




Annual Report

2008



Horseracing is a truly global sport,
which makes important contributions
in terms of employment and tax.

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Chairman's Statement



The year 2008 will be remembered by all of us as the start of the greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930's. The crisis has obviously also had an impact on the horseracing sector, although it has hit some countries harder than others.

You will find the most important economic parameters of horseracing in appendix 1, which is new to the Annual Report. It not only highlights the general economic functioning of our industry, but also provides insight into how these parameters have been affected by the crisis.


We encourage government officials and other policymakers of our world to learn about and appreciate the important economic contribution of our sport, particularly in rural areas. Laws and policies need to recognize our economic contribution and our various rights to a much greater degree than they do now.

The International Federation is conscious about the economic hardships of some of our members and has started some initiatives to assist in particular the smaller racing nations.

This includes a more equitable fee structure based on the size of the domestic industry and the financial resources. More important still is the assistance that larger racing nations need to provide to nations with smaller, sometimes minimal resources to develop the sport. We do not yet know how this can be done best practically, but I am convinced that it should start at regional level.

As is the case with other international initiatives, the support to smaller racing nations will certainly require the voluntary contributions of individuals who care for horseracing.

Important work has also been carried out by those who attended the 2nd Doctors Conference, which was held in Turkey in October 2008. Issues affecting animal welfare are becoming increasingly important. Through initiatives like the Doctors Conference and our Advisory Committee on Prohibited Substances, we should not only aim to ensure the welfare of the horse, but also at some international consistency in the prohibition of drug use, testing and research. Much work still has to be done in this area and we look with particular interest to the recent developments and reforms in the US.



We have looked carefully at what other initiatives the IFHA should be developing. Following a survey among our membership, it became clear that we should focus on regulatory matters. In view of the members' limited interest in betting matters, it was decided to scale down the Federation's actions in this area.

In the regulatory area, we expect much from the newly established Committee for Harmonisation of Race day Rules. International racing cannot progress if rules and interpretations remain different. The horseracing product is sold around the world primarily as a betting proposition and bettors from other countries will not bet if rules remain inconsistent.

We have been successful in organising our first Business Forum on the Friday preceding the Annual Conference. Approximately 50 participants from different parts of the world discussed the ways to improve the commingling of wagers and to promote the international racing calendar. Participants included not only IFHA members, but also tote operators, racing TV channels, third party distributors of tote products, print media representatives and other rights holders.

The event revealed the unique opportunities offered by cross-border transmission of races and commingling. It is a win-win for both host and guest country, whatever the market size of the participants. I am pleased to note that we will hold another Business Forum in 2009.

As I did last year, I invite and encourage everyone to keep track of our activities during the year by visiting our website. It is regularly updated and is a rich source of information about IFHA and international racing matters.

Finally, allow me to thank all those who have been involved in the IFHA during 2008: committee members and the chairmen in particular, the contributors to this report, the staff in Paris and also our sponsors.

*Louis Romanet
Chairman*

Mission Statement

In 1961, the Horseracing Authorities of the United States of America, France, Great Britain and Ireland have decided to coordinate their action in order to protect the integrity of horseraces and keep their basic aim, which is the organization of competitions to select the best horses in order to improve the quality of breeding.

In 1967, they created the International Conference held in Paris every year, which brings the main Racing Authorities in the world together.

To give an official shape to these efforts, they founded in 1993 the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities which amalgamates around sixty members.

Their main objectives are:

1. to coordinate and harmonize the rules of the member-countries regarding breeding, racing & wagering;
2. to ensure the quality and fairness of racing in the interest of both the breeding and the public;
3. to provide the organization on race courses of the protection of the welfare of horses, jockeys and the people attending;

4. to update the organization of horseracing on account of the technical, social and economical evolution;

The Federation organizes every year the International Conference which updates the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering endorsed by the Conference in 1974.

The Federation publishes the main statistics of each member-country concerning breeding, racing and betting.

IFHA Annual Conference



Appendix 6 lists the members in 2008 of each of the committees.

Membership

The IFHA has member organisations in each of the countries coloured in green. Green-white stripes mean observer membership. There is significant racing activity in each of these countries.



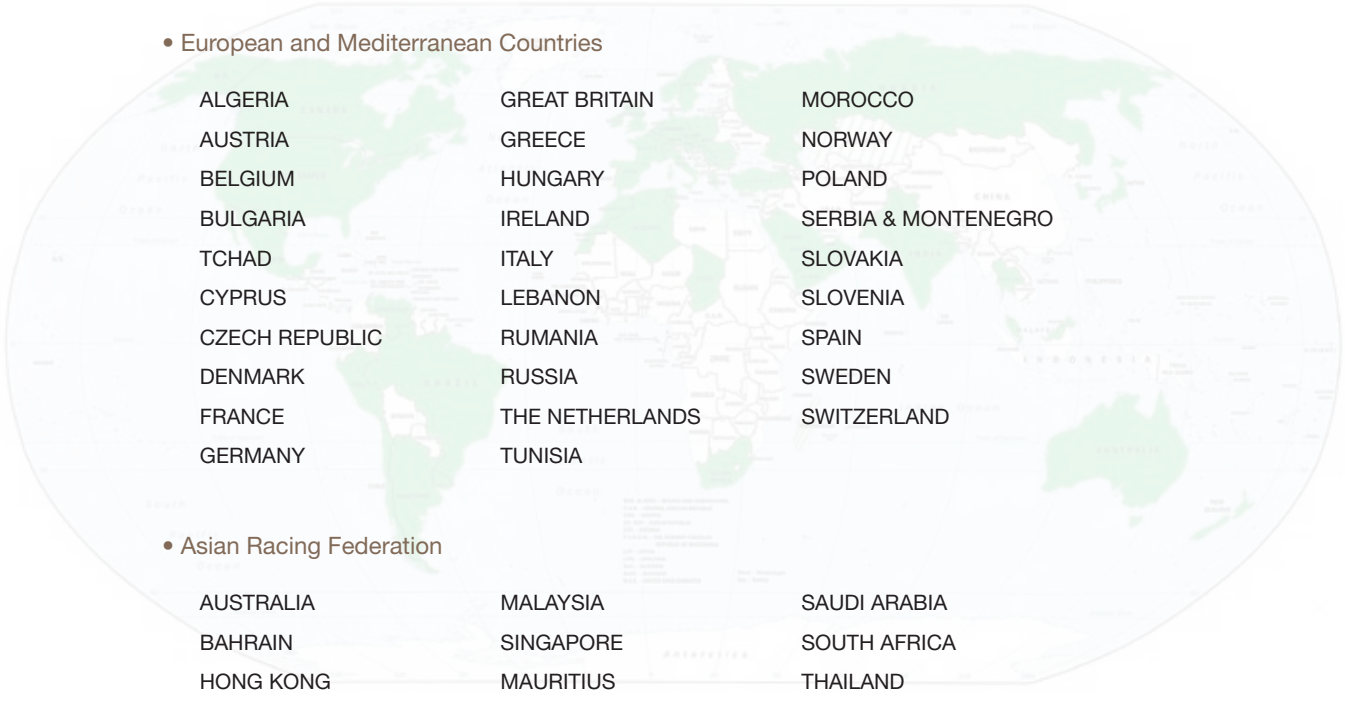
Organisation

Below are the countries in which IFHA has a member organisation.
A List with all members is presented in the appendix.

• Americas

ARGENTINA	CHILE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BRAZIL	MEXICO	URUGUAY
CANADA	PERU	VENEZUELA

• European and Mediterranean Countries



ALGERIA	GREAT BRITAIN	MOROCCO
AUSTRIA	GREECE	NORWAY
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	POLAND
BULGARIA	IRELAND	SERBIA & MONTENEGRO
TCHAD	ITALY	SLOVAKIA
CYPRUS	LEBANON	SLOVENIA
CZECH REPUBLIC	RUMANIA	SPAIN
DENMARK	RUSSIA	SWEDEN
FRANCE	THE NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
GERMANY	TUNISIA	

• Asian Racing Federation

AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA
HONG KONG	MAURITIUS	THAILAND
INDIA	NEW ZEALAND	TURKEY
JAPAN	OMAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
KOREA	PAKISTAN	
MACAU	QATAR	

• Observers




AZERBAIJAN	KAZAKHSTAN	PANAMA
CROATIA	MADAGASCAR	

Executive Council

Chairman	Louis ROMANET
Vice-Chairman, Europe	Brian KAVANAGH
Vice-Chairman, Americas	Alan MARZELLI
Vice-Chairman Asia	Winfried ENGELBRECHT BRESGES

EUROPE			
France (1 vote) Great Britain (1 vote) Ireland (1 vote)			
Louis ROMANET France Galop	Nic COWARD British Horseracing Authority	Denis EGAN Irish Turf Club	Brian KAVANAGH Horse Racing Ireland
			

AMERICAS			
North America (2 votes) South America (1 vote)			
Alan MARZELLI US Jockey Club	Alexander WALDROP US Jockey Club-NTRA	David WILLMOT Woodbine Entertainment Group	Horacio BAUER Organizacion Sudamericana de Fomento del Pura Sangre de Carrera
			

ASIA		
Asian Racing Federation (3 votes)		
Winfried ENGELBRECHT BRESGES Asian Racing Federation	Dr. Isamu TAKIZAWA Asian Racing Federation	Dr Cyrus POONAWALLA Asian Racing Federation
		

General Assembly & Annual Conference

The General Assembly and the Annual Conference were held in the offices of France Galop in Paris on the Monday after the Prix de Arc de Triomphe, 6 October 2008.

General Assembly

The General Assembly was attended by close to 100 delegates from 47 countries, 4 regional and national organisations and 6 observer countries.

The General Assembly approved the minutes of the previous General Assembly and the accounts for 2007 and discharged the Federation's officers. The accounts showed a modest surplus and expenses that remained within budget.

The General Assembly ratified unanimously the candidature of the Bulgaria National Horse Racing Association for IFHA membership.

- Rob De Kock, Chairman of the newly established Committee for Harmonisation of Race day Rules elaborated on the work relating to interference rules and their interpretation. He presented a diagram indicating the positions of a number of countries on the various interference issues.
- Jamie Stier, Sr. Stipendiary Steward, Hong Kong Jockey Club, gave a presentation on the interpretation of rules relating to race riding offences and constitution of racing stewards' panels.
- Dr. Giles Warrington of Ireland gave a presentation on the mandatory training courses for jockeys.

Annual Conference

Five speakers presented different topics at the regulatory session.

- Andrew Harding, Co-Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee presented the activities of his Committee, in particular the proposal for a change in article 10 of the International Agreement, aimed at facilitating the reciprocation of penalties. This matter will be subject to further discussion.
- Dr. Roland Devolz presented a proposal for a revision of article 6 of the International Agreement proposed by the Advisory Committee on Prohibited Substances. The revision introduces tolerance levels and will also stipulate that insignificant amounts detected will no longer need to be reported by laboratories.

In the first part of the Conference, the following topical racing issues were presented.

- Development of racing and breeding in New Zealand by Guy Sargent, NZTR Chairman
- What small countries expect from IFHA by Bjorn Eklund of the Swedish Jockey Club and Chairman of the European Racing Development Council. This presentation included elements of an IFHA survey among some selected countries.
- James Singer, marketing Director of AtTheRaces gave a presentation on the importance of the use of race data, in particular with international trade in the racing product.
- Maurits Bruggink presented last years' trends in his annual address on racing and betting matters.

The afternoon included two Round Table discussions moderated by racing journalist Liz Price.

The first Round Table had “Safety and Public Image” as its main theme. Jamie Martin, Senior Vice-President Racing, Woodbine Entertainment Group and Ian Renton, Racing Director at Arena Leisure both presented their experiences with the use of artificial surfaces.

Alan Marzelli, President & CEO, The US Jockey Club, gave a progress report from The Jockey Club Thoroughbred Safety Committee and William Nader, Executive Director, Racing, The Hong Kong Jockey Club, gave an update on safety issues in Asia.

The second Round Table had as theme “Promotion of Racing”. The development and promotion of racing in a small country was presented by Jean-Pierre Kratzer, President of the Swiss racing Federation.

Jonathan Heilbron, Managing Director, Thomas Pink (LVMH Group), presented the value of sponsorship of racing. His company sponsored jump races at Cheltenham for many years.

Alex Waldrop, CEO of National Thoroughbred Racing Association elaborated on his organisation’s group purchasing program, which offered various sponsorship opportunities.

The conference was supported by technical staff of France Galop.

Executive Council

The Executive Council defines the general policy direction of the Federation, fixes the level of annual contribution, drafts the annual budget and holds responsibility for the good management of resources. It also convenes the Annual Conference. It has held two meetings in 2008, both of which were held in Paris.

Finances

At its March meeting, the Executive Council fixed the 2008 annual contribution at €7.000.

Appointments

Mr. Kavanagh was unanimously elected Vice Chairman for Europe for the period March 2008 - October 2009.

The Committee confirmed Dr. Stewart of The Hong Kong Jockey Club Chairman of the International Movement of Horses Committee.

The Committee confirmed Mr. Harding and Mr. de Wenden as co-chairmen of the Technical Advisory Committee.

Review of Federation's Scope and Objectives

The Executive Council organised a membership survey to the needs of members and to identify a new set of objectives for the federation. The key conclusions of the survey are:

- The great majority of members were in charge of regulatory matters
- Only a third of the members have some control on the national tote operator, although this third represents more than half of the global tote revenues
- Regarding commercial and marketing matters, only a few members are in charge of TV rights, but the majority is in charge of race promotion

In view of the members' limited interest in betting matters, it was decided to scale down the Federation's actions in this area and to focus on regulatory matters.

Assistance to smaller racing nations

It was decided that larger racing nations should step up their efforts to help smaller racing nations in maximising their overall racing and business potential. IFHA Vice-President Brian Kavanagh was put in charge to take this matter forward.

One of the conclusions of the membership survey is that the current flat membership fees are a high burden to smaller racing nations. The Committee agreed to review both the fee structure and levels.

Race day rules

The Executive Council encouraged the new Committee on race day Rules to continue their work on use of the whip, weigh in and out, draw in the stalls and false starts.

Objectives 2009

The Executive Council will continue to define the general policy of the Federation.

