



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON BREEDING, RACING AND WAGERING

The principal aim of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) is to identify and promote best practice in the administration of horseracing worldwide. Although all major international racing jurisdictions are members and are working towards global harmonization of rules of racing following principles published in the IABRW, the IFHA has no regulatory powers of enforcement.

International Federation of Horseracing Authorities

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**Proposed Changes made since the previous edition dated April 2015,
approved by IFHA Executive Council :**

- **Appendix 2 of Article 4 : List of International Country Code Suffixes** – small changes for suffixes of Russia and Slovakia

- **New signatories of IABRW Articles from now on:**

New Zealand : Articles 1, 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 5, 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E, 7, 8, 10A, 10B, 10C, 12, 15, 17, 27, 29

Ireland : Articles 7 and 27 (Appendix 10C) with restrictions.

Austria : Article 9

Netherlands : Articles 11 B and 28 B

Slovakia : Article 28 B

Norway, Sweden and Switzerland : Article 30



- **Article 6A, § 16** : Addition of a new threshold for Cobalt
- **Article 6A, § 18** : Update of the links of 3rd, 5th and last bullet points (04 05 2015)
- **Appendix 8 of Article 12** : Portugal removed from the list of Approved Stud-Books and placed in the list of approved and no longer operating (30 09 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 02 10 2015: Italy** : Articles 1, 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 5, 6C, 7, 8, 10C, 12, 15, 17, 27, 29 (02 10 2015)
- **Appendix 8 of Article 12** : Thailand removed from the list of Approved Stud-Books (12 10 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 20 10 2015: Argentina** : Articles 3, 3B, 3C, 3D, 12 and 15 (20 10 2015)
- **Appendix 8 of Article 12** : Revised headings (22 10 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 30 10 2015: Mauritius** : Articles 1, 3, 3A, 3C, 3D, 5, 6C, 6D, 6E, 7, 8, 10C, 15, 17, 27, 29 (05 11 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 26 11 2015: Kazakhstan** : Articles 3B, 3C, 3D, 12, 15 (27 11 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 30 11 2015: Philippines** : Articles 3, 3B, 3C, 3D, 12, 14, 15 (04 12 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 9 12 2015: Korea** : Articles 3D, 12, 15 (10 12 2015)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 10 12 2015: Spain** : Articles 3B, 3C, 3D, 12, 15 (11 12 2015)
- **Appendix 8** : Jamaica as a stud book under assessment (14 01 2016)
- **New signatory of IABRW Articles from 13 01 2016: China** : Articles 3, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 6A, 6C, 12, 15 (14 01 2016)

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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 make 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 :

1. Cruelty to racehorses is not tolerated by Horseracing Authorities.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 (Gr 1)
- Group 2/Grade 2 (Gr 2)
- Group 3/Grade 3 (Gr 3)
- 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. For countries in Part II and Part III, the country code is included as a prefix to the Group/Grade to denote domestic recognition. 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).

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 or by published National standards that ensure quality 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 or if they do not adhere to published National standards that ensure quality runners.

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. In such cases, whether a race in another country is or is not treated as such by the Staging Authority will depend on the country in which the prior race was run.

For both the above purposes, positioning within the various parts of the ICS Book - determines policy, as shown below.

3.1 Sales Cataloguing

- (a) Races listed in Part I:
The appropriate abbreviation for Group/Graded races (eg Gr1, Gr2, Gr3,) 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.

- (c) 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

For purposes of (a) determining whether horses trained or having run abroad are qualified for a race or (b) determining the weights that such horses may be required to carry, Racing Authorities may regard the status of races won abroad to be different from that as described in the country in question. For example, countries which have races published in Part I of the International Cataloguing Standards Book have adopted the following rules:

- (a) For countries whose major races are published in Part I only or in both Part I and Part II: Races categorised as Group or Graded are regarded as Group/Graded races of the Group/Grade indicated. Other published races are regarded as Listed Races.
- (b) For countries whose major races are published in Part II only: All published races are regarded as Listed Races.
- (c) For countries whose major races are published in both Part II and Part III: Those races either (i) published in Part II or (ii) published in Part III and described as Group 1, are regarded as Listed races.
- (d) For countries whose major races are published in Part III only, or not published in the ICS book: A race described as Group I or Grade I is regarded as a Listed Race.

Racing Authorities should publish, and make available to other Racing Authorities on request, details of any such different treatment which would apply to races run in other countries.

This rule became effective January 1, 2009, with races prior to January 1, 2009 retrospectively evaluated based on the new rule. When referring to the ICS Book to assist with interpretation of the rule, the publication for the appropriate year should be referenced based on the date of each race.

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SINGAPORE
	BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SLOVAKIA (except § 3.1 (c) & 3.2 (c))
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
	BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
	CANADA	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
	CHILE	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	TURKEY
	CROATIA	IRELAND	NORWAY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	OMAN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	ITALY	PANAMA	(except § 3.2)
	DENMARK	JAPAN	POLAND	VENEZUELA
			QATAR	

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 tables between meters and furlongs		
200	meters =	1 furlong
1000	meters =	5 furlongs
1200	meters =	6 furlongs
1400	meters =	7 furlongs
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)					
kg.	st.	lb.	kg.	st.	lb.
41	6	6	52 ½	8	4
41 ½	6	7 ½	53	8	5
42	6	9	53 ½	8	6
42 ½	6	10	54	8	7
43	6	11	54 ½	8	8
43 ½	6	12	55	8	9
44	6	13	55 ½	8	10
44 ½	7	0	56	8	11 ½
45	7	1	56 ½	8	13
45 ½	7	2	57	9	0
46	7	3	57 ½	9	1
46 ½	7	4 ½	58	9	2
47	7	6	58 ½	9	3
47 ½	7	7	59	9	4
48	7	8	59 ½	9	5
48 ½	7	9	60	9	6
49	7	10	60 ½	9	7
49 ½	7	11	61	9	8 ½
50	7	12	61 ½	9	10
50 ½	7	13	62	9	11
51	8	0 ½	62 ½	9	12
51 ½	8	1 ½	63	9	13
52	8	3	63 ½	10	0

Equivalence of weights for penalties and allowances			
kg.	lb.	kg.	lb.
1	2 ¼	5 ½	12
1 ½	3 ¼	6	13 ¼
2	4 ½	6 ½	14 ¼
2 ½	5 ½	7	15 ¼
3	6 ½	7 ½	16 ½
3 ½	7 ¾	8	17 ½
4	9	8 ½	18 ¾
4 ½	10	9	20
5	11	9 ½	21

Comparative weights for use from 1986 with the scale for International Classifications 1 lb = 0,453 kg.		
Rating	kgs	nearest Kgs
141	63.873	64
140	63.420	63,5
139	62.967	63
138	62.514	62,5
137	62.061	62
136	61.608	61,5
135	61.155	61
134	60.702	60,5
133	60.249	60
132	59.796	60
131	59.343	59,5
130	58.890	59
129	58.437	58,5
128	57.984	58
127	57.531	57,5
126	57.078	57
125	56.625	56,5
124	56.172	56
123	55.719	55,5
122	55.266	55,5
121	54.813	55
120	54.360	54,5
119	53.907	54
118	53.454	53,5
117	53.001	53
116	52.548	52,5
115	52.095	52
114	51.642	51,5
113	51.189	51
112	50.736	50,5
111	50.283	50,5
110	49.830	50

Agreed by : ARGENTINA
AUSTRIA
AUSTRIA
AZERBAIJAN
BAHRAIN
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CROATIA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK

FRANCE
GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE
HONG KONG
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAPAN
KOREA

LEBANON
MACAU
MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
NEW-ZEALAND
NORWAY
PERU
POLAND
QATAR

SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

Last update : JANUARY 2016

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CANADA	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CHILE	IRELAND	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CHINA	ISRAEL	OMAN	UKRAINE
	CROATIA	ITALY	PANAMA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CYPRUS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	POLAND	VENEZUELA
	DENMARK		QATAR	

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 details.

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

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

RCN Requirements for certain countries may be found at
www.ifhaonline.org/racingDisplay.asp?section=10#a3a

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 in writing by email or fax 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 2016

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MACAU	QATAR
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SAUDI ARABIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SERBIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SINGAPORE
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
	CANADA	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SLOVENIA
	CHINA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	ITALY	OMAN	TURKEY
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PANAMA	UKRAINE
	DENMARK	LEBANON	POLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	FRANCE			VENEZUELA

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>
---	--

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

RESTRICTION(S) APPLYING TO RCNS MADE UNDER DECLARATION A OR B ABOVE

The following restriction(s) apply to the above horse, its owner or its trainer :

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

.....

.....

.....

