

in accordance to the workshop "Doping" which was held by Dr. Devolz in Paris the 24th of January IFAHR was asked to send out the "International Agreement on Breeding and Racing" (Document which Dr. Devolz used for the workshop).
You'll find the book via Internet, therefore please make the following:

www.horseracingintfed.com
click on: english (enter button)
click on: racing (menue on top of page)
click on: international agreement

That is were you'll find the book.

The book was edited in 2003 and will be overworked in the following months as the editor (France Galop) is still waiting for some actual information from different countries

INTRODUCTION

This International Agreement on Breeding and Racing with supporting appendices is designed for the guidance of recognised Racing and Breeding Authorities so that where appropriate in their own Rules of Racing and Breeding they may aspire to the absolute protection of the integrity of horseracing. The achievement of that objective will lead to :

- (a) The true development of the breed into the future,
- (b) The welfare of trainers, riders and other direct participants,
- (c) The welfare of the horse,
- (d) A belief by the racehorse owner and the racegoing public that their interests and involvement in the sport is safeguarded through the provision of proper security and integrity services and procedures.

The Agreement Articles reflect the universal belief that Racing and Breeding Authorities have a custodial mandate only and that the level of excellence of racing and breeding within a racing jurisdiction is largely determined by the participants and their respect for and adherence to the

Rules of Racing and Breeding and cannot be achieved by over reliance on outside entities whose role should be supportive and not interventionist.

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Agreed by :

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

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.

<i>Agreed by</i> :ALGERIA	GERMANY	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
AUSTRALIA	GREECE	MOROCCO	SOUTH AFRICA
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BELGIUM	INDIA	NEW- ZEALAND	SWEDEN
BRAZIL	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND
CANADA	ITALY	PAKISTAN	TUNISIA
CHILE	JAPAN	PERU	TURKEY
CYPRUS	KOREA	PHILIPPINES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	POLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK	MACAU	QATAR	VENEZUELA
FRANCE	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	RUSSIA	YUGOSLAVIA



CHAPTER 1

RULES OF RACING

Article 1.- PATTERN RACES.

An International List made out by the European Pattern Race Committee has classified by Group the principal races in each country.

This system allows a better basis for assessing penalties and allowances which are no longer calculated by reference to amounts won but according to the prestige and importance of races won. It also makes it easier to assess the quality of participating horses, as well as their classification.

In reckoning qualifications, penalties or allowances, the Pattern races are separated into Groups in the “ Pattern Races Book ” published by the European Pattern Race Committee.

The Pattern Races Book published every year includes Pattern races in France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy and Sweden.

The lists of Graded Races drawn up on the same principles for the principal racing and breeding countries in the world are published in the booklet “ International Cataloguing Standards ” edited by the American Jockey Club.

These countries will try to use the same system with their neighbours or within their geographical zone.

Article 1 bis. - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERCONTINENTAL RACES.

- a) Each race shall be open internationally to any horse qualified to run under conditions of the races.

- b) Private invitation to enter and run shall not be allowed, except if conditions expressed in § c) and d).are fulfilled.
 - c) If the number of horses left in the race is likely to be greater than the number allowed, elimination will take place on the assessment of the horses' ability by an international panel of handicappers.
 - d) All such races shall be weight for age as distinct from handicaps.
 - e) Horses produced by artificial methods of breeding shall not be qualified for entry.
 - f) No horse shall be allowed to run that is under the influence of any prohibited substance or medication.
 - g) Internationally acceptable standards of veterinary supervision and biological sampling shall be in operation.
 - h) Internationally agreed weight allowances for horses born in the Northern and Southern hemispheres shall be observed.
 - i) Visiting jockeys, trainers and stable staff must be licensed or authorised by their parent Horseracing Authority and currently free from any sanction or suspension.
 - j) All participating horses have to be vaccinated against equine influenza.
 - k) Veterinary and quarantine measures shall be common for all foreign competitors and organized in such a way that they can in no case prejudice the horse's condition.
- If quarantines are considered necessary, they shall either take place immediately before the horse's trip, in the country where the horse is staying then, or if they take place upon arrival in the host country of the race, they shall not prevent the horse from going through his normal training program.
- l) The date and conditions of an intercontinental race shall be established after due consultation with organizers of other international races, so that the established calendar is not upset by the introduction of new races.

Agreed by : ARGENTINA (except art. 1 bis-f.) MEXICO

 AUSTRALIA (art. 1 only) MOROCCO

 AUSTRIA (art. 1 only) NETHERLANDS

 BELGIUM NEW-ZEALAND

 BOLIVIA NORWAY

BRAZIL (except art. 1 bis-f.)	PAKISTAN
CHILE (except art. 1 bis-f.)	PANAMA
COLOMBIA	PARAGUAY
CYPRUS	PERU
CZECH REPUBLIC	POLAND
DENMARK	QATAR
FRANCE	RUMANIA
GERMANY	RUSSIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
HONG- KONG	SLOVENIA
INDIA	SOUTH AFRICA
IRELAND	SPAIN
ISRAEL	SWEDEN
ITALY	SWITZERLAND
JAPAN	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
KENYA	TUNISIA
LEBANON	TURKEY
MACAU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (except art. 1 bis - f)
MAURITIUS	URUGUAY (except art. 1 bis-f.)
	VENEZUELA (except art. 1 bis-f.)

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 of metric and English distances		
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 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

Comparative tables of English and foreign weights (The english weights 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

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	GREAT BRITAIN	MEXICO	SAUDI ARABIA
	AUSTRALIA	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
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	BELGIUM	HUNGARY	NEW-ZEALAND	SOUTH AFRICA
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	COLUMBIA	JAPAN	PERU	TUNISIA
	CYPRUS	KENYA	POLAND	TURKEY
	CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	QATAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	DENMARK	MACAU	RUMANIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	FRANCE	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	RUSSIA	URUGUAY
	GERMANY	MAURITIUS		VENEZUELA

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 it 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) are 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 document of identification :

This document contains a written description, a drawn description which shows the markings of the horse, the exact position of those markings and the eventual indication that the horse has been blood typed or parentage tested by the Stud Book Authority. A colour photograph may be attached.

It 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.

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.

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

Movements of horses :

a) Racing :

The endorsement of the document by the Horseracing Authority of the country where the horse is trained is valid for one month only, within which time one trip can be made to one or more countries. The endorsement confirms that the horse is free of restriction and is the only official document required for an incoming horse racing in a foreign country.

Before the return of the horse to the country from where it came, this document must be endorsed by the Horseracing Authority of the country which the horse has visited or, for lack of it, to include the mention of the control of identity of the horse made on the racecourse, the day of the race, duly certified by the signature of the official veterinary

b) Breeding :

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 :	ALGERIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PAKISTAN	SOUTH AFRICA
	ARGENTINA	DENMARK	KENYA	PANAMA	SPAIN
	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	KOREA	PARAGUAY	SWEDEN
	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	KOWEIT	PERU	SWITZERLAND
	BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	LEBANON	PHILIPPINES	THAILAND
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MACAU	POLAND	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BOLIVIA	HONG-KONG	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	PORTUGAL	TUNISIA
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	MAURITIUS	QATAR	TURKEY
CANADA	INDIA	MEXICO	RUMANIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CHAD	IRAN	MOROCCO	RUSSIA	URUGUAY
CHILE	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS	SAUDI ARABIA	VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	NEW-ZEALAND	SLOVAKIA	YUGOSLAVIA
CYPRUS	ITALY	NORWAY	SLOVENIA	

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 1, page 79) and constitutes part of the animal's registered name.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MACAU
	AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE
	AUSTRIA	MAURITIUS
	BAHRAIN	MEXICO
	BELGIUM	MOROCCO
	BOLIVIA	NETHERLANDS
	BRAZIL	NEW-ZEALAND
	CANADA	NORWAY
	CHILE	PAKISTAN
	COLOMBIA	PANAMA
	CYPRUS	PARAGUAY
	CZECH REPUBLIC	PERU
	DENMARK	QATAR
	FRANCE	RUMANIA

GERMANY	RUSSIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SAUDI ARABIA
GREECE	SLOVAKIA
HONG-KONG	SLOVENIA
HUNGARY	SOUTH AFRICA
INDIA	SPAIN
IRAN	SWEDEN
IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
ISRAEL	THAILAND
ITALY	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
JAPAN	TUNISIA
KENYA	TURKEY
KOREA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
KOWEIT	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LEBANON	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

Article 5. - PERFORMANCE NOTIFICATION FOR HORSES ENTERED ABROAD.