In particular, it will:

- Conclude its review of the scope and objectives of the Federation.
- Launch an action plan in support of smaller racing nations.
- Introduce proposals on the harmonisation of race day rules.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) aims to ensure the smooth running of international racing with its movement of people and horses around the world. It harmonises rules and current practices and examines all technical matters concerning relations between member-countries. It held its 7th annual meeting in October 2008 in Paris prior to the IFHA Annual Conference. 24 delegates attended representing all regions of the world.

Activities

The committee considered a number of topics, many of which will need continuing discussion and work in the coming years to come to a conclusion. It is recognised that the end product of the committee is often an exchange of information and policy development, rather than a change to the International Agreement of Breeding, Racing and Wagering. It has been agreed therefore that interested member organisations should receive TAC documents without direct participation in the meeting and be given the opportunity to submit items for discussion. The minutes of the 2008 meeting were circulated to all IFHA member countries.

Some of the main issues the committee dealt with in 2008 include:

The committee reviewed the operation of Racing Clearance Notifications as a replacement in the majority of countries for passport endorsement. This included a discussion of the principle of concurrent training licenses, where a trainer was licensed by more than one jurisdiction at the same time. They would also consider revisions to the three articles which dealt with the international movement of racehorses.

The committee continued its major review of Article 10 on reciprocation of penalties, focussing on the issue of proportionality.

The possibility was discussed of introducing a standard form for notification of penalties between Authorities. A draft article was approved for submission to the Executive Council.

The sub-committee dealing with the international list of protected names proposed that, the purging process having been completed in respect of horses born before 1950, there should be no ongoing process of removal of the names of horses born after that year.

The issue of starting dates for jockey suspensions was explored, as there was currently a wide variation of approach between Racing Authorities. A Sub-group, chaired by Germany, will examine the possibility of achieving consistency within Europe as a first step.

The use of abbreviations within horse names was examined, as was the use of names in foreign languages. The Committee concluded that the use of either was not problematic.

The committee received a report on the pilot scheme for sharing data between Authorities through the internet. A Sub-group, chaired by Great Britain, was set up with the aim of progressing this.

Discussions continued on the problematic issue of how to treat horses which were the subject of Laparoscopic Sterilisation. All TAC member countries would consider whether such animals should be banned from racing on welfare grounds.

The committee shared information on how horses which ran at unrecognised meetings were dealt with.

The meeting considered a report from the Sales Integrity Task Force of the US Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association, on a code of practice for bloodstock sales.

The committee discussed a new requirement in Great Britain, for additional certification of internationally-trained runners.

The committee discussed the rules and disciplinary approaches to use of the whip, which was becoming an issue worldwide. Information was passed to the Committee on the Harmonisation of Raceday Rules.

The Committee took a report from the International Stud Book Committee on the emergence of uncommon coat colours. The term 'painted' had been agreed as a generic term which would cover all of the uncommon colours and patterns.

Objectives 2009

- Continue to refine the Racecourse Clearance Notification system, including the revision of articles relating to the international movement of horses.
- Continue with moves to expand the use of the internet to make communication between Authorities more effective, including secure access to parts of the regulatory data bases held by Authorities.
- Work towards achieving a consistent approach to jockey suspension dates
- To resolve the regulatory and stud book issues surrounding the practice of laparoscopic castration.
- Provide an opportunity for the committee to discuss topical regulatory issues.

Advisory Council on Prohibited Substances

The Advisory Council deals with issues related to doping control, advises on ways to achieving international consistency on doping matters and makes recommendations on standards of testing and standards of research. In 2008, the Advisory Council met in Antalya, Turkey in October, in conjunction with the 17th International Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians (ICRAV).

Following the meeting in Turkey, Mr Al Kind, Racing Chemistry, Iowa State University, was appointed to the Advisory Council in his capacity as the in-coming President of the Association of Official Racing Chemists (AORC). Mr Kind replaced the retiring President of AORC, Dr John Vine from Racing Analytical Services, Melbourne, Australia. The members of the Advisory Council extend their thanks to Dr Vine for the very significant impact he made during his two year appointment to the Advisory Council.

Activities

Throughout 2008, the Advisory Council has continued to raise awareness to the initiative for International Harmonisation for the control of therapeutic substances commonly used in equine veterinary practice. An update on progress was circulated to all members of the Association of Official Racing Chemists, the International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians and Administrators of Racing Authorities. Also, Dr Ed Houghton, Chair of the Advisory Council presented on this subject at the 17th ICRAV in Antalya, Turkey in October 2008 and at the Asian Racing Conference in Tokyo, Japan in November 2008.

In March 2008 the Advisory Council submitted the following wording as an amendment to Article 6 for consideration by the Executive Council:

“The aim of signatory countries is that their laboratories should control the detection of legitimate therapeutic substances through the application of internationally harmonised screening limits”.

Such wording encourages IFHA Member racing authorities to consider being signatory to, “The principle of International Harmonisation for therapeutic substances”, and demonstrate their commitment to this initiative. This amendment to Article 6 was approved by the Executive Council of the IFHA at its meeting in April 2008. The Executive Council was very pleased with the progress made and with the Advisory Council’s plan of action. The amendment was ratified at the General Assembly of the IFHA in October 2008 and has been included in the 2009 version of Article 6; a number of countries are now signatory to this amendment.

The Advisory Council proposes that the control of selected therapeutic substances will be undertaken at the screening stage for drugs, with harmonisation resulting from control of the drugs by agreed international screening limits. This is the approach adopted by the member nations of the EHSLC who have currently agreed screening limits for 16 therapeutic substances and have harmonized their control. Through the Advisory Council, negotiations are currently underway to encourage the adoption of the EHSLC screening limits by racing authorities outside Europe. The aim of the Advisory Council was to achieve this before the end of 2008 but delays in the provision of some data to these racing authorities for review has prolonged the process and the expectation is that this may now be achieved in 2009.

At its meeting in Antalya in 2008, in addition to International Harmonisation, the Advisory Council also discussed a proposed new threshold for 5 α -estrane-3 α ,17 α -diol in male horses other than geldings, the possibility of thresholds for androgenic/anabolic steroids in plasma, prohibited practices, the

IFHA Performance Specification List, the Thoroughbred Industry Round Table held in the USA and the future of the International Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians.

The following decisions were reached on these matters:

- Research studies have been on-going for a number of years to replace the estranediol: estrenediol ratio to control nandrolone administration to male horses other than geldings with an absolute threshold concentration for the nandrolone metabolite, 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol. The threshold proposed is 45 ng/ml in urine of 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol in the free and glucuroconjugated form. The Advisory Council has taken steps to inform delegates of the Annual Meeting of the Association of Official Racing Chemists in Paris in 2007 and the delegates of the 17th ICRAV in Turkey in 2008 of the results of this research and the collaboration of a number of laboratories in a series of ring tests at the proposed new threshold. No objections were raised and in December of 2008, the Advisory Council submitted the following proposed new threshold for consideration by the Executive Council of IFHA:

Estranediol in male horses (other than geldings)	0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol per millilitre in urine
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This was approved and has been included in the 2009 version of Article 6. (Afternote : Specific instructions for the application of that threshold were sent to laboratories, chief veterinarians and racing authorities on 17 August 2009.)

- Laboratories in the USA and UK have made significant progress in the analysis of anabolic/androgenic steroids in plasma using liquid chromatography – mass spectrometry but were not yet ready to propose international thresholds.
- At the 17th ICRAV in Turkey the International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians discussed prohibited practices in the horse and approved the document, “IGSRV Principles for Acceptable Welfare Practices in Horseracing”. The Advisory Council considered this document and agreed that

it be submitted to the Executive Council of the IFHA for consideration for publication in the International Agreement on Breeding and Racing. The Advisory Council also agreed to propose to the Executive Council that its name be changed to, “The Advisory Council on Prohibited Substances and Welfare”.

- The Advisory Council considered possible minor changes to the IFHA Performance Specification List. These will be proposed to the Executive Council in 2009.
- Indications from the Thoroughbred Industry Round Table held in the USA in August 2008 were that racing in the USA was entering a new era and leaning towards closer ties to the IFHA approach. The Advisory Council requested updates on progress from the USA representatives and considered it would be advantageous to encourage such developments.

Objectives 2009

The primary objective of the Advisory Council for 2009 are:

- to agree International Screening Limits for a number of therapeutic substances and thus foster international harmonization in the control of these substances;
- to increase harmonization between the IFHA and the USA racing authorities through the organization of a joint meeting in the USA between the Advisory Council and representatives of the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) and maintaining regular communication with the USA Authorities; and
- to collaborate with the European Horserace Scientific Liaison Committee to organize an international strategy meeting in Newmarket.

In addition, the Advisory Council will continue to work with the Federation, its Executive Council, racing authorities of member countries and their analysts and veterinarians to promote international collaboration in research studies and provide veterinary and scientific advice to ensure the welfare of the horse and maintain the integrity of racing.

International Movement of Horses Committee (IMHC)

The International Federation of Horseracing Authorities' (IFHA) International Movement of Horses Committee (IMHC and hereafter called the Committee) acts as an international platform to exchange information and best practices to facilitate the safe international movement of horses. Committee Members are drawn from international jurisdictions with a major involvement in the international movement of horses and meet annually, most recently on 15 and 16 December 2008. The Committee conducts working group meetings at regional levels and members interact via electronic communication throughout the year on many ongoing matters.

Achievements 2008

The IMHC continued its core functions of:

- Promoting timely and accurate disease reporting via the International Collating Centre (ICC) at the Animal Health Trust, Newmarket, England.
- Promoting collaboration with national/federal and international authorities, the OIE and racing authorities with major objectives of monitoring tests, testing standards and schedules for certain diseases, vaccines and vaccination programs with these bodies.
- Contribution to ad hoc working groups and submitted comments to the OIE Code Commission on the revision of the Code's Chapters pertaining to Equine Herpes Virus, Equine Influenza, Equine Viral Arteritis and West Nile Virus.

The Committee provided considerable support to the Peoples Republic of China veterinary authorities to establish an Equine Specific Disease Free Zone near Guangzhou for the conducts of the equestrian component of the 2010 Asian Games.

The annual meeting of the Committee saw the appointment of Brian D Stewart as Chairman upon the retirement of Dr Keith Watkins.

The meeting was attended by new Member, Dr Salih Yurtalan of Turkey and the appointment of representative from India Dr S Mani Karthikeyan.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Singapore Agriculture and Veterinary Authority and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. The involvement of government veterinary officers is welcomed by the Committee and Members will encourage the participation of government officers in future meetings.

Objectives 2009

The Committee is at an interesting phase of its development.

Many of the original Members with considerable experience and expertise have retired or will retire in the near future from their racing authorities. New Members are relatively less experienced in the international movement of horses.

There is also increased demand for the consultancy services of the Committee to provide advice and educational services to emerging racing authorities with ambitions to develop their industries and to conduct international racing.

The Committee will need to ensure that the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of older Members is retained in some form while addressing the needs of new Members to develop the experience required to facilitate the international movement of horses.

A re-structuring and broadening of the Committee to address the emerging challenges is a major priority for 2009. The Committee will also continue to promote collaboration between national/federal and international veterinary authorities, the OIE and racing authorities in order to facilitate the safe international movement of horses.

With the increasing number of horses travelling internationally and the apparently changing pathogen landscape the Committee will continue to emphasize to all Members of the IFHA the importance of timely and accurate equine disease reporting utilizing the International Collating Centre at the Animal Health Trust, Newmarket, England.

The Committee will continue to monitor the developments with Bluetongue in Europe and the implications for African Horse Sickness and the effect on the international movement of horses.

The Committee will continue to monitor and contribute to OIE Code Chapter revisions, also continue to monitor vaccines and vaccination programs and also the tests for specific diseases of relevance to the international movement of horses.

International Race Planning Advisory Committee (IRPAC)

The main missions of the IRPAC are to control enforcement of international criteria for grading races and to implement quality control on existing pattern and grading systems. The committee held its annual meeting in October in Paris.

Activities

The regional committees informed other members on the main developments in their respective regions as follows:

- Europe reported on the introduction of a new methodology for assessing the quality of open races for fillies and mares

Confirmation of a Group 2 race for fillies and mares over 12 furlongs (Newmarket – mid October) which completed the European programme for fillies and mares implemented in 2004.

- The USA reported that as a minimum requirement for Grade eligibility that state commissions should adopt or racetracks should include in their house rules the model rule of the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) on androgenic anabolic steroids.

That state commissions should adopt or racetracks should include in their house rules the ARCI model rule on toe grabs on front feet.

If the above rules are not adopted then races would lose their Graded status and become eligible for grading once the rules are adopted.

- The ARF reported on updates to the Global Sprint Challenge and Asian Mile Challenge.

Because of equine influenza crisis in Australia no races in the Australian pattern were considered for upgrade and no races were downgraded based on their 2007-08 running.

IRPAC approved the JRA plan for opening and promotion of their races as follows:

- The forming of a Graded Race Committee and opening of the entire Graded races program in 2009 (27 races) and 2010 (24 races).
- Agreement to accept ownership registration applications with interim measures for non-residents starting in April, 2009.
- Removal of interim measures three years after the first non-domiciled ownership registration is complete.

IRPAC compiled a survey of 23 countries regarding how Groups/Grades are assigned.

IRPAC approved the promotion of Turkey from Part III to Part II and the promotion of the Bosphorus Cup (G2) and the Topkapi Trophy (G2) to Part I.

IRPAC adopted the following rule for the assignment of weight penalties/allowances and interpretation of race conditions for winning Group/Graded or Listed races:

- For countries whose major races are published in Part I only or in both Part I and Part II of the International Cataloguing Standards (ICS) book: races are regarded as Group/Graded races of the Group/Grade indicated or as Listed Races if no Group/Grade is mentioned.

- For countries whose major races are published in Part II only of the ICS book: races are regarded as Listed Races whatever the indicated Group/Grade.
- For countries whose major races are published in Part III or not published in the ICS book: a race with Group 1 National status is regarded as a Listed Race

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

Objectives 2009

The committee has the following objectives for 2009:

- IRPAC plans to continue to review work by the World Ranking Supervisory Committee (WRSC) to produce a unified Weight for Age scale to cover the second half the three year old season.
- IRPAC plans to continue to review work performed by the WRSC toward harmonising the rating scales of OSAF countries with international ratings.

World Rankings Supervisory Committee

The World Rankings Supervisory Committee (WRSC) is a Sub-Committee of the International Race Planning Advisory Committee.

