinavisk Galopp* (The Scandinavian Horse Racing Association).

The regulations are applicable to:

- a) Horse owners and authorised representatives
- b) Trainers and trainers' assistants
- c) Riders
- d) Horse owners' and riders' agents
- e) Competition officials, pursuant to Chapter 5(2).
- f) Representatives of the *Svensk Travsport* (Swedish Trotting Association) Committee for Responsibility and Discipline.
- g) Members of *Svensk Travsport's* Court of Appeal (*Överdomstol*)
- h) The Superior Disciplinary Panel (*Galoppöverdomstolen*), the Danish Jockey Club's Court of Appeal (*Appeldomstol*) and the Higher Court of Arbitration (*Den Høyere Voldgiftsrett – DHV*).
- i) Members of the Swedish Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee (*Domsutvalg*).

Penalties for non-compliance with the competition rules may be imposed on the horse owner, trainer and rider pursuant to Chapter 3, even though he or she may no longer be subject to the present regulations at the time of the associated legal proceedings.

Pursuant to Chapter 3, horse owners, trainers or riders, as well as trainers' assistants, who commit breaches of the competition rules that apply to an overseas horse racing association recognised by *Skandinavisk Galopp* may have penalties imposed under the present regulations if said breach is punishable under these regulations, and has not previously been the object of legal proceedings pursuant to the regulations that apply for the overseas horse racing association.

If these regulations are translated into a different language and disputes arise concerning the contents of the translation, the Swedish version shall apply.

2. Public horse racing competitions are organised by *Skandinavisk Galopp* and by local competition organisers with the approval of *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

*Skandinavisk Galopp* coordinates competition activities and monitors compliance with the rules and regulations.

For competitions outside Scandinavia, owners, trainers and riders are obliged to familiarise themselves and comply with the rules and regulations that apply in the country in which they are competing. Owners, trainers and riders are personally responsible for the associated expenses and any injuries/damage that may occur.

3. Anyone who may influence the result of wagering (totalisator betting), or who otherwise has such a connection with wagering or horse racing that the fairness of gaming is threatened, may not – personally, through an agent or as an agent – take part in wagering.

It is prohibited for competition officials, while performing their duties, personally through an agent or as an agent, to enter into or arrange betting at the totalisator or with other gaming operators. This prohibition also applies to wagering in advance of a competition at which the person in question will be performing his/her duties.

Anyone who rides a horse that starts a race may not personally, through an agent or as an agent, place bets at the totalisator or with any other gaming operator on any races on the race day in question.

Anyone who trains a horse that starts a race may not personally, through an agent or as an agent, place bets at the totalisator or with any other gaming operator. This prohibition also extends to combination bets if the races in question are included in these forms of gaming.

The right to wager applicable to the gaming arranger applies correspondingly to the horse owner.

4. At public horse racing competitions, the interests of animal welfare are safeguarded by track veterinarians employed by the administrative authorities in the respective country.

Persons subject to the present regulations are obliged to familiarise themselves with the animal protection legislation and animal protection regulations in effect in the country in question, as well as with the rules and regulations of the public authorities regarding animals and protection against the spread of infection.

Persons subject to the present regulations are obliged to allow representatives of *Skandinavisk Galopp* or the supervisory authority to inspect horses, stalls and transport vehicles, and to make horses available for testing, labelling or other measures. The same obligation applies to track veterinarians during or in connection with competitions. With regard to the obligation of trainers and horse owners to make horses available for doping tests and any additional examinations that may derive from same, see the provisions of the Anti-doping Regulations. In any case, the track veterinarian has the right – without the consent of the owner – to destroy a horse for reasons of animal welfare, during or in connection with a competition.

For horses registered with *Skandinavisk Galopp* or a corresponding foreign organisation, and which are trained and/or compete in Scandinavia, *Skandinavisk Galopp* is entitled to collect journals from veterinarians, experts or others who have performed any kind of treatment on the horse. The same applies to results from laboratory examinations performed. *Skandinavisk Galopp's* rights as stated above are limited to reports concerning animal welfare, unlawful use of medication, treatment or measures pursuant to the Anti-doping Regulations, and for preventing the spread of infection.

*Skandinavisk Galopp* shall inform the registered owner that *Skandinavisk Galopp* has collected information no later than one (1) month after said information has been collected, or, when special circumstances apply, on the conclusion of any associated investigation.

Persons subject to the present regulations are obliged to support *Skandinavisk Galopp* in the collection of information if *Skandinavisk Galopp* requests such. *Skandinavisk Galopp* is entitled to impound from any person subject to the present regulations any unlawful medication, preparation or substance as stated in the present article, as well as any non-permitted equipment. Representatives of *Skandinavisk Galopp* are entitled to take samples from medicines, substances and/or other material stored at the stabling location, and which is in the possession of the responsible trainer or any other representative of the horse.

5. Persons who have been prohibited from owning animals by a court in any Scandinavian country are not permitted to handle or own horses registered with *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

6. If a competition official or a body authorised by SRG has made a decision which must be considered to be clearly contrary to SRG or common practice, or if there are other special grounds, *Skandinavisk Galopp* may pay compensation to competition participants for damages incurred. If it is not possible to establish clearly the size of the damage, compensation will be paid in an amount corresponding to no more than fourth prize in the race.

Claims for compensation under SRG Chapter 9(22), article 2 against *Skandinavisk Galopp* or a local competition organiser on the grounds of an alleged error of judgement on the part of competition officials, or according to a body authorised by SRG can be tried, but only in the ordinary courts, by the Superior Disciplinary Panel, the Danish Jockey Club Court of Appeal, the Higher Court of Arbitration.

7. Public horse racing competitions are also subject to obligations deriving from *Skandinavisk Galopp's* connection to international agreements such as the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering.

8. Changes to competition rules are decided by *Skandinavisk Galopp*. Representatives of the competition organisations in the different countries may, in special cases, be granted exemption from the application of certain regulations, if such application should cause significant inconvenience to the competition operation or if there are other particular reasons.

9. Changes in competition rules are to be published on the websites of the competition organisations in the respective countries, with information about when the changes in question are to come into effect.

The websites of the competition organisations in the respective countries also publish race conditions, nomination deadlines, nominations for major races, decisions from the horse racing disciplinary panels, suspended horses, registered horses, owner colours, gelding lists, competition results and other information of interest to the sport of horse racing.

10. *Skandinavisk Galopp* can decide that special fees are to be charged in individual cases under the present regulations to cover the costs of supervision and control of the competition operation.

11. Owners, trainers and riders undertake to fulfil their financial obligations to *Skandinavisk Galopp* and to any other trotting or horse racing organisation that has an agreement with *Skandinavisk Galopp* (partner organisation).

*Skandinavisk Galopp* may debit owners, trainers and riders for costs and duties incurred.

*Skandinavisk Galopp* has the right to offset prize money against any claims it may hold against owners, trainers and riders, using the owner's, trainer's or rider's account with *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

For overseas races, financial transactions may be conducted between *Skandinavisk Galopp* and the partner organisation overseas.

Owners who are in debt to *Skandinavisk Galopp* or to any other trotting or horse racing organisation that has an agreement with *Skandinavisk Galopp* may not declare horses to start any races.

The Danish Jockey Club may also issue a prohibition to start if there are unpaid costs related to training, pension, blacksmith's services, transport, veterinarian services, etc.

12. *Skandinavisk Galopp* reserves the right not to pay prize money in the amount of SEK 100,000 or more until the results of the doping test are available.

13. Under the prevailing data protection regulations (GDPR), *Skandinavisk Galopp* shall apply appropriate measures in order to be able to share personal data about licensed persons and horse owners with trotting and horse racing organisations for the purposes of awarding licences and other similar reasons.

## Chapter 2. Competition organisations

1. The competition organisations in the respective countries are responsible for ensuring that the competitions are organised and executed in accordance with the competition rules.
2. The competition track must fulfil the requirements laid down by *Skandinavisk Galopp* with regard to length, direction, surface and design otherwise.
3. Race conditions that set out the terms and conditions of the competition are prepared by *Skandinavisk Galopp* in consultation with local competition organisers.
4. *Skandinavisk Galopp* shall issue the race card for public horse racing competitions.
5. For competitions, the following competition officials must be present, as well as the necessary number of deputies. In this context, "competition officials" is taken to mean:
  1. race director
  2. member of the local disciplinary panel
  3. finish line judge
  4. starter and this person's assistants
  5. handicapper
  6. clerk of the scales
  7. track veterinarian
  8. track doctor
  9. ringmaster
  10. farrier
  11. anti-doping supervisor
  12. ID checker

At competitions, the same person can fill more than one of the roles listed above.

The track veterinarian is the veterinarian appointed by the administration authorities. Other officials are appointed for one year at a time by *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

A competition official is authorised to serve in the same capacity at multiple competition tracks.

Competition officials must be at least 18 years old.

6. If a competition official may directly or indirectly have a financial interest in the outcome of a race, or if there is any other circumstance that may undermine confidence in his or her impartiality, he or she must not hold any role or participate in any decision concerning the race. Competition officials who have grounds to consider themselves non-competent must notify *Skandinavisk Galopp* of the issue without delay for a decision.

7. The competition organisation is responsible for ensuring that a doctor, medical personnel, an ambulance and a means of transport for horses are available at the track for the full duration of the competition.



## Chapter 3. Conditions for participating in public horse racing competitions

1. For a racing horse to be allowed to participate in a public horse race
  1. the horse and the horse's owner must be registered with *Skandinavisk Galopp* or a corresponding foreign organisation
  2. the horse's trainer and rider must have valid licence, issued by *Skandinavisk Galopp* or a corresponding foreign organisation
  3. the horse must fulfil the general terms and conditions that apply to participation in public horse racing competitions, as well as any special terms set out in the race conditions; nomination of the horse to participate in the race must also have been issued within the prescribed time.

