

BYLAW

By the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs:

THE BYLAW ON HORSE RACING**THE SECTION ONE****Purpose, Scope, Basis, and Definitions****Purpose**

ARTICLE 1 – (1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to lay out the procedures and principles for the organization and management horse racing, duties, powers, and responsibilities of The Supreme Council of Stewards and other officials related to horse racing and the management and operation of the Jockeys Accident and Assistance Fund according to the provisions of the Law no. 6132 dated 10/7/1953 on Horse Racing and the Law no. 5996 dated 11/6/2010 on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food, and Feed.

Scope

ARTICLE 2 – (1) This Bylaw covers duties and powers of The Supreme Council of Stewards, Racing Council of Stewards, and other officials related to racing services, general provisions relating to the conduct of races, and the procedures and principles for the Jockeys Accident and Assistance Fund.

Basis

ARTICLE 3 – (1) This Bylaw was prepared on the basis of the provisions of the Law no. 6132 dated 10/7/1953 on Horse Racing, the Law no. 5996 dated 11/6/2010 on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food, and Feed, and the Decree-Law no. 639 dated 3/6/2011 on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock.

Definitions

ARTICLE 4 – (1) The meanings of the terms below that are mentioned in this Bylaw are as follows;

- a) Open race: The race in which the total of instalments and subscription fees are added to the first prize,
- b) Amateur rider: The person not professionally involved in riding who rides horse in races as an amateur,
- c) Race for amateur riders: The race in which amateur persons not professionally involved in riding and not holding jockey and apprentice licenses ride horse,
- ç) Trainer: The person with a coaching license under the provisions of this Bylaw who is responsible for the follow-up of training, dressage, exercise, maintenance, feeding, treatment of race horses and the provision of the services related to races,
- d) Apprentice: Jockey's helper who rides horse in races and has an apprentice license under the provisions of this Bylaw,
- e) Trotting, steeplechase, and amble (rahvan) race: The race that would be conducted in accordance with the principles to be indicated in the general provisions of the annual horse races,
- f) Horse: Stallions, mares, castrated, male and female foals,
- g) Dead-heat: Neck-and-neck finish by multiple horses in a race,
- ğ) Person dealing with horse: Horse owners and their representatives and trainers, jockeys, apprentices, groom, and other servants,
- h) Horse owner: The person who owns a horse fully or partially and has the certificate of horse owner,
- ı) Horse owner's agent: The real person with a certificate of horse owner's agent who has been appointed as the agent through a power of attorney issued by a notary to exercise the rights and powers and fulfil the obligations of the horse owner related to racing,
- i) In-kind support: In-kind support provided by the sponsor in connection with the subject of sponsorship under the sponsorship package,
- j) Minister: The Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock,
- k) Ministry: The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock,
- l) Rider: Jockey, apprentice, and amateur rider,
- m) Box: Independent locations with separate doors that are adjacent to the office and suitable for taking samples from six horses,
- n) Office: Indoor location where persons tasked with taking samples could work and, at the same time, drugs and other chemicals and the tools and materials could be stored and necessary office supplies would be kept,

o) Declared: Written and signed notification to the registration office by the horse owner, horse owner's agent or trainer at the declaration date announced before the race of whether or not the horses registered in a race would take part in that race, name of its rider, the weight if the rider is a jockey and apprentice allowance if apprentice, and accessories to be put on the horse,

ö) Disqualification: Banning a horse from taking part in races for a definite or indefinite period of time or excluding it from a race that it has taken part or prohibiting a person for a definite or indefinite period of time from performing his profession in places related to races or from getting into hippodromes, places and facilities related to races and from running his horses in races,

p) Doping: Any material given apart from ordinary food for the purpose of modifying the speed, strength, and courage of a horse in a racing or one or all of these things,

r) Mixed team of doping control: The team of experts consisting of six experts, three of which are selected from among the experts of doping control team and the other three from among the experts on the subject directly by the Racing Authority,

s) Doping laboratory: The laboratory that analyses the identification of materials accepted as doping in accordance with the national and international standards,

ş) Doping control team: The team consisting of at least three experts of doping analysis that have been appointed by the approval of the Minister to carry out the analysis of the samples that would be the basis for the doping test of the horses,

t) Expert of doping control team: The competent person assigned to the doping control team by the approval of the Ministry who carries out the doping analysis of the suspicious samples,

u) Expert of doping test: The expert assigned to the doping laboratory who carries out the doping analysis of suspicious samples,

ü) Doping test: The inspection made to identify the effective materials of doping in the suspicious samples,

v) Samples suspected of doping: Other samples that would be the basis for the inspection of urine, blood, organs, tissues, and doping of the horses that have been subjected to doping test,

y) Person taking samples suspected of doping: The veterinarian who has taken the samples that would be the basis for the doping test,

z) Coordinator of taking samples suspected of doping: The veterinarian who is responsible for the process from taking the samples that would be the basis for the doping test to their delivery to the Racing Council of Stewards,

aa) Stablemate: Horses that run for the same horse owner and horses that are owned by the same horse owner, his/her siblings, their spouses and children and take part in the same race, which have been announced to be stablemates in the official schedule upon written application by horse owners,

bb) Saddling judge and his assistants: Those assigned to checking proper saddling of the horses that would take part in the races,

cc) Strolling area: The fenced area located before the boxes to take the horses waiting for sampling for a walk,

çç) Daily official schedule: The daily official horse racing schedule relating to the races that is published by the Racing Organization on the basis of the annual racing schedule,

dd) Handicap race: The race in which different weights to be carried by the horses in a race to equalize their chances of winning are adjusted according to the points given by the Handicappers,

ee) Handicappers: Reporting directly to the The Supreme Council of Stewards, those working to determine the weights that the horses would carry in handicap races by scoring according to the performance of the horses,

ff) Permit: The letter provided to the amateur riders by the Supreme Council of Stewards indicating that permission has been given for them to ride horse in races,

gg) Jockey: The person who rides horse in races and has a jockey license according to the provisions of this Bylaw,

ğğ) Analysis of blood gases: Analysis of the gases such as carbon dioxide, oxygen that are contained in the blood,

hh) Registration fee: The money that needs to be paid for a horse to be registered in a race,

ıı) Registration office: The offices managed by the Racing Directorate that are set up by the Racing Organization to carry out all sorts of registration work relating to races,

ii) Race: the act of running the distance between the start and finish by horses registered and declared for the race in advance,

jj) Horse in the race: The horse that has come under the command of the start judge (starter) from the moment that the white flag was hoisted,

kk) Trainee: The candidate registered with the Apprentice Training Center,

- ll) License: The certificate with a picture issued by the Supreme Council of Stewards that contains identification and other necessary information,
- mm) Maiden race: The race participated by horses that have never won a race in their lives,
- nn) Betting: All sorts of contests, competitions, sports games organized within the country and abroad in which the result depends on partially on the participant's skills and partially on the coincidence and the games that are played on any event or situation on the basis of predicting the result and that allow those of the participants with correct predictions to win the predetermined prizes in terms of quantity, amount, proportion, or as a fold,
- oo) Cash support: The monetary payment added by the sponsor to the race prizes within the scope of the sponsorship package,
- öö) Teachers committee: The committee consisting of the director and teachers of the Apprentice Training Center,
- pp) Pedigree: The horse identification certificate of the thoroughbreds recorded in the stud book containing number, name, origin, race, don, description, gender, date of birth, breeder, owner, protective vaccinations, health tests and other information,
- rr) Racetrack inspection judge and his assistants: Those assigned for determining if the grass or dirt racetracks where the races would be run are suitable for the races,
- ss) Ring judge and his assistants: Those people who ensure the introduction before the races of the horses and riders that would participate in the races in the ring location in a particular order and sending to the start,
- şş) Fixed-price race: The maiden, conditional, handicap, selling, and amateur rider races in which the registration fee paid by the horse owners to get their horses registered in the race are not included in the prize,
- tt) Field veterinarian: The veterinarian assigned to carry out the health and description inspections of the horses that would participate in the race, to take the first sanitary measures in emergencies, and to report to the Racing Council of Stewards the cases that he deemed suspicious in terms of the integrity of the races,
- uu) Selling race: The race that only the horses for sale could take part in,
- üü) Free handicap race: The race that could be given up without having to pay the registration fee until the weights that would be carried by the horses are announced and accepted,
- vv) Groom and other servants: Persons who are involved in the care, feeding, going to the race area, return, and strolling works of the race horses and have a groom license under

the provisions of this Bylaw and other persons rendering these services and helping these services,

yy) Examination commission: The examination committee set up by the Supreme Council of Stewards,

zz) Stud book: The database where the information that would be the basis for the preparation by the Ministry of the pedigrees of purebred arábians and thoroughbreds,

aaa) Sponsor: Real or legal persons that provide sponsorship in exchange for cash and in-kind support for inclusion in the prizes in races organized by the Racing Organization,

bbb) Sponsorship: Provision of cash or in-kind support to the activities within the scope of this Bylaw by real or legal persons to benefit directly or indirectly or to fulfil social responsibilities,

ccc) Start test committee: The committee consisting of a member of the Racing Council of Stewards, start judge (starter), and field veterinarian that are assigned to the hippodromes where races are run,

ççç) Start judge (starter) and his assistants: Those in charge of ensuring the entry into the starting gate of the horses to participate in the races and starting the race,

ddd) Replicate sample: The portion of the sample taken from the horses suspected of doping that is kept by the Racing Council of Stewards after the sample was divided into two,

eee) Conditional race: The race in which the conditions of registering and participating in the horses races such as the number of races won in certain periods and amount of prize were determined in advance,

fff) Suspicious sample collectors and coordinator: Veterinarians who take or ensure taking the suspicious samples such as urine, blood, organ, and tissue from horses registered in the races for doping test,

ggg) Official sign: The sign indicating that the betting results of a race was finalized by the hoisting of the blue flag or the lighting of the blue lamp denoting that race results announced by the Racing Council of Stewards were finalized,

ğğğ) Instalment: The money that needs to be paid at certain times apart from the subscription fee to participate in a stakes race,

hhh) Recognized race: The race run by or under the permission of the Recognized Racing Authorities,

ııı) Recognized Racing Authority: International organizations such as International Federation of Horseracing Authorities and International Federation of Arabian Horseracing Authorities that the Racing Authority is a member of and the Racing Authorities and

organizations that are responsible for organizing and controlling horse racing in their own countries and recognized by the international organizations,

iii) Clerk of the Scales and assistants: Those assigned for carrying out, according to the provisions of this Bylaw, the first and second weighing of the riders of the horses that would participate in the races,

jjj) Stake race: It is the long-, medium- or short-distance stake race with details mentioned in the annual racing schedules in which registration and payment of instalment(s) are stipulated, in the special requirements of the race, to be made some time before the race is run and the subscription fees and total installment(s), if any, are added to the first price,

kkk) Arrival judge and his assistants: Those assigned for determining the finishing order and times of the race for the horses that run in the race,

lll) Assistant servants: Those assigned to assist in taking the samples that are the basis of the doping test of the horses,

mmm) Race: The races that are run at a hippodrome on the same day,

nnn) Racing horse: Purebred Arabians and thoroughbreds registered in the stud book,

ooo) Racing Directorate: The Directorate set up by the Racing Organization to carry out all sorts of recording, registration, registry, and statistical transactions relating to the races that manages the registration offices at the hippodrome,

ööö) Certificate of Racing Steward: The certificate issued to the person who have worked as assistant racing steward for at least fifty racing days within three years and succeeded in the examination that was held,

ppp) Assistant Racing Steward: The persons who have completed the training organized by the Supreme Council of Stewards for the purpose of bringing up racing stewards and their assistants and succeeded in the examination held subsequent to training,

rrr) Racing steward: The persons who have worked as Assistant Racing Steward for fifty racing days within three years and received a certificate by succeeding in the examination held by the Supreme Council of Stewards,

sss) The Racing Council of Stewards: The council constituted by the Racing Authority for each hippodrome to carry out the race according to this Bylaw,

sss) Racing Organization: The organization to which the authority to run races according to the provisions of the Law no. 6132 and to organize bets has been delegated,

ttt) Racing Authority: The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock,

uuu) Racing season: Officially scheduled races with starting and ending dates within one year determined separately for each hippodrome,

üüü) Racing calendar: The racing season determined by the Racing Authority for each calendar year,

vvv) Breeder: The person who owned the mare when she gave birth to the foal,

yyy) Breeding premium: The premium paid to the horse breeders with a winning position according to the requirements of the race and annual racing schedules,

zzz) Annual racing schedule: The schedule describing for each calendar year the types, requirements, and prizes of the races to be run at all hippodromes across the country,

aaaa) The Supreme Council of Stewards: The permanent council constituted according to the provisions of the article 24 of the Decree-law no. 639 dated 3/6/2011 on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock and the article 8 of the Law no. 6132,

bbbb) Castrated horse: The stallion with testicles removed by an operation and left with no reproductive ability,

THE SECTION TWO

The Supreme Council of Stewards

The Formation of Supreme Council of Stewards

ARTICLE 5 – (1) The Supreme Council of Stewards is composed of nine people chosen by the Minister from among persons with an undergraduate degree meeting the requirements in the article 48 of the Law no. 657 dated 14/7/1965 on Civil Servants, preferably with knowledge and experience in matters of horse breeding and improvement and horse racing and race regulations. The Minister assigns a Council Chairman and a Deputy Chairman from among the members.

(2) The Supreme Council of Stewards is elected for three years. In case one of the memberships is vacated, the newly elected member completes the remaining term.

(3) At times when the Chairman is not present, the Council is chaired by the Deputy Chairman, or the eldest member if that too is not present.

(4) The Council convenes with at least two-thirds majority. Decisions are taken by the majority of those present. In case of equality in the votes, the side that the Chairman joined will have won the majority.

(5) Council Chairman, Deputy Chairman and members cannot actually be involved in this capacity in any other assignment racing and cannot interfere or express opinion or view

in this capacity apart from their duties and powers written in this Bylaw. The member that did not attend three meetings in one year without a valid excuse is considered to have withdrawn. The member that did not attend six meetings in a row is considered to have withdrawn, even with an excuse.

(6) The members of the Supreme Council of Stewards cannot take part in the decisions relating to the horses, owned by their spouses, persons that they are obliged to care about, and the relatives of blood and vicinity of up to third degree, in races that are run under the provisions of this Bylaw.

(7) The net monthly payment determined by the Racing Authority and given to the members of the Supreme Council of Stewards not to exceed four times the gross monthly minimum wage for those over 16 years of age is paid at the end of the month and the travel allowances are calculated on the basis of the highest amount paid to those working for the Racing Organization. Allowances and travel expenses are paid out of race income.

(8) The members of the Supreme Council of Stewards may enter all sorts of places and facilities and social areas racing and benefit from these facilities on equal terms with the board members of the Racing Organization during or after the expiry of their terms.

(9) The Supreme Council of Stewards may set up committees in cases that require it to make a special study. The committees created in this way submit the results of study in a report to the Supreme Council of Stewards. The Supreme Council of Stewards is not bound by the committee's report. Allowances and travel expenses to be paid to the members of the committee are paid out of racing revenues.

The Office of General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards and Working Offices of The Supreme Council of Stewards

ARTICLE 6 – (1) An Office of General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards is set up reporting to the Supreme Council of Stewards under the management of a person with the title of the General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards consisting of staff in sufficient numbers with an undergraduate degree and preferably with knowledge and experience in matters of horse breeding and improvement and horse racing and race regulations. In provinces with a hippodrome, the Working Office of The Supreme Council of Stewards is set up consisting of staff in sufficient numbers under the management of a person with the title of the Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards. The General Coordinator, Coordinator, and the staff at the office of the General Coordinator are appointed by the Minister by the proposal of the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Stewards

and approval of the Chairman. Also, advisers may be assigned by the same procedure to help the Supreme Council of Stewards and the General Coordinator on administrative, technical, legal, and financial matters. The salaries of the staff and the advisers working at the office of the General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the expenditures of the office of the General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards are paid out of racing revenues. The working procedures and principles and the organization chart of the office of the General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the number and qualification of the staff that would work are laid out by a Directive.

(2) The Working Offices of the Supreme Council of Stewards assess and conclude on behalf of the Supreme Council of Stewards the applications relating to stud book and pedigree. The conclusions for the assessment are communicated to the Supreme Council of Stewards in monthly reports..

(3) The applications made to the Working Offices of the Supreme Council of Stewards racing are notified to the Supreme Council of Stewards within twenty-four hours.

The duties and powers of the Supreme Council of Stewards

ARTICLE 7 – (1) The duties and powers of the Supreme Council of Stewards are mentioned below.

a) To assign racing stewards, assistants of racing stewards, technical advisers, handicappers, and other officials related to yarış for each racing season and determine the wages to be paid to them,

b) To issue licenses to the persons required to be licensed by this Bylaw and to revoke the license that has been issued when necessary,

c) To inspect and control and allow to be used the racecourses, scales, start mechanisms, and places and facilities racing and cancel these permits when necessary,

ç) To determine the certain percentage to be deducted from betting totals as racing income pursuant to the provision of the article 3 of the Law no. 6132,

d) To keep the records of the horse owners, trainers, riders, and grooms and to keep he records for the status of the in the races or ensure that they are kept by the Racing Organization,

e) To organize horse races pursuant to the Law no. 6132 and the Law no. 5996 and by the approval of the Racing Authority, to accept betting from those within the country and abroad on horse races organized within the country and abroad,

f) To levy the monetary fines and temporary and indefinite bans to be imposed pursuant to the provision of the article 4 of the Law no. 6132,

g) To examine and conclude the appeals to be made to the decisions that could be appealed under the provisions of this Bylaw,

ğ) To fix the racing calendar every year,

h) To examine and decide on the annual racing schedules prepared by the Schedule Committee,

ı) To cancel any racing season, postpone partially or completely or change the day, name, place of the races, to increase or reduce the racing days and race numbers,

i) to manage the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund,

j) To ensure the keeping of the stud book records of purebred arabian and thoroughbreds and other animals intended for races and shows, the provision of the certificates of pedigree and breeding, and to prohibit the participation in races and utilization for show purposes of the animals without a certificate of racing and show,

k) To buy, when necessary, the animals intended for races and shows that have a certificate of breeding and stud book records and the purebred arabian and Thoroughbreds by means of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of Stewards or decide for their expropriation,

l) Not to register in the stud book the foals that do not have the qualifications and requirements determined by the Ministry pursuant to the provisions of the Law no. 5996 and the foals with a significant deviation from thoroughbred qualifications that are understood not to display the features of their own race or, if registered, to cancel their registrations and pedigrees,

m) In case the horses with a certificate of breeding or pedigree registered in the stud book was determined not to be sbred as a result of the tests and examinations made by the Ministry, to cancel the stud book records of them and their foals and get their pedigrees back,

n) To give the penalties prescribed in the law no. 5996 for those acting against the provisions of this Bylaw and the Laws Nos. 6132 and 5996 related to purebred arabians and thoroughbreds and other animals intended for racing and show, to revoke their certificates, and file a criminal complaint with the prosecutor's office,

o) To give the necessary penalties to those assigned to the racing works who have acted against this Bylaw,

ö) To examine and decide on the appeals to be made against the penalties to be given by the Racing Council of Stewards,

- p) To determine the principles and requirements for the grouping of the horses participating in the races and the transfers from one of these groups to another,
- r) To prepare the draft Bylaws and directives related to horse racing, to examine and decide on the other subjects related to horse racing and breeding that are deemed necessary by the Racing Authority,
- s) To determine the fee to be paid to stewards, assistant stewards and technical advisers for each racing day that they worked,
- ş) To ensure the fulfilment of the duties written in the subparagraphs (b) and (c) above by means of the committees that it would set up when necessary.
- (2) The decisions written in the subparagraphs (a), (c), (ç), (ğ), (h), (ı), (i), (k), (p), (r), and (s) of the first paragraph are finalized by the approval of the Racing Authority. The transactions and decisions in other subparagraphs are final.
- (3) The Supreme Council of Stewards examines and decides on the appeals to be made within fifteen days.
- (4) Other matters related to Law no. 5996, Law no. 6132, horse racing, betting, and horse riding that have not been laid out clearly by this Bylaw are decided by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the approval of the Racing Authority.
- (5) Those who have served as a member of the Supreme Council of Stewards at least for one full term are provided, if they requested, the Certificate of Racing Steward and the license of Handicapper without seeking any other requirement.