The principal responsibilities of the Committee are to:

- Administer and direct the compilation of the World Thoroughbred Rankings;
- Provide official ratings to all international bodies and racing organisers;
- Co-ordinate work between handicappers internationally and the publication of ratings throughout the world;
- Advise any country on the implementation of a classification and ratings system;
- Advise any country on integration into the World Thoroughbred Rankings;
- Create, develop and update a web site with all international ratings.

The World Thoroughbred Rankings (WTR) are the official end of season assessment of the top thoroughbred racehorses.

Until 2008, two editions of the Rankings were published each year, one in January and one in August, corresponding with the world's two racing seasons.

From 2008 onwards, there will be one annual edition of the World Thoroughbred Rankings, published each January. The WTR will comprise all horses which have run during the calendar year, and which have been rated at 115 or above by the World Thoroughbred Rankings Conference.

In addition to the full annual list, the WTR will also be published on an interim basis throughout the year, in each case encompassing the top 50 horses in the world based on performances in the preceding six months. These interim publications replace the World's Leading Horses lists.

Activities

The Committee met in Paris in October. Among the topics discussed were the establishment of a weight-for-age scale which could be adopted by the IFHA, harmonisation of allowances for fillies and mares in Group and Graded races, methods of standardising the treatment of fillies and mares in the calculation of race ratings and the full integration of the South American racing nations into the World Thoroughbred Rankings.

The Committee arranged and conducted the two annual World Thoroughbred Rankings Conferences, which took place in Del Mar in July and Hong Kong in December. The 2007/2008 World Rankings were published in August 2008, and the 2008 World Rankings in January 2009. The Committee also compiled and published eight editions of the World's Leading Horses.

Achievements

- The compilation of the World Thoroughbred Rankings and the eight editions of the World's Leading Horses;
- The successful amalgamation of the two end of season editions of the World Thoroughbred Rankings into one comprehensive annual publication;
- The introduction of enhancements to the World Thoroughbred Rankings and World's Leading Horses sections of the IFHA website, along with an expansion in content.

Objectives 2009

Among the main objectives for the Committee in 2009 are the following:

- Further promotion and advancement of the World Thoroughbred Rankings;
- Expansion and development of the World Thoroughbred Rankings web site;
- Progression of the full integration of the South American racing nations into the World Thoroughbred Rankings;
- Continued research on the production of a harmonised weight-for-age scale;
- Review of the World Thoroughbred Rankings.

Committee for the Harmonisation of Raceday Rules

The Committee for the Harmonisation of Raceday Rules was formed in late 2007. The IFHA recognized that the increased television coverage of horseracing in many countries has accelerated international betting which makes the problem of different Rules and interpretation thereof more difficult for punters and racing fans to comprehend. Racing cannot run the risk of international punters becoming disgruntled by different results being called in different countries. It was agreed that for racing to win back fans and punters there was a need to follow the lead of other international sports which play by the same Rules no matter where in the world that sport takes place.

The objective of the Committee is to encourage the maximum number of countries to adopt a common approach to the application of major raceday rules.

The terms of reference are:

1. To identify those rules, in consultation with the Executive Council of the IFHA, where a common approach would most benefit racing internationally. The first Rules identified were the interference/objection Rules.
2. To draft proposed articles in respect of those rules, for approval by the Executive Council and subsequent inclusion in the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering.
3. To draft proposals, taking into account fairness, integrity, safety and welfare of horse and rider, commercial factors and the confidence of the betting public.

Activities 2008

The Committee identified that broadly speaking the rules in regard to interference/objections in most member countries fall into two categories:

1. countries whose rules provide, in general terms, that if the interferer finishes in front of the sufferer and has not improved its placing as a result of the interference or

stated differently, but for the interference the sufferer would not have beaten the interferer, the interferer retains its place, and

2. countries whose rules provide that if the interferer is guilty of causing interference and such interference has affected the result of the race then the interferer is placed behind the sufferer.

In both the above categories there is a provision for disqualification in the case of severe and/or dangerous interference.

The majority of the countries within the Asian Racing Federation fall into category 1 as do Britain and Ireland. Category 2 countries include France, Germany, Japan, USA and South America.

To illustrate the difference in interpretation of the Rules in simple terms, if in scenario 1 the winner causes interference to the fourth placed horse, the winner will retain first place unless the stewards are of the opinion that but for the interference the fourth placed horse would have beaten the winner, in which case the winner would be placed behind the fourth placed horse. In scenario 2. if the winner causes interference to the fourth placed horse and the stewards are of the opinion that, but for the interference, the fourth placed horse would have finished third, then the winner will be placed behind the fourth placed horse with which it interfered even though it beat this horse by a considerable margin.

In looking at these two scenarios, it can be argued in scenario 1 that the horse which won on merit will be allowed to retain the race albeit that it may have prevented another horse from obtaining the best possible position in the race whilst in scenario 2 it can be argued that winners are often unfairly demoted where they achieved the win on merit.

Clearly the different interpretations arise from the fact that historically racing authorities worldwide have drawn up their own rules and these have been based on the culture of the relevant authority reflecting local ideals and laws and particularly local betting cultures.

During 2008 whips and the use thereof became a very sensitive issue in a number of countries including, inter alia, Australia, Canada and the USA. The Committee felt that there was an urgent need to establish an internationally acceptable minimum standard rule for use of the whip and the use of more horse friendly whips such as the padded "Pro-cush" whip be recommended.

The Committee identified that whilst Article 8 of the International Agreements sets out what jockeys carry when weighing in and out, and this is followed by the majority of countries, there is a difference between the majority of jurisdictions in relation the amount of over/under weight allowed as well as the treatment of fractions and the allowances for safety vests.

Objectives 2009

The Committee, whilst acknowledging the two diametrically opposed philosophies and difference in interpretation with regard to interference/objections, will endeavour to identify whether countries might change their doctrine into the future and how we might progress towards a common rule and interpretation.

The Committee will draft, for submission to and approval by the Executive Council of the IFHA, a proposed minimum standards guideline for the use of the whip.

The Committee will survey member countries regarding the rules for weighing in and out, equipment carried, over/under weight allowances and allowances for the use of safety vests.

Issues such as false starts and the voiding of races will also be debated.

Steering Committee on Wagering

The Steering Committee on Wagering worked together with Maurits Bruggink, IFHA's Executive Director on policies to protect racing from piracy of its product. The Committee, consisting of Bertrand Bélinguier of PMU, Winfried Engelbrecht-Bresges of The Hong Kong Jockey Club and Alan Marzelli of The Jockey Club (US), met once and held several conference calls during 2008. Several meetings and conference calls were organised with tote operators.

The key components of the IFHA Action Plan on Wagering in 2008 were the promotion of international commingling, the promotion of the Racing Trust Mark and the organisation of a Racing Betting & Business Forum. Other activities of the Committee included the representation of the IFHA positions on wagering at different national and international forums, the contents management of the IFHA website, the briefing and advice of Members on key wagering developments and facilitating the adoption of a harmonised data transfer standard.

International Commingling

IFHA worked successfully with the US led group of tote operators TRA2020 towards the establishment of a new standard for intra-tote communications. The standard, ITSP version 6.0, takes into account the comments made by a number of international tote operators and should facilitate their future commingling with operators that have different technical systems.

The High Level Tote Group met in Paris on 3 October to discuss issues of common interest. Two service companies gave presentations on their proposition to facilitate commingling. Two initiatives were abandoned due to a lack of interest: the creation of a global trifecta bet with participating totes from around the world and the creation of a tote information website.

Racing Betting & Business Forum

The IFHA organized a first Racing Betting & Business Forum, which was held on 3 October at the premises of French pari-mutuel operator PMU. It attracted 50 participants from 20 different countries and participants included tote operators, racing TV channels, third party distributors of tote products, written media and other rights holders.

Speakers included representatives from the following organisations: Breeders' Cup, Tabcorp, ATG, PMU, Phumelela, AtTheRaces, Equidia, Youbet and Sky Channel. The Forum was organised in cooperation with the European Pari-Mutuel Association, EPMA.

A number of threats and opportunities were identified at the Forum. In general, participants agreed on the unique opportunities offered by cross-border transmission of races and commingling.

Racing Trust Mark

Several Racing Trust Mark bulletins have been issued for subscribers and the website has been updated.

The number of signatories to the Racing Trust Mark (RTM) remained stable at a relatively low level. A few subscribers failed to pay their subscription. The original goal, the RTM as requirement for doing business with racing rights holders, has not been put into practice by rights holders.

Other Activities

The Executive Director held a number of presentations throughout the world, at commercial conferences as well members' events to promote the principles of fair trading in the racing product.

IFHA attended, as an official observer, a meeting of the Steering Committee of Copyrights of the World Intellectual Property rights Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva. It offered an opportunity to advocate racing's rights on data and images.

IFHA attended meetings of the Sports Rights Owners Coalition in London. This group represents the interests of a number of key sporting bodies and is Chaired by BHA's Chief Executive Nic Coward. The group's main aim is to defend IP rights with respect to the use of data, images and betting.

The Wagering Action Plan continued its communications program with the distribution of memoranda to members on regulatory and wagering related developments around the world. External communications continued through press releases and the updates of the IFHA website. The second Annual Report was published in July 2008.

Objectives 2009

The main objectives for 2009 include the following:

- Advocacy of IFHA's key principles on fair trade in the racing product; to offer betting only where it is legal and; only with the consent of the racing's rights holder. The advocacy should translate into favorable positions of international organisations like WTO, WIPO or OECD and should assist members' advocacy programmes when required.
- The promotion of international commingling should continue, with a focus on exchange of information and best practices.
- The Racing Trust Mark, which is still in a trial period, will be reviewed at the end of 2009, taking into account the new orientations on the Federation's strategy and organisation.
- Organisation of a second Racing Betting & Business Forum

Communications

The Federation's internal communications aimed to inform members about key regulatory and political developments in both racing and wagering matters. External communications aimed to present on the one hand some specific information on horseracing, like annual statistics or the World Thoroughbred Racehorse Ranking and, on the other hand, the Federation's view on the fair trade in the racing product.

The Federation's communications also aimed to present a different view as that expressed in the various trade and general press and at the many online gaming conferences. The other communications do often not consider the economics of racing.

Website

Website visits continued to grow, although still more than 50% of the visits originated from one country, the USA.

More than 100 news articles have been put on the website's section "News Headlines". Other elements that have been regularly updated were the sections "Results & Fixtures", "Meetings & Events" and "World Thoroughbred Racehorse Rankings". The latter remained the most popular page of the website.

The website continued to enjoy technical support of the US Jockey Club, as well as sponsorship of *Irish Thoroughbred Marketing* and the *French Racing & Breeding Committee*.

Outside Presentations

The Executive Director has represented the views of the Federation on a number of occasions.

Presentations were given at gaming conference in Austria, Turkey and Spain, while representations were made at the World Intellectual Property Organisation's Standing Committee on Copyrights, the European Pari-Mutuel Association and the Sports Rights Owners Coalition. The IFHA participated at the Asian Racing Conference in Tokyo and attended the US Jockey Club Round Table in Saratoga.

Members' Memoranda

During the year, 26 Memoranda have been distributed to members, providing analysis and advice on a variety of topics, such as world trade policy, WTO dispute settlement, gambling regulation in the European Union and the development of commingling.

Media

As each year, trade press has been invited to attend the open session of the Annual Conference. The IFHA press list is managed by France Galop and regularly updated. The Secretariat has encouraged all IFHA members to promote its communications domestically.

IFHA issued various media releases, such as on the World Thoroughbred Racehorse Rankings and the IFHA Annual Conference.

International Stud Book Committee

The International Stud Book Committee is an independent body that aims to establish standards of stud book operations that will ensure the integrity and future development of the Thoroughbred breed and provide the foundation necessary for a healthy international Thoroughbred industry. During its annual meeting on 30 September and 1 October 2008, the committee discussed its work programme, of which the main elements are mentioned below.

Review of the Eight Crosses Principle for Thoroughbreds

At its 2007 meeting the ISBC agreed to seek the views of all Approved Stud Books on the proposition that the requirement for a minimum of eight crosses of Thoroughbred blood might be reduced to six crosses. This proposal had arisen in the light of continuing exclusion of horses with apparent Thoroughbred lineage, the full recording of which had been interrupted during the period of the Second World War.

The ISBC decided, in accordance with the overwhelming view of Approved Stud Books, not to alter this fundamental tenant of the definition of a Thoroughbred. It did however consider that the exclusion of the bloodlines in question was unreasonable given the exceptional external circumstances. In future therefore an ISBC Reviewer may propose the promotion to Thoroughbred status of a horse which, because of circumstances completely beyond the control of the breeder (notably war), could not be recorded with full supporting documentation at birth but which evidently was a thoroughbred in all other respects.

Unusual Coat Colours in Thoroughbreds

The Committee identified as an objective during discussions on this subject last year, that a generic description should be established for those Thoroughbreds displaying coat patterns which diverge from traditional coat colours. In particular a description was required which the racing public and media could readily recognise.

The Committee decided that the best description appropriate for worldwide use would be "PAINTED", which could be abbreviated to "Pt". This will not prevent Stud Book Authorities additionally maintaining within their database records a more comprehensive colour description to complement this new collective colour term.

In accordance with the ISBC decision taken in 2004 that any new coat colour in Thoroughbreds must be authorised, the Committee also received a request to sanction use of the coat colour description, Cremello. This application, made by Great Britain and Ireland, included the affirmative analysis to the effect that the horse in question **ELECTRUM (USA)**, had been shown via a genotype test to have a double dose of the colour diluting gene which would result in a Cremello coat colour. Its use was approved.

Newly Approved and Emerging Stud Books

The number of Approved Stud Books reached 66 with the Lithuanian Stud Book being approved at the meeting in addition to the Serbian Stud Book (which was approved by correspondence in January 2008). Additionally the meeting accepted the request from breeders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to have their foals recorded in the Serbian Book.

Work continued with a number of emerging Stud Books, including Syria who had recently undergone their inspection by representatives of the Asian Stud Book Conference. Subsequent to the meeting the Members agreed to Approve the Syrian Stud Book bringing the total worldwide to 67.