In this context the term "horse" in the race conditions is taken to refer to an English thoroughbred or a horse listed in a Non-Thoroughbred register recognised by *Skandinavisk Galopp*, in the absence of any statement to the contrary in the race conditions.

Hurdle races are also open to German thoroughbreds registered with the *Direktorium* (Thoroughbred Directory) in Germany, that have started races for thoroughbred horses, and for AQPS in accordance with the *France Galop* register.

### Horse owners

2. Only horse owners registered under their own name or a pseudonym by *Skandinavisk Galopp*, or who have been correspondingly approved by a foreign organisation recognised by *Skandinavisk Galopp*, may start horses in public horse races. Horse owners must also register the colours their horses are to wear in competition. Foreign horse owners who have registered colours abroad may use the same colours in Scandinavia, but are obliged to approve any alterations to their colours that *Skandinavisk Galopp* may prescribe. In this context, "the horse owner's colours" is taken to mean the colours and patterns on the rider's competition silks used to differentiate between the competitors. If two or more horses that belong to the same owners are participating in the same race, the riders must be differentiated by wearing different coloured caps or in any other appropriate way.
3. Detailed provisions concerning the registration of horse owners and horse owners' colours are to be found in *Skandinavisk Galopp's* Registration and Licence Regulations.

### Trainers

4. For a horse to be permitted to participate in public horse racing competitions, it must be in training with a trainer who as a licence issued by *Skandinavisk Galopp*.
  1. and whose profession is to train other people's and/or his/her own horses

2. or who, as an amateur, trains horses owned by the trainer or a party to whom this person is closely related (immediate family), as well as a maximum of five horses owned fully or in part by their children, children's spouse/co-habiting partner, grandchildren, siblings, parents or grandparents.

5. Trainers will also be considered qualified if they hold a licence issued in an EU/EEA/EEC country by an organisation recognised by *Skandinavisk Galopp*. Trainers who hold licences issued in countries other than an EU/EEA/EEC country may, pursuant to international regulations, occasionally enter horses to start races in Scandinavia.

6. The trainer is to be considered to have the authority, on behalf of the horse owner, to register, scratch from a race or register to start – and start – the owner's horse, unless this authorisation has been withdrawn and the responsible organisation has been duly informed.

7. Detailed provisions concerning trainer licences are to be found in the Scandinavian Registration and Licence Regulations.

## **Riders**

8. In order to be permitted to ride a horse at a public horse racing competition, the rider must hold a licence issued by *Skandinavisk Galopp* or by a foreign organisation recognised by *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

9. Licences to ride can be issued as jockey licences, amateur rider licences or apprentice licences.

Jockey licences entitle the holder to ride in races open to professional riders.

Amateur rider licences entitle the holder to ride in races reserved for amateur riders and in hurdle races. Amateur riders are also entitled to ride in flat races where the first prize does not exceed SEK 50,000, if the rider has at least 10 victories to his/her name. In Sweden and at the *Klampenborg Galop* track, an additional requirement is that the horse be owned by the rider or a close relative, or that the rider be the trainer of the horse and at least 18 years of age. In this context, "close relative" is taken to mean: spouse, co-habiting partner, child, child's spouse/co-habiting partner, grandchild, sibling, parents and grandparents, as well as spouse's/co-habiting partner's child, parents or grandparents.

Apprentice licences entitle the holder to ride in races open to professional riders if, in the opinion of his/her employer, the apprentice is sufficiently skilled and experienced to complete the race.

10. Amateur riders are not entitled to compensation for riding other than travel and accommodation.

11. In public horse races, riders are not permitted to ride

1. a horse belonging to another owner against a horse owned directly or indirectly, fully or in part, by the rider
2. a horse trained by another party against a horse that the rider is training himself/herself at the time the horse was declared to start
3. if the rider is the owner or co-owner of more than one horse in the same race, the rider shall ride the horse in which he/she owns the largest share. If the rider owns an equally large share in more than one horse, the rider may decide which horse he/she prefers to ride.

12. Detailed provisions concerning riders' licences are to be found in the Scandinavian Registration and Licence Regulations.

### **Horses**

13. In order to be permitted to participate in a public horse racing competition, the horse must be registered with *Skandinavisk Galopp* or with a foreign organisation recognised by *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

The horse must have been given a name approved by *Skandinavisk Galopp* or a corresponding foreign organisation. Detailed provisions concerning the registration of horses and approval of horse names are to be found in the Scandinavian Registration and Licence Regulations.

14. For a horse to be entitled to start in a public horse race

1. the horse must be "chipped" and easily identifiable
2. no later than the day before it was declared to start, the horse must have been approved by the local disciplinary panel in a workout, or must otherwise have proven itself to be qualified; in Denmark and Norway, the horse must be accompanied by a certificate of starting gate approval, have been approved in a workout, or otherwise demonstrate that it is qualified.
3. the horse must be accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate attesting to vaccination against equine influenza.

Qualification through an approved workout is valid for 12 months. This does not apply, however, if within this period, the horse starts another workout and fails to qualify in this race.

Horses that have not started hurdle races must be approved by a representative of *Skandinavisk Galopp* in a workout over hurdles before they can be registered for hurdle races. In order to be approved, horses must fulfil the requirements laid down by *Skandinavisk Galopp* with regard to the conditions at the different tracks.

15. Horses born during one and the same calendar year are considered to be the same age. Horses are thus considered foals for the first calendar year and then yearlings for the whole of the following calendar year.

16. Horses are not permitted to start more than one race on any given competition day, unless a race has to be re-ridden. Horses declared to start in public horse racing competition may not be declared to start in any other race to be ridden during the two days immediately following the competition day.

## Chapter 4. Competition arrangements

### Different races

1. Races are arranged as either flat races or hurdle races (hurdles and steeplechase). The highest number of horses permitted to start is fifteen (15) per race. This number may, however, be limited for reasons of safety.

2. In handicap races, the horses carry different weights in order to ensure that all starting horses have an equal chance of victory. The handicapper decides the weights the different horses are to carry following a comparison of the horses' racing ability and mutual form.

Horses can only be handicapped if, the day before the decision of the announcement of the weights, they have already won a race, achieved a prize-winning place at least twice with measurable results, or completed a public flat race with measurable results at least three times.

Handicapping may also be performed for starts made outside Scandinavia. The weight differences that apply between younger and older horses are in line with internationally approved regulations.

Horses which, on the date of declaration to start, are nominated late or nominated for newly announced handicap races, are given a weight based on the handicap score the horse had on the ordinary weighing date for the competition day.

3. Handicapping is performed by the handicapper in accordance with the regulations for handicap races, although with the exception that handicapping may also be performed for horses that have only started once.

Horses with the same handicap, or which are not handicapped, are ranked according to the points system set out in SRG Appendix 1, Point calculation. Horses with the same handicap and points are ranked according to the points earned in their latest start. Horses that cannot be handicapped are ranked after horses with handicap scores. Handicapping and point calculation are established and published at the same time as the weights are allocated.

4. "Weight for age" races are races in which the ages of the horses serve as the basis for determining how much weight they are to carry. The weight differences that apply between younger and older horses are in line with internationally approved regulations.

5. Races can be arranged that are reserved for

1. horses of a certain age or gender
2. horses that have recorded a certain number of victories, or that have won a certain amount of prize money, or that have earned certain sums of money
3. horses that have not won a race, or have not won a certain number of times
4. horses bred in Denmark, Norway, Sweden or Scandinavia
5. horses that have completed a certain number of public horse races

6. riders who have an amateur or an apprentice licence
7. specially invited riders or riders of a certain age.

6. Workouts are open to horses that have not previously completed a race with starting gates, or which have been ordered to participate by the local disciplinary panel. Local disciplinary panels can set special terms and conditions for a horse's completion of a workout.

Workouts are subject to the same rules as other races as regards nomination, declaration to start, requirements on registration, etc.

The horse is to be ridden by a licensed, professional rider or an amateur rider according to the rules that apply regarding the right of amateur riders to ride races open to professional riders.

Weight reduction cannot be utilised.

If only one horse appears at the start, the trainer will be offered the opportunity to bring in an additional horse – which is to be in training – as a companion horse. The companion horse must be ridden by a person with a licence (jockey or trainer licence).

Issues concerning the approval of a horse in a workout are decided by the local disciplinary panel. Horses that fail to qualify in workouts are subject to a prohibition to start.

In order to be approved in a workout, the competition rules must have been followed, and the horse must cross the finish line within the prescribed maximum time for the distance. The distance is to be 800–1,100 metres, and the maximum time is to correspond to 1.08/1,000 metres for thoroughbred horses and 1.16/1,000 metres for Arabian horses. The time may be extended if circumstances dictate such.

The weight stipulated in race conditions for evening races is 59 kg.

7. The highest ranked races are designated Group 1, 2 or 3 and Listed Races, referred to jointly as "Black type". A race is accorded Black type status by the European Pattern Race Committee primarily on the basis of the form figures for the best horses and the prize money in the races.

8. Major races are races published in the leaflet entitled "Race conditions – Major races" in Scandinavia.

9. Sweepstakes are races for stakes in which all stakes and, if appropriate, a set subsidy from the competition organisation, are paid to the placing horses.

10. If the stakes in a race exceed the stated prize money, the surplus is to be shared between the prize-winners from the race proportionally to the size of the stated prizes; alternatively, the surplus can be used for prizes for what is known as a "consolation race" for horses that did not qualify to start in the main race.

## **Race conditions**

11. The terms and conditions for a horse to be allowed to participate in a public horse race are set out in the official race conditions.