A complete record of a horse's performances must be received by the Horseracing Authority who organizes 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 indicated.

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 of this record to the relevant Horseracing Authority by the requisite time.

When a horse is definitely 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 required by the international form (Appendix 2, page 80).

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MAURITIUS
	AUSTRALIA	MEXICO
	AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
	BOLIVIA	NEW-ZEALAND

BRAZIL	NORWAY
CHILE	PAKISTAN
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
CYPRUS	PARAGUAY
CZECH REPUBLIC	PERU
DENMARK	POLAND
FRANCE	QATAR
GERMANY	RUMANIA
GREAT BRITAIN	RUSSIA
GREECE	SAUDI ARABIA
HONG-KONG	SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY	SLOVENIA
INDIA	SOUTH AFRICA
IRELAND	SPAIN
ISRAEL	SWEDEN
ITALY	SWITZERLAND
JAPAN	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
KENYA	TUNISIA
LEBANON	TURKEY
MACAU	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

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, no person shall bring into the stables of a racecourse on a raceday either a prohibited substance or any means of administering such a substance.
9. After a horse has raced and before it is discharged from any requirements for postrace sampling, no treatment with prohibited substances shall be allowed without official permission.

Prohibited substances

10. The following are prohibited substances:

- Substances capable at any time of 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 Doping Control, after consultation with official analysts and veterinarians of signatory countries, and approved by the Federation.

16. 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
Carbon dioxide	• 37 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
Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings)	• the mass of free and conjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol to the mass of free and conjugated 5(10)-estrane-3 β ,17 α -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 of endogenous nature, 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 11, page 99)
- 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	GREECE	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	HONG-KONG	NETHERLANDS	SLOVENIA
BAHRAIN	HUNGARY	NORWAY	SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM	INDIA	PAKISTAN	SPAIN
CHAD	IRELAND	PANAMA	SWEDEN
CYPRUS	ISRAEL	PERU	SWITZERLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	ITALY	POLAND	THAILAND
DENMARK	KENYA	QATAR	TUNISIA
FRANCE	KOREA	RUMANIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
GERMANY	LEBANON	RUSSIA	YUGOSLAVIA
GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS		

Partly agreed by
:

ARGENTINA	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
AUSTRALIA	with the exception of § 5 and with different threshold of carbon dioxide as indicated in § 16
BRAZIL (Jockey Club Brasileiro)	authorizes the use of Furosemide and with different thresholds as indicated in § 16
BRAZIL (Jockey Club de Sao Paulo)	authorizes the use of Furosemide in some races
CHILE	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
JAPAN	with the exception of § 16
MACAU	with the exception of § 5
MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	with a different threshold of carbon dioxide as indicated in § 16
MEXICO	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone
SAUDI ARABIA	authorizes the use of Furosemide and of Phenylbutazone

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 signatory
countries :*

CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Article 7. - SHOEING.
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The use of racing plates or shoes which may increase the danger of falls and accidents to which jockeys and horses are liable during the race is absolutely forbidden.

An inspection of such shoes is made before each race and the Stewards must forbid any horse from starting which is equipped with forbidden shoes.

Examples of forbidden and authorized shoes are shown in Appendix 3, page 81.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	RUMANIA
AUSTRIA	GREECE	MAURITIUS	RUSSIA
BELGIUM	HONG-KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
BOLIVIA	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SLOVENIA
BRAZIL	INDIA	NEW-ZEALAND	SOUTH AFRICA
CHILE	ISRAEL	PAKISTAN	SPAIN
COLOMBIA	ITALY	PANAMA	SWITZERLAND
CYPRUS	JAPAN	PARAGUAY	TUNISIA
CZECH REPUBLIC	KENYA	PERU	TURKEY
DENMARK	LEBANON	POLAND	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	MACAU	QATAR	URUGUAY
GERMANY			

VENEZUELA

Article 7 bis. - EQUIPMENT EXCLUDED WHEN RIDERS ARE WEIGHED.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| – anything worn on horse's legs | – martingale |
| – number cloth | – muzzle |
| – blinkers | – plates |
| – bridle | – rings |
| – eyeshield/eyecover | – skull caps |
| – hood | – visor |
| – breastplate - breastgirth | – whip. |

Agreed by : ARGENTINA

ISRAEL

RUSSIA

BAHRAIN

ITALY

(except the number cloth and the whip)

BELGIUM

JAPAN

SAUDI ARABIA

CYPRUS	LEBANON	(except the number cloth)
CZECH REPUBLIC	MACAU	SLOVAKIA
DENMARK	MALAISIE/SINGAPOUR	SLOVENIA
FRANCE	(except the number cloth and the	SWEDEN
GERMANY	breastplate)	SWITZERLAND
GREAT-BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	TUNISIA
HONG-KONG	NETHERLANDS	UNITED ARAB
(except the number cloth)	NORWAY	EMIRATES
HUNGARY	PERU	UNITED STATES
IRELAND	POLAND	(except the breastplate-breastgirth)
(except the number cloth)		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

Article 8. - SELLING AND CLAIMING RACES.

The owner who enters a horse in a claiming race which has been granted temporary admission is responsible for the payment of customs charges which may be owed if the horse is claimed.

The amount of the prize money and the claiming price can be frozen in order to pay for the future customs charges.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MOROCCO
	AUSTRIA	NETHERLANDS
	BELGIUM	NORWAY
	BOLIVIA	PANAMA
	BRAZIL	PARAGUAY
	CANADA	PERU
	CHILE	POLAND
	COLOMBIA	RUSSIA
	CYPRUS	SLOVAKIA
	DENMARK	SLOVENIA
	FRANCE	SPAIN
	GERMANY	SWEDEN
	HUNGARY	SWITZERLAND
	INDIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ISRAEL

TUNISIA

ITALY

TURKEY

KENYA

UNITED STATES

LEBANON

URUGUAY

MAURITIUS

VENEZUELA

Article 9. - OWNERS COLOURS.

In order to avoid too much variation between basic colours, grades of colours and colour combinations, a standard for owners colours and jacket design has been agreed (Appendix 4, pages 82 and 83).

Racing colours registered before the present agreement will however be allowed.

Every horse coming from abroad runs in the registered colours of its owner in the country where the horse is trained.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MEXICO
	AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
	BOLIVIA	NEW-ZEALAND
	BRAZIL	PAKISTAN
	CHILE	PANAMA
	COLOMBIA	PARAGUAY
	CYPRUS	PERU
	CZECH REPUBLIC	POLAND
	DENMARK	QATAR
	FRANCE	RUMANIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	RUSSIA
	HONG-KONG	SAUDI ARABIA

HUNGARY	SLOVAKIA
INDIA	SLOVENIA
IRELAND	SPAIN
ISRAEL	SWEDEN
ITALY	SWITZERLAND
KENYA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
LEBANON	TUNISIA
MACAU	TURKEY
MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	URUGUAY
MAURITIUS	VENEZUELA

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.

