

# English Version



## *INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON BREEDING, RACING AND WAGERING*

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## ***INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON BREEDING, RACING AND WAGERING***

*The International Agreement makes an inventory of desirable practices and states general clauses which are common to most of the Horseracing Authorities. It represents an exhaustive compendium of ideal principles meant to help Horseracing Authorities to define their own requirements.*

## Changes made since the previous edition dated February 2006 :

- ☞ Rewording of the Introduction
- ☞ Addition of Azerbaijan on the list of International Code of Suffixes (Appendix 2)
- ☞ Changes of suffixes of Barbados, Croatia and Slovakia (Appendix 2)
- ☞ Addition of Azerbaijan, Croatia, Finland and Kazakhstan on the List of Approved Stud Books (Appendix 8)
- ☞ Changes of the rules for adding names on the International List of Protected Names (Appendix 9)
- ☞ Addition of a new Article 17 related to Financial Arrangements
- ☞ Update of the lists of countries appearing as signatory of articles.

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## INTRODUCTION

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 the growth of the international dimension.
- 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.

\*

*Agreed by :*

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

## PREAMBLE

Horse racing, both flat and steeplechase, is governed, in each signatory country of the present Agreement, by Rules of Racing whose application is the responsibility of the recognized Racing Authority.

Any person who runs, trains or rides a horse in any of these countries is deemed to know the Rules of Racing of the country concerned. That person is bound, without any exception, to all the provisions of those Rules and to all the consequences which may arise from them.

Decisions taken, relevant to them and to the horses they have run, trained or ridden, by the Racing Authority of the country where they have participated, can be reported by that Racing Authority to the recognized Racing Authority in their own home country in order that the decisions are extended to races run under their own Rules of Racing, provided that in taking the decision the principles of natural justice in their own country have been fully applied.

\*

Where the Racing Authorities of signatory countries adopt the terms of the present Agreement these must be included in their own Rules of Racing.

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*



# CHAPTER 1

## RULES OF RACING

### Article 1. – GROUP/GRADED AND LISTED RACES.

#### A. – INTERNATIONAL :

Group/Graded and Listed Races are the races followed by the indication G1, G2, G3, L or LR, listed in Part I of the International Cataloguing Standards Book published by the Jockey Club Information Systems, Inc., in association with the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA).

Group/Graded races are also listed on the IFHA web site ([www.horseracingintfed.com](http://www.horseracingintfed.com)).

Group/Graded Races are classified in three categories in descending order as follows :  
Group/Grade 1, Group/Grade 2, Group/Grade 3.

The Listed Races have a lower classification than the Group/Graded races.

Granting Group/Graded Race status or upgrading a race to a higher Group/Grade, must be justified by the quality of the runners ; Listed Race status must be justified by the quality of the runners or by published National standards that ensure quality runners. Quality can be assessed by different systems : ratings, last performances, points.

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.

The first three horses finishing in a Group/Grade or Listed Race receive "Black Type" in the Sales catalogues and also carry the respective designation of the race (G1, G2, G3, L or LR).

\*

#### B. – NATIONAL :

Group/Graded or Listed Races are the races listed in Part II or III of the International Cataloguing Standards Book published by the Jockey Club Information Systems, Inc., in association with the IFHA.

These Group/Graded and Listed race indicators have no international recognition.

The first three horses finishing in races published in Part II receive "Black Type" in the Sales Catalogues.

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

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but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

**Article 2. - 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.

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 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

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       | GERMANY       | MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE | SAUDI ARABIA             |
| AUSTRALIA       | GREAT BRITAIN | MAURITIUS          | SLOVAKIA                 |
| AUSTRIA         | GREECE        | MEXICO             | SLOVENIA                 |
| BELGIUM         | HONG KONG     | MOROCCO            | SOUTH AFRICA             |
| <i>BOLIVIA</i>  | HUNGARY       | NETHERLANDS        | SPAIN                    |
| BRAZIL          | INDIA         | <i>NEW-ZEALAND</i> | SWEDEN                   |
| CANADA          | IRELAND       | NORWAY             | SWITZERLAND              |
| CHILE           | ISRAEL        | PANAMA             | TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO      |
| <i>COLUMBIA</i> | ITALY         | <i>PARAGUAY</i>    | <i>TUNISIA</i>           |
| CROATIA         | JAPAN         | PERU               | TURKEY                   |
| CYPRUS          | <i>KENYA</i>  | POLAND             | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES     |
| CZECH REPUBLIC  | KOREA         | QATAR              | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| DENMARK         | LEBANON       | <i>RUMANIA</i>     | URUGUAY                  |
| FRANCE          | MACAU         | RUSSIA             | VENEZUELA                |

Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.

### Article 3. - IDENTIFICATION OF RACEHORSES.

The control of a horse's identity is one of the prime considerations in the operation of racing. It is highly desirable that identity control should be made at the horse's first public race and for every claiming or selling race. It should be compulsory of every horse coming from a foreign country to be identified.

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

#### 1. Export Certificates :

The export certificate or electronic notification of export (including markings) is sent to the relevant authority of the country to which the horse is exported in cases when the exportation is permanent or when the period of export exceeds the period for which the visa of the document of identification is valid.

#### 2. Passport or documentation of identification :

This document contains both a written description and a drawn description giving the markings of the horse and the exact position of those markings together with an indication that the horse has been blood or DNA typed or parentage tested by the Stud Book Authority. A colour photograph may be attached.

The document must accompany the horse during its entire career. It should be issued by the relevant Authority of the country of foaling and can only be altered by the issuing Authority or with its permission.

The loss of the document must be notified to the Horseracing Authority of the country which produced it and it is the only Authority to issue a duplicate copy.

The document of a dead horse should be returned to the Horseracing Authority of the country in which it died or it can be destroyed after informing the birth Authority after the horse's death.

The document should be printed in the issuing country's language and it is recommended that the principal information is translated into both English and French.

Note : For breeding animals in countries where passports are used as official identity document, the passport must be endorsed before any exportation. The validity of such a visa being for a period up to nine months.

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	PARAGUAY
	AUSTRALIA (except § 2)	GREECE	PERU
	AUSTRIA	GUATEMALA	PHILIPPINES
	AZERBAIJAN	HONG KONG	POLAND
	BAHRAIN	HUNGARY	PUERTO RICO
	BARBADOS	INDIA	PORTUGAL
	BELGIUM	IRELAND	QATAR
	BRAZIL	ISRAEL	ROMANIA
	BULGARIA	ITALY	RUSSIA
	CANADA	JAMAICA (except § 2)	SAUDI ARABIA
	CHAD	JAPAN	SLOVAKIA
	CHILE	KAZAKHSTAN	SLOVENIA
	CHINA	KENYA	SOUTH AFRICA
	COLOMBIA	KOREA	SPAIN
	COSTA RICA	LEBANON	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	MACAU	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	THAILAND
	CZECH REPUBLIC	MAURITIUS	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
	DENMARK	MEXICO	TUNISIA
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MOROCCO	TURKEY
	ECUADOR	NETHERLANDS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	FINLAND	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	FRANCE	NORWAY	URUGUAY
	GERMANY	PANAMA	VENEZUELA

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

## General

Any trainer running his horse in a race abroad must ensure that the Racing Authority of the country staging the race (the Staging Authority) is in receipt of a valid Racing Clearance Notification (RCN) (Appendix 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.

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 country. 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 the horse was recorded as being in training immediately prior to its departure to race in another racing jurisdiction and where, in principle, its Export Certificate should be lodged.