Signed Date :

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 email or fax to the Stud Book Authority of the country of final destination, transmitting the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s). 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 2016

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	GERMANY	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
	AUSTRIA	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BAHRAIN	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	BELGIUM	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
	CHINA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	ITALY	OMAN	TURKEY
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PANAMA	UKRAINE
	DENMARK	KAZAKHSTAN	PHILIPPINES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	FRANCE		POLAND	VENEZUELA

APPENDIX 1-D

Model Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN)

Horse Name (including suffix)

Year of Birth

Sire Dam

Breed

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.

We confirm the passport has not been endorsed

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

Article 3 C – 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 a copy to its counterpart Authority in the country of final destination and issue to the applicant a GNM (*see Appendix 1-E*). 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.

Last update : JANUARY 2016

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MACAU	QATAR
	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN (<i>except Appendix 1-E</i>)	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
	CHINA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	ITALY	OMAN	TURKEY
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PANAMA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	DENMARK	KAZAKHSTAN	PHILIPPINES	VENEZUELA
	FRANCE	LEBANON	POLAND	

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 to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved.

In addition, for the purposes of traceability, the Approved Stud Book should update the passport with details of any permanent movements, prior to export.

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 must be appended to the Export Certificate.

In all cases those operations must be fulfilled prior to the horse travelling.

Last update : JANUARY 2016

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	FRANCE	KOREA	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	LEBANON	SERBIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MACAU	SINGAPORE
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MALAYSIA	SLOVAKIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SPAIN
	CANADA	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CHINA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CROATIA	ITALY	OMAN	UKRAINE
	CYPRUS	JAPAN	PANAMA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	PHILIPPINES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK		POLAND	VENEZUELA

APPENDIX 1-F

MODEL PERMANENT EXPORT UPDATE ENTRY

The model Permanent Export entry lists the following items:

Issuing Authority

Horse name

Breed

Sent to

Via (transit and quarantine)

With colt/filly* at foot by

Date of departure.....

Date of this entry.....

**Delete as appropriate*

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.

Updated in April 2014

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	FINLAND	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MONGOLIA	SLOVENIA
AZERBAIJAN	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO	SOUTH AFRICA & Zimbabwe
BAHRAIN	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
BARBADOS	HONG KONG	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
BELGIUM & Luxemburg	HUNGARY	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	INDIA	OMAN	SYRIA
BULGARIA	IRELAND	PANAMA	THAILAND
CANADA	ITALY	PARAGUAY	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CHILE	JAMAICA	PERU	TUNISIA
CHINA	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	TURKEY
COLOMBIA	KAZAKHSTAN	POLAND	UKRAINE
CROATIA	KENYA	PORTUGAL	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CYPRUS	KOREA	PUERTO RICO	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	QATAR	URUGUAY
DENMARK	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA	UZBEKISTAN
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA	VENEZUELA
ECUADOR	MALAYSIA	SERBIA, Bosnia & Herzegovina	

*

APPENDIX 2

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 (to 2006)
FR	France	SPA	Spain – <i>Espagne</i>
GB	Great Britain - <i>Grande Bretagne</i>	SRB	Serbia – <i>Serbie</i>
GDR	East Germany – <i>RDA</i>	SRH	Rhodesia – <i>Rhodesie</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 (1922 to 1991)
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
ISR	Israel	TUN	Tunisia – <i>Tunisie</i>
ITY	Italy – <i>Italie</i>	TUR	Turkey – <i>Turquie</i>
JAM	Jamaica – <i>Jamaïque</i>	UAE	United Arab Emirates - <i>Emirats Arabes Unis</i>
JPN	Japan – <i>Japon</i>	UKR	Ukraine
KAZ	Kazakhstan	URU	Uruguay
KEN	Kenya	USA	United States of America - <i>Etats Unis d'Amérique</i>
KOR	Korea – <i>Corée</i>	UZB	Uzbekistan - <i>Ouzbékistan</i>
KSA	Saudi Arabia - <i>Arabie Saoudite</i>	VEN	Venezuela
LEB	Lebanon – <i>Liban</i>	YUG	Yugoslavia – <i>Yougoslavie</i>
		ZIM	Zimbabwe

Article 5 (RACING) - HORSE PERFORMANCE RECORDS

Each Racing Authority must apply rules and procedures which seek to ensure that comprehensive and up-to-date records of the performances of horses in training in its country are maintained. These will include any performances for such horses prior to importation into the country, and where such horses travel abroad to race before returning home. The record of performances must include all the information laid down in **Appendix 3**. 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.

More specifically, Racing Authorities should make provision within their Rules to seek to ensure that they are in possession of the following information:

- for any horse which is (i) entered for a race in the country concerned, but which is trained in another country or (ii) imported into the country for the purpose of racing: full performance records (histories).
- for any horse which is trained in the country concerned, but which leaves the country to race abroad before returning home: a record of the performance(s) when abroad.

Racing Authorities may, within their Rules, place responsibility on their owners, trainers or other relevant parties for the submission of the above information and for its accuracy. They may also attach requirements as to the necessary timing of receipt of such information.

Racing Authorities will make such information as is held by them available to each other, either by granting on-line access to the information or by providing such information on request.

As part of good racing management, a Staging Authority must also immediately inform the Home Authority, and make public any subsequent (i.e. post-raceday) demotion or promotion of a horse trained abroad (for example, as a result of a finding of a prohibited substance).

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY (<i>provide data manually on the spot</i>)	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	IRELAND	NEW ZELAND	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	ITALY	OMAN	UKRAINE
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PANAMA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	DENMARK	LEBANON	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	FRANCE		QATAR	VENEZUELA

*

APPENDIX 3

Issued by (Home Authority) :

RACING PERFORMANCES OF :

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

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

[illegible]

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 6A - 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. A sample collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split, where practicable, into an A sample and a B sample. If the A sample is reported to contain prohibited substances, the B sample may be analysed for those substances, either automatically or optionally at the trainer's, owner's, or Horseracing Authority's request.
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.
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 directly or indirectly affect or manipulate 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
- substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage, or transportation.

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	• 0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine
Boldenone	• 0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)
Carbon dioxide	• 36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma
Cobalt	• 0.1 microgram total cobalt per millilitre in urine
Dimethyl sulphoxide	• 15 micrograms dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in urine, or • 1 microgram dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in plasma
Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings)	• 0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol per millilitre in urine ¹
Hydrocortisone	• 1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine
Methoxytyramine	• 4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	• 750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine, or • 6.5 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	• 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or • 100 picograms free testosterone per millilitre in plasma from geldings, or • 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)
Theobromine	• 2 micrograms theobromine per millilitre in urine or • 0.3 microgram theobromine per millilitre in plasma

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

17. 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

18. 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>);
- take part in interlaboratory comparisons (clause 5.9(b) of ISO/IEC 17025 : 2005);

¹ When, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10-estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol in the urine

- control the detection of legitimate therapeutic substances through the application of internationally harmonised screening limits 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>)
- control the detection of certain environmental substances through the application of internationally harmonised residue limits 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/resources/Feed_Contaminants_Environmental_Substances_Guidelines.pdf).

19. 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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA (except § 10)	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE
	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	AUSTRIA	GREECE	MONGOLIA	SLOVENIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SOUTH AFRICA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
	CANADA (except § 5, 10, 16, 18 5 th & 6 th alinea)	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CHINA	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CHILE (except § 10)	ITALY	PANAMA	TUNISIA
	CROATIA	JAPAN (except § 16)	POLAND	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	KOREA (except § 14 & 18)	QATAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA (except § 10)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (except § 5, 10, 16, 18)
	DENMARK	LITHUANIA	SERBIA	URUGUAY
	FRANCE	MACAU		

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Article 6B – GENETIC AND CELLULAR MANIPULATIONS

CONTROL AND RECORDING OF GENETIC THERAPIES

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

Any gene therapy or cellular manipulation in a horse intended to race must not be capable of:

- giving the horse an advantage or disadvantage in a race contrary to the horse's inherent merits
- being detrimental to the horse's welfare.

The Horseracing Authority may, at its discretion, allow or disallow racing by horses or their offspring after such therapy. Any gene therapy for a horse intended to race must be fully documented in the horse's passport or in such manner as required by the Horseracing Authority and shall be reported immediately to the Horseracing Authority.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE
	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	AUSTRIA	GREECE	MONGOLIA	SLOVENIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SOUTH AFRICA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
	CANADA	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CHILE	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CHINA	ITALY	PANAMA	TUNISIA
	CROATIA	JAPAN	POLAND	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	KOREA	QATAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	LITHUANIA	SERBIA	URUGUAY
	FRANCE	MACAU		

Article 6C - 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:

- Racing a pregnant mare beyond the time set by the Horseracing Authority.
- Withholding of water pre-race to the detriment of the health, welfare or safety of the horse.
- The use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy in a manner that may desensitize any limb structures during racing or training.
- Withdrawal, manipulation and re-infusion of homologous, heterologous, or autologous, blood products or blood cells into the circulatory system with the exception of those performed for life-saving purposes or the use of veterinary regenerative therapies for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury or disease.