THE SECTION THREE

The Racing Council of Stewards and Other Officials Related to Racing Services

The formation of the Racing Council of Stewards

ARTICLE 8 – (1) The Racing Council of Stewards consists of a total of three persons. One of these members is selected from among three candidates with a certificate of yarış stewardship that are nominated by the Racing Organization. The appointment of the Racing Council of Stewards is realized by the Supreme Council of Stewards pursuant to the article 7, first paragraph, subparagraph (a). The Racing Council of Stewards elects a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman among themselves during their first ilk meeting and the election is recorded. The Racing Council of Stewards takes decisions by a majority. The duties of the racing steward who could not be present are fulfilled in turn by the assistant stewards.

(2) In order to assist in the fulfilment of the duties of the Racing Council of Stewards, three assistant racing stewards are assigned, one of which to be from among the three candidates with a certificate of yarış stewardship nominated by the Racing Organization, as well as two technical advisers and at least two office employees provided by the Racing Organization.

(3) Assistant stewards and technical advisers are obliged to perform the duties to be assigned by the Racing Council of Stewards on technical, administrative, and security matters concerning racing services.

The Duties and Powers of the Racing Council of Stewards

ARTICLE 9 – (1) The duties and powers of the Racing Council of Stewards are mentioned below:

a) To ensure the performance of the races in compliance with the racing procedures and principles and the decency of racing,

b) With respect to the performance of the races, to identify all sorts of schemes and measures at the hippodromes and to ensure their fulfilment by the Racing Organization,

c) To postpone or cancel the races in case the races could not be run due to the situations and events that were not possible to prevent on the racing day,

ç) To report to the Hippodrome Directorate the persons who have been banned, pursuant to the provisions of this Bylaw and by the Recognized Race Authorities, from entering the racing locations apart from bleachers and their annexes and facilities racing and from performing their profession at the locations relating to the races, out of the racing locations, hippodromes, and places and facilities racing that they have been assigned to, and those who acted to disrupt the rules and decency of the races and the security of the racing locations and facilities, to prevent them from entering racing locations, and to ensure the removal of those who entered by means of the security forces,

d) To prevent from entering locations and facilities racing those who have been banned, pursuant to the provisions of this Bylaw and by the Recognized Race Authorities, from performing their profession at the locations relating to the races and running their horses in the races for the duration of the penalties given,

e) On the condition of letting those concerned to defend themselves, to issue notices and levy monetary fines and to ban for up to fifteen days from running in the races, entering racing locations and facilities apart from bleachers and their annexes, and performing their

profession at the racing locations and implement them, and to propose the penalties exceeding its powers to the Supreme Council of Stewards,

f) To monitor the status and behaviour of the racehorses, persons related to racing, and suspicious persons and to prevent the situations and actions against the decency of the races,

g) To carry out the research and studies that are required for the elimination of the deficiencies related to the races and racing locations and to hold discussions with those concerned when necessary,

ğ) To announce the decisions relating to races at the racing locations and to report the racing results to the Racing Organization,

h) If case of an issue that requires disqualification, to prevent a horse from running in a race before the decision by the Supreme Council of Stewards or, if run in the races, to postpone the exercise of the rights provided by the prize that was won until the conclusion of the decision,

i) To examine the race horses or get them examined when necessary,

i) To assist the officials, police, and gendarme charged with the security of racing locations,

j) To ban horses that are unable to enter and exit the start gate properly or running unsteadily from running in the races until they have been trained sufficiently, to allow the horses to run in the races by testing normal entry and exit of those banned horses at the start mechanism,

k) To approve race results and, change them when necessary,

l) To invalidate the start when it was not made duly,

m) To postpone, when necessary, the starting times specified in the daily official schedule in a way to affect the subsequent races as well,

n) As a temporary measure in cases that require penalties exceeding its powers and those within its powers, to ban those who has taken part in the event or caused it from entering racing locations and facilities apart from bleachers and their annexes, performing their profession at the racing locations and participating in the races, and to confiscate the race prize,

o) To implement promptly the penalties given to ban the participation of horses in the races,

ö) In case a situation against the Law no. 6132 and the provisions of this Bylaw was identified in the races, to intervene directly and take the necessary measures even when there were no complaints or appeals,

p) To identify the horses to be subjected to the doping test and to ensure the shipment of the suspicious samples that were taken to the doping laboratory in compliance with the regulations and by assigning a code number,

r) To take or arrange for taking the necessary samples out of the horses that were injured, became ill or died during the race for examination in terms of doping and epidemic diseases,

s) To carry out the alcohol or other necessary examinations of the riders or get them carried out when necessary in terms of health and to ensure the safety of life,

(2) No appeals may be made to the decisions by the Racing Council of Stewards relating to the works apart from the points mentioned in the subparagraphs (e) and (h) of the first paragraph.

The requirements for assigning assistant racing stewards in races

ARTICLE 10 – (1) The principles relating to the assignment of those who have been successful in the training for assistant racing steward and entitled to get a certificate are mentioned below:

a) In order for those with a certificate of assistant racing stewardship to gain experience, they are assigned for at least one racing season to the suitable vacant posts in the positions in the technical staff related to races such as arrival, doping, weighing, ring, start, racetrack, linesmen, and field veterinarian,

b) The status of success of those with a certificate of assistant racing stewardship who have been assigned to the positions of judge, assistant judge, and other posts is determined by a report to be issued by the Racing Council of Stewards at the end of each racing season,

c) Those who have been assigned and successful in such positions as judge, assistant judge and other posts as arrival, doping, weighing, ring, start, racetrack, and field veterinarian are assigned as Assistant Racing Steward if there is a vacancy.

q) Those who have been assigned to assistant racing stewardship and served for fifty racing days within three years and received the Certificate of Racing Steward as a result of the examination held may be assigned as the racing steward.

d) Those who have actually served as jockey or trainer for a period of at least ten years prior to their date of application may be assigned as the racing steward without the certificate of racing steward as a result of their completion of the training programs that are deemed appropriate by the Ministry.

e) An examination for assistant steward is held by the Ministry in the month of September every year. The contents, place, and time of the examination are determined by the Ministry.

The duties and powers of field veterinarians

ARTICLE 11 – (1) The duties and powers of field veterinarians are mentioned below:

a) To check the thoroughbreds aged two and purebred arabians aged three that would take part in the races for the first time, relating to those who have the same descriptions as the information included in their pedigrees, to record this matter in the relevant section in their pedigrees, to sign it, and get it sealed by the racing stewards.

b) For the horses to participate in the races, to check the compatibility of their descriptions with their pedigrees and conduct their examinations and controls in terms of health, to prepare the examination report of the horses that would be taken out of the race and submit to the Racing Council of Stewards, and take the first sanitary measures in emergencies,

c) To intervene as required in emergencies by being present at the start location,

g) To examine the horses after the race on instructions by the racing stewards or on his own,

d) To send in person the horses to be subjected to the doping test to the location where doping-suspected sample is taken,

e) To determine if the stallions have been castrated and to report those who have been castrated to the Racing Council of Stewards.

(2) The field veterinarian who is found to have issued a report against the procedures as a result of the examination made is punished by the Racing Council of Stewards pursuant to the article 132.

The duties and powers clerks of the scales and their assistants

ARTICLE 12 – (1) The duties and powers of clerks of the scales and their assistants are mentioned below:

a) To ensure the security and discipline of the weighing room,

b) To checks the silks and licenses of the riders to take part in the races according to the provisions of this Bylaw, to weigh them before the race, and to report those who failed to come for weighing to the Racing Council of Stewards,

- c) To report the weighing results to the Racing Council of Stewards following the declaration in writing of the race results by the arrival judges,
- ç) In case a change is made in the weight of any horses indicated in the daily official schedule, to ensure the announcement of the change through the media organs of the Racing Organization,
- d) At the end of each racing day, to give to the Registration office the scale tickets containing the weights written in the daily official schedule and carried during the races and the differences between them, if any, numbers of the horses, and the names of riders,
- e) To weigh after the race the riders who have participated in the races and finished among the first five or those of the horses that run in the race which the Racing Council of Stewards wanted to be weighed,
- f) To report the weighing results promptly to the Racing Council of Stewards after each race together with the complaints and protests, if any,
- g) To manage the sale in selling races under the supervision of an assistant racing steward,
- ğ) To check the jockeys and the jockey room.

The duties and powers of the saddling judges and their assistants

ARTICLE 13 – (1) The duties and powers of the saddling judges and their assistants are mentioned below:

- a) To ensure the safety and discipline of the paddock and timely dispatch of the horses to the ring,
- b) To ensure the saddling of the horses that have created problems in saddling in the indoor saddling box under the supervision of those in charge,
- c) To check the accessories that the horses included in the daily official schedule would carry like blinkers, tongue straps, ear plugs, plates, and the like,
- ç) To ensure the dispatch of the horses to the ring with regular racing accessories,
- d) To ensure, in selling races, that the horses are brought to the paddock without bandages and leggings one hour before the racing time.

The duties and powers of the ring judges and their assistants

ARTICLE 14 – (1) The duties and powers of the ring judges and their assistants are mentioned below:

a) To ensure the safety and discipline of the ring area, timely dispatch to the racetrack of the horses and riders that would participate in the race, and the compliance of silks, uniforms, whips, and other accessories with the provisions of this Bylaw, to report those not in compliance to the Racing Council of Stewards,

b) To allow fractious horses to be taken to the racetrack earlier or dispatching them as mounted by riders and in tow by informing the Racing Council of Stewards and the start judge (starter),

c) To prevent the dispatch of the horses to run in the race to the racetrack without being brought to the ring and without being mounted,

ç) To report the persons, to the Racing Council of Stewards for punishment, that disrupt the safety and discipline of the ring and the decency of racing and take actions that would prevent the races to be run in compliance with the rules,

d) In case of presence in the ring area of disqualified horses and persons, to report them to the Racing Council of Stewards,

e) To deliver to its buyer the horses that is understood to have been sold at the end of the selling race,

f) To ensure, in selling races, that the horses are brought to the paddock without bandages and leggings at least half an hour before the racing time

The duties and powers of the start judges (starters) and their assistants

ARTICLE 15 – (1) The duties and powers of the start judges (starters) and assistants are mentioned below:

a) To ensure the safety and discipline of the start area,

b) To ensure that the horses are brought to the start area as mounted by the riders and handily or, by permission, as mounted by riders and in tow, to take the necessary measures for a start that is in accordance with the rules and accident-free,

c) To ensure the entry of horses into start mechanism by reading their start numbers and names of riders and start the race by the white flag after making the necessary controls,

ç) To change the post positions corresponding to start numbers of the fractious horses in a manner that would not disrupt the other horses' and riders' chances of winning the race and pose a danger for them,

d) To allow, when necessary, keeping a fractious horses in tow at the start and, if it delays the start, to notify the Racing Council of Stewards to remove that horses from the race, and to issue the start order depending on the decision,

e) In the absence of a proper start, to void the start and get the horses back to the starting gate by the red flag of recall or warning lights or siren and issue the start order again depending on the decision by the Racing Council of Stewards,

f) To report the riders that cause the start to delay or act against the provisions of this Bylaw for punishment by the Racing Council of Stewards,

g) To report the horses that came under the order of the start judge (starter) but did not start running to the Racing Council of Stewards.

The duties and powers of the arrival judges and their assistants

ARTICLE 16 – (1) To determine the order of finishing the race, finishing intervals, and finishing time of the horses and to report to the clerk of scales in writing after examining the photo finish, if any and if deemed necessary.

The duties and powers of the racetrack inspection judges and their assistants

ARTICLE 17 – (1) The duties and powers of the racetrack inspection judges and their assistants are mentioned below:

a) To determine on each racing day if the sand and grass racetrack is suitable to the races by taking the necessary measures together with the officials of hippodrome, to prepare a daily report and submit the reports to the Racing Council of Stewards,

b) To prepare a report on the issue of running the races on a grass or sand racetrack due to weather conditions and submit the reports to the Racing Council of Stewards,

c) To measure the race distances together with the officials of hippodrome when the location of the inner barriers was changed at the beginning of the racing season and during the racing season.

The duties and powers of the handicappers

ARTICLE 18 – (1) A Handicapping Unit is created that consists of persons selected from among those reporting to the Supreme Council of Stewards, with an undergraduate degree, preferably with knowledge and experience in matters of horse breeding and improvement and horse racing and race regulations, and holding a handicapping license after successfully completing the training programs stipulated by the Racing Authority.

(2) The performance of those who have been assigned as handicapper by getting handicapping license is evaluated by the Supreme Council of Stewards at the end of every year. Those with a successful performance are reassigned. Those who are found by the

Supreme Council of Stewards not to have had a successful and adequate performance cannot be reassigned before a hiatus of one year.

(3) Handicappers make a general point grading according to the performances of the horses before the beginning of the annual racing schedule and during the year and report to the Racing Organization.

(4) Handicappers determine the scores to be given in the races according to the performances of the horses and report to the Racing Organization.

(5) No appeals may be made to the scores determined and announced by the handicapper and the scores and the list relating to them cannot be changed in any way.

(6) The principles and procedures for the determination and announcement of handicap scores and weights are indicated in the general provisions of the racing schedule that is prepared every year.

(7) The duty of Handicapping cannot be assigned to anyone apart from those with a handicapping license. The duty of Coordinator of Handicapping Unit may be assigned to a handicapper by the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(8) Except for the handicappers with personal rights at the Racing Organization, the wages of the other handicappers in charge that are determined by the Supreme Council of Stewards are paid out of the racing proceeds.

The duties and powers of the collectors and coordinator of suspicious samples

ARTICLE 19 – (1) The duties and powers of the collectors and coordinator of suspicious samples are mentioned below:

a) To ensure the safety and discipline of the location for taking doping-suspected samples,

b) To take a sample or samples according to the provisions of this Bylaw from the horses sent by the Racing Council of Stewards before and after the race to the location for taking doping-suspected samples for the doping-suspected sample to be taken,

c) To divide the doping-suspected sample taken from each horse under the supervision of an Assistant Racing Steward, those concerned with the horse, and a security guard, to write the information related to the horse, race number, and date on the tags and stick on the samples obtained through division, and to record this matter in a report,

ç) To deliver the samples collected to the Racing Council of Stewards.

Start testing committee

ARTICLE 20 – (1) Pursuant to the article 7, paragraph one, subparagraph (a), the start testing committee consists, for each period, of one of the members of the Racing Council of Stewards, a start judge (starter) and a field veterinarian that are assigned to the technical staff at the hippodromes by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the approval of the Racing Authority. To replace the committee members that could not be present for duty because of an excuse, another person of the same title, if any, or their assistants serve at the committee, if no such person is available,

(2) The decisions taken by the committee relating to the horses that have been subjected to start testing are reported to the Racing Organization within the shortest time by the Racing Council of Stewards.

The officials' responsibility and the way of performing their duties

ARTICLE 21 – (1) Persons assigned according to the provisions of this Bylaw are responsible to the Racing Authority. Another duty cannot be assigned to these people on the same day that would require the accrual of more than one fee.

(2) In the absence of the main officer on duty, that work is carried out by his assistant. In the absence of his assistant as well, a person to be selected from among other officials or to be deemed appropriate by the Racing Council of Stewards is charged with that work for one racing day.

(3) The fees determined by the Supreme Council of Stewards for racing stewards, assistant racing stewards and technical advisers, and other officials related to racing services for each racing day that they served are paid on a daily basis out of the racing proceeds.

(4) All sorts of complaints about the officials are filed with the Racing Council of Stewards and those about stewards are filed with the Supreme Council of Stewards in writing.

(5) Travel allowances are paid to the racing stewards and other officials according to the allowance rules of the Racing Organization.

THE SECTION FOUR

The General Provisions Related to Running Races

The preparation of racing schedules

ARTICLE 22 – (1) A schedule committee is set up by the Supreme Council of Stewards consisting of five persons to prepare the annual racing schedules according to the principles of racing calendar that are determined every year. The Supreme Council of

Stewards elects three members of the committee from its own members and two members are elected from among the four members recommended by the Racing Organization. The committee elects a chairman from among its members at its first meeting. The racing schedules prepared by the committee are to be sent to the Racing Authority by the end of the month of November at the latest.

(2) The racing schedules prepared by the Supreme Council of Stewards are examined and decided and finalized by the approval of the Racing Authority. Racing schedules that have been finalized must be implemented exactly. However, by considering force majeure cases and compelling reasons, any racing season may be cancelled, postponed partially or completely, or the day, name, and place of the races may be changed, the number of racing days and races may be increased or decreased, or additional races may be introduced by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the approval of the Racing Authority.

(3) In case the race or races that need to be run at a certain time could not be run due to force majeure cases and compelling reasons, such race or races may be postponed for at most one week. Such races that could not be run within this period are considered to have been cancelled without the need for any act or decision.

(4) The age requirements for the purebred arabians and thoroughbreds that would run at the hippodromes are laid out in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule.

(5) Those persons in charge of the execution of races at the hippodromes whose names would be published in the daily official schedule are mentioned in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule.

Horses that would participate in races

ARTICLE 23 – (1) Unless otherwise indicated in the race requirements and the general provisions of the annual racing schedule, the horses belonging to the races specified in the articles 24 and 25 and registered in the studbook take part in the races for thoroughbreds. The foals that were born abroad as a result of the mating within the country or abroad of a mare registered in the stud book and brought to Turkey during the year they were born in are considered to have been born in Turkey.

(2) The foals born to mares that were quarantined during their importation to Turkey in foal and decided to be returned to their origin within this period due to disease or any other reason or transiting through Turkey or brought to Turkey to be inseminated cannot participate in the races that are run according to the provisions of this Bylaw as their final importation to Turkey was not realized.

Thoroughbreds that could run in races

ARTICLE 24 – (1) Unless otherwise indicated in the race requirements and the general provisions of the annual racing schedule, the thoroughbreds born in Turkey and the thoroughbreds brought from abroad during the year they were born in can participate in the races.

(2) The horses registered in the Stud Book of thoroughbreds and brought from foreign countries to run in international races and the thoroughbreds registered in the International Stud book that is recognized by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities participate in the international races belonging to the thoroughbreds, depending on the requirements of the race,

(3) The thoroughbreds born in Turkey only could run in Gazi, Presidential, and Ankara races.

Purebred arabians that could run in races

ARTICLE 25 – (1) Unless otherwise mentioned in the race requirements and the general provisions of the annual racing schedule, purebred arabians born in Turkey and purebred arabians brought from foreign countries during the year they were born in with stud books containing dam and sire verification for at least four generations going back from 2011 or their descendants with the descriptions examined may participate in the races belonging to purebred arabians.

(2) However, the purebred arabians born in Turkey only run in the races of Republic, Parliament, and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock.

(3) Purebred arabians registered in the Stud book and at the same time in the International Stud book recognized by the World Purebred Arabians Organization and purebred arabians brought from foreign countries to run in these races with stud books containing dam and sire verification for at least four generations going back from 2011 or their descendants participate in the international races belonging to the purebred arabians, depending on the requirements of the race.

Start testing

ARTICLE 26 – (1) Horses that fail in start testing cannot run in the races.

(2) The procedures and principles for start testing are mentioned in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule that is prepared every year.

General racing rules

ARTICLE 27 – (1) The general racing rules are mentioned below:

- a) The distance in the races cannot be less than eight hundred meters.
- b) A horse cannot run in more than one race at the same or different hippodromes within the period mentioned in the general provisions of the annual racing schedules, on the condition that it is not less than four consecutive days.
- c) Jockeys and apprentices cannot wear spurs in any race.
- ç) Horses must run in the races with regular racing accessories.
- d) Horses with spurred plates cannot run in the races, excluding sand racetracks. The horses with hoofs or Turkish style plates and the horses with front feet without plates cannot run in the races.
- e) Castration, the races that purebred arabian and thoroughbreds could participate in; detailed features and method of use of whips, the principles and procedures of changing lanes with respect to the prevention of accidents and the safety of life of riders and horses in races are mentioned in the annual racing schedules.
- f) The requirements for helmets to be worn by riders during the race are mentioned in the annual racing schedule.