<i>Agreed by :</i> ARGENTINA	IRELAND	POLAND
AUSTRALIA	ISRAEL	QATAR
BAHRAIN	ITALY	RUSSIA
BELGIUM	JAPAN	SLOVAKIA

CYPRUS	LEBANON	SLOVENIA
CZECH REPUBLIC	MACAU	SWEDEN
DENMARK	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SWITZERLAND
FRANCE	MAURITIUS	TUNISIA
GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	TURKEY
GREAT-BRITAIN	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
HONG-KONG	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
HUNGARY	PERU	VENEZUELA
INDIA		YUGOSLAVIA

Article 10 - RIDERS RIDING ABROAD.

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

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

1. That he is the holder of a valid licence or permit to ride ;
2. That he has not been penalised in a way which disallows him from taking part in a race ;
3. That he is or is not subject to any future period of suspension ;
4. That he agrees to be bound in all respects by the Rules of the recognised Horseracing Authority concerned when riding abroad and that he accepts that any suspension imposed by that authority may be extended by other Horseracing Authorities under their domestic Rules and in accordance with their laws of public order .

This paper, signed by the rider and endorsed by the 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 5, pages 82 and 83)

*

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, Japan, India, 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 is 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.

*

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

ARGENTINA

AUSTRALIA

INDIA *(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)*

IRELAND

QATAR *(except Art. 10 § II b)*

RUMANIA

RUSSIA

(except Art. 10 § II b)

AUSTRIA

BAHRAIN

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHAD

CHILE

CYPRUS

CZECH REPUBLIC

DENMARK

FRANCE

GERMANY

GREAT-BRITAIN

GREECE

HONG-KONG

ISRAEL

ITALY

JAPAN *(except Art. 10 § II b)*

LEBANON

MACAU *(except Art. 10 § II b)*

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

(except Art. 10 § II, III, IV)

MAURITIUS

MEXICO

MOROCCO

NETHERLANDS

NEW ZEALAND

(except Art. 10 § II b)

NORWAY

PERU

POLAND

SAUDI ARABIA

(in Art. 10 § II, all suspensions apply from the day of issue and all appeals are held within 48 hours).

SOUTH AFRICA

(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).

SLOVAKIA

SLOVENIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

TUNISIA

TURKEY

UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

Article 11. - WEIGHT ALLOWANCE

In the Northern Hemisphere a weight allowance is given to horses foaled between July 1st and December 31st (Appendix 6, page 86).

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
AUSTRIA
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COLOMBIA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK
FRANCE
HUNGARY
INDIA
ISRAEL
ITALY
KENYA
MACAU
MARTINIUS
MOROCCO

NETHERLANDS
PAKISTAN
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
QATAR
ROMANIA
RUSSIA
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

BOOKS OF HEREDITY (STUD-BOOKS)

**Article 12. - ENTRY IN A THOROUGHBRED
STUD-BOOK.**

For a horse to be eligible to be recorded in a Stud-Book, the qualification required in 1 below must be satisfied, and the conditions and procedures contained in 2 to 6 below must be followed.

1. Qualification

- A. The horse must be the product of a mating between a sire and dam both of which were registered prior to January 1st 1980 in a Stud-Book approved by the International Stud-Book Committee (Appendix 10, page 98), or must trace in all lines of its pedigree to horses so registered.

or

- B. The horse must be able to prove satisfactorily eight recorded crosses consecutively with horses in the category described in A above, including the cross of which it is the progeny.
- C. Notwithstanding that a horse may qualify under A above, a Stud-Book Authority may have the right to refuse to record it in its Stud-Book if the horse cannot prove satisfactorily eight recorded crosses consecutively (including the cross of which it is the progeny) with horses in the category described in A or B above, but such refusal shall not be effective unless it is confirmed by the unanimous decision of the International Stud-Book Committee.

2. Service to produce an eligible foal.

2.1. A foal is not eligible to be recorded in a Stud-Book unless :

- a) it is the product of natural service or covering which is the physical mounting of a mare by a stallion. This natural service can, if the practice is authorised by the Stud-Book Authority of a country, include the immediate reinforcement of the stallion's service or cover by a portion of the ejaculate produced by that stallion during that service or cover of that same mare.
- b) a natural gestation took place in and delivery was from the body of the mare in which the foal was conceived.

2.2. the use of artificial insemination is absolutely forbidden and no foal conceived by artificial insemination can be recorded in a Stud-book.

3. Identity documents for broodmares and stallions.

Identity documents should be issued by the Stud-Book Authority of a country in respect of each broodmare and stallion recorded in that country. The documents should identify the mare or stallion by giving at least the descriptive information on each horse as set out in article 15.

4. Covering.

Particulars of the covering of a mare by a stallion should be certified by the stallion proprietor on an official form (a covering certificate), or an electronic notification certifying to the Stud-Book Authority and to the mare owner :

- a) the first and last dates on which the mare was covered,
- b) that the identity of the mare was verified against her identity documents (see article 15 ; alternatively, verification of the mare's identity may be undertaken by the Stud-Book Authority itself),
- c) that the service was natural (see 2.1.above) and that artificial insemination was not used.

5. Recording of foals

5.1. Particulars of the birth of a foal should be certified by the mare owner to the Stud-Book Authority on official forms, showing :

- a) the name of the mare which produced the foal,
- b) the name of the covering stallion responsible for the foal,
- c) the date of birth, colour and sex of the foal,
- d) a written and diagrammatical description of the foal, which should be taken before weaning by a person authorised by the Stud-Book Authority.

5.2. All foals recorded in a year by a Stud-Book Authority should be published annually.

6. Blood typing.

6.1. In addition to the documentary evidence of a foal's parentage (see 3, 4 and 5 above) a Stud-Book Authority may require further evidence by the use of parentage testing based on blood typing.

6.2. If a Stud-Book Authority makes use of blood typing it must ensure :

- a) that the blood typing is only undertaken by a laboratory appointed by that Authority for the purpose,

- b) that the laboratory is affiliated to the I.S.A.B.G.R. and participates in the comparison tests organised by that Society,
- c) that all blood type details of all horses are kept confidential to the Stud-Book Authority and are not divulged except to another Stud-Book Authority,
- d) that routine blood typing for parentage qualification should only be applied to new foal crops.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SAUDI ARABIA	
AUSTRALIA	GREECE	MEXICO	SLOVAKIA	
AUSTRIA	HUNGARY	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA	
BAHRAIN	INDIA	NETHERLANDS	SOUTH AFRICA	
BELGIUM	IRAN	NEW ZEALAND	SPAIN	
BOLIVIA	IRELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN	
BRAZIL	ISRAEL	PAKISTAN	SWITZERLAND	
CHILE	ITALY	PANAMA	THAILAND	
COLOMBIA	JAPAN	PARAGUAY	TRINIDAD	AND
CYPRUS	KENYA	PERU	TOBAGO	
CZECH REPUBLIC	KOREA	POLAND	TUNISIA	
	KOWEIT	QATAR	TURKEY	
DENMARK	LEBANON	RUMANIA	UNITED	ARAB
			EMIRATES	
FRANCE	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	RUSSIA	UNITED STATES	OF
GERMANY			AMERICA	

AMERICA

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 a 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 (Service to produce an eligible foal)

3 (identity documents for broodmares and stallions)

4 (covering)

5 (recording of foals)

6 (blood typing)

of article 12.

All foals recorded in the register should be published annually.

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

4.1. Procedure.

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

- a) the foal can prove eight thoroughbred crosses consecutively including the cross of which it is the progeny,
- b) the foal 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.

- c) the promotion is approved by the unanimous agreement of the International Stud-Book Committee.

4.2. Explanation of terms.

- a) **A Thoroughbred cross.** A cross, or mating, in which one or other partner is in the category of horse described in section 1 A or 1 B of Article 12.

b) **Performances.** In assessing the adequacy of performances the following criteria should be adopted :

I. - 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.

II. - In the "impure" line there should be either :

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

- a sequence of horses with winning performances.

III. - In general, the performances mentioned in II above should be found within a least the first three generations from the foal.