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 of Article 6C : JANUARY 2016

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CHINA	IRELAND	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	OMAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CYPRUS	ITALY	PANAMA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	POLAND	VENEZUELA
	DENMARK	LEBANON	QATAR	

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CODE OF MEDICATION PRACTICE FOR HORSES IN TRAINING**Definition of Treatment**

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

- (a) The administration of any substance (including any medication) to a horse and;
- (b) 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:

- (a) All treatments are the responsibility of the trainer and must be administered under veterinary supervision.
- (b) Every treatment must be administered in the best health and welfare interests of the horse.

Accordingly:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The trainer must comply with mandatory horse rest periods for specific drugs or treatments, as enforced by the Horseracing Authority.
- (f) 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.

Last update of Article 6D : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN (except ...	MALAYSIA	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	Accordingly : §(c))	MAURITIUS	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MEXICO	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
	CHILE	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SLOVENIA
	CROATIA	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CYPRUS	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CZECH REPUBLIC	ISRAEL	OMAN	TURKEY
	DENMARK	JAPAN	PANAMA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	FRANCE	LEBANON	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	GERMANY	MACAU	QATAR	VENEZUELA

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Article 6E – 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 at any time in the career of any horse, from the commencement of training, according to local racing rules, to final retirement from training.

To this effect:

1. Trainers must notify their domestic racing jurisdiction of the identification of horses in training with them and specify where relevant the exact location of such horses.
2. When a racehorse is out of training at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing, the owner(s) must readily be able to inform the domestic Racing Authority of the exact location of the horse.
3. 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.
4. 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:-

4.1 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.

4.2 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,

4.3 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 methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, peginesatide, hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 stabilisers,
- (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,

4.4 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).

5. Therapeutic use of substances specified in point 4 above may only be exceptionally applied in the following circumstances:
- a) 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.
 - b) 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).
 - c) 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 four (4) 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.
 - d) 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.
 - e) 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.

Last update of Article 6E : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA (<i>partially agreed</i>)	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	IRELAND	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	OMAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PANAMA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	LEBANON	QATAR	(<i>except § 2.3</i>)
	FRANCE	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA	VENEZUELA

* * *

APPENDIX 4 – withdrawn from IABRW – Available on IFHA Website (link in Art. 6 § 18 5th bullet point

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: <http://www.racingvictoria.net.au/asset/cms/Stewards%20Notifications%20PDF/135971%20RVL%20Gear%20Register%20Book%2010.pdf>
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.

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	JAPAN	QATAR
	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	LEBANON	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN (<i>except § 3</i>)	MACAU	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MALAYSIA	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	HUNGARY	MEXICO	SWEDEN
	CHILE	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	IRELAND (<i>except § 3, 2nd sentence</i>)	NEW ZEALAND	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	NORWAY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	ITALY	OMAN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK		POLAND	VENEZUELA

Article 8 (RACING) – WEIGHING OF RIDERS.

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

When weighing out or weighing in, the following pieces of equipment should be excluded from the weight :

- body protector
- skull cap
- cloth cap
- whip
- number cloth
- anything worn on horse's legs
- breastplate – breastgirth
- bridle
- horse's headgear
- martingale
- muzzle
- rings.

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	MACAU	SERBIA
	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA (<i>weighing out with</i>	SINGAPORE (<i>weighing out with</i>
	BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	<i>breastplates</i>)	<i>breastplates</i>)
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
	CHILE	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA (<i>except body</i>	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	TURKEY
	<i>protector</i>)	ISRAEL	NORWAY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CYPRUS	ITALY	OMAN (<i>except body protector</i>)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	POLAND	VENEZUELA
	DENMARK	LEBANON	QATAR	

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.

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.

Agreed by :













ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MACAU	SLOVENIA
AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MAURITIUS	SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MONGOLIA	SPAIN
BAHRAIN	GREECE	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	TUNISIA
CANADA	INDIA	NORWAY	TURKEY
CHILE	IRELAND	OMAN	UKRAINE
CROATIA	ISRAEL	PERU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CYPRUS	ITALY	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	QATAR	URUGUAY
DENMARK	LEBANON	SLOVAKIA	UZBEKISTAN

APPENDIX 5

JACKET

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











SLEEVES

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

BASIC COLOURS

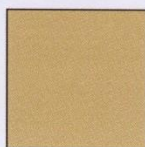
- 1 Beige
- 2 Black
- 3 Brown
- 4 Dark Blue
- 5 Dark Green
- 6 Emerald Green
- 7 Grey
- 8 Light Blue
- 9 Light Green
- 10 Maroon
- 11 Mauve
- 12 Orange
- 13 Pink
- 14 Purple
- 15 Red
- 16 Royal Blue
- 17 White
- 18 Yellow

CAPS

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

08/04

COLOURS CHART



1. BEIGE
Pantone No: 4525



2. BLACK
Pantone No: 433



3. BROWN
Pantone No: 469



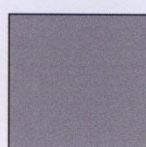
4. DARK BLUE
Pantone No: 2767



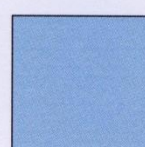
5. DARK GREEN
Pantone No: 342



6. EMERALD GREEN
Pantone No: 354



7. GREY
Pantone No: 430



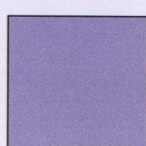
8. LIGHT BLUE
Pantone No: 283



9. LIGHT GREEN
Pantone No: 369



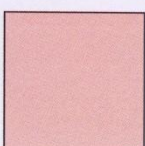
10. MAROON
Pantone No: 201



11. MAUVE
Pantone No: 2567



12. ORANGE
Pantone No: 21



13. PINK
Pantone No: 182



14. PURPLE
Pantone No: 2607



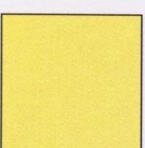
15. RED
Pantone No: 485



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 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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	HUNGARY	POLAND
	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	QATAR
	AUSTRIA	IRELAND	SAUDI ARABIA
	AZERBAIJAN	ISRAEL	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	ITALY	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	JAPAN	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	KOREA	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	LEBANON	SOUTH AFRICA
	CHILE	MACAU	SPAIN
	CROATIA	MALAYSIA	SWEDEN
	CYPRUS	MAURITIUS	SWITZERLAND
	CZECH REPUBLIC	MONGOLIA	TUNISIA
	DENMARK	MOROCCO	TURKEY
	FRANCE	NETHERLANDS	UKRAINE
	GERMANY	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	GREAT-BRITAIN	NORWAY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	GREECE	OMAN	URUGUAY
	HONG KONG	PANAMA	

Article 10 A (RACING) - RIDERS RIDING ABROAD.

- I. - Except where Horseracing 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 Horseracing Authority of that country provided that he declares that he is the holder of a valid licence or permit to ride and that he is not currently under any suspension or medical restriction imposed by a Horseracing 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 in five languages has been issued which allows a person to state to the Horseracing 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 recognised Horseracing Authority concerned when riding abroad and that he accepts that any suspension imposed by that authority may be extended by other Horseracing Authorities under their domestic Rules and in accordance with their laws of public order.

This paper, signed by the rider and endorsed by the Official, is to be sent to the Horseracing Authority of the country where the licence has been issued, on the day after the race. The endorsement by the Official shall state whether or not the rider incurred a suspension and whether or not he had a fall. (Appendix 6)

*

Countries in which the Horseracing Authority, appearing as signatory to this article, insists on issuing its own licence for foreign jockeys wanting to ride in the country : Australia, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia/Singapore, Mexico, South Africa and UAE (other than for a brief visit).

*

- II. - When a rider has been suspended from riding in accordance with the Rules of Racing in force where the race is run :

- a) This suspension shall be total and shall apply to all races run under those Rules of Racing.
- b) Such suspension shall not commence before the ninth day following the racing offence, thus leaving time for the penalised rider to appeal and for the Horseracing Authority to hear the appeal. However, where a rider at the effective commencement of a riding suspension is already suspended by any Recognised Horseracing Authority, the new suspension shall begin at the commencement of the day following the completion of any previous period of suspension.

- III.- When a rider is referred to the Horseracing Authority of the country in which he had ridden by the Stewards of the meeting or he appeals to that Horseracing Authority against a decision of the Stewards of the meeting, he should have the following minimum rights :

- (i) to be informed, in a language which he understands, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him ;
- (ii) to have adequate time for the preparation of his defence ;

- (iii) to defend himself in person or be represented by a person nominated by him;
- (iv) to examine witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same 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.