12. The race conditions are to be published well in advance so as to give the horse owners and trainers sufficient time to make plans for their horses. The race conditions must be published no later than four weeks before the first nomination date. Information about changes to race conditions must be published as soon as possible.

13. The race conditions must contain statements concerning

1. the time and place of the race
2. the name, type and distance of the race
3. prize money and any special prizes
4. the horses' qualifications for participation as regards, for example, age, gender, prize money won or earned, or number of victories
5. weight regulations and timing of announcement of the weights
6. where relevant, the riders' qualifications
7. stakes and their payment
8. period for nomination and declaration to start
9. the time at which the conditions stated under items 4 and 5 are to be fulfilled.

Information in the race conditions can be communicated through reference to a specific rule in the present regulations.

14. In the event of disputes or uncertainties concerning the interpretation of the race conditions, the horse's or the rider's qualifications, or the amount of weight a horse is to carry, a question must be submitted before the end of the scratch period. Issues will be decided by *Skandinavisk Galopp*. Excessive weight will be corrected no later than at the time of publication of the definitive list of declared runners.

## **Weight regulations**

15. The weight a horse is to carry in the race is stated in full or half kg. The lowest riding weight is 52 kg, excluding the rider's weight reduction. In races reserved for amateur riders and for hurdle races, the lowest weight is 60 kg, excluding the rider's weight reduction, in the absence of any statement to the contrary in the race conditions.

The tables for weight differences in flat races and hurdle races that are to be used as the bases for the weight regulations in the preparation of race conditions are presented in SRG Appendix 2, Weight difference tables.

16. In all races apart from handicap races, fillies are to be accorded 1.5 kg weight reduction in relation to colts and geldings.

In races except handicap races for Arabian horses, fillies are to be accorded 2 kg weight reduction in relation to colts and geldings.

In race conditions for races other than handicap events, horses that have never won can be accorded a weight reduction of max. 3 kg.

17. The following weight reductions apply for Apprentice

- who has not recorded 10 victories, 4 kg
- who has not recorded 30 victories, 3 kg
- who has not recorded 70 victories, 2 kg

Amateur rider

- who has not recorded 3 victories, 4 kg 1)
- who has not recorded 10 victories, 2 kg 1)
- who has not recorded 10 victories, 4 kg 2)
- who has not recorded 30 victories, 2 kg 2)

- 1) in amateur races
- 2) in other races

Riders' weight reductions cannot be utilised in weight for age races that are published in "Race conditions – Major races in Scandinavia", or if this is specifically stated in the race conditions in question.

No weight reductions are accorded in apprentice races.

Weight reductions apply up to and including the last race the rider is declared to start.

#### **Calculation of prizes won, sums won and sums earned**

18. In this context, "prize won" is taken to mean prize for victory. The race conditions may state that a prize won shall be equated to a placing prize above a certain size.

"Sum won" is taken to mean the sum of all prizes for victory.

"Sum earned" is taken to mean the sum of all prize money earned.

The race conditions may state that prizes won, sums won and sums earned are to refer to the sum earned or won during a set period.

Deductions are not made for stakes. Bonus prizes are not to be included for qualification or weight calculation.

19. Foreign prizes won, prizes for placing and sums earned are to be calculated at a rate set annually for each country by the IFHA.



### **Qualification date and calculation of weight**

20. When calculating the weight the horse is to carry or any other qualification for participation in a race, consideration is only to be given to results in races ridden before the time the weights were announced. However, see Chapter 3(14), article 2.

Horses that have recorded victories are not allowed to participate in races for horses that have not yet won (maiden races).

### **Rules for handicap races**

#### ***Open handicap***

21. Open handicap races are races where the horse with the highest handicap rating, excluding any age weight difference, is allocated the highest weight for the race, which is stated in the race conditions. If a horse that has been allocated the top weight is not declared to start, the weight scale will be raised to the top weight. For late nominated horses, the weight scale may be exceeded.

#### ***Other handicap races***

22. Handicap races can also be published with different figures in relation to a certain weight (e.g. minus 10 kg, minus 5 kg, etc.).

#### ***Consolation races***

23. For major races, what are known as “consolation races” can be organised for horses for which all stakes are placed, or according to special regulations in the race conditions for the race in question.

The race conditions for consolation races are published simultaneously with the race conditions for the main race.

The consolation race can be cancelled if fewer than twelve horses have been registered to start in the main race, and fewer than seven horses for the consolation race.

## Chapter 5. Nomination procedure, changes in events

1. The nomination procedure is initiated by the horse being nominated for a race for which race conditions have been published.

The nomination procedure is completed by horses being declared to start the race.

2. Nominations for races in Sweden and declarations to start are to be submitted via a user account on the website [svenskgalopp.se](http://svenskgalopp.se). If the horse is not in training, nomination for stakes races must be submitted by email or otherwise in writing to the Swedish Horseracing Authority. Nominations from abroad (i.e. outside Scandinavia) for races in Sweden can also be submitted by email to [sport@svenskgalopp.se](mailto:sport@svenskgalopp.se) or otherwise in writing to the Swedish Horseracing Authority.

Nominations for races in Denmark and Norway must be submitted to the organising track by email.

Nominations for the Dansk Breeders Cup must be submitted to the Danish Jockey Club.

3. Nominations for races are to be submitted no later than 14:00 on the date stated in the race conditions, and must include information about the name of the owner and the trainer, along with details of the horse's name and age, as well as the weight that the horse is to carry.

Nomination of a horse registered abroad must also include information about the pedigree of the horse and its breeding, the address of the owner and the registered colours in the foreign country, as well as complete form information about the horse's starts.

The nomination period is not extended for ordinary races in Sweden. In Denmark and Norway, the nomination period is extended if fewer than ten horses have been nominated.

The nomination period for major races can be extended if the organisation considers it appropriate.

The declaration to start must also state

1. the name of the rider and the weight the horse is to carry, with regard to the rider's possible weight reduction or overweight
2. whether the horse is to wear blinkers, French blinkers or flexible blinkers (only applicable in Norway)
3. the horse's points, according to the regulations for point calculation for mandatory scratching of excess horses, unless the horse's points calculated in the Sports System are approved
4. whether the horse has been declared to start, or plans to start another race in or outside Scandinavia before the race to which the declaration to start pertains
5. complete form rows for the horse's starts, if any, during the period from the nomination to the declaration to start, both in and outside Scandinavia
6. application for exemption from parade ring routines and gallop down to the start, pursuant to Chapter 6(14), exemption from starting gate routines, pursuant to

Chapter 6(19), and whether any equipment is to be removed at the start location, see the Equipment regulations

7. priority order if the horse has been declared to start multiple races on the same day.

There are four options for declaring to start in stakes races with consolation races:

1. Main race
2. Main race/consolation race
3. Consolation race
4. Consolation race/main race

Horses declared to start the consolation race/main race (option 4) will, if the consolation race is not run, be placed according to ordinary ranking in the main race.

On the date of declaration to start, races with fewer than eight horses declared to start can be opened up for late nominations. Races considered to form the basis for important gaming products can, however, be opened up if fewer than 12 horses are declared to start.

If a race is cancelled after the period for declaration to start has expired, horses declared to start the race can, up to one hour after the expiry of the period for declaration to start, be nominated and declared to start other ordinary races with declaration to start the same day and at the same track, even if these races have not been opened up for late nominations.

Within the prescribed time, nominated horses always take precedence over horses nominated late.

4. Nomination to be submitted by the owner or trainer of the horse.

The person nominating the horse is responsible for ensuring that both horse and rider are qualified to participate (nominated, declared to start, and start) in the race, and that all information in the nomination is correct and complete.

The person nominating the horse is also responsible for ensuring that the rider declared to start has undertaken to ride the race and can ride with the weight stated.

5. Late nominations can be approved if it can be assumed there is a valid excuse for the late arrival.

The organisation arranging the competition can oblige the person nominating the horse to complete the nomination within a given period at the risk of the nomination otherwise being rejected.

Nominations that contain incomplete information about the horse's owner, colours, trainer, vaccination and prohibitions to start, if any, will be prioritised last in the declaration to start. If this information is correct no later than the day before the time for weight allocation, the horse will be added to the point list.

Horses with complete form rows on declaration to start will take precedence over horses with what are known as “half rows”.

### **Race card**

6. The race card is to be published in good time before the competition day. The card is to be based on the start list that the competition organisers – having reviewed and corrected the declarations to start – are to establish as soon as possible after the closing date for declaration to start. Persons who have declared a horse to start are obliged to report incorrect information in the race card or changes to information in the race card without delay.

7. The horses are allocated a starting lane and race card number as soon as the start list has been established.

A computer is used to draw lots for starting lanes.

### **Scratching of excess horses**

8. If the number of horses declared to start exceeds the maximum number of horses permitted to start the race, the excess horses will be scratched from the start list

- in order of rank according to the point system set out in SRG Appendix 1, Point calculation. This applies in ordinary races and in the absence of any statement to the contrary in the race conditions
- in order of rank through separate handicap assessment in Group Races and Listed Races, or when this is stated in the race conditions
- through the drawing of lots if there was no other way to differentiate between the horses. Horses that have completed races are ranked higher than horses that have not started.

The race conditions for the race may state that the methods listed above can be combined.

In Group Races and Listed Races, the drawing of lots only applies for the final place in the race for horses with the same handicap figure. The drawing of lots is performed before the expiry of the period for declaration to start.

In Maiden Races, 2- and 3-year-olds that have not started a race before take precedence over horses that have started.

No fee for declaration to start is charged for horses that were declared to start in ordinary races but are not included in the race.

The last stake is repaid for horses that were declared to start in major races without a start declaration fee, but are not included in the race.

No start declaration fee is charged for horses that were declared to start in major races with a start declaration fee but are not included in the race.

