

CHANGES MADE SINCE THE PREVIOUS EDITION

Article 5 (RACING) - HORSE PERFORMANCE RECORDS

Article 6 A (RACING) - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Article 12 (BREEDING)- DEFINITION OF A THOROUGHBRED



OBJECTIVES

The International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering is published by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities and brings together a series of Articles, appendices and guidelines setting out recommended best practice in significant areas of racing, stud book administration and wagering common to all jurisdictions. The Agreement is designed to assist horseracing authorities by promoting the following objectives:

- to enhance public confidence in the integrity of the sport of racing and of its breeding industry.
- to protect the safety and welfare of horses and riders.
- to coordinate and harmonise approaches across the world of racing and breeding to promote international competition.
- to maximise opportunities for the promotion of racing and for its financial welfare by protecting racing's intellectual property rights from piracy by non-authorised wagering operators.

All members of the Federation commit themselves to furthering those objectives and undertake to use their best endeavours wherever this is reasonably possible. Under each Article is a list of those countries which have adopted the Article, indicating in some cases those parts which they have excluded. Members who have adopted an Article in full or in part shall have made provision within their domestic rules implementing its intentions.



RACE HORSE WELFARE

The IFHA, in its role to promote good regulation and best practices internationally across horseracing, recognises the central role played by the horse itself and so the importance of its welfare. The Federation, recognising the diversity of cultural, political and legislative and other perspectives that underpin approaches to animal welfare around the world, has therefore adopted a number of broad principles of racehorse welfare that would be implemented by the Federation's members into detailed local outputs to assure racehorse welfare :

Principles :

Cruelty to racehorses is not tolerated by Horseracing Authorities.

Horseracing Authorities by implementing, publishing, monitoring and enforcing appropriate policies, Rules and by other activities, in so far as this is in their direct or indirect control, should assure that the participants in horseracing themselves meet their responsibilities to provide suitable care for the racehorse before, during and also after racing. Reasonable steps should be taken to prevent unnecessary pain and distress of racehorses by ensuring adequate care, a suitable diet, the ability to exhibit normal behaviour, appropriate housing, controlling practices and therapies used in racing and training, and by protection from injury and disease.

In the context of these responsibilities of participants in horseracing for racehorse care it is recognised that properly conducted euthanasia can be a humane option for racehorses ; for example for individual horses with severe acute or severe chronic injuries, or where care would be inadequate, and where therefore pain and distress is likely to be the result.

Whilst horseracing carries risks, reasonable steps should be taken to prevent avoidable risks and research ways of reducing the risks that are currently unavoidable, and to share this information between Horseracing Authorities and participants in horseracing.



Article 1 (RACING) - RECOGNITION AND CATEGORIZATION OF QUALITY RACES, (Group/Graded and Listed Races)

1. Introduction

A convention has been established whereby Racing Authorities, in categorising the races of the highest quality run in their respective countries, apply common descriptions. These descriptions, and abbreviations thereof, are shown below, in descending quality order:

Group 1/Grade 1 (G1)
Group 2/Grade 2 (G2)
Group 3/Grade 3 (G3)
Listed or Listed Restricted (L or LR)

Such races are set out in the International Cataloguing Standards (ICS) Book published by the Jockey Club Information Systems, Inc., in association with the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA).

The ICS Book separates countries and/or races into three sections, Part I, Part II and Part III. Group/Graded races in Part I are recognized as such internationally. Further recognition of Group/Graded and Listed status is included in section 3 of this Article.

Group/Graded races contained in Part I are also listed on the IFHA web site (www.IFHAonline.org (<https://mail.weatherbys.co.uk/exchweb/bin/redir.asp?URL=http://www.ifhaonline.org/>)).

2. Procedure for the Selection/De-selection of such races.

2.1 Granting Group/Graded Race status or upgrading a race to a higher Group/Grade, must be justified by the quality of the runners.

2.2 Granting Listed Race status must be justified by the quality of the runners

2.3 Conversely, except in exceptional circumstances, Group/Graded Races must be downgraded or lose their status if the quality of the runners does not justify it and Listed Races must be downgraded if the quality of runners does not justify it

Note: 'Quality' can be assessed by different systems in different regions: ratings, last performances, points.

3. Implications of Such Categorisation

Such categorisation is relevant in recognizing the highest class races conducted for domestic and international purposes. Additionally, such categorisation is relevant:

- a. In the treatment within sales catalogues of horses which have performed in such races
- b. In determining whether a horse is qualified for a race and/or the weight it is assigned - race conditions may make reference to the categorisation of the races in which the horse has previously competed.

3.1 Sales Cataloguing

(a) Races listed in Part I:

The appropriate abbreviation for Group/Graded races (eg G1, G2, G3,) will follow the name of the race in question. Horses winning or being placed in the first three in Group/Graded and Listed races will be assigned 'Black Type' (ie the horse's name will appear in a bolder typeface).

(b) Races listed in Part II:

Horses winning or being placed in the first three will be assigned 'Black Type' and the races are treated the same as Listed races for Part I countries.

Races listed in Part III are published for information purposes only and do not confer Black Type.

Note: The above applies for sales catalogues that comply with standards recognized by the Society of International Thoroughbred Auctioneers (SITA).

3.2 Interpretation of Races Run Abroad, For the Purpose of Qualification for Races and/or the Assignment of Weights

3.2.1 Racing Authorities should publish, and make available to other Racing Authorities on request, details of the way in which races run in other countries would be treated for purposes of (a) determining whether horses having run abroad are qualified for a race or (b) determining the weights that such horses may be required to carry. Racing Authorities may, for example, mirror the treatment adopted for sales cataloguing, as set out in 3.1, above, such that races featuring in Part I would be treated as per the Group/Grade advertised, whilst races featuring in Part II would be treated as Listed races. This approach is particularly pertinent to countries (or for races) featuring in Part I.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM	CANADA
CHILE	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK	GERMANY
GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY	INDIA
IRAN	ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY	PERU	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Article 1(3.2) Individual racetracks independently determine weight assignments for their races
VENEZUELA <i>In introduction, we disagree on eliminating for Part II and Part III countries the inclusion of the country code as a prefix to the Group/Grade to denote domestic recognition.</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			
OMAN <i>Oman does not have any Group/Listed races but does agree with provisions of this Article</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>Not completely in compliance but will adapt into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>		

Appendix 1 (RACING) - DELETED

Appendix 1 B (RACING) - DELETED

Appendix 1 C (RACING) - DELETED

Article 2 (RACING) - EQUIVALENTS IN DISTANCE AND WEIGHTS.

In reckoning qualifications, penalties and allowances, distances shown in English measures as well as weights, should be changed into metric distances by reference to the following way :

			Comparative weights for use in compiling ratings for Longines World's Best Racehorse Rankings		
			1 lb = 0.453592 kg		
			Rating	Kilograms	Rounded to
					Nearest 0.5kg
			141	63.95647	64
			140	63.50288	63.5
			139	63.04929	63
			138	62.5957	62.5
			137	62.1421	62
			136	61.68851	61.5
			135	61.23492	61
			134	60.78133	61
			133	60.32774	60.5
			132	59.87414	60
			131	59.42055	59.5
			130	58.96696	59
			129	58.51337	58.5
			128	58.05978	58
			127	57.60618	57.5
			126	57.15259	57
			125	56.699	56.5
			124	56.24541	56
			123	55.79182	56
			122	55.33822	55.5
			121	54.88463	55
			120	54.43104	54.5
			119	53.97745	54
			118	53.52386	53.5
			117	53.07026	53
			116	52.61667	52.5
			115	52.16308	52
			114	51.70949	51.5
			113	51.2559	51.5
			112	50.8023	51
			111	50.34871	50.5
			110	49.89512	50

Comparative tables between meters and furlongs		
200	meters =	1 furlong
1000	meters =	5 furlong
1200	meters =	6 furlong
1400	meters =	7 furlong
1600	meters =	1 mile
1700	meters =	1 mile, ½ furlong
1800	meters =	1 mile, 1 furlong
2000	meters =	1 ¼ miles
2200	meters =	1 mile, 3 furlongs
2400	meters =	1 ½ miles
2600	meters =	1 mile, 5 furlongs
3000	meters =	1 mile, 7 furlongs
3200	meters =	2 miles
3600	meters =	2 ¼ miles
4000	meters =	2 ½ miles
4800	meters =	3 miles.

Comparative tables between kilos and pounds

(Pounds are shown to the nearest ½ lb)

Kilograms (kg)	Stones (st)	Pounds (lb)	Pounds (lb)
41	6	6.5	90.5
41.5	6	7.5	91.5
42	6	8.5	92.5
42.5	6	9.5	93.5
43	6	11	95
43.5	6	12	96
44	6	13	97
44.5	7	0	98
45	7	1	99
45.5	7	2.5	100.5
46	7	3.5	101.5
46.5	7	4.5	102.5
47	7	5.5	103.5
47.5	7	6.5	104.5
48	7	8	106
48.5	7	9	107
49	7	10	108
49.5	7	11	109
50	7	12	110
50.5	7	13.5	111.5
51	8	0.5	112.5
51.5	8	1.5	113.5
52	8	2.5	114.5
52.5	8	4	116
53	8	5	117
53.5	8	6	118
54	8	7	119
54.5	8	8	120
55	8	9.5	121.5
55.5	8	10.5	122.5
56	8	11.5	123.5
56.5	8	12.5	124.5
57	8	13.5	125.5
57.5	9	1	127
58	9	2	128
58.5	9	3	129
59	9	4	130
59.5	9	5	131
60	9	6.5	132.5
60.5	9	7.5	133.5
61	9	8.5	134.5

Comparative table between pounds and kilos

Kilos are shown to the nearest half kg

Stones (st)	Pounds (lb)	Pounds (lb)	Kilograms (kg)
6	7	91	41.5
6	8	92	41.5
6	9	93	42
6	10	94	42.5
6	11	95	43
6	12	96	43.5
6	13	97	44
7	0	98	44.5
7	1	99	45
7	2	100	45.5
7	3	101	46
7	4	102	46.5
7	5	103	46.5
7	6	104	47
7	7	105	47.5
7	8	106	48
7	9	107	48.5
7	10	108	49
7	11	109	49.5
7	12	110	50
7	13	111	50.5
8	0	112	51
8	1	113	51.5
8	2	114	51.5
8	3	115	52
8	4	116	52.5
8	5	117	53
8	6	118	53.5
8	7	119	54
8	8	120	54.5
8	9	121	55
8	10	122	55.5
8	11	123	56
8	12	124	56
8	13	125	56.5
9	0	126	57
9	1	127	57.5
9	2	128	58
9	3	129	58.5
9	4	130	59
9	5	131	59.5
9	6	132	60
9	7	133	60.5

61.5	9	9.5	135.5	9	8	134	61
62	9	10.5	136.5	9	9	135	61
62.5	9	12	138	9	10	136	61.5
63	9	13	139	9	11	137	62
63.5	10	0	140	9	12	138	62.5
				9	13	139	63
				10	0	140	63.5

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM	CANADA
CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK
GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	INDIA
ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY	OMAN	PERU	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SINGAPORE
SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	
Partial signatory - by:			
AUSTRALIA	IRAN <i>we merely use kg as measurement and weights</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	PHILIPPINES <i>Not completely in compliance but will adapt into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>		

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Appendix 4 (RACING) - DELETED

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Article 3 (RACING / BREEDING) - TRACEABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF HORSES

PLEASE NOTE: WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JANUARY 2015, PASSPORT ENDORSEMENT IS NO LONGER AN OPTION FOR THE RECORDING OF TEMPORARY MOVEMENTS .

To facilitate international movements of registered horses, it is essential to record and monitor on a permanent basis their movements worldwide. This requirement for traceability covers the whole of the journey (including any-stop over for quarantine purposes). Clearance notification, and/or export certificates must be documented accordingly.

There are two regimes covering the management of such horse movements:

- Temporary exportation (see 3A, 3B and 3C)

This is when the horse travels and returns to its country of departure within the given limits of time and itinerary indicated on the clearance notification.

With the prior agreement of the receiving authority, extension may be granted at the discretion of the issuing authority, to cope with exceptional circumstances.

- Permanent exportation (See 3D)

If the horse is being permanently imported for racing purposes and the importing Authority wishes to receive "Clearance" or related racing information on the horse, it should contact the Racing Authority of the country from which the horse was exported.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE	INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY
LIBYA	LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PANAMA	PERU	POLAND
QATAR	SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
SOUTH AFRICA (<i>restrictive export protocols in place</i>)			

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Article 3 A (RACING) - CLEARANCES IN RELATION TO HORSES RACING ABROAD

Temporary Exportation

Article 3 A (RACING) – CLEARANCES IN RELATION TO HORSES RACING ABROAD.

ALL TEMPORARY RACING MOVEMENTS MUST BE COVERED BY A RCN.

I – GENERAL

Any trainer running a horse in a race abroad must ensure that the Racing Authority of the Country staging the race is in receipt of an internationally agreed clearance notification which will attest, to the best of the knowledge of its Home Authority as defined hereunder, that :

- a) the horse is free of restrictions
- b) the trainer is duly licensed
- c) the owner is duly registered.

It is recognised that (a) different interpretations apply internationally to where a racehorse is 'based' and (b) the Rules of some Racing Authorities allow for a trainer to be licensed simultaneously in more than one jurisdiction. For the purpose of this Article, therefore, the 'Home Authority' is defined in relation to the horse. The horse's Home Authority is the Racing Authority of the country in which (a) the horse was recorded as being in training immediately prior to its departure to race in another racing jurisdiction and (b) where it was foaled or, if exported, where its Export Certificate should be lodged.

Should the horse, trainer or owner be the subject of a restriction, the Home Authority will notify the Staging Authority and the trainer of the horse of the details.

Each country must submit for publication on the IFHA website [www.ifhaonline.org], the following information:

- 1. The particular 'restrictions' of which they take account
- 2. Contact details for lodging an RCN
- 3. Details of the final declaration stage in that country
- 4. Opening days and times of the Racing Authority's office (GMT+/-)

RCN Requirements for certain countries may be found at www.ifhaonline.org/resources/rcns_september_2017.pdf
(http://ifhaonline.org/resources/rcns_september_2017.pdf)

Should a Staging Authority wish for information additional to that covered by the Home Authority's RCN, they should make enquiry of the Home Authority.

II – PRACTICAL

1. When the horse is to run abroad on just one occasion before returning to its Home Authority:

1.1 The trainer must request, on every such occasion, the horse's Home Authority to send a RCN to the Staging Authority.

2. When the horse is to run more than once abroad in a single specified country before returning directly to its Home Authority:

2.1 The trainer must request, prior to the horse's first such race, the horse's Home Authority to send a RCN to the Staging Authority.

3. When the horse is to race in more than one country abroad before returning to its Home Authority:

3.1 In the case of the first such race, the procedure outlined under (1) above should be followed. Thereafter, whenever the horse races in a different country from that of its most recent race, the trainer must request the Staging Authority of the country in which it has most recently competed to send an RCN to the Staging Authority of the country in which it is to race next.

3.2 An RCN issued by a Staging Authority will not attest to the good standing of the owner or trainer, but will either attest to the fact that the horse remains free of restrictions, subsequent to its most recent race, or specify any such restriction. Should the horse be the subject of a restriction, the Staging Authority imposing that restriction will notify the Staging Authority to which the horse is due to travel of the details and will also notify the horse's Home Authority and the trainer of the horse of such details.

4. 4.1 The maximum period of validity for a racing clearance is 90 days. Should a horse remain outside the country of its Home Authority for a period of more than 90 days, its trainer must seek permission of its Home Authority for the continuation of this arrangement and check the local rules of racing. Should permission be granted, the Home Authority will issue a fresh clearance.

4.2 Where a horse has travelled to another country under a General Notification of Movement (see Article 3C) and the trainer has established temporary authorisation to train in that country, the Home Authority may issue RCN's *in absentia* within 90 days of the issuance of the GNM and provided the Export Certificate remains in the home country.

4.3 A clearance will become invalid should the trainer or owner of the horse change after issue, in which case a fresh clearance must be requested. The clearance will also become invalid as soon as the horse leaves the country of the Staging Authority.

4.4 Should a Staging Authority fail to receive a clearance in respect of a declared horse it may impose a fine and/or refuse to allow the horse to run in the race. If the horse is allowed to race without a clearance and irregularities subsequently emerge related to clearance then the horse may be liable to disqualification.

III – SPECIFIC

A) Racing Clearance Notification – (The model is shown as Appendix 1-A).

1.1 The portion of the RCN to be completed will depend on the circumstances of the horse's travel. In the event of any change in those circumstances, the trainer must contact the horse's Home Authority for a fresh RCN.

1.2 An RCN must be received by electronic means or in writing by the Staging Authority no later than the day prior to the deadline for declaration (i.e. the last positive action required by a trainer or his representative to run in the race).

1.3 Authorities should process applications to issue an RCN as close to the day prior to declaration as practicable, thereby minimising the gap between issuance and racing. Authorities may reject applications which they consider to have been submitted too far in advance of declaration.

1.4 RCNs can only be accepted at times when the receiving Racing Authority is open for business.

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
BAHRAIN	CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC
GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRELAND	ITALY
JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	OMAN	PAKISTAN
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA
SPAIN	TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D</i>		

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Appendix 1 A (RACING) - RACING CLEARANCE NOTIFICATION

APPENDIX 1-A

RACING CLEARANCE NOTIFICATION (RCN)

Horse..... Breed..... Sex..... Date of Foaling.....

Trainer

Owner.....

Name of race in which horse is due to compete

Run on (Date)..... at (Racecourse).....

Country.....

Expected date of travel

Expected date of return.....

Contact Details of Person/Organisation in whose care the horse will be at its Country of Destination

I,..... (Name of Position of Official)

Complete this RCN on behalf of (Racing Authority)

in the capacity of : please tick Box A or B, as appropriate :

Either	Home Authority (i.e. the Racing Authority of the country in which the above horse is recorded as being in training immediately prior to its departure in another racing jurisdiction and where, in principle, its Export Certificate should be lodged)	A
Or	Staging Authority (i.e. the Racing Authority of the country in which the above horse, which is involved in international travel for racing purposes, last ran).	B

Declaration A (To be completed only if Box A is ticked)

I declare that, with the exception of any restrictions listed in the 'Restrictions' Box below, the above horse is free from any restrictions preventing it from racing, that the above trainer is duly licensed by this Racing Authority, that the above Owner is duly registered by this Racing Authority and that neither the trainer nor the owner appears on do not appear on any Forfeit or Disqualified List maintained by this Authority.

<p>Either</p> <p>We have been notified that the horse will return directly to the country of its Home Authority following the race and this R.C.N. applies solely for the purpose of the above race.</p>	<p>Or</p> <p>We have been notified that the horse will remain in the above country for the purpose of competing in further races before returning directly to the country of its Home Authority. This R.C.N. is valid, therefore, for any races run in the above country within a period of up to 90 days unless, within this period, (i) its owner or trainer should change or (ii) it moves to any other country.</p>
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Declaration B (to be completed only if Box B is ticked)

I declare that, with the exception of any restrictions listed in the 'Restrictions' Box below, the above horse is free from any restrictions preventing it from racing.

The Restrictions and Signature boxes below apply to all RCNs whether made under Declaration A or B

<p>RESTRICTION(S) APPLYING TO RCNS MADE UNDER DECLARATION A OR B ABOVE</p> <p>The following restriction(s) apply to the above horse, its owner or its trainer :</p> <p>I declare that, with the exception of any restrictions listed below, the above horse is free from any restrictions preventing it from racing.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Signed Date :</p>

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Article 3 B (BREEDING) - CLEARANCE FOR HORSES BREEDING PURPOSES

Any owner sending a stallion or a mare abroad for breeding purposes must inform in advance the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country where the animal is standing at time of exportation, supplying the relevant details and requesting that this Stud Book Authority sends directly a Breeding Clearance Notification* (BCN) by electronic means or in writing to the Stud Book Authority of the country of final destination. Where requested by the country of final destination, the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s) should be transmitted. A certified copy of the Clearance should be delivered to the applicant for insertion into the relevant passport.

() the model of the BCN is shown as Appendix 1-D.*

Before returning, the owner of the horse should apply to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country of temporary residence for a further Clearance to be supplied to the Stud Book Authority of the country of permanent residence providing the details as stated above;

The clearance is valid for:

- 1) one breeding season (9 months maximum)
- 2) one country of destination

Any subsequent international movement beyond that covered by the BCN requires an Export Certificate to be issued, by the Authority which issued the BCN, to the initial country of destination, for onward transmission to the country to which the horse has moved.

Any failure in the above detailed process could be detrimental to the breeding and or racing status of the breeding stock, including the relevant foals, and will therefore necessitate the transfer of the Export Certificate to guarantee the traceability of movements.

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	ITALY
JAPAN	KOREA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS	OMAN	PAKISTAN	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		
Partial signatory - by:			
MACAU SAR, CHINA <i>No breeding in Macau</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D</i>		

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Appendix 1 D (BREEDING) - MODEL BREEDING CLEARANCE NOTIFICATION (BCN)

APPENDIX 1-D

Model Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN)

Horse Name (including suffix)

Year of Birth

Sire Dam

UELN

Applicant

Final destination

Via (transit and quarantine)

To be covered by(1)

Present status(1) / Barren – Maiden

In foal to

With Colt/Filly(1) at foot by

Date of Departure.