Furthermore, when a rider is charged under the rules of racing of the country in which he has ridden then he must, in respect of either the hearing of those charges or the hearing of a subsequent appeal or appeals, be allowed representation by a person nominated by him who has a current approval to practice law in that country.

IV.- The Horseracing Authority of the country in which the rider had ridden, must immediately advise the Horseracing Authority of the country in which the licence or permit has been issued of the original suspension and subsequently of the result of any appeal hearing and, if deemed necessary, request that reciprocation of the penalty be applied. Such suspension will then automatically apply in the country where the licence or permit has been issued, subject to the domestic rules of racing made in furtherance of Article 10ter below.

V.- Any rider in a foreign country must comply with the Rules prevailing in the country staging the event as they concern the display of advertising on rider's clothing.

*

Article 10 B. - OWNERS, TRAINERS AND RIDERS BANNED ABROAD.

- I. - When a horse is entered in a race run in a foreign country, 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 country must make sure that this obligation is published when its principal races are published abroad.
- II. - When a result of an original enquiry or an appeal hearing by the Horseracing Authority of the country concerned, an owner, trainer or rider is liable to be banned, the owner, trainer or rider should have the same minimum rights as laid down in Article 10. III above.
- III.- When a ban is imposed, the Horseracing Authority must immediately advise the Horseracing Authority of the country where the owner, trainer or rider is registered or licensed, of the original ban and subsequently of the result of any appeal hearing and, if deemed necessary, request that reciprocation of the penalty be applied. The ban will then automatically apply in that country, subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country.

*

Article 10 C. – RECIPROCATION OF PENALTIES

- I. Each signatory to this Article shall include in its domestic Rules of Racing provisions dealing with the reciprocation of penalties. These provisions shall, to the maximum extent possible, mirror the contents of 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 horseracing authority is a suspended person or a 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 recognised horseracing authority.

The person suspended or disqualified must particularise reasons why he believes the penalty does not comply with the laws of natural justice.

(b) Where a person upon whom a suspension or disqualification has been imposed by a recognised horseracing authority has made an application for a declaration under sub-rule (a) or this rule, the *[name of domestic authority]* have power to defer the suspension or disqualification under these rules pending their decision on the application.”

- II. Where the domestic authority hears an application for a declaration that the suspension or disqualification imposed by a recognised horse racing authority not have effect in the domestic racing authority's country it must offer the recognised horseracing authority the opportunity to be represented at that hearing. Such representation is to be arranged and funded by the recognised horseracing authority and its representative will be heard on any alleged failure to comply with either the rules of natural justice, the rules of the recognised horseracing authority or this Article, but not on the merits of the original decision.
- III. In the event that the domestic authority does not reciprocate a penalty imposed by a recognised horseracing authority, it must, without delay, inform that recognised horseracing authority of its decision and provide a comprehensive statement of reasons why the penalty has not been reciprocated. Without delay means here within 7 days of the decision having been made unless there are exceptional circumstances which prevent this from occurring.

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN (<i>except § II</i>	MALAYSIA	SERBIA (<i>except § II</i>)
	BAHRAIN	<i>and last sentence of § III</i>)	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	IRELAND	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	OMAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	ITALY	PANAMA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	JAPAN	POLAND	VENEZUELA
	FRANCE	LEBANON	QATAR	

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 IV 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

Number of days suspension

Applicable suspension dates

*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)

*

Article 10 D. - SUSPENSION OF HORSES

- I. When a horse has been suspended from racing in accordance with the Rules of Racing in force where the race is run, the suspension shall be total and shall apply to all races and for such time as laid down under those Rules of Racing.
- II. The Horseracing Authority of the country concerned must immediately advise the Horseracing Authority of the country in which the horse is trained of the suspension and of any appeal hearing and, if deemed necessary, request reciprocation of the penalty. Such suspension will then apply in the country where the horse is trained, subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country.
- III. Requests for reciprocation of the penalty may also need to be made to other recognised Horseracing Authorities as applicable in order to prevent a suspended horse from racing in other countries.

Following such request(s) the suspension will then apply in the respective country subject to the conditions stated above.

*

*

APPENDIX 6 A

DECLARATION SUR L'HONNEUR - CLEARANCE FORM - BESCHEINIGUNG - ATTESTATO

LE CAVALIER - THE RIDER - DER REITER - IL CAVALIERE - EL JINETE		LE SECRETAIRE DES COURSES THE OFFICIAL DER RENNVEREINSSEKRETÄR IL SEGRETARIO DELLA SOCIETA EL SECRETARIO DE CARRERAS
<p>Je soussigné... (<i>nom, prénom</i>), déclare être titulaire d'une licence de jockey/ d'une autorisation de monter en courses plates / à obstacles délivrée par Nom de l'Autorité ayant délivré la licence/ l'autorisation</p> <p>Je ne fais pas aujourd'hui l'objet d'aucune suspension ni interdiction de monter pour raisons médicales. Je ne souffre d'aucune blessure et suis actuellement apte à monter. Je m'engage à me soumettre à tous égards aux règlements de l'Autorité Hippique reconnue dans le pays où je monte aujourd'hui et j'accepte que toute interdiction de monter qui pourrait m'être infligée par cette Autorité Hippique, fasse l'objet de réciprocité ou d'extension de la part de toute autre Autorité Hippique (y compris celle de mon pays d'origine) conformément à leurs règlements nationaux en vigueur, sous réserve des conditions particulières requises par les principes de justice naturelle du pays.</p> <p>Je confirme que je fais/ je ne fais pas (*) l'objet d'une interdiction future de monter en courses</p> <p>Si oui, indiquer les dates correspondantes ci-dessous :</p> <p>(*) Rayer la mention inutile</p>	<p>Signature (<i>Nom, prénom du cavalier</i>)</p> <p>Hippodrome</p> <p>Pays</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>Le Jockey/ Cavalier, signataire de la présente déclaration, a monté ce jour à</p> <p>a encouru / n'a pas encouru (<i>Rayer la mention inutile</i>) d'interdiction de monter</p> <p>Si le Jockey/ Cavalier a encouru une interdiction de monter, en préciser les détails</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Le Jockey/ Cavalier a-t-il été victime de blessure ou empêché de monter en course pour raison médicale ?</p> <p>OUI <input type="checkbox"/> / NON <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Si OUI, veuillez donner toute précision à ce sujet.</p> <p>Signature : (Secrétaire des Courses)</p> <p>Date :</p>
<p>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:</p> <p><i>Enter name of Licensing Authority</i></p> <p>I am not subject to any suspension on this day or medical restriction and am currently free from injury and fit to ride at this time. 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 laws of natural justice in that country</p> <p>I confirm that (*I am) (I am not) subject to any future period of suspension.</p> <p><i>Delete as appropriate</i></p> <p>*If subject to future suspension, please give relevant dates below:</p>	<p>Signed: <i>Rider's Name</i></p> <p>Racecourse:</p> <p>Country:</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>The Rider who signed this declaration and rode today incurred (no suspension) / (a suspension*)</p> <p><i>Delete as appropriate</i></p> <p>*If the Rider incurred a suspension, please give details of the suspension.</p> <p>Did the Rider sustain any injury or was precluded from riding for a medical related reason.</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> / NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If YES, please give details.</p> <p>Signed:.....(Official)</p> <p>Date:.....</p>