The age of racehorses

ARTICLE 28 – (1) The age of racehorses is calculated from the first day of the month of January of the year it was born in.

(2) thoroughbreds aged less than two and Arabians aged less than three cannot run in any race.

The registration of horses in races

ARTICLE 29 – (1) The registration of horses in races is done by the registration office in the hippodromes or on the website of the Racing Organization upon written application by the horse owner or horse owner's agent or trainer. The procedures and principles for the registration to be done on the website are determined by the Racing Organization. The location of the registration office, date and terms of registration are determined and

announced by the Racing Organization. No additions or amendments may be made in the records after the end of the registration period.

(2) No racehorses can be registered in a race without a name.

(3) Date of the race, order of the race, name of the horse, its race, names of its owner, trainer, and groom together with license numbers are mentioned during the registration. The registration office may ask for the pedigrees of the horses when required.

(4) The person signing the declaration is responsible for the contents of the declaration related to race records and the person doing the registration is responsible for the transactions done via the Racing Organization's website.

The registration requirement for handicap races

ARTICLE 30 – (1) In order for a horse to be registered in a handicap race, it must have participated in at least three races or won a race.

The uniforms to be worn in racing services

ARTICLE 31 – (1) Every horse owner is obliged to register with the Racing Organization the color, shape, and features of the uniform that his rider would wear in racing services and pay for the fee required. Otherwise, they cannot run in the races. The color, form, and features of a uniform that has been registered on behalf of a horse owner cannot be changed and used by others in five years. However, the uniform of a deceased horse owner may be registered on behalf of his mother, father, one of his siblings, spouse, and one of his children regardless of the five-year period. Registrations for uniforms of the horse owners for whom no horses have run for a period of five years are cancelled at the end of the year. The Racing Organization does not register uniforms that do not conform to international rules, that could cause confusion, or that contain color and shapes that would not be acceptable due to religious, political, and social reasons.

(2) In case it is determined that a uniform was used or registered in violation of the provision of the first paragraph, the uniform is changed by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the approval of the Racing Authority.

The method of payment and refund of subscription fees and instalments

ARTICLE 32 – (1) Subscription fees and instalments are paid to the registration office in return for a receipt. It is paid in the virtual environment in transactions made via the Racing Organization's website. Subscription fees must be paid during the registration and the

instalments for stakes races must be paid on the day of installment. The record is deleted in case the instalments for stakes races are not paid on due date. However, the record is maintained if an application is made within fifteen days and five times the amount of the unpaid instalments or five times the amount of all instalments up to the last installment day is paid. However, regulations on the fees of the entry, installment, supplementary entry or supplementary installments of the Stakes races are determined by GENERAL CONDITIONS OF ANNUAL RACING PROGRAM.

(2) The subscription fees to be collected per horse in races cannot exceed 2% of the total prizes for that race. The subscription fee in free handicap is paid after the announcement and acceptance of the weights.

(3) During the subscription, a beneficial payment at the rate of 10 % of the rider's fee is made by the horse owner for each horse to the account of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund.

(4) The subscription fees, instalments, rider's fees, and beneficial payments of the races that have been cancelled are refunded to the horse owners. The first subscription and installment amounts paid by those who have decided not to run their horse in stakes races are not refunded. Whether or not the subscription fees, instalments, and beneficial payments in medium-term international races and G1 races would be refunded is mentioned in the general provisions of the annual horse racing.

The Sale of horse that have been subscribed to stakes races

ARTICLE 33 – (1) In case the horse that have been subscribed to stakes races are sold, the obligations arising from this subscription pass to the new owners of the horses. The buyer is also responsible for the payment of the instalments that were unpaid before the time of sale or would accrue from this time.

The declaration of whether the horses registered for the races would run in the races

ARTICLE 34 – (1) The declaration of whether the horses registered for the races would run in the races is made between the hours on the declaration day announced by the Racing Organization.

(2) The owner of the horse registered in the race, the horse owner's agent or trainer is obliged to declare to the registration office by a written and signed declaration whether the

horse would run in that race or not, the name, weight of the horse's rider, the weight allowance if the rider is an apprentice, whether or not the horse would have any accessories, the registration number of the uniform that it would wear, and such special accessories as tongue strap and noseband. If this notification requirement is not fulfilled, the horse is not allowed to run in the race. The declarations made via the Racing Organization's website is considered to have been made as one that was written and signed.

(3) The drawing of the start numbers of the horse that would run in the races is done at the registration office fifteen minutes before the end of the declaration period. The start numbers of the stablemates can only be changed at this stage and recorded. The owners of the horse registered in the race, the horse owner's agents or trainers may be present in this drawing. After the start numbers have been drawn, the order numbers and start numbers in the daily official schedule of the horse that would run in the races and the names of their riders are announced on the announcement board and in the daily official schedule.

(4) The withdrawal from the race of a horse that has been declared due to a disease or a breakdown is possible only by the decision to be taken by the Racing Council of Stewards based on the report to be issued by at least two field veterinarians at the hippodrome where the horse would run the race.

(5) The owners of the horse that have given up running as stablemates in the official schedule are obliged to apply in writing to the Racing Organization and their stablemate status is cancelled if deemed appropriate. .

(6) The cases of withdrawal of a horse from the race or change of rider under the article 46 are also announced through the publication media of the Racing Organization.

The barriers to registering horses in races and nullification of registration

ARTICLE 35 – (1) No horse may be registered and run in the races in cases written below. If registered, the registration is considered to be void.

- a) If the horse has been disqualified and the penalty is still in effect,
- b) During the term of the punishment, if the horse is in the possession or partnership of the persons that have been disqualified or if a disqualified person has an interest and relationship in any success of the horse,
- c) During the term of the punishment, if the horse is being housed in stables that is in the possession, under the order or management of a person who has been disqualified or a disqualified trainer, rider, or a groom has something to do with the workout and care,

c) If the horse's pedigree is bogus or did not belong to him or cancelled, if it is found out that the pedigree was tempered with or the pedigree was obtained with false information and documents,

d) If the horse's workout has not been done by its owner or trainer,

e) Although no disqualification decision has been taken yet about the horse, if it has been instrumental in a previous race,

(2) If, in cases included in the paragraph above, it comes under investigation and strong evidence existed regarding the presence of this situation, the horse may be banned by the Racing Council of Stewards from participating in the races as a temporary measure.

(3) The registration belonging to a horse that loses the requirements for running in the race during the period between the closing day of the registration and the day that the race would be run is considered to be void.

Horse leasing and the certificate of horse ownership

ARTICLE 36 – (1) Horse owners may run only those horse which have been registered in the stud book in their own names.

(2) Appointing a person as the horse owner's agent does not eliminate horse owner's racing liability.

The examination before the race of the horses to run in the race

ARTICLE 37 – (1) Horses that would run in the race are required to be examined by the field veterinarians as mentioned in the article 11 at the time to be determined and announced by the Racing Council of Stewards in accordance with the starting time of the races. Horses that have not been examined cannot participate in the race.

Weighing obligation

ARTICLE 38 – (1) It is obligatory for the rider of the horse to run in the race to have the pre-race weighing done at the earliest forty-five minutes, at the latest fifteen minutes prior to the start of each race.

Handicap scores and assignment of overweight

ARTICLE 39 – (1) The scores determined and announced by the handicapper cannot be appealed and the scores and the list belonging to them cannot be changed in any way. However, an overweight of up to five kilograms may be assigned by the handicapper to the

weight to be carried by the horse that have run in other races and come first after the announcement of the scores and before the running of the handicap races. The overweight must be determined and announced by nine o'clock in the morning at the latest on the day the handicap race would be run.

(2) Horses with names and scores not included in the handicap list for any reason despite having been registered duly may be included in the list by the permission of the Racing Council of Stewards.

(3) The procedures and principles for the determination and announcement of handicap scores and weights are mentioned in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule that is prepared every year.

Weight allowance

ARTICLE 40 – (1) No horse may be subjected to weight allowance as it was overrun in one or more races, excluding handicap races. It cannot be excused for the overweight that it is required to carry.

(2) Horses that have never won a race or have not won a race during a certain period or have not won a certain prize may have weight allowance within the requirements of the race that would take part in.

The rider's responsibility to adjust his weight

ARTICLE 41 – (1) Every rider is obliged to adjust his weight before the race in accordance with the weight that his horse would carry in the race.

(2) Riders may ride a horse with a weight that is at most two kilograms heavier than the weight written in the daily official schedule on account of their weights being heavier. The rider is obliged to declare this excess weight to the clerk of scales before the weighing process for the race starts. Riders that mount horse with an excess weight of up to two kilograms are announced separately.

The accessories that are included in the rider's weight

ARTICLE 42 – (1) The weight of the saddle of a horse that participates in a race is included in the weight of the rider of that horse. Rider's life vest, goggles, stick, horse's martingale, apron, gaiter, helmet, saddle cloth and its bandages, tongue strap, and the accessories used against the habit of biting the rein and noseband are not included in the weight.

(2) Riders must wear the standard safety vest that the Racing Organization would keep at the weighing room.

Saddlecloth

ARTICLE 43 – (1) Each horse that would participate in the races must have the saddle cloth bearing the number in the daily official schedule placed duly under the saddle in a way that its number could be seen easily.

(2) Each rider is obliged to deliver to the clerk of scales the saddlecloth that he has used during the race after the second weighing.

The prohibition for riders not to leave the locker room

ARTICLE 44 – (1) Riders cannot leave the locker room without permission by the clerk of scales and cannot get in touch anybody apart from the officials and stewards in charge. Jockeys who want to have an apprentice with them for the apprentice's training and his help in preparing for the races may do so by the permission of the Racing Council of Stewards.

The prohibition for entering the weighing room

ARTICLE 45 – (1) Nobody may enter the weighing room other than those permitted by the Racing Council of Stewards and riders of the horses registered for the race whose weighing procedure have been completed, horse owners, horse owner's agents, and trainers.

(2) Jockeys who want to have an apprentice with them for the apprentice's training and his help in preparing for the races may do so by the permission of the Racing Council of Stewards.

The requirements for replacing the rider

ARTICLE 46 – (1) The rider who has been announced in the daily official schedule to mount a particular horse cannot be replaced. However, if it is determined by the physician that an accident or a disease was in question that would hamper the participation in the race of the rider before he came under the order of the start judge (starter), the horse that he would ride may be allowed by the Racing Council of Stewards to have another jockey if the rider announced in the daily official schedule was a jockey or another apprentice if it was an apprentice. In this case, the race is not postponed.

(2) Provided that it is documented, the replacement of the rider who has not come to the weighing location at a particular time due to compelling reasons or having a weight that exceeded the limits written in the article 41 may be allowed by the Racing Council of Stewards under the conditions written in the first paragraph.

(3) The Racing Council of Stewards bans the rider from mounting the horse before the race if necessary in order to ensure that the races are conducted honestly.

The issues to be considered in adding weight

ARTICLE 47 – (1) In weight additions to be made in accordance with the race requirements, such principles as the horse's earnings in certain periods or first places won in specific races or the number of races and prizes won are considered.

(2) A horse that is required to be subjected to multiple overweighs is subjected to the heaviest one, not to the sum of these overweight's, unless there is a special case in the requirements of that race.

Declaration to the clerk of scales the cases of underweight and overweight

ARTICLE 48 – (1) Except for selling races, in case there was any excess or shortfall in all other races compared to the weight in the daily official schedule that a horse would carry, the trainer and the rider of the horse are obliged to report this case to the clerk of scales.

(2) A faulty record that could happen in the daily official schedule with respect to the weight does not relieve the trainer of this responsibility. In case the error is corrected before the race through an application to the registration office, the horse runs in the race with the weight that has been corrected.

The weights to be carried by horses

ARTICLE 49 – (1) A weight of less than forty kilograms cannot be carried in any race other than the races in which apprentices are treated preferentially.

(2) The weights to be carried by the horses in races other than handicap and amateur rider races have been indicated in the tables in the Attachment-1 and Attachment-2. The weights indicated in these tables may be changed when required by the approval of the Racing Authority upon the proposal of the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(3) If female horses run with male horses, they carry a weight that is two kilograms lighter.

Weighing out process after the race

ARTICLE 50 – (1) The riders of the horses that

have won one of the prizes in the race and the other riders deemed necessary to be weighed out by the Racing Council of Stewards must apply to the clerk of scales after the race to come on horseback to the front side of the weighing room and to be weighed out together with all of the materials included in weighing. In case it was not possible for a rider who was to be weighed out to come on horseback to the front side of the weighing room due to an accident that had occurred during the race, the rider comes to the weighing room on foot or is transported there.

(2) The weighing out process after the race for riders for whom it would be inconvenient in terms of health to be brought to the weighing room due to the accident that they suffered may be given up by the decision of the Racing Council of Stewards. All horses that have participated in the race cannot leave the observation area.

(3) The rider's weightings before the race and after the race must be the same. However, an excess or shortfall not exceeding five hundred grams is acceptable.

The announcement of race results

ARTICLE 51 – (1) Upon declaration by the clerk of scales that there were no complaints within five minutes from the conclusion of the race and that the weighing result after the race was in accordance with the provision of the article 50, the Racing Council of Stewards orders that the blue light be turned on or the blue flag be hoisted, indicating that the result of the race was finalized. No changes could be made in the race results posted on the announcement board after the blue light was turned on or the blue flag was hoisted.

(2) In case there was a complaint or a determination was made regarding the incompatibility with the provision of the article 50, the yellow light is turned on or the yellow flag is hoisted until the final decision is announced.

Weight allowances of apprentices

ARTICLE 52 –The first paragraph of the article 52 of the same Bylaw has been amended as follows:

(1) Except for selling races, open and stakes races, apprentices ride horse with a lower weight, as detailed below, than the weights determined for that race in the official schedule provided that it is clearly indicated in the declaration stipulated in the article 34.

- a) Up to five kilograms for those who have won zero-forty-nine races,
- b) Up to four kilograms for those who have won fifty-ninety-nine races,
- c) Up to three kilograms for those who have won one hundred-one hundred and forty-nine races.

These weight allowances are implemented in amounts that include 500 grams as well.

ç) Apprentices who have won one hundred and one-one hundred and fifty races get the right to be a jockey. These persons are provided, upon request, with a jockey license by the Supreme Council of Stewards. Of the people who have got the right to be a jockey, those who have not applied to get a license may ride horse as an apprentice without benefiting from the weight allowance.

(2) Apprentices over thirty years of age who have not won one hundred and fifty races lose their right to weight allowance and may ride horse as an apprentice.

(3) Apprentices cannot benefit from weight allowance in races belonging to their own classes if no provision to the contrary exists in the requirements of the race.

The declaration of weight allowance for apprentices

ARTICLE 53 – (1) The amount of shortfall in the weight to be carried by apprentices must be declared during the declaration to be made in accordance with Article 34. The apprentices who have failed to fulfil this necessity are not allowed to ride horse in races.

Starting the race, withdrawal from the race of the horse that has come under the order of start judge (starter) and repeat of start

ARTICLE 54 – (1) The start of the races is given by the start judge (starter). All the horses that would participate in the races are required to be ready at the starting gate at the time of start.

(2) None of the horses that have come under the order of start judge (starter) cannot be withdrawn from the race by the horse owner, horse owner's agent, or trainer. The start of the races with starts given at the wrong distance or wrong weights and the races in which

something else that would void the start was in question is considered to be void and the start of the races is repeated.

(3) The race with a start that has been considered to be void is repeated promptly if there is enough time or at the end of the races on the same day. In cases where this is not possible, the race in question is repeated on another suitable day.

(4) The owners or trainers of the horses that have taken part in the first start may give up getting their horses involved in the start a second time on the condition of notifying the Racing Council of Stewards. These horses are considered not to have come under the order of start judge (starter).

The necessity of following the racetrack in the races

ARTICLE 55 – (1) Every horse that participates in a race is run with the goal and effort of winning that race. The racetrack must be followed during the race. The horse that leaves the racetrack is considered to be out of the race for that race. However, the horse is not considered to be out of the race if it completes the remaining race distance before the race ends by re-entering the racetrack at the point where it left the racetrack.

The participation of a single horse in the race

ARTICLE 56 – (1) In the absence of more than one horse to attend the race, passing before the racing stewards with the rider on its back without the need to run the whole distance would be enough for this horse to be considered to have run in the race and won the race.

The time to come to the ring and to enter the starting mechanism for the horses to run in the race

ARTICLE 57 – (1) The horses and their riders are required to come to the ring ten minutes prior to the start of the race at the latest. The horses that have not been brought to the ring within this period without the knowledge of the Racing Council of Stewards are not waited for and action is taken to go to the starting gate. The horses that have fallen back this way are deemed to have failed to come under the order of start judge (starter).

(2) Each rider who come to the starting gate gets his post according to the instructions to be issued by the start judge (starter) and his start number. The horse with a start number of one occupies the left side of the starting line at the hippodromes where races are run from the

left side; it occupies the right side of the starting line at the hippodromes where races are run from the right side and subsequent numbers take their positions accordingly.

The prizes and breeders' premiums

ARTICLE 58 – (1) If otherwise not stipulated in the special conditions of race, all of the first prize set aside in the annual racing schedules for each type of race is given to the one that finishes first. Apart from the first prize, the second one gets 40% of the first prize, the third one gets 20%, and the fourth one gets 10% of the first prize. The first prize cannot be less than 50% of the total prizes.

(2) The amount of prizes that has been set aside on the condition that it is not less than 40% of the racing revenues a year ago is distributed to the horses winning in the races as the breeders' premium. However, in case the horses born in Turkey and the horses imported during their year of birth run together in a race, the winning horses born in Turkey get 100% of the prize set for that race and the the winning horses imported during their year of birth get 75% of the prize. In case only horses imported during their year of birth run in a race, 75% of the prize set for that race is paid to the winning horses. The portion that is retained of the amount set aside as prizes in these races is added to the prizes for the races of the following year.

(3) The breeders' premium cannot be less than 10% and more than 25% of the prizes awarded to the horses. The breakdown and percentages of the breeders' premium in accordance with the requirements of the race are indicated in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule.

(4) Cups and other prizes, sum of subscription fees and instalments in stakes races, sum of subscriptions and instalments, if any, in open races are added to the prize for the horse that finishes first.

(5) The payment principles of the prizes and awards for the horse owners that win a race are laid out by the Racing Organization.

The case of dead heat

ARTICLE 59 – (1) In cases of dead heat, the horses that finish in a tie do not run again. All of the horses in a dead heat for the first spot are deemed to have finished first. The provision of the article 62, paragraph three is reserved.

(2) If the number of horses in a dead heat for the first position was two, the total prize money for the first and second positions is divided equally between these two horses. The prize money for the third position is given to the horse that finished the race behind them.

(3) If the number of horses in a dead heat for the first position was three, the total prize money for the first, second, and third positions of the race is divided equally between them.

(4) If the number of horses in a dead heat for the first position was more than three, the total prize money for the first, second, third, and fourth positions of the race is divided equally between them.

(5) In cases of dead heat for the second, third, and fourth positions of the race, the prize money is divided on the same basis.

(6) In the event of a dispute in dead heat cases regarding the allocation of the awards such as cups and the like that are not possible to be divided, the Racing Council of Stewards resolve this dispute by a drawing when required and specifies the amount that the horse owners need to pay each other.

The payment of prize in the case of a single horse running in a race

ARTICLE 60 – (1) In case a single horse participated in a race, the prize money for the first position that has been announced to be given to the one that finished first in that race and other awards are given to this horse.

The disqualification of the horse with a winning position

ARTICLE 61 – (1) If any one or more of the horses with a winning position in a race is considered to be out of the race or disqualified, its position and prize money are given to the horse or horses that finished after it.

The calculation of a horse's purse

ARTICLE 62 – (1) A horse's purse is the total prize money it has won. The prize money won abroad is also included in the purse. The value of cup, total subscription fees and instalments, and sponsorship income are not included.

(2) In cases of dead heat, the real payout calculated in accordance with the article 59 as the horse's share is taken into account.

(3) If the race that finished in a dead heat was the basis for an incremental payment for weight by name, all horses that finished the race in a dead heat for the first position are allowed to have the incremental payment as if they had won the race alone.

The calculation of prizes won in foreign countries

ARTICLE 63 – (1) The value in Turkish Lira of the prizes won in foreign countries is calculated at the foreign exchange rate of the Central Bank of Turkey at the time the race was run.