Issued by (SBA/Name).

On the (Date of Signature).

The validity is 9 month maximum from the date of departure with no change of itinerary.

(1) Delete as appropriate

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
BRAZIL	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE
GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HUNGARY
INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
LITHUANIA			
Not a signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D. The Canadian Stud Book is maintained by the US Jockey Club</i>	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D.</i>	

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Article 3 C (BREEDING) - GENERAL NOTIFICATION OF MOVEMENT (GNM)

This is applicable only when a horse of whatever age, with the exception of foals under their dam, leaves its home country for a period of less than nine months and will return home inside that nine month period, the reason for travel being neither to race, nor to breed.

In this case, for each movement, the relevant Authority will, prior to departure, provide by electronic means or in writing a copy to its counterpart Authority in the country of final destination and issue to the applicant a GNM (see Appendix 1-E (/includes/Agreement/APPENDIX1-E.pdf)). On the horse's return, the relevant Authority from which the horse is returning will, on application, issue to the Applicant a GNM and provide by electronic means a copy to its counterpart in the horse's home country.

The notification is valid for one country of destination only. Any subsequent international movement beyond that covered by the GNM requires an Export Certificate to be issued, by the Authority which issued the GNM, to the initial country of destination, for onward transmission to the country to which the horse has moved.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	BAHRAIN	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC
GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	ITALY	JAPAN
KOREA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
OMAN	PANAMA	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			
Partial signatory - by:			
MACAU SAR, CHINA <i>No breeding in Macau</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			
BRAZIL	CANADA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D</i>	China	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>All international movement is considered permanent by the US Jockey Club and guided by Article 3D</i>

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Appendix 1 E (BREEDING) - MODEL GENERAL NOTIFICATION OF MOVEMENT

APPENDIX 1-E

MODEL GENERAL NOTIFICATION OF MOVEMENT

of a horse travelling temporarily outside its Home Country for purposes other than for Racing or Breeding

This notification is valid for a maximum period of nine months from the date of declared departure, provided there is no subsequent change in itinerary (Should the horse remain abroad for a period in excess of nine months, or in the event of any change in itinerary, an application must be made to its home Stud Book Authority for an Export Certificate).

Prior to return, an application must be made to the Stud Book or Racing Authority (as relevant) of the country to which it has travelled, for a General Notification of Movement covering the horse's return journey.

Horse Name (if named), including Country Code.....

Horse's Date and Year of Foaling

Name of Horse's Dam, including Country Code.....

Name of Horse's Sire, including Country Code

Date of issue of Passport.....

Intended Country of Final Destination.....

Any intended country(ies) of transit, en route to final country of destination.....

Purpose of Travel ? Training (for Racing)* ? Pre-training ? Leisure ? Equestrian Sports

 ? Other (please specify)

Intended Outward Travel Date

Intended Return Travel Date (where provided).....

Contact Details of Person/Organisation in whose care the horse will be at its Country of Destination.....

Name of Applicant

Relationship of Applicant to Horse (eg Owner, Shipper)

Date of Issue

* If travelling for the purpose of training (for racing), the applicant must be the currently licensed trainer of the horse in question and will, by submitting this form, agree to be bound by the Rules of Racing of the country to which the horse is travelling.

*

Article 3 D (RACING / BREEDING) - PERMANENT EXPORTATION

Where the period of exportation is greater than the given limit shown on the Clearance Notification and/or the itinerary has been modified without consultation of relevant authorities and/or if there is no intention to return the horse to its departure country, or when the relevant Stud Book Authority regard all movements regardless of purpose or time frame as permanent, the Export Certificate must be sent by electronic means or in writing to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved, together with the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s) where requested by the country of final destination.

Importing Approved Stud Books cannot accept an Export Certificate issued by a Stud Book Authority that does not hold Approved status from the ISBC.

Should the Stud Book Authority of the country of destination not be approved, a Certified Copy should be sent and the original Certificate retained until requested for by an Approved Stud Book. The DNA certificate (or an integrated DNA profile) from the sample taken at registration must be appended to the Export Certificate.

Whenever possible, those operations must be fulfilled prior to the horse travelling.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	CANADA
CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
OMAN	PAKISTAN	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			

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Appendix 1 F (RACING) - DELETED

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Article 4 (RACING / BREEDING) - USE OF A SUFFIX SHOWING THE COUNTRY OF FOALING.

Racing Authorities will apply Rules aimed at preventing the re-issuance of horse names (See Article 14 III), thereby minimising the risk of confusion in racing administration and wagering.

However, in applying such Rules, the population of registered horse names against which newly applied-for horse names are checked is likely to be restricted to those issued by the Authority in question. (Exclusion of duplicates on a global level is likely to be considered impractical and unnecessarily restrictive).

This creates the possibility that a horse imported, either temporarily or permanently, will share its name with a horse already in the country to which it has travelled.

To prevent such duplication, the registered name of such an imported horse must have a suffix added to it, showing the country of foaling.

The suffix between brackets is taken from the International Code of Suffixes (Appendix 2) and constitutes part of the animal's registered name.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA <i>The use of suffixes for racing was introduced into Australia in 2019</i>	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CHILE	China
CROATIA	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK
Ecuador	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE	HUNGARY	INDIA	IRELAND
ITALY	JAPAN	KENYA	KOREA
LIBYA	LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA	PERU
PHILIPPINES	POLAND	PORTUGAL	QATAR
ROUMANIA	RUSSIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	Syria	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UKRAINE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY	VENEZUELA		
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			

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Appendix 2 (BREEDING) - LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COUNTRY CODE SUFFIXES

List of International Country Code Suffixes

Suffixes	Countries/Pays	Suffixes	Countries/Pays
ARG	Argentina – <i>Argentine</i>	LTU	Lithuania - <i>Lituanie</i>
AUS	Australia – <i>Australie</i>	LUX	Luxemburg – <i>Luxembourg</i>
AUT	Austria – <i>Autriche</i>	MAL	Malaysia – <i>Malaisie</i>
AZE	Azerbaijan - <i>Azerbaïdjan</i>	MDA	Moldavia - <i>Moldavie</i>
BAR	Barbados – <i>La Barbade</i>	MEX	Mexico - <i>Mexique</i>
BEL	Belgium – <i>Belgique</i>	MOR	Morocco - <i>Maroc</i>
BHR	Bahrain – <i>Bahrein</i>	NOR	Norway - <i>Norvège</i>
BIH	Bosnia & Herzegovina – <i>Bosnie-Herzégovine</i>	NZ	New Zealand - <i>Nouvelle Zélande</i>
BRZ	Brazil – <i>Brésil</i>	OM	Sultanate of Oman – <i>Sultanat d'Oman</i>
BUL	Bulgaria – <i>Bulgarie</i>	PAN	Panama
CAN	Canada	PER	Peru – <i>Pérou</i>
CHI	Chile – <i>Chili</i>	PHI	Philippines
CHN	China – <i>Chine</i>	POL	Poland – <i>Pologne</i>
COL	Colombia - <i>Colombie</i>	POR	Portugal
CRI	Costa Rica	PR	Puerto Rico – <i>Porto Rico</i>
CRO	Croatia – <i>Croatie</i>	PRY	Paraguay
CYP	Cyprus – <i>Chypre</i>	QA	Qatar
CZE	Czech Republic – <i>République Tchèque</i>	RHO	Rhodesia
DEN	Denmark – <i>Danemark</i>	RUM	Romania – <i>Roumanie</i>
DOM	Dominican Republic – <i>Rép. Dominicaine</i>	RU	Russia – <i>Russie (up to and including 1921)</i>
DZ	Algeria – <i>Algérie</i>	RUS	Russia – <i>Russie (from 1992)</i>
ECU	Ecuador – <i>Equateur</i>	SAF	South Africa – <i>Afrique du Sud</i>
FIN	Finland – <i>Finlande</i>	SLO	Slovak Republic (<i>to 2006</i>)
FR	France	SPA	Spain – <i>Espagne</i>

GB	Great Britain - <i>Grande Bretagne</i>	SRB	Serbia – <i>Serbie</i>
GDR	East Germany – RDA	SRH	Southern Rhodesia – <i>Rhodésie du Sud</i>
GEO	Georgia- <i>Géorgie</i>	SVK	Slovakia – <i>Slovaquie</i>
GER	Germany – <i>Allemagne</i>	SVN	Slovenia – <i>Slovenie</i>
GR	Greece – <i>Grèce</i>	SU	Soviet Union (<i>1922 to 1991</i>)
GTM	Guatemala	SWE	Sweden – <i>Suede</i>
HOL	The Netherlands - <i>Pays Bas</i>	SWI	Switzerland – <i>Suisse</i>
HUN	Hungary – <i>Hongrie</i>	SY	Syria - <i>Syrie</i>
IND	India – <i>Inde</i>	THA	Thailand – <i>Thaïlande</i>
IRE	Ireland – <i>Irlande</i>	TRI	Trinidad & Tobago
IRN	Iran	TUN	Tunisia – <i>Tunisie</i>
ISR	Israel	TUR	Turkey – <i>Turquie</i>
ITY	Italy – <i>Italie</i>	UAE	United Arab Emirates - <i>Emirats Arabes Unis</i>
JAM	Jamaica – <i>Jamaïque</i>	UKR	Ukraine
JPN	Japan – <i>Japon</i>	URU	Uruguay
KAZ	Kazakhstan	USA	United States of America - <i>Etats Unis d'Amérique</i>
KEN	Kenya	UZB	Uzbekistan - <i>Ouzbékistan</i>
KOR	Korea – <i>Corée</i>	VEN	Venezuela
KSA	Saudi Arabia - <i>Arabie Saoudite</i>	YUG	Yugoslavia – <i>Yougoslavie</i>
KWT	Kuwait – <i>Koweït</i>	ZIM	Zimbabwe
LEB	Lebanon – <i>Liban</i>		

Article 5 (RACING) - HORSE PERFORMANCE RECORDS

1. International Notification of Past Performances

1.1 Upon request from a Racing Authority to whose jurisdiction any such horse has travelled, the Home Authority must provide its record of performances. This may be effected by providing on-line access to the information. To facilitate this, Racing Authorities may wish to include within their Rules a requirement on trainers to provide details of all foreign performances of horses in their care, both prior to entry into training with them and once in their care.

1.2 Each Racing Authority (the Home Authority) must maintain (or ensure it has unfettered access to) comprehensive and up-to-date records of the performances of all horses in training in its jurisdiction. These must include, as a minimum, all the information laid down in Appendix 3 and include foreign performances, whether from prior to entry into its jurisdiction, or from occasions on which the horse has travelled temporarily abroad to race. Where the name of a horse has been the subject of a change or changes, the records must indicate under which name the horse raced in each of its races.

1.3 A Staging Authority must also immediately inform the Home Authority of, and make public, any post-raceday demotion or promotion (for example, as a result of a finding of a prohibited substance) of a horse trained abroad.

2. Treatment of Past Performances in the Event of a Demotion or Disqualification

2.1 In the event that a horse is demoted or disqualified following a race, the past performance records of all horses in that race should reflect:

- (i) The resultant amended placings of all horses in that race; and
- (ii) The demotion or disqualification of the relevant horse.

2.2 Any horse which is the subject of an amended placing as a consequence of an occurrence which gave rise to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 above being implemented will, for the purposes of:

- (a) subsequent race qualification;
- (b) weight allocation; or
- (c) any matter related to (a) or (b),

be treated according to its amended placing, provided that, until either:

- (A) the period of appeal/review against the decision to demote or disqualify a horse expires; or
- (B) the Racing Authority determining an appeal/review against the decision to demote or disqualify a horse issues a ruling/decision confirming the demotion or disqualification of a horse referred to in (A) and the resultant re-distribution of any prize money,

the relevant horse's amended finishing position shall be reflected in its past performance records and shall apply to that horse for purposes of race qualification, weight penalty allocation, etc.

As soon as practicable following confirmation or finalisation of the decision to demote or disqualify the aforementioned horse, the past performance records of all horses in the relevant race should reflect the resultant amended placings, including the demotion or disqualification of the relevant horse. The resultant amended placings will apply for purposes of subsequent race qualification, weight allocation, or other related matter of all horses the subject of any amended placing.

Last update : APRIL 2022

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CANADA	CYPRUS	DENMARK	GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	INDIA	JAPAN
LEBANON	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NORWAY
OMAN	PANAMA	PERU	PHILIPPINES
POLAND	SERBIA	SLOVAKIA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			
Partial signatory - by:			
SOUTH AFRICA <i>A horse that is disqualified from a race for having a prohibited substance in its system retains its finishing position insofar as its records are concerned</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>§1: the U.S. only maintains race records in the official name of the horse. §2: racing jurisdictions in the U.S. make regulatory rulings affecting finishes publicly available but may not consistently provide formal notice to the home authority of such ruling</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			

Article is subject to a recent change and awaits ratification (April 2022)

Appendix 3 (RACING) - PERFORMANCE RECORDS

APPENDIX 3

Issued by (Home Authority) :

RACING PERFORMANCES OF :

Year of foaling : Sex : Coat : Country of birth :

By (Sire name) : Out of (Mare name) :

Date	Race-course	Race name	Distance	* Race value	Group/Grade 1, 2 or 3 or Listed	F=flat H=hurdle S=St.Chase	H=Handicap W=Weight for age	Result 1 st , 4 th , 17 th , Fell, etc.	* Money won by above horse		Weight carried	Any other info
									Winner	Placed		

Issued in : on

* This does not include any Owners' Premiums or Breeders' Prizes

*

Article 6 (RACING) - BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE HORSE

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Race horses are prohibited from racing with any prohibited substance in their bodies.

Modification of the heritable genome of a Thoroughbred at any time of its life will disqualify such a horse being considered any longer as a Thoroughbred in racing or competition activities.

No race horse used for racing may be subjected to the prohibited practices specified in this article. Sick or injured race horses must be treated and/or rested as appropriate for their condition before returning to full training.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

All therapies for a horse involved in racing or race training (including rest periods) should be based upon a specific diagnosis, administered in the context of a valid and transparent owner-trainer-veterinarian relationship, and given in the interests of the horse's health and welfare. Following any therapy given to a race horse, a sufficient period should elapse prior to racing such that the therapy (i) is not capable of giving the horse an advantage or causing it to be disadvantaged contrary to the horse's inherent merits or (ii) is detrimental to its welfare.

No therapies should be administered on the day of the race to a horse without the authorization of the Horseracing Authority.



Article 6 A (RACING) - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Objective

1. The objective is to protect the integrity of horseracing and the welfare of the horse through controlling the use of substances capable of giving a horse an advantage or causing it to be disadvantaged in a race, contrary to the horse's inherent merits.

Sampling

2. To establish whether a prohibited substance is present, samples shall be taken from horses declared to race. Horseracing Authorities may also take samples at any time, according to their own rules. Sample means a sample from any part or in contact with any part of the horse.

3. Samples collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split, where practicable, into an A Sample and a B Sample. The A Sample shall be sent to a single laboratory for testing pursuant to the rules of the relevant Horseracing Authority. The A Sample shall be the sole sample used for primary analysis. Any split portion of the same sample, however named, should not be sent to a second laboratory for primary analysis without the knowledge and consent of that laboratory. The B Sample may be analysed for substances identified in the A Sample either automatically or at the option of the trainer, owner, or Horseracing Authority.

4. If a prohibited substance is identified in an official sample taken from a horse which is entered or has run in a race within one jurisdiction but which is trained in another, the Horseracing Authority where the horse is trained is to be informed and shall provide assistance when requested.

Sanctions

5. A horse shall be disqualified whenever the analysis of an official sample taken on race day demonstrates a positive finding for a prohibited substance as defined by the relevant Rules of Racing. The trainer of the horse shall be penalized except when he has discharged his responsibilities as described hereunder beyond reproach. In case of the demonstration of the presence of a substance as defined in Article 6 E – Clause 4, a horse shall as well be ineligible to race until a minimum of six months has elapsed after the positive finding and can only then be entered in a race after an official negative doping test.

6. Where a sample taken from a horse at any other time contains a prohibited substance, Horseracing Authorities may, according to their own rules, impose sanctions on the horse, trainer, owner, or other licensed persons.

The trainer's responsibilities

7. The trainer shall always be responsible for:

- feeding, management, protection and security of the horses in his care
- taking all reasonable precautions with the horses in his care to avoid their exposure to prohibited substances contrary to the relevant rules of the Horseracing Authority
- keeping informed of the possible consequences of treatment given to his horses
- keeping appropriate records of all veterinary procedures and medication treatments.

Raceday regulations

8. With the exception of veterinarians authorized by the Stewards or Horseracing Authority, nobody shall bring into the stables of a racecourse on a raceday either a prohibited substance or any means of administering such a substance.
9. After a horse has raced and before it is discharged from any requirements for postrace sampling, no treatment with prohibited substances shall be allowed without official permission.

Prohibited substances

10. The following are prohibited substances:

- Substances capable at any time of causing an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:

the nervous system
the cardiovascular system
the respiratory system
the digestive system
the urinary system
the reproductive system
the musculoskeletal system
the blood system
the immune system except for licensed vaccines against infectious agents
the endocrine system.

- Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts
- Masking agents
- Oxygen carriers
- Agents that are capable, at any time, of directly or indirectly causing an action or effect, or an action and effect on gene expression in any mammalian body. This includes but is not limited to gene editing agents with the capacity to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional, post-transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression.

11. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself, a metabolite of the substance, an isomer of the substance, an isomer of a metabolite, or a pro-drug of the substance. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.

12. With the objective of helping trainers and their veterinary advisers, Horseracing Authorities may include in their own rules examples of prohibited and non prohibited substances.

13. With the objective of providing guidance to horseracing tribunals, Horseracing Authorities may produce a classification of prohibited substances.

Thresholds

14. International thresholds can only be adopted for:

- substances endogenous to the horse
- substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed

15. Thresholds shall be recommended by the Federation's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices, after consultation with the Association of Official Racing Chemists and the International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians, and approved by the Executive Council of IFHA.

16. Prohibited substances below the following thresholds are not actionable:
-

<i>Threshold name</i>	<i>Threshold</i>
Arsenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine, or • 0.015 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in plasma
Boldenone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)
Carbon dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma
Cobalt*	0.1 microgram total cobalt per millilitre in urine 0.025 microgram total cobalt (free and protein bound) per millilitre in plasma *Racing Authorities should provide an advisory regarding the use of cobalt containing supplements
Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5α-estrane-3β, 17α-diol per millilitre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5α-estrane-3β, 17α-diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10 estrane-3β,17α-diol in the urine
Hydrocortisone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine
Methoxytyramine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine, or • 6.5 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings when, at the screening stage, the free and conjugated testosterone exceeds five times the free and conjugated epi-testosterone, or • 100 picograms free testosterone per millilitre in plasma from geldings, fillies and mares (unless in foal), or • 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)
Prednisolone	0.01 microgram free prednisolone per millilitre in urine

N.B.: The conjugated substance is the substance that can be liberated from conjugates.

Each threshold, including those for the same substance in urine and plasma, can be applied independently.

No determination and consideration of the specific gravity of a horse urine sample is required when comparing its concentration with a urinary threshold.

Thresholds are regulatory limits and the numerical values expressed above do not carry any implied precision (e.g., 0.3 is the same as 0.300). Whether a threshold has been exceeded or not in a sample is established solely from the concentration determined and the uncertainty of measurement associated with such determination.

17. Application of International Threshold Values to Out of Competition Testing (OOCT):

- International threshold values for boldenone, estradiol, methoxytyramine and testosterone, are applicable to OOCT samples unless the requirements of Section 6E 6 are met.
- International threshold values for Arsenic, Carbon dioxide, Cobalt, Hydrocortisone, Prednisolone, and Salicylic Acid are applicable to OOCT samples. However, they may not be actionable if a legitimate treatment is appropriately recorded.

18. For any finding of a prohibited substance, the Horseracing Authority may decide either itself or at the owner's or trainer's request to examine the horse further.

Laboratory service

19. The aim of signatory countries is that their laboratories should:

- be accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*, and to the supplementary document ILAC-G7, *Accreditation requirements and operating criteria for horseracing laboratories*;
- conform with the Guide for establishing the presence of prohibited substances (Part B of ILAC-G7);
- meet the *Performance specification of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities* (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=7> (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=7>));
- take part in interlaboratory comparisons (clauses 3.3, 3.5, 7.2.2.1(e) and 7.7.2 of ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017);
- control the detection of legitimate therapeutic substances through the application of harmonised international screening limits (ISLs) which have been recommended by the IFHA's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices and selectively adopted by the relevant signatory countries (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=1> (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=1>) and (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=6> (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=6>))
- control the detection of certain environmental substances through the application of harmonised international residue limits (IRLs) which have been recommended by the IFHA's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices and selectively adopted by the relevant signatory countries (<https://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=18> (<https://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=18>)).