<p>Ich, Unterzeichneter,..... (NAME) erkläre hiermit, im Besitz einer von (Name der Ausstellungsbehörde) ausgestellten Lizenz als Jockey/Amateurreiter für Flach- und Hindernisrennen zu sein. Gegen mich besteht zur Zeit kein Lizenzentzug oder ärztlich verordnetes Reitverbot. Ich leide unter keiner Verletzung und bin zur Zeit reitfähig. Ich erkenne die Rennordnung der anerkannten Rennsportbehörde an und bin mir bewusst, dass jeder Lizenzentzug, der von dieser Rennsportbehörde gegen mich ausgesprochen wird, von anderen Rennsportbehörden (darunter auch meiner nationalen Rennsportbehörde) übernommen und/oder ausgeweitet werden kann, vorbehaltlich der besonderen Bestimmungen, die durch die Prinzipien der natürlichen Gerechtigkeit des betreffenden Landes gelten. Ich bestätige, dass gegen mich *keine zukünftige Sperre besteht / eine zukünftige Sperre besteht.* Im Falle einer zukünftigen Sperre, bitte angeben, für welchen Zeitraum : (* Nicht Zutreffendes bitte streichen.</p>	<p>Unterschrift : Name des Jockeys/Amateurreiters Rennbahn: Land: Datum :</p>	<p>Der Jockey/Amateurreiter der die obenstehende Erklärung unterschrieben hat und heute geritten ist, steht unter Strafe / unter keiner Strafe* *Nicht Zutreffendes bitte streichen Wurde gegen ihn Strafe verhängt, bitte Einzelheiten angeben: Hat er eine Verletzung erlitten oder wurde er aus medizinischen Gründen gesperrt? JA <input type="checkbox"/> / NEIN <input type="checkbox"/> Falls JA, bitte Einzelheiten angeben Unterschrift :(Der Rennvereinssekretär) Datum :</p>
<p>Io sottoscritto(NOME E COGNOME) dichiaro di essere titolare d'una patente per montare in corse piane/ostacoli, rilasciata da: Indicare l'autorità che ha rilasciato la patente Dichiaro altresì di non essere attualmente soggetto a divieti dal montare in corsa per motivi di salute. Mi impegno a sottomettermi incondizionatamente al Regolamento e alle disposizioni emanate dalle Autorità Ippiche riconosciute nel paese dove monto e, in particolare, ad accettare che i provvedimenti di sospensione e squalifica eventualmente emessi nei miei confronti da tali Autorità siano reciprocati e/o estesi agli altri paesi dalle rispettive Autorità Ippiche in conformità ai loro Regolamenti nazionali (ivi comprese le Autorità Ippiche del mio paese) fatte salve condizioni particolari imposte dal diritto naturale di detto paese. Confermo che (*sono) (non sono) soggetto ad altri futuri periodi di sospensione. Cancellare la menzione che non interessa *In caso di futura sospensione, si prega indicare date corrispondenti qui di seguito:</p>	<p>Fatto a : il : Firma :</p>	<p>Il Fantino/Gentleman-Rider firmatario della presente dichiarazione, ha montato oggi *(senza incorrere sanzioni) / *(incorrendo una sanzione) *Cancellare la menzione che non interessa In caso il Fantino/Gentleman Rider abbia incorso una sanzione si prega fornire dettagli riguardo detta sanzione: Il Fantino/Gentleman Rider è stato ferito o vietato dal montare in corse per motivi di salute: SI <input type="checkbox"/> / NO <input type="checkbox"/> In caso di risposta positiva, si prega fornire dettagli: Firma :..... (Il Segretario della Società) Il :</p>
<p>El abajo firmante, declara ser titular de una licencia/ autorización para montar como Jockey/ corredor amateur en carreras lisas/de obstáculos concedida por (Nombre de la Autoridad emisora de la licencia/ autorización) No estoy actualmente bajo ninguna prohibición de montar en carreras y no estoy tampoco bajo ninguna prohibición de montar por razones de salud; no padezco ninguna lesión y en la actualidad estoy apto para montar. Me comprometo a atenerme en todo aspecto a las Reglamentaciones de la Autoridad de Carreras competente donde esté corriendo hoy y acepto que cualquier suspensión que se me pueda imponer por tal Autoridad sea objeto de reciprocidad y/ o extensión por parte de cualquier otra Autoridad Hípica reconocida (incluso la de mi país de origen) conforme con sus reglamentos nacionales, sujeta a cualquier condición requerida por los principios de justicia natural en vigor en ese país. También confirmo que estoy / no estoy (*) por comenzar un período de suspensión en el futuro. En caso de estar por comenzar un período de suspensión, brindar las fechas para esta sanción: (*) tachar según corresponda</p>	<p>Firmado: (Nombre y apellido del jinete) Hipódromo: País Fecha:</p>	<p>El Jockey/ corredor amateur que firmó este documento y corrió el día de hoy incurrió / no incurrió en suspensión Tachar según corresponda Si el jinete incurrió en suspensión, dar detalles de la suspensión ¿Ha sido víctima el jinete de alguna lesión o herida? O ¿se ha encontrado en la imposibilidad de correr por alguna razón médica ? SI : <input type="checkbox"/> / NO <input type="checkbox"/> Si ha contestado SI, dar detalles por favor: Firmado:(Secretario de Carreras) Fecha:</p>

Article 11 A (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 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.

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. By way of illustration, one such treatment is shown as Appendix 7.

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 ages of horses entered in that country, but also their dates of foaling.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MACAU	SINGAPORE
	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SLOVAKIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MONGOLIA	SOUTH AFRICA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SPAIN
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CANADA	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CHILE	IRELAND	NORWAY	TUNISIA
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	OMAN	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	ITALY	PERU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	QATAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	LEBANON	SERBIA	URUGUAY

APPENDIX 7

REMISES DE POIDS ACCORDEES (*en kilos*) aux chevaux nés entre le 1^{er} juillet et le 31 décembre par rapport aux poids portés par les chevaux du même âge, nés entre le 1^{er} janvier et le 30 juin.

Distance	Ages	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	juillet	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. & Déc.
Jusqu'à 1.200 m inclus	2 ans	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
	3 ans	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1	1
	4 ans	½	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supérieure à 1.200 m jusqu'à 1.600 m inclus	2 ans	-	-	-	-	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½
	3 ans	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2	2	2	1 ½	1 ½
	4 ans	1	1	½	½	½	½	-	-	-
Supérieure à 1.600 m jusqu'à 2.000 m inclus	2 ans	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4
	3 ans	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2	2	2	2
	4 ans	1 ½	1	1	1	½	½	½	-	-
Supérieure à 2.000 m jusqu'à 2.400 m inclus	3 ans	3	3	3	3	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2	2
	4 ans	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1	1	½	½	-
Supérieure à 2.400 m jusqu'à 3.000 m inclus	3 ans	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3	3	3
	4 ans	2	2	2	1 ½	1 ½	1	1	½	½
Supérieure à 3000 m	3 ans	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4
	4 ans	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2	2	1 ½	1 ½	1	1

Note : Les âges indiqués ci-dessus correspondent à ceux de l'hémisphère nord.

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	-	-	-	-	7lb	7lb	7lb	7lb	7lb
	3 y o	5lb	5lb	5lb	5lb	3lb	3lb	3lb	2lb	2lb
	4 y o	1lb	1lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 and 8 furlongs	2 y o	-	-	-	-	-	8lb	8lb	8lb	8lb
	3 y o	6lb	6lb	6lb	6lb	5b	5lb	5lb	3lb	3lb
	4 y o	2lb	2lb	1lb	1lb	1lb	1lb	-	-	-
9 and 10 furlongs	2 y o	-	-	-	-	-	-	9lb	9lb	9lb
	3 y o	6lb	6lb	6lb	6lb	6lb	5lb	5lb	5lb	5lb
	4 y o	3lb	2lb	2lb	2lb	1lb	1lb	1lb	-	-
11 and 12 furlongs	3 y o	7lb	7lb	7lb	7lb	6lb	6lb	6lb	5lb	5lb
	4 y o	3lb	3lb	3lb	3lb	2lb	2lb	1lb	1lb	-
13 and 14 furlongs	3 y o	8lb	8lb	8lb	8lb	8lb	8lb	7lb	7lb	7lb
	4 y o	5lb	5lb	5lb	3lb	3lb	2lb	2lb	1lb	1lb
15 furlongs and over	3 y o	-	-	-	-	-	9lb	9lb	9lb	9lb
	4 y o	6lb	6lb	6lb	5lb	5lb	3lb	3lb	2lb	2lb

Note : The ages shown are those which apply in the Northern Hemisphere.

Article 11 B (RACING) – MINIMUM STANDARD GUIDELINES ON USE OF THE WHIP

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.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE <i>(except ... with the arm above shoulder height)</i>
AUSTRALIA	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	SLOVENIA
AZERBAIJAN	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	SOUTH AFRICA
BAHRAIN	INDIA	NORWAY	SPAIN
BELGIUM	IRELAND	OMAN	SWEDEN
CHILE	ISRAEL	PANAMA	SWITZERLAND
CROATIA	ITALY	PERU	TUNISIA
CYPRUS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	TURKEY
CZECH REPUBLIC	KOREA	POLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DENMARK	LEBANON	QATAR	URUGUAY
FRANCE	MACAU	SERBIA	
GERMANY	MALAYSIA <i>(except ... with the arm above shoulder height)</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.

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:

1. 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.

2: 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.

3: 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.

4: 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).

5: 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.

6: 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

Modification of the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred, during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that horse forfeiting its status as a Thoroughbred.