Selling races

ARTICLE 64 – (2) The procedures and principles of the selling races are laid out in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule.

The promotion of Turkish horses and the encouragement of participation in races abroad

ARTICLE 65 – (1) The Racing Authority and the Racing Organization take the necessary measures in order to ensure the promotion of Turkish horses within the country and abroad and to encourage their participation in races abroad.

The disqualification decisions by recognized race authorities

ARTICLE 66 – (1) The disqualification decisions taken by the Recognized Race Authorities produce the consequences of the disqualification decisions given according to the provisions of this Bylaw.

The places and facilities related to races that officials could enter

ARTICLE 67 – (1) Except for those specially assigned by the Racing Authority, members of the Supreme Council of Stewards, and racing stewards, other officials can enter only those places and facilities related to their duties.

The setup and management of hippodromes and racetracks

ARTICLE 68 – (1) The hippodrome directorates are in charge of and responsible for putting the hippodromes and racetracks in order, keeping them available in a manner suitable for the purpose, measurement and marking of racetracks, and sanitary affairs and the hippodrome directorate is accountable to the Racing Council of Stewards because of these duties.

The auditing of racing organization and hippodromes

ARTICLE 69 – (1) The Racing Authority always has the right and power to audit when needed the Racing Organization and hippodromes regarding administrative, financial, security, and other issues. The auditing procedures and principles are specified by the Racing Authority. The instructions to be given by Racing Authority as a result of the audits conducted must be abided by. In case of failure to comply with the instructions, the Racing Authority has the right to unilaterally terminate the agreement with the Racing Organization. The Racing Organization cannot claim any rights in any way or demand compensation due to termination.

(2) The Ministry is authorized pursuant to the article 5 of the Law no. 6132 to inspect and audit at all times all transactions, records, and accounts of the Racing Organization and to issue directives.

(3) The Ministry may assign as auditors those of its officials that it deemed appropriate separately from the auditors written in the Racing Organization's statute.

(4) The Ministry is authorized to carry out inspection and auditing activities through the Ministry's inspection and auditing personnel as well.

(5) The following subjects related to the Racing Organization are audited by the inspection and auditing that is conducted;

a) Whether or not its budget has been prepared on time and in accordance with the accounting plan and the principles in its registration statement,

b) Whether or not its budget has been put into force after the approval of the Racing Authority,

c) Whether or not its balance sheet has been submitted on time to the approval of the Racing Authority,

ç) Its revenues;

Whether or not;

1) Entrance fees,

2) Betting revenue,

3) Subscriptions,

4) Fines,

5) Schedule and sales income,

6) Various and miscellaneous income,

have been carried out within the accounting plan and the principles in its registration statement and whether or not the documents required were complete and reliable,

d) Whether or not the expenses made out of the expenditures budget that was prepared by the Board of Directors in accordance with the accounting plan, accepted by the General Assembly, and approved by the Racing Authority were;

- 1) within the allowances,
- 2) in compliance with the regulations,
- 3) completely and reliably documented,

4) Whether or not the auctions, reverse auctions made have been carried out in compliance with the regulations as mentioned in the accounting plan and registration statement,

5) Whether or not the tenders were in accordance with the conditions in the approval decision of the Board of Directors and all types of documents were complete,

e) Whether or not the settlements of all sorts of advances were made on time,

f) Whether or not the monitoring and timely collection of the receivables was ensured by considering the lapse of time,

g) Whether or not horse racing revenues were allocated in accordance with the article 3 of the Law no. 6132,

ğ) Whether the money that was required to be deposited into the special bank account opened to the order of the Ministry pursuant to the provision of the additional article 1 of the Law no. 6132 was deposited or not and spent outside the points specified by the Law in question,

h) Whether or not the payrolls included the signatures of the beneficiaries, whether documents were complete or not, and whether breakdowns were accurate or not,

ı) Whether or not the income tax and the stamp duty deducted from monthly entitlements on the payrolls were paid to the tax offices in full and within the statutory period,

ıı) Whether or not the insurance premiums withheld on the payrolls were paid to the Social Security Agency within the statutory period,

ııı) Whether or not the transfer of allowances made among the sections in the budget were approved by the Racing Authority,

ıııı) Whether the books and documents that are required to be kept according to the social security legislation were kept or not,

ııııı) Whether the cash on hand was in compliance with the records or not, the records were based on documentary evidence or not, and rights and deletions existed on the records and related documents or not,

- m) Whether the balance to be asked for from the bank at the time of audit were in compliance with the records,
- n) Whether or not counts, trial balance, and balance sheet transactions were conducted according to accounting plan and the principles in its registration statement,
- o) Whether or not insurance coverage was obtained for movable and immovable goods,
- ö) Whether or not box office sales slips, box office payment slips, accounting summary reports, payment and collection slips of the betting cashier's office had the signatures of all the authorized officials,
- p) Whether or not the winning tickets were kept in envelopes belonging to them and whether or not the unsold blocks of winning tickets were cancelled,

(6) The Ministry's inspection and auditing personnel and supervisors audit the accounts and performance of the Racing Organization and hippodromes, the works by the officials, and other subjects not written in this article within the principles indicated above before, during, and after the races and at any time and submit to the Ministry the necessary information and reports, if any.

(7) The Racing Organization, hippodromes, and other officials related to races are obliged to provide promptly the Ministry's inspection and auditing personnel and supervisors with the information and documents requested and to assist them.

The provision of information and notification

ARTICLE 70 – (1) Racing decisions and other issues are announced through display on announcement boards in the hippodromes or inclusion in the daily official schedules or through posting on the website. Announcements and information provision made in this way have the effect of notification. Announcements made in this way may be recorded in a report when needed.

(2) These matters are also announced on the racing days by loudspeakers or visual media. When needed, announcements may be made through the press.

The transactions coinciding with holidays

ARTICLE 71 – (1) If the last day of a period provided for the execution of a transaction coincided with an official holiday, this period expires at the end of the business day following the holiday. However, if the transaction is related to a race to be run on the vacation day in question, this period expires at the end of the business day prior to the vacation day.

THE SECTION FIVE

The procedures and principles of doping control

Doping control

ARTICLE 72 – (1) Doping control is the one that is made to determine if any substance other than normal diet has been given to the horse in any way or by any means to modify a horse's speed, strength, and courage in a race or one or all of these things.

(2) It is essential that every horse declared in a race be subjected to doping control. These horses may be subjected to doping control as required by the Racing Council of Stewards whether they have run in the race or not and whether they had a winning position or not. Giving up on running a horse in a race does not constitute an obstacle for the doping control to be carried out.

(3) The substances to be searched in the doping control and medications and substances that have been banned are announced at the beginning of each racing year and when new additions or amendments were made to the list, this situation is announced to those concerned.

The time to take the suspicious sample for doping control

ARTICLE 73 – (1) The suspicious samples such as urine, blood, tissue, and organ of the horses to be subjected to doping control are collected within the period specified in this Bylaw. However, the suspicious sample of blood or other pieces of tissue and organ required that are taken for the doping control before the race are not subject to these periods.

(2) The horse is kept in the location for collecting suspicious samples until these samples are taken under the supervision and control of the persons at the hippodrome who are in charge of and responsible for the subject.

The procedure for collecting suspicious samples

ARTICLE 74 – (1) The suspicious sample is taken in the presence of an Assistant Racing Steward from the Racing Council of Stewards and the coordinator of suspicious sample collectors or a suspicious sample collector that he would assign, the horse owner or horse owner's agent or trainer and groom, and an official from the security forces and this situation is recorded in a report.

(2) Special containers are used in collecting and saving suspicious samples. After the suspicious sample has been divided and put into special containers, the date of the race, the

sequence number of the race, the names of the horse, horse owner, and trainer, and the nature of the sample are written on each one and labels signed by a racing steward or assistant racing steward are attached. The special containers are sealed in the presence of the same people and delivered to the racing steward with a report in return for signature.

(3) In case the horse owner or horse owner's agent or trainer and groom was not in the location for collecting suspicious samples or did not come despite an invitation or came but did not sign the report, the situation is recorded in a report. In such cases, the contents of the report cannot be appealed in any way.

(4) In case the horse is carried away from the collection of suspicious doping sample, the situation is recorded in a report and the horse is considered to have had doping.

The coding, saving, and transfer to the laboratory of suspicious samples

ARTICLE 75 – (1) The Racing Council of Stewards, after having recorded in a special book under a sequence number the label information of the special containers with suspicious sample that it received, scratches the labels and replace them by affixing other labels that contain secret numbers only and records this in a report.

(2) After that, a set of special containers with suspicious samples that have been divided is sent with a report to the laboratory through an official assigned by the Racing Council of Stewards or by the fastest and most reliable means. Other set or sets are saved in appropriate coolers that are kept under lock by the Racing Council of Stewards. If the result of the first analysis proved to be positive, the second part of the suspicious sample is sent to the relevant laboratory by the Racing Council of Stewards under the instructions to be issued by the Racing Authority or through the same procedure.

The doping control, blood group, and DNA test

ARTICLE 76 – (1) The first analysis of the suspicious samples that were collected is made by the experts of the doping control team consisting of three persons at a laboratory specified by the Racing Authority. In case the result of the first analysis proved to be positive, the second analysis of the samples that proved to be positive is made by three experts working at another reference or accredited laboratory of the Ministry, if any, or, in the absence of it, by the mixed doping control team consisting of six persons at the laboratory where the first analysis was made. The three of those are the doping control team experts that carried out the first analysis and the other three are assigned by the Racing Authority from among experts on this topic. The report that is issued as a result of the second analysis is final.

(2) Whether the substances identified could impact the modification of the horse's speed, strength, and courage in a race or one or all of these things is mentioned in the analysis reports.

(3) Persons who are experts on this topic and other personnel may also be assigned in sufficient numbers to the laboratories belonging to the Racing Authority to carry out doping tests as well as blood groups and DNA tests that are required for the registration of purebred arabian and thoroughbreds in the stud book.

(4) The fees of the members of the doping control team and mixed doping control team, doping, blood group and DNA experts, and other personnel are determined by the Racing Authority and paid out of the racing revenues.

Doping control team

ARTICLE 77 – (1) The coordinator of collecting doping suspicious samples, collectors of doping suspicious samples, and doping control experts in charge of analysis are appointed by the proposal of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the approval of the Racing Authority.

(2) Their fees are paid out of the racing revenues in amounts to be specified by the Racing Authority.

Mixed team of doping control

ARTICLE 78 – (1) The methods of screening suspicious samples in terms of doping are determined and implemented by the experts of doping control team.

(2) The director of the laboratory assigned to the analysis of the suspicious samples is the head of the doping control team and mixed doping control team. In the absence of the director, the eldest member of the team serve as the head temporarily. Analyses are made pursuant to the provisions of this Bylaw.

(3) The presence of two-thirds of the members of the doping control team is essential in the performance of analyses and the conclusion of the report. In case of a tie in the conclusion of the report, the report is issued in line with the opinion of the head of the team.

The examination and observation

ARTICLE 79 – (1) The examination and observation of the horses to participate in the races are made by the field veterinarians until the end of the race.

(2) Every racehorse registered in the race are subjected to examination and observation by the field veterinarians at the places allocated within the hippodrome at least one hour prior to the starting time of the race.

(3) Racehorses that would participate in the race are examined by field veterinarians with respect to their sanitary conditions and descriptions and kept under observation. Providing the horse with any food or beverages and the interaction with the horse by the persons other than those concerned are not allowed.

(4) In case the field veterinarians noticed during the observation and examination that they have made a noticeable suspicious or abnormal situation in the horse's pulse, eyes, breathing, or any other situation, they notify the Racing Council of Stewards of the case by a report.

(5) There must be at least one office, six boxes, and an adequate strolling area that are suitable for the purpose of obtaining suspicious samples at a secure place at the hippodrome.

(6) The horses decided by the Racing Council of Stewards for the collection of doping suspicious sample are brought under the management of the field veterinarian to the place for collecting suspicious samples and delivered to the coordinator of collecting doping suspicious samples.

(7) Doping suspicious samples are collected at the place for collecting suspicious samples in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.

(8) Those in charge of collecting suspicious samples always keep under their control the cleanliness of the containers for the suspicious samples to be collected. Providing the horse with any food or beverages and the interaction with the horse by the persons other than those concerned are not allowed before the collection of suspicious samples.

Keeping the suspicious samples

ARTICLE 80 – (1) The suspicious samples to be collected from the horses pursuant to the provisions of this Bylaw are divided into two equal parts and put into locked and capped disposable containers. After the labels or barcodes mentioning the date of the race, the sequence number of the race, the names of the horse, horse owner, and trainer, and the nature of the sample and signed by the coordinator have been affixed on the containers, they are delivered to the Racing Council of Stewards or one of assistant racing stewards together with a report on this subject to be prepared and signed by an Assistant Racing Steward and one of the collectors of doping suspicious sample, horse owner or his agent and trainer or groom, and one of the security personnel..

(2) When these containers have been delivered to the Racing Council of Stewards, the labels or barcodes affixed to them are scratched and labels or barcodes containing the secret code numbers to be duly determined and whether the horse is male or female are affixed onto the containers.

(3) The same secret number or barcode is given to the containers which suspicious samples belonging to the same horse are placed into. The containers containing the suspicious samples are kept in a refrigerator at +4 °C at the office of coordinator of collecting suspicious samples until the races on the racing day ends. When the races on the racing day ended, the suspicious samples are divided into two equal parts by the Racing Council of Stewards. The first sample is sent to the doping laboratory belonging to the Ministry within the cold chain. The replicate sample is kept in deep freezer at -18 °C or -20 °C and the suspicious samples of blood is kept in a refrigerator at +4 °C by the Racing Council of Stewards. In case the deep freezer is broken or gets broken, the replicate sample is sent to the doping laboratory for safekeeping. The blood samples taken before the race for the analysis of blood gases are divided into two parts and both samples are sent to the relevant laboratory in a way to be subjected to the screening within forty-eight hours.

(4) The containers containing the suspicious samples taken at the last race of the season at the hippodromes and the replicate samples belonging to the previous racing days are sent to the relevant laboratory in the same way to be kept for screening when needed.

(5) Urine is collected under the supervision of an assistant racing steward to be assigned and the time to be waited for the collection of urine cannot be less than one hour. In cases where the coordinator is convinced that the urine could not be collected, blood is collected.

(6) The containers for suspicious samples to be duly stored are placed into boxes. The collection dates for suspicious samples are written indelibly on the boxes and they are kept under lock by the Racing Council of Stewards.

(7) In the event that the sample proved to be positive as a result of the analysis made at the laboratory, the transfer of the replicate part of the suspicious sample to the laboratory by the Racing Council of Stewards is ensured directly by the Racing Authority and the mixed team of doping control set up by the Ministry carries out the analysis.

(8) When the races at the hippodromes has come to an end, the keys for the sample storage place and the archives are delivered to the Working Office of the Supreme Council of Stewards together with the relevant documents.

The fee for analysing suspicious samples

ARTICLE 81 – (1) The analysis fees of the doping laboratory are determined according to the principles of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Implementation Rules for Working Capital Enterprises that was published in the Official Gazette no. 26390 dated 28/12/2006. The fees for the analyses made are paid at the end of each month out of the racing revenues to the working capital account of the agency that the laboratory reports to.

The prizes and other awards of the horses whose suspicious samples were collected

ARTICLE 82 – (1) The prizes and other awards for the first race and other races run by the horses with a suspicious sample collected until the date at which the existence of doping is announced are not paid.

(2) If it is found out that the horse has been doped, the penalties mentioned in the article 131 are implemented. Prizes and other awards are given to their rightful owners.

The use of medication for therapy

ARTICLE 83 – (1) Even in the event that the substances that could impact the modification of a horse's speed, strength, and courage in a race or one or all of them have been given for treatment purposes on the basis of a report by a veterinarian, the claims and appeals that the substances have been administered for treatment purposes are not taken into account with respect to the doping penalties.

THE SECTION SIX

The Provisions Related to Trainers, Amateur Riders, Jockeys, Apprentices, and Grooms

Trainers

ARTICLE 84 – (1) It is mandatory to have a coaching license to work as a trainer.

(2) Those with a jockey or apprentice license may be provided with the coaching license provided that they have met the qualifications mentioned in the Bylaw and attended and succeeded in the courses conducted by the Racing Authority. However, a person cannot be a trainer, jockey or apprentice at the same time.

(3) Those who have graduated from the departments of Horse Coaching, Equestrian Management, Horse riding and Coaching of the Junior Technical College are provided upon their application with the coaching license on the condition that they meet the qualifications mentioned in the Bylaw. Coaching licenses are valid for the calendar year for which they were endorsed.

(4) Another trainer may be assigned, subject to his acceptance, by the trainer who could not be present in the race location due to an excuse that would be acceptable to the Racing Council of Stewards to carry out the services related to races for that racing day only through an agreement between the horse owner or horse owner's agent and the trainer and, if that is not possible, by the horse owner or horse owner's agent. This assignment does not eliminate the responsibility of the horse owner, horse owner's agent, and the principal trainer and the trainer that has been assigned is considered to have accepted full responsibility. The assignment on this subject is done by the registration offices upon written application by those concerned and by the approval of the Racing Council of Stewards.

(5) In the event of a disciplinary action or injunction order against the trainer due to an action by him, the assignment of another trainer for the trainer's horses registered in the races on the same day by the owners or owners' agents of the horses concerned, to be applicable to that racing day only, is permitted by the Racing Council of Stewards, subject to the acceptance of the trainer that has been assigned, upon written application of the horse owner or horse owner's agent. This assignment does not eliminate the responsibility of the horse owner, horse owner's agent, and the principal trainer and the trainer that has been assigned is considered to have accepted full responsibility.

(6) In the event that the trainer cannot be present at the racing location for reasons that cannot be avoided, the horse owners or the horse owners' agents may carry out the coaching service for that day only by the permission of the Racing Council of Stewards. This does not eliminate the responsibility of the horse's trainer.

The endorsement and validity of licenses and permits

ARTICLE 85 – (1) The persons other than those who have graduated from the programs or departments of Horse Coaching, Equestrian Management, Horse riding and Coaching of the Junior Technical College that provide coaching license should complete the courses to be conducted by the Supreme Council of Stewards and succeed in the coaching examination to be held.

(2) Those who succeed in the examination held at the end of the training courses for grooms conducted by the Racing Organization are provided with a groom license.

(3) The licenses newly issued or endorsed for trainers, jockeys, apprentices, and grooms and the permits for amateur riders are valid for one racing year. The licenses and permits of those who apply at the date set with full documents are endorsed by the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(4) The licenses of those who have not been able to apply to get their licenses endorsed between the dates set due to fulfilment of military service or because they were in foreign countries are endorsed in case they apply within one month from their discharge or return to the country.

(5) Those who have both the jockey or apprentice license and the trainer license are required to apply to the Supreme Council of Stewards through the registration offices with a petition indicating their cases depending on the license that they wish to be endorsed for that year. Those with a jockey or apprentice license who have provided their trainer license for endorsement may ride horse in workouts.

(6) The status of those trainers, jockeys, apprentices, amateur riders, and grooms who have not been able to apply within the period given due to force majeure and whether their licenses would be endorsed or not are decided through the examination by the Supreme Council of Stewards of the official documents submitted.

(7) Trainers, jockeys, apprentices, and grooms of foreign or Turkish nationality that hold a license issued in foreign countries do their work by the permission of the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(8) The trainers, jockeys, apprentices, and grooms who have lost their licenses can get a license again through the registration offices upon their application to the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(9) Those who have graduated from the Apprentice Training Center are provided with an apprentice license upon their application. Apprentices who have been entitled to become a jockey according to the provisions of this Bylaw are provided with a jockey license upon their application. Those who have graduated from the Apprentice Training Center and those who have completed their first successfully and those over eighteen years of age are licensed as a groom upon their application without a need for participation in the training course and examination for grooms.

(10) Those who have succeeded in the examination to be held at the end of the trainer course organized by the Supreme Council of Stewards are provided with a trainer's license upon their application.

(11) The trainers, jockeys, apprentices, and grooms who would have their licenses endorsed every year for the racing season pursuant to the relevant articles of this Bylaw apply to the Supreme Council of Stewards through the registration offices with the documents mentioned in the relevant article of this Bylaw. The application process begins in the month of September and ends at the end of November.