Unless otherwise specified below, (see Paragraph 3), the RCN will attest that, to the best of the Home Authority's knowledge:

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

Should the horse, trainer or owner be the subject of a restriction, the Home Authority will notify the Staging Authority of the details on the RCN. The RCN form is shown at Appendix 1.

Should a Staging Authority wish for further reassurance on the current standing of a horse, its owner or trainer, they should make enquiry of the Home Authority.

A RCN must be received in writing by email or fax by the Staging Authority no later than the deadline for declaration (i.e. the last positive action required by a trainer or his representative to run in the race).

Should a Staging Authority fail to receive a RCN 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 RCN and irregularities subsequently emerge related to RCN clearance then the horse may be liable to disqualification.

Each country must submit for publication on the IFHA website, the particular 'restrictions' of which they take account.

## Specific

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. Further RCN's need not be sent on subsequent occasions on which the horse runs.
  - 2.2 The period of validity of such a RCN will be a maximum of 90 days, unless in the meantime, the trainer or owner of the horse should change, in which case a fresh RCN must be requested. The RCN will also become invalid as soon as the horse leaves the country of 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. In the case of each subsequent such race, the trainer must request the Staging Authority of the country in which it has competed to send a RCN to the Staging Authority of the country in which it is to race next.
- 3.2 A RCN issued by a Staging Authority will not attest to the good standing of the owner or trainer, but will attest to the fact that the horse remains free of restrictions, subsequent to its most recent race. 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 of such details.
- 3.3 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. Should permission be granted, the Home Authority will issue a fresh RCN.

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	FRANCE	MACAU	SLOVAKIA
ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SPAIN
AUSTRIA	GREECE	MEXICO	SWEDEN
BAHRAIN	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SWITZERLAND
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	<i>THAILAND</i>
BRAZIL	INDIA	<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CHILE	IRELAND	NORWAY	<i>TUNISIA</i>
CROATIA	ISRAEL	PERU	TURKEY
CYPRUS	ITALY	POLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	<i>JAMAICA</i>	PORTUGAL	URUGUAY
DENMARK	JAPAN	SAUDI ARABIA	VENEZUELA
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	LEBANON		

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

**RACING CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (RCN)  
CERTIFICAT POUR COURIR A L'ETRANGER (RCN)**

Horse / Cheval	
Trainer / Entraîneur	
Owner / Propriétaire	
Name of Race in which horse is due to compete (if known) <i>Nom de la Course dans laquelle le cheval doit courir</i>	
Run on (Date)	at (Racecourse)
<i>Date de la course à</i>	<i>(nom de l'hippodrome)</i>
in (Country) / Pays	

I, / Je .....(Name and Position of Official)  
*(Nom et fonction du responsable)*

complete this R.C.N. on behalf of .....(Racing Authority)  
*remplis ce Certificat au nom de (Autorité Hippique)*

in the capacity of : please tick Box A or B, as appropriate :  
*en tant que :* **cocher la case A ou B, selon le cas :**

Either	<p><b>A</b> 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)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soit	<p><b>A</b> <i>Autorité d'origine (i.e. l'Autorité Hippique du pays dans lequel le cheval mentionné ci-dessus est enregistré comme étant à l'entraînement juste avant son départ pour courir dans un autre pays et dans lequel son Certificat d'Exportation devrait, en principe, être établi)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
or	<p><b>B</b> 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).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ou	<p><b>B</b> <i>Autorité Organisatrice (i.e. l'Autorité Hippique du pays dans lequel le cheval mentionné ci-dessus a couru pour la dernière fois dans le cadre d'un déplacement international pour participer à plusieurs courses.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Declaration A (To be completed only if Box A is ticked).  
*Déclaration A (à remplir uniquement si la case A a été cochée)*

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 and that the above Owner is duly registered by this Racing Authority.  
*Je déclare qu'à l'exception des restrictions mentionnées dans la case ci-dessous "Restrictions", le cheval mentionné est exempt de toute restriction l'empêchant de prendre part à une course, l'entraîneur mentionné est titulaire d'une licence délivrée par cette Autorité Hippique et le propriétaire mentionné est autorisé par cette Autorité Hippique à faire courir.*

Delete as applicable	
<p>Either</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <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> </div>	<p>Or</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <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, either (i) its owner or trainer should change or (ii) it moves to any other country.</p> </div>
Barre selon le cas	
<p>Soit</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>Nous avons été informés que le cheval rentrera directement dans son pays d'origine à l'issue de la course et que ce Certificat n'est utilisé que pour la course mentionnée.</i></p> </div>	<p>Ou</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>Nous avons été informés que le cheval restera dans le pays mentionné ci-dessus pour prendre part à d'autres courses avant de retourner dans son pays d'origine. Dans ce cas, ce Certificat est valable pour toutes les courses courues dans le pays mentionné pour une période maximum de 90 jours, à moins que, (i) durant cette période, son propriétaire ou son entraîneur aient changé ou (ii) qu'il ait été transféré dans un autre pays.</i></p> </div>

Declaration B (To be completed only if Box B is ticked)  
*Déclaration B (à remplir uniquement si la case B a été cochée)*

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.  
*Je déclare qu'à l'exception des restrictions mentionnées dans la case ci-dessous "Restrictions", le cheval mentionné est exempt de toute restriction l'empêchant de prendre part à une course.*

**RESTRICTION(S)**

The following restriction(s) apply to the above horse, its owner or its trainer :  
*La(les) restriction(s) suivante(s) s'applique(nt) au cheval, à son propriétaire ou à son entraîneur mentionnés ci-dessus :*

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Signed / Signé ..... Date.....

#### **Article 4. - USE OF A SUFFIX SHOWING THE COUNTRY OF FOALING.**

In order to avoid having a number added to the name of a horse coming from abroad, the registered name 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.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	KENYA	QATAR
AUSTRALIA	ECUADOR	KOREA	RUMANIA
AUSTRIA	FINLAND	LEBANON	RUSSIA
AZERBAIJAN	FRANCE	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
BARBADOS	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
BELGIUM	GREECE	MEXICO	SOUTH AFRICA
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	GUATEMALA	MOROCCO	SPAIN
BRAZIL	HONG-KONG	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
BULGARIA	HUNGARY	NEW-ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
CANADA	INDIA	NORWAY	THAILAND
CHILE	<i>IRAN</i>	PANAMA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CHINA	IRELAND	PARAGUAY	TUNISIA
COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	PERU	TURKEY
COSTA RICA	ITALY	PHILIPPINES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CROATIA	JAMAICA	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CYPRUS	JAPAN	PORTUGAL	URUGUAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	PUERTO RICO	VENEZUELA
DENMARK			