20. With the objective of preventing infringements due to therapeutic substances, Horseracing Authorities may at their discretion:

- make available detection times
- give forewarning of new or modified tests
- provide an analytical service to establish whether a sample from a horse entered to race contains specified substances.

Last update : APRIL 2022

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
DENMARK	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA
INDIA	LEBANON	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO
OMAN	PANAMA	PERU	POLAND
SERBIA	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			
Partial signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>Prohibited substances and their allowed levels are regulated federally by Agriculture Canada and individual racing jurisdictions</i>	CYPRUS <i>except para. 5</i>	JAPAN 6A-5 <i>Not all substances as defined in Article 6E will lead to six months prohibition from racing. 6A-10 Prohibited drug in horse racing is defined in the Japanese Penal Code and will be punishable if a breach is detected. Therefore, in the Horse Racing Law, only drugs which affect in enhancing racing performance are specified as prohibited drugs (different definition). 6A-16 Not all threshold substances mentioned in 6A-16 are covered in post-race sample analysis. 6A-17 Not all threshold substances mentioned in 6A-17 are covered in OOC.</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>Not yet fully compliant but will adapt the changes and details into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>
Not a signatory - by:			

Article is subject to a recent change and awaits ratification (April 2022)

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Article 6 B (RACING) - PROHIBITION OF GENETIC THERAPY, GENE EDITING AND GENOME EDITING

1. Prohibition on use or administration of Genetic Therapy

a. Definition of Genetic Therapy

A Genetic Therapy is defined as including any therapy, method or process which involves the use or administration of:

- i. oligomers or polymers of nucleic acid
- ii. nucleic acid analogues
- iii. genetically modified cells
- iv. gene editing agents which are capable, at any time, of directly or indirectly causing an action or effect on, and/or manipulating, gene expression in any mammalian body, including but not limited to gene editing agents with the capacity to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional, post-transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression.

For the avoidance of doubt, the following are not defined as a Genetic Therapy for the purpose of the IABRW:

- the use or administration of autologous conditioned serum or “platelet-rich plasma” treatments which do not involve the transfer of whole cells / DNA.

b. Except as provided by this Article, the use or administration of a Genetic Therapy on or to a horse is prohibited at all times.

c. Exempted Genetic Therapy

A Genetic Therapy may be used or administered to a specific horse with the express prior approval of a Racing Authority if that Genetic Therapy is used to treat an injury or disorder formally diagnosed by a veterinarian, and:

- a. is not capable of modifying a horse's heritable genome;
- b. does not pose a threat to the welfare of horse;
- c. does not pose a threat to the integrity of racing, either by having the potential to enhance or harm the performance of a horse in a race.

d. Control and recording

The owner or trainer has the responsibility to inform and obtain the approval of the relevant Racing Authority of any intended Genetic Therapy to a horse prior to such treatment, irrespective of whether it is to be administered before, in or out of training. The owner or trainer must maintain full and accurate records of all such therapies – which must be kept for a minimum of five years and be readily available for inspection by regulatory officials when requested.

2. Prohibition on Gene Editing and Genome Editing

a. Definition of Gene Editing

Gene Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA at a specific site in the genome of the horse.

b. Definition of Genome Editing

Genome Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA in the genome of the horse.

c. The use on, or administration or application to, any horse of Gene Editing or Genome Editing is prohibited at all times.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM	CANADA
CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC <i>We are preparing appropriate adaptation to the anti-doping rules</i>	DENMARK
GERMANY	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY
INDIA	ITALY	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	OMAN
PERU	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA
SINGAPORE	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Partial signatory - by:			
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN <i>working towards Full Signatory</i>	JAPAN <i>Currently there is no provision for gene doping, but now Japan is under consideration for the future revision of the regulations.</i>	NEW ZEALAND <i>Working towards prohibiting genetic therapy.</i>
PHILIPPINES <i>Rules on Prohibition of Genetic Therapy, Gene Editing and Genome Editing shall be studied and included in the rules and regulations on horse racing</i>	POLAND <i>we are preparing an implementation to the Racing Rules</i>	SOUTH AFRICA	
Not a signatory - by:			
IRAN			

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Article 6 C (RACING) - PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Practices that jeopardize the health and welfare of the horse, the welfare of the rider, and other participants as well as the integrity of horseracing are inappropriate and prohibited. The responsibility for enforcing the regulation of any such practice lies with the Horseracing Authority.

1) PRACTICES THAT HAVE NO PLACE IN THE TREATMENT OR MANAGEMENT OF A HORSE INTENDED TO RACE

- The use of any unapproved object, device, behavioural activity, or chemical to achieve an inappropriate response, at any time during training or racing.
- Subjecting horses to medical or surgical procedures outside of a valid and transparent owner-trainer-veterinarian relationship and those inconsistent with providing medical and/or welfare benefits to the horse.
- Use of physical or veterinary procedures or medication treatments to mask the effects or signs of injury so as to allow training or racing to the detriment of the horse's health and welfare.
- Practices that are fraudulent, potentially fraudulent or may have adverse consequences for the integrity of the industry.

2) SPECIFIED PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Prohibited practices include but are not limited to:

- (A) Racing a pregnant mare beyond the time set by the Horseracing Authority.
- (B) Withholding of water pre-race to the detriment of the health, welfare or safety of the horse.
- (C) The use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy in a manner that may desensitize any limb structures during racing or training.
- (D) The withdrawal of blood from a horse for any purpose other than for diagnostic/laboratory testing procedures or as permitted by 2(e) below.
- (E) The withdrawal, manipulation and re-infusion of homologous, heterologous, or autologous, blood products or blood cells into the circulatory system with the exception of those procedures performed for life-saving purposes or in the use of veterinary regenerative therapies for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury or disease.
- (F) The use of chemical castration or immunocastration.
- (G) The application of thermocautery to the skin over the musculoskeletal structures to cause a counter-irritant effect.
- (H) The application of a substance to cause vesiculation of the skin and underlying tissues
- (I) The use, or attempted use, at any time, of any electric or electronic apparatus or other device capable of affecting the performance and/or behaviour of a horse.

Note: where an electric or electronic apparatus has been designed to deliver an electric shock it is deemed capable of affecting the performance and/or behaviour of a horse.

Where a horse has been subjected to any of the above specified prohibited practices, the Racing Authority may, in its discretion:

- (a) suspend, make ineligible to race or otherwise make any order in relation to the subject horse; and/or
- (b) take any disciplinary action against the trainer and/or any other relevant person.

(J) The use on, or administration or application to, any horse of any therapy, method or process which involves Gene Editing or Genome Editing.

- Gene Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA at a specific site in the genome of the horse

- Genome Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA in the genome of the horse

3) THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROHIBITED PRACTICES

The trainer shall always be responsible for:

- the management, protection and security of the horses in his care
- the avoidance of prohibited practices
- keeping informed of the possible consequences of therapies given to his horses
- keeping appropriate records of all veterinary procedures and medication treatments

4) THE OWNER'S AND TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROHIBITED PRACTICES

At any time the owner, and if in training also the trainer, is responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Article and in particular requirements for record keeping and notification to the Horseracing Authority.

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
BAHRAIN	CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC
GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRAN	IRELAND
ITALY	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	OMAN	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
BRAZIL <i>except 2 - (J)</i>	CANADA <i>Prohibited practices are determined by individual racing jurisdictions in Canada</i>	JAPAN <i>Currently there is no provision of restrictions for pregnant mare and for prohibiting the thermocautery and the blister, but now Japan is under consideration for the future revision of the regulations. An electric stimulation device is equipped by starters on raceday for an emergency use.</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>§2: horses subjected to extracorporeal shock wave therapy are not allowed to race or breeze for 10 days in the U.S. Additionally, the use of thermocautery is not regulated in the US.</i>
Not a signatory - by:			

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Article 6 D (RACING) - MEDICATION IN TRAINING

CODE OF MEDICATION PRACTICE FOR HORSES IN TRAINING

Definition of Treatment

For the purpose of this Article, the term treatment includes:

1. The administration of any substance (including any medication) to a horse and;
2. The administration or application of any physical procedure or therapy to a horse intended to have an effect.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles apply to the treatment of horses in training:

1. All treatments are the responsibility of the trainer and must be administered under veterinary supervision.
2. Every treatment must be administered in the best health and welfare interests of the horse.

Accordingly:

1. The trainer must obtain veterinary advice from the attending veterinarian on the management, treatment and appropriate level of training for a sick or injured horse.
2. Treatment of a horse by the administration of a substance or a medication containing a prohibited substance may only be performed on the advice of a veterinarian with appropriate knowledge of the condition, health status and management of the individual horse. In the case of substances controlled by government regulation, these may only be administered by, or on the prescription of, a veterinarian.
3. The trainer is responsible for creating and maintaining full and accurate records of all treatments given to a horse, including all veterinary procedures performed and all medications administered. These records must be kept for a minimum of 12 months and be readily available for inspection by regulatory officials when requested.
4. With the exception of normal feed and water by mouth, no substance shall be administered to any horse on race day before the race in which it is entered, unless such treatment is authorized by the Horseracing Authority. This includes any substance administered by injection, into the mouth, by inhalation, topically or by any other method of administration.
5. The trainer must comply with mandatory horse rest periods for specific drugs or treatments, as enforced by the Horseracing Authority.
6. Horses that are unable to be trained due to injury or illness must be taken out of training and given appropriate veterinary treatment and/or rest. All treatments must be administered in the best interests of the horse and not to facilitate the continuation of training.

Specific requirements regarding bisphosphonates:

Any bisphosphonate is not to be administered to a racehorse:

- under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth; and
- on the day of the race or on any of the 30 days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

The bisphosphonate product administered must be licensed for use in horses in the country in which it is being used, and be administered in accordance with the label instructions.

There must be a diagnosis determined by a veterinary surgeon that supports the use of a bisphosphonate as an appropriate treatment, and such treatment must be administered by a veterinary surgeon.

Updated February 2019

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BRAZIL	CHILE
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK	GERMANY
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRAN	IRELAND	ITALY
KOREA	LEBANON	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NORWAY	OMAN
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
TURKEY			

Partial signatory - by:			
GREAT BRITAIN <i>(because of requirement for all veterinary procedures to be recorded)</i>	JAPAN <i>Currently there is no provision for Bisphosphonates, but now Japan is under consideration for the future revision of the regulations.</i>	NEW ZEALAND <i>Working towards prohibiting administration of bisphosphonates to horses younger than 4 years and also to any horse within 30 days of a race.</i>	PANAMA <i>the use of anabolics and testosterone is permitted</i>
PERU	PHILIPPINES <i>Not currently in compliance but will adapt into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>	POLAND <i>we are preparing an implementation to the Racing Rules</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>‘Accordingly’ §3: veterinary treatment records are kept for 6 months. §4: Furosemide is permitted on race day Bisphosphonate §: As Bisphosphonates are currently not listed in the ARCI Model Rules they are considered a prohibited substance</i>
URUGUAY <i>use of drugs in the country is not limited to vets</i>			

Not a signatory - by:			
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SWITZERLAND		
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Article 6 E (RACING) - OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING

To ensure fair competition, transparency, welfare and sound breeding, Racing Authorities will at their discretion carry out testing for prohibited substances or prohibited practices at any time from the day of a horse's birth to final retirement from training, racing and (if applicable) breeding.

To this effect

1 From the day of a horse's birth, the owner(s) must readily be able to inform the domestic Racing Authority of the exact location of the horse, and to ensure access to the horse, for the purpose of conducting testing for prohibited substances.

2 Trainers must notify their domestic Racing Authority of the identification of horses in training with them and specify where relevant the exact location of such horses.

3 When a racehorse is out of training at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing and (if applicable) breeding, the owner(s) must readily be able to inform the domestic Racing Authority of the exact location of the horse.

4 If full traceability of any racehorse, whether in training or out of training, cannot be established at any time in its racing career, such horse will only be permitted to be entered in a race after a period of six (6) months in training with a duly licensed trainer.

5 The following prohibited substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are not to be administered to racehorses at any time in their career:

5.1 Non-approved substances -- Any substance not addressed by any of the subsequent classes of substances, and which has no current approval by any government regulatory authority for veterinary use, or any substance not universally recognised by veterinary regulatory authorities as valid veterinary therapeutic treatment.

5.2 Anabolic agents

(a) anabolic androgenic steroids

(b) other anabolic agents, including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs)

(c) beta-2 agonists, unless the substance is prescribed by a veterinarian as a bronchodilator at the appropriate dose

5.3 Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances

(a) erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxypolyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, peginesatide, hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) stabilisers and HIF activators

(b) growth hormones and growth hormone releasing factors, insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), and other growth factors

(c) synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use

5.4 Hormones and metabolic modulators

- (a) aromatase inhibitors
- (b) selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS) and other anti-estrogenic substances
- (c) agents modifying myostatin function, including but not limited to myostatin inhibitors
- (d) insulins
- (e) peroxisome proliferator activated receptor δ (PPAR δ) agonists, including but not limited to GW 1516
- (f) AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1- β -D-ribofuranoside)

6 Therapeutic use of substances specified in Point five (5) above may only be exceptionally applied in the following circumstances:

6.1 When the Racing Authority has decided to offer the facility for such exceptional use for therapeutic purposes and where no other reasonable therapeutic alternative exists.

6.2 The specified prohibited substance being exceptionally used therapeutically must be prescribed by a veterinarian for the sole purpose of treating an existing illness or injury, and the details of the diagnosis, substance and administration protocol must be recorded and supplied by the trainer to the Racing Authority. If the horse is not under the direct control of a trainer at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing, the owner is responsible for this notification to the Racing Authority. This system must be supervised by the Racing Authority's veterinarian(s).

6.3 A horse shall be ineligible to race until a minimum of six (6) months has elapsed after the administration of any of the substances specified in Point five (5) above, and the Racing Authority must test to ensure that a horse treated therapeutically with any of these substances is free from the presence of such substances before racing.

6.4 A Racing Authority must record, within the details it holds of the horse in question, information which it has received on the administration to that horse of such substances under exceptional use for therapeutic purposes. This information must be included when providing details on the horse to a Horseracing Authority or Stud Book Authority in any country to which the horse travels (including within Racing Clearance Notifications), including in the case of permanent export of the horse.

6.5 The number of exceptional uses for therapeutic purposes and the details of the substances involved shall be notified to and reviewed by the International Federation annually.

7 Specific requirements for controlling the use of the class of medications known as bisphosphonates

7.1 Any bisphosphonate is not to be administered to a racehorse:

- (a) under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth; and
- (b) on the day of the race or on any of the 30 days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

7.2 Other conditions under which bisphosphonates may be used are specified in Article 6D.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM	CYPRUS
GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA
HUNGARY	INDIA	IRAN	ITALY
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS
OMAN	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SINGAPORE
SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	VENEZUELA
Partial signatory - by:			
AUSTRALIA	CANADA <i>OOCT - is the purview of the federal Department of Agriculture in Canada</i>	CZECH REPUBLIC <i>Except of requirement to owners to be able to inform Racing Authority of the exact location of a horse from its birth (we are working towards implementation to the Racing rules with effect from 2021).</i>	DENMARK <i>We are not testing foals, yearlings, stallions and broodmares</i>
JAPAN <i>OOCT program is designated for horses in JRA premises and for sales.</i>	KOREA <i>KRA puts article 1 on hold Article 1 : Conducting testing horse which is not stabled at racecourse for prohibited substances needs to be reviewed more.</i>	NEW ZEALAND <i>Working towards prohibiting administration of bisphosphonates to horses younger than 4 years and also to any horse within 30 days of a race.</i>	POLAND <i>we are preparing an implementation to the Racing Rules</i>
SOUTH AFRICA	TURKEY <i>Ongoing work towards implementation</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Except Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 (collectively, the USA does not have a whereabouts system, or authority over foals at the breeding farm) Clause 7 (ARCI restricts bisphosphonates to 4 years or older. ARCI places these horses on a vet's list for 6 months).</i>	
Not a signatory - by:			

CHILE <i>The Out Of Competition Testing has not been regulated yet</i>	PERU COMPETITION TESTING HAVE NOT BEEN RULED YET	PHILIPPINES <i>Not currently in compliance but will adapt into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>	URUGUAY <i>We need a Certified Lab in the region. The time between we obtain the sample and the results is too long</i>

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Article 7 (RACING) - SHOEING OF RACEHORSES.

1. Racing Authorities should ensure that, within their Rules, it is made explicit that they have the power to prevent the use in races of shoes which may be considered dangerous and liable to cause injury.
2. Racing Authorities are encouraged to publish clear illustrations in support of such Rules, in order that practitioners, both domestic and foreign, fully understand the terms used and the features of the shoes which are either allowed or disallowed. An example of such illustrations can be found at:
<https://cdn.racing.com/-/media/rv/files/integrity/register-of-nationally-approved-gear---july-2016-version.pdf?la=en>
(<https://cdn.racing.com/-/media/rv/files/integrity/register-of-nationally-approved-gear---july-2016-version.pdf?la=en>)
See also the IFHA document 'National Gear Registers – Members'
<http://www.horseracingintfed.com/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=11>
(<http://www.horseracingintfed.com/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=11>)
3. Racing Authorities may wish to establish rules to prevent the elective running of horses unshod or partially shod. Where horses are allowed to race other than fully shod, it is recommended that a requirement be introduced for this to be subject to declaration and inclusion within pre-race information.
4. Racing Authorities should establish procedures whereby shoes are regularly checked, prior to racing.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC <i>We have implemented, we only need to add the images of the allowed types of horseshoes</i>	DENMARK	FRANCE
GERMANY	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY
INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN
LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PERU	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND	TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY		
Partial signatory - by:			
GREAT BRITAIN <i>subject to the publication of approved shoe types, in progress</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			
PANAMA <i>The racing authorities haven't established procedures to check shoes prior to racing</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>PHILRACOM to require horse trainers to comply with this</i>		

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Article 8 (RACING) - DELETED

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Article 9 A (RACING) - OWNERS COLOURS.

Racing Authorities may include within their Rules restrictions on the designs (patterns) which may be used on owners' colours. They may also include restrictions on the actual shades which may be used, and may define those shades, for example by reference to a proprietary colour matching system such as Pantone. An example of such restrictions is shown as (Appendix 5) (<http://www.horseracingintfed.com/racingDisplay.asp?section=50#an5>).

Every horse coming from abroad runs in the registered colours of its owner subject to the Rules of Racing of the Racing Authority of the country staging the race. Thus, owners and trainers racing abroad should be prepared for the possibility that they may be required to race in alternative colours if, for example, two or more sets of colours declared for the same race are considered unacceptably similar to each other or if there are particular cultural or commercial sensitivities in the staging country.

On request by another Racing Authority, Racing Authorities must in a timely way provide details of the colours registered to any owner who has a horse declared in that other country. These details should, if requested, include both a textual description of the colours and a graphical representation in electronic format. Racing Authorities may further assist in the process, either by proactively making this information available, (for example at the time of the horse's entry), or allowing inter-Authority on-line access to the information.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
BRAZIL	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	INDIA
IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN	LIBYA
LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA
POLAND	QATAR	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA
SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
GREAT BRITAIN	KOREA <i>15% of the KRA owners use the owners colour</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			
ARGENTINA	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	

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Article 9 B (RACING) - ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP.