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

V. - Performances should mean wins, or possibly places.

Agreed by : ARGENTINA

MAURITIUS

AUSTRALIA

MOROCCO

AUSTRIA

NETHERLANDS

BAHRAIN

NEW-ZEALAND

BELGIUM

NORWAY

BOLIVIA

PAKISTAN

BRAZIL

PANAMA

CHILE

PARAGUAY

COLOMBIA

PERU

CYPRUS

POLAND

CZECH REPUBLIC

RUMANIA

DENMARK

QATAR

GERMANY

SAUDI ARABIA

GREECE

SLOVAKIA

HUNGARY

SLOVENIA

INDIA

SOUTH AFRICA

IRAN

SPAIN

ISRAEL

SWEDEN

ITALY

SWITZERLAND

JAPAN

THAILAND

KENYA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

KOREA

TUNISIA

KOWEIT

TURKEY

LEBANON

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

VENEZUELA

Article 14. - REGISTRATION OF NAME.
--

- I. The registration of a name for a horse can only be done 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 established according to the rules fixed by the Executive Council of the International Federation. (Appendix 8, page 87)

This List includes the names of famous stallions and mares and of the best racehorses of the countries participating in the agreement.

All countries concerned can complete an international form in English and French (Appendix 7, page 85) to request the protection of a name which has become famous in their country in flat or jumping races.

The reasons for protection must be supplied.

- III. Concerning names registered and not protected, the following guidelines will form the basis upon which Authorities will establish a 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, and 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,

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. - their meaning, pronunciation or spelling may be thought obscene or insulting,

7. - in spelling they are identical to and in pronunciation, 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 an other sign than a letter.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	SLOVENIA
BAHRAIN	HUNGARY	NORWAY	SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM	INDIA	PAKISTAN	SPAIN

BOLIVIA	IRAN	PANAMA	SWEDEN
BRAZIL	IRELAND	PARAGUAY	SWITZERLAND
CANADA	ISRAEL	PERU	THAILAND
CHAD	ITALY	POLAND	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CHILE	KENYA	PORTUGAL	TUNISIA
COLOMBIA	KOREA	QATAR	TURKEY
CYPRUS	KOWEIT	RUMANIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	LEBANON	RUSSIA	
DENMARK	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SAUDI ARABIA	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	(except § I)		(except § I alinea 2 and § IV.5)
GERMANY	MAURITIUS		URUGUAY
	MEXICO		VENEZUELA

Article 15. IDENTIFICATION	-
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The official papers for a horse should include, in addition to its name and the name of its sire and dam, its sex, date and place of foaling, its breed, colour and the fact that it is entered in the Stud-Book of the country of foaling :

- the written and diagrammatical description taken before weaning and any changes which have since occurred,
- the additional means of identification, such as : shape of chesnuts, eventual indication that the horse has been blood typed by the Stud-Book Authority, brand number, colour photographs, etc.

An international system and common terminology have been created and published as an international lexicon/dictionary of all identification terms.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MEXICO
	AUSTRALIA	MOROCCO
	AUSTRIA	NETHERLANDS
	BELGIUM	NORWAY
	BOLIVIA	PAKISTAN
	BRAZIL	PANAMA
	CHILE	PARAGUAY
	COLOMBIA	PERU
	CYPRUS	POLAND
		QATAR
	CZECH REPUBLIC	RUMANIA
	DENMARK	RUSSIA
	FRANCE	SAUDI ARABIA
	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVENIA

GREECE

SOUTH AFRICA

HONG-KONG

SPAIN

HUNGARY

SWEDEN

INDIA

SWITZERLAND

ISRAEL

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ITALY

TUNISIA

JAPAN

TURKEY

KENYA

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

KOREA

UNITED STATES

LEBANON

URUGUAY

MACAU

VENEZUELA

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

MAURITIUS



CHAPTER III

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. It is up to this Authority to ask for a deposit from the owner making the entry.

Agreed by : AUSTRALIA

NETHERLANDS

AUSTRIA

NORWAY

BELGIUM

PANAMA

BRAZIL

POLAND

CANADA

QATAR

CYPRUS

SAUDI ARABIA

CZECH REPUBLIC

SLOVAKIA

GERMANY

SLOVENIA

HUNGARY

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIA

SPAIN

ISRAEL

SWEDEN

KENYA

SWITZERLAND

LEBANON

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MAURITIUS

TURKEY

MOROCCO

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

VENEZUELA

Article 17. - PAYMENTS OF THE PRIZE MONEY RECEIVED.
--

The amount of prize money received is always credited in the currency of the country in which the race is run. No appeal may be made to the Horseracing Authority which has organized the race for any loss on the exchange rate at the time of transfer.

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

Article 18. - EXCHANGE RATE.

In reckoning qualification, penalties or allowances the official exchange rate is worked out, every year by the First of January and published by agreement with all Horseracing Authorities of the various countries.

Any change in foreign exchange scale can only be made by agreement.

Generally, when a currency is floating, no change in the exchange rate may be made until the currency has been stabilized.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	AUSTRALIA	MAURITIUS
	AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
	BOLIVIA	NEW ZEALAND
	CANADA	NORWAY
	CYPRUS	PANAMA
	CZECH REPUBLIC	POLAND
	FRANCE	QATAR
	GERMANY	RUSSIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SAUDI ARABIA
	GREECE	SLOVAKIA
	HUNGARY	SLOVENIA

INDIA

SOUTH AFRICA

IRELAND

SPAIN

ISRAEL

SWEDEN

ITALY

SWITZERLAND

JAPAN

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

KENYA

TURKEY

LEBANON

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

MACAU

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

VENEZUELA

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.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ALGERIA	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE
	ARGENTINA	MAURITIUS
	AUSTRALIA	MEXICO
	AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
	BAHRAIN	NETHERLANDS
	BELGIUM	NORWAY
	BRAZIL	POLAND
	CANADA	QATAR

CHAD

RUMANIA

CYPRUS

RUSSIA

CZECH REPUBLIC

SAUDI ARABIA

DENMARK

SLOVAKIA

FRANCE

SLOVENIA

GERMANY

SOUTH AFRICA

GREAT BRITAIN *(except § II)*

(except the words "subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country" in § IV).

GREECE

SPAIN

HONG KONG

SWEDEN

INDIA *(except the words "subject to any special conditions required by the laws of natural justice in that country" in § IV).*

SWITZERLAND

IRELAND

TUNISIA

ISRAEL

TURKEY

ITALY

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LEBANON

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

MACAU

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

Article 20. - PAYMENT FOR JOCKEY RIDES.
--

Unless other conditions apply, jockeys riding fees and winning percentages are paid according to the Rules given in the country in which they ride.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	AUSTRALIA	MAURITIUS
	AUSTRIA	MEXICO
	BELGIUM	MOROCCO
	BRAZIL	NETHERLANDS
	CANADA	NEW ZEALAND
	CYPRUS	NORWAY
	CZECH REPUBLIC	PANAMA
	DENMARK	POLAND
	FRANCE	QATAR
	GERMANY	RUSSIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SAUDI ARABIA
	GREECE	SLOVAKIA
	HONG KONG	SLOVENIA
	HUNGARY	SOUTH AFRICA
	INDIA	SPAIN
	IRELAND	SWEDEN

ISRAEL

SWITZERLAND

ITALY

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

JAPAN

TUNISIA

KENYA

TURKEY

LEBANON

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

MACAU

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

VENEZUELA

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	NETHERLANDS
	BELGIUM	NORWAY
	CYPRUS	PANAMA
	DENMARK	POLAND
	FRANCE	QATAR
	GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
	HUNGARY	SLOVENIA
	INDIA	SOUTH AFRICA
	IRELAND	SPAIN

ISRAEL

SWEDEN

ITALY

SWITZERLAND

KENYA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

LEBANON

TUNISIA

MAURITIUS

TURKEY

MOROCCO

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

VENEZUELA



CHAPTER IV

HEALTH REGULATIONS

Article 22. - INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AGREEMENT.