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

**INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SUFFIXES**  
**CODE INTERNATIONAL DES SUFFIXES**

Suffixes	Countries/Pays	Suffixes	Countries/Pays
ALG	Algeria – <i>Algérie</i>	KSA	Saudi Arabia - <i>Arabie Saoudite</i>
ARG	Argentina – <i>Argentine</i>	LEB	Lebanon – <i>Liban</i>
AUS	Australia – <i>Australie</i>	LIB	Libya – <i>Libye</i>
AUT	Austria – <i>Autriche</i>	LUX	Luxemburg – <i>Luxembourg</i>
AZE	Azerbaijan - <i>Azerbaïdjan</i>	MAL	Malaysia – <i>Malaisie</i>
BAR	Barbados – <i>La Barbade</i>	MAU	Mauritius – <i>Ile Maurice</i>
BEL	Belgium – <i>Belgique</i>	MDA	Moldavia – <i>Moldavie</i>
BHR	Bahrain – <i>Bahrein</i>	MEX	Mexico - <i>Mexique</i>
BOL	Bolivia – <i>Bolivie</i>	MOR	Morocco - <i>Maroc</i>
BRZ	Brazil – <i>Brésil</i>	MTA	Malta - <i>Malte</i>
BUL	Bulgaria – <i>Bulgarie</i>	NDO	Indonesia - <i>Indonésie</i>
CAN	Canada	NOR	Norway - <i>Norvège</i>
CEY	Ceylon – <i>Ceylan</i>	NZ	New Zealand - <i>Nouvelle Zélande</i>
CHI	Chile – <i>Chili</i>	PAK	Pakistan
CHN	China – <i>Chine</i>	PAN	Panama
COL	Colombia - <i>Colombie</i>	PER	Peru – <i>Pérou</i>
CRI	Costa Rica	PHI	Philippines
CRO	Croatia – <i>Croatie</i>	POL	Poland – <i>Pologne</i>
CUB	Cuba	POR	Portugal
CYP	Cyprus – <i>Chypre</i>	PR	Puerto Rico – <i>Porto Rico</i>
CZE	Czech Republic – <i>République Tchèque</i>	PRY	Paraguay
DEN	Denmark – <i>Danemark</i>	QA	Qatar
DOM	Dominican Republic – <i>Rép. Dominicaine</i>	RUM	Rumania – <i>Roumanie</i>
ECU	Ecuador – <i>Equateur</i>	RUS	Russia – <i>Russie</i>
EGY	Egypt – <i>Egypte</i>	SAF	South Africa – <i>Afrique du Sud</i>
FIN	Finland – <i>Finlande</i>	SEN	Senegal
FR	France	SLV	El Salvador
GB	Great Britain - <i>Grande Bretagne</i>	SPA	Spain – <i>Espagne</i>
GEO	Georgia- <i>Géorgie</i>	SRH	Rhodesia – <i>Rhodesie</i>
GER	Germany – <i>Allemagne</i>	SUD	Sudan – <i>Soudan</i>
GR	Greece – <i>Grèce</i>	SVK	Slovakia – <i>Slovaquie</i>
GTM	Guatemala	SVN	Slovenia – <i>Slovenie</i>
HK	Hong Kong	SWE	Sweden – <i>Suede</i>
HOL	The Netherlands - <i>Pays Bas</i>	SWI	Switzerland – <i>Suisse</i>
HUN	Hungary – <i>Hongrie</i>	THA	Thailand – <i>Thaïlande</i>
IND	India – <i>Inde</i>	TRI	Trinidad & Tobago
IRA	Iran	TUN	Tunisia – <i>Tunisie</i>
IRE	Ireland – <i>Irlande</i>	TUR	Turkey – <i>Turquie</i>
ISR	Israel	UAE	United Arab Emirates - <i>Emirats Arabes Unis</i>
ITY	Italy – <i>Italie</i>	UKR	Ukraine
JAM	Jamaica – <i>Jamaïque</i>	URU	Uruguay
JPN	Japan – <i>Japon</i>	USA	United States of America - <i>Etats Unis d'Amérique</i>
KAZ	Kazakhstan	VEN	Venezuela
KEN	Kenya	YUG	Yugoslavia – <i>Yougoslavie</i>
KOR	Korea – <i>Corée</i>	ZIM	Zimbabwe



## Article 5. - PERFORMANCE NOTIFICATION FOR HORSES ENTERED AND RUNNING ABROAD.

A complete record of a horse's performances must be received by the Horseracing Authority of the country staging the race at time of entry. For early closing races for which qualification is solely by age or sex this record must be received by the Horseracing Authority eight days before the race.

The name and address of the owner or his representative must be shown.

If the record of performances does not arrive within the required time, the entry may be invalidated. The same applies if any additional record of performances does not arrive at the Horseracing Authority before the time of the first forfeit or declaration of runners.

The owner or his representative is responsible for the transmission and accuracy of this record to the relevant Horseracing Authority by the requisite time.

When a horse is exported after sale, the new owner or his representative or his trainer should supply a complete record of performances to the Horseracing Authority of the country of importation.

The record of performances must include all the information laid down in Appendix 3. Individual countries may also require additional information.

Trainers must notify their Home Authority of any performance abroad of any horse in their care, within a timescale laid down by that Authority, which should include similar information to that laid down in *Appendix 3*.

A Staging Authority must inform the Home Authority where a horse is trained of any subsequent demotion or promotion following an enquiry of a horse trained abroad (for example, in the event of a finding of a prohibited substance) occurring in a race run in the country of the Staging Authority.

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

**APPENDIX 3**

Issued by (Home Authority) : .....

RACING PERFORMANCES OF : .....

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

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

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

Issued in : ..... on .....

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

## **Article 6. - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

### ***Objective***

1. The objective is to protect the integrity of horseracing, with attendant benefits as detailed in the 'Introduction' to this International Agreement, through controlling the use of substances capable of giving a horse an advantage or being 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 that have run in a race. Horseracing Authorities may also take samples at any other 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 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 or owner's request.
4. In the event of a Horseracing Authority finding a prohibited substance in a sample taken from a horse which is entered or has run in a race within its jurisdiction but which is trained abroad, 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 a sample taken after it has raced contains a prohibited substance. 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 persons.

### ***The trainer's responsibilities***

7. The trainer shall always be responsible for:
  - the 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 rules of the Horseracing Authority
  - keeping informed of the possible consequences of treatment given to his horses.

### ***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.

10. The following are prohibited substances:
- Substances capable at any time of acting on 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.
11. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself or a metabolite of the substance or an isomer of the substance or an isomer of a metabolite. 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 substances.
13. With the objective of providing guidance to horseracing tribunals, Horseracing Authorities may produce a classification of prohibited substances.

**Thresholds**

14. 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 Prohibited Substances, after consultation with official analysts and veterinarians of signatory countries, and approved by the Federation.
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
Dimethyl sulphoxide	• 15 micrograms dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in urine, or • 1 microgram dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in plasma
Estranediol in male horses (other than geldings)	• the mass of free and conjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol to the mass of free and conjugated 5(10)-estrene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol in urine from male horses (other than geldings) at a ratio of 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 • 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.

*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 (Appendix 4)*
- take part in interlaboratory comparisons (clause 5.9(b) of ISO/IEC 17025:1999).

19. With the objective of preventing infringements, 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 prohibited substances the trainer specifies.

#### Agreed totally by :

ALGERIA	FRANCE	MACAU	RUSSIA
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
BELGIUM	GREECE	MOROCCO	SOUTH AFRICA
BULGARIA	HONG-KONG	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
CHAD	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	SWEDEN
CROATIA	INDIA	PANAMA	SWITZERLAND
CYPRUS	IRELAND	POLAND	THAILAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	ISRAEL	PORTUGAL	TUNISIA
DENMARK	KENYA	QATAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LEBANON	ROMANIA	URUGUAY

#### Partly agreed by :

ARGENTINA .....	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
AUSTRALIA .....	with the exception of Appendix 4
BRAZIL (Jockey Club Brasileiro).....	authorizes the use of Furosemide
BRAZIL (Jockey Club de Sao Paulo).....	authorizes the use of Furosemide in some races
CHILE.....	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
ITALY.....	with a different threshold of Carbon Dioxide as indicated in § 16
JAMAICA.....	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
JAPAN.....	with the exception of § 16
NORWAY.....	with the exception of paragraphs related to "Thresholds"
PERU.....	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
SAUDI ARABIA.....	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.....	with the exception of § 5, 10 and 14
TURKEY.....	with a different threshold of Salicylic acid and of Testosterone as indicated in § 16
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....	with the exception of § 5, 10 and 14
VENEZUELA.....	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone

#### Non Signatories :

CANADA, MEXICO.