(12) Those who have graduated from the departments of Horse Coaching, Equestrian Management, Horse riding and Coaching of the Junior Technical College are provided upon their application with a trainer's license upon their application together with the documents mentioned in this Bylaw without seeking a certificate of achievement in the trainer course. These persons may start working from the date of issuance of their licenses.

(13) Those who have proven with a document that they would get from the Racing Organization that they have worked as a jockey for ten years by getting their licenses endorsed are provided with a trainer's license upon their application to the Supreme Council of Stewards through the registration offices together with the documents required.

(14) The licenses of those who have failed to submit their documents to the registration office on the dates set by the Supreme Council of Stewards are not endorsed. Nothing is done on the incomplete documents that were sent in.

(15) The trainers, jockeys, apprentices, amateur riders, and grooms under penalty who wish to get their licenses endorsed may get their licenses endorsed if they applied to the Supreme Council of Stewards through the registration office within one month at the latest from the date at which the term of their penalties has ended. The licenses of those who have exceeded this period are not endorsed for that racing year.

Courses

ARTICLE 86 – (1) The organization of the courses within the scope of this Bylaw is decided by the Supreme Council of Stewards. Training is provided in these courses on the care and feeding of horses, preparation for the races, and the regulations related to races. These courses are announced in print and visual media operating across the country at least fifteen days prior to the starting date of the course.

(2) A theoretical and practical examination is held at the end of the course on the subjects written in the first paragraph by the committee set up by the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(3) Those who have scored at least seventy points out of one hundred points in both exams are considered successful.

(4) The appeals against the exams are made to the Supreme Council of Stewards within two weeks from the date of examination. The decisions taken by the Supreme Council of Stewards on appeals are final.

The documents required for trainer's license

ARTICLE 87 – (1) The trainers that would get a license are to provide the following information and documents:

- a) Petition,
- b) A sample certificate of achievement for trainer's course issued by the Supreme Council of Stewards,
- c) Declaration of national identity number,
- ç) Declaration of address,
- d) Certificate of criminal record,
- e) Six pictures measuring 4,5x6 cm,
- f) Medical report to be obtained from a full-fledged state hospital,
- g) Original or certified copy of at least high school diploma or its equivalent.

(2) The trainers who would get their licenses endorsed are asked to provide the following documents:

- a) Petition,
- b) Certificate of criminal record,
- c) Previous license,
- ç) Medical report containing the information that he does not have any drawbacks to work as a trainer and that he does not use drugs.

The documents that jockeys, apprentices, and amateur riders are asked to provide

ARTICLE 88 – (1) The jockeys, apprentices, and amateur riders who would get a license are asked to provide the following information and documents:

- a) Petition,

b) A sample certificate of achievement for course issued by the Apprentice Training Center,

c) Declaration of national identity number,

ç) Declaration of address,

d) Six pictures measuring 4,5x6 cm,

e) Medical report containing the information that he does not have any drawbacks to work as a jockey, apprentice, or amateur rider and that he does not use drugs,

f) Certificate of criminal record,

g) The consent of the parent or guardian if not an adult,

(2) The amateur riders that wish to get a license for the first time are required to apply together with the documents requested above at most fifteen days prior to the date at which races for amateur riders would be organized. The Supreme Council of Stewards may issue a license by consulting the Racing Organization.

(3) The jockeys, apprentices, and amateur riders who would get their licenses endorsed are asked to provide the following documents:

a) Petition,

b) Previous license or permit,

c) Declaration of address,

ç) Certificate of criminal record,

d) Medical report containing the information that he does not have any drawbacks to work as a jockey, apprentice, and amateur rider and that he does not use drugs.

The documents that grooms are asked to provide

ARTICLE 89 – (1) The grooms who would get a license are asked to provide the following information and documents:

a) Petition,

b) A sample certificate of achievement for grooming training course,

c) Original or certified copy of primary school diploma,

ç) Declaration of national identity number,

d) Declaration of address,

e) Certificate of criminal record,

f) Medical report containing the information that he does not have any drawbacks to work as a groom and that he does not use drugs,

g) Six pictures measuring 4,5x6 cm,

(2) The grooms who would get their licenses endorsed are asked to provide the following documents:

- a) Petition,
- b) Previous license,
- c) Declaration of address,
- c) Certificate of criminal record,
- d) Medical report containing the information that he does not have any drawbacks to work as a groom and that he does not use drugs.
- e) The document indicating indebtedness obtained from the Racing Organization.

The declaration by the trainer and the rate of bonus he would get

ARTICLE 90 – (1) Every trainer is obliged to give to the Racing Organization a copy of the coaching agreements that he has concluded with horse owners, certified by a notary, and to notify this authority promptly in writing of the changes that would occur after this declaration. The horses worked out by the trainer that has not completed this process cannot be registered in races. The notifications made to hippodrome directorates are deemed to have been made to the Racing Organization.

(2) No trainer can employ a groom without a license. The trainer whose license has been revoked is deemed to have been disqualified.

(3) In cases where there were no provisions in their agreements, horse owners provide the trainers that practice their horses with a bonus of 10% out of the prize money that their horses have won. The amount of bonus to be set by the agreement cannot be over the percentage mentioned above and below 25% of it. Only the prize money is taken into account while the trainer's bonuses are calculated. Breeders' premium, subscription fees and instalments and the value of in-kind and cash awards, if any, are not included in the calculation. The bonuses of the trainers relating to the earnings by the horse are deducted from the prize money and paid by the Racing Organization to the trainer.

The coaching by the horse owner, employment of a trainer

ARTICLE 91 – (1) The horse owner that wants to coach his horse by himself is obliged to get a trainer's license according to the provisions of this Bylaw and the horse owner that does not coach his horse must have an agreement with a trainer. The changes relating to coaching must be notified to the Racing Organization. The horse owned by the horse owner that has not taken these actions is not registered in races.

(2) The horse owners that have been coaching bear all responsibilities of the trainers. Trainers cannot register the horses owned by themselves in the races where other horses worked out by them are registered.

(3) The number of horse owners whose horses a trainer may sign for in the same race are indicated in the general provisions of the annual racing schedules.

(4) A person cannot be a horse owner and a trainer at the same time; Otherwise, the penalties received due to one of these capacities are valid for other capacities as well.

Amateur riders

ARTICLE 92 – (1) For a person to ride a horse in races for amateur riders, he must have been permitted by the Supreme Council of Stewards or one of the Recognized Race Authorities, not chosen horse riding as an occupation, and obtained a jockey or apprentice license. Amateur riders who had their licenses endorsed can train horses in workouts.

(2) If the amateur rider is a minor, the written consent of his/her parents or guardian must be obtained. Even in cases where the amateur rider has the requirements mentioned above, the Supreme Council of Stewards is free to grant or not to grant a permission depending on the results of the examination to be conducted by a jury.

(3) Amateur riders may promise to ride only one horse owner's horse in a race.

Jockeys

ARTICLE 93 – (1) Those without a jockey license cannot ride a horse as jockey in races. Jockey licenses are valid for the calendar year which they have been endorsed for. Jockeys are provided with a license on the condition that they do not own racehorses. Those without a jockey license cannot ride a horse as jockey in races and cannot coach a horse either.

Apprentice courses

ARTICLE 94 – (1) Apprentice courses are offered by the Supreme Council of Stewards at certain locations. Education and training period is two years.

(2) The application for the apprentice course is made to the Apprentice Training Center or hippodrome directorates during the month of November every year. For pre-registration, the form specified by the Ministry is filled out by the candidate himself and the documents indicating that he has met the following requirements are submitted in the appendix to the form.

- a) To be a graduate of primary school,
- b) Not over seventeen years of age,
- c) To weigh between thirty-five and forty-five kg,
- ç) To have a height between 130 and 155 cm.

(3) The final registration of the candidates who have succeeded in the examinations conducted during the month of December is made within the same month. The new education and training year begins in the month of January. The candidates who have succeeded in the selection of trainees are asked to provide the following documents:

- a) Declaration of national identity number,
- b) Original or certified copy of the primary school diploma,
- c) Declaration of address,
- ç) A medical report to be obtained from a full-fledged state hospital,
- d) Eight pictures measuring 4,5x6 cm,
- e) Certificate of criminal record,
- f) Letter of consent certified by a notary through trainee's parents or guardian .

Dismissal from the course

ARTICLE 95 – (1) The dismissal process of the trainees who have been decided to be dismissed from the course due to the penalties in the section of penalty provisions is finalized by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards.

Selection of trainees

ARTICLE 96 – (1) The selection of trainees is performed by the trainee selection committee set up for the Apprentice Training Center. The committee is comprised of the following persons:

- a) Two representatives from the Supreme Council of Stewards,
- b) One member from the board of directors of the Racing Organization,
- c) Course director,
- ç) An instructor representing horse riding instructors at the course,
- d) An instructor from branch/counselling instructors at the course,
- e) Hippodrome physician.

(2) Trainee selection committee convenes under the chair of one of the members of the Supreme Council of Stewards. Decisions are taken by majority. Voting is done through open

voting. In case of a tie-in in voting, the party that includes the chairman is deemed to have had the majority.

(3) The selection of the candidate trainees consists of two sections, a written exam and an oral exam. In the first section, candidates take the written exam comprising courses of general culture. The candidate who has scored sixty points out of one hundred in this exam takes the oral exam. Those who have scored sixty points or over in the oral exam get the right to register for the course.

(4) During the selection of trainees, each member of the committee writes down his/her positive or negative views about the candidates into the forms specified by the Supreme Council of Stewards and signs them.

(5) The selection results are recorded into a report and sent to the Apprentice Training Center after approval by the trainee selection committee for the process to be completed.

The principles of selecting trainees

ARTICLE 97 – (1) The number of candidate apprentices to be accepted for the course every year is determined during the month of October by the Supreme Council of Stewards upon the proposal of the Racing Organization by considering the status of the course center and its views.

(2) The following points are taken into account in the selection of candidate trainees:

- a) Height.
- b) Weight.
- c) Primary school diploma grade.
- ç) Ability to express himself.
- d) Grade in written exam.

Oral examination

ARTICLE 98 – (1) Candidate apprentices enter the oral examination hall along with their parent or guardian. Candidates without their parent or guardian accompanying them will not be accepted for the examination.

Education curriculum

ARTICLE 99 – (1) The education curriculum (appendix-3) of the Apprentice Training Center is prepared by the course management and executed within the framework specified below after approval by the Supreme Council of Stewards:

a) The trainees in the first class that enrolled newly in the course begin the educational activity at a date that would be set by the course management at the beginning of the month of January and successful trainees move to an upper class.

b) The start and finish times of the classes and duration of the classes are determined by the teachers committee depending on the seasonal and weather conditions.

c) The trainees that lose the right to move to an upper class at the end of the month October are dismissed from the course and these trainees lose the right to take the course. The trainees in question are provided with a grooming license upon their application within the principles of this Bylaw by the Supreme Council of Stewards through the Racing Organization provided that they have turned eighteen according to the provisions of this Bylaw. The same procedure is implemented for the trainees in the second class that have failed in the assessments at the end of the year.

ç) The trainees in the second class is provided with a certificate of achievement at the end of the course if they were successful and an application is made to the Supreme Council of Stewards through the Racing Organization for the licensing process.

d) All trainees must reach the passing grades mentioned in this Bylaw to move to an upper class or to graduate.

e) The trainees who moved to the second class are assigned during the month of November to undergo training only in working horses out at the stables at the course center and an agreement is signed with the stables. The achievement of the trainees at the stables is monitored through the internship report sent to the stables at the end of each month.

f) The minimum monthly amount that needs to be paid to the trainees is mentioned in the agreement for candidate apprentice that is signed between the stables and the Apprentice Training Center. The amount in question is specified every year during the month of January by the board of directors of the Racing Organization.

g) The trainees that have been assigned to undergo training at the stables are notified of their responsibilities that they should fulfil while they work.

(2) Those who fail to attend the course without an excuse for a total of ten days within one educational year are dismissed from the course. Those who are unable to continue attending the course because of the health condition must inform the course management of their absence through the submission of a health report to be obtained from a full-fledged state hospital. However, those who have obtained a health report for more than two months within one year of education repeat the class in the subsequent year.

(3) The absence of the trainees during the term of education is reported to the parents regardless of the length of absence.

(4) Two half-day absences are regarded as one full day.

(5) Trainees are provided alternately with a leave between the dates of July 1 and August 30 in periods of thirty days so as to not disrupt the work at the course.

Examination, measurement, and assessment

ARTICLE 100 – (1) Each educational year consists of two terms. The first term is between January and July and the second term runs from August to October. Midterm exams are conducted in March/June/September. The final exam is given at the end of the term. The report cards showing the level of success of the trainees are issued in July and October.

(2) All grades obtained by the trainees throughout the educational year are recorded into the Course Report Card.

(3) The passing grade for the class is calculated by getting 40% of the grades for the midterm exam and 60% of the grades for the final exam. Horse riding instructors take into account the internship work of the trainees at the stables while assigning grades for both midterm and final exams.

(4) Instructors assign scores on the basis of one hundred points and record the following corresponding values in the report cards on the basis of the grading system of five. In order for the trainee to move to an upper class or to graduate, the average for the horse riding courses must be at least three out of the full grade of five. The minimum passing grade for cultural courses is at least two out of the full grade of five. If trainees could not get, for occupational courses, at least three in the grading scale as a result of the average of two terms, they cannot pass and the average for other courses are not taken into account. The grading scale is as follows:

The grading scale:

86-100=5= Very good

71-85=4= Good

56-70=3= Average

46-55=2= Pass

26-45 =1= Weak

0-25=0= Inadequate

(5) Midterm and final exams are conducted orally or in writing or both orally and in writing.

(6) Trainees' achievements in the course and disciplinary status are notified to the parents by the instructors every two months through the apprentice monitoring report.

(7) The results of the midterm and final exams are indicated on a printed form and delivered to the course management in return for signature. The documents for midterm/final exams that have been delivered must be saved for at least one year and the results of the exams must be saved for at least five years in the course archives.

Penalties to be given to trainees

ARTICLE 101 – (1) When the trainees have acted against this Bylaw, their written defence is obtained. If there was something wrong with the trainee's behaviour, His penalty is notified to himself and his parent in writing. All penalties to be given to the trainees are given by the teachers' committee.

(2) Trainees are allowed to defend themselves before sentencing and they are notified of the penalty that has been decided in return for signature.

(3) The trainee who has been dismissed from the course due to the penalties he has received is not accepted for the course again.

(4) All sorts of penalties given to the trainees are also notified to the trainees' parents in writing.

(5) In cases not covered by this Bylaw and in cases that require disciplinary sentencing, the penalty that is closest or considered to be similar to the wrongful act or behaviour is implemented or the Teachers' Committee use its discretionary power.

(6) An admonition is served to the trainees that commit the offenses mentioned below:

- a) To contaminate the course, course materials, and the surroundings,
- b) To not fulfil the duties assigned by managers, instructors, or training personnel,
- c) To not comply with the dress code provisions,
- d) To carry or smoke tobacco and tobacco products,
- e) To obtain or use someone else's goods without permission,
- f) To not keep the course materials and tools beside himself, to ignore warnings to keep them, to make a habit out of not using course materials and tools despite having them,
- g) To tell lies,
- g) To attend late or leave early from classes, practices, studies, ceremonies, and other social activities without an excuse despite having been present for the course,

ğ) To not return on time, return incompletely, or misuse the books, tools, supplies, and materials that he has obtained from the, course library, laboratory, workshop, lodging house, sport facility, or other departments,

h) To be rude and disrespectful towards course personnel and other persons during the course or elsewhere,

ı) To engage in conduct that would disrupt the flow and order of the class and extra-curricular activities,

i) To cheat or assist in cheating,

j) At the boarding courses, to go out without permission and excuse during the night or remain outside, to exceed the time permitted without an excuse,

k) To bring prohibited, obscene publications into the class or related places or to keep with himself,

l) To disregard the calls by the course officials and the disciplinary committee and avoid getting call letters,

m) To have the tools and means to gamble with,

n) To declare belatedly or erroneously or fail to declare to the course officials the personal or family-related information requested by the course officials,

o) To use information-processing means in a manner to affect the education adversely without the knowledge and permission of the course management and instructors by calling, receiving audio and video, receiving and sending e-mail messages, and sharing them with his friends.

(7) The trainee who has received six admonitions within one educational year due to the offenses mentioned above is dismissed from the course.

(8) The trainees who have committed the offenses mentioned below are suspended from the course for a period of three days:

a) To molest, defame, slander persons and his friends by words and acts or engage in conduct incompatible with the rules of ethics or provoke others for such behaviour,

b) To engage in conduct aimed at discriminating against, condemning, or disparaging persons or groups with respect to their language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical and religious beliefs or to carry symbols that incite discrimination.

c) To organize unauthorized demonstrations or meetings, to attend such demonstrations or meetings, and to get involved in activities undertaken to this end,

ç) To gamble or allow gambling in all sorts of media,

- d) To prevent the fulfilment of the tasks assigned by teachers, educational staff or the management course,
- e) To insult, go against teachers, educational staff, officials, other officials and visitors and to prevent them from doing their jobs,
- f) To distribute, hang on the walls and other places, paste, write prohibited or obscene publications, books, magazines, brochures, newspapers, leaflets, declarations, announcements and the like, to use course tools and equipment and add-ons for this purpose,
- g) To engage in conduct through information technology means that disturbs managers, instructors, training staff, officials, other officials and visitors, and students,
- ğ) To make a habit out of arriving late or leaving early from classes, studies, workshops, laboratories and vocational training areas, and course activities,
- h) To fight, to assault, and to get involved in injury cases,
- ı) To make a habit out of going to places where students should not be present and to force his friends to go to such places,
- İ) To make pictures, figures, emblems, and similar things and to write things that is immoral or intended for politics and ideology on the course building, its add-ons and equipment, and his or his friends' tools and equipment,
- j) To get involved in organized cheating or assist in cheating,

(9) The trainee who has been suspended three times for a short period of time during the educational year due to the offenses mentioned above is dismissed from the course.

(10) The trainees who commit the offenses mentioned below are dismissed from the course indefinitely:

- a) To show disrespect for the Turkish Flag, banner, and the symbols representing the country, nation, and state,
- b) To denigrate national and spiritual values by word, text, pictures, or in any other way; to swear and insult those values,
- c) To steal, allow stealing, and assist in stealing,
- ç) To accommodate persons unrelated to the course at the course or course facilities,
- d) To modify the identity card, report card, certificate of student or other documents provided by the course management; to produce false documents; to use modified documents or to benefit from the rights provided by these documents and allows others to benefit,
- e) To use or assist in the use of any place within the boundaries of the course facilities for purposes other than educational ones without permission of the course management,

- f) To damage the course building, its add-ons and equipment and movable or immovable property belonging to the course,
- g) To hamper the conduct of the classes, exams, applications, and other activities or to provoke his friends to join in this actions,
- ğ) To bring into the educational environment arms and explosives and all sorts of tools that could cause injury or death or to keep them,
- h) To cheat or ensure cheating by force or threat,
- ı) To keep or use narcotic drugs,
- i) To get someone else to take the exam on his behalf, to take the exam for someone else,
- j) To organize actions in the educational and training environment in line with the political and ideological views of political parties, organizations affiliated with these parties, associations, trade unions, and similar organizations, to provoke others to organize such actions, to effectively participate in the actions that have been organized, to be a member of these organizations; to recruit members, collect money, and force to donate,
- k) To engage in conduct through information technology means and by unethical audio, words, and videos that is detrimental to managers, instructors, training staff, students, officials, other officials, and visitors,
- l) To hold a press conference, make or distribute a declaration for the purpose of providing information on the course without getting the permission of the course management; to organize conferences, performances, ceremonies, public meetings, forums and similar events and to take an active role in such activities,
- m) To force somebody or a group to organize a criminal action, to join in such actions, to make false declarations, to present false evidence or to bear the criminal responsibility,
- n) In the educational and training environment, to seize someone's property and possessions, to open documents belonging to someone else without permission, to destroy them, and to provoke others for such behaviour,
- o) To use the educational and training environment for unauthorized purposes without permission or assist in its use.