The Horseracing Authorities of the countries participating in this agreement, are more than ever convinced of the necessity to contribute, in their particular field, to the realization of the conditions of a good prophylaxis of infectious diseases, considering the growing importance of the international exchange of racehorses and the vital implications of these exchanges for the horse industry in the world.

Inspired by the private health agreement that many of them had concluded in 1966 and used since then, they undertake to have the health rules detailed below, applied in their respective countries on all racecourses and all training or collecting centres under their control which receive foreign horses. They recommend the application of the same rules in all places where horses are gathered.

On the other hand each of these authorities undertakes not to amend these rules in any way without consulting beforehand the authorities of the other countries.

Agreed by : ARGENTINA

MAURITIUS

AUSTRALIA

MEXICO

AUSTRIA

MOROCCO

BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
BOLIVIA	NORWAY
BRAZIL	PANAMA
CHILE	PARAGUAY
COLOMBIA	PERU
CYPRUS	POLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	QATAR
DENMARK	RUMANIA
FRANCE	RUSSIA
GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
GREECE	SLOVENIA
HONG KONG	SOUTH AFRICA
HUNGARY	SPAIN
INDIA	SWEDEN
IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
ISRAEL	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ITALY	TUNISIA
JAPAN	TURKEY
KENYA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
LEBANON	UNITED STATES
MACAU	URUGUAY
MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	VENEZUELA

GENERAL RULES

I. Administration.

A passport or a certificate stating name, origin, age as well as detailed description, must be provided for all horses entering another country.

These documents must be accompanied by the health certificate issued in accordance with the official health regulations of the country concerned by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

II. Hygiene requirements :

a) Transport : the vehicles used for the movement of horses should be disinfected between each journey.

b) Establishments : as far as possible, foreign horses should be stabled apart. There should also be :

- continuous application of control measures against insect, whenever the problem exists ;
- complete disinfection after each horse has left and its bedding has been removed ;
- strictly individual methods employed for watering and grooming equipment for every horse.

As far as possible, separate staff should be assigned to any horse coming from another country.

c) **All treatments** must be supervised by a veterinary surgeon and all injections given with disposable syringes and needles to be used only once.

General Rules I :

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE
AUSTRALIA	MAURITIUS
AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
BOLIVIA	NORWAY
BRAZIL	PANAMA
CHILE	PARAGUAY
COLOMBIA	PERU
CYPRUS	POLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	QATAR
DENMARK	RUMANIA
FRANCE	RUSSIA
GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
GREECE	SLOVENIA
HONG KONG	

General Rules II :

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE
AUSTRALIA	MAURITIUS
AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
BOLIVIA	NORWAY
BRAZIL	PANAMA
CHILE	PARAGUAY
COLOMBIA	PERU
CYPRUS	POLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	RUMANIA
DENMARK	RUSSIA
FRANCE	SAUDI ARABIA
GERMANY	SLOVAKIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVENIA
GREECE	SOUTH AFRICA
HONG KONG	

HUNGARY	SOUTH AFRICA	HUNGARY	SPAIN
INDIA	SPAIN	INDIA	SWEDEN
IRELAND	SWEDEN	IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
ISRAEL	SWITZERLAND	ISRAEL	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ITALY	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	ITALY	TUNISIA
JAPAN	TUNISIA	JAPAN	TURKEY
KENYA	TURKEY	KENYA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
LEBANON	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	LEBANON	UNITED STATES
MACAU	UNITED STATES	MACAU	URUGUAY
	URUGUAY		VENEZUELA
	VENEZUELA		

PARTICULAR RULES

I. Regulations for horses imported only to race.

The veterinary surgeon on the course where a foreign horse is entered should identify and examine each horse and certify its health for it to return to the country of origin.

If any illness which could be contagious is discovered among horses in the racecourse stables or within the racecourse precincts, it should be reported to the veterinary officer on duty at the meeting, who should take whatever steps are necessary.

II. Horses imported for training.

During the 3 days following the arrival of a horse for training, its health and identity should be checked by a veterinary surgeon.

Particular Rules I :

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

AUSTRALIA

MAURITIUS

Particular Rule II :

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

AUSTRALIA

MAURITIUS

AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
BOLIVIA	NORWAY
BRAZIL	PANAMA
CHILE	PARAGUAY
COLOMBIA	PERU
CYPRUS	POLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	QATAR
DENMARK	RUMANIA
FRANCE	RUSSIA
GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
GREECE	SLOVENIA
HONG KONG	SOUTH AFRICA
HUNGARY	SPAIN
INDIA	SWEDEN
IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
ISRAEL	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ITALY	TUNISIA
JAPAN	TURKEY
KENYA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
LEBANON	UNITED STATES
MACAU	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
BOLIVIA	NORWAY
BRAZIL	PANAMA
CHILE	PARAGUAY
COLOMBIA	PERU
CYPRUS	POLAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	QATAR
DENMARK	RUMANIA
FRANCE	RUSSIA
GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
GREECE	SLOVENIA
HONG KONG	SOUTH AFRICA
HUNGARY	SPAIN
INDIA	SWEDEN
IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
ISRAEL	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ITALY	TUNISIA
JAPAN	TURKEY
KENYA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
LEBANON	UNITED STATES
MACAU	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

Article	23.	-
VACCINATIONS.		

All the vaccinations which a horse received must be entered in the Passport or be the subject of a special certificate attached to the horse's Document of Identity issued by the Horseracing Authority of the country of origin.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MACAU
	AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE
	AUSTRIA	MAURITIUS
	BELGIUM	MOROCCO
	BOLIVIA	NETHERLANDS
	BRAZIL	NORWAY
	CHILE	PANAMA
	COLOMBIA	PARAGUAY
	CYPRUS	PERU
	CZECH REPUBLIC	POLAND
	DENMARK	RUMANIA
	FRANCE	RUSSIA
	GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
	GREECE	SLOVENIA
	HONG KONG	SOUTH AFRICA
	HUNGARY	SPAIN

INDIA

SWEDEN

IRELAND

SWITZERLAND

ISRAEL

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ITALY

TUNISIA

JAPAN

TURKEY

KENYA

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LEBANON

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

Article 24. - INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE.
--

The International Health Certificate should be with the Passport or the horse's Identification Document.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE
	AUSTRALIA	MAURITIUS
	AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
	BOLIVIA	NORWAY
	BRAZIL	PANAMA
	CHILE	PARAGUAY
	COLOMBIA	PERU
	CYPRUS	POLAND
	CZECH REPUBLIC	RUMANIA
	DENMARK	RUSSIA
	FRANCE	SAUDI ARABIA
	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVENIA
	GREECE	SOUTH AFRICA
	HONG KONG	SPAIN

HUNGARY

SWEDEN

INDIA

SWITZERLAND

IRELAND

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ISRAEL

TUNISIA

ITALY

TURKEY

JAPAN

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

KENYA

UNITED STATES

LEBANON

URUGUAY

MACAU

VENEZUELA

Article 25. - HEALTH INFORMATION.
--

In order to ensure the mutual information of the Horseracing Authorities signatories to this agreement, about the state of health of breeding and racing horses in their respective countries, the following measures must be applied :

- Every Horseracing Authority shall communicate any information related to the development in their countries of equine disease outbreaks among their horses population to the :

International Collating Centre

Animal Health Trust

Lanwades Park, Kentford, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7UU, UK

Tel : +44 1638 751 000 ; Fax : +44 1638 561 266

- The International Collating Centre shall send to the Secretariat of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities its quarterly Information Bulletin for transmission to all its members.
- A contribution to the costs will be paid by the Federation as agreed between the International Collating Centre and the Federation.
- Every Horseracing Authority shall appoint one Veterinarian, who will be the contact with the International Collating Centre.