Any form of advertising/sponsorship carried by a rider, a horse or a horse's attendant during a race meeting should at all times comply with any restrictions imposed on advertising/sponsorship by the Horseracing Authority of the country where such race meeting is taking place.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
BRAZIL	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN
LIBYA	LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	POLAND	QATAR	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY		
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
ARGENTINA			

*

Appendix 5 (RACING) - SILKS / COLOR CHART

JACKET

1 Plain	2 Seams	3 Epaulets	4 Stripe	5 Braces	6 Stripes	7 Hoop
			 4" centre stripe	 2" vertical stripe	 Alternate 2" vertical stripes	 4" hoop
8 Hoops	9 Halved	10 Quartered	11 Sash	12 Cross Belts	13 Chevron	14 Chevrons
 Alternated 2 1/2"-3" hoops	DELETED		DELETED	 4" diagonal stripe from each shoulder	 One large "V"	 Alternate 2" chevrons
15 Checks	16 Diamonds	17 Spots	18 Stars	19 Cross of Lorraine	20 Diamond	21 Star
 1 1/2" - 4" squares	 4" - 5" vertical diamonds	 Spots 2 1/2" in diameter	 Stars 3" - 5" in diameter	 10" - 12" solid cross	 10" - 12" vertical diamond	 10" - 12" solid star
22 Disc	23 Inverted Triangle	24 Diabolo	25 Large Spots	26 Triple Diamond	27 Hollow Box	
 10" - 12" solid disc	 10" - 12" triangle	 Triangles of same size (first named colour to appear on chest coloured black on diagrams)	 4"-5" spots from right shoulder to left hip	 6" vertical diamond	 10" box	

SLEEVES

1 Plain	2 Armlet	3 Hooped	4 Striped	5 Chevrons	6 Seams	7 Stars
	 3" - 4" armlet	 3" - 4" hoops	 2" stripes	 2" chevrons		 3" - 5" stars
8 Spots	9 Reversed	10 Halved	11 Diabolo	12 Diamonds	13 Checks	
 2 1/2" - 4" spots	DELETED			 4" - 6" vertical diamonds	 1 1/2" - 4" squares	

BASIC COLOURS

- 1 Beige
- 2 Black
- 3 Brown
- 4 Dark Blue
- 5 Dark Green
- 6 Emerald Green
- 7 Grey
- 8 Light Blue
- 9 Light Green
- 10 Maroon
- 11 Mauve
- 12 Orange
- 13 Pink
- 14 Purple
- 15 Red
- 16 Royal Blue
- 17 White
- 18 Yellow

CAPS

1 Plain	2 Hooped	3 Striped	4 Checks	5 Spots	6 Quartered	7 Star	8 Diamond	9 Stars	10 Diamonds

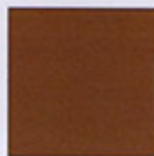
COLOURS CHART



1. BEIGE
Pantone No: 4525



2. BLACK
Pantone No: 433



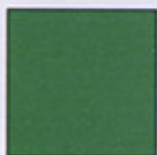
3. BROWN
Pantone No: 469



4. DARK BLUE
Pantone No: 2767



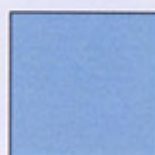
5. DARK GREEN
Pantone No: 342



6. EMERALD GREEN
Pantone No: 354



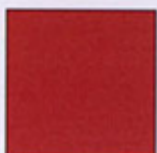
7. GREY
Pantone No: 430



8. LIGHT BLUE
Pantone No: 283



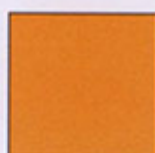
9. LIGHT GREEN
Pantone No: 369



10. MAROON
Pantone No: 201



11. MAUVE
Pantone No: 2567



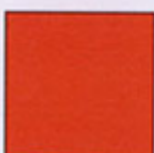
12. ORANGE
Pantone No: 21



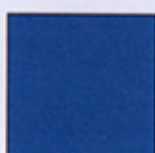
13. PINK
Pantone No: 182



14. PURPLE
Pantone No: 2607



15. RED
Pantone No: 485



16. ROYAL BLUE
Pantone No: 293



17. WHITE



18. YELLOW
Pantone No: 101

NOTE: Pantone numbers refer to the shade match of the colours. The colours of silks and wools selected should correspond to the relevant pantone number. This should be quoted when ordering racing colours from the manufacturer. Where colours produced on the racecourse do not comply with this range, fines may be imposed or owners may be asked to have the colours remade.

*

Article 10 (RACING) - DISQUALIFICATIONS AND SUSPENSIONS AND THEIR INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION

1. General

1.1 Racing Authorities may deny or limit future participation, of people and/or horses, in racing in their country. This may take the form of a disqualification or.

a suspension In this context, suspension of a horse, (which may also be referred to by some Racing Authorities as 'disqualification' of the horse), refers to its prospective prevention from running in future races, as distinct from its retrospective disqualification from a specific past race or races.

1.2 When a horse is entered in a race abroad, its owner, trainer and rider will be deemed to have knowledge of the Rules of Racing applicable in that country and to have agreed to be bound by those Rules. Each Racing Authority should enshrine this principle within its Rules.

1.3 A Racing Authority may wish other Racing Authorities to uphold a disqualification or suspension which it has imposed upon a person or a horse. If so, an official request to this effect should be made. Upon receipt of such a request, a Racing Authority will apply the disqualification or suspension automatically, unless a successful application is made pursuant to Clause 5 below.

1.4 Racing Authorities should include within their Rules a close approximation to the Model Rule in Appendix 6C.

2. Disqualification

2.1 Disqualification of a person shall mean that, during the period of the disqualification, the person must not:

- (i) Act as a Steward or official at any recognised meeting.
- (ii) Act as an Authorised Agent.
- (iii) Enter, run, train or ride a horse in any race at any recognised meeting or any official trial, jump-out or test.
- (iv) Enter any racecourse or training track owned, operated or controlled by a race club or any land used in connection therewith.
- (v) Own any horse in the care and control of a trainer, whether as full or part owner or lessee or
- (vi) Share in the winnings of any horse.

2.2 In addition, Racing Authorities may wish to specify other restrictions, for example, but not limited to, the following:

- (i) Be employed or engaged in any capacity in any racing stable.
- (ii) Enter any stables or training establishment of any race club or licensed person.
- (iii) Participate in any way in the preparation for racing or training of any racehorse.
- (iv) Deal in any capacity with a racehorse, whether by selling or placing shares in the horse or otherwise.
- (v) Associate in connection with horseracing with any licensed person.

Racing Authorities may provide that disqualified persons may apply for permission to engage in conduct prohibited in any of the sub clauses above.

2.3 Some disqualifications may apply indefinitely or for a defined period of time; others may potentially be lifted at any time - for example, upon payment of an outstanding debt.

2.4 Racing Authorities, when considering the possible future participation in racing in their country of a person or horse, may wish to be aware of any disqualifications in other countries to which that person/horse may be subject. Each Racing Authority will make available, to others, information on which people or horses are disqualified and, where applicable, the expiry date of such disqualification. This may be effected either through offering other Racing Authorities on-line access to such information or by responding to specific enquiries.

2.5 Where a Racing Authority reciprocates a disqualification, the restrictions applied to the disqualified person shall be consistent with the restrictions applied to other disqualified persons under its jurisdiction, not those applied to disqualified persons in the Staging Authority's jurisdiction (should that be different).

3. Suspension

Suspensions limit the future participation of a person from specific activities (for example, riding in races) and for a defined period.

3.1 Suspensions should not commence before the time allowed for the lodgement of an appeal expires and, if an appeal is lodged, for that to be heard and the decision notified, unless:

- (a) the Racing Authority permits it, at the election of the suspended person, or
- (b) the Racing Authority directs it: but such direction is only to be made in circumstances in which it is considered that an expedited suspension would be in the public interest.

3.2 In the case of riders' suspensions, in determining the commencement date of a suspension, the Racing Authority may have regard to the interests of racehorse connections who have engaged the rider for future racing engagements.

3.3 Suspensions of those Based Abroad

Racing Authorities (the 'Staging Authority') must ensure that, when the suspension of a rider, owner or trainer, licensed or registered by another Racing Authority (the 'Home Authority') is under consideration, the relevant rider, owner or trainer (as applicable) enjoys the following minimum rights:

3.3.1 At the Raceday Hearing:

- (i) to be informed, in a language which he understands, of the nature and cause of what may be alleged against him; and
- (ii) to defend himself in person or, by leave of the Staging Authority, be represented by a person nominated by him who is available on the raceday and whose presence will not delay the hearing being conducted in a timely manner. Further, the relevant rider, owner or trainer shall not be entitled to be represented by a person who has approval to practice law in that country

3.3.2 At a Subsequent Hearing or Appeal:

In addition to items (i) and (ii) above,

- (iii) to have adequate time for the preparation of his defence;
- (iv) to examine witnesses against him and to have the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same procedural conditions as the witnesses against him;
- (v) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in the hearing; and
- (vi) to be allowed representation by a person nominated by him who has a current approval to practice law in that country.

4. Seeking Reciprocation

4.1 When the Staging Authority applies a suspension or disqualification on a rider, owner or trainer licensed or registered by, or a suspension on a horse recorded as being in training with, another Racing Authority, it:

- (i) must advise the relevant Home Authority without delay. The Staging Authority should publish their disciplinary decisions;
- (ii) may request the Home Authority to reciprocate the suspension or disqualification; and
- (iii) must update the relevant Racing Authority and the individual concerned throughout and at the conclusion of any appeal (eg if the suspension or disqualification is stayed or the period or dates are altered on appeal), or at the conclusion of the time for lodging an appeal where no appeal is lodged.

4.2 The Home and Staging Authorities shall then undertake all reasonable and available endeavours to extend that request to other Racing Authorities where the rider, owner, trainer or horse may race. In the event that either the Home or Staging Authority extends a request to reciprocate the suspension or disqualification of a rider, owner, trainer or horse to another Racing Authority, it should forthwith inform the other of the details.

4.3 Riders' Suspensions

In the case of riders' suspensions, the Staging Authority should indicate the suspension which it is requesting to be reciprocated, in one (or more) of the following formats:

- the dates on which the rider's suspension would apply;
- the calendar period of time the suspension would apply;
- the number of days' racing the rider would be suspended for.

A Model Form for requesting the reciprocation of penalties on riders is shown as **Appendix 6B**.

4.4 A Staging Authority may also seek reciprocation of a suspension or disqualification imposed upon a rider, owner or trainer licensed or registered by, or a suspension imposed on a horse recorded as being in training within, its own jurisdiction, where that person or horse travels abroad.

4.5 Racing Authorities should reciprocate the suspension or disqualification as requested by the Staging Authority. Where the Staging Authority has expressed the penalty in more than one way (a combination of specific dates, calendar period of time or number of racing days), the Racing Authority may hand down a suspension in whichever way it considers most appropriate in its own jurisdiction. This will have no effect on the suspension applied by the Staging Authority, which will remain in force for racing in that jurisdiction

4.6 Where a person or horse, at the effective commencement of a suspension, is already suspended by any recognised Racing Authority, the new suspension shall begin at the commencement of the day following the completion of any previous period of suspension.

5. Application for Non-Reciprocation

5.1. Where the Racing Authority hears an application for a declaration that the suspension or disqualification imposed by the Staging Authority not have effect in the domestic Racing Authority's country it must offer the Staging Authority the opportunity to be represented at that hearing. Such representation is to be arranged and funded by the Staging Authority and its representative will be heard on any alleged failure to comply with either the principles of procedural fairness, the rules of the Staging Authority or this Article, but not on the merits of the original decision.

5.2 In the event that the domestic authority does not reciprocate a penalty imposed by the Staging Authority, it must inform that Authority of its decision and provide a comprehensive statement of reasons why the penalty was not reciprocated. Unless exceptional circumstances apply, the statement of reasons must be provided within 7 days of the decision having been made.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
BRAZIL	CHILE	CYPRUS	DENMARK
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY	ITALY	JAPAN
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA	PERU
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA
SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY
Partial signatory - by:			
CZECH REPUBLIC <i>Except 3.3 & 5</i>	INDIA <i>Racing authorities in India or at appears do not allow/permit representation by person permitted to practice law</i>	IRELAND <i>We do not specifically prohibit lawyers at raceday hearings but it is something we need to address otherwise we think we are a full signatory.</i>	LITHUANIA <i>LHRA would like to partially sign Article 10 because of points 2.4, 3.3, 5.2.4: all suspension and disqualification records will be held in the online system which will be launched in the next racing season. 3.3: all LHRA communication is done only in English at the moment. 5: according to the LHRA staging authority can submit their arguments online and are not in the hearing</i>
NEW ZEALAND <i>Working to implement the process for non-recognition of disqualifications</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>With existing rules but need to align and advice all stakeholders</i>	SOUTH AFRICA	SWITZERLAND <i>Implementation of the adjusted rules in 2019</i>

Not a signatory - by:

CANADA *Legal procedures to hear, suspend, adjudicate and appeal disqualifications or suspensions are determined by individual provincial authorities which may or may not consistently comport with the contents of Article 10.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *Legal procedures to suspend, hear, adjudicate and appeal disqualifications or suspensions are determined by individual state and/or federal Constitutional requirements which may or may not consistently comport with the contents of Article 10*

*

Article 10 A (RACING) - DELETED

*

Article 10 C (RACING) - DELETED

Article 10 D (RACING) - SUSPENSION OF HORSES – DELETED

Appendix 6 (RACING) - DELETED

Appendix 6 B (RACING) - MODEL FORM FOR REQUEST FOR RECIPROCATION OF PENALTIES ON RIDERS

APPENDIX 6 B

ARTICLE 10: MODEL FORM FOR REQUEST FOR RECIPROCATION OF PENALTIES ON RIDERS

PART 1

To: *[Name of Licensing Horseracing Authority]*

[Name of imposing Horseracing Authority] wish to inform you in accordance with Article 10 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering of the following sanction imposed on:

Rider's Name.....

Race meeting at which sanction was imposed

Date of race meeting

Race number/time

Offence

Please express the penalty in one or more of the ways shown below (where the penalty is expressed in more than one way, the Racing Authority reciprocating the penalty may select the most appropriate basis on which to reciprocate, in the context of racing in its own jurisdiction).

A – Specific suspension/disqualification dates, if any

B – Calendar date range of the suspension/disqualification (if any)

C- Number of Racing Days' suspension (if any)

*Has the rider appealed the sanction YES/NO

Date by which any appeal must be lodged

The Authority requests that this penalty be reciprocated by the Licensing Authority.

*If the rider has appealed the sanction PART 2 must be completed when the appeal is determined and forwarded to the Horseracing Authority in the country in which the rider's licence or permit was issued)

Signed..... Date

Name:

Position:

PART 2

Date of Appeal Hearing.....

Decision of Appeal Hearing.....

Number of days suspension (if any)

Applicable suspension dates (if any)

*

<p>Appendix 6 C (RACING) - (NEW) ARTICLE 10: MODEL RULE ON RECIPROCATION OF SUSPENSION OR DISQUALIFICATIONS</p>

Racing Authorities should include within their Rules a close approximation to the following Model Rule:

(a) "Subject to sub-rule (b) of this rule, any person on whom a suspension or disqualification has been imposed by any recognised Racing Authority (the 'Staging Authority') is a suspended or disqualified person under these rules so long as the suspension or disqualification continues unless the [Name of Domestic Authority] declares that the suspension or disqualification shall not have effect under these rules. An application to the [Name of Domestic Authority] for such a declaration may be made by the person suspended or disqualified provided that he has exhausted all procedures for appeal available under the Rules of the Staging Authority. The person suspended or disqualified must particularise reasons why he believes the principles of procedural fairness were not complied with in the proceedings leading to the penalty.

(b) Where a person upon whom a suspension or disqualification has been imposed by the Staging Authority has made an application for a declaration under sub-rule (a) of this rule, the [Name of Domestic Authority] have power to defer the suspension or disqualification under these rules pending their decision on the application".

Appendix 6C - Last update : January 2017

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE
GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	IRELAND	ITALY
JAPAN	LIBYA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	OMAN
PANAMA	POLAND	QATAR	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY
Partial signatory - by:			
INDIA <i>India is not agreeable to the following line " under (a) in the model rule reading to te effect "the person suspended or disqualified must particularise reasons why he believes the principles of procedural fairness were not complied with in the proceedings leading the penalty"</i>	NEW ZEALAND <i>working to implement the process for non-recognition of disqualifications</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			
GREECE <i>proposed to Board of Directors - reply awaited</i>	SOUTH AFRICA <i>(in process. This model Rule needs to be approved by Rules Committee and the National Board before implementation)</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>see Article 10 - Legal procedures to suspend, hear, adjudicate and appeal disqualifications or suspensions are determined by individual state and/or federal Constitutional requirements which may or may not consistently comport with the contents of Article 10</i>	

*

Article 11 (RACING) - TREATMENT FOR RACING PURPOSES OF HORSES' AGES

Racing Authorities may, for racing purposes, describe horses as being of an age which is not consistent with their actual age. In calculating the age of horses for racing purposes, they may make reference to a notional date on which the ages of horses are deemed to increase by one year. For example, most Racing Authorities in the Northern Hemisphere deem January 1st to be the date on which the described (Official) age of horses increases: horses foaled between January 1st and December 31st 2010 will be deemed to be yearlings between January 1st and December 31st 2011, and become 2-year-olds on January 1st 2012. Most Racing Authorities in the Southern Hemisphere deem July 1st or August 1st to be the relevant date.

Racing Authorities must publish, or make available to other Racing Authorities on request, details of any different treatment (for race qualification and weight allocation purposes, in particular) which would apply to horses from other countries.

In order to give Staging Authorities the means to determine whether or not different treatment should be applicable, Home Authorities must, on request, make available to the Staging Authority not only the described (Official) ages of horses entered in that country, but also their dates of foaling, as recorded by their Stud Book Authority.



Article 11 A (RACING) - ALLOCATION OF WEIGHTS BASED ON HORSES' AGE (WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)

Racing Authorities may wish to apply a formula for determining the differential in weights to be assigned to horses of differing ages, which will vary according to the distance of the race and the time of the year at which the race is to be run. For these purposes, Racing Authorities are likely to base the formula on the official ages (ie the age for racing purposes) of the horses in question.

By way of illustration, some example formulae, or Weight-for-Age Scales, are shown in Appendix 7. Those Racing Authorities which utilise a Weight-for-Age Scale must publish it, or make it available to other Racing Authorities on request.



Article 11 B (RACING) - HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCES

When an Authority receives a race entry for a horse born abroad, it may wish to treat the horse, for purposes of race qualification, weight allocation, etc., as being of a different age from that described by that horse's Home Authority. This is likely to be in order to reflect different breeding seasons, as between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. By way of illustration, some examples of such hemispheric allowance tables are shown in Appendix 7.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CANADA <i>Note: Canadian jurisdictions may publish scales of weights in formats that differ from Appendix 7.</i>	CHILE
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
HUNGARY	INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY
JAPAN	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	OMAN
PANAMA	PERU	QATAR	ROUMANIA
SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Note: U.S. jurisdictions may publish hemispheric allowance tables in formats that differ from Appendix 7</i>	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
CZECH REPUBLIC <i>Yes 11 & 11A. Regarding 11B - for the time being, we have not implemented special conditions for starts of horses from abroad concerning the determination of a different weight considering their origin from the southern hemisphere as no such horse has ever started in our country and it is unlikely that this would happen in the nearest future</i>	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA <i>Yes 11 & 11A. Regarding 11B - not applicable</i>	LITHUANIA <i>In Lithuania for horses who are born from 1st til 31st December is given next year age. For example, if horse born on 31 December 2017, will be deemed to be yearling on 31st January 2019</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>11 & 11A - PHILRACOM generally complies with this; full signatory to 11B</i>

Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS	POLAND (11 & 11B) - No horses from South Hemisphere		

Appendix 7 (RACING) - EXAMPLE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALES AND HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCE TABLES

EXAMPLE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALES AND HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCE TABLES

1. EXAMPLE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALES

• EXAMPLE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALE (European Pattern Committee)

Dist		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		
(Fm)	Age	1-15	16-31	1-14	15-28	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	47	44	41	38	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	19	18	17	17	16	16	
	3	15	15	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	41	38	36	33	31	28	26	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	17	
	3	16	16	15	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	
7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	35	32	30	27	25	23	22	21	20	19	19
	3	18	18	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	
8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	34	31	28	26	24	23	22	21	20	
	3	20	20	19	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	
9	3	22	22	21	21	20	19	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	
	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	3	23	23	22	22	21	20	19	17	15	14	13	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	
	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	3	24	24	23	23	22	21	20	19	17	15	14	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	
	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	3	25	25	24	24	23	22	21	20	19	17	15	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	
	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	3	26	26	25	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	17	15	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	
	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	3	27	27	26	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	18	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	
	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	3	28	28	27	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	19	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	
	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	3	29	29	28	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	19	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	6	6	
	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	3	31	31	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	21	19	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	
	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	3	33	33	32	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	23	21	19	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	
	4	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• EXAMPLE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALE (JAPAN)

3&4-year-olds receive allowance as follows by age and distance														(Kg)	
All 2-year-olds races are exclusively for 2-year-olds only															
Distance Meters	Age	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
1000~1600	3	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1		
	4	1													
1601~2199	3	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1		
	4	1	1												
2200~	3	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2		
	4	1	1	1											
All fillies and mares 3-year-old and up receive 2kg allowance.															

• EXAMPLE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALE

(Organización Latinoamericana de Fomento del Pura Sangre de Carrera - OSAF)

ESCALA DE PESOS OSAF - OSAF WEA SCALE

1000 A 1300 MTS

[illegible]

1400 A 1600 MTS

[illegible]

1700 A 2000 MTS

[illegible]

2100 A 2400 MTS

[illegible]

2500 MTS v MAS

[illegible]

• **EXAMPLE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WEIGHT FOR AGE SCALE (AUSTRALIA)**

STANDARD WEIGHT-FOR-AGE FOR FLAT RACES – SCHEDULE													
Month		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Age													
1000m to 1200m	2	-	-	-	-	-	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	3	51.5	52	53	53.5	54.5	55	55.5	56	56.5	57	57.5	58
	4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
Over 1200m to 1400m	5+	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
	2	-	-	-	-	-	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	3	50.5	51	52	53	54	54.5	55.5	56	56.5	57	57.5	58
Over 1400m to 1600m	4	58.5	58.5	58.5	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	5+	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	2	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	44.5	45.5	46.5	47.5	48.5	49.5
Over 1600m to 2000m	3	50	50.5	51	52	53	54	55	56	56.5	57	57.5	58
	4	58.5	58.5	58.5	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	5+	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Over 2000m to 2400m	2	-	-	-	-	-	42.5	43.5	44.5	45.5	46.5	47.5	48.5
	3	49	49.5	50	51	52	53	54	54.5	55.5	56.5	57	57.5
	4	58	58	58	58.5	58.5	58.5	59	59	59	59	59	59
Over 2400m to 3200m	5+	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	3	48.5	49	49.5	50.5	51	52	53	54	54.5	55.5	56	57
	4	57.5	57.5	57.5	58	58	58	58.5	58.5	58.5	59	59	59
Over 3200m	5+	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	3	48	48.5	49	50	50.5	51.5	52.5	53.5	54	55	55.5	56
	4	57.5	57.5	57.5	58	58	58	58.5	58.5	58.5	59	59	59
3200m	5+	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
	Fillies and Mares allowed 2kg from 1 August – 31 July												

Fillies and Mares allowed 2kg from 1 August – 31 July

2. EXAMPLE HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCES TABLES

• **EXAMPLE HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCE TABLE (European Pattern Committee – Imperial Version)**

ALLOWANCES GIVEN (in pounds) *to horses foaled between July 1st and December 31st*

in the Southern Hemisphere

with regard to weights carried by horses of the same age, born between January 1st and June 30th.