Collation of Breeding Statistics

In light of the ISBC's acceptance that it should carry responsibility for gathering annual breeding statistics from all Stud Book Authorities, as reported to the IFHA in 2007, the Committee was presented with a new, comprehensive statistical report. This included returns from 62 Stud Book Authorities. Full details of the newly prepared data was to be sent to all Approved Stud Book Authorities and to the Technical Advisory Committee of the IFHA.

The ISBC requested the Secretariat to contact all organisations which carry worldwide thoroughbred breeding statistics to inform them that in future they will provide a single central point for provision of global breeding statistics.

Promotion to Vehicle Status

The ISBC approved promotion to vehicle status of **MIHO AYAME (JPN)** a bay mare foaled in 1999 by MIHONO BOURBON (JPN) out of TERUNO WAKAKUSA (JPN).

Names of Breeding Stock to be added to the International List of Protected Names.

The following names of horses were put forward to the IFHA for inclusion in the list of Internationally Protected Names, all being the dams of a minimum of two Group 1 winners and the winner of at least one other Black Type race. The mares' names are:-

ALOUETTE, BETTER THAN HONOUR, BRIGID, LARAMIE, LAVA GOLD, LINGERIE, NOTE MUSICALE, SOLO DE LUNE, TOLGA.

Executive Summary

This appendix sets out the significant economic contribution of Thoroughbred horseracing around the world, the importance of the sport in terms of wealth creation, innovation and jobs, and its cultural significance for diverse communities throughout the world.

The Global Sport of Racing

Racing is a global sport. In 2008, 244,000 different horses participated in 160,000 flat and jump races. There is a horserace somewhere in the world every three minutes.

The sport generates revenues through a diverse range of activities, such as broadcast rights, sponsorship, raceday attendance and hospitality. Unlike other sports, racing has also developed in the majority of nations through a close relationship with betting.

Race meetings have a substantial impact on the local communities and their economy. In addition to the direct impact of hosting a race meeting on the racecourse itself, there is also an indirect impact from activity associated with the raceday itself such as additional spending by racegoers on travel, accommodation, off-course food and beverages, etc.

Racecourses represent important capital investments with the leading courses being internationally known.

Breeding

In 2008, almost 320 000 horses were involved in the thoroughbred breeding industry, either as stallion, mare or foal. The breeding industry employs tens of thousands of people, many of which are in rural and less developed areas.

Betting

Horseracing and betting are interlinked, with over 85 billion euros bet on horseracing in 2008.

Employment

People employed by the horseracing industry cover a wide variety of skills and include breeders of race horses, trainers, jockeys, stable staff, administrative staff at tracks and race clubs, and people employed in the betting industry.

Taxation

Racing often makes a sizeable tax contribution to national economies through betting taxes, employment taxes, sales tax on racecourse generated revenues and on the sale of racehorses, and corporate tax on profits of racing organisations. The most significant is betting tax, which amounted to over 6 billion euros in 2008.

Integrity

Governments and racing bodies apply tough rules and regulations to protect the integrity of racing against those who want to alter the outcome of the racing event by unauthorised ways in order to gain financial benefit from betting.

Welfare

The safety and welfare of racing participants, both human and equine, is a top priority.

The Global Sport of Racing

Racing is a truly global sport and present in every continent in the world. The countries indicated in green on the map below are member of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities and currently have significant racing activity.

The organisation of the sport involves a number of distinct and independent players. The racecourses organise the raceday, the owners of racehorses bring in the horses, trainers prepare the horses for competition and are assisted by stable staff, jockeys ride the horses, transport companies bring horses to competitions, veterinarians take care of the animal's health, and administrators regulate the sport.

The costs of keeping racehorses and staging race events are high and are paid by a number of sources of income, including a share from betting, admissions, sponsor contributions, sales of media rights, race entry fees, corporate hospitality, etc.

To get an idea of the size of racing activity; 244,000 different horses participated in 160,000 flat and jump races in 2008. Appendix 2 shows 2008 data on races and horses by country.

Owners

Owners are a vital link in horseracing's economic chain, as they make a risk investment to supply the necessary contenders at races, as well providing funds to trainers. Besides the cost of acquiring a racehorse, owners incur a number of other costs in relation to the training and racing of horses, like feeding and bedding, veterinarian advice, transport, jockey fees and insurance.

Owners seek to cover their costs through the winning of prize money, from their horse's performance in a race. In some countries, owners obtain premiums, depending on where the horse was bred.

In most countries, the average owners' income (prize money and premiums) is considerably lower than the average costs of keeping a horse in training. Although owners, on average, expect not to recuperate their costs, a winning horse can give a high return on investment, not only through prize money, but also by the "stud rights" (breeding or bloodstock value) it represents at the end of the horse's racing career. However, only a very small minority of owners is ever able to enjoy stud rights of any importance.

Joint ownership through syndicates exists in many countries, like the UK, Japan, Ireland or

France. Popular clubs and syndicates can have up to thousands of members, making racehorse ownership possible for a wide public.

Appendix 2 lists a number of countries with their percentage of training costs covered by prize money for 2008. They tend not to fluctuate much from year to year because they are the result of the division of two different factors (prize money and training costs) that do not change dramatically from year to year. The average training cost strongly depends on labour cost, which varies considerably from country to country, as do other overheads such as transportation.

Trainers

Trainers prepare the horses for them to achieve the best possible performance in racing, consistent always with the welfare of the animal. Training operations range in size from small part time trainers with perhaps only one horse, to top yards with over 200 horses, often catering for the top horses and owners.

Trainers' primary revenue source is the training fees paid by owners. In many countries, trainers may also keep a proportion of the prize money earned by the horses they train. Trainers employ assistants and stable staff.

Appendix 1 - The Economics of Racing

Racecourses

There are around 1,500 racecourses in the world, including racecourses for flat, jump, trotting or a combination.

The total global raceday attendance was an estimated 104 million in 2004. Certain race meetings, or festivals, attract very large

attendances, which in turn have a substantial direct impact on tourism and local economies.

The key components of racecourse income can include: revenues from on and/or off-course betting, admission revenues, catering income, sale of race broadcast images, sponsorship and other related activities.

IFHA members in green



Breeding

Breeding is a highly skilled activity, which aims to produce horses of a specialist nature. The availability and quality of racehorses are important elements of the racing industry.

All thoroughbred racehorses originate from 3 stallions of the 18th century. A global organisation of studbooks ensures the genealogical integrity of the thoroughbred racehorse. Other than thoroughbred races, which cover the vast majority of horseraces around the world, horseraces are also organised with other breeds, like Arabian or standard bred. The latter is mainly used for trotting races.

Breeding of thoroughbred racehorses has developed into a truly international industry with mares travelling all over the world to be covered by top stallions in key breeding countries. The top stallions also travel, usually from one hemisphere to the other in specific breeding seasons. Thoroughbred studbook rules forbid any form of artificial insemination. In recent years, it has become common for foals born in one part of the world to spend their racing (and breeding) careers in a country in a different part of the world.

In 2008, almost 320 000 horses were involved in the thoroughbred breeding industry, either as stallion, mare or foal. Around 9 000 stallions were responsible for covering 190 000 mares that gave birth to around 119 000 foals. Appendix 2 lists the horses involved in breeding by country.

A key rural activity

Breeding is an activity that typically requires significant land, although the size of breeding establishments does vary considerably. Dedicated stud farms can be home for hundreds of mares. However, the majority of stud farms are smaller - holding between 1 to 5 mares.

Many of the smaller stud farms are part of the broader farming and agricultural activity. For these farmers, breeding of racehorses represents a diversification of their activities, and acts as an important additional income source.

Employment

Racing and Breeding are labour-intensive activities; generating direct employment among principally breeders, stable staff, veterinary and farriery services. In addition to direct employment, the breeding industry supports jobs in a variety of equine services, such as veterinarians, farriers, feed industry and transport. [The breeding industry also supports the development of the many equine research centres around the world.]

Sales

Horses can change ownership through private sales, but many horses, in particular foals and yearlings, are sold at auctions.

Support measures

In view of the important role of breeding to the racing sector, many countries have set up schemes to support and/or encourage breeding of racehorses. The schemes are sometimes funded by the industry and sometimes by government.

The most common support measures are premiums for breeders. In some countries, racehorses sold by breeders are subject to a reduced Sales tax rate.

Betting & Taxation

Horseracing and betting are interlinked, and have developed together in the vast majority of major racing nations, with more than 85 billion euros bet around the world on horseracing in 2008. Appendix 2 lists the betting volume by country.

In each country, betting is considered a more than average sensitive activity that requires special legislation. Public policy concerns are the reason why governments in many parts of the world limit the offering of betting services to a single, non-for profit organisation, excluding competition and commercial companies.

Forms of betting

In **pari-mutuel, or tote betting**, all bets on a race are put into one pool. At the end of the race, a percentage of the pool is taken out as taxes, another percentage as contribution to racing and a percentage to the betting organisation. The remainder is paid out as winnings. The percentages varies by country and bet type, but usually is somewhere between 70 and 80%.

In **bookmaking**, an individual or company (the bookmaker), takes a bet from bettors at a fixed odd. In other words, for every unit that a bettor is prepared to bet on a horse to win (or any other defined event to occur), the bookmaker will offer a fixed winning price. A bookmaker estimates

the chances of each horse to win and offers his odds accordingly. At the end of the day, the bookmaker aims to pay out fewer winnings than the bets (or stakes) that he received.

Pari-mutuel betting exists in almost every country in the world, except those where betting is forbidden. Bookmaking is allowed in a small number of countries, most notably Britain, Ireland and Australia.

However, there are a growing number of organisations and marketing bookmaking services through the internet and phone.

In recent years, and due to technological development, bettors can take bets from each other on so-called Internet **betting exchanges**.

Appendix 1 - The Economics of Racing

A betting exchange allows an individual to do what is usually only allowed by licensed bookmakers and that is to take a bet from another individual. Most countries in the world forbid this form of betting for fear of the integrity of the sport, as it makes it possible for bettors to bet on a horse to lose.

Return to racing

Each nation that allows any form of betting by its nationals has also devised a national legal mechanism by which there is a return from that betting back to the sport.

As mentioned above, the total betting volume serves in each country to pay out the winnings to winning bettors, pay taxes and pay the organisation of racing and betting. The betting's return to racing is used for prize money, the management of the races - including integrity controls, racecourse management, etc - and organisation of the betting in some countries.

From the global betting volume in 2005, around 75% was paid out as winnings, 3.7% as contribution to racing and the remaining 21.3% as other take outs, largely taxes. These percentages can differ much from country to country. However, betting revenues generally contribute the main source of income for racing, except for a few countries where betting is forbidden.

The pari-mutuel forms of betting around the world return most to racing, although the level of return varies much depending on the country. This is for example around 16% in Argentina, 7,8% in France or 2.3% in Hong Kong. Bookmaking returns much less to racing. For example, in Great Britain the return is around 1% of betting volume or 10% of gross win (stakes less payout). The return to racing from exchange betting is less than 0.5%.

Cross-border bookmakers and exchanges generally return nothing to the sport, and operate largely as "pirates".

Intellectual Property Rights

A bettor generally prefers pre-race data and audio-visual images to select his horse and enjoy the race. Broadcasters and betting operators pay in most countries for data and images. The beneficiary is the rights holder, which can be the racecourses, horsemen (owners, trainers, jockeys), a representative body or a combination of these.

Race data is in most countries subject to copyright, while race images are mostly subject to broadcast rights and/or applicable copyright. The market value of both is largely determined by the value of potential betting it represents. Although these rights are not traded in many countries, where a single operator controls both the betting and racing side, these rights are always used when betting is offered on domestic races in foreign countries.

Size

There are a wide variety of factors that determine the size of a national betting on horseracing but typically these include:

- popularity of horseracing & consumer preferences;
- consumer buying power & general economic outlook;
- regulation of the betting and gambling market (whether competing forms of gambling are allowed, how off-rack distribution is regulated, what types of bets are allowed, etc.);
- taxation (the betting product has a great price-demand flexibility, see further in this appendix)

Unlawful betting

Throughout the world, betting is subject to strict government control. Unlawful operators look to offer betting services but avoid controls, the payment of taxes and contributions to racing.

In many countries, a high betting tax has led to illegal betting, as bettors looked for higher returns on their bets. A high and rigid level of betting tax leads to smaller payouts to winnings.

Appendix 1 - The Economics of Racing

A flexible tax system, for example one that allows pari-mutuel operators to adjust the tax level and take-out rates, has proved to be an effective way to tackle illegal betting.

At present, there is no globally enforceable right that racing can use to ensure that only reputable and lawful traders in other countries are offering bets on its product.

Taxation

The total betting tax contribution of racing in 2008 was around 6 billion euros. **Appendix 2** gives an overview of betting tax contribution by country.

In addition to the considerable betting tax contribution usually made by the racing sector, further tax is generated from employment tax; value added tax and corporate tax.

Taxes can either be on profits of the operator or on its turnover. Taxes on profits are generally lower and more flexible. Most countries apply a turnover-based tax.

Governments have a key role to ensure that racing receives sufficient ongoing funding by:

- the adoption of appropriate taxation regimes and policies
- policing of illegal betting which makes no contribution to racing's funding
- local support for racecourses and other racing entities in their initiatives to diversify revenue streams (supporting planning applications, provision of grants, tourist promotion, etc)

The support of governments is particularly important given the diversification in global betting activities and products over the last decade. This has resulted in racing facing a challenging environment in which to maintain its current level of funding from the betting industry.

Integrity & Welfare

Integrity

One of the key public policy concerns for both the regulator and the racing participants is to maintain the integrity of the sport as individuals may be tempted to alter the outcome of the racing event by unauthorised ways in order to gain financial benefit from betting.

The main task of racing authorities around the world is to ensure the fair, rule based conduct of horseraces. Racing authorities have laid these rules down and have systems in place to monitor compliance to the rules before and during the race with respect to breed, medication and race conduct. Unauthorised conduct by racing participants can be sanctioned by disciplinary measures.

Manipulation of races can sometimes be identified by unusual betting patterns. Betting operators therefore have a responsibility in maintaining the integrity of races.

In addition to racing authorities' rules, government laws and regulations affecting racing and betting

apply. These are strict everywhere in the world and punishment for the manipulation of race results to gain betting benefits can be tough.