Furthermore, in any case of serious alert concerning the extension of an actual disease or the appearance of a new disease, the Horseracing Authority of the country concerned must inform simultaneously the International Collating Centre and the Secretary of the Permanent Liaison Committee on the International Movement of Horses of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities, which will be in charge of quickly disseminating the information and of asking the intervention at the International level of any health measures which could be useful to prevent any spreading of the disease.

<i>Agreed by :</i>	ARGENTINA	MAURITIUS
	AUSTRALIA	MEXICO
	AUSTRIA	MOROCCO
	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
	BOLIVIA	NEW ZEALAND
	BRAZIL	NORWAY
	CANADA	PANAMA
	CHILE	PARAGUAY
	COLOMBIA	PERU
	CYPRUS	POLAND
	CZECH REPUBLIC	QATAR
	DENMARK	RUMANIA
	FRANCE	RUSSIA
	GERMANY	SAUDI ARABIA
	GREAT BRITAIN	SLOVAKIA
	GREECE	SLOVENIA
	HONG KONG	SOUTH AFRICA
	HUNGARY	SPAIN
	INDIA	SWEDEN
	IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
	ISRAEL	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
	ITALY	TUNISIA

JAPAN

TURKEY

KENYA

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LEBANON

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

MACAU

URUGUAY

MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

VENEZUELA

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 so long as the original notification to that other Authority complied with the intended or receiving Authority's Rules.

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

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

REPUBLIC

LEBANON

SAUDI ARABIA

DENMARK

MACAU

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

*

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	FRANCE	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA (except § 4)
AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA (except § 1, 2, 3, 5)	GREAT BRITAIN	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
BAHRAIN	GREECE	MOROCCO	SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	SPAIN
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND (except § 1 and 4)
CANADA	IRELAND	PANAMA	THAILAND
CHAD	ISRAEL	POLAND (except § 1, 2 and 4)	TUNISIA
CHILE	ITALY	PORTUGAL	TURKEY (except § 1)
CYPRUS	JAPAN	QATAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CZECH REPUBLIC	KENYA (except § 4)	RUMANIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK	KOREA	RUSSIA (except § 2)	YUGOSLAVIA
	LEBANON		

Article 28. – WAGERING TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON BREEDING, RACING AND BETTING
--

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.

CODE INTERNATIONAL DES SUFFIXES

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SUFFIXES

Suffixes	Pays/Countries	Suffixes	Pays/Countries
SAF	Afrique du Sud - <i>South Africa</i>	ISR	Israel
ALG	Algérie - <i>Algeria</i>	ITY	Italie - <i>Italy</i>
GER	Allemagne - <i>Germany</i>	JPN	Japon - <i>Japan</i>
KSA	Arabie Saoudite - <i>Saudi Arabia</i>	KEN	Kenya
ARG	Argentine - <i>Argentina</i>	LEB	Liban - <i>Lebanon</i>
AUS	Australie - <i>Australia</i>	LIB	Lybie - <i>Lybia</i>
AUT	Autriche - <i>Austria</i>	LUX	Luxembourg - <i>Luxemburg</i>
BHR	Bahrein - <i>Bahrain</i>	MAL	Malaisie - <i>Malaysia</i>
BRB	La Barbade - <i>Barbados</i>	MTA	Malte - <i>Malta</i>
BEL	Belgique - <i>Belgium</i>	MOR	Maroc - <i>Morocco</i>
BOL	Bolivie - <i>Bolivia</i>	MEX	Mexique - <i>Mexico</i>
BRZ	Brésil - <i>Brazil</i>	NOR	Norvège - <i>Norway</i>
BUL	Bulgarie - <i>Bulgaria</i>	NZ	Nouvelle-Zélande - <i>New Zealand</i>
CAN	Canada	PAK	Pakistan
CEY	Ceylan - <i>Ceylon</i>	PAN	Panama

CHI	Chili - <i>Chile</i>
CHN	Chine - <i>China</i>
CYP	Chypre - <i>Cyprus</i>
COL	Colombie - <i>Colombia</i>
KOR	Corée - <i>Korea</i>
CRI	Costa Rica
HRV	Croatie - <i>Croatia</i>
CUB	Cuba
DEN	Danemark - <i>Denmark</i>
DOM	Dominicaine (Rép.) - <i>Dominican Republic</i>
EGY	Egypte - <i>Egypt</i>
UAE	Emirats Arabes Unis - <i>United Arab Emirates</i>
ECU	Equateur - <i>Ecuador</i>
SPA	Espagne - <i>Spain</i>
USA	Etats Unis d'Amérique - <i>United States</i>
FR	France
GB	Grande Bretagne - <i>Great Britain</i>
GR	Grèce - <i>Greece</i>
GTM	Guatemala
HK	Hong Kong
HUN	Hongrie - <i>Hungary</i>
IND	Inde - <i>India</i>
NDO	Indonésie - <i>Indonesia</i>

PRY	Paraguay
HOL	Pays Bas - <i>The Netherlands</i>
PER	Pérou - <i>Peru</i>
PHI	Philippines
POL	Pologne - <i>Poland</i>
POR	Portugal
QA	Qatar
RUM	Roumanie - <i>Rumania</i>
RUS	Russie - <i>Russia</i>
SLV	Salvador - <i>El Salvador</i>
SEN	Sénégal - <i>Senegal</i>
SLO	Slovaquie - <i>Slovakia</i>
SRH	Rhodésie - <i>Rhodesia</i>
SVN	Slovénie - <i>Slovenia</i>
SUD	Soudan - <i>Sudan</i>
SWE	Suède - <i>Sweden</i>
SWI	Suisse - <i>Switzerland</i>
CZE	Tchèque (République) - <i>Czech Republic</i>
THA	Thaïlande - <i>Thailand</i>
TRI	Trinité et Tobago - <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>
TUN	Tunisie - <i>Tunisia</i>
TUR	Turquie - <i>Turkey</i>

IRA Iran

IRE Irlande - *Ireland*

VEN Uruguay

YUG Venezuela

Yougoslavie - *Yugoslavia*

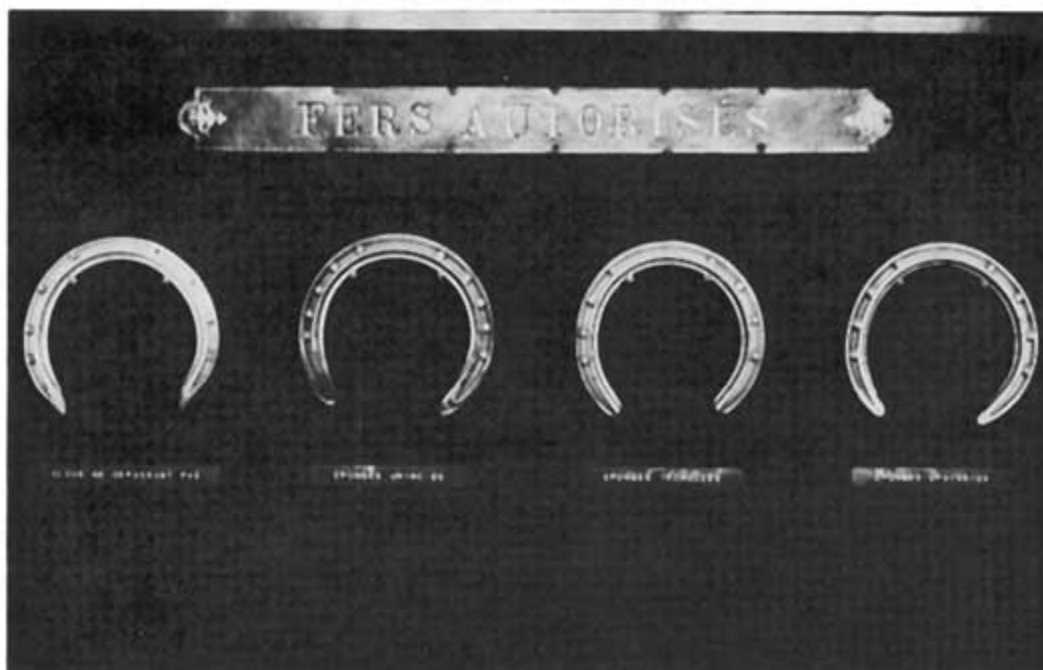
APPENDIX 2

File : Mare :
 By (Sire - Name) Out of (Mare - Name)