Other provisions concerning trainees

ARTICLE 102 – (1) At the end of the educational and teaching year, a certificate of appreciation is given to the trainees that have not committed the offenses mentioned above and the trainees with a grade point average in all classes of four or above on the grading scale.

(2) The trainees with a final enrolment in the course are provided with summer and winter clothes in quantities set by the course management. The cost of clothing is covered by the racing revenues,

(3) Summer and winter clothes are worn on dates to be set by the course management.

(4) Candidate apprentices are obliged to wear the clothes provided as neat and tidy throughout the course within the limits of the Apprentice Training Center. The relevant disciplinary provisions are implemented for those who act otherwise and for the trainees displaying costumes and clothing not fit for the apprentice.

(5) A salary is paid to the trainees every month on the last day in order for them to satisfy their essential needs. The amount of salary to be paid to the trainees is set by the Racing Organization every year during the month of January. The total amount of salaries paid is funded by the racing revenues.

(6) A deduction is made from the monthly salary paid to the trainees for the days they were absent from the course. The monthly period of education and teaching is computed on the basis of thirty days.

(7) Two half-day absences by the trainees are assessed as one full day of absence and deducted from the monthly salary of the trainees.

(8) The days that the trainees were absent due to their suspension from the course are deducted from the monthly salary paid to them depending on the number of days.

(9) Courses are free of charge and the cost of food for trainees is assumed by the Racing Organization.

(10) The fees for reports to be obtained from hospitals by the candidate trainees who have acquired the right to participate in the apprentice course and the expense allowances to be paid to the trainees, teachers' salaries, medication, hospital costs, clothing materials and tools and equipment, office expenses are funded by the racing revenues.

Insurance

ARTICLE 103 – (1) Candidate apprentices may be provided every year with a special individual insurance by the Racing Organization that covers death and permanent disability and treatment costs within certain limits. In this case, as the healthcare expenditures mentioned above should be funded by the private health insurance, they are not paid out of the racing revenues.

The types of agreement between jockeys and horse owners and the promise of horse riding

ARTICLE 104 – (1) A partial or complete agreement may be concluded between jockeys and apprentices and horse owners or trainers. The complete agreement is valid for all races within a certain period of time and the partial agreement is valid for certain and individual races.

(2) The jockeys or apprentices with a complete agreement are obliged to get the written consent of the person that they have concluded a complete agreement with to ride horse owned by other persons during the term of the agreement. It is prohibited for a jockey or apprentice to ride another horse without an agreement in a race participated by the horses owned or worked out by the person that he has concluded an agreement with, even under written consent by the person concerned, Another full agreement cannot be made for a period for which a complete agreement has been concluded.

(3) The partial and complete agreements concluded by jockeys or apprentices with horse owners or trainers must be certified by a notary and both agreements should be delivered to the Racing Organization.

(4) The agreements and commitments against the provision of this article are void.

(5) A jockey and apprentice without an agreement cannot make a promise to more than one person to ride a horse in a race.

The determination of riding fees and the percentage of bonus for the jockeys with winning positions

ARTICLE 105 – (1) The riding fee to be paid by the horse owner for the horses mounted by the riders is set by the Supreme Council of Stewards every year.

(2) The jockeys of the horses with winning positions in the races may get as a bonus from 7% to 10% of the prize money that has been won and the apprentices may get 5%. The percentage of the jockey's bonus is specified during the declaration. If there is a specific agreement on this subject between the horse owners and riders, the provisions of the agreement are applied. However, the percentage of the jockey's bonus to be set by the agreement cannot be more than 10% and less than 5% and the percentage of the apprentice's bonus cannot be more than 5% and less than 2,5%. A copy of the agreements certified by a notary is submitted by the horse owners to the Racing Organization. The bonus percentages with or without an agreement mentioned above are applied within the limits in multiples of 0.50.

(3) Only the prize money is taken into account while the bonuses of jockeys and apprentices and trainers and grooms are calculated. Breeders' premium, subscription fees and instalments and the value of in-kind and cash awards, if any, are not included in the calculation. The bonuses of the jockeys and apprentices relating to the earnings by the horse are deducted from the prize money and paid by the Racing Organization.

The calculation of the rider's bonus in a dead-heat finish in the race

ARTICLE 106 – (1) In case of a dead-heat finish in the race, the riders' bonus is calculated over the prize money paid to the horse that he has ridden. The bonuses of the jockeys and apprentices relating to the horse's earnings are deducted from the prize money and paid to the riders by the Racing Organization within the shortest period of time.

The deduction from the riding fee for jockey accident and assistance fund

ARTICLE 107 – (1) 10% of the riding fee of the jockeys and apprentices paid by the horse owner for each horse they have ridden is deducted by the Racing Organization for transfer into the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund and the remaining portion is paid to the riders.

Apprentice

ARTICLE 108 – (1) An apprentice must finish the apprentice course successfully to get a license. Apprentices are provided with a license on the condition that they do not own racehorse. Apprentices with endorsed licenses can run horse in workouts.

. (2) Horse owners, horse owner's agents or trainers are required to declare the name and weight allowance of the apprentice at the time of declaration in case the horses that they would register in the race would be ridden by an apprentice.

Riders' clothing

ARTICLE 109 – (1) Riders race suit comprises long-sleeved shirt made of fabric with closed collar, breeches made of white fabric, black race boots with the tops of different colors, scarf made of plain white fabric, protective helmets, and safety jackets. This suit must be worn to ride a horse in races. Those who do not comply cannot ride a horse in races.

(2) The riders of the horses that have been announced in advance to be stablemates which run in the same race wear the same type of suit. The rider of the horse with a larger number wear a cap of different color apart from the stable cup.

(3) Riders must wear helmets and safety jackets during the workout by the horses as well.

The prohibition for riders to bet and to predict

ARTICLE 110 – (1) Jockeys and apprentices cannot take part in bettings in any race. Jockeys, apprentices, trainers, and grooms cannot make predictions on print or visual media relating to races. Those who acted otherwise are deemed to have acted in violation of the integrity of race.

Grooms

ARTICLE 111 – (1) It is necessary to be a groom to take part and be successful in the educational courses offered by the Racing Authority and get a license.

(2) The grooms of the winning horses in races are provided by the horse owners with a bonus in an amount up to 5% of the prize money that has been won. The percentage of the bonus to be given to the grooms is specified by the agreement. The percentage set by the agreement cannot be less than 2.5%. In the absence of an agreement, a bonus at the rate of 2.5% of the prize money that has been won is paid to the grooms.

The grooming course and the documents grooming trainees need to provide

ARTICLE 112 – (1) Grooming trainees need to have the following requirements and documents:

- a) The requirements for becoming a trainee;
 - 1) To be a graduate of primary school at least,
 - 2) To be not below eighteen years of age and over forty years of age,
 - 3) To weigh no more than eighty kilograms,
 - 4) Without a serious health problem that may prevent him to perform grooming,
- b) Information and documents needed;
 - 1) Petition for application,
 - 2) Original or certified copy of the diploma,
 - 3) Six pictures measuring 4,5x6 cm,
 - 4) Declaration of national identity number,
 - 5) Certificate of criminal record,
 - 6) Declaration of address,
 - 7) Certificate of blood group,
 - 8) Medical report to be obtained from a full-fledged state hospital.

(2) The starting dates for registration and classes are announced by the Racing Organization. In cases where applications exceed the number of trainees to be accepted, an entrance exam is conducted by the method of competition. In this case, those who succeed in the entrance exam are entitled to enrol in courses. The persons included in the end-of-course examination committee are assigned for conducting the entrance exam.

(3) The course program for training in grooming is prepared jointly by the Ministry and the Racing Organization and is executed under the coordination of the training coordinator to be appointed by the Ministry.

(4) It is compulsory to attend the courses. Those who fail to attend the course for a total of ten instructional days throughout the term of the course lose their rights as a trainee. In case those who have been unable to attend the course because of the health condition mentioned in the medical report have failed to attend the course for the number of days mentioned above, they leave the course and attend the next one to be held.

(5) Courses are generally offered when there were at least fifteen trainees.

(6) The course manager notifies the Racing Organization of the list of course participants at the beginning of the training course.

(7) Weekly training period in the course cannot exceed forty hours.

(8) The working hours are set by the course management by taking the environmental conditions into account and considering the training needs of the trainees. .

(9) Each class lasts fifty minutes. A break of ten minutes is allowed between two classes. Practical classes may be held in blocks by combining two classes. a break of twenty minutes is allowed between blocks of class.

(10) The general schedule mentioned in the Attachment-4 is implemented at the courses. Amendments to the schedule are made when necessary upon proposal of the Racing Organization by the approval of the Ministry.

(11) The course work is planned in accordance with its schedules. The plans that have been prepared are implemented after the approval of the training coordinator.

(12) The list of those who would take the exam at the end of the course is submitted by the manager to the Racing Organization. These lists are checked for compliance with the startup list of the course.

(13) An examination committee is set up at the course centers for exams at the end of the course. The committee is comprised of the training coordinator of the Ministry, the representative of the Racing Organization, course manager, instructor, and trainer. The exams at the end of the course are conducted by this committee.

(14) The questions for exams are prepared in advance by the exam committee. Exams may be conducted as tests, written, oral, or practical exams depending on the nature of the classes.

(15) Those who have fulfilled the attendance and other requirements of the course are entitled to take the exam. Those who have failed to meet these requirements are not accepted for the exam. Those who have failed at the end of the term cannot register again for the courses.

(16) Those who have got an average of sixty points out of one hundred in the exam at the end of the course are considered successful and entitled to get the certificate of groom.

(17) A certificate of groom is issued as the course completion document to those who have been successful in the exam conducted at the end of the course. This certificate is signed by the course manager and the person in charge of the course. In case the course manager and the person in charge of the course are the same person, course instructor or trainer would be the second signatory.

(18) The list of those who have been provided with a certificate is notified to the Ministry and the Racing Organization within a week. One copy of the lists is kept at the Ministry and another copy is kept at the Racing Organization.

(19) The course management and personnel matters of the trainees are handled by the Racing Organization under the approval of the Ministry.

(20) The personnel to be assigned to the courses are course manager, trainers, and other personnel. When needed, an assistant course manager may also be assigned.

(21) Course manager is selected from among those who have graduated at least from a two-year higher education institution, are experienced in the field of horse breeding, with no criminal record, and without a health problem that prevents him from doing his job. However, in case no manager was found with these qualifications, an appointment can be made from among the retired officials, to be deemed appropriate by the Racing Organization, that are graduates of at least a high school or an equivalent institution and have previous managerial experience. The same requirements are sought for assistant course manager as well.

(22) Of those to be assigned to the courses;

a) The instructors are required to be the graduate of a two- or four-year university in the field of course that they would be involved in,

b) The experts are required to document that they had received graduate or post-graduate education in their fields or were specialists,

c) Master instructors are required to document that they are licensed trainers, jockeys, grooms or horse owners.

However, instructors other than these are not assigned or proposed.

(23) The duties of the course manager are as follows:

a) To carry out educational, administrative, and disciplinary work according to the relevant programs and regulations,

b) To ensure the preparation and review of the daily and term plans of the instructors and the conduct of the classes and practices in line with these plans,

c) To take the measures that would improve the efficiency of the classes, to provide all sorts of educational tools and equipment,

ç) To carry out the course process and monitor attendance by trainees, to perform registration, examination, and the procedures related to documents and reports concerned,

d) To perform other duties assigned for the courses,

e) To fulfil other requirements mentioned in this document.

(24) The duties and powers the person in charge of the course are as follows:

a) To ensure together with the manager the delivery of course services without disruption,

b) To procure the tools and equipment and hardware that are needed for the course,

c) To fulfil the tasks assigned by the course manager.

(25) The instructors are obliged to fulfil the tasks assigned to them. Their principal duties are:

a) To deliver the course subjects assigned to them and carry out the practice work related to them,

b) To prepare the term and daily plans for the class, to be present in the classes on time and well-prepared and to record the work done into the relevant book and to sign it, to notify the manager of the trainees that have failed to attend the course,

c) To serve on the examination and other committees he was assigned to,

ç) To monitor developments related to their fields of duty and improve himself.

(26) The trainees that make a habit out of attending the course late, disrupt education and training, display unethical behaviour, abuse the horses, and disrupt the normal order of the course are warned in writing. Those who insist on these attitudes and behaviour despite the warnings issued are dismissed from the course and they are not allowed to attend the future courses.

(27) Food and boarding and other necessary expenses of the trainees during the term of the course are paid out of racing revenues by the Racing Organization.

(28) Educational tools, instruction fees, and similar educational expenditures during the term of the course are funded out of the racing revenues.

(29) The course is audited periodically by the Racing Authority and the Racing Organization at least once during the term of each course and auditing personnel could also be recruited during the audits.

Course, seminar, and meeting fees

ARTICLE 113 – (1) All sorts of expenditures regarding courses, seminars, and meetings are funded out of the racing revenues.

THE SECTION SEVEN

Complaints and Appeals

The Persons that could make a complaint or an appeal and the authority for complaints and appeals

ARTICLE 114 – (1) The complaints and appeals concerning the races can be made by owners, horse owner's agents, trainers, riders, or grooms of the horses that have participated in that race.

(2) The complaints and appeals should be made in writing to the clerk of scales within the periods indicated in the article 115 and together with a deposit in an amount mentioned in the general provisions of the annual racing schedules.

(3) The complaints and appeals by those in charge of racing services are not subject to payment of a deposit.

(4) The complaints and appeals about other officials that are related to racing services are made to the Racing Council of Stewards and the complaints and appeals about the Racing Council of Stewards are made to the Supreme Council of Stewards.

The times for complaints and appeals

ARTICLE 115 – (1) The complaints and appeals concerning the races can be made within the periods written below:

a) The complaints and appeals concerning the weights that horses would carry or have carried;

1) The complaints and appeals concerning the weights that horses would carry are made by the end of the first weighing,

2) The complaints and appeals concerning the weights that horses have carried are made by the end of the second weighing,

b) The complaints and appeals concerning the distance to be run or that have been run;

1) The complaints and appeals concerning the distance to be run are made by the end of the first weighing,

2) The complaints and appeals concerning the distance that has been run are made by the end of the second weighing,

c) The complaints and appeals concerning the records, declarations, saddle cloth numbers, forma color and shape of shirts, entering the racetrack without going through the ring are made before the race or by the end of the second weighing;

ç) The complaints and appeals concerning the qualifications of the horses, horse owners, horse owners' agents, trainers, and riders are made before the race or until the prizes are paid, without prejudice to the provisions for the doping control;

d) The complaints and appeals concerning the riders;

The complaints and appeals concerning the cases mentioned below are made within five minutes from the termination of the race:

1) Any action in the race by the rider that would violate the racing integrity,

2) An action during the race by a horse through hitting, shutting off, and getting ahead that prevented other horse or horses from winning the race,

3) A horse running the race for a shorter distance than the one specified,

4) Riders not reporting for weighing, acting improperly while coming for weighing, or weighing lighter or heavier in the second weighing.

The complaints and appeals other than those mentioned in this subparagraph are not accepted in this five-minute period.

e) The complaints and appeals concerning the decisions and actions of the clerk of scales are made promptly,

f) The complaints and appeals concerning the points not described in this article are made until the prize money for the race concerned is paid,

g) The complaints and appeals concerning the claims and untrue or incorrect statements are made by the end of the racing season.

The other provisions relating to complaints and appeals

ARTICLE 116 – (1) The complaints and appeals that have been made cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the Racing Council of Stewards.

(2) In case the complaint and appeal was rejected, the deposit is recorded as income in the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund. If the complaint and appeal was justified or withdrawn with the permission of the Racing Council of Stewards, the deposit is refunded.

(3) Even if the actions and transactions in violation of the provisions of the Law no. 6132 and the Law no. 5996 and this Bylaw have not been complained about or appealed to, the Racing Council of Stewards and the Supreme Council of Stewards may consider them on their own.

(4) The prize money, cups, and other awards that have been won in the races that have been complained about or appealed to are not given until the complaints and appeals were concluded.

(5) If the examination of a complaint and appeal or the execution of any investigation required expenditure, those who would pay the costs, payment period, and the rate of payment are determined strictly by the Racing Council of Stewards.

(6) If the necessary adjustments were made before the race upon complaints and appeals concerning the registration procedure of a horse, the horse is allowed to run in that race. However, this situation does not prevent the application of provisions concerning penalties.

THE SECTION EIGHT

The Administrative Sanctions

The time and monetary penalties to be given to those concerned

ARTICLE 117 – (1) The following disciplinary penalties that have been mentioned in the article 4 of the Law no. 6132 are applied to horse owners that run the horses in their possession or partnership in the races and their agents, trainers, horse-owning trainers and those related to the horse such as jockey, apprentice, amateur rider, groom, and other servants, and those assigned to races who have acted against the racing procedures and principles and the integrity of race and who have disrupted the order and discipline of the races and racing locations and the places and facilities related to races:

- a) Admonition,
- b) Fine,

1) Two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras to those who have acted against the racing procedures and principles, those who have disrupted the order and discipline of the racing places and facilities,

2) Four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras to those who have not fulfilled the obligations relating to the registration and weighing,

3) Eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras to those who have engaged in fraudulent behaviour in violation of the integrity of race,

c) Prohibition from performing the occupation at locations related to races on a temporary or permanent basis,

ç) Prohibition from entering locations and facilities related to races, excluding bleachers and their annexes, on a temporary or permanent basis,

d) Temporary ban for the horse to run in the races.

(2) In case the action was repeated, the fines written above are applied by doubling them.

The penalties related to registration

ARTICLE 118 – (1) A fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras is given to the horse owners or horse owners' agents or trainers that have registered and run in the races, during the term of their sentencing, the horses that had been banned from registering and running in the races and the officials who carried out the registration due to their fraudulent behaviour in violation of the integrity of race. In addition, the trainer is banned for a period of thirty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The horse is banned from running in the races for a period of thirty days. If the horse have run and had a winning position, it is deemed to have been out of the race and its position is changed.

(2) The trainer who has not declared and corrected before the race any excess or shortfall in comparison to the weight that a horse should have according to this Bylaw is sentenced, because of his failure to fulfil his obligation related to the registration and weighing, to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras and banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. In addition, that horse is banned from running in that race. If the horse have run and had a winning position, it is deemed to have been out of the race and its position is changed.

(3) If a jockey without an agreement has provided multiple horse owners or horse owners' agents or trainers with multiple certificates of declaration in a race, he is sentenced, because of his fraudulent behaviour in violation of the integrity of race, to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of thirty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(4) Upon complaint by the party who has suffered, the horse owners, horse owners' agents, trainers, and riders who have not abided by the provisions of the agreement are sentenced, because of their actions against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and also, horse owners or horse owners' agents are banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races, excluding bleachers and their annexes. and the trainers and riders are banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(5) The horse owner, horse owner's agent, trainer, rider who rode the horse that have registered in the races a rider who had no license or a license with no endorsement and the officials who made the registration are sentenced, because of their fraudulent actions in violation of the integrity of race, to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras. In addition, the trainer and rider are banned for a period of thirty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The horse is banned from running in the races for a period of thirty days. If the horse have run and had a winning position, it is deemed to have been out of the race and its position is changed.

The penalties related to examination, observation, and saddling

ARTICLE 119 – (1) In cases where the horse has not been brought to the locations for examination, observation, and saddling a certain time before the scheduled starting time of the race or removed from these places before its due time, those concerned with the horse are sentenced to an admonition and also a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of their actions to disrupt the discipline and order by acting against the racing procedures and principles.

The penalties related to weighing

ARTICLE 120 – (1) The rider or trainer or both the rider and trainer who have not fulfilled their obligations for weighing and registration are sentenced to a fine of four hundred

and thirty-five Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The horse owner or horse owner's agent is sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras if he has something to do with the acts above.

(2) Without an acceptable excuse, the rider who has not come to the weighing location for the race in which he would be riding a horse and the trainer who has not come to get a saddle or each one of those who have been assigned as trainers on the basis of the article 84 are sentenced, because of the failure to fulfil their obligations for weighing, to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(3) The riders who have caused the weighing and, therefore, the race to delay by failing to adjust in advance the weight that a horse would carry according to this Bylaw are sentenced to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras.