Distance	Ages	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
5 and 6 furlongs	2 y o.....	-	-	-	-	7 lb	7 lb	7 lb	7 lb	7 lb
	3 y o.....	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb	3 lb	3 lb	3 lb	2 lb	2 lb
	4 y o.....	1 lb	1 lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 and 8 furlongs	2 y o.....	-	-	-	-	-	8 lb	8 lb	8 lb	8 lb
	3 y o.....	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb	3 lb	3 lb
	4 y o.....	2 lb	2 lb	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	-	-	-
9 and 10 furlongs	2 y o.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 lb	9 lb	9 lb
	3 y o.....	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb
	4 y o.....	3 lb	2 lb	2 lb	2 lb	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	-	-
11 and 12 furlongs	3 y o.....	7 lb	7 lb	7 lb	7 lb	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	5 lb	5 lb
	4 y o.....	3 lb	3 lb	3 lb	3 lb	2 lb	2 lb	1 lb	1 lb	-
	3 y o.....	8 lb	8 lb	8 lb	8 lb	8 lb	8 lb	7 lb	7 lb	7 lb
13 and 14 furlongs	4 y o.....	5 lb	5 lb	5 lb	3 lb	3 lb	2 lb	2 lb	1 lb	1 lb
	3 y o.....	-	-	-	-	-	9 lb	9 lb	9 lb	9 lb
	4 y o.....	6 lb	6 lb	6 lb	5 lb	5 lb	3 lb	3 lb	2 lb	2 lb

• **EXAMPLE HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCE TABLE (JAPAN)**

(ALLOWANCE FOR SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE BRED HORSES Foaled between July 31 and December 31)

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	(Kg)
Distance Meters	Age													
1000~1600	2							3	3	3	3	3	3	
	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1601~2199	2							3	3	3	3	3	3	
	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
2200~	2							4	4	4	4	4	4	
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					

• EXAMPLE HEMISPHERIC ALLOWANCE TABLE (AUSTRALIA)

(ALLOWANCE FOR NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BRED HORSES Foaled between Jan 1- July 31)

[illegible]

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	FRANCE	GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HUNGARY	INDIA
IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN	LITHUANIA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	OMAN	PANAMA	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		
Partial signatory - by:			
CZECH REPUBLIC <i>Except Hemispheric Allowances</i>	NORWAY		
Not a signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>Because these are used for illustrative purposes only, Canada finds it unnecessary to separately indicate agreement as opposed to simply noting that table formats may differ among jurisdictions.</i>	CYPRUS	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Because these are used for illustrative purposes only, the USA finds it unnecessary to separately indicate agreement as opposed to simply noting that table formats may differ among jurisdictions.</i>

*

Article 12 (BREEDING) - DEFINITION OF A THOROUGHBRED

A Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the country of its foaling, that Stud Book having been granted Approved status by the International Stud Book Committee (**Appendix 8**) at the time of its official recording, unless its Thoroughbred status is subsequently withdrawn by its Stud Book Authority.

A: QUALIFICATION

For a horse to be eligible to be recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

STATUS OF SIRE AND DAM

1.1 The horse must be the product of a mating between a sire and a dam, both of which are recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book or either or both must have been promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred register under the terms set out in Article 13 paragraph 4.1.

1.2 Where the dam has been imported into the country where the foal is born, either permanently or for a temporary period not exceeding nine months, an export certificate or BCN (as appropriate) must have been lodged before the foal may be registered.

SERVICE TO PRODUCE AN ELIGIBLE FOAL

2.1 The Thoroughbred must be the result of a Stallion's mating with a Mare which is the physical mounting of a Mare by a Stallion with intromission of the penis and ejaculation of semen into the reproductive tract. As an aid to the mating and if authorised by the Stud Book Authority of a country certifying the Thoroughbred, a portion of the ejaculate produced by the Stallion during such mating may immediately be placed in the reproductive tract of the Mare being bred.

GESTATION TO PRODUCE AN ELIGIBLE FOAL

3.1 A natural gestation must take place in, and delivery must be from, the body of the same Mare in which the Foal was conceived. Any Foal resulting from or produced by the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation not herein specified, shall not be eligible for recording in a Thoroughbred Stud Book approved by the International Stud Book Committee.

RECORDING OF THE MATING AND RESULT

4.1 The details of the mating must be recorded by the Stallion owner or authorised agent on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:

4.1.1 name of the Stallion,

4.1.2 name of the Mare,

4.1.3. the first and last dates of mating to the Stallion and,

4.1.4 a statement signed by the Stallion owner or authorised agent that the mating was natural and did not involve the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation (see 3.1).

4.2 The details of the Foal at the time of foaling must be recorded by the Mare owner or authorised agent on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:

- 4.2.1 name of the Stallion,
- 4.2.2 name of the Mare,
- 4.2.3 exact date of foaling,
- 4.2.4 colour of the Foal,
- 4.2.5 gender of the Foal,
- 4.2.6 name of the Breeder of the Foal who is the Owner(s) of the Mare at the time of foaling,
- 4.2.7 country of foaling
- 4.2.8 a statement signed by the Mare owner or authorised agent that the Foal was not the result of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation (see 3.1).

4.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, both the details of the mating (as set out in 4.1 above) and the details of the foaling (as set out in 4.2 above) must be provided to the Stud Book Authority in order for the foal to be registered.

IDENTIFICATION & DESCRIPTION

5.1 The description of the Foal must be recorded by a person authorised by the Stud Book Authority on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:

- 5.1.1 name of the Stallion,
- 5.1.2 name of the Mare,
- 5.1.3 exact date of foaling,
- 5.1.4 colour of the Foal,
- 5.1.5 gender of the Foal,
- 5.1.6 name of the Breeder (see 4.2.6)
- 5.1.7 country of foaling
- 5.1.8 a detailed description of permanent and acquired identifying markings of the Foal which should include all leg markings, face markings, hair whorls, scars, tattoos, brands and a microchip number, if found, which should be substantiated by either colour photographs or physical inspection.

PARENTAGE VERIFICATION

6.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred must require further evidence of parentage based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples and must certify:

- 6.1.1 that the genetic typing is only undertaken by a laboratory approved by that Stud Book Authority for that purpose,
- 6.1.2 that the laboratory is an institutional member of ISAG and participates to the satisfaction of the International Stud Book Committee in comparison tests,
- 6.1.3 that all genetic typing results and details are maintained in strict confidence and are only disclosed to other Stud Book Authorities granted approved status by the International Stud Book Committee and,
- 6.1.4 the Stud Book Authority conducts routine genetic typing and parentage verification before registration of all horses applying for recording in their Stud Book.

B: DISQUALIFICATION

- a. The heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred must not be modified in any way at any time, including during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence.
- b. Where the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred has been modified in any way, that horse:
 - i. ceases to be eligible to be recorded as a thoroughbred and to have the status of a thoroughbred; and
 - ii. must be removed from the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the country of its foaling and from any other relevant record.

All Approved Stud Books are full signatories in accordance with the International Stud Book Committee Requirements and Guidelines for Gaining and Maintaining Approval as a Thoroughbred Stud Book

Last update : APRIL 2022

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CANADA	CYPRUS	DENMARK	GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	INDIA	JAPAN
LEBANON	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NORWAY
OMAN	PANAMA	PERU	PHILIPPINES
POLAND	SERBIA	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND <i>Generally, it is already implemented in Switzerland, but we will request the Board of the Swiss Horse Association (SPV) to precise the article 8.3 of the directives with the following wording: “Withdrawal of thoroughbred status must also take place if, as a result of an investigation against a stud book abroad, a horse has been withdrawn from thoroughbred status”</i>	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		
Partial signatory - by:			
CZECH REPUBLIC <i>(amendments to add a definition of Thoroughbred will be implemented in to the relevant regulations with effect from 2023)</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			

Article is subject to a recent change and awaits ratification (April 2022)

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Appendix 8 (BREEDING) - LIST OF STUD BOOKS AND THOROUGHBRED EXPORTING/IMPORTING ORGANISATIONS

APPROVED STUD BOOKS (66)

ARGENTINA	LITHUANIA
AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA
AUSTRIA	MEXICO
AZERBAIJAN	MOROCCO
BAHRAIN	NETHERLANDS
BARBADOS	NEW ZEALAND
BELGIUM & LUXEMBURG	NORWAY
BRAZIL	OMAN
BULGARIA	PAKISTAN
CHILE	PARAGUAY
CHINA	PERU
COLOMBIA	PHILIPPINES
CROATIA	POLAND
CYPRUS	QATAR
CZECH REPUBLIC	ROMANIA
DENMARK	RUSSIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SAUDI ARABIA
ECUADOR	SERBIA, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
FINLAND	SLOVAKIA
FRANCE	SLOVENIA
GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA & ZIMBABWE
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND	SPAIN
GREECE	SWEDEN
HUNGARY	SWITZERLAND
INDIA	SYRIA
IRAN	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ITALY	TUNISIA
JAMAICA	TURKEY
JAPAN	UKRAINE
KENYA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
KOREA	USA, CANADA & PUERTO RICO
KUWAIT	URUGUAY
LEBANON	VENEZUELA

APPROVED STUD BOOKS UNDER ASSESSMENT (3)

For further information, see IFHA document 'Guidance Relating to Stud Books Placed Under Assessment (<https://ifhaonline.org/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=20>)'

PANAMA
PORTUGAL
UZBEKISTAN

STUD BOOKS NOT CURRENTLY OPERATING OR APPROVED (5)

(Thoroughbred Foal Crops shown in brackets)

COSTA RICA (1989-2004)	GUATEMALA (1949-2004)	THAILAND (1998-2015)
ISRAEL (1977-2008)	KAZAKHSTAN (2006-2017)	

KNOWN EMERGING STUD BOOKS (11)

ALGERIA	KYRGYZSTAN	SRI LANKA
ANTIGUA	KUWAIT	THAILAND
ESTONIA	LIBYA	VIETNAM
INDONESIA	MONGOLIA	

THOROUGHBRED EXPORTING/IMPORTING ORGANISATIONS (5)

HONG KONG (Hong Kong Jockey Club)
MACAU (Macau Jockey Club)
MAURITIUS (Mauritius Turf Club)
SINGAPORE (Singapore Turf Club)
ST. LUCIA (St Lucia Turf Club)

Article 13 (BREEDING) - REGISTER OF NON-THOROUGHBRED HORSES

A: QUALIFICATION

1. Definition

- 1.1 A Non-Thoroughbred Register is a Racing Register of thoroughbred type racehorses which do not qualify for acceptance in an Approved Stud Book at the time of registration.
- 1.2 A Non-Thoroughbred Register is kept to enable the promotion of racehorses to Thoroughbred status using the 'eight Thoroughbred crosses' process, subject to the final approval of ISBC.
- 1.3 Racehorses recorded in a Non-Thoroughbred Register should be permitted to race nationally, both against other NTR horses and against Thoroughbreds, unless specifically excluded by the race conditions.
- 1.4 A Non-Thoroughbred Register must be operated to the same standards as an Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book.
- 1.5 A Non-Thoroughbred Register may only be kept by the Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book in that country(ies). That country must be a signatory to Article 13.

2. Acceptance of broodmares and stallions in the register.

- 2.1 The criteria for the acceptance of broodmares and stallions to a Non-Thoroughbred Register should be clearly defined in the Rules of that register.

The criteria must include the following:

- 2.1.1 A requirement that any evidence of artificial breeding at any point in its pedigree would automatically exclude a horse from the register.
- 2.1.2 A statement that the inclusion of a horse from the Non-Thoroughbred Register of another country may only be accepted with the bilateral agreement of both Stud Book Authorities.

3. Conditions for recording produce in the register.

- 3.1 In order for a horse to be recorded in a Non-Thoroughbred Register, either the sire or the dam must be a Thoroughbred at every cross.

Where relevant, the name of the breed must be mentioned.

[Note for clarification: This rule will apply only to horses registered from 2016 onwards.

It is recognised that this requirement did not exist historically]

- 3.2 The conditions for recording the produce of broodmares in the register should follow identically the conditions contained in Article 12 (excluding section 1).
- 3.3 All horses recorded in the register should be published, whether electronically or in paper form.

4. Promotion of horses from a register to an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book.

4.1. Procedure

- 4.1.1 A horse may be promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred Register to a Thoroughbred Stud Book only when the following conditions are all satisfied :
- 4.1.1.1 the pedigree of the horse demonstrates eight Thoroughbred crosses consecutively including the cross of which it is the progeny,
- 4.1.1.2 the pedigree of the horse contains animals which can show such performances in races open to Thoroughbreds, in both the Thoroughbred and non-Thoroughbred sections of its pedigree, as to warrant its assimilation with Thoroughbreds.
- 4.1.1.3 the promotion is approved by the unanimous agreement of the International Stud Book Committee.
- 4.1.2 Details of any promotion must be published in an Addendum to the Thoroughbred Stud Book, with a reference to the date of the ISBC meeting at which approval of the promotion was granted.

4.2. Explanation of terms

4.2.1 Thoroughbred cross. A cross, or mating, in which either the sire or the dam is in the category of horse described in Article 12.1.1. (ie a Thoroughbred)

4.2.2 Performances. In assessing the adequacy of performances the following criteria should be adopted:

4.2.2.1. In general, the area in which the performances should be seen is the non-Thoroughbred line. This will usually be the tail female line.

4.2.2.2. In general, the performances mentioned in 4.2.2.1 above should be found within the first three generations from the foal.

4.2.2.3. In considering the performances of a mare or stallion the performances of their other progeny may be taken into account.

4.2.2.4. Normally, only winning or placed performances will be taken into account

4.2.3 **Vehicle horses**. Mares or Stallions which are the product of seven consecutive Thoroughbred crosses, and which ISBC have unanimously agreed that the produce of which, when mated with a Thoroughbred, may be considered to have

Thoroughbred status. Such stallions or mares should be indicated as such in the Register.

Note: Details of recognition of vehicle status must be published in an Addendum to the Non-Thoroughbred Register, with a reference to the date of the ISBC meeting at which approval was granted.

5. Publication

The Non-Thoroughbred Register must be regularly published or made available in electronic form.

B: DISQUALIFICATION

a. The heritable genome of a horse recorded in the Non-Thoroughbred Register (or for which an application has been made for acceptance in the Non-Thoroughbred Register), must not be modified in any way at any time, including during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence.

b. Where the heritable genome of a horse recorded in the Non-Thoroughbred Register (or for which an application has been made for acceptance in the Non-Thoroughbred Register) has been modified in any way, that horse:

- i. ceases to be eligible to be recorded on the Non-Thoroughbred Register or to be promoted to Thoroughbred status; and
- ii. where applicable, must be removed from the Non-Thoroughbred Register and from any other relevant record.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK	JAPAN	SPAIN
Partial signatory - by:			
NEW ZEALAND <i>Working towards disqualifying a horse as a Non-Thoroughbred if it is genetically modified.</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>The USA does not keep a non-thoroughbred registry under our jurisdiction</i>			

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Article 14 (RACING / BREEDING) - REGISTRATION OF NAME

I. Initial Name Registrations

1. The registration of a name for a horse can only be made by or with approval of the competent Authority of its country of birth. In the case of a horse which has been exported unnamed, a subsequent naming application must be made, not directly to the Authority of its country of birth, but through the competent Authority of the country to which the horse has moved, where the Export Certificate is lodged.

2. All horse names must use Roman Script or have a Roman Script version registered. Where the name has a meaning, the Roman script version of the name should be the translation of that meaning into a language which uses Roman script (eg, English); where the name has no meaning, the Roman Script version should be a transcription (phonetic approximation) of the name. When a Racing/Stud Book Authority applies to the Authority of a horse's country of birth for the approval of a horse name which is not in Roman Script, the Roman Script version of the name must be included within the application.

(For the avoidance of doubt, where a competent Authority maintains, as a matter of course, both a Roman script and a non-Roman script version of each name, there is no requirement for it to register an additional Roman-script name in another language).

II. Changes of Name

General

Changes of the names of horses which have already raced or bred may cause confusion in the administration of racing and breeding, and should not be made unless considered necessary, for example, for cultural reasons.

Changes of name of horses foaled abroad

The change of a name already registered and published can only be made by or with approval of the competent Authority of its country of birth.

Competent Authorities receiving requests for changes of name should not refuse proper applications unreasonably. They may refuse such applications where the requested name is unavailable under Sections III, IV or V of this Article, and may additionally do so where the horse in question is so celebrated under its original name as to render a change of name inappropriate.

Where a change of name is granted and put into effect, the Authority having requested the name change must inform the horse's Stud Book Authority of birth and all Racing and Stud Book Authorities which have previously registered a name for the horse. Stud Book and Racing Authorities so informed should record the new name in their database and also retain a record of the original name.

The newly registered name (or, in the case of a horse renamed more than once, the most recently registered name) will become the registered name for racing purposes and may become so for subsequent breeding purposes.

Should such horses be re-exported, Stud Book Authorities must ensure that the horse's most recent registered name and its original registered name appear on the Export Certificate, with their chronology clearly indicated.

III. An International List of Protected Names is maintained and published by the International Federation according to the Rules adopted by the Executive Council. The List covers the names of certain horses whose fame derives from their accomplishments on the racecourse or at stud. The Rules governing inclusion on this List are set out under **Appendix 9**.

IV. Concerning names registered and not protected, the following criteria are provided as a guideline forming the basis upon which Authorities may establish a suitable period during which registered names will not be reused:

1. in the case of stallions, 15 years after death or 15 years after the last recorded year in which they covered mares or at 35 years of age (whichever is the sooner).
2. in the case of broodmares, 10 years after their death or 10 years after the last recorded year in which they were covered or produced a foal, or at 25 years of age.
3. in the case of all other horses, 5 years after their death, or at 20 years of age (whichever is the sooner). An exception may be made where the name of a horse which has been reported as dead and has not raced is sought for re-use by the same applicant.

V. Names cannot be accepted if they are already registered subject to the conditions on re-use of names set out above, nor if :

1. - they appear on the International List of Protected Names,
2. - excluding any country suffix and its parentheses, they have more than eighteen characters, including signs or spaces,
3. - they are the name of a public person, without that person's or their family's permission, or names of commercial significance without the appropriate permission,
4. - they are followed by numbers,
5. - they are made up entirely of initials or include figures, hyphens, full stops, commas, signs, exclamation marks, inverted commas, forward slash, back slash, colon or semi-colon.
6. - they are suggestive or have a vulgar, obscene or insulting meaning; names considered in poor taste ; or names that may be offensive to religious, political or ethnic groups,
7. - in pronunciation, they are identical or similar to a protected name or a name registered for a horse whose year of foaling is within ten years of that of the horse in question.
8. - they start with a sign other than a letter.
9. - they are already registered to a sibling or parent of the horse in question.

Authorities may refuse to accept entries for races in respect of horses whose names do not conform to the above provisions.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CANADA	CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY	INDIA	IRAN
ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PERU	PHILIPPINES	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWITZERLAND	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY	VENEZUELA		
Partial signatory - by:			
MALAYSIA <i>exception I, II, IV, & V.7</i>	SINGAPORE <i>exception I, II, IV, & V.7</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			

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**Appendix 9 (BREEDING) - RULES ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR ESTABLISHING
The International List of protected names from 2006**

APPENDIX 9

RULES ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF PROTECTED NAMES FROM 2006

The list of Protected Names is updated as follows :

1.- Racehorses :

- a) Automatic addition of the names of the winners of the following 11 most important international races for 3 y.o. and upwards :

South America (2) :	- Gran Premio Carlos Pellegrini Gr 1 - Grande Premio Brazil Gr 1
Asia (4) :	- Melbourne Cup Gr 1 - Dubai World Cup Gr 1 - Hong Kong Cup Gr 1 - Japan Cup Gr 1
Europe (3) :	- Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe Gr 1 - King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes Gr 1 - Irish Champion Stakes Gr 1
USA (2) :	- Breeders' Cup Classic Gr 1 - Breeders' Cup Turf Gr 1

- b) Automatic addition of the name of the horses who are honoured in any ceremony related to the year-end rankings produced by the Longines' World's Best Racehorse Rankings Committee
- c) Countries can propose to the IFHA Executive Council for approval, a maximum of 3 additional names per year of racehorses whose form justifies such a protection. Each such request must be supported by the following information:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the horse - sex - colour - country of birth - the year of its birth - the name of the sire - the name of the dam - the name of the dam's sire - Justification for the request - Race record. | <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 100px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> <p style="margin-top: 0;">with the suffix</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- d) Countries in Part I of the International Cataloguing Standards Book may each submit, on-line to the IFHA website, up to 3 names per annum for temporary protection. Each such name will be removed from the list after two years, unless the name has subsequently been afforded permanent protection, either by dint of the horse having won one of the races listed under (a) above, or through a successful application under (b) above.
- Countries outside Part I of the Cataloguing Standards Booklet may propose names for the above system of temporary protection by exception, through their respective Regional Federation (ARF, EMHF, OSAF or Pan-American Conference).