Safety & Welfare

The safety and welfare of racing participants, both human and equine, is a top priority. Although horseracing, like many other sports, carries certain risks, policies by governments and racing authorities are aimed to minimize these risks. These policies usually include:

- Standards for protective equipment of jockeys
- Conditions for racecourses
- Rules on racing, like the use of the whip
- Standards of care for horses before, during and after the race
- Veterinary inspections of horses and medication
- Prevention of racing by unsuitable horses
- Other

Horseracing's funding model

There are substantial costs involved in the organisation of horseracing. These include the breeding and training of racehorses, operation of racecourses and betting infrastructure and various related activities. In the chapters above, we already touched upon some of the main cost and income streams.

In brief

Racecourses' costs include: personnel, maintenance of track and stands, prize money, marketing and others. Income sources include: betting contributions, attendance, catering, sponsorship and sale of images/TV rights.

Owners' costs include the purchase of horses, feeding, retaining trainers and jockeys, transport, veterinary. Income sources are prize money, owners' premiums and (sometimes) stallion rights.

Prize Money

Owners win prize money through the performance of their racehorses at races. Although joy, competitiveness and prestige are some of the other important reasons for an owner to participate at the sport, many would not necessarily participate if they were unable to recuperate some of the costs or have the prospect of making profits in case of a consistently successful horse.

In addition to prize money, many countries have systems in place to encourage ownership and breeding through the allocation of owners' premiums, as mentioned above.

The global prize money in racing including premiums in 2008 is over 2,5 billion euros.

Appendix 2 gives a table of prize money per country.

Trainers, jockeys receive service fees by owners. The costs of trainers include stable costs and staff.

Breeders' costs include purchase of horses, feeding, veterinary, stallion rights. Income includes: sale of horses and stallion rights.

Betting organisations' costs include personnel and buildings, purchase of race data and images, marketing, information technology and others. Income comes mainly from betting revenues.

Others with a direct or indirect income from horseracing include specialised written media and TV, tourism industry, manufacturers of racetrack surface and equipment

Statistics

The following statistics have been collected from IFHA member organizations through an annual statistical survey, with the exception of some attendance figures from major racing events or racing festivals, which have been collected from the racecourses directly.

If there is no data shown for a specific country, it means that the racing authority in that country has not replied to the survey. If only specific data elements are missing regarding a country, it means that the local racing authority does not have that data available.

The racing statistics cover flat and jump races only; generally, we have excluded trotting races. This report will indicate by footnote the exceptional case where the figures for gallop and trotting could not be separated.

The way in which the breeding, racing and wagering statistics are organised differs greatly from country to country. This results in some inconsistencies and gaps in the returns.

Nevertheless, the attached statistics provide a unique and comprehensive overview of Thoroughbred activity around the world.

Contents:

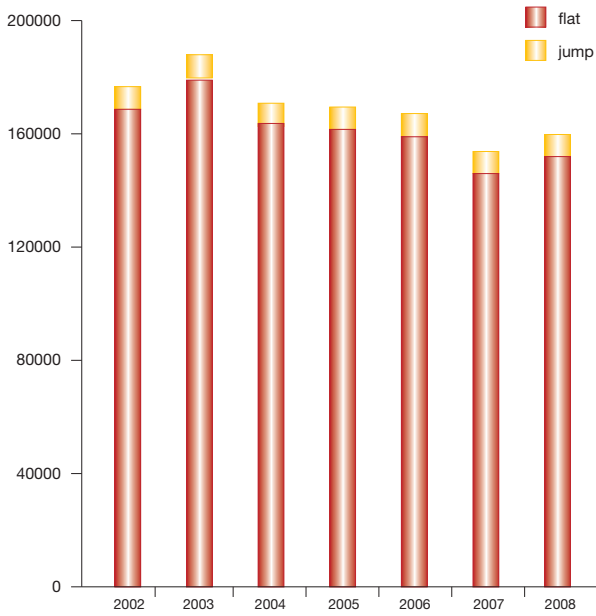
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 - Flat
 - Jump
- Prize Money
- Betting & Deductions
- Breeding
- Top Attendances

Appendix 2

Racing flat & jump 2008

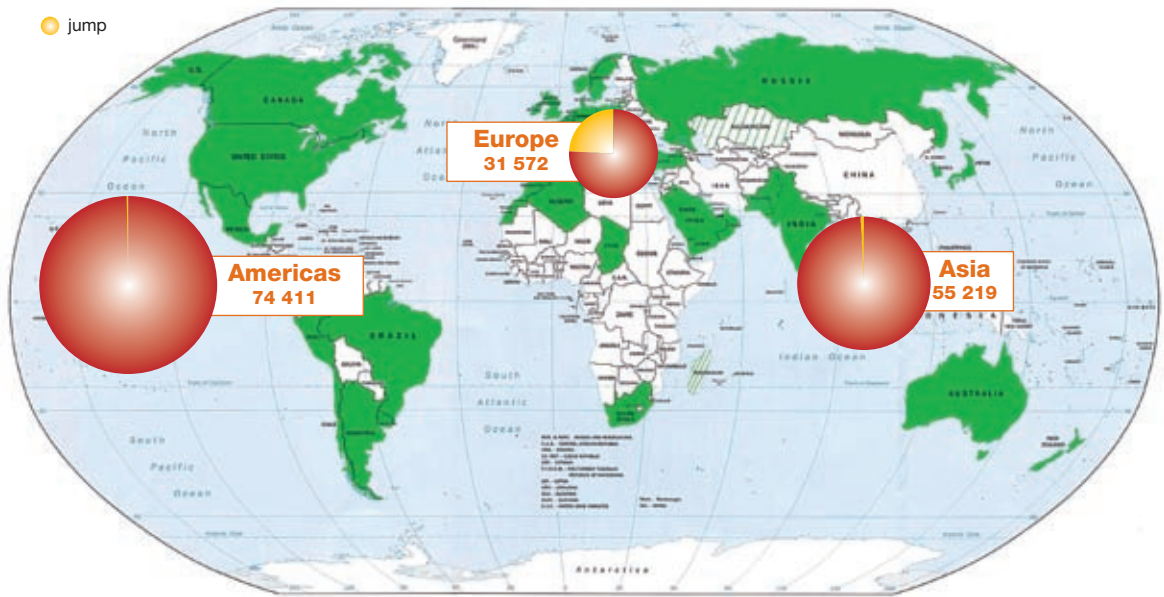
Country	Racing, Flat 2008					Racing, Jump 2008				
	Flat Races	Different Horses Having Run	Starts	Average Runners Per Race	Average Starts Per Horse	Jump Races	Different Horses Having Run	Starts	Average Runners Per Race	Average Starts Per Horse
Argentina	5754	10338	53166	9,2	5,1					
Australia	17065	29526	172261	10,1	5,8	146	446	1280	8,8	2,9
Austria	62	198	532	8,6	2,7	1	7	9	9,0	1,3
Bahrain	165	308	1536	9,3	5,0					
Belgium	168	407	1516	9,0	3,7	4	35	39	9,8	1,1
Brazil	4564	5293	33785	7,4	6,4					
Bulgaria	14	120	-							
Canada	4950	4950	-							
Croatia	35	81	162	4,6	2,0					
Cyprus	1057	1492	10478	9,9	7,0					
Czech Republic	350	925	-			173	537	-		
Denmark	290	668	4032	13,9	6,0					
France	4660	8903	52494	11,3	5,9	2194	4087	23397	10,7	5,7
Germany	1515	2626	13767	9,1	5,2	58	63	421	7,3	6,7
Great Britain	6128	10186	61998	10,1	6,1	3366	8552	36016	10,7	4,2
Greece	1196	1193	10537	8,8	8,8					
Hong Kong	735	1233	9188	12,5	7,5					
Hungary	327	471	2754	8,4	5,8	4	14	26	6,5	1,9
India	2578	3644	23591	9,2	6,5					
Ireland	1020	2548	13148	12,9	5,2	1434	5511	21444	15,0	3,9
Italy	4109	5752	35079	8,5	6,1	196	556	1519	7,8	2,7
Japan	17612	24152	185693	10,5	7,7	132	258	1759	13,3	6,8
Korea	1859	3067	20494	11,0	6,7					
Lebanon	348	348	1985	5,7	5,7					
Lithuania	44	29	163	3,7	5,6					
Macau	636	671	7454	11,7	11,1					
Madagascar	90	52	-							
Malaysia	725	1280	8588	11,8	6,7					
Mauritius	256	386	2272	8,9	5,9					
Mexico	1411	1600	12094	8,6	7,6					
Morocco	462	557	3932	8,5	7,1					
Netherlands	87	185	672	7,7	3,6					
New Zealand	2970	5512	31276	10,5	5,7	129	354	1098	8,5	3,1
Norway	274	541	2627	9,6	4,9	6	11	43	7,2	3,9
Peru	1941	1391	15876	8,2	11,4					
Poland	508	761	4057	8,0	5,3	13	7	91	7,0	13,0
Qatar	359	500	3000	8,4	6,0					
Russia	835	2131	5010	6,0	2,4	7	17	42	6,0	2,5
Saudi Arabia	493	1613	7385	15,0	4,6					
Singapore	752	1165	8379	11,1	7,2					
Slovakia	129	360	1090	8,4	3,0	24	83	181	7,5	2,2
South Africa	3806	6725	41790	11,0	6,2					
Sweden	629	1233	5918	9,4	4,8	20	62	149	7,5	2,4
Switzerland	171	363	1898	11,1	5,2	51	95	333	6,5	3,5
Tunisia	360	580	3450	9,6	5,9					
Turkey	4147	4714	41833	10,1	8,9					
United Arab Emirates	308	1044	3599	11,7	3,4					
United States of America	49951	66501	409272	8,2	6,2	168	437	1336	8,0	3,1
Uruguay	1043	1826	9474	9,1	5,2					
Venezuela	3032	2926	25794	8,5	8,8					
Total	151980	223075	1365099	9,0	6,1	8126	21132	89183	11,0	4,2

Number of races



Racing by Region 2008

- flat
- jump



Appendix 2

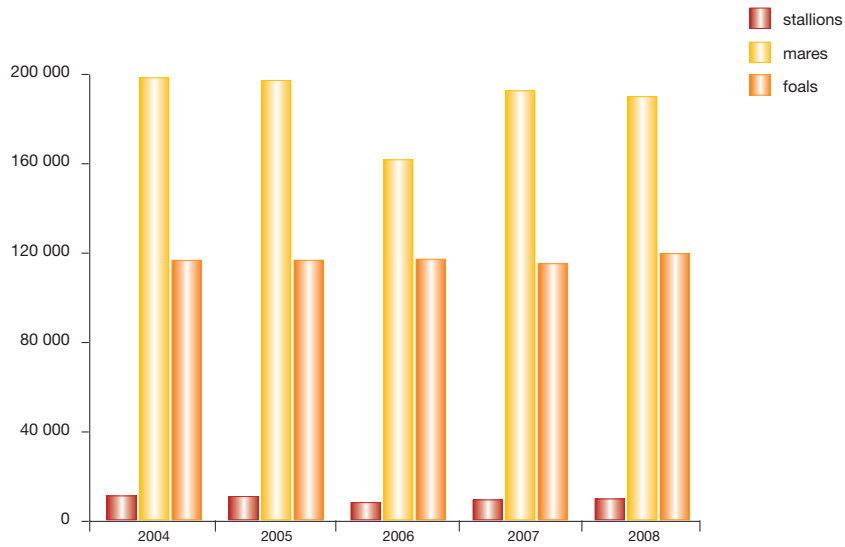
Breeding 2006-2008

	Breeding												% of global foal production 2008
	Stallions			Mares			Foals			Total			
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	
Algeria				235			183			450			
Argentina		916	917		13 065	12 271	7 430	7 538	8 154	7 430	21 519	21 342	6,8
Australia	882	827	819	29 070	29 706	29 075	18 413	18 255	17 827	48 365	48 788	47 721	15,2
Austria	11		11	75		64	42	50	31	128	50	106	0,0
Bahrain	45		36	116		112	69	72	54	230	72	202	0,1
Belgium		14	11		59	63	43	35	35	43	108	109	0,0
Brazil		275	277		4 060	3 854	3 079	2 984	2 924	3 079	7 319	7 055	2,2
Bulgaria			20			107	56	48	57	56	48	184	0,1
Canada		261	294		3 169	3 309	2 634	2 650	2 550	2 634	6 080	6 153	2,0
Chile	160	137	-	2 490	2 408	-	1 824	1 820	-	4 474	4 365	-	-
Croatia	13	14	33	59	41	94	18	17	25	90	72	152	0,0
Cyprus	62	64	60	804	824	824	387	328	280	1 253	1 216	1 164	0,4
Czech Republic	56	47	49	651	630	530	322	311	309	1 029	988	888	0,3
Denmark	22		19	218		251	142	165	188	382	165	458	0,1
France	417	426	407	8 691	9 004	8 775	5 373	5 393	5 420	14 481	14 823	14 602	4,6
Germany	81	81	79	2 224	2 240	2 092	1 201	1 278	1 245	3 506	3 599	3 416	1,1
Great Britain	374	352	345	11 326	11 091	10 740	5 794	5 948	5 987	17 494	17 391	17 072	5,4
Greece	71	68	43	442	430	236	298	274	155	811	772	434	0,1
Hong Kong			-			-			-				0,0
Hungary			43			258	164	149	152	164	149	453	0,1
India	106	106	91	2 594	2 743	2 971	1 517	1 497	1 696	4 217	4 346	4 758	1,5
Ireland	414	416	312	19 251	20 700	20 038	12 004	12 633	12 419	31 669	33 749	32 769	10,4
Israel		7			88			66			161	-	-
Italy	165	150	128	3 304	3 205	2 100	1 628	1 545	1 684	5 097	4 900	3 912	1,2
Japan	291	270	271	10 272	10 219	10 234	7 632	7 495	7 343	18 195	17 984	17 848	5,7
Korea	49	89	97	1 936	2 040	2 193	1 167	1 225	1 368	3 152	3 354	3 658	1,2
Lebanon			-			-			-				0,0
Lithuania		6	6		18	23			2		24	31	0,0
Macau			-			-			-				0,0
Madagascar	4	5	6	6	8	10	2	4	7	12	17	23	0,0
Malaysia	6	6	5	74	79	88	55	57	50	135	142	143	0,0
Mauritius			-			-			-				0,0
Mexico	68	67	70	622	590	672	421	465	446	1 111	1 122	1 188	0,4
Morocco	52	57	60	362	353	476	101	95	115	515	505	651	0,2
Netherlands	3	4	3	25	25	20	17	16	23	45	45	46	0,0
New Zealand		259	177		8 286	8 048	4 561	4 340	4 126	4 561	12 885	12 351	3,9
Norway	9	11	10	52	56	62	53	49	40	114	116	112	0,0
Oman	25		-	27		-	4		-	56			0,0
Panama			78			420	176	159	160	176	159	658	0,2
Peru	52	60	72		520	796	430	499	560	482	1 079	1 428	0,5
Poland			90			789	519	456	441	519	456	1 320	0,4
Qatar	10		12	43		60			32	53	0	104	0,0
Russia								711			711		
Saudi Arabia	135		151	1 541		1 740	799	824	877	2 475	824	2 768	0,9
Singapore			-			-			-				0,0
Slovakia		16	15		211	190	84	64	86	84	291	291	0,1
Slovenia		13			55			12		0	80	0	0,0
South Africa		105	140		3 654	4 230	3 138	2 457	-	3 138	6 216	-	-
Spain		35			360			255			650		0,0
Sweden	43	40	39	387	383	384	298	313	330	728	736	753	0,2
Switzerland		4	4		83	54	30	36	35	30	123	93	0,0
Tunisia		8	9		67	62	67	39	38	67	114	109	0,0
Turkey	361	392	402	3 112	3 359	3 549	1 439	1 308	1 400	4 912	5 059	5 351	1,7
UAE	1	2	1	65	2	2	35	2	2	101	6	5	0,0
USA	3424	3050	2 946	58 028	55 271	51 853	34 773	34 350	33 550	96 225	92 671	88 349	28,1
Uruguay	279	279	397	2 925	2 925	3 236	1 712	1 850	2 100	4 916	5 054	5 733	1,8
Venezuela			304			2 224	1 227	1 265	1 222	1 227	1 265	3 750	1,2
TOTAL	7723	8939	9 493	161 027	192 027	190 629	121 828	121 402	116 026	290 578	322 368	316 148	100