Last update : December 2015

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	FRANCE	LEBANON	QATAR
	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA
	BELGIUM	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	BRAZIL	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
	CANADA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
	CHILE	ISRAEL	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	ITALY	OMAN	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	JAPAN	PANAMA	UKRAINE
	CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSATN	PHILIPPINES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	DENMARK	KOREA	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
				VENEZUELA

* * *

APPENDIX 8

LIST OF APPROVED STUD BOOKS (65)

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

LIST OF APPROVED STUD BOOKS UNDER ASSESSMENT (1)

JAMAICA

LIST OF APPROVED STUD BOOKS NO LONGER OPERATING (3)

COSTA RICA

GUATEMALA

PORTUGAL

LIST OF STUD BOOKS NO LONGER APPROVED (1)

THAILAND (*foal crops from 2016*)

*

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

1. Scope and purpose of Register.

Where appropriate a register should be kept of horses which cannot be entered in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book. The purpose of this register is to ensure that all relevant particulars of every horse named for racing purposes are known and registered.

2. Acceptance of broodmares and stallions in the register.

The criteria for the acceptance of broodmares and stallions to the register should be clearly defined.

3. Conditions for recording foals in the register.

The conditions for recording foals born to broodmares in the register should follow identically the conditions contained in sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 12.

All foals recorded in the register should be published.

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

4.1. Procedure

4.1.1 A foal may be promoted from a register to a Thoroughbred Stud Book only when the following conditions are all satisfied :

4.1.1.1 the foal can prove eight thoroughbred crosses consecutively including the cross of which it is the progeny,

4.1.1.2 the foal's pedigree 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.

4.2. Explanation of terms

4.2.1 A Thoroughbred cross. A cross, or mating, in which one or other partner is in the category of horse described in Article 12.1.1.

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 line in which the non-Thoroughbred flaw or "impurity" has occurred. This will usually be the tail female.

4.2.2.2. In the "impure" line there should be either :

- a horse which, by its performances, demonstrated that it was above the average for the breed, or,

- a sequence of horses with winning performances.

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

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

4.2.2.5. Performances should mean wins, or possibly places.

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	CYPRUS	JAMAICA	PERU	SPAIN
	AUSTRALIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	SWEDEN
	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	KAZAKHSTAN	POLAND	SWITZERLAND
	AZERBAIJAN	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	KENYA	PORTUGAL	SYRIA
	BAHRAIN	ECUADOR	KOREA	PUERTO RICO	THAILAND
	BARBADOS	FINLAND	LEBANON	QATAR	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
	BELGIUM	FRANCE	MALAYSIA	ROMANIA	TUNISIA
	BRAZIL	GERMANY	MEXICO	RUSSIA	TURKEY
	BULGARIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO	SAUDI ARABIA	UKRAINE
	CANADA	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	SERBIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CHILE	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	SINGAPORE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CHINA	INDIA	NORWAY	SLOVAKIA	URUGUAY
	COLOMBIA	IRELAND	PANAMA	SLOVENIA	UZBEKISTAN
	CROATIA	ITALY	PARAGUAY	SOUTH AFRICA	VENEZUELA

Article 14 (RACING / BREEDING) - REGISTRATION OF NAME.

- I 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.

For a horse born abroad, the application to register a name must be made through the relevant authority of the country where the export certificate is lodged.

The change of a name already registered and published can only be requested from the Authority which originally registered that name.

In the case of a necessary change for cultural reasons, the new name (or, in the case of a horse renamed more than once, the most recently registered new name) will become the registered name for racing purposes.

The Authority making the change must :

1. liaise with the Authority which originally registered the name, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the horse is not so celebrated under its original name so as to render a change of name inappropriate.
2. inform all Authorities and Stud Books which have previously registered that horse.

- II 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**.

- III 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:

- a) 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).
- b) 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.
- c) 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.

- IV. 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. - 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.

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	FRANCE	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MEXICO	<i>(except § I & IV 7)</i>
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MONGOLIA	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
AZERBAIJAN	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	SOUTH AFRICA & Zimbabwe
BAHRAIN	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	SPAIN
BELGIUM & Luxemburg	INDIA	NORWAY	SWEDEN
BRAZIL	IRELAND	OMAN	SWITZERLAND
BULGARIA	ISRAEL	PANAMA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CANADA <i>(except § IV 3, 5 & 7)</i>	ITALY	PERU	<i>(except § IV 3, 4 & 5)</i>
CHILE	JAMAICA	PHILIPPINES	TUNISIA
CHINA	<i>(except § IV 3 & 5)</i>	POLAND	TURKEY
CROATIA	JAPAN	PORTUGAL	UKRAINE
CYPRUS	KAZAKHSTAN	PUERTO RICO	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	KOREA	<i>(except § IV 3, 5 & 7)</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK	LEBANON	QATAR	<i>(except § IV 3, 5 & 7)</i>
DOMINICAN REP.	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA	URUGUAY
<i>(except § IV 5)</i>	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA	UZBEKISTAN
FINLAND	MALAYSIA	SERBIA, Bosnia & Herzegovina	VENEZUELA
	<i>(except § I & IV 7)</i>		

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

- b) 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> with the suffix |
|---|--|

- c) 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 | <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 100px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> <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 |
|---|--|

The control of a horse's identity is one of the prime considerations in the operation of racing, breeding and health management. It is necessary that identity control should be made at the horse's first public race start as well as for every horse coming from abroad, and recommended for every claiming or selling race. This identity control has to be performed as well at every stage of breeding operations (covering, registration of foal, etc.). It is as well recommended before public sales.

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

1. Export Certificate:

The Export Certificate or Electronic Notification of Export (including markings) may only be issued by the Approved Stud Book of the country of birth of the horse. The DNA Certificate must also be included. It is sent directly or made available on a website by the exporting authority to the Stud Book Authority (or, in the case of Special Racing Authorities, to the Racing 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 or the endorsement of the document of identification is valid (see Articles 3).

N.B. Special Racing Authority status is granted by the International Stud Book Committee in the case of countries with no breeding industry. Currently, this applies to Hong Kong, Macau, Mauritius and Singapore.

This Electronic Notification of Export must be accepted by the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved. In the exceptional case where an original document is needed, this fact is to be stated at the time of notification of export.

2. Passport:

- 2.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred, being the only Authority permitted to issue the original passport or any subsequent duplicates, must produce a passport 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 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.
- 2.2. The document should be printed in the principal language of the issuing Authority. 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 are 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 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 2016

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	FRANCE	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SERBIA
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SPAIN
	CANADA	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CHINA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	TURKEY
	CROATIA	ITALY	OMAN	UKRAINE
	CYPRUS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR	VENEZUELA

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.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
AZERBAIJAN	GREAT BRITAIN	MONGOLIA	SLOVAKIA
BAHRAIN	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SOUTH AFRICA
BRAZIL	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SPAIN
CANADA	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN
CHILE	ISRAEL	OMAN	SWITZERLAND
CROATIA	ITALY	PANAMA	TUNISIA
CYPRUS	KOREA	POLAND	TURKEY
CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	QATAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DENMARK	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA	URUGUAY

*

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

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	DENMARK	JAPAN	POLAND
	AUSTRIA	FRANCE	LEBANON	QATAR
	BAHRAIN	GERMANY	MACAU	SERBIA
	BELGIUM (except 1 st sentence)	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE
	BRAZIL	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	CANADA	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SWEDEN
	CHILE	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	ISRAEL	NORWAY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
		ITALY	OMAN	VENEZUELA

*

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.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	CYPRUS	HUNGARY	MALAYSIA	POLAND	SPAIN
AUSTRALIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	INDIA	MAURITIUS	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN
AZERBAIJAN	DENMARK	IRELAND	MEXICO	QATAR	SWITZERLAND
BAHRAIN	FRANCE	ISRAEL	MOROCCO	SINGAPORE	TURKEY
BELGIUM	GERMANY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	SLOVAKIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
BRAZIL	GREAT BRITAIN	JAPAN	NEW ZEALAND	SLOVENIA	URUGUAY
CHILE	GREECE	LEBANON	NORWAY	SOUTH AFRICA	VENEZUELA
CROATIA	HONG KONG	MACAU	PERU		

Article 19 (RACING) – DISQUALIFIED PEOPLE AND HORSES.

- I. Racing Authorities may disqualify people and/or horses from participation in racing in their country. Some disqualifications may apply for a defined period of time; others may potentially be lifted at any time – for example, upon payment of an outstanding debt.
- II. A Racing Authority may wish other Racing Authorities to uphold a disqualification 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 automatically, subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country.
- III. Equally, 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.

