

Article 6 (RACING) - BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE HORSE

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

Article 6A - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

OBJECTIVE

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

SAMPLING

2. To establish whether a prohibited substance is present, samples shall be taken from horses declared to race. Horseracing Authorities may also take samples at any time, according to their own rules. Sample means a sample from any part or in contact with any part of the horse.
3. A sample collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split, where practicable, into an A sample and a B sample. If the A sample is reported to contain prohibited substances, the B sample may be analysed for those substances, either automatically or optionally at the trainer's, owner's, or Horseracing Authority's request.
4. If a prohibited substance is identified in an official sample taken from a horse which is entered or has run in a race within one jurisdiction but which is trained in another, the Horseracing Authority where the horse is trained is to be informed and shall provide assistance when requested.

SANCTIONS

5. A horse shall be disqualified whenever the analysis of an official sample taken on race day demonstrates a positive finding for a prohibited substance as defined by the relevant Rules of Racing. The trainer of the horse shall be penalized except when he has discharged his responsibilities as described hereunder beyond reproach.
6. Where a sample taken from a horse at any other time contains a prohibited substance, Horseracing Authorities may, according to their own rules, impose sanctions on the horse, trainer, owner, or other licensed persons.

THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

RACEDAY REGULATIONS

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

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

10. The following are prohibited substances:
- Substances capable at any time of causing an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:
 - the nervous system
 - the cardiovascular system
 - the respiratory system
 - the digestive system
 - the urinary system
 - the reproductive system
 - the musculoskeletal system
 - the blood system
 - the immune system except for licensed vaccines against infectious agents
 - the endocrine system.
 - Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts
 - Masking agents
 - Oxygen carriers
 - Agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression
11. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself, a metabolite of the substance, an isomer of the substance, an isomer of a metabolite, or a pro-drug of the substance. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.
12. With the objective of helping trainers and their veterinary advisers, Horseracing Authorities may include in their own rules examples of prohibited and non prohibited substances.
13. With the objective of providing guidance to horseracing tribunals, Horseracing Authorities may produce a classification of prohibited substances.

THRESHOLDS

14. International thresholds can only be adopted for:
- substances endogenous to the horse
 - substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed
 - substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage, or transportation.

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

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

<i>Threshold name</i>	<i>Threshold</i>
Arsenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine
Boldenone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)
Carbon dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma
Cobalt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1 microgram total cobalt per millilitre in urine 0.025 microgram total cobalt (free and protein bound) per millilitre in plasma <p>National Racing Authorities should provide an advisory regarding the use of cobalt- containing supplements</p>
Dimethyl sulphoxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 micrograms dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in urine, or 1 microgram dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in plasma
Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5α-estrane-3β, 17α-diol per millilitre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5α-estrane-3β, 17α-diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10 estrene-3β,17α-diol in the urine
Hydrocortisone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine
Methoxytyramine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine, or 6.5 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or 100 picograms free testosterone per millilitre in plasma from geldings, or 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)

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

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

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

LABORATORY SERVICE

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

- be accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*, and to the supplementary document ILAC-G7, *Accreditation requirements and operating criteria for horseracing laboratories*;
- conform with the Guide for establishing the presence of prohibited substances (Part B of ILAC-G7);
- meet the *Performance specification of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities* (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=7>);
- take part in interlaboratory comparisons (clause 5.9(b) of ISO/IEC 17025 : 2005);
- control the detection of legitimate therapeutic substances through the application of internationally harmonised screening limits which have been recommended by the IFHA's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices and selectively adopted by the relevant signatory countries (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=1>);
- control the detection of certain environmental substances through the application of internationally harmonised residue limits which have been recommended by the IFHA's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices and selectively adopted by the relevant signatory countries

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

- make available detection times
- give forewarning of new or modified tests
- provide an analytical service to establish whether a sample from a horse entered to race contains specified substances.
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APPENDIX 4 – withdrawn from IABRW – Available on IFHA Website (link in Art. 6 A § 18 5th bullet point)

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

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Article 6B – GENETIC AND CELLULAR MANIPULATIONS