(4) The riders who have failed to adjust the excess weight in accordance with the weight that could be carried by the horse that they would ride in the race they would participate in and who have not notified the clerk of scales and, therefore, could not ride a horse are sentenced, because of the failure to fulfil their obligations for weighing, to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(5) Both the rider and trainer who has failed to have the second weighing done are sentenced, because of the failure to fulfil their obligations for weighing, to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. If the horse had a winning position, it is deemed to have been out of the race and its position is changed. In case of involvement in the act, the horse owner is sentenced to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras and also the horse is banned from taking part in the races for a period of thirty days.

(6) In case an excess or shortfall apart from the exception of five hundred grams was found in the horse's weight as a result of the weighing made before and after the race, both the rider and trainer of the horse are sentenced, because of the failure to fulfil their obligations for weighing, to a fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the

occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. If the horse has run with a weight lower than the one that was found with the exception of five hundred grams, that horse is deemed to have been out of the race for that race and its position is changed if it had a winning position. In case the horse owner or horse owner's agent is determined to have been involved in the act, the penalty given to the horse's jockey is applied to the horse owner or horse owner's agent as well.

(7) The riders who have been weighed for a race cannot get out of the locker room (jockey room) without the permission of the clerk of scales and cannot get in touch with anybody other than the officials and racing stewards in charge; cannot use any means of communication. Those who have failed to comply with these rules are sentenced, because of their acts against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

The penalties related to the ring and start

ARTICLE 121 – (1) Those concerned with the horse who have disrupted the discipline and order of the ring and starting places, have not brought the horse to the ring and starting place on time, and caused the races to delay in this way are sentenced to an admonition and also a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras.

(2) The trainer, rider, and groom of the horses that have not been brought to the ring or taken to the starting location without the rider on horseback are sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of their acts against the racing procedures and principles.

(3) In cases of the late arrival of the horse at the ring or removal from there before due time, the trainer is sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of their acts against the racing procedures and principles.

(4) The rider is sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras if the start was delayed for some reason resulting from the rider's fault; if the delay in start stemmed from the lack of practice and moodiness on the part of the horse, its trainer is sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras for failing to familiarize the horse with the start, due to, in both cases above, their acts against the racing procedures and principles. The horse is banned from the races for a period of not less than thirty days until it gets accustomed to the start through exercise.

The penalties related to the execution of the races and practice

ARTICLE 122 – (1) In case a jockey or apprentice who has concluded an agreement with a horse owner has ridden, in races participated by the horses owned by the horse owner he is under agreement with, the horses in those races that were owned by persons that he had no agreements with, even under the permission of the horse owner, the jockey is sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras for his fraudulent behaviour in violation of the integrity of race and also banned for a period of twenty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(2) The rider who has not run his horse with the effort and purpose of winning the race is sentenced, because of his fraudulent behaviour in violation of the integrity of race, to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and banned for a period of sixty to one hundred and twenty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. In case the horse owner, horse owner's agent, or trainer is determined to have been involved in the act, they are sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras because of their fraudulent behaviour in violation of the integrity of race. The trainer is also banned for a period of thirty to ninety days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The horse is also banned for a period of sixty days from running in the races.

(3) The trainers of the horses that are understood to have been run intentionally without enough practice by their trainers are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of thirty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The horse is also banned for a period of thirty days from running in the races.

(4) The horse owner or horse owner's agent that has acted against the article 91 is sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of his act against the racing procedures and principles.

(5) The trainer that has employed an unlicensed groom and an unlicensed rider is sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of their act against the racing procedures and principles. The trainer is also banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation,

excluding bleachers and their annexes, if he continued employing the unlicensed groom and the unlicensed rider despite this penalty.

(6) The riders that have not returned the saddle cloth to the clerk of scales after the race are sentenced to an admonition and also a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of their act against the racing procedures and principles.

(7) If a horse or a rider has hit, shut off, blocked, hampered one or more of the rivals or changed the track improperly during the race, his horse as well as its stablemate, if any, lose their winning positions or are ranked after the horse or horses that have been fouled, depending on the severity and consequences of the action, by the decision of the Racing Council of Stewards. The rider of the horse may be sentenced to one or more of the penalties mentioned below depending on the severity of the action:

- a) Admonition,
- b) A fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras,
- c) A fine of four hundred and thirty-five Turkish Liras,
- ç) A fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras,
- d) Prohibition for a period of ten to ninety days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

The penalties to be given to those who have not worn accessories and silks of appropriate features and abused horses

ARTICLE 123 – (1) The riders who have not worn, in the races and during the exercise of the racing horses, the safety vest and helmet of a standard offered at the weighing location by the Racing Organization or those procured by the riders at these standards are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(2) The horse owners, horse owners' agents, and trainers that allow their riders to wear the silks in colors, shapes, and features not registered on behalf of the horse owner and the rider who has worn these silks are sentenced to an admonition and a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras because of their act against the racing procedures and principles.

(3) The jockeys and apprentices that have used spur in the races are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of fifteen days from entering locations and

facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(4) The trainers that have not run their horses in the races with regular racing accessories are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(5) Horses with spurred plates and, with the exclusion of sand racetracks, horses with hoofs or Turkish style plates and the horses with front feet without plates cannot participate in races and are deemed to have been out of the race if participated in the race and their position is changed. Also, the trainer of the horse who has run in the races in violation of these rules is sentenced, because of his act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(6) The riders that have not used whips that were proper and met the requirements that have been mentioned in this Bylaw are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The riders that have whipped the horse during the race more times than the number mentioned in the general provisions of the annual racing schedule are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and thirty-nine Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(7) Those who have beaten a horse during the preparation of a horse for the races, in its entry into the starting gate, during and after the race and those who have taken all sorts of actions and used devices that would have a stimulating and shocking impact on the horses that would participate in the races are sentenced, because of their act against the racing procedures and principles, to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of fifteen to one hundred and twenty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

The penalties to be given to those who have made bets, predictions, and deceptive statements

ARTICLE 124 – (1) The jockeys, apprentices, trainers, and grooms that have made bets and predictions related to the races on the print and visual media are sentenced, because of their act against the integrity of race, to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and banned for a period of ninety days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(2) The horse owners and horse owners' agents that are determined to have been involved in acts, misleading statements, and fraudulent conduct that would impact the races, race results, and bets are sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and banned for a period of thirty to one hundred and eighty days from entering locations and facilities related to races, excluding bleachers and their annexes. The trainers, riders, grooms, and other servants are sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and banned for a period of thirty to one hundred and eighty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

The penalties relating to the assignment of those disqualified in racing jobs

ARTICLE 125 – (1) A disqualified person is banned, as long as his principal sentencing continued, from being assigned to jobs related to races, acting as an agent for a horse owner, registering horses, having his horses registered in races, and entering racing locations and facilities apart from bleachers and their annexes. Those who act to the contrary are given a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras due to their acts against the racing procedures and principles.

The penalties to be given to those who disrupt the order and discipline of the races and racing locations and facilities

ARTICLE 126 – (1) The horse owners, horse owners' agents, trainers, riders, grooms, and other servants that have disrupted the order and discipline of the races and racing locations and facilities are sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and banned for a period of seven to fifteen days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

(2) The horse owners, horse owners' agents, trainers, riders, grooms, and other servants that have not complied with the decisions taken by the Racing Council of Stewards and have displayed rude and aggressive behaviour towards the Racing Council of Stewards are sentenced to a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of fifteen to one hundred and twenty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes.

The penalties to be given to those who register their horses in races and the registrars despite a ban for registration and racing

ARTICLE 127 – (1) The persons getting paid out of the race revenues in return for the tasks they performed that have been working at the Racing Organization, the Office of the General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards, the Working Offices of the Supreme Council of Stewards, and the reference or accredited laboratories specified by the Ministry to carry out the processes related to doping and during racing seasons and the jockeys, apprentices, and their spouses cannot register and run their horses in the races organized according to the provisions of this Bylaw; the records of those registered are deemed to have been void. These officials are promptly dismissed and they are not employed again in racing establishments and services. If the horses of such people have been registered and run, those related to the horse and the registrars are sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras because of their fraudulent acts against the integrity of race and that horse is deemed to have been out of race for that particular race. These persons may breed horses. The provision of this article is applied also in the event that those acting collusively against the provision of this article are identified and a criminal complaint is filed against these persons.

The penalties to be given to those who acted collectively

ARTICLE 128 – (1) The horse owners, horse owners' agents, trainers, riders, and grooms that have not come to the racing locations in a collective and concerted manner and that have failed to run in the races after arriving at the saddling locations or the ring despite having registered in the races are sentenced, if found to have been involved in the act, to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of ninety days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. In addition, the horse owner is banned from participating in the races for a period of thirty days for all of his horses if found to have been

involved in the act. In case the races could not be run as a result of this collective act, the horse ownership certificate of the horse owners, the licenses of the trainers, riders, and grooms are revoked on a temporary or permanent basis, depending on the severity of the act.

The penalties related to the selling race

ARTICLE 129 – (1) The horse owners, horse owners' agents, and trainers that have kidnapped his horse that participated in the selling race, failed to deliver to the buyer, or are found to have taken part indirectly in the sale of his own horse are sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and also banned for a period of thirty days from entering locations and facilities related to races and performing the occupation, excluding bleachers and their annexes. Also, the horse is also banned for a period of thirty days from running in the races.

The penalties to be given to the riders found to have used alcohol and drugs as a result of the examination

ARTICLE 130 – (1) The riders found to have had alcohol over 0.50 promil in the alcohol examination that was made are not allowed to ride a horse for that day and also given a fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras.

(2) The riders that are found to have used drugs in the blood or urine test or examination made by another method are sentenced in the first incident to a temporary ban for a period of one year from entering locations and facilities related to races excluding bleachers and their annexes and a fine of nine hundred and fifty-nine Turkish Liras. In case of repetition of the act, the fine and the ban are doubled and applied regardless of the name and service capacity of the perpetrator. If the same action is taken a third time, these persons are sentenced to a permanent ban.

The penalties related to the act of doping

ARTICLE 131 – (1) If it is determined that the horse has been doped, the horse owners, their agents, and riders that are determined to have taken part in the act of doping and the trainers, grooms, and other servants that are directly concerned with the care, nutrition, and exercise of the horses, even though it was not determined that they have been involved in doping, are sentenced in the first incident to a temporary ban for a period of one year from entering locations and facilities related to races excluding bleachers and their annexes and a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras; also, the trainers, riders, grooms, and other servants are sentenced to a temporary ban for the same period from performing the profession

at the racing locations. In case of repetition of the act, the fine and the ban are doubled and applied regardless of the name and service capacity of the perpetrator. If the same action is taken a third time, these persons are sentenced to a permanent ban.

(2) If it is determined that the horse has been doped, admonitions are served to the horse owners, horse owners' agents or both horse owners and horse owners' agents, which are identified to be not involved in doping, as they did not fulfil the necessary task of supervision and control, facilitated the possibility of doing doping, and, therefore, caused the integrity of race to suffer.

(3) The persons assigned to the races and racing that have been involved in doping are sentenced to a permanent ban and a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras and these persons are promptly dismissed, These persons are not employed again in racing services.

(4) Even though it was not determined that those related to the horse have been involved in doping, the horse that was determined to have been doped is banned from participating in the races for a period of one year in the first instance, for two years in the second instance, and indefinitely in the third instance. The horse found to have been doped for the first time runs in the races in case a fine of three times the amount of the first prize in the race that the horse was registered in is paid in cash in one payment to the Racing Organization by the horse owner or horse owner's agent. In case the same horse is doped again or another horse owned by the same person is doped, the repetition provisions in this paragraph are applied. The issue of running the horse as doped for the first time and its participation in the races through the payment of a fine do not eliminate disciplinary penalties given to those related to the horse.

(5) The administrative decisions for sanctions to be imposed on the horse become effective from the date the suspicious sample was taken and the administrative decisions for sanctions on persons become effective from the date of the decision taken by the Racing Council of Stewards.

The penalties to be given to those assigned to the races

ARTICLE 132 – (1) The persons assigned to the races according to the provisions of this Bylaw cannot take part in bettings for the races. Those who act against this prohibition and those who misuse their authority are sentenced to a fine of eight hundred and seventy Turkish Liras because of their fraudulent acts against the integrity of race. Also, these persons are dismissed and they cannot be employed again in the races. .

(2) The persons assigned to the races according to the provisions of this Bylaw who have neglected their duties are punished as mentioned below by the Supreme Council of Stewards depending on the severity of their acts;

- a) Admonition,
- b) A fine of two hundred and seventeen Turkish Liras,
- c) Prohibition from serving in racing locations for a temporary period of up to ninety days or indefinitely.

The penalties related to animal improvement

ARTICLE 133 – (1) The punitive provisions in the article 36, subparagraph (h) of the Law no. 5996 are applied to those who have participated in the races or attempted at participating in violation of the provisions of the articles 23, 24, and 25.

The limit of authority for disciplinary action and appeals to penalties

ARTICLE 134 – (1) The penalties mentioned in this Bylaw are provided by the Racing Council of Stewards or the Supreme Council of Stewards within the limits of authority mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the article 4 of the Law no. 6132.

(2) The penalties to be given by the Racing Council of Stewards may be appealed to the Supreme Council of Stewards within fifteen days from the date of knowing them. The penalties given by the Supreme Council of Stewards on appeal or as a first instance are final.

The revocation of the licenses of those sentenced indefinitely

ARTICLE 135 – (1) The license of those obliged to work under a license according to the provisions of this Bylaw who have been sentenced indefinitely is revoked without the need for further treatment.

The revaluation rate of fines

ARTICLE 136 – (1) The fines included in this Bylaw and determined in accordance with the amounts set forth in the article 4 of the Law no. 6132 are applied by increasing them at the revaluation rates announced by the Ministry of Finance every year.

THE SECTION NINE

Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

The establishment and the management committee of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 137 – (1) A Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund is set up to ensure the treatment of the jockeys and apprentices that have been involved in an accident or become ill, to provide their legal heirs with assistance in case of injuries or deaths under the conditions mentioned in this section, and to pay a certain wage during the time they could not work.

(2) The Supreme Council of Stewards is the Fund's management committee.

(3) The Supreme Council of Stewards is authorized to make decisions on subjects related to the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund that have not been laid out in this Bylaw.

The income of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 138 – (1) The income of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund comprises;

a) The aid money mentioned in the articles 32 and 107,

b) Deposits mentioned in the article 116,

c) Donations,

ç) Earnings derived from the processing of the moneys mentioned in the subparagraphs above.

The deposit and withdrawal of the money in the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 139 – (1) The monies for each month of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund are deposited by the Racing Organization into a national bank specified by the Racing Authority until the seventh day of the following month.

(2) These monies may be withdrawn and spent by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards and the approval of the Racing Authority. However, a decision by the Board is not required for the transfer of these monies among the banks and the transfers to be made between the accounts at the same bank and these transactions may be carried out by the official or officials authorized by the Racing Authority.

(3) The instructions to be issued for these monies to be paid by the bank or to be transferred among the banks and to be transferred between the accounts at the same bank must be signed jointly by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Stewards together with the authorized official or officials of the Racing Authority.

The death benefits to be provided from the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 140 – (1) The legal heirs of the jockeys and apprentices that are determined by an accident report to have died in an accident that occurred during the race or while the exercises and services relating to the races were performed or died subsequently as a result of such an accident at the hippodromes are provided with a death benefit in Turkish Liras in an amount that would be obtained as a result of the multiplication of the salary coefficient for public employees that is specified every year in the Budget Law by one million and two hundred thousand. In addition, funeral expenses are borne by the Fund.

The payment of the death benefits

ARTICLE 141 – (1) In case of death, upon request by a petition by one of the legal heirs for the death benefit by submitting the court ruling for inheritance, those entitled to get the death benefit are notified by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards to get it and the money for the death benefit that was mentioned in the article 140 is paid.

The temporary disability benefits to be provided from the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 142 – (1) The jockeys and apprentices that have temporarily been unable to perform their occupation as a result of an accident at the hippodromes that occurred during the race or while the exercises and services relating to the races were performed are provided, for a period not to exceed one year, with a daily disability benefit in Turkish Liras in an amount three times the travel allowance for the first-grade public employees that is specified every year in the Budget Law. In periods exceeding one year, the daily disability benefit is replaced by the monthly disability aid in an amount specified in the second paragraph of the article 143.

(2) The occurrence of the accident should be established by the accident report and a report issued by a state or contracted private hospital should be presented for disabilities. The agreements with private hospitals are concluded by the Racing Organization. The relevant expenses are paid out of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund.

(3) An advance payment is made by the hippodrome directorates to the person concerned in exchange for the aid to be given out of the monies accumulated at the hippodrome directorates for the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund and, in case this money was not enough, out of the racing revenues.

The permanent disability benefits to be provided from the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 143 – (1) The jockeys and apprentices determined by a report issued by a full-fledged state or contracted private hospital to have been disabled so as to be unable to perform their occupation again as a result of an accident at the hippodromes that occurred during the race or while the exercises and services relating to the races were performed are provided just for once with a permanent disability benefit in Turkish Liras in an amount that would be obtained as a result of the multiplication of the salary coefficient for public employees by nine hundred thousand.

(2) The jockeys and apprentices determined by a report issued by a full-fledged state or contracted private hospital to have been disabled are provided with a monthly disability benefit twice the amount of the minimum monthly gross wage set for those over sixteen years of age.

(3) The provisions in the article 140 of this Bylaw are applied to the legal heirs of the jockeys and apprentices that have been getting permanent or temporary disability benefit that were determined by a medical report to have died in connection with the accident that had been involved.

Poverty aid

ARTICLE 144 – (1) The jockeys and apprentices in need and unable to perform their occupations are provided with monthly poverty aid twice the amount of the monthly minimum wage set for those over sixteen years of age on the condition that they documented every year through the Racing Organization that they had ridden horses in races for at least one thousand times within a period of twenty years and that they documented they were in need and did not get any assistance from competent authorities or any social welfare organization.

(2) The provisions of the first paragraph are applied to those who became jockeys or apprentices before the date of 1/1/1995 provided that they had ridden horses in races for at least seven hundred and fifty times.

(3) Fifty percent of the numbers of race that were mentioned in the first and second paragraphs are sought for female jockeys or apprentices.

Those who would not benefit from the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 145 – (1) Except for the licensed jockeys and apprentices that ride horses in local horse races and competitions organized under the provision of the article 2 of the Law no. 6132, other riders cannot take advantage of the assistance and treatment support provided by the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund.

Those who would benefit from the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 146 – (1) The following persons may benefit from the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund;

- a) Licensed jockeys and apprentices,
- b) Licensed jockeys and apprentices that ride horses in local horse races organized under permission by the Ministry,

The expenditures of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 147 – (1) The expenditures of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund comprise the following components and are spent or allowed to be spent by the Racing Organization for these items;

- a) The aids and treatment costs set forth in the articles 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144,
- b) The treatment and medication costs incurred at the state or contracted private hospitals that are not covered by the Social Security Agency in connection with the accidents relating to the duties of the jockeys and apprentices and the hospital and companion expenses to be paid for the duration of their stay in the hospital,
- c) The course and educational costs and related expenses by jockeys and apprentices.

The auditing of the accounts of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund

ARTICLE 148 – (1) The Supreme Council of Stewards submits once a year the statement of accounts of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund in a report to the approval of the Racing Authority. The accounts and transactions of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund are audited by the Racing Authority.

The lending of the monies of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund and the transfer of money into the special account

ARTICLE 149 – (1) The Racing Organization may ask, on the grounds of financial shortages experienced in the cash flows, the Racing Authority to allow lending money from the account of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund pursuant to the article 8 of the Law

no. 6132. The Racing Authority notifies, as a result of the assessment made, its positive or negative decision related to the request within thirty days. The decision in question is final; the decision cannot be appealed. At least another fiscal year is to pass in order to request money for the same reason.

(2) The Racing Authority may transfer, pursuant to the article 8 of the Law no. 6132, the money in the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund completely or partially to the special account opened pursuant to the provision of the article 1 of the Law that was mentioned.

(3) Racing Authority may transfer all or a certain portion of the money in the account of the Jockey Accident and Assistance Fund into the account that was created pursuant to the additional article 1 of the Law no. 6132 if the money in the account that was created pursuant to the provision of the article that was mentioned had been down to a level that could not meet the shortage in the racing prizes or if there was no money in the account.