[illegible]Fait à : le :
 Signé de : On :

ANNEXE 2

AUTHORIZED SHOES



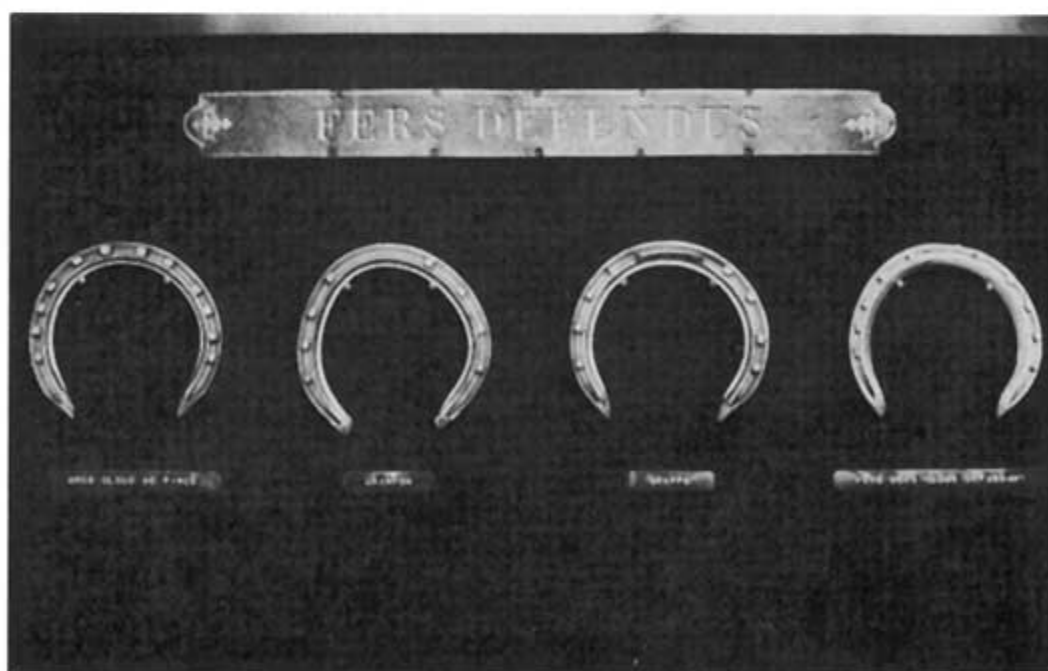
Non sticking out nails

Thinned calkins

Cut calkins

Thickened calkins

PROHIBITED SHOES

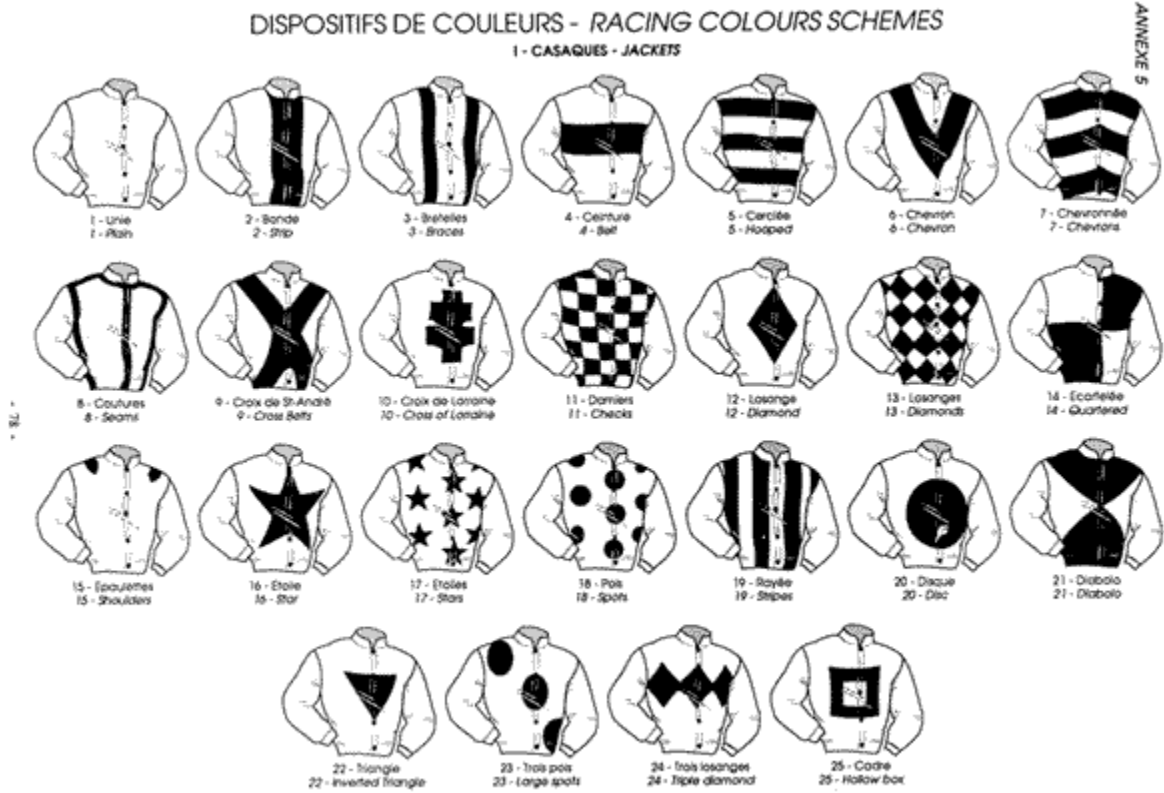


Big nails in front

Rear cogs

Front large cog

Worn out shoes with sticking out nails



MANCHES - SLEEVES



TOQUES - CAP



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	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 :
I hereby declare that I hold a jockey's licence/amateur-rider's permit for flat races/steeple-chases and hurdle races issued by (1) _____ for _____ year _____ Season ____		The Jockey/Amateur-Rider, who signed this declaration rode today at

I am not subject to any suspension on this day or medical restriction and am currently free 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 : _____ (*) <i>Cross out as appropriate</i>	Signed : At : on :	 and incurred no suspension and did not fall. Signed : (Clerk of Scales) Date :
--	---	---

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 weiss, 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 heute in geritten. Er hat keine Strafe erhalten und ist nicht gestürzt. Unterschrieben : (Der Rennvereinssekretär) Date :
Io sottoscritto dichiara di essere titolare di una patente per montare in corse piane/ostacoli rilasciata dal Jockey Club Italiano/Società degli Steeple Chases d'Italia per l'anno e di non essere attualmente soggetto a sospensione dal montare in corsa né in data odierna, né per il futuro o a divieti di monta per ragioni di salute. Che allo stato attuale non sussistono controindicazioni di carattere medico-clinico alla partecipazione a corse. Mi impegno a sottomettermi incondizionatamente al Regolamento e alle disposizioni emanate dalle Autorità Ippiche riconosciute nel paese dove monto ed, in particolare, ad accettare che i provvedimenti di sospensione e squalifica che potranno essere 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.	Fatto a : Il :	Il Fantino/Gentleman-Rider, firmatario della presente dichiarazione, ha montato oggi in corsa a senza incorrere in punizioni e senza essere stato vittima di caduta. Firma :..... (Il Segretario della Società)

materia di ordine pubblico.	Firma :	Il :
El abajo firmante, declara ser titular de una autorizacion para montar en carreras lisas o de obstaculos expedida por (1) ____ para el ano ____ No estoy bajo ninguna prohibicion de montar en carreras hoy mismo y no estoy tampoco bajo ninguna prohibicion de montar por razones de salud. En la actualidad no padezco ninguna herida y estoy apto para montar. Me comprometo a someterme en todo momento a los reglamentos de la Autoridad Hipica reconocida en el pais donde yo monte y estoy dispuesto a aceptar que las Autoridades Hipicas de un pais cualquiera se aplique también en las carreras sometidas a los reglamentos de Autoridades hipicas de otros paises extranjeros, según los reglamentos y leyes nacionales en vigor en ese mismo pais. (1) Indique el nombre de la Autoridad Hipica que ha extendido la autorizacion. Tambien confirmo que estoy / no estoy (*) bajo prohibicion de montar en un periodo futuro. En caso de suspension/prohibicion de montar, indique las fechas relevantes : ____ (*) <i>tache lo que no se aplica</i>	Firmado : En : El :	El Jockey/Gentleman-Rider signatario de la presente declaracion ha montado este día a sin incurrir en suspension y sin haber sido victima de caida. Firmado : (El Secretario de Carreras) El :