## Precedence

9. Horses that have not been allowed to start an ordinary race on account of excess numbers or cancellation of a race are granted precedence, for the period of a year, in the next declaration to start an ordinary race in their own country (Sweden and Norway) or on their home track (Denmark).

Only horses with complete information on the weight list are eligible for precedence. If the horse has started a race, no matter where, it loses its entitlement to precedence.

Horses declared to start that are not allowed to start for reasons of *force majeure* (cancelled race or epizooty (infectious disease), for example), retain their entitlement to precedence for the next declaration to start. Precedence cannot be used for flat races or hurdles races that have been published in the "Major race" booklet, or if this is specifically stated in the race conditions.

## Changes in events

10. Before the expiry of the nomination period, the competition organisers may cancel the race or change the race conditions published if they have special reasons to do so.

11. The competition organisers may divide the race into two or more sections if the number of horses declared to start dictates such. In this case, the race is to be divided such that the horses are divided alternately between the sections in order of point totals according to the applicable points system. Horses that belong to the same owner or are being trained by the same trainer are to be divided as evenly as possible between the sections. The prizes stated in the race conditions shall, in such cases, be paid in each section.

12. If unusual weather conditions, track conditions or other special circumstances significantly impede the holding of a certain race or competition as a whole, the race or competition must be cancelled or postponed to a different day.

The same applies if the track conditions or other special circumstances can be assumed to carry a significant risk to riders or horses.

If a race is cancelled on the basis of items 1 or 2 above, any stakes and nomination fees paid for horses declared to start are to be reimbursed. If races or competitions are cancelled before the declaration to start, any nomination fees paid are to be reimbursed.

13. If the holding of a race is impeded in any way other than those envisaged in Chapter 5(12) on account of the track conditions, decisions can be taken – with all other terms and conditions unchanged – with regard to changing

1. the track direction
2. the track surface
3. the distance of the race
4. steeplechase to hurdles

5. hurdles race to flat race
6. start method.

If it is to be assumed that holding the race would carry a risk of future damage to the track, the track surface may be changed.

14. Issues envisaged by Chapter 5(12) or (13) are to be decided before the race by *Skandinavisk Galopp* following consultation with the track veterinarian.

15. Regulations concerning the authority of the track veterinarian to cancel races are set out in the animal protection legislation of the respective countries.

Regulations concerning measures to combat generally hazardous animal illnesses (epizootic diseases) that can result in competitions being cancelled or limited are to be found in the epizootic legislation (food legislation/animal health regulations) of the respective countries. Trainers, horse owners, local epizootic groups (animal health supervisors) and transporters are subject to the provisions of the Infection Prevention Regulations.

Decisions attributable to breaches of the Infection Prevention Regulations are taken by *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

#### **Scratching horses declared to start and change of rider**

16. Horses declared to start must be scratched from the race

1. on account of illness, lameness or any other veterinary reason, or due to any other circumstances considered to constitute an obstacle to their starting
2. on account of illness or injury to their rider, if it is not possible to switch riders in accordance with Chapter 5(19)
3. if the horse is not qualified in accordance with the race conditions or is not entitled to participate in the race for any other reason
4. if the horse was not wearing the equipment stated in the race card when it left the parade ring
5. on account of errors in the race card or any other circumstance of significance which might substantially alter the conditions for the outcome of the race
6. if the trainer considers that the track conditions constitute an obstacle to starting the race
7. if the trainer considers that altered conditions pursuant to Chapter 5(13), articles 1–5 constitute an obstacle to starting the race
8. if obstacles to transport beyond the control of the trainer or owner exist.

If horses are scratched on account of reasons listed under articles 1, 6 or 8 above, this must be verified on request.

Incorrect information in the race card about blinkers is not a valid reason for scratching a horse. Scratching must be completed no later than 10:00 for daytime competitions (first start before 15:00) and no later than 12:00 for evening competitions. Notification of the scratching of horses from races in Sweden is to be emailed to [sport@svenskgalopp.se](mailto:sport@svenskgalopp.se).

Notification of scratching in Denmark and Norway is to be emailed to the organising track. Provisions concerning the authority of the starter to scratch horses are to be found in Chapter 6(20).

17. Horses declared to start can be scratched from the race if the trainer has supplied incorrect information about the horse's vaccination.

18. If a horse declared to start is scratched for reasons stated in Chapter 5(16), article 1, the horse must likewise be scratched from all other races in Scandinavia for which it has already been declared to start. If a horse declared to start is scratched for reasons stated in Chapter 5(16), article 6, the horse must likewise be scratched from ordinary races unless the track conditions were difficult to predict at the time of declaration to start.

If a horse declared to start in accordance with Chapter 5(16), article 1, the trainer is obliged – at the request of *Skandinavisk Galopp* – to provide a veterinarian's certificate demonstrating that the horse is in condition to compete before it can be declared to start another race.

19. Riders declared to start may be replaced on account of illness, injury, overweight or any other circumstance considered to constitute an obstacle to starting.

Replacement of a rider after the expiry of the official scratch time is only permitted in the event of acute injury or any other incident that affects the opportunities of the rider to complete the race, and which occur after the expiry of the official scratch time.

In the event of an exchange of riders between a rider with entitlement to weight reduction and a rider without entitlement to weight reduction, and between riders with different weight reductions, the weight is to be corrected in accordance with the regulations concerning weight reduction set out in Chapter 4(16).

Exchanges of riders that entail more than 1 kg overweight in relation to the weight stated in the start list can take place up until the expiry of the official scratch time.

Horses declared to start with overweight must carry the same overweight after replacement of the rider, no matter when this may take place.

In Sweden, it is not permitted to replace riders with a rider younger than 18 years old in races involving wagering.

On competition days for flat racing in Sweden and at *Klampenborg Galopbane* in Denmark, it is not permitted to replace amateur riders with professional riders. This applies irrespective of whether the amateur rider is entitled to weight reduction.

It is not permitted to replace riders after the horses have left the parade ring.

20. Questions regarding the scratching of horses pursuant to Chapter 5(15) or concerning the replacement of riders pursuant to Chapter 5(19) must be decided before the race by the competition organisers, or, if the question arises on the day of the competition, less than 60

minutes before the time stated in the programme for the start of the first race, by the local disciplinary panel. Cases envisaged by Chapter 5(16), article 1 are to be decided in consultation with the track veterinarian.

### **Identification**

21. Before a horse is allowed to start on a track where it has not participated in a competition or a workout within the past 12 months, the horse must be identified. Horses that are to be identified must be present at the track at least two hours before the start time of the race where the horse intends to run, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary with the race officials. If the horse's identity cannot be definitively established, this must be reported to the local disciplinary panel. If the local disciplinary panel finds that the horse deviates significantly from the stated description, the horse is to be issued a prohibition to start until a blood test or DNA test from the horse has been checked.



## Chapter 6. Competition rules (Competition rules)

The obligations of the trainer and rider

### 1. The trainer shall

1. to the best of his/her ability, safeguard the interests of the horse
2. ensure that the horses he or she trains start in competition condition, have received sufficient training in starting from starting gates, and are not suffering from any illness or injury
3. take responsibility for ensuring the rider is wearing the horse owner's colours
4. before saddling, check that the weights of the rider and saddle are correct
5. personally or through a deputy, be present at races where horses he or she trains are competing
6. after the race, inform the local disciplinary panel whether the horse has/had a nosebleed, if unusual sounds emanated from the horse's respiration, whether the horse has displayed unusual fatigue, whether the horse has not handled the track surface in the usual way, or whether the horse crossed the finish line injured or lost one or more shoes during the race
7. otherwise comply with the competition rules.

Information concerning the deputy pursuant to Section 1 point 5 must be submitted to *Skandinavisk Galopp*, which will then check the qualifications of the deputy. The deputy has the same rights and obligations as the trainer.

If horses declared to start switch trainers, the previous trainer is responsible for the horse until *Skandinavisk Galopp* has been duly informed of the trainer replacement.

### 2. The rider is obliged

1. to complete agreed races, in the absence of any statement to the contrary in the competition rules
2. to report for weighing and mounting at the appointed time
3. wear regulation equipment, including white jodhpurs, black riding boots, a protective helmet and a protective vest. Detailed regulations concerning equipment are to be found in the "Equipment regulations for horse and rider"
4. ride with his/her feet in the stirrups when the horse is trotting or galloping, unless the behaviour of the horse, the riding of the competitors or other special circumstances dictate otherwise
5. to the best of his/her ability, safeguard the horse's chances in the race
6. after the race, inform the local disciplinary panel of any unusual sounds from the horse's respiration, whether the horse was involved in disrupting another horse, whether the horse "pulled" in any direction, whether the saddle slipped, whether there were any faults or defects in the equipment, whether the horse was negatively affected by blinkers, whether the horse had not handled the track

surface in the usual way, or whether the horse did not perform as expected in the race

7. otherwise comply with the competition provisions
8. when *Skandinavisk Galopp* has decided such, to carry functional technical equipment (a transponder) that reveals the location of the horse during the race.

On arrival at the parade ring for dismounting after the race, the rider is not allowed to bring any technical equipment for recording sound and/or images unless *Skandinavisk Galopp* has approved this prior to the race.

### **Equipment and aids**

3. The horse must be correctly saddled and bridled. The equipment must be in line with regulations and in prescribed condition according to the "Equipment regulations for horse and rider". The horse must also be equipped with a number cloth clearly and visibly presenting the horse's programme number.

4. The equipment stated in the race card must be clearly worn by the horse in the parade ring, and must not be removed until the horse crosses the finish line. No later than on expiry of the scratch period, the trainer must state that the horse is not shod with aluminium shoes.

### **Weighing**

5. Riders who are to participate in a race are obliged, under the supervision of the clerk of the scales, to weigh out before the race and weigh in after the race.