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MONGOLIA	SLOVAKIA
	AUSTRIA	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	BAHRAIN	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	SOUTH AFRICA
	BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	SPAIN
	BRAZIL	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN
	CANADA	ISRAEL	OMAN	SWITZERLAND
	CHILE	ITALY	PERU	TUNISIA
	CROATIA	KAZAKHSTAN	POLAND	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	KOREA	QATAR	UKRAINE
	CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	DENMARK	MACAU	SERBIA	URUGUAY
	FRANCE	MALAYSIA		

*

Article 20 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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	OMAN
	AUSTRALIA	GREECE	PANAMA
	AUSTRIA	HUNGARY	QATAR
	AZERBAIJAN	INDIA	SAUDI ARABIA
	BAHRAIN	IRELAND	SERBIA
	BELGIUM	ISRAEL	SINGAPORE
	BRAZIL	ITALY	SLOVAKIA
	CANADA	LEBANON	SLOVENIA
	CHILE	MACAU	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	MAURITIUS	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	MONGOLIA	TUNISIA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	MOROCCO	TURKEY
	DENMARK	NETHERLANDS	UKRAINE
	FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	GERMANY	NORWAY	URUGUAY

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 and Racing, 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 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, collecting centres and breeding establishments under their control, which receive foreign horses. They strongly recommend the application of the same rules to all horses, which may come in contact with imported horses and indeed to all places where horses are gathered.

Authorities undertake not to amend these rules in any way without consulting beforehand their counterparts in other signatory countries.

Rules, which should be drawn up in cooperation with the national veterinary 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.

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 veterinary authorities in order to achieve international harmonisation. Updated Guidelines are available on line at :

www.ifhaonline.org/aboutDisplay.asp?section=10&file=11

2. Temporary Import

i. Certification

All horses must fully meet the import conditions of the importing country (unless there is an agreed dispensation) and must be accompanied by health certification, issued by the National Veterinary Authorities of the exporting country. The health certification must conform with that agreed between the National Veterinary Authorities of the exporting and importing countries and must include a detailed description of the horses being certified. This may be by reference to a passport, or another official identification document. In these cases, the number of the identification document and the name of the validating authority must be included on the health certification.

Horses should travel with their passport, or another official identification document validated by an approved Horse Authority which is signatory to this Agreement.

Prior to racing or breeding, the passport, or other official identification document, issued by an approved Horse Authority which is a signatory to this Agreement, 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 Veterinary 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 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 insect vectors of disease must be practised by making use of physical barriers, timing of exercise periods, insecticides and insect repellents.

Standard Operating Procedures should be established in cooperation with the National Veterinary 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 Approved Veterinary Surgeon who should be responsible for ensuring compliance with agreed protocols and Standard Operating Procedures.

The Approved Veterinary Surgeon will be a person approved by both the Horse Authorities and the National Veterinary Authorities of the importing country.

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

The Approved Veterinary Surgeon or his/her approved delegate 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 Approved Veterinary Surgeon should liaise closely with the National Veterinary Authorities of the importing country and the Horse Authorities. The Approved Veterinary Surgeon should report, immediately, any significant signs 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 legislation and to give careful consideration to the welfare of horses when they are being transported.

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

When horses are to be exported by air due regard should be given to the Live Animals Regulations (LAR) of the International Air Transport Association ^{*}(IATA).

Subsequent to their arrival at their destination and prior to commencing training and racing, horses should be inspected by an Approved Veterinary Surgeon to ensure that they are in a suitable condition to resume training or racing and are free from signs of infectious and contagious disease.

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.

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: oiie@oiie.int
Website: www.oiie.int

* International Air Transport Association,
www.iata.org/index.htm

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MACAU	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA	SLOVENIA
AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SOUTH AFRICA
AZERBAIJAN	GREECE	MEXICO	SPAIN
BAHRAIN	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CANADA	IRELAND	NORWAY	TURKEY
CHILE	ISRAEL	PERU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CROATIA	ITALY	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CYPRUS	JAPAN	PORTUGAL	URUGUAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	KOREA	QATAR	VENEZUELA
DENMARK	LEBANON	SINGAPORE	

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, endorsed in writing by the administering veterinary surgeon, detailing the date of vaccination, the vaccine type and the batch number should be made, and should appear in the passport where one exists.

This record should accompany the horse and be made available to the relevant Authorities when required.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
AZERBAIJAN
BAHRAIN
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
CHILE
CROATIA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK
FRANCE

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GREAT BRITAIN
GREECE
HONG KONG
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INDIA
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ITALY
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KOREA
LEBANON

MACAU
MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
QATAR

SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

Article 24 (RACING / BREEDING) - HEALTH INFORMATION.

Horseracing and Stud Book Authorities (Horse Authorities) should ensure that new information concerning the state of health of breeding and racing horses in their respective countries is communicated to their National Veterinary Authority and via the International Collating Centre* (ICC) to all signatories to this Agreement.

- 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.
- Every Horse Authority, in conjunction with the country's Thoroughbred Breeders Association, 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 to prevent spread or entry of disease.

*International Breeders' Meeting,
International Collating Centre,
Animal Health Trust,
Information Exchange on Infectious Equine Disease,
Lanwades Park,
Kentford,
Newmarket,
Suffolk CB8 7UU,
England.
Tel: + 44 (0) 1638 750659 Ext: 1203
Fax: + 44 (0) 1638 555659
Email: amanda.tanner@aht.org.uk
Website: www.aht.org.uk/icc/iccform.html

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR
AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	LEBANON	SINGAPORE
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SLOVAKIA
AZERBAIJAN	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SLOVENIA
BAHRAIN	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SPAIN
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
CANADA	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
CHILE	IRELAND	NORWAY	TURKEY
CROATIA	ISRAEL	PERU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CYPRUS	ITALY	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PORTUGAL	URUGUAY
			VENEZUELA

*

Article 25 deleted

Article 26 (RACING) - TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION BETWEEN HORSERACING 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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR
	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	LEBANON	SINGAPORE
	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MACAU	SLOVAKIA
	AZERBAIJAN	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SLOVENIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SOUTH AFRICA
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SPAIN
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
	CANADA	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
	CHILE	IRELAND	NEW-ZEALAND	TURKEY
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	NORWAY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CYPRUS	ITALY	PERU	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	POLAND	URUGUAY
				VENEZUELA

Article 27 (RACING) – GUIDELINES TO HORSERACING AUTHORITIES ON THE PRINCIPLES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION OF RIDERS (PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR)

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.

2. Protective equipment

To protect riders from avoidable injury, Racing Authorities should ensure that each rider wears appropriate protection for the head, body and eyes. The equipment worn by riders should conform to whatever standards are in operation. Riders must be aware of equipment that is banned in certain jurisdictions.

*N.B : The **Appendix 10 B** is a guideline to riders on the standard protective equipment required to be worn by all riders by each Horseracing 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. Testing of biological samples – Control of prohibited (banned) 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 (banned) substances. The findings of a prohibited substance in a rider cannot lead to the disqualification of a horse.

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 Horseracing Authority must re-assess the fitness to ride of the rider and the medical adviser's conclusions must be notified to the Horseracing Authority and where applicable, to the Horseracing Authority where the rider is licensed either of which may, according to its own rules, impose sanctions on the rider.

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

*N.B : The **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.*

5. Racetrack environment

Racing Authorities are advised that they should establish minimum safety guidelines to ensure that riders are not unduly exposed to any preventable hazard. The racecourse authority should ensure that these matters are addressed on every race day.

*N.B : The **Appendix 10 A** is a guideline set of standards which may assist Horseracing Authorities to define their own requirements.*

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 : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by : AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BAHRAIN
BELGIUM
BRAZIL (except § 1 & 4)
CHILE
CROATIA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK
FRANCE

GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN (updated App. B)
GREECE
HONG KONG (except § 4 third sentence from "and the medical adviser's conclusions ..."; updated App. B ; except App. 10 C 4)
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRELAND (except App. 10 C 2)
ISRAEL
ITALY

JAPAN (except App. 10 C 4)
LEBANON
MACAU
MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
OMAN
PANAMA

POLAND
QATAR
SERBIA
SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
VENEZUELA

**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 order. Any failure 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.

Assessing medical fitness to ride should be done by specialised Doctors in conjunction with the family Doctor.

2. Frequency – Age

Frequency:

Medical examination before 1st licence.

Regular medical checks as deemed necessary.