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

**Performance Specification of the Laboratories for doping control  
required by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities**

*This specification describes the minimum analytical capability required to detect exposure. It must not be construed as restricting in any way the chemical groups or concentrations that may constitute positive findings. Many laboratories will be able to surpass this specification, and the interpretation of whether a finding and a particular concentration would constitute a violation is governed by the relevant Rules of Racing.*

*Procedures should ensure that the laboratory can find prohibited substances in equine body fluids and prove their presence. Test methods must cover the chemical groups typified by the representative list. Each substance in the representative list must be detectable and identifiable at the concentration shown, if necessary after hydrolysis of metabolic conjugates. In addition, test methods must also reliably quantify threshold substances at concentrations that would be declared positive.*

<b>Representative list</b>	<b>Minimum concentrations (ng/mL in horse urine) for detecting exposure</b>
Amitriptyline	50
Amphetamine	100
Atenolol	100
Benzoylecgonine	20
Boldenone	20
Bumetanide	10
Butorphanol	5
Caffeine / <i>Caféine</i>	100
Chlorpromazine	20
Clenbuterol	4
Dexamethasone	2
Ethacrynic acid / <i>Acide éthacrynique</i>	100
Flunixin / <i>Flunixine</i>	50
Heptaminol	200
Hydrochlorothiazide	200
Mepivacaine	50
Methocarbamol	300
Morphine (analyte)	60 ng/mL of Morphine-3-glucuronide (in horse urine) 60 ng/mL de morphine-3-glucuronide (dans l'urine)
Nikethamide	100
Nordiazepam	100
Pethidine	20
Phenazone	300
Phenobarbitone	50

*N.B. : These concentrations must not be construed as regulatory thresholds.*

**Article 7. - SHOEING**

Each Horseracing Authority should prevent the use of shoes which it considers dangerous.

The trainer is responsible for ensuring that horses in his care when racing are properly shod according to the Rules prevailing in the country staging the event.

From time to time an inspection of shoes should be made before a race to ensure horses are properly shod and the Stewards should prevent any horse from starting in a race equipped with dangerous shoes.

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

## Article 8: 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
- whip
- number cloth
- anything worn on horse's legs
- breastplate – breastgirth
- bridle
- horse's headgear
- martingale
- muzzle
- rings.

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	INDIA ( <i>except number cloth and breastplate</i> )	PERU
	AUSTRALIA ( <i>except breastplate, breastgirth, bridle, martingale, muzzle, rings</i> )	IRELAND	POLAND
	AUSTRIA	ISRAEL	PORTUGAL
	BAHRAIN	ITALY	QATAR
	BELGIUM	JAMAICA ( <i>except number cloth and breastplate</i> )	SAUDI ARABIA
	BRAZIL ( <i>except body protector</i> )	JAPAN	SLOVAKIA
	BULGARIA	KENYA	SOUTH AFRICA
	CHAD	KOREA ( <i>except breastplate, breastgirth, martingale, rings</i> )	SPAIN
	CHILE	LEBANON	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	MACAU	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO ( <i>except breastplate, breastgirth, martingale</i> )
	CZECH REPUBLIC	MAURITIUS	TUNISIA
	DENMARK	MEXICO	TURKEY
	FRANCE	MOROCCO	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	GREAT BRITAIN	NORWAY	( <i>except breastplate, breastgirth, martingale</i> )
	GREECE	PANAMA ( <i>except saddle girth, body protector, number cloth</i> )	URUGUAY
	HONG KONG		VENEZUELA
	HUNGARY		

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*





## Article 9. - OWNERS COLOURS

In order to avoid too much variation between racing colours, a guideline for standard jacket, sleeve and cap design on owners' colours has been agreed (Appendix 5).

Jacket, sleeve and cap design registered by a racing authority before it becomes a signatory of this Article may also be considered to fall within this guideline.

Every horse coming from abroad runs in the registered colours of its owner subject to the Rules of Racing of the Horseracing Authority of the country staging the race.

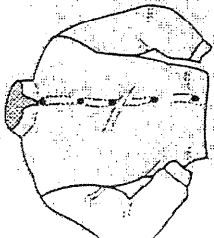
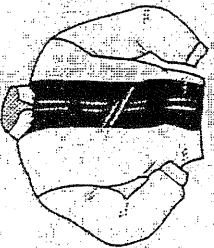
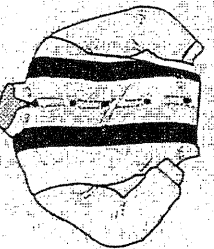
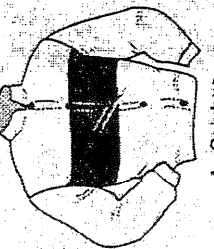
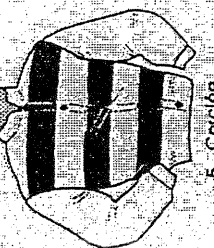
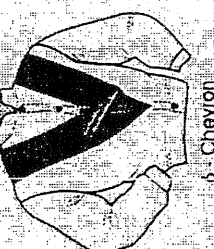
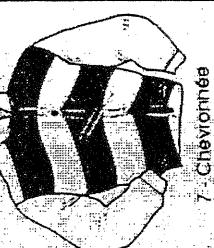
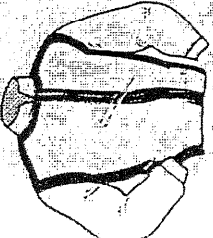
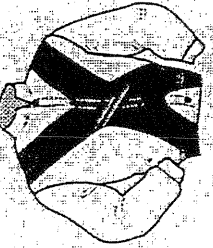
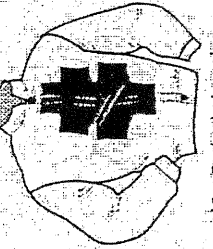
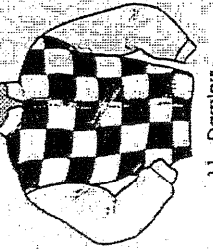
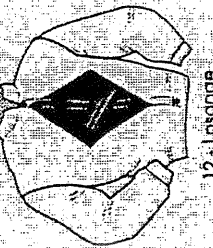
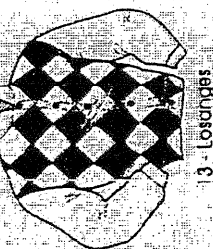
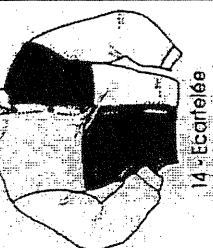

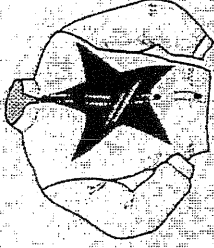
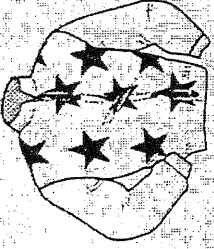
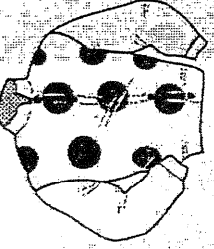