Estimates for Canada, Italy, South Africa, Turkey, USA

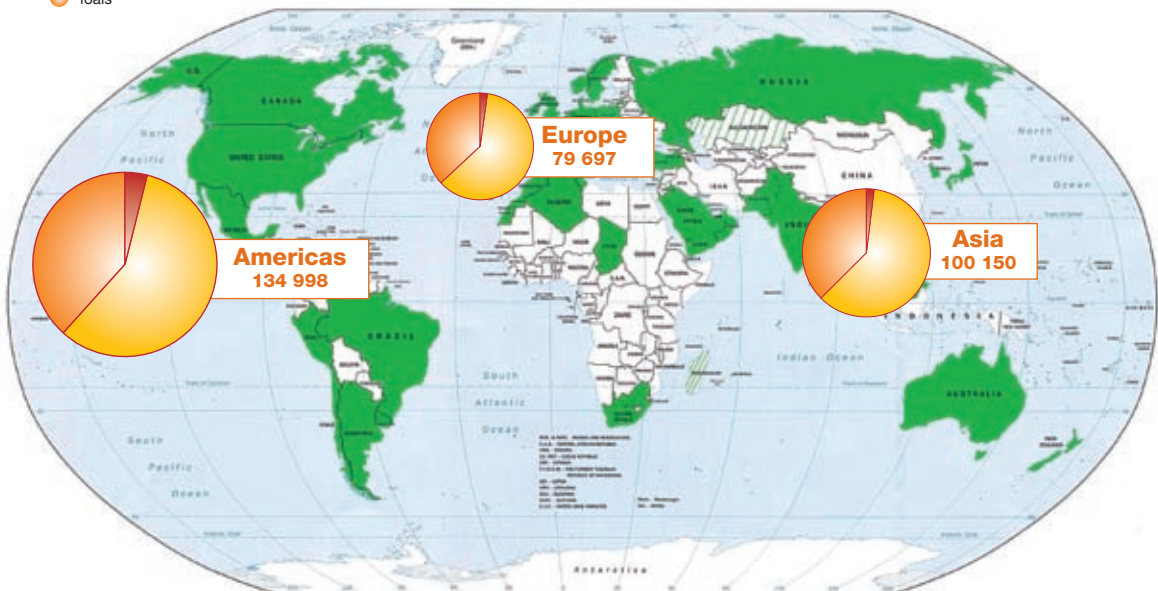
Breeding 2004-2008

Total amount of horses involved in breeding (mares, stallions, foals)



Breeding by region 2008

- stallions
- mares
- foals

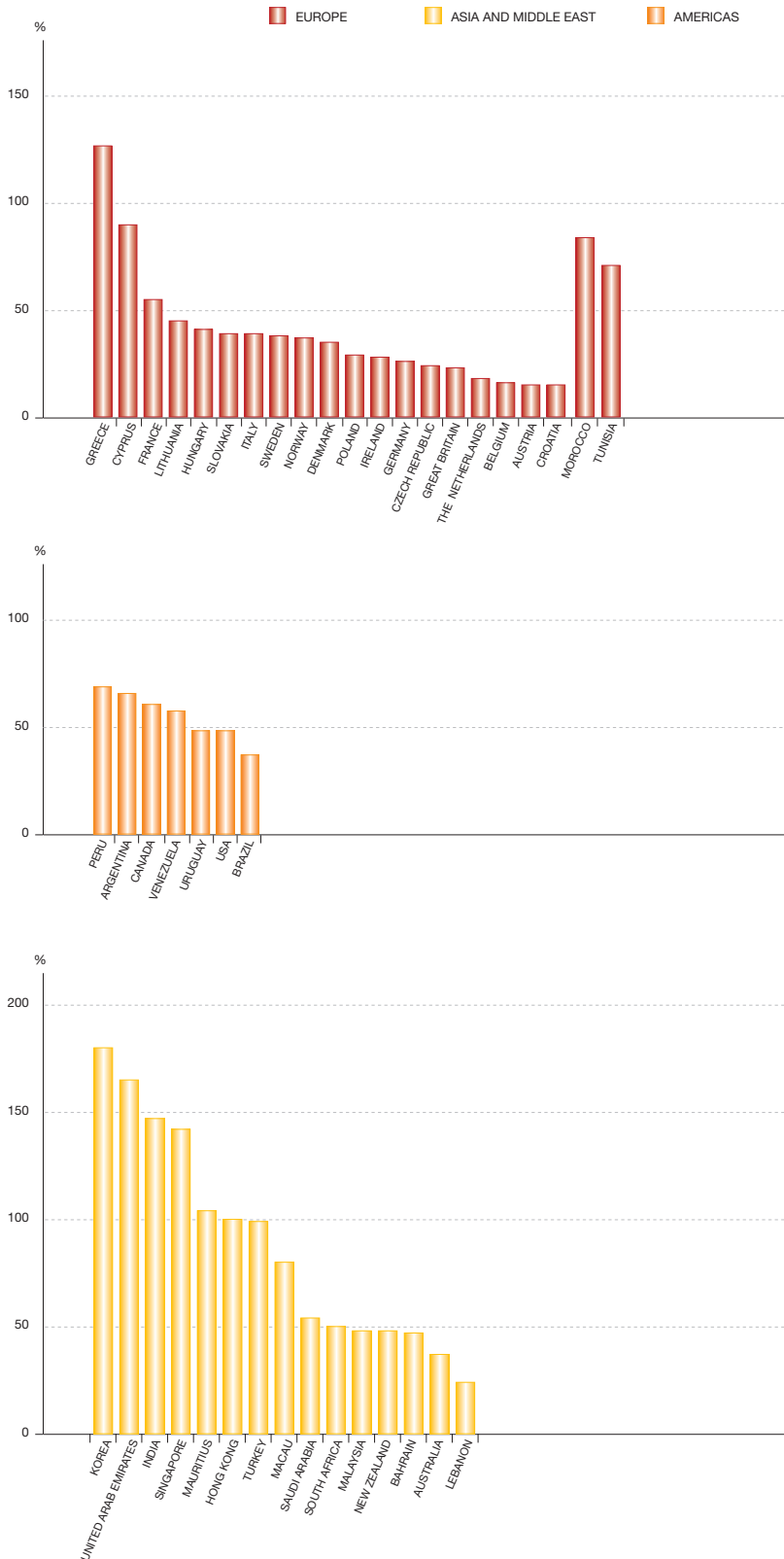


Appendix 2

Prize money in 2008

	FLAT			JUMP		
	Number of races	Prize money (in Euros)	Average prize money per race (in Euros)	Number of races	Prize money (in Euros)	Average prize money per race (in Euros)
ARGENTINA	5 754	45 650 102	7 930	0	0	
AUSTRALIA	17 065	175 036 460	N/A	146	(included in Flat figures)	N/A
AUSTRIA	62	470 800	7 590	1	10 000	10 000
BARHAIN	165	576 596	3 490	0	0	
BELGIUM	168	400 900	2 390	4	192 200	48 050
BRAZIL	4 564	9 701 166	2 120	0	0	
CANADA	4 950	74 793 600	15 110	0	0	
CROATIA	35	79 560	2 270	0	0	
CYPRUS	1 057	8 844 000	8 370	0	0	
CZECH REPUBLIC	350	1 069 947	3 060	173	610 888	3 530
DENMARK	290	1 943 911	6 700	0	0	
FRANCE	4 660	106 306 453	22 810	2 194	61 990 339	28 250
GERMANY	1 515	13 518 500	8 920	58	421 300	7 260
GREAT BRITAIN	6 128	72 090 067	11 760	3 366	39 371 967	11 700
GREECE	1 196	14 794 030	12 370	0	0	
HONG KONG	735	70 693 260	96 180	0	0	
HUNGARY	327	703 127	2 150	4	5 449	1 360
INDIA	2 578	10 854 268	4 210	0	0	
IRELAND	1 020	31 723 000	31 100	1 434	28 678 000	20 000
ITALY	4 109	42 722 128	10 400	196	4 026 622	20 540
JAPAN	17 612	644 833 324	36 610	132	26 117 784	197 860
KOREA	1 859	73 385 364	39 470	0	0	
LEBANON	348	512 979	1 470	0	0	
LITHUANIA	44	28 292	640	0	0	
MACAU	636	16 820 820	26 450	0	0	
MADAGASCAR	90	47 487	530	0	0	
MALAYSIA	725	7 539 621	10 400	0	0	
MAURITIUS	256	2 503 680	9 780	0	0	
MOROCCO	462	1 555 928	3 370	0	0	
NETHERLANDS (The)	87	259 090	2 980	0	0	
NEW ZEALAND	2 970	22 483 720	7 570	129	739 270	5 730
NORWAY	274	2 497 980	9 120	6	67 014	11 170
PERU	1 941	2 828 601	1 460	0	0	
POLAND	508	1 263 020	2 490	13	37 532	2 890
QATAR (State of)	359	7 760 000	21 610	0	0	
RUSSIA	835	N/A		7	N/A	
SAUDI ARABIA	493	6 170 472	12 520	0	0	
SINGAPORE	752	29 367 500	39 050	0	0	
SLOVAKIA	129	592 402	4 590	24	47 335	1 970
SOUTH AFRICA	3 806	21 327 112	5 600	0	0	
SWEDEN	629	5 805 800	9 230	20	100 100	5 000
TUNISIA	360	1 246 600	3 460	0	0	
TURKEY	4 147	87 293 045	21 050	0	0	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	308	26 559 617	86 230	0	0	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	49 951	698 841 854	13 990	168	3 724 553	22 170
URUGUAY	1 043	3 358 119	3 220	0	0	
VENEZUELA	3 032	17 644 339	5 820	0	0	
Total		2 364 498 641			164 140 353	

Percentage of keeping and training expenses covered by prize money won, per horse having run



These statistics do not consider horses in training which did not run.

Appendix 2

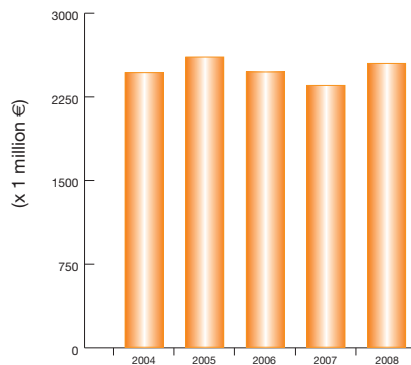
Prize Money vs. Expenses 2004 - 2008

EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES	04	05	06	07	08
	%	%	%	%	%
GREECE	134	128	117	93	127
CYPRUS	113	116	100	53	90
FRANCE	55	55	56	56	55
LITHUANIA					45
HUNGARY	45	44	45		41
SLOVAKIA	37	36	35	35	39
ITALY	55	47	46		39
SWEDEN	36	36	38	39	38
NORWAY	33	34	34	34	37
DENMARK			54		35
POLAND	35	35	25		29
IRELAND	31	28	28	28	28
GERMANY	27	26	26	26	26
CZECH REPUBLIC	26		24	21	24
GREAT BRITAIN	28	25	24	22	23
THE NETHERLANDS	16	19	19	15	18
BELGIUM	12	18	14	19	16
AUSTRIA	28	28	25		15
CROATIA		7	8	11	15
SLOVENIA				29	
SPAIN	21		10	24	
SWITZERLAND	15	17	17	18	
MOROCCO	74	76	76	80	84
TUNISIA	66	85	95	77	71

AMERICAS	04	05	06	07	08
	%	%	%	%	%
PERU	72	63	64		67
ARGENTINA	300	53	49	52	64
CANADA	54	46	44	40	59
VENEZUELA					56
URUGUAY	75	58	60	58	47
USA	52	44	46	48	47
BRAZIL	33	34	42	37	36
CHILE	63	91	81	70	
MEXICO	48			56	
COLUMBIA		30	25		

ASIAN RACING FEDERATION	04	05	06	07	08
	%	%	%	%	%
KOREA	126	140	230	200	180
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	236	530	366	240	165
INDIA	82	103	114	125	147
SINGAPORE			139	136	142
MAURITIUS	100	130	120	96	104
HONG KONG	126	121	113		100
TURKEY	122	66	64	77	99
MACAU	77	85	100	78	80
SAUDI ARABIA	28	46	45		54
SOUTH AFRICA	49		52	52	50
MALAYSIA			42	48	48
NEW ZEALAND	29		35	42	48
BAHRAIN	48		55		47
AUSTRALIA	45	45	47	48	37
LEBANON	34	25	27	29	24
THAILAND	91				
QATAR	173				
JAPAN	63	65	66	64	

Prize money 2002-2007



Note 1: Prize money does not include breeders' premiums, owners' premiums and travel allowances.