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 refused, **D.** means deferred.

a) Cardiovascular disorders * :

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

b) Endocrine and metabolic disorders:

- Diabetes *
- insulin dependent – R
- 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
- Chronic gastritis – D
- Cirrhosis decompensated – R
- Chronic pancreatitis – R
- Cirrhosis – D

Colitis (ulcerative or Crohns) – D
Colostomy, ileostomy - D
Gall stones – D
Haemorrhoids, anal fissure, fistulae – 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
- normally – D
- last three months – R
- caesarian section – D
- hysterectomy – D

f) Haematology:*

Haemorrhagic disorders – R

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 – R
- Existing licence holders – D
- Bilateral total deafness, surditism - R
- One side total deafness with contralateral air and bone conduction loss greater than 20 db - R
- Any disorder in the eardrum and medium cavum leading to a binaural hearing loss greater than 20 db - R
- Acute otorrhea – D
- Unilateral uncompensated vestibular areflexia – R
- Bilateral hyporeflexia with directional preponderance - R
- Vertigo syndrome, resolvent after treatment of cause, in the absence of ideonystagmographic disorder - D
- Perforated eardrum – D
- Chronic suppurating otitis media – D
- Otosclerosis – D
- Prothesis – R

h) Infections disorders:

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

i) Medication:

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

If any of the following statements applies, the Licence/Permit will invariably be declined or deferred-

- 1) The therapeutic effect of the medication may put the jockey at risk when he/she rides or falls.
- 2) The side effects, actual or potential, 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 or part of a limb – R (loss of digit(s) will be reviewed on an individual basis - D
Artificial limbs – R
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.

Fractures of the skull and spine are of particular concern and medical clearance by the Medical Advisor is required in every case. This will normally involve an examination by the Chief Medical Advisor.

Dislocated or subluxed shoulder – first occasion – D unless the jockey is under the age of 25, when a surgical repair should be completed (as for ‘recurrent’ – below)

Dislocated or subluxed shoulder – recurrent – R until a surgical repair has been completed.

k) Neoplasia / cancer – D

l) Neurological disorders: *

Chronic migraine – D

Chronic neurological disorders (eg. Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis, etc.) – R

Chronic Menieres, vertigo or labyrinthitis – R

Cerebrovascular disease – R

Meningitis or encephalitis – D

Intracranial tumour requiring craniotomy – D

A-V malformation after a bleed – R

Intracranial aneurysm – R

Narcolepsy – R

Pituitary tumour - no visual field defect – D
 - with visual field defect – R

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 criteria relating to epilepsy in the current DVLA Medical Standards of Fitness to Drive – Group 2 (VOC-LGV/PCV-September 2009)

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.

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 – R

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

Mood disorders

Depression – D (specialist opinion will be required with particular attention to the method of treatment. A significant number of the drugs used to treat depression will have sedative side-effects and affect co-ordination and/or physical capabilities).

Mania – R

Bipolar disorder – D

Anxiety disorders

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

Panic Disorder – R

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 and Aspergers Syndrome – 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 – R (until the condition has been stabilised by surgical intervention)
Emphysema – D
Respiratory insufficiency or significant shortness of breath - R

o) **Surgery / Operations - D**

Following any form of surgery, an applicant must obtain clearance from the specialist carrying out the procedure and, in the case of open abdominal surgery, must have waited a minimum of 6 to 8 weeks from the date of the operation before applying. 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.

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 racecourse should be covered by a guide.

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

2. Personnel

Doctor (mandatory)
Paramedics ambulance personnel (mandatory)
Nurse for infirmary
First aid fence attendants

3. Transport

Ambulance (mandatory)
Route of access for ambulance to all areas of the track

4. Equipment appropriate

Equipment should be available to cope with any situation that may arise.

Doctor
Ambulance
Infirmary

5. Communication

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

TESTING FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES 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, with details of all penalties imposed for infringements.

*

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

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 from all equine areas before, during and after racing.

Ground, landing site, lightening, meteorology

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

Map of the course

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

*

APPENDIX 10 B

GUIDELINE STANDARDS OF RIDING EQUIPMENT required by Horseracing Authorities to protect riders from avoidable injury

STANDARD OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ALLOWED

1. Helmets

A - European Standard EN1384:1996, EN1384:1997 and PAS015:1994

B - JRA Standard (ARAI)

C - Australian Standard AS/NZS 3838 2003

D - USA Standard ASTM F11 63-01

Agreed by Country	Helmet Standard Allowed
GREAT BRITAIN	A only EN1384:1997 and PAS015:1994
HONG KONG	A, C or D
SLOVAKIA	A
SWEDEN	A

2. Safety Vests

A – European Standard EN13158:2000 Level 1

B – JRA Standard (DESCENTE)

C – ARB Standard 1998

D – Satra Jockey Vest Standard Document M6 issue 3

E – ASTM F2681 - 08

Agreed by Country	Safety Vest Standard Allowed	Vest allowance At Scales
GREAT BRITAIN	A and D only	
HONG KONG	A, C or D	2 pounds
SLOVAKIA	A, D	1 kilo
SWEDEN	A, D	1 kilo
USA		Up to 3 pounds for safety vest and helmet

*

APPENDIX 10 C

Prohibited Substance Guidelines

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

Article 28 A (WAGERING) - WAGERING

- I. 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).
- II. Each signatory of this Article shall respect the jurisdictional integrity of every other signatory in the provision of wagering on racing.
- III. 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.
- IV. 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.
- V. 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.
- VI. 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.
- VII. 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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	HUNGARY	PERU
	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	POLAND
	AZERBAIJAN	IRELAND	PORTUGAL
	BAHRAIN	ISRAEL	QATAR
	BELGIUM	ITALY	SINGAPORE
	BRAZIL	JAPAN	SLOVAKIA
	CANADA	KOREA	SOUTH AFRICA
	CHILE	LEBANON	SPAIN
	CROATIA	MACAU	SWEDEN
	CYPRUS	MALAYSIA	SWITZERLAND
	CZECH REPUBLIC	MAURITIUS	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
	DENMARK	MEXICO	TURKEY
	FRANCE	MOROCCO	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	GREAT BRITAIN	NEW ZEALAND	URUGUAY
	GREECE	NORWAY	VENEZUELA
	HONG KONG		

**Article 28 B (WAGERING) – STANDARD FOR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION
OF PRE-RACE INFORMATION RELATED TO WAGERING**

Appendix 11 to be found on IFHA Website [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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	AUSTRALIA	IRELAND	SLOVAKIA
	AZERBAIJAN	KAZAKHSTAN	SOUTH AFRICA
	CYPRUS	MACAU	SPAIN
	CZECH REPUBLIC	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	DENMARK	NEW ZEALAND	TURKEY
	FRANCE	NORWAY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	GERMANY	PERU	URUGUAY

The granting of a licence to a trainer or the granting or renewing of a licence to a rider by a Horseracing Authority should as a guideline take account of the following criteria in order to safeguard the welfare of participants and the horse.

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.

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.

Last update : NOVEMBER 2015

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	LEBANON	QATAR
	AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MACAU	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREECE	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HUNGARY	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA	INDIA	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
	CHILE	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	ISRAEL	NEW ZEALAND	TURKEY
	CYPRUS	ITALY	NORWAY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN (<i>except § 5 of Trainers Experience</i>	OMAN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	<i>and Qualifications Section ; all Facilities</i>	PANAMA	VENEZUELA
	FRANCE	<i>section ; all Riders Experience and</i>	POLAND	
		<i>Qualification Section)</i>		

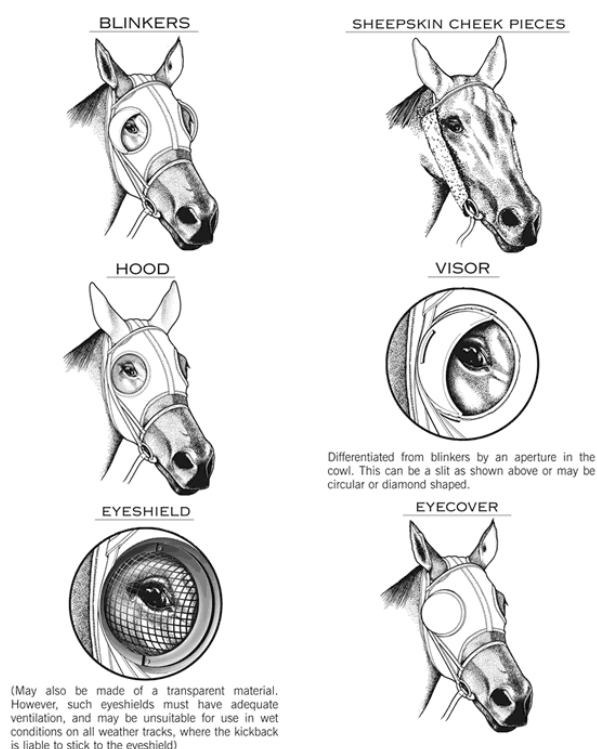
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Article 30 (RACING) - HEADGEAR

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), to help avoid misunderstandings caused by varied terminology.



Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MACAU	SINGAPORE
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
BAHRAIN	HONG KONG	MONGOLIA	SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SPAIN
BRAZIL	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
CANADA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
CHILE	ISRAEL	NORWAY	TUNISIA
CROATIA	ITALY	OMAN	TURKEY
CYPRUS	JAPAN	PERU	UKRAINE
CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	POLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FRANCE	LEBANON	SERBIA	URUGUAY