The travel expenses

ARTICLE 150 – (1) The travel expenses, per diem allowance and companion expenses, and the travel expenses and per diem allowances that would arise when it was mentioned in the patient transfer note that the patient could not be treated at the closest public healthcare facility and that the patient was to be sent to public healthcare facilities at other locations are paid according to the principles of the communiqué for treatment assistance that is published by the Ministry of Finance every year.

THE SECTION TEN

Sponsorship

Sponsorship application and agreement

ARTICLE 151 – (1) The Racing Organization has been authorized by the Racing Authority in the acceptance of sponsorship for the races in the annual racing schedules. The sponsorship requirements and other relevant points depending on the application are indicated every year in the general provisions of the racing schedule.

(2) The real or legal persons who wish to sponsor one or more than one race on the same or different days through provision of in-kind or cash support may apply to the Racing Organization.

(3) If the Racing Organization examines the application and comes to the conclusion that the sponsorship institution would be supportive of racing, it notifies the requests that it deemed appropriate to the Supreme Council of Stewards. The necessary permissions are given and appropriate arrangements are made for the requests accepted by the Supreme Council of Stewards.

(4) A written agreement must be concluded between the Racing Organization and the sponsors that includes the rights and obligations of the parties, the subject and term of the sponsorship, the consideration deemed appropriate by the Racing Organization in cash sponsorship; approximate cost of the product to be procured by the sponsor in in-kind sponsorship.

(5) Agreements may be made with multiple sponsors with regard to the organization or facilities. In this case, the Racing Organization takes all measures that are required to ensure the coordination and harmony among the sponsors.

The promotion of sponsorship

ARTICLE 152 – (1) Sponsors may be provided in exchange for race sponsorship with all sorts of name, promotion, and, when necessary, publication rights separately or in a package on the media approved by the Racing Organization.

(2) Except for the Gazi, Presidency, Parliament, Republic, Prime Ministry, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock, and Turkish Armed Forces races, sponsors may use their names in all races with or without a name.

(3) Those who have won in sponsored races may be provided with cups, shields or plaques by the Racing Organization and sponsors could also give ups, shields or plaques.

(4) Sponsors may be allowed to use in their own promotions the images and movies of the race ceremonies that they have sponsored.

(5) Text, logo, emblem and other marks prohibited by law that would disrupt the public order, discriminate in terms of political views, ethnicity, language, religion, race, creed, and gender, violate public morals and manners, and encourage harmful and bad habits cannot be used in the sponsorship process and transactions.

The payment of the sponsorship fee

ARTICLE 153 – (1) In racing sponsorship, the cash or in-kind consideration consisting of the amount to be distributed to the horse owners and the media usage fee to be paid to the Racing Organization by the sponsoring firm cannot be less than 20% of the total prize money

o be paid out in that race or races, excluding the breeders' fee. The Racing Organization assesses the proposal that has been received and specifies the gross amount.

(2) In sponsorships that are requested to be provided in foreign currency, a proposal is obtained from the firm, when determining the foreign currency equivalent of the cost of sponsorship, in a manner to satisfy the requirement of at least 20% on the basis of the exchange rate at the time of proposal quoted by the Central Bank of Turkey. In the collection of the sponsorship fee by the Racing Organization and horse owners, the calculation is made on the basis of the selling rate of exchange by the Central Bank of Turkey for the date at which the sponsor would make the payment.

(3) In case the organization of another race not included in the annual racing schedule was requested by the sponsors, the prize money of this race must be at least equal to the amount of the prize money of a similar race or in an amount that exceeds that amount by 10%. The final assessment on this matter is made by the Racing Organization. In order for the sponsorship request for the races to be scheduled additionally to be assessed, the request must be made within an adequate time period that would allow approval by the Racing Authority.

(4) In the races that would be held on behalf of sponsors, the portion to be distributed to the horse owners of the sponsorship fee approved by the Racing Organization is paid, in addition the prizes announced in the annual racing schedule, by the sponsor to the owners of the winning horses after deduction of the withholding tax and in exchange for an expense slip. The amount received from the sponsor is added to the horse's total purse.

(5) In the races to be held on behalf of foreign sponsors not residing in Turkey, the portion of the sponsorship fee to be distributed to the horse owners is collected by the Racing Organization in exchange for an expense slip on behalf of the firm and distributed to the owners of the winning horses after deduction of the withholding tax.

(6) The sponsor makes the payment that it would realize within the scope of the sponsorship package for the utilization of the Racing Organization's media to the Racing Organization in exchange for an invoice..

(7) The media utilization fees to be collected within the scope of the race sponsorship package are net amounts and the value-added tax and other taxes that may occur are added to this amount.

(8) The amounts collected as fees for media utilization by the sponsor are transferred into account of racing income.

The other provisions related to sponsorship

ARTICLE 154 – (1) The production, maintenance, and repair of the media at the racing facilities that have been approved by the Racing Organization may be made by the sponsor.

(2) The social activities and announcements by the sponsors may be included in the official racing schedule that is published on the racing day and the announcements prepared by the sponsors on the date that the race was run may be used at the appropriate places within the hippodrome throughout the racing day after the approval of the Racing Organization.

(3) The placement on the saddlecloth of text and signs related to the promotion of the sponsoring firm is subject to the approval of the Racing Organization.

(4) The Racing Organization may demand an additional fee for the services rendered to the sponsoring firm. The Racing Organization is authorized to conclude agreements in accordance with this Bylaw with the sponsors on behalf of which a race will be held.

(5) The Racing Organization and the sponsor are jointly and severally responsible for the realization of the works and transactions covered by the sponsorship in accordance with this Bylaw and existing regulations.

THE SECTION ELEVEN

Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

The qualifications to be sought in persons to get a horse owner's certificate

ARTICLE 155 – (1) The persons to get a horse owner's certificate need to have the qualifications written below:

- a) To be of lawful age,
- b) Without the legal ability to exercise civil rights restricted or not banned from performing his occupation or public services by a court ruling,
- c) Even if the terms mentioned in the article 53 of the Turkish Criminal Law no. 5237 dated 26/9/2004 passed; not sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more due to a criminal offense committed deliberately or not convicted of crimes against state security, crimes against the constitutional order and functioning of this order, crimes against national defence, crimes against state secrets and crimes of espionage, embezzlement, corruption, bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, breach of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy, bid rigging, rigging delivery of performance, laundering of assets derived from crime, smuggling or tax fraud,
- ç) Not to be the staff of the Racing Organization that get paid out of the race revenues pursuant to the provisions this Bylaw in return for the tasks they performed, the persons employed at the Office of the General Coordinator of the Supreme Council of Stewards, the

Working Offices of the Supreme Council of Stewards, and the reference or accredited laboratories specified by the Ministry to carry out the processes related to doping and in racing seasons and the jockeys, apprentices, and their spouses.

(2) A positive opinion is sought by the Racing Organization about the person who has applied for the horse owner's certificate from one of the associations concerned with horse breeding and horse ownership, incorporating all the elements of racing, and having branches or representative offices in all cities where there are hippodromes and official races are held by the Racing Organization.

The requirements to be sought in persons to get a horse owner's certificate

ARTICLE 156 – (1) A horse owner's certificate is issued to those who meet the qualifications mentioned in the article 155 and the following requirements:

- a) Recommended by two members from the Racing Organization or by two persons with a horse owner's certificate of at least five years,
- b) Having the material resources to adequately fulfil the requirements of the care and running of the racehorses and to document them in accordance with the principles determined by the Racing Organization,
- c) Having the agreement or letter of consent registered with the Racing Organization that has been concluded among the partners with a horse owner's certificate for running horses in partnership and certified by a notary,
- ç) To present the document indicating his/her ownership of horses,
- d) To submit the other documents requested by the Racing Organization.

The revocation of the horse owner's certificate

ARTICLE 157 – (1) The certificates of those who have obtained a horse owner's certificate according to the provisions of this Bylaw are revoked and taken back by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards upon proposal by the Racing Organization in case;

- a) it was understood that the person had not met or lost later on any one of the qualifications and requirements mentioned in the articles 155 and 156,
- b) it was found out within a period of five years from the issue of the horse owner's certificate that the person had no horse registered in his/her name,

c) he/she was subjected to disciplinary action on a temporary or permanent basis under the article 4 of the Law no. 6132 and the relevant provisions of this Bylaw, to be limited to the duration of the penalty,

ç) it was found out that the certificate of horse owner and the certificate of horse owner's agent had been allowed to be used by others,

(2) In case it was found out that the persons mentioned in the article 155, first paragraph, subparagraph (ç) had obtained a certificate of horse owner in any way before the publication date of this Bylaw, the horse owner's certificates are suspended temporarily as long as they maintained their status mentioned in the article 155, first paragraph, subparagraph (ç). In case of a change in their status, the horse owner's certificates of the persons whose status has been deemed appropriate within the framework of the regulations are returned to them in line with their requests.

The untrue recommendations and horse owner's agent

ARTICLE 158 – (1) The present and subsequent recommendations are not accepted from the persons who have recommended the horse owner to the Racing Organization by declaring otherwise even though they knew the existence of any one of the cases mentioned in this Bylaw preventing the issue of a horse owner's certificate.

(2) Of the persons meeting the requirements in the article 155, first paragraph, subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (ç), those who have applied by submitting the documents in the article 156, first paragraph, subparagraph (d) and have been approved by the Racing Organization may be provided with a certificate of horse owner's agent.

(3) The certificates of those who have obtained a certificate of horse owner's agent according to the provisions of this Bylaw are revoked and taken back by the decision of the Supreme Council of Stewards upon proposal by the Racing Organization in case;

a) it was understood that the person had not met or lost later on any one of the qualifications and requirements mentioned in the article 155, first paragraph, subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (ç),

b) he/she was subjected to disciplinary action on a temporary or permanent basis under the article 4 of the Law no. 6132 and the relevant provisions of this Bylaw, to be limited to the duration of the penalty,

c) it was found out that the certificate of horse owner's agent had been allowed to be used by others,

The bylaws that were revoked

ARTICLE 159 – (1) The bylaws mentioned below were revoked.

a) The Bylaw on the Supervision of the Jockey Club Head Office, Printing House, and Hippodromes that was published in the Official Gazette no. 12963 dated 30/7/1968,

b) The Bylaw on the Licenses to be Issued to Trainers, Riders, and Grooms that was published in the Official Gazette no. 26694 dated 8/11/2007,

c) The Bylaw on Doping Control that was published in the Official Gazette no. 26694 dated 8/11/2007,

ç) The Bylaw on the Owners of Racehorses and Their Agents that was published in the Official Gazette no. 26694 dated 8/11/2007.

The transitional provisions

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1 – (1) Those who had an apprentice license on and before the date of 7/11/2003 are required to have won more than fifty races to become a jockey.

(2) The application of the requirement of having won more than one hundred races is continued in order for those who had an apprentice license after the date of 7/11/2003 and before the effective date of this Bylaw to become a jockey.

(3) The implementation of the relevant articles of the relevant statutes and bylaws that were valid before the effective date of this Bylaw is continued until the date of 1/1/2012 for the provisions of the fifth paragraph of the article 22, the second paragraph of the article 26, and the second paragraph of the article 64.

(4) The implementation of the weight tables that was valid before the effective date of this Bylaw is continued until the date of 1/1/2012.

The existing members

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2 – (1) The memberships of the existing members of the Supreme Council of Stewards continue until the end of their term of office.

(2) The duty of General Secretariat of the Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Stewards currently in office on the date this Bylaw came into force comes to an end. A Deputy Chairman is assigned by the Minister from among the members of the Supreme Council of Stewards.

The existing agreements for licenses, silks, horse leasing, and trainers

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3 – (1) Before the date this Bylaw came into force;

a) The licenses for trainers, jockeys, apprentices, amateur riders, and grooms that existed are valid until the end of the endorsement.

b) The silks that were registered are continued to be used.

c) The agreements concluded for horse leasing are valid and horses may not be run on the basis of these agreements. However, the term of these agreements cannot be extended at the expiry of the term and horses may not be run on the basis of a new leasing agreement. If the leasing agreements concluded at a notary before the date of 19/4/2011 were for a definite period of time and included the names of horses, the leasing agreements are valid until the end of the term mentioned in the leasing agreement and only for the horse or horses mentioned in the agreement. However, in case the agreement was for an indefinite period of time and the name of horse was not mentioned, the horses born before the date of 19/4/2011 may be run on the basis of the leasing agreement. The horses that were born after this date cannot be run.

ç) The coaching agreements that have been concluded are valid. However, the percentages in the third paragraph of the article 90 are taken into account in case the term of these agreements are extended.

2011 horse racing schedule

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 4 – (1) The horse racing schedule for the year 2011 that was put into force pursuant to the provisions of the Horse Racing Statute put into force by the Council of Ministers' Resolution no. 4/5592 dated 19/7/1955 is valid.

Horse running in partnership

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 5 – (1) Until the date of 19/7/2011, the provision of the article 156, first paragraph, subparagraph (c) is not applied to those who wish to run horses in partnership provided that they had a letter of consent certified by a notary bearing a date before the publication date of this article.

Effective date

ARTICLE 160 – (1) This Bylaw comes into force on the date of its publication.

Execution

ARTICLE 161 – (1) The Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock executes the provisions of this Bylaw.

Attachment- 1

THE AGE-WEIGHT TABLE FOR RACES BY THOROUGHBREDS OF VARIOUS AGE

DISTANCE IN METERS	AGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1000 and over	2									50.5	52	53	53
	3	53.5	53.5	54	54	55	56	57	58	59	59	59	59
	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1200 and over	2									46.5	48	50	51.5
	3	52	52	52.5	52.5	53	54	55	55.5	56.5	57.5	58	59
	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	5	61	61	61	61	60.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1600 and over	2									44.5	45.5	46.5	47
	3	50	50	51	51	52	53	54.5	55.5	56.5	57	57.5	58.5
	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	5	62	62	62	61.5	61	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
2000 and over	3	50	50	50.5	50.5	51.5	52.5	54	55	56	56.5	57	58
	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	5	62	62	62	62	61.5	60.5	60.5	60	60	60	60	60
2400 and over	3	49	49.5	50	50	51	52	53.5	54.5	55.5	56	56.5	57.5
	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	5	62.5	62.5	62	62	61.5	61	60.5	60	60	60	60	60
3200 and over	3	48	48.5	49	49	50.5	51	52	53	53.5	54	55	56
	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62	61.5	61	61	60.5	60	60	60

1- Races that are specific to horses aged two only are run with a weight of 57 kilograms.

2- Races that are specific to horses aged three only are run with a weight of 58 kilograms.

3- In races that are specific to horses aged four and over, the weight for those aged 4 starts from 58 kilograms and the weight is increased for those aged over 4 as indicated in the weight table.

Attachment- 2
THE AGE-WEIGHT TABLE FOR RACES BY PUREBRED ARABIANS **OF**
VARIOUS AGE

DISTANCE IN METERS	AGE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1000	3									55	55	55.5	55.5
1200 and over	4	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
	5	60	60	59.5	59.5	59	59	59	59	59	59	58.5	58.5
1400 and over	3									54	54	55	55
	4	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
	5	60.5	60.5	60	60	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59	59
1600 and over	3									53	53	54	54
	4	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
	5	61	61	60.5	60.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	59.5	59.5
2000 and over	3									51.5	51.5	52.5	52.5
	4	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5
	5	61	61	60.5	60.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	59.5	59.5
2400 and over	3												
	4	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
	5	61	61	60.5	60.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	59.5	59.5
3000 and over	3												
	4	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
	5	61	61	60.5	60.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	59.5	59.5

1- Races that are specific to horses aged three only are run with a weight of 57 kilograms.

2- Races that are specific to horses aged four only are run with a weight of 58 kilograms.

3- Races that are specific to horses aged five and over is run with a weight of 59 kilograms.

Attachment- 3

THE WEEKLY CLASSES IN THE FIRST YEAR

THE WEEKLY CLASSES IN THE FIRST YEAR

ORDER NO	CLASSES	HOURS PER WEEK
01	Applied Horse Riding	12
02	Theoretical Horse Riding	1
03	Horse Knowledge and Horse Care	3
04	Social Sciences - Ethics -History -Geography -Citizenship	5
05	Turkish Language	4
06	Mathematics	3
07	Foreign Language	2

THE WEEKLY CLASSES IN THE SECOND YEAR
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SIRA NO	CLASSES	HOURS PER WEEK
01	Applied Horse Riding	12

02	Theoretical Horse Riding and Racing Regulations	2
03	Horse Knowledge	4
04	Social Sciences - Ethics -History -Geography -Citizenship	4
05	Turkish Language	3
06	Mathematics	3
07	Foreign Language	2

Attachment-4

THE SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR GROOMS

Duration: 3 months

THE SUBJECTS OF CLASSES

1- THE HORSE RACES AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

- The general information about horse, races of horse, areas of usage, nature and characteristics of horse,
- The descriptive information
- The characteristics of racehorse, stallions, breeding mares, and foals and the differences in their care.

2- THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF HORSE

- The general information about the anatomy of horse,
- The information about the physiological structure of horse.
- The topographic anatomy,

3- THE CONDUCT OF HORSE

- The psychology of horse, the relationship between horse and human beings, communication with horse, approaching and ruling horse, feeling horse, psychology in horse training,

- The relationship between horse and their caretakers, its importance and impact on the horse's performance
- The reasons for bad tempers (biting, kicking, etc.), their prevention and treatment

4- THE CARE, NOURISHMENT, and GROOMING OF HORSE:

- The first encounter with the horse in the morning,
- Grooming; its importance, grooming before and after exercise and race and daily care, mane and tail maintenance, familiarization with grooming materials, functions and cleaning,
- Care of feet, hoofs, and legs, use of bandages and other protective materials,
- Shearing, body cleansing, washing, douching, drying,
- Stable cleaning / importance, the preparation/cleaning of bedding, types of bedding, types/care of mangers/waterers,
- The nourishment of horse, feeding and watering /types, basic nutritional needs of the sport and racehorse /importance/cleaning, grains/grass/ vitamin/mineral/protein/salt, etc.
- Familiarization/control/care of horse riding materials, preparing the horse for riding, readying the horse (saddling, bridling)
- Groom' role in training fouts,

5- HORSE RIDING:

- Basic horse riding /rules, assistance (seating, calves, bridle, sound), correct/appropriate assistance and their extent,
- Types of walking
- Types and effects of riding,
- Workout and care of horse before and after the race,
- Points to be considered in mounting (pace, lightness, balance of the horse and the rider, etc.)
- Walking in tow, starting box training,
- Things to do in transportation of horse,
- Applied riding class,
- Use of auxiliary materials,
- Lunging, release of horse into paddock,

6- VETERINARY SERVICES AND HORSE'S HEALTH:

- Assessment of sanitary and cleaning condition, measures, pulse, taking body temperature, eye checks,
- Digestive system and diseases (twinging/causes/prevention/diagnosis-treatment), digestion / feeding / water relationships,
- Respiratory system and diseases, measures (Barn ventilation, etc.)
- Vaccination Programs (for fowls, breeding horse, etc.)
- Drug delivery program for parasites,
- Tooth disorders and care,
- Preventive measures for various horse diseases and injuries (microbial diseases, intoxication, trauma, etc.).
- First aid, treatment of small wounds, topical products,
- Doping: ethics, dangers, rules,
- Care and follow-up of the horse under treatment,
- Basic information on farriery, hoof structure/maintenance/care,

7- PROFESSIONAL ETHICS-RESPONSIBILITY:

- The history of Turkish horse breeding,
- Social aspects of professional responsibility,
- Personal aspects of professional ethics,
- Economic aspects of professional responsibility and ethics,

Class hours

Order No	Name of class	Class hours	
		Theoretical	Applied
1	Horse Races and Descriptive Information	15	15
2	Anatomy and Physiology of Horse	20	15

3	Conduct of horse	10	20
4	Caring, Feeding, and Grooming Horse	40	80
5	Riding	40	40
6	Veterinary Services and Horse's Health	20	21
7	Professional Ethics-Responsibility	24	
	Total :	169	191

* The amendments published in Official Gazette No. 28,219 dated 29/02/2012 were the ones most recently included.