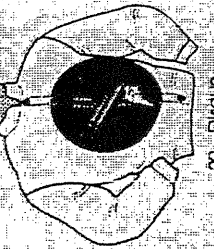
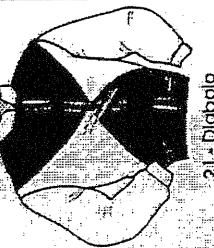
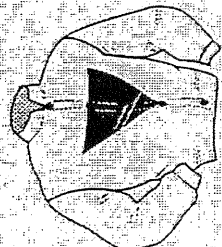
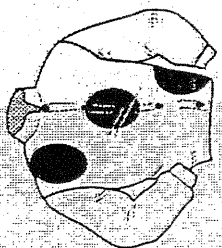
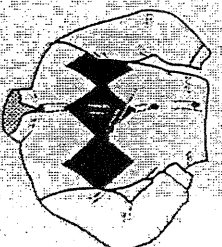
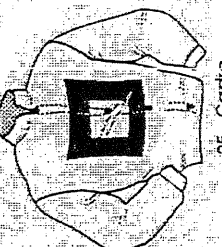
Agreed by :

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

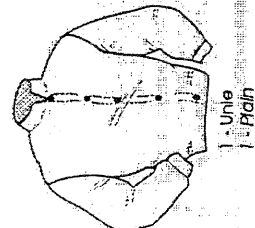
*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

DISPOSITIFS DE COULEURS - RACING COLOURS SCHEMES

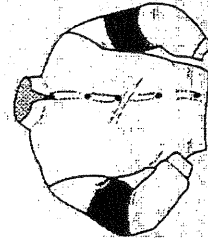
1 - CASAQUES - JACKETS

																								
---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	---	--	---

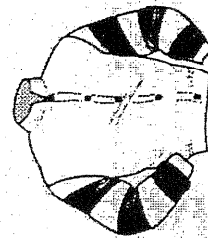
# MANCHES - SLEEVES



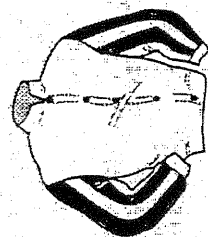
1 - Unie  
1 - Plain



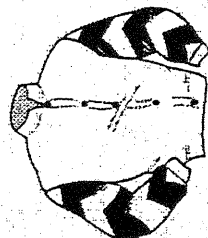
2 - Brassards  
2 - Armlets



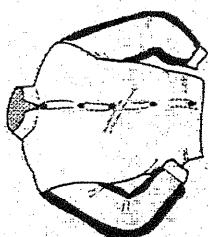
3 - Cercleées  
3 - Hooped



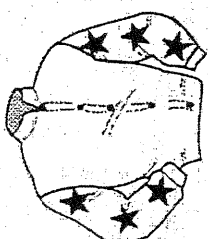
4 - Rayées  
4 - Striped



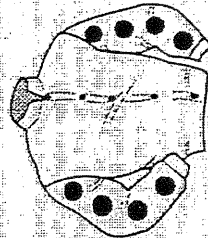
5 - Chevonnées  
5 - Chevrons



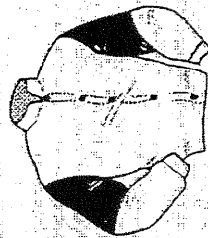
6 - Carures  
6 - Spams



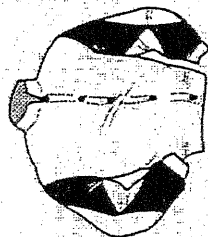
7 - Etoilés  
7 - Stars



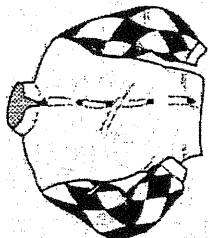
8 - Pois  
8 - Spots



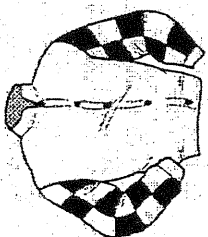
9 - Mi  
9 - Halfed



10 - Diabolo  
10 - Diabolo



11 - Losanges  
11 - Diamonds



12 - Damiers  
12 - Checks

# TOQUES - CAP



1 - Unie  
1 - Plain



2 - Cercleée  
2 - Hooped



3 - Rayée  
3 - Striped



4 - Damiers  
4 - Checks



5 - Pois  
5 - Spots



6 - Ecritelee  
6 - Quartered



7 - Etoile  
7 - Star



8 - Losange  
8 - Diamond



9 - Etoilés  
9 - Stars



10 - Losanges  
10 - Diamonds

**Article 9 bis. - 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.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	INDIA	QATAR
AUSTRALIA	IRELAND	<i>RUSSIA</i>
BAHRAIN	ISRAEL	SLOVAKIA
BELGIUM	ITALY	SLOVENIA
CROATIA	JAPAN	SOUTH AFRICA
CYPRUS	LEBANON	SWEDEN
CZECH REPUBLIC	MACAU	SWITZERLAND
DENMARK	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	<i>TUNISIA</i>
FRANCE	MAURITIUS	TURKEY
GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
GREAT-BRITAIN	<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GREECE	NORWAY	URUGUAY
HONG-KONG	PERU	VENEZUELA
HUNGARY	POLAND	

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

- 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 Clerk of the Scales 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 Clerk of the Scales 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, Malaysia/Singapore, Mexico, South Africa (other than for brief visits).

\*

- 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.

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 any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country.

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 bis. - 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.

\*

**APPENDIX 6**

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

**LE CAVALIER - THE RIDER - DER REITER - IL CAVALIERE - EL JINETE**

LE SECRETAIRE DES COURSES  
THE CLERK OF SCALES  
DER RENNVEREINSSEKRETÄR  
IL SECRETARIO DELLA SOCIETA  
EL SECRETARIO DE CARRERAS

Je soussigné, déclare être titulaire d'une autorisation de monter en courses plates / à obstacles délivrée par (1) ..... pour l'année .....

Je ne fais aujourd'hui l'objet ni d'une mise à pied, ni d'une 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 et j'accepte que toute mise à pied qui pourrait m'être infligée par cette Autorité Hippique, soit étendue par d'autres Autorités Hippiques conformément à leurs règlements et aux lois nationales en vigueur dans ce pays.

(1) Indiquez l'Autorité ayant délivré l'autorisation.

Je confirme également que **je suis / je ne suis pas (\*)** menacé de faire l'objet d'une interdiction de monter en courses

Si oui, indiquer les dates correspondantes ci-dessous :

(\*) *Rayer la mention inutile*

I hereby declare that I hold a jockey's licence/amateur-rider's permit for flat races/national hunt races issued by ..... for year ..... Season .....

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 the recognised Turf Authority concerned when riding abroad and I accept that any suspension which may be imposed on me by that Authority may be extended by other Horseracing Authorities under their domestic Rules and in accordance with their laws of public order.

(1) Enter name of licensing Authority.

I also confirm that I am / I am not (\*) subject to any future period of suspension.

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

(\*) *Cross out as appropriate*

Fait à :

le :

Signature :

Le Jockey/Gentleman-Rider  
signataire de la présente déclaration, a monté ce jour à .....  
sans encourir de suspension et sans avoir été victime de chute.  
Signé : .....  
(Le Secrétaire des Courses)

Date : .....

The Jockey/Amateur-Rider

who signed this declaration rode today at .....  
and incurred no suspension and did not fall.

Signed : .....  
(Clerk of Scales)

Date : .....