N.B. For the avoidance of doubt, should a horse which has been subject of a name change for cultural reasons qualify for addition to the list of internationally protected names, the name under which it raced when qualifying for protection will be protected.

2. - Breeding stock :

- a) Protection is given to :

- Broodmares who have produced at least two Group 1 winners and one other Black Type winner.
- Stallions who have produced at least 15 individual Group 1 winners.

Only those Group 1 races listed under Part I of the International Cataloguing Standards would qualify for consideration. The Secretariat of the International Stud Book Committee will update this list on a quarterly basis.

- b) Countries can propose to the ISBC for approval, a maximum of 3 additional names per year of broodmares and stallions whose record at stud justifies such protection. Each such request must be supported by the following information:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the horse - sex - colour - country of birth - the year of its birth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the sire, with suffix - the name of the dam, with suffix - the name of the dam's sire, with suffix - Justification for the request - Progeny record |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Updated February 2019

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRAN	IRELAND
JAPAN	KOREA	LEBANON	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PANAMA	PERU	PHILIPPINES
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SLOVAKIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY		
Partial signatory - by:			
MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE		
Not a signatory - by:			

*

Article 15 (RACING / BREEDING) - IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES

The control of a horse's identity is one of the prime considerations in the operation of racing, breeding and health management. Identity control should be made at the following times in a horse's life:

- Shortly before each race start
- When the horse enters a country from abroad
- At every stage of its breeding operations (covering, registration of foal, etc.)
- Before being sold publicly or privately
- Whenever a veterinary certificate is issued for the horse

The official papers which allow a horse to be identified can be separated into two categories:

1. Export Certificate:

1.1 The Export Certificate or Electronic Notification of Export may only be issued by the Approved Stud Book of the country of birth of the horse. The markings certificate and the DNA profile must also be included. It should be sent directly or made available on a website by the exporting authority to the Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse is exported when the exportation is permanent, or when the period of export exceeds the period for which the clearance notification is valid (see Articles 3) **i.e. if it exceeds 9 months in the case of a BCN/GNM or 90 days in the case of an RCN**. Subsequent permanent movements are endorsed onto the Export Certificate by the exporting Stud Book Authority.

1.2 Export Certificates must only be transmitted between Approved Stud Book Authorities/Thoroughbred Importing/Exporting Organisations (Note: Thoroughbred Importing/Exporting Organisation status may be granted by the International Stud Book Committee, normally at the invitation of the IFHA, in the case of countries with no Approved Stud Book).

1.3 Should the Stud Book Authority of the country of destination not be an Approved Stud Book (see Appendix 8), a stamped "Certified Copy" of the export certificate should be sent and the original Certificate should be retained until asked for by an Approved Stud Book.

N.B. An export certificate which has not been issued by an Approved Stud Book can only be accepted when the issuing stud book conforms with any of the following conditions:

- in the case of Stud Book Authorities which appear in the list of "Stud Books No Longer Operating or Approved":
 1. If the horse being exported was foaled in a year which falls within the dates of Approved Thoroughbred foal crops – see Appendix 8OR
 2. The horse being exported was originally registered in another Approved Stud Book but the certificate was issued during the time that the stud book was Approved by the ISBC
- in the case of emerging stud books, it has been issued by the emerging stud book known by the ISBC to be operating in that country – see Appendix 8
- where applicable, after consulting with the ISBC

1.4 An Electronic Notification of Export must be accepted by the Approved Stud Book Authority importing a horse. If, in exceptional cases an original hard copy document is required, a request must be made by the importing Stud Book Authority.

2. Passport / Certificate of Registration:

2.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred, being the only Authority permitted to issue the original passport/certificate of registration or any subsequent duplicates, must produce a passport/certification of registration (or approved electronic equivalent) which certifies:

2.1.1 the authenticity of the pedigree, the age, sex and colour,

2.1.2 the markings, photographs (if applicable) or other characteristics used to identify the Thoroughbred which should include all permanent identifying markings such as leg markings, face markings and hair whorls and may include other identifying characteristics such as night eyes/chestnuts, brands, tattoos, scars and microchips or other such approved electronic devices,

2.1.3 the parentage of the Thoroughbred based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples

2.1.4 the Breeder and,

2.1.5 the Stud Book volume and page number where the Thoroughbred is recorded, or the Stud Book volume where the horse will be recorded in the future, or, if the Stud Book is recorded electronically, where to access the appropriate Stud Book record.

2.1.6 Additional pages for vaccinations and administrative endorsements.

2.1.7 Where microchips are used, they should be ISO 11784/11785 compliant and inserted in the left-hand side of the nuchal ligament.

2.2. The document should be printed or displayed in the principal language of the issuing Authority. For passports it is a requirement that the principal information held within the document is also translated into English

2.3 The document must always accompany the horse and should only be altered by, or with the express permission of, the issuing Stud Book Authority.

2.4 The loss of the document must be notified to the issuing Authority, who is the only party permitted to issue a duplicate copy.

2.5 The document of a dead horse should be returned to the relevant Authority of the country in which it died.

2.6 A Stud Book Authority notified of the death of a foreign-bred Thoroughbred residing within its jurisdiction should notify the issuing Stud Book Authority of the death.

2.7 Stud Book Authorities may use a single colour for their passport covers, or adopt a differentiating colour for each successive foal crop, using the colours listed in the following table:

1991	Beige	2012	Beige
1992	Red	2013	Red
1993	Lime Green	2014	Lime Green
1994	Plum	2015	Plum
1995	Royal Blue	2016	Royal Blue
1996	Grey	2017	Grey
1997	Dark Purple	2018	Dark Purple
1998	Cream	2019	Cream
1999	Mint Green	2020	Mint Green
2000	Bronze	2021	Bronze

2001	Turquoise	2022	Turquoise
2002	Light Brown	2023	Light Brown
2003	Peru	2024	Peru
2004	Dark Green	2025	Dark Green
2005	Red	2026	Red
2006	Navy Blue	2027	Navy Blue
2007	White	2028	White
2008	Brown	2029	Brown
2009	Yellow	2030	Yellow
2010	Purple	2031	Purple
2011	Orange	2032	Orange

3. Horses of Ambiguous Sex

3.1 For the purposes of this Article, 'Ambiguous sex' is the term used to describe the situation where the externally visible sexual characteristics of a horse are contradicted by its genetic makeup/internal organs.

3.2 When a Stud Book Authority comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse, it should:

- Advise its Racing Authority
- Require the owner to return the horse's passport.
- Suitably amend the horse's passport to indicate the ambiguity of sex.
- Whenever relevant, inform the Stud Book Authority which registered the horse as a foal.

3.3 When a Racing Authority comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse within its jurisdiction, it should:

- Advise its Stud Book Authority
- Require the horse's owner or trainer (as appropriate) to alert the Racing Authority if they intend to make an entry to race in another country, prior to making such entry.
- On receipt of such an alert, notify the Racing Authority of the country in which it is intended to race the horse of the relevant facts in its possession as to the ambiguity of the horse's sex.

3.4 A Racing Authority may, on the basis of information received as to the ambiguity of a horse's sex, impose whatever restrictions it considers appropriate on its freedom to take part in races, or in specified race types.

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	CANADA
CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRAN	IRELAND	ITALY
JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS <i>Mauritius remains a TB export/import organization</i>
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	OMAN	PAKISTAN
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			

*

Article 16 (RACING) - GUARANTEED MONEY FOR ENTRIES.

A Racing Authority which forwards, on behalf of a horse's owner/trainer, an entry for that horse in a race to be run in a foreign country is responsible for the payment of the monies required under that race's conditions (such as entry and forfeit fees) in order for the horse to take part, unless specific alternative arrangements have been agreed between the respective Authorities.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY	LIBYA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PANAMA	POLAND
QATAR	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC <i>□ Working towards implementation</i>	JAPAN <i>The payment of the declaration fee is considered to be the owners! individual responsibilities.</i>	LITHUANIA <i>According to LHRA rules, paying entry fees are responsibility of the horse!s registered abroad connections</i>
OMAN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>The entrant alone is responsible for ensuring full payment of monies to foreign racing jurisdictions is timely made</i>		

*

Article 17 (RACING) - FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Racing Authorities must ensure that all prize money advertised is duly paid to the connections of the successful horses - and/or, in the case of horses trained abroad, to the relevant foreign Racing Authority - promptly (and in any case within three months of the race) upon receipt of the clear results of any relevant drugs tests.

Racing Authorities should make available a summary of their country's laws which may impact on the financial or taxation arrangements of those participating in horseracing in that country.

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	CZECH REPUBLIC
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
INDIA	IRELAND	JAPAN	LIBYA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	POLAND	QATAR
SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
BELGIUM	LITHUANIA		
Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS	OMAN <i>Prize money paid directly to connections</i>		

*

Article 18 (RACING) - EXCHANGE RATE.

Where qualification, penalties or allowances are based upon prize money won, international comparisons should be calculated by reference to an exchange rate which each Horseracing Authority has set for this purpose. This exchange rate being the rate applicable on the first working day of the year will normally apply for a full Calendar year (other than in exceptional circumstances, such as when a currency is re-valued) and should be published by each Horseracing Authority for the benefit of participants as soon as practicable after 1st January. Countries may wish to publish their information on the IFHA website.

Fully signatory - agreed by:

AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE	INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY
JAPAN	LIBYA	LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY	OMAN	POLAND	QATAR
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY			

Partial signatory - by:

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Not a signatory - by:

ARGENTINA	CYPRUS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Exchange rate is calculated daily using official sources published in the Wall Street Journal</i>	
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Article 19 (RACING) - DELETED.

Article 20 (RACING) - DELETED

Article 21 (RACING) - TRANSFER ACCOUNTS.

In order to make international exchange easier, transfer accounts have been established between the various Racing Authorities within the limits of and according to the foreign exchange regulations of each country.

The keeping of these accounts is done in the currency of the country of origin in their books.

The use of these transfer accounts is limited to operations connected with racing and breeding and does not include payment for horses sold which has been transferred separately.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY	LIBYA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	QATAR	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC <i>Working towards implementation</i>	JAPAN	LITHUANIA
OMAN	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>U.S. racing regulatory authorities nor the breed registry maintains international transfer accounts</i>	

*

Article 22 (RACING / BREEDING) - INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AGREEMENT.

1. Principles

The international movement of horses both for competition and for breeding has increased significantly since the original adoption of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering, in 1966.

The Horseracing and Stud Book Authorities (Horse Authorities) of the countries which are signatories to this Article recognise the need for scientifically based rules in accordance with OIE standards for the international movement of horses to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.

To this end they undertake to have the health principles contained in the health rules detailed below, applied in their respective countries on all racecourses, training centres and breeding establishments under their control, which receive overseas horses. They ensure the application of the same rules for all horses which may come into contact with their racing and breeding population.

Rules, which should be drawn up in cooperation with the competent authority, should cover the movement of horses between countries and, in the case of temporary movements, the separation into agreed groupings, the stabling and training of horses, whilst in the country of temporary import. Such rules aim to minimise the risk of disease introduction into, and disease spread within, a country and between countries. These measures can facilitate return of horses to their home country or onward journey to a third country following temporary import for international races.

Due consideration should be given to the provisions of the Office International des Epizooties * (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code when formulating health rules.

All Authorities should be aware of the publication "Guidelines to Facilitate the Temporary Movement of Registered Racehorses for International Races" adopted by the 36th Conference of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA), October 2002. The Guidelines serve as a basis for discussion with each country's competent authorities in order to achieve international harmonisation. Updated Guidelines are available on line at :
http://www.horseracingintfed.com/resources/Guidelines_2002.pdf
(http://www.horseracingintfed.com/resources/Guidelines_2002.pdf)

2. Temporary Import

i. Health Certification

All horses must fully meet the health import conditions (including official vaccination(s) and equine disease testing requirement(s)) of the importing country and must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the National Competent Authority of the exporting country. The health certificate must conform with that agreed between the Competent Authorities of the exporting and importing countries and must be accompanied by the official passport of the relevant horse. The number of the official passport and the name of the validating authority must be included on the health certificate.

Horses should travel with their official passport.

Prior to racing or breeding, the official passport, must be inspected by the relevant Authority in the importing country to confirm the identity of the horse.

ii. Hygiene Requirements

All equipment used during transport, including vehicles and air stalls, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to use.

All stables used for imported horses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to use.

All disinfectants used for the above purposes should be approved for use by the National Competent Authority.

When arranging the stabling and training of temporarily imported horses, consideration should be given to the conditions that will apply when the horse is re-exported, as well as to national rules.

Access to stabling facilities should be restricted to authorised persons only and visitor records should be maintained.

Whenever necessary protection against vectors of disease must be applied by making use of physical barriers (for example, fencing and vector protected stable facilities), insecticides and insect repellents and timing of exercise periods.

Standard Operating Procedures should be established in cooperation with the Competent Authority and should cover biosecurity, management of stables and training of imported horses. All persons associated with the horses should be made aware of them.

Imported horses should be held under the supervision of an Official Veterinary Surgeon who should be responsible for ensuring compliance with agreed protocols and Standard Operating Procedures.

The Official Veterinary Surgeon will be a person approved by both the Horse Authorities and the Competent Authority of the importing country.

Standard Operating Procedures should set out the responsibilities of the Official Veterinary Surgeon and should cover the use of local staff, facilities and equipment. They should also clearly define responsibilities and lines of communication.

The Official Veterinary Surgeon should be responsible for confirming the identity of imported horses, carrying out daily health inspections, including monitoring rectal temperatures (which should be taken and recorded twice daily) and for ensuring overall compliance with Standard Operating Procedures.

The Official Veterinary Surgeon should liaise closely with the Competent Authority of the importing country and the National Horse Authority. The Official Veterinary Surgeon should report, immediately, any suspicion of contagious or infectious disease.

iii. Welfare

Horse Authorities should advise connections of horses, and their shipping agents, to be aware of national and international welfare legislations and to give careful consideration to the welfare and biosecurity measures of horses when they are being transported.

Horses should be accompanied by personnel who are experienced in transporting horses and are familiar with emergency procedures. There should be sufficient personnel to cover any emergencies that might occur.

When horses are to be transported by air due regard should be given to the Live Animals Regulations (LAR) of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) (www.iata.org/index.htm (<http://www.iata.org/index.htm>)).

Subsequent to their arrival at their destination and prior to commencing training and racing, horses should be inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon from the relevant Horse Racing Authority to ensure that they are in a suitable health and fitness condition to resume training or racing and are free from signs of infectious and contagious diseases.

The relevant rules of racing of the Horseracing Authorities of the importing country relating to protection of the welfare of racehorses must be available to horse connections.

iv. Treatments

All treatments to horses must comply with the rules of racing and/or national regulations. All treatments should be recorded and all injections should be administered using disposable needles and syringes (See Article 6D of present IABRW).

The relevant rules of racing and national legislation relating to the treatment of horses must be available to horse connections.

Office International des Epizooties, 12, rue de Prony,
75017 Paris, France.

Tel: +33 (0) 1 44 15 18 88

Email: oie@oie.int (<mailto:oie@oie.int>) Website: www.oie.int (<http://www.oie.int/>)

International Air Transport Association, www.iata.org/index.htm (<http://www.iata.org/index.htm>)

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	CZECH REPUBLIC
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA
HUNGARY	INDIA	IRELAND	JAPAN
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND	Syria	TURKEY	UKRAINE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
BELGIUM <i>Health certificate; not applicable for movements between BEL, FR, HOL, LUX</i>	LITHUANIA <i>horses are being treated with high welfare and hygiene standards but LHRA does not have health agreement rules included in racing rules for this season</i>	NEW ZEALAND <i>Agree in principle, but biosecurity matters are controlled by the NZ Ministry for Primary Industries</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>Aligned protocol for permanent important but need quarantine protocol for temporary imports. Health concerns are coordinated with the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Industry which functions as the National Vet Authority</i>
Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS	GREAT BRITAIN <i>We do not comply with Article 22 as we do not post import quarantine measures as required</i>		

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Article 23 (RACING / BREEDING) - VACCINATIONS

Vaccination of horses to reduce the risk of their introducing infectious disease as well as protecting them from acquiring disease from the indigenous population is strongly recommended.

Horseracing and Stud Book Authorities (Horse Authorities) should be aware of their National Veterinary Authority's vaccination requirements.

Horse Authorities should give consideration to requiring vaccination against diseases, which are not covered by their national legislation.

Information on vaccinations and vaccination protocols should be available from the Horse Authority. All vaccinations should be given by a registered veterinary surgeon.

A record should be made by the administering veterinary surgeon, detailing the date of vaccination, the name and type of the vaccine and the batch number, and this should be attached to the horse's record, either by recording in the passport or for digital passports this should be captured and stored electronically by the Horse Authority.

The passport (or an approved electronic equivalent) should accompany the horse and be made available to the relevant Authorities on request.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK
GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA
HUNGARY	INDIA	IRAN	ITALY
JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PERU	PHILIPPINES	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SINGAPORE
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Partial signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>Vaccination requirements are determined by individual racing jurisdictions in Canada</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			

*

Article 24 (RACING / BREEDING) - HEALTH INFORMATION.

Horseracing and Stud Book Authorities (Horse Authorities) should ensure that information concerning suspicion of outbreak of diseases of breeding and racing horses under their control in their respective countries is communicated to their National Competent Authority and via the International Collating Centre* (ICC) to all signatories to this Agreement with specific reference to the following lists of reportable infectious diseases that are of importance for horses:

OIE listed diseases of importance for horses:

1. African horse sickness (AHS)
2. Anthrax
3. Contagious equine metritis (CEM)
4. Dourine
5. Equine infectious anemia (EIA)
6. Equine influenza (EI)
7. Equine viral arteritis (EVA)
8. Glanders
9. Japanese encephalitis (JE)
10. Infection with equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)
11. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)
12. Equine piroplasmiasis
13. Rabies
14. Screwworm myiasis
15. Surra
16. Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE)
17. Western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE)
18. West Nile fever (WNF).

IFHA listed diseases of potential concern for the equine industry:

1. Strangles
2. Epizootic lymphangitis
3. Vesicular stomatitis
4. Infection with Hendra virus
5. Horse mange
6. Horsepox
7. Infection with Nipah virus
8. Tetanus
9. Getah virus
10. Equine Encephalosis

1. It is agreed that the International Collating Centre shall send, to the Secretariat of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities, its Quarterly Report as well as Interim Reports, for circulation to all its members
1. Every Horse Authority, in conjunction with the country's Thoroughbred Breeders Association where appropriate, shall appoint one veterinarian, who will be the official contact with the International Collating Centre.

Horse Authorities should permanently liaise with their National Veterinary Authorities regarding measures (including vaccination and/ or equine disease testing requirement) to prevent spread or entry of disease.

*International Thoroughbred Breeders Federation (ITBF)

c/o Thoroughbred Breeders' Association

Stanstead House

8 The Avenue

Newmarket

Suffolk

CB8 9AA

United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1638 661321

E-mail: charlotte.lovatt@thetba.co.uk

Website: <http://www.international-tbf.com>

* International Collating Centre, Animal Health Trust,

Information Exchange on Infectious Equine Disease, Lanwades Park,

Kentford, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 7UU,

United Kingdom

Tel: + 44 (0) 1638 751000 Ext: 1240 (Dr Richard Newton)

Fax: + 44 (0) 1638 555659

Email: maire.obrien@aht.org.uk (<mailto:maire.obrien@aht.org.uk>)

Website: www.aht.org.uk/icc/iccform.html (<http://www.aht.org.uk/icc/iccform.html>)

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CANADA	CZECH REPUBLIC
FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY	INDIA	IRELAND
ITALY	JAPAN	LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PANAMA	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND	Syria	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY		
Partial signatory - by:			
MOROCCO <i>The ONSAA is the national legal authority, responsible for transfer data to the international collating center</i>	UKRAINE <i>Our lab cannot provide most of the tests</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			
CHILE	CYPRUS	PHILIPPINES <i>possible compliance by PHILRACOM; Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Industry has full authority on animal health</i>	

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Article 25 (RACING) - DELETED

Article 26 (RACING) - TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION BETWEEN HORSE RACING AUTHORITIES.

When one Authority receives information from a third party or parties, correctly and in due time in accordance with that Authority's Rules, and fails to convey the information to another Authority, or conveys it incorrectly, the intended or receiving Authority will wherever practical accept or correct the information as long as the original notification to that other Authority complied with the intended or receiving Authority's Rules.

Notification to one Authority shall for these purposes be deemed notification to the intended or receiving Authority.