CONTROL AND RECORDING OF GENETIC THERAPIES

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

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

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

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

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Article 6C - PROHIBITED PRACTICES

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

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

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

2) SPECIFIED PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Prohibited practices include but are not limited to:

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

3) THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROHIBITED PRACTICES

The trainer shall always be responsible for:

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

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

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

Last update of Article 6C : JANUARY 2016

Agreed by :	AUSTRALIA	DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR
	AUSTRIA	FRANCE	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA
	AZERBAIJAN	GERMANY	MACAU	SERBIA
	BAHRAIN	GREAT BRITAIN	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE
	BELGIUM	GREECE	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
	BRAZIL	HONG KONG	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
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CODE OF MEDICATION PRACTICE FOR HORSES IN TRAINING

Definition of Treatment

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

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

Guiding Principles

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

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

Accordingly:

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

Last update of Article 6D : NOVEMBER 2015

<i>Agreed by :</i>	AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN (<i>except ...</i>	MACAU	QATAR
	AUSTRIA	<i>Accordingly : 5(c))</i>	MALAYSIA	SAUDI ARABIA
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Article 6E – OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING

To ensure fair competition, transparency, welfare and sound breeding, Racing Authorities will at their discretion carry out testing for prohibited substances at any time in the career of any horse, from the commencement of training, according to local racing rules, to final retirement from training.

To this effect:

1. Trainers must notify their domestic racing jurisdiction of the identification of horses in training with them and specify where relevant the exact location of such horses.
2. When a racehorse is out of training at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing, the owner(s) must readily be able to inform the domestic Racing Authority of the exact location of the horse.
3. If full traceability of any racehorse, whether in training or out of training, cannot be established at any time in its racing career, such horse will only be permitted to be entered in a race after a period of six (6) months in training with a duly licensed trainer.
4. The following prohibited substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are not to be administered to racehorses at any time in their career:-

4.1 Non-approved substances

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

4.2 Anabolic agents

- (a) anabolic androgenic steroids,
- (b) other anabolic agents, including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs),
- (c) beta-2 agonists, unless the substance is prescribed by a veterinarian as a bronchodilator at the appropriate dose,

4.3 Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances

- (a) erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, peginesatide, hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) stabilisers and HIF activators.
- (b) growth hormones and growth hormone releasing factors, insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), and other growth factors,
- (c) synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use,

4.4 Hormones and metabolic modulators

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

5. Therapeutic use of substances specified in point 4 above may only be exceptionally applied in the following circumstances:
- a) When the Racing Authority has decided to offer the facility for such exceptional use for therapeutic purposes and where no other reasonable therapeutic alternative exists.
 - b) The specified prohibited substance being exceptionally used therapeutically must be prescribed by a veterinarian for the sole purpose of treating an existing illness or injury, and the details of the diagnosis, substance and administration protocol must be recorded and supplied by the trainer to the Racing Authority. If the horse is not under the direct control of a trainer at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing, the owner is responsible for this notification to the Racing Authority. This system must be supervised by the Racing Authority's veterinarian(s).
 - c) A horse shall be ineligible to race until a minimum of six (6) months has elapsed after the administration of any of the substances specified in point four (4) above, and the Racing Authority must test to ensure that a horse treated therapeutically with any of these substances is free from the presence of such substances before racing.
 - d) A Racing Authority must record, within the details it holds of the horse in question, information which it has received on the administration to that horse of such substances under exceptional use for therapeutic purposes. This information must be included when providing details on the horse to a Horseracing Authority or Stud Book Authority in any country to which the horse travels (including within Racing Clearance Notifications), including in the case of permanent export of the horse.
 - e) The number of exceptional uses for therapeutic purposes and the details of the substances involved shall be notified to and reviewed by the International Federation annually.

Last update of Article 6E : NOVEMBER 2015

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	BELGIUM	HONG KONG	MOROCCO	SLOVENIA
	CANADA (<i>partially agreed</i>)	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
	CHILE	INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
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	CZECH REPUBLIC	JAPAN	PANAMA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	DENMARK	KOREA	QATAR	(<i>except § 2.3</i>)
	FRANCE	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA	VENEZUELA
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