## Article 10 ter. - 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.

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	INDIA ( <i>except the words " subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country ", in art. 10 § IV, in art. 10 bis § III and in art. 10 ter § II)</i> )	POLAND
ARGENTINA	IRELAND	QATAR ( <i>except Art. 10 § II b)</i> )
AUSTRALIA ( <i>except Art. 10 § II b)</i> )	ISRAEL	ROMANIA
AUSTRIA	ITALY	RUSSIA
BAHRAIN	JAPAN ( <i>except Art. 10 § II b)</i> )	SAUDI ARABIA
BELGIUM	KOREA ( <i>except Art. 10 § II, III and Art. 10bis § II)</i> )	( <i>in Art. 10 § II, all suspensions apply from the day of issue and all appeals are held within 48 hours.</i> )
BRAZIL	LEBANON	SOUTH AFRICA
CANADA	MACAU ( <i>except Art. 10 § II b)</i> )	SLOVAKIA
CHAD	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SLOVENIA
CHILE	( <i>except Art. 10 § II, III, IV)</i> )	SPAIN
CROATIA	MAURITIUS	SWEDEN
CYPRUS	MEXICO	SWITZERLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	MOROCCO	TUNISIA
DENMARK	NETHERLANDS	TURKEY
FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND ( <i>except Art. 10 § II b)</i> )	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
GERMANY	NORWAY	URUGUAY
GREAT-BRITAIN	PERU	VENEZUELA
GREECE		
HONG-KONG ( <i>except Art. 10 § II b)</i> )		
HUNGARY		

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

hiermit erkläre ich, im Besitz einer Lizenz, ausgestellt von (1) .....  
 für das Jahr ..... zu sein.  
 Gegen mich besteht zur Zeit keiner Lizenzentzug oder ärztlich verordnetes Reitverbot. Ich leide unter keiner Verletzung und bin zur Zeit reitfähig. Ich erkenne die Rennordnung der anerkannten Rennsportbehörde an und weis, dass jeder Lizenzentzug, der von dieser Rennsportbehörde gegen mich ausgesprochen wird, auf andere Rennsportbehörden in Übereinstimmung mit der in diesem Land geltenden Rennordnung und öffentlichen Rechts ausgedehnt wird.

1) Name der Behörde einsetzen, die die Lizenz ausgestellt hat.  
 Ich bestätige ebenfalls, dass gegen mich keine zukünftige Sperre besteht / eine zukünftige Sperre besteht.  
 Im Falle einer zukünftigen Sperre, bitte angeben, für welchen Zeitraum : .....

(\* ) Nicht treffendes bitte ausstreichen.

In :  
 Datum :  
 Unterschrift :

Der Jockey/Amateurreiter  
 .....  
 der die obenstehende Erklärung unterschreiben hat, ist heutzutage in .....  
 geritten. Er hat keine Strafe erhalten und ist nicht gestürzt.  
 Untersc  
 ieben : .....  
 (Der Rennvereinssekretär)  
 Date : .....

io sottoscritto .....  
 dichiaro di essere titolare d'una patente per montare in corse piane/ostacoli, rilasciata da .....  
 (1) per l'anno 20... e di non essere attualmente soggetto a sospensioni o a  
 riviati dal montare in corsa per motivi di salute.  
 dichiaro tuttavia di essere stato sospeso in date ..... all'ippodromo di  
 ..... che sarà effettiva dal ..... al .....  
 cluso.

mi impegno a sottomettermi incondizionatamente al Regolamento e alle disposizioni emanate dalle Autorità  
 ipiche riconosciute nel paese dove monto, ed in particolare, ad accettare che i provvedimenti di sospensione e  
 qualifica eventualmente emessi nei miei confronti da tali Autorità siano estesi agli altri paesi dalle rispettive  
 autorità Ippiche in conformità ai loro Regolamenti nazionali e alle loro regole in materia di ordine pubblico.

1) Indicare l'autorità che ha rilasciato la patente

Firma :  
 Fatto a :  
 Il :

Il Fantino/Gentleman-Rider  
 .....  
 firmatario della presente dichiarazione, ha montato oggi in  
 corse a .....  
 senza incorrere in punizioni e senza essere stato vittima di  
 caduta.  
 Firma : .....  
 (Il Segretario della Società)  
 Il : .....

el abajo firmante, declara ser titular de una autorización para montar en carreras lisas /de obstáculos concedida  
 or (1) .....  
 ara el año 20.....  
 o estoy actualmente bajo ninguna prohibición de montar en carreras y no estoy tampoco bajo ninguna  
 ohibición de montar por razones de salud, no padezco ninguna lesión y en la actualidad estoy apto para  
 ontrar. Todavía, el ..... he recibido notificación en el hipódromo de .....  
 e una prohibición de montar desde ..... hasta .....  
 e comprometo a someterme en todo momento a los reglamentos de la Autoridad Hípica reconocida en el país  
 onde monto y estoy dispuesto a aceptar que toda prohibición de montar pronunciada contra mí por las  
 autoridades Hípicas de un país cualquiera se aplique también en las carreras sometidas a los reglamentos de  
 autoridades Hípicas de otros países extranjeros, según los reglamentos y leyes nacionales en vigor en este  
 mismo país.

1) Indicar la Autoridad Hípica que ha concedido la autorización.

Firmado :  
 En :  
 El :

El Jockey/Gentleman-Rider  
 .....  
 Firmante de la presente declaración ha montado este día er  
 sin incurrir en suspensión y sin haber sido víctima de caída.  
 Firmado : .....  
 (El Secretario de Carreras)  
 El : .....

## Article 11. - WEIGHT ALLOWANCE

In the Northern Hemisphere a weight allowance is given to horses foaled between July 1st and December 31st (**Appendix 7**).

In the Southern Hemisphere a weight allowance is given to horses foaled between January 1st and June 30th (or July 31st for Australia, New Zealand and South Africa)

Agreed by :	ARGENTINA	ISRAEL	ROMANIA
	AUSTRALIA	ITALY	RUSSIA
	AUSTRIA	KENYA	SLOVAKIA
	BELGIUM	LEBANON	SLOVENIA
	BOLIVIA	MACAU	SOUTH AFRICA
	BRAZIL	MAURITIUS	SPAIN
	CHILE	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
	COLOMBIA	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
	CROATIA	NORWAY	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
	CYPRUS	PANAMA	TUNISIA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	PARAGUAY	TURKEY
	DENMARK	PERU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	FRANCE	POLAND	URUGUAY
	HUNGARY	QATAR	VENEZUELA
	INDIA		

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

## APPENDIX 7

### REMISES DE POIDS ACCORDEES (*en kilos*) aux chevaux nés entre le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet et le 31 décembre par rapport aux poids portés par les chevaux du même âge, nés entre le 1<sup>er</sup> 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.....	-	-	-	-	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
	3 ans.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	2	2	1½	1½
	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.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	2	2	2
	4 ans.....	1½	1	1	1	½	½	½	-	-
Supérieure à 2.000 m jusqu'à 2.400 m inclus	3 ans.....	3	3	3	3	2½	2½	2½	2	2
	4 ans.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	½	½	-
Supérieure à 2.400 m jusqu'à 3.000 m inclus	3 ans.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	3	3
	4 ans.....	2	2	2	1½	1½	1	1	½	½
Supérieure à 3000 m	3 ans.....	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4
	4 ans.....	2½	2½	2½	2	2	1½	1½	1	1

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

### ALLOWANCES GIVEN (*in pounds*) to horses foaled between July 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> in the Southern Hemisphere with regard to weights carried by horses of the same age, born between January 1<sup>st</sup> and June 30<sup>th</sup>.

