



OWNERSHIP REGULATIONS

2. Ownership Control

- a. Owning a racehorse registered by the Hong Kong Jockey Club (“Club”) is a privilege as there are many more aspiring Owners than there are horses available. It is incumbent upon all Owners to understand and abide by the Club’s Rules regarding ownership, and to exercise proper control over their own horses.
- b. *Ownership must be absolute and shall not be subject to any arrangement that grants a third party any present or future interest in the horse. This includes, but is not limited to, holding the horse or any share thereof on behalf of another person, credit or deferred payment arrangements, entitlements to prize money, lease-back agreements, repurchase options, or any provision for the horse to be returned to the original owner or any third party upon retirement from racing.*
- c. When a Member submits an application to import a horse or a griffin he/she undertakes to be responsible for the management of that horse during its racing life. The Owner is required to delegate certain responsibilities to his/her Trainer as the “Authorised Agent” under the “Authority-to-Act Rule” (Rule 163 and Rule Definitions) so that the trainer can enter the horse for races and engage a jockey. The Owner may not wish to be consulted in these processes, but he/she would be breaking the Rules if he/she allowed any person other than the trainer to make or control entries or engage a jockey unless he/she has received approval for the appointment of that person as his/her “Authorised Representative” under Rule 44. It is the Owner’s responsibility, under the Rules of Racing, to ensure that his/her trainer instructs the jockey to ride the horse in such a manner as to obtain the best possible placing. This is done by means of a



written instruction to the trainer in the Authority-to-Act form which every Owner must sign.

- d. Owners are responsible for meeting all livery and training charges themselves. To permit another individual to pay these charges would indicate that control had been passed to that party.
- e. An Owner may seek the advice and assistance of his/her trainer, his/her jockey or his/her friends in the purchase and import of his/her horse. Thereafter, the responsibility for the horse's general control and management rests squarely with the individual Owner himself. Partners are regarded as though they were Sole Owners - they share equal responsibility. In the case of a Syndicate, every syndicate manager is held to be responsible.

3. Race Tips and Inside Information

a. By a Trainer

(i) The Rules do not prohibit an Owner from seeking tips from his/her own or, indeed, from any trainer in respect of any runners in any race. However, an Owner has no entitlement to "inside information" about any horse, except his/her own, and it is entirely up to the trainer whether or not he provides information about other horses. A trainer has a right, and a duty, to maintain confidentiality regarding the performance of other Owners' horses in his stable. "Inside information" means any information about:

- (1) any condition, abnormality, injury, or sickness or other matter affecting a horse's ability to train or race; or
- (2) the likely performance of a horse in a race,

which is not publicly available.



Information is publicly available if it:

- (1) consists of a matter that is readily observable or known by the public; or
 - (2) has been disclosed or made known or made available in a manner that would bring it to the attention of the public.
- (ii) The Rules prohibit an Owner from offering any reward, including an interest in a bet, to induce a trainer to give him/her tips concerning horses other than his/her own.
- (iii) The Club *considers* it improper for an Owner to try to obtain inside information by means of any threat, such as the removal of a horse from the stable.

b. By a Jockey

- (i) The giving of tips by jockeys is a very different matter.
- (ii) Naturally, each Owner will be interested in the state of fitness of his/her own horse as well as its chances in any race in which it is to run. The Owner of a horse is fully entitled to ask the jockey who has been riding the horse in work about its state of fitness and about its race chances; if a different jockey is to ride the horse in the race the Owner is of course also entitled to ask the race jockey.



(iii) It is equally permissible for a jockey, like any other individual, to express his general views and opinions on the chances of any horse in any race. However, that is very different from passing inside information privately to an individual, and this is not permitted. It must be appreciated that a jockey will frequently be in possession of inside information about horses, and he is explicitly forbidden by the Rules to pass on any such information to anybody except the Owners and trainers of those horses. This means that no person, Owner or otherwise, should try to persuade or even ask a jockey to provide tips or inside information, except for the Owner of the horse which the jockey has been riding or is about to ride. If a jockey provides such tips or inside information in breach of the Rules, he is liable to disciplinary action and so is the person who persuaded the jockey to divulge such information, whether for reward or otherwise. All jockeys have been warned about this and have been told that they should refer any such requests to the trainer.

4. Betting

a. By a Trainer

A trainer is allowed to bet and to have an interest in a bet, provided that the bet is placed with licensed operators and such interest is not by way of inducement. However, the placing of a bet on a horse to lose a race or to be beaten by any other horse or horses in a race is strictly prohibited.

b. By a Jockey

- (i) Jockeys are not allowed to bet nor are they allowed to have any interest in a bet under any circumstances. All



jockeys are fully aware of such prohibition and that they will be subject to disciplinary action, which may lead to disqualification, if they breach this Rule. Any person who places a bet on behalf of a jockey also commits an offence under the Rules.

- (ii) The reason why jockeys are more tightly controlled than trainers is very simple. If a jockey bets in a race or passes on inside information, he is more likely to be tempted or pressurised into riding according to his bets or tips rather than on the merits of his horse and the risk of the jockey engaging in a dishonest and corrupt manner is higher.

RACING YOUR HORSE

5. Pre-Import Veterinary Examination



Every racehorse is required to undergo a pre-import veterinary examination prior to export to Hong Kong to confirm, within the confines and limitations of the examination(s) performed and findings reported, that no apparent disease, defect or condition exists that would render a horse unsuitable for racing in Hong Kong. This examination must be carried out by a suitably qualified veterinary surgeon selected by the Owner or Prospective Owner during the 30 days prior to the horse entering pre-export quarantine.