Horseracing Authorities should ensure that they implement appropriate measures to enable them to share personal data relating to licensed persons and owners with other horseracing authorities for licensing and other purposes, in compliance with any relevant data protection regulations.

Medical information about riders must be treated with specific caution, and it may be necessary to get specific consent from the rider to share their data.

Authorities may wish to consider sharing such information only between Chief Medical Officers.

For the avoidance of doubt, there is no obligation on a racing authority to share personal data in circumstances where it would breach their national or other relevant laws.

Horseracing Authorities requesting personal data in relation to licensed persons and owners should provide information and assistance as necessary to allow a disclosing Horseracing Authority to satisfy itself that personal data is permitted to be shared.

Last update : JANUARY 2016

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE	INDIA	IRELAND	ITALY
JAPAN	LIBYA	LITHUANIA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA	POLAND
QATAR	SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY		
Partial signatory - by:			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>26-2 to end: RCI model rules are silent on personal information sharing, however the language only allows sharing if consistent with local law</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS			

*

Article 27 (RACING) - HEALTH AND SAFETY OF RIDERS (PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR)

The purpose of this article is to ensure the health and safety of professional and amateur riders.

1. Standard of medical fitness to ride

Racing Authorities are advised that they should establish a medical standard for riders which is available in written form on request. When issuing a licence (permit), the Racing Authorities should ensure that the rider's health conforms to the standard they have established.

*N.B: **Appendix 10 A** is a guideline set of standards for health protection for riders to assist Racing Authorities to define their own requirements.*

2. Protective equipment

To protect riders from injury, Racing Authorities should have rules which require riders to wear equipment which is approved by that Authority and should ensure that each rider wears appropriate protection for the head, body and eyes as required whilst mounted on a horse.

Racing Authorities should include within their Rules a requirement on riders that they acquaint themselves with the standards for protective equipment which apply in any jurisdiction in which they ride.

*N.B : **Appendix 10 B** is a guideline to riders on the standard protective equipment required to be worn by all riders by each Racing Authority.*

3. Medical arrangements on racecourses

Racing Authorities are advised that they should establish a standard for medical personnel and equipment to safeguard the health of riders. The racecourse authority should ensure that this standard is implemented on race days.

4. Racetrack environment

Racing Authorities are advised that they should establish and enforce minimum safety guidelines to ensure that riders are not unduly exposed to any preventable hazard on the racecourse.

5. Control of prohibited substances

To protect the health of riders, to ensure a safe racing environment and preserve the integrity of the sport, Racing Authorities should establish a set of rules for the testing of biological samples in relation to the control of prohibited substances including the testing of biological samples.

Racing Authorities must compile and publish a list of prohibited substances.

Where a sample taken from a rider contains a prohibited substance, which is included in the list, a medical adviser of the Racing Authority may re-assess the fitness to ride of the rider and the medical adviser's conclusions must be notified to the Racing Authority and where applicable, to the Racing Authority where the rider is licensed either of which may, according to its own rules, impose sanctions on the rider.

The finding of a prohibited substance in a rider cannot lead to the disqualification of a horse.

*N.B : **Appendix 10 C.** sets out guidelines on categories of substances which a racing authority should at a minimum consider in compiling its list of prohibited substances for riders.*

6. Laboratory service

The aim of signatory countries is that their laboratories should:

-be accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*,

-take part in interlaboratory comparisons (clause 5.9(b) of ISO/IEC 17025 : 2005).

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	China	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRELAND
ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>Processes and procedures are in place. They are outlined at the discretion of the individual racing jurisdictions in Canada.</i>	MOROCCO <i>There is no control of prohibited substances</i>	OMAN <i>except 5</i>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES <i>except clause 1 & 5</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Section 5: Prohibited substances in humans are controlled by state/federal agencies other than the state racing regulatory authority.</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			

*

Appendix 10 A (RACING) - GUIDELINE SET OF STANDARDS

GUIDELINE SET OF STANDARDS

for health protection for riders to assist Horseracing Authorities
to define their own requirements

STANDARD OF MEDICAL FITNESS TO RIDE

1.Introduction – Mission statement

Race riding is an activity that requires each and every rider to exercise physical skills and judgement of an extremely high standard. Any impairment in a rider's performance may not only put his/her life in danger but may also put others at risk of injury, permanent disability or death. Riders must immediately inform the Racing Authority of any injury, accident, condition or illness which may impact on a rider's fitness to ride.

Assessing medical fitness to ride should be done by specialised Doctors in conjunction with the Racing Authority where the rider was last permanently licensed.

2.Frequency – Age

Frequency:

Medical examination before 1st licence.

Regular medical checks as deemed necessary at least every 5 years.

Age:

When issuing a licence, consideration should be given to the age of the applicant in relation to maturity (minimum age) and any possible decline in mental or physical skills (maximum age).

3.Content of medical examination / questionnaire

This document should include:

- a signed declaration by the rider to include details of his/her medical history.
- a full record of the physical examination to cover all aspects required for racing – including Item 4 (see below).
- a written declaration by the examining doctor certifying fitness to ride.

N.B. : It is the responsibility of the issuing authority to ensure that fitness to ride is taken in consideration when a licence is issued.

4. List of contra indications which must be published:

* means the jockey as well as the other competitors may be accountable for the risk.
The absence of * means that the jockey can be solely held responsible.

In the following list, **R.** means licence refused, **D.** means licence deferred subject to consultant's opinion.

a) Cardiovascular disorders * :

Ischaemic heart disease/(with current	Dysrhythmias – D	Marfan's syndrome – R
Angina) – R	Defibrillator - R	Treatment with anticoagulants – R
Heart failure – D	Pacemakers – R	Peripheral vascular disease (with
Myocardial infarction – D	Cardiac valvular disease – D	claudication) – D
By-pass grafting – D	Hypertension – D	Acute pericarditis – D
Angioplasty – D	Cardiomyopathies – D	Aneurysm – R
Cardiac transplant – R	Congenital heart disease – D	

b) Endocrine and metabolic disorders:

Diabetes *

- Controlled insulin dependent – D
- requiring oral medication – D
- controlled by diet – D

Thyroid disease – D

Diabetes insipidus – R *

Adrenal Disorders - D

c) Gastro-intestinal and abdominal disorders: *

Active peptic ulcer - D

Acute gastric erosion – D

Cirrhosis decompensated – R

Chronic pancreatitis – D

Cirrhosis – D

Colitis (ulcerative or Crohns) – D

Colostomy, ileostomy - D

Gall stones – D

Inguinal hernia - D

d) Genito-urinary and renal disorders:

Chronic renal failure – R

Renal transplant – R

Nephritis – D

Kidney stones – D

Single kidney or horseshoe kidney - D

e) Gynaecological conditions: *

Pregnancy

- After 12 weeks -R

f) Haematology/Vascular:*

Haemorrhagic disorders – D

Pulmonary embolus/deep venous thrombosis – D

Peripheral vascular disease - D

g) Hearing: *

Hearing should be adequate for the rider to hear all instructions and to ensure that the safety of other riders is not put at risk.

Any loss greater than 20 Db (binaurally) is pathological in a jockey.:

- New applicants – D
- Existing licence holders – D
- Bilateral total deafness - R
- One side total deafness with contralateral air and bone conduction loss greater than 20 db - D
- Acute otorrhea – D
- Unilateral uncompensated vestibular areflexia – R
- Bilateral hyporeflexia with directional preponderance - R
- Vertigo - D

Chronic suppurating otitis media – D

Otosclerosis – D

Prosthesis e.g cochlear implant – R

h) Infections disorders:

- Tuberculosis (active) – R
- Hepatitis – D
- HIV positive – D
- AIDS syndrome – R
- Dermatological – D

i) Medication:

If an applicant requires, or has required, regular medication to maintain his/her physical or mental wellbeing, a licence may be refused.

If any of the following statements applies, the Licence/Permit will invariably be refused

1. The therapeutic effect of the medication may put the jockey at risk when he/she rides or falls.
2. The side effects of the medication are such that they could interfere with the jockey's physical capability, judgement, coordination or alertness.
3. A voluntary or involuntary adjustment of the dosage, administration or absorption of the medication could interfere with the jockey's physical capability, judgement, coordination or alertness.

j) Musculo-skeletal disorders:

Amputation of a limb - R

part of a limb – D

(loss of digit(s) will be reviewed on an individual basis - D

Artificial limbs – D

Fracture – D (see below)

Fractures – Before applying to return to race riding after any fracture or dislocation, the jockey should have an appropriate range of pain free movement and be able to show that his/her ability to ride is unaffected. No jockey may race wearing a plaster cast, backslab, fibre-glass support, prosthesis or similar appliance. All riders who suffer a fracture should be cleared by a doctor before returning to race ride.

Fractures of the skull and spine are of particular concern and medical clearance by the Racing Authority Medical Advisor is required in every case.

Dislocated or subluxed shoulder – first occassion – D

Dislocated or subluxed shoulder – recurrent – D until a surgical repair/rehabilitation has been completed.

k) Neoplasia / cancer – D

l) Neurological disorders: *

Chronic migraine – D

Chronic neurological disorders (eg. Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, etc.) – D
Chronic Menieres, vertigo or labyrinthitis – R

Cerebrovascular disease – D

Meningitis or encephalitis – D

Intracranial tumour requiring craniotomy – D

A-V malformation after a bleed – D

Intracranial aneurysm – D

Narcolepsy – R

Pituitary tumour - D

Narcolepsy – R

Unexplained loss of consciousness – D

Subarachnoid haemorrhage – D – see epilepsy / single seizure below

Intracranial haematoma – D – see epilepsy / single seizure below

Serious head injury – D – see epilepsy / single seizure below

Craniotomy/Burr hole surgery – D see epilepsy / single seizure below

Epilepsy – R unless the applicant can meet the following criteria:

- Provide a report from their Consultant Neurologist who has full access to relevant Medical Records confirming that they have been seizure free for at least 1 year prior to being applying for a licence – subject to the exceptions with respect to an Isolated Seizure or change of medication. This report must include the result of an EEG and an MRI of the brain. An estimate of the risk of seizures should be included by the Consultant Neurologist.

- If a licence is granted the applicant will be required to provide a yearly report from their Neurologist prior to renewal of their licence.

- Provide a detailed report from their G.P. with respect to their Medical History to include the list of medications they are taking and the laboratory reports of two serum levels of any medication where a therapeutic range has been established, taken during the previous 12 months. Some medications can only be judged on therapeutic response and cannot be measured in the blood.

- If granted a licence they will require biannual blood levels of medications where appropriate – these to be submitted with their licence renewal.
- Where appropriate the Regulatory Authority Senior Doctor may request the advice of an independent Neurologist prior to granting a licence.
- Each application will be judged on its merits and the final decision will be made by the Regulatory Authority Senior Doctor taking into consideration all the data provided to him/her.
- Where a rider suffers a seizure, their licence will be immediately suspended, until they have been seizure free on medication for a minimum of 1 year and have been assessed by their Consultant Neurologist.
- Isolated Seizures - A person who has suffered from a single unprovoked epileptic seizure (isolated fit) will qualify for a licence if he or she has been free from further attacks for a 6 month period, provided there are no further clinical factors or investigations that may suggest an unacceptably high risk of a further seizure occurring in which case it will be 12 months off driving. A full report from the treating Consultant Neurologist will be required.
- Withdrawal - If a seizure occurs as a result of a physician-directed change of/or reduction of anti-epileptic medication a licence is revoked for 1 year but re-application can be accepted earlier once treatment has been reinstated for 6 months and as long as there have been no further seizures in the 6 months period after recommencing medication. A full report from the treating Consultant Neurologist will be required.

Single seizure – following acute head injury, intracranial surgery or use of epileptogenic medication (e.g. Tramadol) – D (independent specialist opinion required in every case).

Benign Epilepsy of Childhood (Benign Rolandic epilepsy) may also be subject to special consideration – D (independent specialist opinion required in every case).

PLEASE NOTE – following any cranial fracture or surgery, the integrity and/or strength of the skull must not be significantly compromised.

Concussion – as per each Racing Authority's protocol – each Racing Authority should have a concussion protocol. (Ref. 5th Consensus Concussion in Sport Statement)

m) Psychiatric disorders:

Most mental illness affects the ability of the person to exercise sound judgment (due to the illness), or affects their ability to co-ordinate and remain alert (due to the side effects of the medication, which are frequently of a sedative nature). Either feature may endanger the well being of both the individual and other jockeys.

Organic – disorders – R

(Including: all forms of dementia, delirium, organic brain disorders as a result of brain damage, neurological, metabolic or endocrine dysfunction)

Any diagnosis under psychoactive substance use – R

(including: states of acute intoxication; dependence, withdrawal; side effects – for alcohol, recreational drugs or solvent use)

Residual damage from substance use or abuse – D

Schizophrenia and Delusional disorders – D

(including: all types of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorders and acute and transient psychotic disorders)

Mood disorders

Depression – D (specialist opinion may be required with particular attention to the method of treatment).

Bipolar disorder – D

Anxiety disorders

Generalised anxiety – D (specialist opinion may be required to review the severity and mode of treatment).

Panic Disorder – D

Personality disorders – D (specialist opinion required in every case)

Antisocial personality disorder also known as Dissocial or Psychopathic – R

Behavioural, Emotional and Developmental disorders

ADHD (adult form) – D (specialist opinion required)

Autistic spectrum – D (specialist opinion required)

n) Respiratory disorders: *

Asthma – D

Chronic obstructive airways disease – D

Traumatic pneumothorax – D (normal recovery 6-8 weeks)

Spontaneous pneumothorax:

- recurrent – D (until the condition has been stabilised)

Emphysema – D

o) Surgery / Operations - D

Following any form of surgery, a rider must obtain an opinion from the specialist carrying out the procedure. The specialist will normally be required to provide a written report but, in certain circumstances, direct discussion with the Chief Medical Advisor may be acceptable. The final decision rests with the Racing Authority.

p) Visual acuity: *

Corrective lenses are acceptable provided that there are in the form of “soft contact lenses”. MINIMUM requirement (with or without corrective lenses)-

Distance vision - the “good” eye must be 6/9 or better

- the “worse” eye must be 6/18 or better

Monocular vision – D

Significant visual field defect – R (homonymous hemianopia, bilateral glaucoma, bilateral cataract, bilateral retinopathy, etc.)

Diplopia – D

Retinal detachment – D

History of surgery to restore or save eyesight - D

5. Appeal mechanism

Provision should exist for riders to appeal any refusal to grant a licence based on medical grounds.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS ON RACECOURSE

1.Introduction / Mission statement

Medical arrangements on a racecourse should be covered by a set of guidelines.

These guidelines should ensure that prior to racing all arrangements are in place as listed below and racing is safe to proceed.

2.Personnel

Medical Officer and/or Paramedic (appropriately trained in acute trauma) with accreditation to use approved equipment and medications.

Ambulance personnel (mandatory)

Nurse for infirmary

Fence attendants

3.Transport

Ambulance(s) (mandatory)

Route of access for ambulance to all areas of the track

4.Treatment Facility (Fixed or mobile)

5.Communication

Availability of communication between all medical staff involved on the racecourse and between the racecourse and outside specialised services.

RACETRACK ENVIRONMENT

Preventable hazards

-Introduction

The conduct of racing involves the use of a number of fixed and moveable structures which may pose a hazard to riders. Racing Authorities should establish minimum safety guidelines for the following areas of concern.

-Rails and marker poles

Inside running rails and marker poles should preferably be flexible and concrete should be avoided.

-Parade ring / paddock

Non-slippery surfaces for horses are recommended. Access should be controlled.

-Obstacles / wings / bypassing procedures

Obstacles should be constructed so as to be fair to both riders and horses. Wings should be flexible (see rails and marker poles above). Arrangements for bypassing should be prepared when appropriate.

-Starting stalls / tapes – elastic

Starting stalls / tapes should be well maintained and regularly tested.

-Public / horses

Provision should be made to separate members of the public not connected with the horses from all equine areas before,

during and after racing.

-Ground, landing site, lightening, meteorology

Protocols should be prepared to deal with weather related issues which may impact on the welfare and safety of riders and horses.

When adverse conditions put the safety of riders or horses at risk, racing should be suspended.

-Map of the course

A clear map and instructions should be readily available on race days for riders.

TESTING FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE CONTROL OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Details of all procedures should be available for riders in writing. This should include a list of prohibited substances, and practises,

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	CHILE	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRELAND
JAPAN (<i>chronic renal failure is not always treated as R (license refused) but may be treated as D (deferred subject to consultants opinion) when it is not a severe case</i>)	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS
OMAN	POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA
SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY	URUGUAY
Partial signatory - by:			
ITALY <i>In Italy, the assessing medical fitness of the jockey is done by specialized doctors. Medical evaluation is done before 1st license and every year at the moment the license is renewed. But in Italy the medical checks for jockeys are established by law</i>	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS <i>Due to Dutch law, no permanent ambulances available on track during the whole meeting</i>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES <i>Due to riders not benign based in the UAE on a permanent basis, the is not fulfilled</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Appendix 10A: In general, those subsections are included in the standard medical examination required to obtain a license. We can't certify that each element is routinely checked. As in article 27, the section regarding testing for prohibited substances cannot be agreed as it falls outside of the racing regulatory authority.</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			

*

**Appendix 10 B (RACING) - HELMETS AND BODY PROTECTORS/SAFETY VESTS
required by Horseracing Authorities to protect riders from avoidable injury**

STANDARD OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ALLOWED

For updated list of approved protective equipment, see <https://ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=122>
(<https://ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=122>)

Updated February 2019

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BRAZIL	CHILE	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA
IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA
LEBANON	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	OMAN	PANAMA
PERU	PHILIPPINES	POLAND	QATAR
ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA	SLOVAKIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
Partial signatory - by:			
IRAN <i>working on the issue</i>	URUGUAY		
Not a signatory - by:			

Appendix 10 C (RACING) - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES GUIDELINE

In compiling its list of prohibited substances for riders, Racing Authorities should at a minimum have regard to the following.

- 1.** Centrally acting analgesics including opioids and narcotics
- 2.** Psychotropic drugs including :anti-depressants, Benzodiazepines ,Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1, 4-Butanediol, Gammabutyrolactone), Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)
- 3.** Stimulants
- 4.** Beta2 Agonists and Beta-blockers
- 5.** Cannabinoids
- 6.** Diuretics and masking agents
- 7.** Alcohol

Updated February 2019

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
CHILE	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE
GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRAN
JAPAN	KOREA	LEBANON	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	NORWAY	PANAMA	PERU
PHILIPPINES	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA
SERBIA	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
SWITZERLAND	TURKEY		
Partial signatory - by:			
MOROCCO <i>We will be adopting this request but after a transition period</i>	NEW ZEALAND <i>Prohibited Substances are defined by Misuse of Drugs Act 1975.</i>	URUGUAY <i>working in some drugs of appendix 10C</i>	
Not a signatory - by:			
AUSTRIA <i>We do not keep this list at the moment</i>	IRELAND <i>we have our own banned substance list</i>	OMAN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*

Article 28 A (WAGERING) - WAGERING.

1. In the International Agreement the term wagering shall be taken to include, without limitation, totalizator, pari-mutuel, fixed-odds or any form of bookmaking and/or betting exchange operations by whatever means (including, without limitation, electronic and telecommunications media through the Internet, interactive TV, telephone, mobile phone and other "hand-held" devices).
2. Each signatory of this Article shall respect the jurisdictional integrity of every other signatory in the provision of wagering on racing.
3. The use of racing events, pictures and data relating thereto for wagering purposes shall only be made with the express consent of the organisation staging those racing events and/or its authorised licensees and franchisees and/or other relevant rights holders.
4. Wagering opportunities shall only be offered in another country with the express consent of that country's relevant governmental authorities, if required, and in compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements of that country.
5. All signatories to this Article shall inform their respective governments or governmental supervisory institutions about their adoption and observance of this Article and, subject to paragraph VI of this Article, shall undertake all possible efforts to lobby for legislative and/or regulatory support of this Article and to prevent wagering operators based in its jurisdiction from acting in breach of paragraphs III and IV of this Article.
6. Where a signatory to this Article is a body that does not have direct control over wagering then the obligations of this Article shall be read as being a commitment of best endeavours to promote respect for the Article within its jurisdiction.
7. The signatories to this Article shall strive to ensure complete integrity and security of their respective operations. Every effort will be made to ensure that wagering will be conducted fairly and not used as a means for any illegal activities, in particular, for money laundering.
8. Racing Authorities should seek to establish arrangements with regulated betting operators conducting betting on horseracing in their country, and any relevant third parties, such that betting activity may be analysed and unusual betting patterns detected.