6. The clerk of the scales is responsible for ensuring that weighing is performed in a reliable manner, and is to make a note of the riders' weights from weighing out and weighing in. Riders are obliged to follow the instructions of the clerk of the scales.

7. The weight the horse is to carry during the race comprises – in addition to the rider and his/her clothing – only the saddle with accessories and the weight cloth. Other aids and other equipment are not included. During weighing, 1.5 kg is deducted from the out and in weights to compensate for the protective vest that the rider is obliged to wear.

8. Weighing out must be completed 40 minutes before the scheduled time for each race. The local disciplinary panel may allow weighing out to be performed later.

9. *Skandinavisk Galopp* may decide a general increase of the weight scale stated in the programme for a given race if there are particular reasons for this.

10. Riders are to weigh out with the weight stated in the race card in the absence of any provision to the contrary in Chapter 5(19). If the rider cannot do so, he or she may weigh out with an overweight that exceeds the weight stated in the race card or defined in Chapter 5(19) by no more than 1 kg. If the overweight is more than 1 kg, the horse is to be scratched from the race unless the rider can be replaced. Overweight of 0.5 kg or more when weighing

out must be reported immediately to the local disciplinary panel and made public before the race.

Riders who have been unable to ride at their stated riding weight (minimum weight), or who have weighed in with a weight that exceeds the weighing in weight stated in Chapter 6(12), on two occasions over a period of six calendar months may be issued a warning by the disciplinary panel, or may be allocated a higher riding weight.

The riding weight determined by the local disciplinary panel applies until the rider can weigh out with a riding weight that is 1 kg lighter than the riding weight determined by the local disciplinary panel. The rider's new riding weight is set by the clerk of the scales under the supervision of the track doctor no earlier than three months after the decision from the local disciplinary panel.

If the rider, on any occasion within six months after the clerk of the scales has set the new riding weight, cannot ride at this weight, the local disciplinary panel is to allocate the rider a higher riding weight.

11. As soon as the finish line has been crossed, the rider must ride to the place determined for dismounting and then return directly to the weighing room to weigh in. After dismounting, the rider may not come into contact with any other person – with the exception of prize-giving in the winner's enclosure – before weighing in.

The first and second articles above do not apply if the horse or rider has been injured.

12. On weighing in, the weight should largely be the same as on weighing out. If the weight loss in a flat race is 0.5 kg or more – or 1 kg or more in a hurdles race – the horse is to be disqualified. Weight changes of 0.5 kg or more are to be reported immediately to the local disciplinary panel.

### **Preparations prior to start**

13. The horses that are to participate in a race are to carry the equipment stated in the race card. They are to be saddled, bridled and presented in the parade ring with the rider mounted. Horses must be on site according to the stated time for inspection by the veterinarian, and must arrive at the parade ring no later than 15 minutes before the scheduled start time in Sweden and Norway, and no later than 20 minutes before the scheduled start time in Denmark, unless other times have been stated in the race card. The trainer is entitled to bring a companion horse into the parade ring and behind the starting gates. The regulations for the prevention of infection also apply to any companion horse.

Afterwards, the horses are to gallop to the start and arrive in the starting location in sufficient time to ensure compliance with the start time stated in the race card or decided by the race director. The race director can decide that the horses are to be led past the spectators.

14. If there are reasonable grounds for doing so, *Skandinavisk Galopp* – or, in Denmark, the local competition organiser – may, on application, allow a horse to be ridden or led with a mounted rider directly to the start location, allow the rider to mount the horse on the track, or allow the horse to be ridden first or last to the start location. Such applications must be submitted in connection with the declaration to start. If the application is granted, the spectators are to be informed of the decision in an appropriate manner.

15. After mounting, the rider may not dismount until the horse crosses the finish line unless there are special reasons for doing so.

16. The trainer is responsible for ensuring that the horse arrives at the parade ring at the prescribed time.

### **Start**

17. When permission to start has been issued, the horses that are at the start location come under the starter's orders. The starter is assisted by one or more assistants.

When the horses have begun entering the starting gates, only the riders and *Skandinavisk Galopp* staff are permitted to be in and around the starting gates.

In Norway and Denmark, the trainer can apply for an exemption to assist at the start location.

If such an exemption is granted, the assistant must wear a protective helmet with a buckled chin strap.

18. The rider and his/her assistant are obliged to obey the starter's instructions. It is the responsibility of the rider to inform the starter if the rider is not ready to start the race. The race can be started without consideration to the rider's lack of skill, the behaviour of the horse, and the equipment of the horse or rider.

19. The starter may decide, taking into account the behaviour of the horses, that a given horse is to be led into the starting gates in a different order than the usual starting gate routines.

Applications in accordance with the first article above must be submitted in connection with the declaration to start.

20. If a horse leaves the start location during the start preparations or is unruly, the starter can, once the race director has been informed, choose to scratch the horse from the race. The same applies if the horse or rider, on account of an accident or for any other reason, is considered unable to complete the race in an acceptable manner.

21. Starting gates are to be used for flat race starts. If the starting gates are not functioning, or if any other special conditions apply, the race can be started with a tape or flag.

Races using starting gates commence when the starter opens the gates. For starts involving a tape or flag, the starter raises a red flag to inform the riders to get ready, and then starts the race by lowering the flag.

22. The starter determines whether the start is valid, or whether the horses are to be recalled. The decision to recall the horses must be taken before the first horse has passed the technical device with the stop sign, which is to be positioned on the track 150 metres in front of the start location. This device can be replaced by an assistant starter with a "stop flag". The starter triggers the stop sign or signals the assistant starter to raise the stop flag.

23. For starts using starting gates, the starter is to recall the horses and order a restart if

1. the starting gates failed to function correctly
2. the starting gates were opened to prevent an accident
3. the rear gates were not closed
4. any other mishap occurs at the start.

24. A horse is considered to have started and participated in the race if it was in one of the starting gates at the moment the start signal was given.

### **Riding from start to finish**

25. Horses must be ridden competitively to obtain the best possible placing. Riders are, however, obliged to ease the horse off or withdraw from the race if the horse shows signs of injury or abnormal fatigue, or if a significant fault or defect appears in the equipment.

26. Riders may not switch lanes after the start and cut in front of any of their competitors before a specific marker has been passed, unless it is evident that the change of lane did not disadvantage any competitor.

The marker must be positioned at a distance of 75–200 metres from the start location.

27. Riders must not at any time, through their riding, impede, obstruct or put at risk any of their competitors, by crowding, changing lanes without sufficient space, significantly reducing pace or in any other negligent manner. Riders may not otherwise ride their horses in a negligent manner.

28. Horses must not be ridden outside the limits of the track or contrary to the direction of the competition. In hurdles races, all hurdles must be jumped in the correct order.

29. If the rider falls off his/her horse during an ongoing race, the rider may not remount and continue the race.

### **Accidents**

30. If an accident or another serious mishap should occur or be feared to occur while a race is under way, the race director is entitled to interrupt the race. The race director decides, in consultation with the local disciplinary panel, whether the interrupted race is then to be cancelled or re-ridden.

### **Whipping regulations in Denmark and Sweden**

31. Whips may only be used for light encouragement and to assist the horse in staying in lane. This means that the whip may only touch the horse's thigh and shoulder. Only a downward angled whip may be used on the horse's shoulder. Use of the horse's reins, the rider's arm and hand is equated with use of the whip for light encouragement.

The whip must not be used

- at the start location
- with great force
- in overly quick succession
- with the whipping arm above shoulder height
- on horses that evidently cannot achieve or improve a prize-winning place
- on horses that are evidently going to win
- on horses that have passed the finish line.

Riders are not allowed to use whips in evening races, races for two-year-olds and races over hurdles. In other races, the rider may only use the whip a maximum of three times. The whip may, however, be used if the behaviour of the horse, the actions of competitors or other special circumstances give grounds to do so.

Riders may only use a whip of the type determined by *Skandinavisk Galopp*, i.e. what is known as a "cushion stick".

Items 1 and 4 above also apply when training horses. Whips may not be used with great force, in overly quick succession or with the whipping arm above shoulder height. The whip may only be used a maximum of three times in the same training session. It is not permitted to use the whip when training horses that can be entered for races for two-year-olds or horses training for races over hurdles. Irrespective of the form of training, however, the whip may be used if the behaviour of the horse or other special circumstances give grounds to do so.

In this context "training a horse" is taken to mean the physical and psychological preparation of a horse that is to enter a competition, and where the purpose of the training is to prepare the horse for competition. The horse is only to be exerted, physically or psychologically, in a way suited to maintaining or achieving fundamental physical fitness and mobility or for fundamental mental training.

### **Whipping regulations in Norway**

32. Whips may only be used in races for two-year-olds and for races over hurdles. During races, the rider must ride with both hands on the reins. It is not permitted to use the reins as a whip. Breach of this regulation may result in disqualification or change of placement for the horse and/or penalties for the rider.

Whips may only be used to ward off a hazardous situation.

Striking with the reins and the rider's hand or arm is equated with use of the whip.

Riders are not allowed to switch the whip from one hand to the other from the 200 metre mark before the finish line until crossing the finish line. This is, however, permitted in order to ward off a hazardous situation. Breach of this regulation may result in disqualification or change of placement for the horse and/or penalties for the rider.

### **Establishment of finishing order**

33. The finish line judge determines the finishing order and establishes the finishing times and the distances between the horses that have crossed the line. As far as possible, all horses that complete the race must be given a time, even if the finish line camera was not working.

The finish line camera must be used, and the finish line photo is indicative of the finishing order. If the finish line camera is not working, if a finish line photo is unclear or otherwise fails to provide a secure image of the horses passing the finish line, the finish line judge determines the finishing order on the basis of all prevailing circumstances.