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.*

## CHAPTER II

### BOOKS OF HEREDITY (STUD-BOOKS)

#### Article 12. – DEFINITION OF A THOROUGHBRED

A Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in a Thoroughbred Stud Book approved by the International Stud Book Committee (**Appendix 8**) at the time of its official recording.

#### 1: QUALIFICATION

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

- 1.1 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.

#### 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 of all horses applying for recording in their Stud Book.

*Agreed by :*

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

\*

**APPENDIX B**

**LIST OF APPROVED STUD BOOKS (64)**

ARGENTINA  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
AZERBAIJAN  
BAHRAIN  
BARBADOS  
BELGIUM & LUXEMBURG  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CROATIA  
CYPRUS  
CZECH REPUBLIC  
DENMARK  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
ISRAEL  
ITALY  
JAMAICA  
JAPAN  
KAZAKHSTAN

KENYA  
KOREA  
MALAYSIA  
MEXICO  
MOROCCO  
NETHERLANDS  
NEW-ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
PHILIPPINES  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
QATAR  
ROMANIA  
RUSSIA  
SAUDI ARABIA  
SLOVAKIA  
SLOVENIA  
SOUTH AFRICA  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN (a-register)  
SWITZERLAND  
THAILAND  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
TUNISIA  
TURKEY  
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
USA, CANADA & PUERTO RICO  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

## Article 13 - 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	DENMARK	KOREA	ROMANIA
	AUSTRALIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LEBANON	RUSSIA
	AUSTRIA	ECUADOR	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA
	AZERBAIJAN	FINLAND	MALAYSIA	SLOVAKIA
	BAHRAIN	FRANCE	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
	BARBADOS	GERMANY	MEXICO	SOUTH AFRICA
	BELGIUM	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO	SPAIN
	BRAZIL	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	BULGARIA	GUATEMALA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
	CANADA	HUNGARY	NORWAY	THAILAND
	<i>CHAD</i>	INDIA	PANAMA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
	CHILE	IRELAND	PARAGUAY	TUNISIA
	CHINA	ISRAEL	PERU	TURKEY
	COLUMBIA	ITALY	PHILIPPINES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	COSTA RICA	JAMAICA	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	CROATIA	JAPAN	PORTUGAL	URUGUAY
	CYPRUS	KAZAKHSTAN	PUERTO RICO	VENEZUELA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	KENYA	QATAR	

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*



## Article 14. - 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.

- 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 soonest).
- 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 soonest).

- 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 or include initials, figures, hyphens, full stops, commas, signs, exclamation marks, inverted commas, forward or back slash, colon and 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.

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LEBANON	ROMANIA
ARGENTINA	(except § IV 5)	MACAU	RUSSIA
AUSTRALIA	FINLAND	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	FRANCE	MAURITIUS	SOUTH AFRICA
AZERBAIJAN	GERMANY	MEXICO	SPAIN
BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
BELGIUM	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
BULGARIA	INDIA	NORWAY	(except § IV 3, 4 & 5)
CANADA (except § IV 3, 5 & 7)	IRELAND	PERU	TUNISIA
CHILE	ISRAEL	PHILIPPINES	TURKEY
CHINA	ITALY	POLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CROATIA	JAMAICA (except § IV 3 & 5)	PORTUGAL	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CYPRUS	JAPAN (except § IV 5)	PUERTO RICO	(except § IV 3, 5 & 7)
CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	(except § IV 3, 5 & 7)	URUGUAY
DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR	VENEZUELA

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

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

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

- 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
- with the suffix
- Justification for the request
  - Race record.

2. - Breeding stock :

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 regular basis.

## **Article 15. – IDENTIFICATION & MOVEMENT OF BREEDING AND NON RACING HORSES**

### 1: IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

- 1.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred must produce either a passport, or a paper or electronic certificate which certifies:
  - 1.1.1 the authenticity of the pedigree, the age, sex and colour.
  - 1.1.2 the markings, photographs 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,
  - 1.1.3 the parentage of the Thoroughbred based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples
  - 1.1.4 the Breeder and,
  - 1.1.5 the Stud Book volume and page number where the Thoroughbred is recorded or if the Stud Book is recorded electronically, where to access the Stud Book to locate the Thoroughbred recorded.
- 1.2. 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 translated into English or French.
- 1.3 The document must always accompany the horse and should only be altered by the issuing Stud Book Authority, or by a Stud Book Authority which has first gained permission to amend from the issuing Authority.
- 1.4 The loss of the document must be notified to the issuing Authority who are the only party permitted to issue a duplicate copy.
- 1.5 The document of a dead horse should be returned to the Authority of the country in which it died.

### 2 : MOVEMENT OF NON RACING ANIMALS

#### 2.1: ENDORSEMENTS FOR TEMPORARY EXPORT

- 2.1.1 For non-racing horses in countries where passports are used as official identity documents, the passport must be endorsed by the relevant Stud Book Authority or Horse Racing Authority before any temporary exportation. The validity of such a visa for non-racing horses being for a total period of nine months from the date of exportation from the original country of residence.
- 2.1.2 The passport should be endorsed by the Stud Book Authority of temporary export prior to the horse returning to country of permanent residence.

## 2.2 PERMANENT EXPORTS

- 2.2.1 Where the period of exportation is greater than nine months, the Export Certificate must be sent to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country of destination. 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.
- 2.2.2 In all cases the passport or certificate should be endorsed by the Stud Book Authority in the country of departure and prior to the horse travelling.

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*



## FINANCIAL SETTLEMENTS

### Article 16. - GUARANTEED MONEY FOR ENTRIES

The Horseracing Authority which forwards an entry in a race to be run in a foreign country is responsible for the payment of the amount of the forfeits or the entrance fee, unless specific alternative arrangements have been agreed between the respective authorities..

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	FRANCE	MEXICO	SPAIN
ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MOROCCO	SWEDEN
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
BAHRAIN	GREECE	<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	<i>THAILAND</i>
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NORWAY	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
BRAZIL	INDIA	PERU	<i>TUNISIA</i>
CHILE	ISRAEL	POLAND	TURKEY
CROATIA	LEBANON	PORTUGAL	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CYPRUS	MACAU	QATAR	URUGUAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA	VENEZUELA
DENMARK	MAURITIUS	SOUTH AFRICA	

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

### New Article 17. - FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Horseracing 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.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	DENMARK	JAPAN	SLOVENIA
AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	LEBANON	SOUTH AFRICA
BAHRAIN	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SPAIN
BELGIUM	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MEXICO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CANADA	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	TURKEY
CHILE	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CROATIA	IRELAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CYPRUS	ISRAEL	PERU	URUGUAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	ITALY	POLAND	VENEZUELA

**Article 18. - 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 1<sup>st</sup> January. Countries may wish to publish their information on the IFHA website.

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

## Article 19. - FORFEIT LIST.

- I. The effect of a person being on a forfeit list is that the person is disqualified and loses the right to enter, to race, to train or to ride any horse in any race until the outstanding amount has been paid.
- II. A horse for which amounts are owed is also disqualified and cannot be entered to take part in any race while it is on a forfeit list.
- III. When a person or a horse is on a forfeit list the Horseracing Authority must request reciprocation should that Horseracing Authority require disqualification to be imposed by another country.
- IV. The disqualification will then automatically apply in that country, subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country.