Updated February 2019

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	CHILE	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE
GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRAN
IRELAND	JAPAN	KOREA	LEBANON
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO
NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PANAMA	PERU
POLAND	ROUMANIA	SERBIA	SINGAPORE
SOUTH AFRICA	TURKEY	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
AUSTRIA <i>we are not in charge of any betting issues in Austria</i>	CYPRUS	OMAN (N/A)	PHILIPPINES <i>Wagering and betting aspect of horse racing is under the jurisdiction of another government agency in the Philippines, the Games and Amusement Board (GAB)</i>
QATAR	SAUDI ARABIA <i>gambling is not permitted in the KSA</i>	SPAIN <i>we do not have control over betting</i>	

<p align="center">Article 28 B (WAGERING) - STANDARD FOR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION Of Pre-Race Information Related To Wagering</p>

Appendix 11 to be found on IFHA Website [http://www.ifhaonline.org/resources/2008_Appendix11.PDF] (http://www.ifhaonline.org/resources/2008_Appendix11.PDF) sets out a Standard for the international transmission of data relating to forthcoming races, in support of wagering activity. This encompasses both the data elements to be included and the format in which they should be transmitted.

Where countries enter into agreement that such information should be provided, the transmitting country should observe the Standard, upon request from the recipient country.

Fully signatory - agreed by:		
AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND	SOUTH AFRICA
Partial signatory - by:		
Not a signatory - by:		
SPAIN		

✱

Article 29 (RACING) - REGISTRATION OF OWNERS AND LICENSING OF TRAINERS AND RIDERS

In order to safeguard the welfare of participants and the horse and the interests of the Racing Authority, the criteria below should, as a guideline, be taken into account when registering owners, or granting/renewing licences to trainers or riders.

Racing Authorities should:

- (a) enquire, within the application process, whether the applicant is currently or was previously licensed or registered in another racing jurisdiction and, if so, is/was in good standing with that Racing Authority. Should the Racing Authority considering the application have reason to believe that the applicant is/was licensed/registered in another racing jurisdiction, it should make enquiries with the Racing Authority(ies) concerned as to the applicant's good standing.
- (b) Require that trainers, riders and owners expressly agree through the Racing Authority's licensing and registration process to be bound by the Rules of Racing of the relevant authority.
- (c) Require that licensed and registered persons be under an ongoing obligation promptly to disclose to the Racing Authority in the event of a criminal charge or becoming bankrupt.

OWNERS

Applicants should be of 'good standing', subject to jurisdictional requirements regarding disclosure of ownership interests whether individually or collectively such as partnerships.

Racing Authorities should seek information from the applicant on (i) any other countries in which they are currently, or have been, registered as an owner, and confirmation from the applicant that they have not been disqualified or 'warned off' by any other Racing Authority (ii) any unexpired criminal convictions, or undischarged bankruptcies or other financial orders legally imposed upon them. Racing Authorities may wish to seek evidence from applicants of the means by which they will pay the training fees and other costs associated with ownership.

TRAINERS

Experience and Qualifications

Trainers should:

1. Have sufficient experience of working in a training establishment;
2. Be able to demonstrate recognition of the signs of normal health, common diseases and ailments in the horse and have an understanding of preventive medicine and veterinary treatment;
3. Be able to demonstrate the principles of exercise physiology and feeding;
4. Possess sufficient knowledge of racecourse procedures and the Rules of Racing of the Horseracing Authority;
5. Possess any formal qualifications required by the Horseracing Authority - for example, a qualification in Racehorse Care and Management.

Facilities

Trainers should:

1. Possess suitable premises including adequate stabling arrangements. (The applicant or a suitably experienced and responsible employee to live at the premises);

2. Have access, within a reasonable distance, to gallops or facilities for training racehorses;
3. Where necessary, have access to starting stalls for schooling horses through starting stalls;
4. If relevant, have access to obstacles or nursery facilities for schooling or teaching horses to jump.

General

1. The applicant to be considered of "good standing".
2. The applicant to provide suitable references in support of the application.
3. The applicant to provide a relevant business plan for the first 12 months of operating, if required.
4. The applicant to have satisfied any performance criteria in operation at the relevant time by the Racing Authority.
Performance criteria may include, but are not limited to, number of wins and/or prize money earned during a specified period and the number of horses in training at the relevant time.

Licences for Temporary Stays

Racing Authorities may issue licences or other permissions to trainers permanently licensed abroad, for temporary purposes of racing or training. Where such a licence or permission has been issued, the Racing Authority should include within its Rules provision to inspect and test any horse in the care of such a trainer while in that Racing Authority's country. The terms of the licence or permission, of which the applicant trainer must sign acceptance, should reflect this provision.

RIDERS

Experience and Qualifications

Riders should:

1. Demonstrate sufficient riding competence and experience as required by the Horseracing Authority including the satisfactory completion of an apprenticeship or riding course.
2. Satisfactorily complete any training and assessment course as required by the Horseracing Authority.

Medical Fitness

1. Comply with the medical standards established by the Horseracing Authority (see Article 27).

General

1. The applicant to be considered of "good standing".
2. The applicant to possess sufficient knowledge and appreciation of the Rules of Racing insofar as they affect Riders.

RIDERS RIDING ABROAD

Except where Staging Authorities insist on issuing their own licence, whenever a rider goes to take part in a race in a foreign country, he may ride in that country without a licence being issued by the Staging Authority of that country provided that he declares that he is the holder of a valid licence or permit to ride issued by the Racing Authority of a country which is signatory to this Article and that he is not currently under any suspension or medical restriction imposed by any Racing Authority and that he is currently free from injury and fit to ride at that time.

In order to assist a rider in riding abroad, a declaration sheet has been issued which allows a person to state to the Staging Authority of the country in which he has come to ride :

1. That he is the holder of a valid licence or permit to ride;
2. That he has not been penalised in a way which disallows him from taking part in a race ;
3. That he is or is not subject to any future period of suspension ;
4. That he agrees to be bound in all respects by the Rules of the Staging Authority concerned when riding abroad and that he accepts that any suspension imposed by that Staging Authority may be extended by other Racing Authorities under their domestic Rules and in accordance with their country's laws.
5. That he is covered by medical insurance organised either in his home country or through his own, the racetrack's or Racing Authority's arrangements in the foreign country where he is going to ride and, in the event that he is not

covered, he acknowledges that he shall be responsible for his medical fees should he be injured(unless a third party is liable for such fees).

Nothing in any such declaration shall be interpreted as altering any legal position on liability as between the rider and any third party).

In addition, Racing Authorities are advised to establish procedures under which they make enquiries of the Home Authority of any foreign-based rider of whom they have no prior knowledge, as to that rider's bona-fides and suitability to ride, and to prevent from riding any rider for whom satisfactory information is not supplied.

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	CHILE	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRELAND
ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	OMAN
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES <i>Except riders abroad, UAE insists on issuing its own license (Last paragraph)</i>	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>Processes and procedures are in place. They are outlined at the discretion of the individual racing jurisdictions in Canada.</i>	SINGAPORE <i>STC will still issue its own jockey licenses to visiting jockeys</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>While most trainers utilize training centers, there is no requirement at licensing to disclose or establish proof of facilities *Bankruptcies do not have to be disclosed for licensing purposes *All US states require (insists) on issuing their own license for foreign jockeys</i>	
Not a signatory - by:			

Appendix 12 (RACING) - FOREIGN-BASED RIDER'S CLEARANCE FORM

I (NAME) hereby declare that I currently hold a jockey's licence/amateur-rider's permit for flat races or steeple-chases and hurdle races issued by the Racing Authority of a country which is signatory to Article 29 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering, namely:

.....
.....Enter name of Licensing Authority

I am not subject to any suspension on this day or medical restriction, am currently free from injury and fit to ride at this time and (*I am) (* I am not) covered by medical insurance. I agree that, should I not be covered by medical insurance, I am responsible for my own medical costs, if injured (however, this does not absolve the racecourse or any other party from liability in the case of an incident). I agree to be bound in all respects by the Rules of this recognised Racing Authority when riding today and I accept that any suspension which may be imposed on me by this Authority may be reciprocated and/or extended by other recognised Racing Authorities under their domestic Rules (including my home Racing Authority) subject to any special conditions required by the principles of procedural fairness laws of natural justice in that country

I confirm that (*I am) (I am not) subject to any future period of suspension. Delete as appropriate

*If subject to future suspension, please give relevant dates below:

Signed: Rider's Name

Racecourse:

Country:

Date:

The Rider

who signed this declaration and rode today incurred

(no suspension) / (a suspension*) Delete as appropriate

*If the Rider incurred a suspension, please give details of the suspension.

.....
Did the Rider sustain any injury or was precluded from riding for a medical related reason.

YES ☐ / NO ☐

If YES, please give details.

Signed(Official):

Date:

Last update : JANUARY 2021

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
BAHRAIN	BRAZIL	CHILE	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	IRELAND
ITALY	JAPAN	KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA
MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	OMAN
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SERBIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
CANADA <i>They are outlined at the discretion of individual racing jurisdictions in Canada and guided by JBAC</i>	SINGAPORE <i>STC will still issue its own jockey licenses to visiting jockeys</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>RCI model rule foreign rider declarations only includes holding a valid license and not currently under suspension. The RCI model rule does not require the declarant to accept reciprocity of potential</i>			

*

Article 30 (RACING) - HEADGEAR.

Racing Authorities will normally stipulate the types of headgear which horses may or may not carry in a race. Furthermore, in the interests of providing accurate information to the wider racing and betting public, they may require that some or all of the permissible headgear must be declared in advance. Some Authorities disallow the wearing of certain combinations of headgear. Headgear may be known by different names in different countries.

Penalties for non-compliance vary from country to country, but may include fines or prevention from participation in the race.

To avoid confusion and misunderstanding when horses race internationally, therefore, Racing Authorities will make available to others clear information on the Rules relating to headgear which apply in their countries, either by granting on-line access to the information or by providing it on request. It is strongly recommended that this includes graphical representations of the types of headgear permitted, (an example is shown below ; see also the IFHA document 'National Gear Registers – Members'

/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=11),

to help avoid misunderstandings caused by varied terminology.

BLINKERS



SHEEPSKIN CHEEK PIECES



HOOD



VISOR



Differentiated from blinkers by an aperture in the cowl. This can be a slit as shown above or may be circular or diamond shaped.

EYESHIELD



(May also be made of a transparent material. However, such eyeshields must have adequate ventilation, and may be unsuitable for use in wet conditions on all weather tracks, where the kickback is liable to stick to the eyeshield)

EYECOVER



Fully signatory - agreed by:			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN
BELGIUM	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY
INDIA	IRELAND	JAPAN	LITHUANIA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	OMAN
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA
SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
PANAMA <i>All are permitted but in the racing program, all appear as blinkers</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>PHILRACOM has guidelines on this but need to review with international guidelines</i>		
Not a signatory - by:			

*

ARTICLE 31 (RACING) - ELECTIVE PERMANENT RETIREMENT OF RACEHORSES

Racing Authorities may establish a system under which they record the elective permanent retirement from racing of a racehorse, for example on the strength of a request, formally expressed by the horse's owner, and accepted by the Racing Authority, that the horse should not race again.

Racing Authorities adopting such a system:

- (a) should place a requirement on the owners of any horse the subject of such restrictions to make any purchaser of the horse aware thereof
- (b) may adopt a system for the lodgement and registration of agreements between seller and buyer that the horse should not race again. To address subsequent sales of the horse, Racing Authorities may wish to include the following Model Clause into their agreement form:

The Buyer agrees that on any sale, lease, trust creation or any other disposition of the Horse he shall procure that the buyer, lessee, beneficiary or other person to be legally or beneficially entitled to an interest in the Horse shall enter into a direct agreement with the Seller agreeing to be bound by the Rules of Racing from time to time in force and to observe and perform the following clauses, so that both the Buyer and all subsequent owners of the Horse shall be bound by the said Conditions:

Conditions Applicable

1. *The Buyer agrees that, from the date of this agreement, the Horse shall not be entered to race in any race and shall not participate in any race.*
2. *The Buyer shall not sell, lease, hold on trust for another or otherwise dispose of the whole or of any part of the horse without the prior written consent of the seller.*
3. *The Buyer agrees that, on any sale, lease, trust creation or any other disposition of the horse, he shall procure that the Buyer, lessee, beneficiary or other person to be legally or beneficially entitled to an interest in the horse, shall enter into a direct agreement with the Seller agreeing to be bound by the Rules of Racing from time to time in force and to observe and perform Clauses 1 – 6 inclusive of the Conditions, so that both the buyer and all subsequent owners of the horse shall be bound by the said Conditions.*
4. *The Seller and the Buyer hereby jointly and irrevocably apply to the (Racing Authority) for notice of the restrictions contained within this agreement to be registered against the horse on their records and on the horse's passport, and the passport for the horse shall be so endorsed prior to the buyer receiving the passport*
5. *Any variation to these Conditions shall be ineffective unless agreed in writing by the Seller.*
6. *(Include any particular provisions required by the parties concerning warranties, delivery, title, risk, acceptance, remedies, etc.)*

Racing Authorities may seek from others reciprocation of the prevention from racing of horses permanently retired in this way. Where reciprocation is sought, Racing Authorities must

- (a) make clear within the document used to record the owner's request that other Racing Authorities may be requested to reciprocate the restriction on running, but that a Racing Authority may, at its discretion and with veterinary clearance, rescind the restriction under exceptional circumstances

(b) through liaison with the Stud Book Authority (where separate) of the country in which the horse was in training at the point of retirement, ensure that such retirements are recorded in the horse's passport or other official document and, in the event of permanent exportation, into the horse's Export Certificate*

(c) include mention of the retirement within any Racing Clearance Notifications for the horse.

Racing Authorities in receipt of such requests for reciprocity should refuse to accept entries for the horse, although, under exceptional circumstances and with veterinary support, they may rescind such retirements.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	INDIA	LIBYA
MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY	QATAR	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY			
Partial signatory - by:			
GREECE	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>The US Jockey Club allows official registration documents including certificates of registration, passports and export certificates to indicate retirement from racing and is advocating for complementary provisions in RCI model rules</i>	
Not a signatory - by:			
CYPRUS	IRELAND	JAPAN	LITHUANIA <i>LHRA does not have the needed resources to control retired race horses</i>
MACAU SAR, CHINA	OMAN	SERBIA	SOUTH AFRICA <i>No model Rule at this time</i>

*

ARTICLE 32 (RACING) - RACEDAY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Barrier Draw

For races started from barrier or starting stalls/gates, every horse which is declared/accepted to participate in the race shall be included in the barrier/starting draw/allocation/position which shall be drawn randomly. Racing Authorities may, within their Rules, provide for a horse to be allocated an outside barrier/starting draw/allocation/position on the Racing Authority's approval of an application by the horse's connections in circumstances where the behaviour of the horse may compromise safety and welfare.

2. Weighing of Riders

Riders shall be weighed before and after a race in order to ensure that the horse carries the correct weight in accordance with the conditions of the race.

Racing Authorities shall, within their Rules, set out items which are to be excluded from the weight when weighing-out and weighing in for a race. Items which may be excluded from the weight consist of, but are not limited to, the number cloth, helmet, cloth cap, other face protection items, gloves, whip, goggles, bridle (including noseband), rings, muzzle, martingale, breastplate/breastgirth, anything worn on the horse's legs and horse headgear including blinkers, hood, pacifier and visor.

Further, Racing Authorities may, within their Rules, provide for a weight allowance being afforded to riders to compensate for the mandatory wearing of safety vests/body protectors.

3. Mandatory Riding Equipment

No rider shall:

- wear or carry any apparel, gear or equipment which has not been approved to be worn or carried by the Racing Authority; or
- omit to wear or carry any apparel, gear or equipment which has been mandated to be worn or carried by the Racing Authority, or which would reasonably be expected to be worn or carried.

4. Spurs

Spurs are not permitted to be worn by riders in races.

5. Riding

A horse must be ridden:

- (A) to achieve its best placing in a race
- (B) in such a manner as to benefit only its own best interests and not to the advantage of other horses or riders. Racing Authorities may, within their Rules, provide for the use of pacemakers.

6. Non Runners

A – In the event that it is established that a horse has been denied a fair start in a race started from barrier/starting stalls and which has materially prejudiced the chance of that horse being placed where betting and/or prizemoney is affected, such horse may be declared a non-runner. Circumstances which may lead to a horse being declared as a non-runner include, but are not limited to, the horse being riderless at the time the start of the race was effected; or, being compromised from beginning the race on equal terms with other runners due to mechanical fault of the barrier/starting stalls; or, any unreasonable actions of the Starter and/or any person assisting the Starter.

B – In the event that it is established that a horse has gained an unfair advantage at the start in a race started from barrier/starting stalls, such horse may be declared a non-runner.

7. Carrying Weight Throughout a Race

In the event any part of the rider of a horse makes contact with the ground during the running of a race, irrespective of whether the rider has contact with the horse, such horse shall be deemed not to have carried the weight.

8. Remounting

Following the fall, during a race, of a horse and/or of the jockey from that horse, or the rider being dislodged from a horse, Racing Authorities should not permit such a horse to be re-mounted with the intention of continuing in the race.

9. Protests/Objections

If, in the opinion of the Staging Authority's relevant judicial body, a horse or its rider causes interference and finishes in front of the horse interfered with but irrespective of the incident(s) the sufferer would not have finished ahead of the horse causing the interference, the judge's placings will remain unaltered.

If, in the opinion of the Staging Authority's relevant judicial body, a horse or its rider causes interference and finishes in front of the horse interfered with and if not for the incident(s) the sufferer would have finished ahead of the horse causing the interference, the interferer will be placed immediately behind the sufferer.

Racing Authorities may, within their Rules, provide for the disqualification of a horse from a race in circumstances in which the Staging Authority's relevant judicial body deems that the rider has ridden in a dangerous manner.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM	CHILE
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	DENMARK	GERMANY
GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY	INDIA
IRAN	MACAU SAR, CHINA	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY
POLAND	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA
SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	VENEZUELA		
Partial signatory - by:			
AUSTRALIA	CANADA <i>The criteria is determined by the individual racing jurisdictions in Canada</i>	ITALY <i>Italy subscribes ✓ 1 – Non runners It is not possible to subscribe because bets are the responsibility of another administration. The racing rules provide for the following cases: 1. The call of departure; 2. Cancellation of the race ✓ 2 – Riding Italy subscribes ✓ 3 - Remounting Italy subscribes ✓ 4 – Carryng Wheight throughout the race Italy subscribes ✓ 5 –Protests/Objections Italy subscribes</i>	JAPAN 32-1 <i>Currently there is no provision for the non-runner rules, but now Japan is under consideration for the future revision of the regulations. 32-2 Japan have no plan to include the pacemaker in the racing rules.</i>
KOREA <i>KRA puts Article 2/5/6/8 on hold. Article 2 : KRA includes Breastplate/Breastgirth in weighing. Article 5 : KRA doesn't operate the system of Pacemaker Article 6 : KRA doesn't operate the system of Non-Runners Article 8 : KRA doesn't operate the system of Remounting</i>	MAURITIUS <i>does not allow an allocation of an outside draw.</i>	OMAN <i>except (7)</i>	PERU CONTROL OF TYPE OF WHIPS DURING TRAINING IS NOT POSSIBLE YET

PHILIPPINES <i>Not completely in compliance but will adapt into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>	SINGAPORE <i>32(7) as long as a jockey remains in contact with the horse or any part of his gear from the start to finish of a race, his horse is deemed to have carried the weight at which the jockey has weighed out.</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>§5 Protests/Objections: all U.S. racing jurisdictions follow Category 2 interference rules; *Use of whip from position above shoulder height is not prohibited</i>
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Not a signatory - by:

URUGUAY <i>Not possible to control types of whips in training</i>		
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Article 32 A (RACING) - MINIMUM STANDARD GUIDELINES ON THE WHIP AND ITS USE

Only padded/shock absorbing whips/crops which have not been modified in any way may be carried by a rider at any time.

This Guideline gives examples of use of the whip which are prohibited:

- Using the whip to the extent of causing injury.
- Using the whip with the arm above shoulder height.
- Using the whip with excessive force.
- Using the whip on a horse which is showing no response.
- The continued use of the whip on a horse after its chance of winning or being placed is clearly gone.
- The unnecessary use of the whip on a horse that has clearly won its race or has obtained its maximum placing.
- Using the whip on a horse which is past the winning post.
- Using the whip on the flank of the horse.
- Using the whip with excessive frequency.
- Using the whip on any part of the horse's head or in the vicinity of the head.
- The use of the whip in front of the saddle while the whip is held in the forehand position, unless exceptional circumstances prevail.

Last update : JANUARY 2020

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
NEW ZEALAND	POLAND	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN
Partial signatory - by:			
CZECH REPUBLIC <i>We have implemented only for races, not for training (we are working towards implementation to the Racing rules with effect from 2021).</i>			
Not a signatory - by:			

Article 33 (RACING) - CATEGORIES OF HORSE ENTITLED TO RACE

Each Racing Authority should include a Rule within their Rule Book, specifying which – if any - categories of horse, in addition to the Thoroughbred, are generally entitled to race under the Rules of that Authority. Where flat racing and jump racing are treated differently, this should be stated. This does not preclude the exclusion of certain categories of horse from individual races, where this is specifically mentioned in the race conditions.

Fully signatory - agreed by:			
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	FRANCE	GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	INDIA	ITALY
JAPAN	LIBYA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA
MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
OMAN	PANAMA	POLAND	QATAR
SERBIA	SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	TUNISIA	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	
Partial signatory - by:			
Not a signatory - by:			
IRELAND			

*