If, even with the use of the finish line photo, the finish line judge is unable to determine which of two or more horses reached the finish line first in a prize-winning place, the judge is to call a "dead heat" and the horses then share the first prize or prize for placing between them.

If, during a flat race, the finish line judge notes that a horse reached the finish line more than 20 seconds after the winner of the race – or more than 30 seconds after the winner of a race over hurdles – the horse is to be noted as "distanced" in the race. Any such horses will then be disqualified from the race.

Once the finishing order and times have been established and the local disciplinary panel has confirmed the result, the decision of the finish line judge is published on the results list. Such decisions cannot be appealed in Denmark and Sweden. In Norway, decisions regarding disqualification and relegation can be appealed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 9(15), article 2.

34. The race is finished once the horse's nose crosses the finish line.

35. If the weighing in process does not give grounds for comment on the part of the clerk of the scales, and if the weighing in process is concluded without any protest being filed or the local disciplinary panel raising any issues of its own accord whose decision may result in

disqualification or relegation, the finishing order as noted in the stewards' report is deemed definitive, and must be recognised through the actions of the race director as the definitive result of the race as soon as possible.

36. The local disciplinary panel must deal with any issues that may result in disqualification or relegation as soon as possible. After any such issues have been decided, the local disciplinary panel confirms the definitive result of the race.

A message to this effect is then communicated to the race director who is to publish the result without delay.

### **Walk-over**

37. If only one horse participates in a race, this horse will win by walk-over and simply needs to be ridden across the finish line.



## Chapter 7. Prohibition to start, exclusion of rider, disqualification and relegation, void race.

1. A prohibition to start can be issued to a horse that

1. is not considered to be in competition condition
2. has shown signs of such physical or psychological deficiency that participation in competition is inappropriate
3. has been unruly
4. was scratched by the starter on the grounds of Chapter 6(20).

If a horse declared to start is issued a prohibition to start, this horse is to be scratched.

2. *Skandinavisk Galopp* can issue a prohibition to start to a horse

1. if it is not clear who owns the horse
2. if an investigation of doping is under way, and the A sample has shown signs of prohibited substances
3. if the horse owner fails to pay debts owing to *Skandinavisk Galopp* or to any other trotting or racing organisation that has an agreement with *Skandinavisk Galopp*
4. if there are any other special conditions.

If the horse has already been declared to start, decisions under item 3 cannot be applied. If *Skandinavisk Galopp* issues a prohibition to start to a horse under items 1, 2 or 4, the horse is to be scratched.

3. Prohibitions to start can be issued for a given period or "Until further notice". Prohibitions to start can be accompanied by conditions requiring a certificate of health issued by a veterinarian to be produced, a requirement to prove competition readiness by completing a workout, or other special conditions that must be fulfilled before the horse is permitted to race again.

Prohibitions to start also include participation in workouts and participation for approval for starting gate training.

Prohibitions to start apply to all the tracks in countries listed in Appendix 6C, Section 10 of the International Agreement on Breeding and Racing and Wagering.

In cases envisaged in Chapter 7(2), article 2, a prohibition to start is to be linked to terms requiring a certificate of health to be produced before the horse is permitted to start.

4. If grounds for a prohibition to start no longer exists, the prohibition must be revoked as soon as possible by the body that originally applied the prohibition.

### **Exclusion of rider**

5. The track doctor may, on medical grounds, prohibit a rider from riding on the competition day, or from riding in public races until a certificate of health issued by a doctor has been produced. Riders who have had to be examined by the track doctor in a concussion protocol or treated for minor injuries may be permitted by the track doctor to ride again later the same day. Riders who have withdrawn from riding on the competition day on account of other illnesses or injuries are not permitted to ride again on the same day.

### **Disqualification and relegation**

6. Horses that have been disqualified from a race forfeit the right to prize money.

7. A horse is to be disqualified from the race if

1. the rider has failed to weigh in, or if weighing in reveals a weight loss of 0.5 kg or more for flat races, or of 1 kg or more for races over hurdles. Disqualification will not be applied if the rider was unable to weigh in on account of illness, injury or other extraordinary circumstances, and if the disciplinary panel does not consider there to be grounds to believe the horse was carrying incorrect weight.
2. the horse is ridden outside the track or in the wrong direction
3. the horse receives non-permitted assistance at the start, or if the rider makes use of non-permitted assistance or aids at the start or during the race
4. during a flat race, the horse reaches the finish line more than 20 seconds after the winner of the race – or more than 30 seconds after the winner race over hurdles
5. the rider commits acts of dangerous riding. In this context, “dangerous riding” is taken to mean the rider causing serious interference by deliberately impeding another horse or rider, or the rider riding in such a way as to deviate significantly from what an experienced and sensible rider would do, thus exposing another horse or rider to danger the rider has used the whip or reins to encourage the horse in breach of the provisions laid down in Chapter 6(3 and 31) regarding races for two-year-olds and races over hurdles, and if the disciplinary panel considers the offence to have been of significance to the result of the race. Instead of disqualification, the horse can be relegated if the local disciplinary panel considers that the horse would nevertheless have achieved a prize-winning place.

8. A rider or horse that causes an impediment, and whose horse is placed by the finish line judge before the impeded horse is only to be disqualified or relegated to a place below that of the impeded horse if the local disciplinary panel decides that the horse and rider crossed the finish line before the impeded horse on account of the impediment.

9. Issues concerning disqualification or alteration of the finishing order pursuant to Chapter 7(7 and 8) are to be decided before the definitive result of the race is announced. Such issues cannot be reconsidered after weighing in has been completed. However, this does not apply in Denmark and Norway, pursuant to Chapter 9(15), article 2.

10. If a horse has competed under an incorrect identity and was therefore not qualified to start the race, or was otherwise unqualified to start the race, or has competed contrary to

the provisions on doping in the Anti-doping regulations, the horse is to be disqualified and shall forfeit any prize money won. Decisions regarding disqualification and forfeiture of prize money are to be announced by *Skandinavisk Galopp*. If, in connection with the race, it transpires that a horse has competed under an incorrect identity, the local disciplinary panel is to make a decision concerning disqualification and forfeiture of prize money.

The provisions of the first article apply correspondingly if a rider who has been issued a prohibition to start or who does not have a licence has participated in a race during his/her period of suspension. A penalty may be imposed on the rider following notification to the local disciplinary panel.

### **Void race**

11. A race is to be deemed void

1. if all horses rode on the wrong track or carried the wrong weight
2. if unforeseen circumstances affected the result of the race:

12. Races declared void are to be cancelled or re-ridden, as far as possible on the same day and after the last scheduled race. If any riders who participated in the original race are unavailable, the provisions of Chapter 5(19) shall apply.

## Chapter 8. Penalties, etc.

1. Penalties that can be imposed for failure to comply with the competition rules are

1. warnings
2. fines
3. fines corresponding to a percentage of the horse's prize money from the race in question
4. riding ban
5. suspension of rider's licence or trainer's licence
6. prohibition of a horse owner to start a horse or revocation of the right to be registered as a horse owner.

If it is evidently unreasonable, a given penalty is not to be imposed.

Provisions concerning non-compliance with doping rules are to be found in the Anti-doping regulations.

Penalties are not to be imposed if the suspect has not been accused of breaching the present regulations or the Anti-doping regulations within five (5) years of the infringement, or within a shorter statute of limitations that derives from the legislation in the respective country.

2. Penalties assume that the infringement was committed purposefully or through negligence. This does not apply to infringements under Chapter 8(17) and the Anti-doping regulations, where strict liability is applied.

3. A warning implies that the party committing a breach of a given provision is encouraged to abide closely to the competition provisions in future.

4. Fines imposed are of a minimum value of SEK 500 and a maximum of SEK 100,000.

5. Fines handed down are to be paid to *Skandinavisk Galopp* within thirty (30) days of the day on which the decision to impose the fine was taken.

*Skandinavisk Galopp* may grant time to pay the fines.

If a fine is reduced or overturned on appeal, *Skandinavisk Galopp* will reimburse any excess sums paid.

6. Riding bans can be imposed on a rider for a maximum of 60 days.

During the off-season, when only a few competitions are arranged, a strict fine can be imposed instead of a riding ban.

A riding ban means that a rider who has a licence issued by *Skandinavisk Galopp* may not participate in races either in Scandinavia or abroad while the ban is in force.

If the licence has been issued by an overseas organisation recognised by Skandinavisk Galopp, the riding ban has the effect that derives from international agreements.

7. Revocation of rider's licence or trainer's licence applies for a specific period. Revocation of a licence entails the holder being excluded from that part of the sport to which the licence pertains.

8. Prohibition of a horse owner to start a horse or revocation of the right to be registered as a horse owner applies for a specific period.

9. The penalties set out in Chapter 8(1), articles 2, 3 and 4 can be combined.

10. Separate penalties are imposed for each individual infringement. However, a consolidated penalty can be imposed if two or more infringements are associated with the same incident.

11. In deciding the applicable penalty, disciplinary panels are initially to take into consideration the circumstances of the specific incident. Aggravating and mitigating circumstances are to be taken into account to a reasonable extent.

12. When deciding penalties, particular emphasis shall be placed on aggravating circumstances such as recurrence of an infringement of the same kind within a period of two (2) months. For dangerous riding pursuant to Chapter 8(16), article 6, infringement of Chapter 8(19) and riding under the influence of alcoholic drinks, etc. – pursuant to Chapter 8(20) – the recurrence period is twelve (12) months.

13. In cases where the infringement is negligent riding pursuant to Chapter 6(27) and incorrect use of the whip pursuant to Chapter 6(31 and 32), the penalty imposed shall take special account of the size of the first prize.

As aggravating circumstances when deciding penalties in cases of infringements involving careless riding, consideration must also be given to

1. whether the rider is responsible for the horse being disqualified or relegated
2. whether the rider, through his or her actions, has put the safety of the other competitors at risk.