Note 2: Prize money does not cover trotting races.

Betting & deductions

Country	Betting Turnover (x 1000€)	Returned to Bettor (x 1000€)	%	Total Deductions (x 1000€)	%
Argentina	138 019	99 374	72,0%	38 645	28,0%
Australia ¹	6 232 822				
of which tote	4 462 296	3 837 574	86,0%	624 721	14,0%
of which bookmaking	1 770 526	1 593 473	90,0%	177 053	10,0%
Bahrain	no betting				
Brazil	91 709	64 197	70,0%	27 513	30,0%
Canada	1 009 910	773 745	76,6%	236 165	23,4%
Cyprus	117 601	88 204	75,0%	29 397	25,0%
Czech Republic	1 446				
of which tote	108	76	70,0%	33	30,0%
of which bookmaking	1 347	944	70,1%	403	22,9%
France ²	9 464 596	7 083 594	25,2%	2 381 002	25,1%
Germany ²	119 777				
of which tote	73 483	52 908	72,0%	20 575	28,0%
of which bookmaking	46 294				
Great Britain ⁶	11 071 226				
of which tote	394 739	331 581	84,0%	63 158	16,0%
of which bookmaking	10 676 487	9 608 839	90,0%	1 067 648	10,0%
Greece	296 755	237 404	80,0%	59 351	20,0%
Hong Kong ¹	6 118 000				
Hungary	3 560	2 442	68,6%	1 118	31,4%
India	256 019				
of which tote	237 298	204 970	86,4%	32 328	13,6%
of which bookmaking	18 721				
Ireland ³	3 904 692				
of which tote	55 832	46 778	83,80	9 044	16,2%
of which bookmaking	3 848 870	461 864	12,00		
Italy ²	2 274 599				
of which tote	2 206 251				
of which bookmaking	68 347				
Japan	24 691 823	18 444 382	74,7%	6 247 441	25,3%
Korea	4 030 094	2 908 928	72,2%	1 121 166	27,8%
Lebanon	6 816	4 917	72,1%	1 899	27,9%
Macau	285 016	237 590	83,4%	47 426	16,6%
Madagascar	4 385				
Malaysia	247 133	195 532	79,1%	51 601	20,9%
Mauritius	106 131				
of which tote	41 857	31 393	75,0%	10 464	25,0%
of which bookmaking	64 274	48 205	75,0%	16 068	25,0%
Morocco	328 965				
Netherlands	31 762				
New Zealand ¹	199 132				
of which tote	182 137	152 992	84,0%	29 146	16,0%
of which bookmaking	16 995	15 125	89,0%	1 869	11,0%
Norway ²	378 426	254 572	67,3%	123 855	32,7%
Peru	17 049	10 571	62,0%	6 479	38,0%
Poland	2 430				
Qatar	no betting				
Russia	1 123	687	61,2%	436	38,8%
Saudi Arabia	no betting				
Singapore	1 053 000	834 500	79,2%	218 500	20,8%
Slovakia	156	106	67,6%	51	32,4%
South Africa ¹	688 984				
of which tote	368 971	278 147	75,4%	90 825	24,6%
of which bookmaking	320 013				
Sweden ²	1 089 443	766 957	70,4%	322 495	29,6%
Turkey	981 988	490 994	50,0%	490 994	50,0%
United Arab Emirates	no betting				
United States of America ⁴	9 799 212	7 741 378	79,0%	2 057 835	21,0%
Uruguay	14 600				
Venezuela	144 633	72 317	50,0%	72 317	50,0%
Total	85 202 876				

Note *1 - For these countries in the Southern Hemisphere, the statistics cover the racing season from July 2007-July 2008.

Note *2 - The betting figures for these countries cover both gallop and trotting races. The betting turnover on trotting races can be important, from an estimated 50% of the total in France to more than half in Canada to more than 90% in Scandinavian countries.

Note *3 - The betting figure for bookmaking includes the betting on sports, which is estimated at around 50% of the total betting turnover by bookmakers, the other 50% is on horseracing.

Received by Government (x 1000€)	%	Returned to Racing (x 1000€)	%	Other (x 1000€)	%
3 865	2,8%	12 422	9,00%	22 359	16,20%
178 492	4,0%				
17 705	1,0%				
1 376	1,5%				
47 844	4,7%				
3	2,8%	11	10,1%	19	17,10%
38	2,8%	136	10,1%	229	17,00%
1 116 843	11,8%	736 891	7,8%	505 530	5,34%
539	0,7%				
3 157	0,8%				
160 147	1,5%	96 088	0,9%	616 675	5,80%
3 561	1,2%	14 835	5,0%	40 952	19,20%
736 000	12,0%				
13 788	5,8%				
36 668	1,0%	61 028	1,6%		
2 319 602	9,4%	1 281 534	5,2%		
725 417	18,0%	81 280	2,0%	314 020	7,80%
2 064	0,7%				
28 865	11,7%				
3 914	9,3%				
6 861	10,7%				
4 663	2,6%				
449	2,6%				
14 002	3,7%	54 151	14,3%	55 702	14,70%
33	2,9%	234	20,9%	169	15,00%
54 500	5,2%				
2	1,0%				
9 600	2,6%				
119	11,0%				
283 738	28,9%	101 992	10,4%	105 264	10,70%
181 285	1,8%				
11 571	8,0%	8 455	5,8%	52 291	36,20%

Note °4 - The betting turnover only covers betting on gallop racing and not the betting turnover on trotting races.

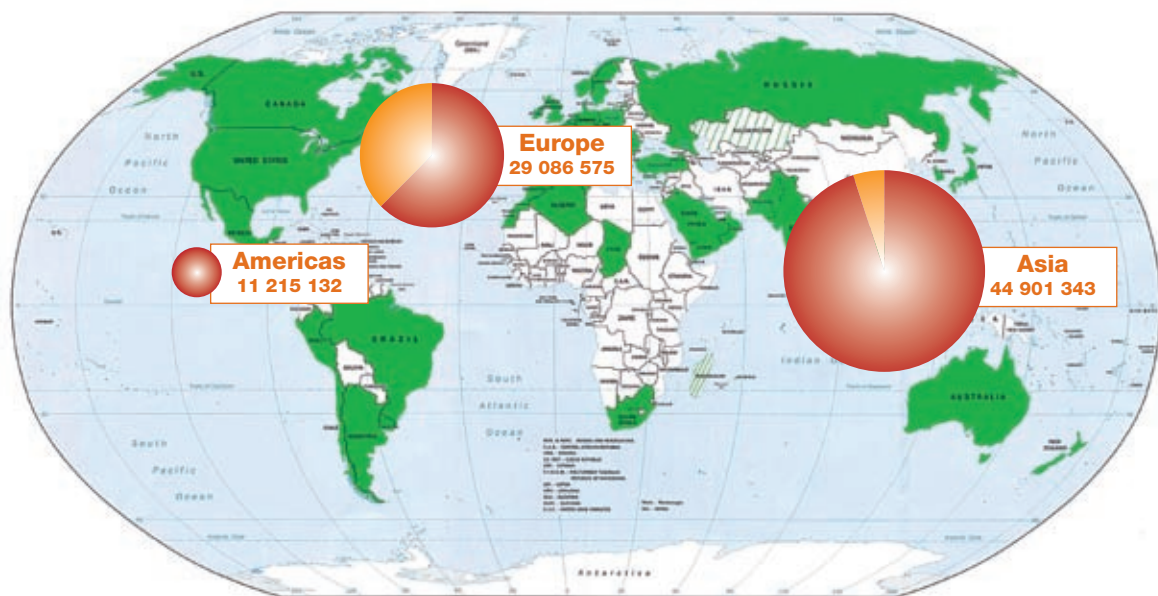
Note °5 - All figures are given in Euro exchange rate of 31 December 2008. The weak position of the national currency against the Euro, notably the US dollar, has obviously deflated the figures of these countries. Alternatively, if figures would have been expressed in US dollars, the figures of many countries would have been inflated, notably in the Euro zone.

Note °6 - BHA estimates.

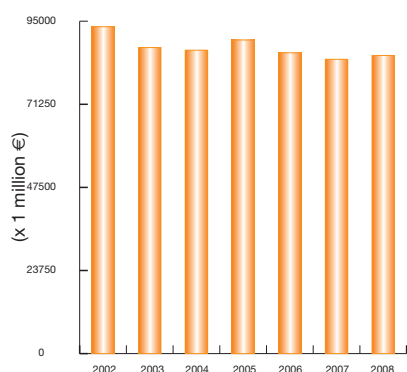
Appendix 2

Betting by Region 2008

- Tote handle
- Bookmaking



Total Betting Volume



Note 1: The global betting figures are expressed in Euros. The depreciation of some currencies compared to the Euro has had a considerable impact on global total betting figures for 2008.

Note 2: Betting figures for some countries include betting on trotting races. USA figures only cover flat and jump races.

2008/2007 evolution of the betting turnover and the prizemoney distributed compared to inflation

	Inflation %	Evolution of Betting Turnover %	Evolution of Prizemoney %
ARGENTINA	7,20	16,00	54,00
AUSTRALIA	-	-1,60	-5,60
AUSTRIA	3,20	-	-53,00
BELGIUM	-	-	-4,00
BRAZIL	9,42	2,90	2,70
CANADA	2,23	-0,80	-3,70
CROATIA	-	-	30,00
CYPRUS	4,70	16,00	8,50
CZECH REPUBLIC	6,30	0,60	13,60
DENMARK	-	-	-3,30
FRANCE	2,80	4,74	5,10
GERMANY	2,60	-10,40	-6,50
GREAT BRITAIN	0,90	-12,90	7,60
GREECE	-	4,80	18,00
HONG KONG	4,30	-1,70	7,00
INDIA	-	7,70	21,00
IRELAND	1,10	-2,20	1,30
ITALY	3,20	-17,00	-22,50
JAPAN	-	-0,70	2,40
KOREA	4,70	13,00	14,00
LEBANON	-	3,30	-7,00
MACAU	-	17,70	-10,40
MALAYSIA	-	-0,30	3,70
MAURITIUS	9,70	9,40	17,30
MOROCCO	-	32,70	3,00
NEW ZEALAND (Gallop only)	3,90	3,50	27,90
NORWAY	2,00	17,30	9,80
PERU	6,80	4,50	15,60
POLAND	4,20	-2,00	6,60
RUSSIA	-	-60,00	20,70
SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	8,50
SINGAPORE	6,50	7,60	10,80
SLOVAKIA	4,60	15,00	3,50
SOUTH AFRICA	-	13,00	9,30
SWEDEN	0,70	0,80	5,70
THE NETHERLANDS	-	-7,40	-4,20
TURKEY	10,06	15,40	37,00
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	5,40
URUGUAY	9,00	15,00	2,00
USA (Flat + jump)	3,85	-7,30	0,20
VENEZUELA	27,20	111,00	19,00

Top Attendances

Below are the 2008 attendance figures of some of the most prolific events in each continent.

Asia

Meeting (days)	Country	Attendance
Melbourne Cup Festival (4)	Australia	396,000
Tokyo Yushun / Japanese Derby (1)	Japan	125,000
Emperor's Cup – Autumn (1)	Japan	122,000
Arima Kinen (1)	Japan	117,100
Japan Cup (1)	Japan	107,900
Chinese New Year Raceday	Hong Kong	83,500
Emperor's Cup – Spring (1)	Japan	81,800
Ladies Purse Day	Hong Kong	76,700
Last Raceday of the Season	Hong Kong	63,400
Caulfield Cup	Australia	51,300

Americas

Meeting (days)	Country	Attendance
Kentucky Derby (1)	USA	157,800
Preakness Stakes (1)	USA	112,200
Belmont Stakes (1)	USA	94,500
Breeders' Cup World (2)	USA	86,900

Europe

Meeting (days)	Country	Attendance
Royal Ascot (5)	UK	287,900
Cheltenham Festival (3)	UK	177,500
Aintree Grand National meeting (3)	UK	144,800
Glorious Goodwood (5)	UK	101,900
Epsom Derby (2)	UK	100,000
Galway Festival (7)	Ireland	192,300
Punchtown Festival (4)	Ireland	105,700
Listowel Festival (7)	Ireland	87,900
Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (2)	France	50,000

Annual Accounts 2008

Reserves on December 31 st 2007		288 868
GENERAL ACCOUNTS	2007	2008
Incomings		
Fees	392 052	397 500
Extraordinary income	6 300	-
Interests	7 506	14 910
Total	405 858	412 410
Expenses		
Organisation of the Conference	259 275	260 282
Committees Work	19 943	29 390
Loss		20 100
Total	279 218	309 772
SUB-TOTAL	120 340	109 073
ACTION PLAN		
Special Contributions		
Americas	50 000	50 000
ARF	50 000	50 000
Europe	50 000	50 000
Other	24 128	34 128
Total	174 128	184 128
Expenses	298 243	310 689
SUB-TOTAL	-124 115	-126 561
RESULT	2 525	-23 923
Reserves on December 31st 2008		264 945