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	HONG KONG	POLAND
ARGENTINA	HUNGARY	QATAR
AUSTRALIA	INDIA ( <i>except the words "subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country" in § IV).</i> )	ROMANIA
AUSTRIA	IRELAND	RUSSIA
BAHRAIN	ISRAEL	SAUDI ARABIA
BELGIUM	ITALY	SLOVAKIA
BRAZIL	KOREA	SLOVENIA
CANADA	LEBANON	SOUTH AFRICA
CHAD	MACAU	SPAIN
CHILE	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SWEDEN
CROATIA	MAURITIUS	SWITZERLAND
CYPRUS	MEXICO	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CZECH REPUBLIC	MOROCCO	TUNISIA
DENMARK	NETHERLANDS	TURKEY
FRANCE	NORWAY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
GERMANY	PERU	URUGUAY
GREAT BRITAIN ( <i>except § II</i> )		VENEZUELA
GREECE		

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

## Article 20. - PAYMENT FOR JOCKEY RIDES

Article deleted

## Article 21. - TRANSFER ACCOUNTS.

In order to make international exchange easier, transfer accounts have been established between the various Horseracing 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.

An " advice of international transfer " is used for all operations other than the transfer of racing winnings.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	AUSTRIA	NORWAY
	BELGIUM	<i>PANAMA</i>
	CROATIA	PERU
	CYPRUS	POLAND
	DENMARK	QATAR
	FRANCE	<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>
	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVENIA
	HUNGARY	SOUTH AFRICA
	INDIA	SPAIN
	IRELAND	SWEDEN
	ISRAEL	SWITZERLAND
	<i>KENYA</i>	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
	KOREA	<i>TUNISIA</i>
	LEBANON	TURKEY
	MAURITIUS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	MOROCCO	URUGUAY
	NETHERLANDS	VENEZUELA

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*



## CHAPTER IV

### INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF HORSES

#### Article 22. - HEALTH RULES.

##### 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 36<sup>th</sup> 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](http://www.IFHAonline.org).

##### 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.

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  
Fax: +33 (0) 1 42 67 09 87  
Email: [oiie@oiie.int](mailto:oiie@oiie.int)  
Website: [www.oiie.int](http://www.oiie.int)
  
- \* International Air Transport Association,  
[www.iata.org/index.htm](http://www.iata.org/index.htm)

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

**Article 23. 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 :

ALGERIA	FRANCE	MACAU	SLOVAKIA
ARGENTINA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SPAIN
AUSTRIA	GREECE	MEXICO	SWEDEN
BAHRAIN	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SWITZERLAND
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	<i>THAILAND</i>
BRAZIL	INDIA	<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CHILE	IRELAND	NORWAY	<i>TUNISIA</i>
CROATIA	ISRAEL	PERU	TURKEY
CYPRUS	ITALY	POLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	<i>JAMAICA</i>	PORTUGAL	URUGUAY
DENMARK	JAPAN	QATAR	VENEZUELA
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	LEBANON		

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

## **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.

**Article 24. - HEALTH INFORMATION.**

Horseracing and Stud Book 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 Horseracing and Stud Book 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.

Horseracing and Stud Book 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](mailto:amanda.tanner@aht.org.uk)  
Website: [www.aht.org.uk/icc/iccform.html](http://www.aht.org.uk/icc/iccform.html)

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

**Article 25. - HEALTH INFORMATION**

Merged with Article 24

**Article 26. - 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.

Agreed by :

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

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

**Article 27. – ADVICE 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.

**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.

**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 is a guideline set of standards which may assist Horseracing Authorities to define their own requirements.*

\*

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SAUDI ARABIA ( <i>except § 4</i> )
ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA ( <i>except § 1, 2, 3, 5</i> )	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
BAHRAIN	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NEW ZEALAND	SPAIN
BRAZIL	INDIA	NORWAY	SWEDEN
CANADA	IRELAND	PANAMA	SWITZERLAND
CHAD	ISRAEL	PERU	THAILAND
CHILE	ITALY	POLAND	TUNISIA
CROATIA	JAPAN	PORTUGAL	TURKEY
CYPRUS	<i>KENYA (except § 4)</i>	<i>PUERTO RICO</i>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	KOREA	QATAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK	LEBANON	ROMANIA	URUGUAY
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	MACAU	<i>RUSSIA (except § 2)</i>	VENEZUELA
FRANCE			

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

\*

**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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 race 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/Angina – R	Dysrhythmias – D	Marfan's syndrome – R
Heart failure – R	Pacemakers – R	Treatment with anticoagulants – R
Myocardial infarction – D	Cardiac valvular disease – D	Peripheral vascular disease – D
By-pass grafting – R	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 \*

c) Gastro-intestinal and abdominal disorders : \*

Cirrhosis decompensated – R

Chronic pancreatitis – R

Chronic active hepatitis – R

d) Genito-urinary and renal disorders :

Chronic renal failure – R

Renal transplant – R

e) Gynaecological conditions : \*

Pregnancy

- normally – D

- last three months - R

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, surdimutism - 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) Musculo-skeletal disorders :

Artificial limbs – R

i) Neoplasia / cancer – D

j) Neurological disorders : \*

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

Epilepsy – R

k) Psychiatric disorders :

Neuroses – D  
Psychoses – R

l) Respiratory disorders : \*

Respiratory insufficiency affecting performance – R

m) Visual acuity : \*

- Monocular vision – R  
Visual field defect – R (homonymous hemianopia, bilateral glaucoma, bilateral cataract, bilateral retinopathy, etc.)  
Diplopia – R  
- Less than 6/9 in the better eye and 6/18 in the weaker eye – R

n) Recent surgery / operations – D

o) Medication :\*

Any regular treatment which may impair fitness to ride.

## 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.

**CHAPTER V**

**WAGERING**

**Article 28. - 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	GREECE	NORWAY
	AUSTRALIA	HONG KONG	PANAMA
	BAHRAIN	HUNGARY	PERU
	<i>BARBADOS</i>	INDIA	POLAND
	BELGIUM	IRELAND	PORTUGAL
	BRAZIL	ISRAEL	QATAR
	<i>BULGARIA</i>	ITALY	SLOVAKIA
	CANADA	JAPAN	SOUTH AFRICA
	<i>CHAD</i>	KENYA	SPAIN
	CHILE	KOREA	SWEDEN
	CROATIA	LEBANON	SWITZERLAND
	CYPRUS	MACAU	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
	CZECH REPUBLIC	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	TURKEY
	DENMARK	MAURITIUS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	FRANCE	MEXICO	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	GERMANY	MOROCCO	URUGUAY
	GREAT BRITAIN	NETHERLANDS	VENEZUELA

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006, but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*

## CHAPTER VI

### LICENSING

#### Article 29. - LICENSING CRITERIA FOR TRAINERS AND RIDERS

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.

#### 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.

Agreed by :

ALGERIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MACAU	SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SWEDEN
AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MAURITIUS	SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO	<i>THAILAND</i>
BAHRAIN	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	<i>TUNISIA</i>
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NORWAY	TURKEY
CANADA	INDIA	PERU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CHILE	IRELAND	POLAND	<i>(except Trainers' facilities § 1)</i>
CROATIA	ISRAEL	PORTUGAL	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CYPRUS	ITALY	<i>PUERTO RICO</i>	URUGUAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	<i>JAMAICA</i>	QATAR	VENEZUELA
DENMARK	LEBANON	SLOVAKIA	

*Countries appearing in italic types were signatory of this Article in 2006,  
but did not officially reconfirm their position for the 2007 issue.*