14. Penalties are to be imposed on horse owners or trainers who are responsible nominators pursuant to Chapter 5(4), and who breach regulations concerning

1. the obligation to allow inspection or to make their horse available pursuant to Chapter 1(4), article 3
2. provisions concerning the limitation of the right for a horse to participate in competition pursuant to Chapter 3(14–16)

3. the obligation to take responsibility for ensuring that horse and rider are qualified, and that full and complete information is submitted pursuant to Chapter 5(4), article 2
4. the obligation to take responsibility for ensuring that the rider has undertaken to race and can ride with the weight declared, pursuant to Chapter 5(4), article 3
5. the obligation to report incorrect or altered information in the race card, pursuant to Chapter 5(6)
6. the obligation, in connection with declaration to start, to apply for exemption pursuant to Chapter 6(14).

15. Penalties can be imposed on trainers who breach

1. the provisions concerning the duties of the trainer or equipment and aids as laid down in the Equipment regulations and pursuant to Chapter 6(1, 3, 4 and 13)
2. the provisions concerning the time for weighing out or arriving at the parade ring, pursuant to chapter 6(8 and 16)
3. the provisions concerning weighing out and weighing in pursuant to Chapter 6(10 and 12), overweight on weighing out or weighing in, or if weight loss on weighing in totals 0.5 kg or more in flat races or 1 kg or more in races over hurdles and the change in weight is attributable to the trainer.

16. Penalties can be imposed on riders who breach

1. a ban on riding horses in certain cases, pursuant to Chapter 3(11)
2. the issues set out in Chapter 6 (2), articles 1–8, and Chapter 6(5 and 11)
3. the provisions concerning weighing out and weighing in pursuant to Chapter 6(10 and 12), overweight on weighing out or weighing in, or if weight loss on weighing in totals 0.5 kg or more in flat races or 1 kg or more in races over hurdles and the change in weight is attributable to the rider
4. the provisions concerning preparations prior to start, pursuant to Chapter 6(13–15)
5. the provisions concerning riding from start to finish and the use of the whip, pursuant to Chapter 6(25–29 and 31–32)
6. the provisions concerning dangerous riding, pursuant to Chapter 7(7), article 5.

17. Penalties can be imposed on riders who have taken prohibited substances according to the WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) doping list. The World Anti-Doping Code and the WADA doping list are available online on the *Skandinavisk Galopp* website.

In the event of a positive A-sample, the rider is to be suspended with immediate effect unless special circumstances exist. The suspension is to be decided by *Skandinavisk Galopp*. Within a week of the announcement of the result of the A-sample, the rider may ask to have the B-sample analysed. The rider is responsible for paying for the analysis of the B-sample unless the result is negative. The suspension period served is to be taken into account when determining any penalty imposed on the rider. In the event of a negative result for the B-sample, the suspension is to be terminated with immediate effect.

18. Penalties will be imposed on horse owners, trainers, trainers' assistants and riders who breach Chapter 6(17), article 2.

19. Penalties will be imposed on horse owners, trainers, trainers' assistants and riders who, in connection with race competitions, fail to comply with instructions from *Skandinavisk Galopp's* representatives, staff or competition officials, or who act inappropriately towards such persons, towards other horse owners, other trainers, other trainers' assistants or other riders.

Penalties will be imposed on horse owners, trainers, trainers' assistants and riders who treat horses inappropriately during training or competition.

20. A rider will be prohibited from participating in races on the competition day if he or she is so strongly under the influence of alcoholic drinks, drugs or other substances that it can be assumed he or she is unable to ride in a safe and satisfactory manner. Penalties will be imposed on any such riders. The same applies if a breathalyser test taken on the competition day using an approved breathalyser reveals that the rider has a blood alcohol level of at least 0.02 percent or at least 0.10 milligrams per litre of aspirated air. Penalties will be imposed on any such riders.

At the discretion of the local disciplinary panel, riders are obliged to submit to an alcohol test, drugs test or any other examination to establish the influence of any substances. Riders who refuse any such examination are to be banned from participating in the races on the competition day and will be subject to penalties. Refusal to submit a sample is considered the same as submitting a positive sample.

21. Horse owners, trainers or riders who, through their actions in connection with public horse races damage the sport of races and/or its reputation, will be penalised for infringements against the sport of racing, irrespective of whether or not the conduct falls under any other competition rule. The same applies to horse owners, trainers or riders who participate in inappropriately influencing the outcome of a race.

22. Regulations concerning unlawful wagering are to be found in the gaming legislation of the respective countries.

23. Fines will be imposed on the horse owner or trainer

1. if a horse is scratched on account of track conditions pursuant to Chapter 5(16), article 1, item 5, or on account of obstacles to transport pursuant to Chapter 5(16), article 1, item 7, without there being grounds for doing so
2. if a horse is scratched later than 10:00 for daytime competitions (first start before 15:00) or 12:00 for evening competitions (first start at 15:00 or later), irrespective of the reason for scratching
3. if an application for exemption from the provisions concerning galloping down to the start, pursuant to Chapter 6(14) or from the provisions concerning starting gate routines pursuant to Chapter 6(19) is submitted too late.

## Chapter 9. The disciplinary panels

### Local disciplinary panel (lower court of arbitration)

1. At each competition track there is to be a local disciplinary panel (court of arbitration) that sits on the days when competitions are held. If there are special reasons to do so, the panel may also sit on other days.

2. The local disciplinary panel consists of and is quorate when it comprises at least three members, of whom one is the chairman (president). There must also be a sufficient number of alternates for the members.

Provisions concerning the appearance of a member are set out in Chapter 2(5), article 3. If a member is missing, the panel may empower any qualified person to sit temporarily on the panel as a member.

3. Decisions from the local disciplinary panel are valid when voted for by more members than vote against (simple majority). In the event of a tied vote, the chairman has the deciding vote.

4. The local disciplinary panel monitors compliance with the competition provisions.

5. The local disciplinary panel hears issues concerning penalties pursuant to Chapter 8. Issues concerning the doping of horses are heard by a special committee in accordance with the Anti-doping regulations.

6. The local disciplinary panel also hears issues concerning

1. the scratching of horses or the replacement of riders pursuant to Chapter 5(20)
2. extended period for weighing out pursuant to Chapter 6(8)
3. prohibitions to start pursuant to Chapter 7(1), disqualification and relegation pursuant to Chapter 7(7 and 8), and declaring races void pursuant to Chapter 7(11)
4. influence pursuant to Chapter 8(17), article 1, and (20). In Norway, issues concerning influence pursuant to Chapter 8(17), article 1 are heard by The Higher Court of Arbitration.
5. approval of horses in workouts pursuant to Chapter 4(6)
6. other issues that apply to the actual execution of the competitions.

7. The local disciplinary panel hears issues according to the competition rules

1. on its own initiative
2. on notification from competition officials
3. on notification from *Skandinavisk Galopp*
4. on notification from owners, trainers or riders of horses that are to participate or have participated in a race
5. on the basis of a protest pursuant to Chapter 9(8).



8. Protests can only be lodged with regard to conditions that may lead to a horse being disqualified or relegated pursuant to Chapter 7(7), items 1–3 or (8).

The right to lodge a protest is accorded to the owner, trainer or rider of a horse that has participated in the race.

Protests are to be lodged with the local disciplinary panel after weighing in after the race has been completed. Protests are announced via a signal and/or an announcement over the PA system. The race director must be informed without delay. The same applies if the local disciplinary panel, on its own initiative, examines an issue about the disqualification or relegation of a horse.

### **Proceedings in local disciplinary panels**

9. Proceedings are oral. If there is no obstacle to such, the person who is the object of the proceedings is to be given the opportunity to give evidence in the case.

10. The local disciplinary panel is to ensure that each and every case is satisfactorily examined.

In issues involving veterinary medicine, the disciplinary panel is to consult the track veterinarian.

Competition officials and horse owners, trainers, trainers' assistants and riders who are not part of the proceedings, but who have evidence of significance to give, are to be called in to the negotiations. Any superfluous reports are to be rejected.

11. During negotiations, minutes are to be kept, containing

1. the names of the panel members, the parties involved and any other people heard during the proceedings
2. the decision taken, with a short explanation of the reasons that constitute the justification of same and information about the rules applied (reference to the relevant rules)
3. any dissenting opinions from panel members.

Audio and video recordings may be made by *Skandinavisk Galopp* in connection with the negotiations. These recordings are to be handled in accordance with the applicable data protection regulations (GDPR). In the event of an appeal to the Superior Disciplinary Panel (The Higher Court of Arbitration), recordings from the local disciplinary panel may be called as evidence by the parties to prove what took place during the negotiations in the local disciplinary panel. The Superior Disciplinary Panel may decide that audio and video recordings from the local disciplinary panel are to be played for the Superior Disciplinary Panel.

12. The decision should be announced orally in the presence of the parties and in immediate connection with the negotiations on the competition day. Decisions are also to be published on the website of the respective organisation.

If a decision cannot be announced on the competition day, the processing of the case should still be completed on that day as far as possible. In exceptional cases, additional investigation can be postponed to a later race day at the same track.

If a party has not received the decision orally, this party will be considered to have been informed of the decision one (1) week after publication on the *Skandinavisk Galopp* website. It is, however, assumed that *Skandinavisk Galopp* has been informed of the decision on the day it was announced.

13. The decision from the local disciplinary panel applies with immediate effect in the absence of any statement to the contrary in the decision itself, or unless the Superior Disciplinary Panel announces a provisional or final decision in the case. Decisions from the local disciplinary panel concerning riding bans are to be applied no sooner than fourteen (14) days from the date of the decision. Decisions from the Superior Disciplinary Panel are to be applied no sooner than nine (9) days from the date of the decision.