APPENDIX 6

REMISES DE POIDS ACCORDÉES (en kilos) aux chevaux nés entre le 1^{er} juillet et le 31 décembre
par rapport aux poids portés par les chevaux du même âge, nés entre le 1^{er} janvier et le 30 juin
 (§ II, art. 84 du Code des Courses)

DISTANCE	AGE	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. et Déc.
Jusqu'à 1.200 m. inclus	2 ans	»	»	»	»	3	3	3	3	3
	3 ans	2	2	2	2	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½
	4 ans	½	½	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
Supérieure à 1.200 m. jusqu'à 1.600 m. inclus	2 ans	»	»	»	»	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½
	3 ans	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
	4 ans	1	1	½	½	½	½	»	»	»
Supérieure à 1.600 m. jusqu'à 2.000 m. inclus	2 ans	»	»	»	»	4	4	4	4	4
	3 ans	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
	4 ans	1 ½	1	1	1	½	½	»	»	»
Supérieure à 2.000 m. jusqu'à 2.400 m. inclus	3 ans	3	3	3	3	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
	4 ans	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	1	1	½	½	½
Supérieure à 2.400 m. jusqu'à 3.000 m. inclus	3 ans	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3 ½	3	3	3
	4 ans	2	2	2	1 ½	1 ½	1	1	½	½
Supérieure à 3.000 m.	3 ans	»	»	»	»	4	4	4	4	4
	4 ans	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2	2	1 ½	1 ½	1	1

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

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

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

DISTANCE	AGE	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
5 and 6 furlongs	2 year-old	—	—	—	—	7lb 3lb	7lb 3lb	7lb 3lb	7lb 2lb	7lb 2lb
	3 year-old	5lb 1lb	5lb 1lb	5lb	5lb	—	—	—	—	—
	4 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 and 8 furlongs	2 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	8lb 5lb 1lb	8lb 5lb 1lb	8lb 3lb	8lb 3lb
	3 year-old	6lb 2lb	6lb 2lb	6lb 1lb	6lb 1lb	5lb 1lb	—	—	—	—
	4 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 and 10 furlongs	2 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	—	9lb 5lb 1lb	9lb 5lb	9lb 5lb
	3 year-old	6lb 3lb	6lb 2lb	6lb 2lb	6lb 2lb	6lb 1lb	5lb 1lb	—	—	—
	4 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and 12 furlongs	3 year-old	7lb 3lb	7lb 3lb	7lb 3lb	7lb 3lb	6lb 2lb	6lb 2lb	6lb 1lb	5lb 1lb	5lb
	4 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 and 14 furlongs	3 year-old	8lb 5lb	8lb 5lb	8lb 5lb	8lb 3lb	8lb 3lb	8lb 2lb	7lb 2lb	7lb 1lb	7lb 1lb
	4 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 furlongs and over	3 year-old	—	—	—	—	—	9lb 3lb	9lb 3lb	9lb 2lb	9lb 2lb
	4 year-old	6lb	6lb	6lb	5lb	5lb	—	—	—	—

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

**FORM TO REQUEST THE REGISTRATION
OF A NAME OF A HORSE
ON THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF PROTECTED NAMES**

ARTICLE 14

To submit the addition of a name on the list of protected names, it is necessary to provide, with the demande, the following information :

nnée

d

e – *the name of the horse*

– *sex*

– *colour*

– *birth country*

– *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*

nnée

d

e – *Justification of request*

– *Race record.*

**RULES ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FOR ESTABLISHING THE LIST OF PROTECTED NAMES FROM 1996**

The list of Protected Names is updated as follows :

1. - Racehorses :

- a) Automatic addition of the names of the winners of the 9 most important international races for 3 y.o. and upwards :

South America (2) : - Gran Premio Carlos Pellegrini
 - Grande Premio Brazil.

Asia (2) : - Japan Cup
 - Melbourne Cup.

Europe (3) : - Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe

- King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes

- Queen Elizabeth II Stakes.

USA (2) :

- Breeders' Cup Classic

- Breeders' Cup Turf.

- b) Selection upon request of the countries appearing in Part I of the International Cataloguing Standards Booklet, which can propose a maximum of 3 additional names per year of winners whose form justifies such a protection.

*

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.

GUIDELINE SET OF STANDARDS

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

STANDARD OF MEDICAL FITNESS TO RIDE

1. Introduction – Mission statement

Race riding is an activity that requires each and every rider to exercise physical skills and judgement of an extremely high order. Any failure in a rider's performance may not only put his/her life in danger but may also put others at risk of injury, permanent disability or death.

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

2. Frequency – Age

Frequency :

Medical examination before 1st licence.

Regular medical checks as deemed necessary.

Age :

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

3. Content of medical examination / questionnaire

This document should include :

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

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

4. List of contra indications

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 – D
Cardiac transplant – R	Congenital heart disease – D	

b) Endocrine and metabolic disorders :

Diabetes

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

Thyroid disease – D

Diabetes insipidus – R

Adrenal disorders – D

c) Gastro-intestinal and abdominal disorders :

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.

Deafness (hearing loss greater than 35 dBA in either ear over the normal vocal range 500-2000 cycles/sec) :

- New applicants – R

- Existing licence holders – D

Perforated eardrum – D

Chronic suppurating otitis media – D

Otosclerosis – D

Prosthesis – R

h) Musculo-skeletal disorders :

Prosthesis – 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

Schizo-affective disorders – 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

n) Recent surgery / operations – D

o) Any regular treatment which may impair fitness to ride.

Medication :

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

Infirmery

5. Communication

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

APPENDIX 9 - 4

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.

LIST OF APPROVED STUD BOOKS

ARGENTINA

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

BARHAIN

BARBADOS

BELGIUM & LUXEMBURG

BRAZIL

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CYPRUS

CZECH REPUBLIC

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

FRANCE

GERMANY

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HUNGARY

INDIA
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAPAN
KENYA
KOREA
MALAYSIA
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
NEW-ZEALAND
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
PORTUGAL
QATAR
RUSSIA
SAUDI ARABIA
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SWEDEN (a-register)

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TUNISIA

TURKEY

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

USA & CANADA

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

APPENDIX 11

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

This specification describes the minimum routine analytical capability required of racing laboratories to detect for 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 values that would be declared positive.

Representative list	Minimum level (ng/mL in horse urine) for detecting exposure
Amitriptyline	50
Amphetamine	100
Atenolol	100
Benzoyllecgonine	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>Flunixin</i>	50
Heptaminol	200
Hydrochlorothiazide	200
Mepivacaine	50
Methocarbamol	300
Morphine (analyte)	60 ng/mL of Morphine-3-glucuronide (in horse urine) <i>60 ng/mL de morphine-3-glucuronide (dans l'urine)</i>
Nikethamide	100
Nordazepam	100
Pethidine	20
Phenazone	300
Phenobarbitone	50