14. If the local disciplinary panel finds that a decision it has announced is clearly incorrect on account of new circumstances arising, or for any other reason, the panel is to change its decision if this can be done quickly and simply, and without this constituting a disadvantage for any party involved in the case.

## **Appeals**

15. Decisions from *Skandinavisk Galopp* pursuant to Chapter 8(17), article 2, and from the local disciplinary panel on issues concerning breaches of the competition provisions may be appealed to the Superior Disciplinary Panel in the country where the breach took place, by the party to whom the decision applies – if the decision was not in his/her favour – or by *Skandinavisk Galopp*. In Norway, decisions from The Higher Court of Arbitration pursuant to Chapter 8(17), article 1, can be appealed to The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee (*GaloppSPORTENS Domsutvalg*).

Decisions from the local disciplinary panel pursuant to Chapter 9(6), with the exception of article 4, and decisions by competition officials that apply to the actual execution of the competitions cannot be appealed. In Norway, decisions concerning disqualification or relegation pursuant to Chapter 7(7), articles 5, 6 and 8 can be appealed to the Higher Court of Arbitration, and in Denmark, by the Danish Jockey Club to the Danish Jockey Club's Court of Appeal.

16. Appeals against decisions are to be submitted in writing together with an appeal fee of SEK 4,000 to the Superior Disciplinary Panel no later than nine (9) days from the date on which the appellant was informed of the decision pursuant to Chapter 9(12), article 3.

The appeal fee for amateur riders and apprentices is SEK 2,000. *Skandinavisk Galopp* is not required to pay an appeal fee.

Appeals are to contain information about

1. the decision that is being appealed
2. the change in the decision that is requested
3. the grounds for the appeal and the reason why, in the opinion of the appellant, the decision of the local disciplinary panel is incorrect
4. the evidence put forward and what each piece of evidence proves.

If the appeal does not fulfil the requirements set out above or is otherwise incomplete, the Superior Disciplinary Panel is to order the appellant to rectify the defects.

17. The Superior Disciplinary Panel is to reject any appeal where the appeal and the associated fee have been submitted late, unless this was due to the local disciplinary panel issuing incorrect information about how to submit appeals, or the written appeal and the fee were submitted within the correct deadline to the local disciplinary panel.

If the appellant fails to follow the procedure laid down in Chapter 9(16), article 3, the appeal is to be rejected if it is so incomplete that it cannot serve as the basis for a hearing by the Superior Disciplinary Panel without significant inconvenience. If an appeal is rejected, the appeal fee will be paid to *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

18. If the appeal is completely successful, or if it is otherwise considered that there was justification for lodging the appeal, the Superior Disciplinary Panel may order the reimbursement of the appeal fee.

19. In the event of the Superior Disciplinary Panel hearing cases concerning an obligation for *Skandinavisk Galopp* to pay compensation under Chapter 9(22), article 2, the provisions of Chapter 9(20–21, 23 and 25–28) are to apply.

Claims for compensation against *Skandinavisk Galopp* are to be submitted within three (3) months of the date on which the stated claim for compensation arose, and must be submitted in writing to the Superior Disciplinary Panel accompanied by an application fee of SEK 900. For claims superior to SEK 24,000, the application fee is SEK 2,200.

Claims for compensation against *Skandinavisk Galopp* are to contain

1. a specific claim
2. a statement of the circumstances that give grounds for the claim
3. information about the evidence put forward and what each piece of evidence proves.

If a claim for compensation against *Skandinavisk Galopp* does not meet the requirements set out in the first article above, or is otherwise incomplete, the Superior Disciplinary Panel is to order the applicant to rectify the defects.

If the applicant fails to follow the procedure laid down in the fourth article above, the application is to be rejected if it is so incomplete that it cannot serve as the basis for a

hearing by the Superior Disciplinary Panel without significant inconvenience. If an application is rejected, the application fee will be paid to *Skandinavisk Galopp*.

### **Superior Disciplinary Panel, the Danish Jockey Club's Court of Appeal, the Higher Court of Arbitration**

20. The Superior Disciplinary Panel consists of four members, of whom one is the chairman. An appropriate number of alternates are also to be appointed. The chairman, one other member and at least one alternate must hold a Master of Laws degree. Other members and alternates must have in-depth knowledge of the sport of horse racing.

Members and alternates are appointed by *Skandinavisk Galopp* for a period of three (3) years. With regard to issues of whether members may be unqualified to sit on the Superior Disciplinary Panel, the provisions of Chapter 2(6) apply.

21. The Superior Disciplinary Panel is quorate when the chairman and at least two other members are present. Decisions from the Superior Disciplinary Panel are valid when voted for by more members than vote against. In the event of a tied vote, the chairman has the deciding vote. The chairman may individually make decisions that do not encompass a final ruling on issues, or which are based on consent from the opposing party.

22. The Superior Disciplinary Panel hears

1. appeals against decisions by *Skandinavisk Galopp* and local disciplinary panels.
2. cases concerning compensation from *Skandinavisk Galopp* on account of incorrect decisions by competition officials in the context of competitions, or by SRG-authorized bodies. Issues concerning obligation to pay compensation are heard by the Superior Disciplinary Panel in the country where the obligation to pay compensation allegedly arose.

23. Proceedings are oral but may, if the chairman considers it appropriate, be preceded or replaced by a written procedure.

24. In cases concerning penalties, *Skandinavisk Galopp* appears as the opponent to the party to whom the case pertains.

25. For oral proceedings, the parties are to be called in at least one week in advance unless special grounds exist. For written proceedings, the parties are to be given the opportunity to make statements on the position of the opposing party and the circumstances referred to.

If a party, having been called in, fails to appear for the negotiations or to submit a statement within the time allowed, this shall not constitute an impediment to reaching a decision in the case. Each party is responsible for ensuring that any persons who are to be heard appear at the negotiations.

26. Minutes are to be kept during negotiations. The decision of the Superior Disciplinary Panel, as well as any dissenting opinions from the individual members, are to be included in

the minutes or noted separately. The chairman otherwise decides what is to be included in the minutes and the decision. The minutes and decision are to be signed by all members who participated in the decision.

27. The Superior Disciplinary Panel can, on the basis of the outcome of the case, order *Skandinavisk Galopp* to cover the opposing party's costs for the case either fully or in part, if the claim is reasonable in safeguarding the rights of the party.

28. The parties are to be informed of the decision of the Superior Disciplinary Panel.

29. If the Superior Disciplinary Panel finds that a decision which has been announced is evidently incorrect on account of a typographical error, a calculation error or a similar oversight, the Superior Disciplinary Panel can correct the decision. Before any decision to correct a decision is made, the parties are to have a new opportunity to make statements, unless this is evidently superfluous.

30. It is not permitted to appeal against decisions by the Danish Jockey Club's Court of Appeal, the Superior Disciplinary Panel and *Svensk Travsport's* Court of Appeal.

#### **Applicable in Norway**

31. Decisions by the judicial bodies of the Norwegian Jockey Club cannot be brought before the ordinary courts. Decisions by DHV (The Higher Court of Arbitration) which, though their nature, can be brought before the ordinary courts are to be decided with final and binding effect by the Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee (*Galoppsportens Domsutvalg*). The same applies to administrative decisions and other rulings handed down by the governing bodies of the Norwegian Jockey Club, cf. the Norwegian Arbitration Act.

Appeals cannot be heard by the ordinary courts where cases, on account of the arbitration clause in these regulations, are to be dismissed pursuant to the provisions of the Norwegian Civil Proceedings Act.

Once a case has been heard by the Higher Court of Arbitration, it is finally decided under the rules of self-regulation. Once a case has been heard by the Higher Court of Arbitration as the court of first instance, the Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee (*Galoppsportens Domsutvalg*) is the court of appeal. In such cases, appeals can only be heard by the Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee. Decisions by the Higher Court of Arbitration are published on the website of the track organising the race.

When all appeals options under the Norwegian Jockey Club's rules of self-regulation have been exhausted, parties with legal interest may bring decisions associated with the sport of horseracing before the Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee. Writs of summons are to be sent to the Norwegian Jockey Club, c/o the managing director, within 14 days of the date on which the decision that is being appealed was announced to the parties. The President of the Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee has the exclusive right to decide whether matters brought before the committee are to be awarded suspensive effect, and may

dismiss the appeal if it will evidently not proceed. This process also applies in cases where the Higher Court of Arbitration has decided issues as the court of the first instance.

32. The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee is to consist of three judges who hold Master of Laws degrees, where the president of the committee is preferably to be a legally qualified judge. The president is to be appointed for three (3) years at a time by the General Meeting of the Norwegian Jockey Club. The Norwegian Jockey Club and the appellant party shall each appoint an arbitrator for the case in question. The president can hear the case as a sole judge if the person in question considers this most appropriate and the parties agree.

33. The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee is neutral and completely independent of the Norwegian Jockey Club. Decisions by the Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee are final and binding on the parties.

34. The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee can decide whether the appealed decision features procedural errors, incorrect assessment of evidence, incorrect interpretation of the rules, and the extent to which the appealed decision is qualified unreasonable. The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee can make a new decision in the case, or confirm or vacate the decision of the lower instance and refer the case for a new hearing in the club's board or judicial bodies.

35. The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee decides itself through a simple majority how the individual case is to be dealt with, taking into account the nature of the case and the stakeholders affected. The appellant party may appear with a representative/attorney.

36. The Horseracing Authority Licensing Committee can order the losing party to cover the Committee's expenses, as well as the costs of the opposing party, to the extent this is considered reasonable.

37. Appeals received are confirmed in writing. The appeals fee set by the board of the Norwegian Jockey club is to be paid into the account of the Norwegian Jockey Club.