List of Members 2008

Countries (57)	Horseracing Authorities (61)
ALGERIA	Société des Courses Hippiques et du Pari Mutuel
ARGENTINA	Jockey Club Argentino
AUSTRALIA	Australian Racing Board
AUSTRIA	Direktorium für Galopprennsport & Vollblutzucht in Österreich
BARHAIN	Equestrian and Horse Racing Club
BELGIUM	Jockey Club Royal de Belgique
BRAZIL (2 members)	- Jockey Club Brasileiro - Jockey Club de Sao Paulo
BULGARIA	Bulgarian National Association of Racing
CANADA	The Jockey Club of Canada
CHAD	Association d'Encouragement pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chevaux au Tchad
CHILE	Club Hipico de Santiago
CYPRUS	Cyprus Turf Club
CZECH REPUBLIC	Jockey Club Ceske Republiky
DENMARK	Danish Jockey Club
FRANCE	France-Galop
GERMANY	Direktorium für Vollblutzucht und Rennen
GREAT BRITAIN	The British Horseracing Authority
GREECE	The Jockey Club of Greece
HONG KONG	The Hong Kong Jockey Club
HUNGARY	Nemzeti Lovaseny Kft
INDIA	Turf Authority of India (Royal Western India Turf Club)
IRELAND (2 members)	- Registry Office of the Turf Club - Horse Racing Ireland
ITALY	U.N.I.R.E.
JAPAN (2 members)	- Japan Racing Association - National Association of Racing
KOREA	Korea Racing Authority.
LEBANON	SPARCA
MACAU	Macau Jockey Club
MALAYSIA	Malaysia Turf Clubs
MAURITIUS	Mauritius Turf Club
MEXICO	Jockey Club Mexicano
MOROCCO	Société Royale d'Encouragement du Cheval
NETHERLANDS (The)	NDR (Vereniging Nederlandse Draf- en Rensport)
NEW ZEALAND	New Zealand Thoroughbred Racing Inc.
NORWAY	Norsk Jockeyklub
OMAN (Sultanate of)	Royal Horse Racing Club
PAKISTAN	Jockey Club of Pakistan

Countries (57)	Horseracing Authorities (61)
PERU	Jockey Club del Peru
POLAND	Polish Jockey Club
QATAR (State of)	Racing and Equestrian Club
ROMANIA	Jockey Club de Roumanie
RUSSIA	Jockey Club of Russia
SAUDI ARABIA	The Equestrian Club
SERBIA	Hipodrom Beograd
SINGAPORE	Singapore Turf Club
SLOVAKIA	Turf Direktorium für die Slowakei
SLOVENIA	Slovenian Turf Club
SOUTH AFRICA	The National Horseracing Authority of Southern Africa
SPAIN	Sociedad de Fomento de la Cria Caballar de España
SWEDEN	The Swedish Jockey Club
SWITZERLAND	Galopp Schweiz
THAILAND	The Royal Bangkok Sports Club
TUNISIA	Société des Courses de Tunis
TURKEY	Jockey Club of Turkey
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Emirates Racing Authority
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (2 members)	- The Jockey Club - National Thoroughbred Racing Association
URUGUAY	Hípica Rioplatense Uruguay S.A
VENEZUELA	SUNAHIP

National or Regional Organizations (4)	
SOUTH AMERICA	OSAF
ASIA-OCEANIA	Asian Racing Federation
CARIBBEAN	Confederacion Hipica del Caribe
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI)

HONORARY MEMBER	Horseracing Authority (1)
GREAT BRITAIN	The Jockey Club

OBSERVERS	Horseracing Authorities
CROATIA	Jockey Club of Croatia
ISRAEL	Israel National Association of Horse Racing
LITHUANIA	National Horseracing Club
MADAGASCAR	AHCEL
PANAMA	Hípica de Panama

Members of Committees

Executive Council	
Louis ROMANET	Chairman - France Galop
Winfried ENGELBRECHT BRESGES	Vice-Chairman ARF - Hong Kong Jockey Club
Alan MARZELLI	Vice-Chairman - US Jockey Club
Brian KAVANAGH	Vice-Chairman - Horse Racing Ireland
Nic COWARD	British Horseracing Authority
Denis EGAN	Irish Turf Club
Alex WALDROP	NTRA
David WILLMOT	Woodbine Entertainment Group
Dr Horacio BAUER	OSAF
Dr Isamu TAKIZAWA	ARF - Japan Racing Association
Dr C.S. POONAWALLA	ARF - India Turf Authorities
Also attending the meetings:	
Andrew HARDING	Secretary General, Asian Racing Federation
Bertrand BELINGUIER	President, PMU
Carl HAMILTON	President & CEO, The Jockey Club Information Systems
Hiroshi ITO	Assistant Dr Takizawa
Shintaro KIMURA	Assistant Dr Takizawa
Hubert MONZAT	Director General, France Galop
Thierry DELEGUE	Director of Racing, France Galop
Maurits BRUGGINK	Executive Director, IFHA
D. de WENDEN	Secretary General, IFHA
Dr DEVOLZ	IFHA Technical Advisor for regulatory matters

International Movement of Horses Committee (IMHC)	
Dr Brian Stewart	Chairman
Dr Anthony Kettle	Secretary
Members	
Dr Roland Devolz	International Federation of Horseracing Authorities
Dr Patricia Ellis	Animal Health Consultant Australia
Dr Alf-Eckbert Fussel	European Commission SANCO\
Dr Paul-Marie Gadot	France Galop
Professor Alan Guthrie	National Horseracing Authority of South Africa
Dr Lynn Hillyer,	British Horseracing Authority
Dr Yousef Kassab	Qatar Racing and Equestrian Club
Dr Anthony Kettle	Dubai Racing Club
Dr Tomio Matsumura	Japan Racing Association
Dr John McCaffrey	RIRDC Horse Program Research Advisory Committee
Dr Tom Morton	Consultant Federation Equestrian Internationale
Dr Paul O'Callaghan	Racing Victoria Ltd
Dr David Powell	The Jockey Club USA
Dr Fritz Sluyter	Animal Health Consultant Switzerland
Dr Brian Stewart	Hong Kong Jockey Club
Dr Keith Watkins	Hong Kong Jockey Club
Dr Peter Webbon	Animal Health Trust

International Movement of Horses Committee (IMHC)		
IFHA	Dominique de Wenden	(TAC Co-Chairman, IFHA Secr. General)
	Dr Roland Devolz	(IFHA Secretariat)
ISBC	Andrea Brereton	(Weatherbys)
Americas	Dr Horacio Bauer	(Argentina)
	Matt Iuliano	(US Jockey Club)
	Paul Bowlinger	(ARCI)
Asia	Andrew Harding	(TAC Co-Chairman, Secr. General. ARF)
	K. L. Cheng	(Hong Kong)
	Jamie Stier	(Hong Kong)
	Behram A. Engineer	(India)
	Rob De Kock	(South Africa)
	Dr Sadao Yokota	(JRA)
	Dr Kyo Shimizu	(Japan Race Horse Registry)
Europe	Denis Egan	(Irish Turf Club)
	Vincent Hughes	(Irish Turf Club)
	Henri Pouret	(France Galop)
	Dr Paul Marie Gadot	(France Galop)
	Dr Paull Khan	(Weatherbys, representing BHA)
	Paul Palmer	(TAC Secretary, Weatherbys)
	Nigel McFarlane	(British Horseracing Authority)
	Dr Sveva Davanzo	(UNIRE)
	Lorenzo Vargiu	(UNIRE)
	Rüdiger Schmanns	(Direktorium)
	Hubert Uphaus	(Direktorium)
Björn Eklund	(ERDC, Swedish Jockey Club)	

International Race Planning Advisory Committee (IRPAC)	
Mr Carl HAMILTON,	Chairman
Mr William A. NADER	Vice-Chairman
Mr Dominique de WENDEN	Vice-Chairman
Ms Ruth QUINN	Secretary
Mr Brian KAVANAGH	Chairman of European Pattern Committee
Mr Dan METZGER	American Graded Stakes Committee
Mr Michael BYRNE	Canadian Graded Stakes Committee
Mr Ian HART	Grading and Race Planning Committee of the Asian Racing Federation
Mr Tomoyuki MASUDA	Grading and Race Planning Committee of the Asian Racing Federation
Dr Horacio BAUER	Organización Sudamericana de Fomento del Pura Sangre de Carrera
Dr Franco CASTELFRANCHI	EFTBA
Mr G. WATTS HUMPHREY, Jr.	US Jockey Club and TOBA
Mr Norman CASSE	Chairman of SITA
Mr Henry BEEBY	Vice-Chairman of SITA
Mr John MESSARA	representative of ARF Breeders
Observers :	
Mr Nigel GRAY	Co-Chairman of the World Rankings Supervisory Committee
Mr Garry O'GORMAN	Co-Chairman of the World Rankings Supervisory Committee
Also attending :	
Mr Hiroshi ITO	JRA
Mr Ciaran KENNELLY	Consultant to IFHA

Appendix 6

Advisory Council on Prohibited Substances	
Chairman	Prof. Ed HOUGHTON, GB
IGSRV nominees	Dr Craig SUANN, AUS
	Dr Rick ARTHUR, USA
AORC nominees	Dr Terence WAN, HK
	Dr Yves BONNAIRE, FR
Co-opted member	Dr Scott WATERMAN, Representative of the US Medication and Drug Testing Consortium
Ex-officio members	Dr Al KIND, President AORC
Dr W.T. HILL	President IGSRV
Denis EGAN	IFHA Executive Council representative
Technical Adviser	Dr Roland Devolz, IFHA

World Rankings Supervisory Committee (WRSC)		
Three for Asia, nominated by ARF	Nigel Gray (Co-Chairman)	
	Greg Carpenter	
	Kazuhito Matano	
Three for Europe, nominated by EPC	Garry O’Gorman (Co-Chairman)	
	Gérald Sauque	
	Philip Smith	
Three for Americas :	two nominated by North America	Tom Robbins
		Ben Huffman
	one nominated by OSAF	Jorge Iglesias

Committee for the Harmonization of Race Day Rules	
Chairman	Rob DE KOCK (South Africa)
Europe	Henri POURET (France Galop)
	William Nunneley (British Horseracing Authority)
Americas	Ted HILL (US Jockey Club)
	Dr Ignacio PAVLOVSKY (OSAF)
Asian Racing Federation	Jamie Stier (Hong Kong Jockey Club)
	Yoshihiro NAKOMORA (Japan Racing Association)

Steering Committee on Wagering	
Alan Marzelli	US Jockey Club
Bertrand Bélinguier	PMU France
Winfried Engelbrecht-Bresges	The Hong Kong Jockey Club

World Thoroughbred Racehorse Rankings

TOP 10 HORSES IN 2008

Rank	Horse	Rating	Trained
1	CURLIN (USA)	130	USA
1	NEW APPROACH (IRE)	130	IRE
3	RAVEN'S PASS (USA)	129	GB
4	ZARKAVA (IRE)	128	FR
5	DUKE OF MARMALADE (IRE)	127	IRE
6	BIG BROWN (USA)	125	USA
6	CONDUIT (IRE)	125	GB
6	GOLDIKOVA (IRE)	125	FR
6	HENRYTHENAVIGATOR (USA)	125	IRE
6	MONTMARTRE (FR)	125	FR
6	YOUMZAIN (IRE)	125	GB
6	ZENYATTA (USA)	125	USA

TOP RANKED BY DISTANCE CATEGORY, AGE AND SURFACE

Category	3yo TURF		
	Horse	Rating	Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m - 1599m - USA/CAN]	WEEKEND HUSSLER (AUS)	122	R.MCDONALD - AUS
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	RAVEN'S PASS (USA)	127	J.H.M.GOSDEN - GB
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	NEW APPROACH (IRE)	130	J.S.BOLGER - IRE
L: 10.51f - 13f : 2101m - 2700m	ZARKAVA (IRE)	128	A de ROYER DUPRE - FR
E: 13.51f+ : 2701+	CONDUIT (IRE)	122	SIR M.STOUTE - GB

Category	3yo NON TURF (*D/A)		
	Horse	Rating	Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m - 1599m - USA/CAN]	FATAL BULLET (USA)	119	A R.BAKER - USA
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	BIG BROWN (USA)	122	D R.E.DUTROW JR - USA
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	RAVEN'S PASS (USA)	129	A J.H.M.GOSDEN - GB
L: 10.51f - 13f : 2101m - 2700m	DA'TARA (USA)	118	D N.P.ZITO - USA

Category	4yo and up TURF		
	Horse	Rating	Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m-1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m-1599m - USA/CAN]	SACRED KINGDOM (AUS)	123	P.F.YIU - HK
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	GOOD BA BA (USA)	124	A.SCHUTZ - HK
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	DUKE OF MARMALADE (IRE)	127	A.P.O'BRIEN - IRE
L: 10.51f - 13f : 2101m - 2700m	DUKE OF MARMALADE (IRE)	126	A.P.O'BRIEN - IRE
E: 13.51f+ : 2701+	SEPTIMUS (IRE)	122	A.P.O'BRIEN - IRE
	YEATS (IRE)	122	A.P.O'BRIEN - IRE

Appendix 7

Category	4yo and up NON TURF (*D/A)			
	Horse	Rating		Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m - 1599m -USA/CAN]	MIDNIGHT LUTE (USA)	123	A	B.BAFFERT - USA
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	CURLIN (USA)	130	D	S.M.ASMUSSEN - USA
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	CURLIN (USA)	130	D	S.M.ASMUSSEN - USA
L: 10.51f - 13f : 2101m - 2700m	MUHANNAK (IRE)	115	A	R.M.BECKETT - GB

FILLIES AND MARES

Category	3yo TURF - FILLIES			
	Horse	Rating		Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m - 1599m - USA/CAN]	AFRICAN ROSE (GB)	115		Mme C.HEAD-MAAREK - FR
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	FLEETING SPIRIT (IRE)	115		J.NOSEDA - GB
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	GOLDIKOVA (IRE)	125		F.HEAD - FR
L: 10.51f - 13f : 2101m - 2700m	ZARKAVA (IRE)	125		A de ROYER DUPRE - FR
	ZARKAVA (IRE)	128		A de ROYER DUPRE - FR

Category	3yo NON TURF (*D/A) - FILLIES			
	Horse	Rating		Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m - 1599m - USA/CAN]	INDIAN BLESSING (USA)	117	D	B.BAFFERT - USA
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	MUSIC NOTE (USA)	118	D	S. BIN SUROOR - USA
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	PROUD SPELL (USA)	118	D	J.L. JONES - USA
	MUSIC NOTE (USA)	118	D	S. BIN SUROOR - USA
	PROUD SPELL (USA)	118	D	J.L. JONES - USA

Category	4yo and up TURF - FILLIES & MARES			
	Horse	Rating		Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f - 7.99f : 1000m - 1599m - USA/CAN]	SEACHANGE (NZ)	115		R.MANNING - NZ
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m - 1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	VODKA (JPN)	120		K.SUMII -JPN
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	FOREVER TOGETHER (USA)	118		J.E. SHEPPARD - USA
L: 10.51f - 13f : 2101m - 2700m	SUN CLASSIQUE (AUS)	120		M.F. De KOCK - UAE

Category	4yo and up NON TURF (*D/A) - FILLIES & MARES			
	Horse	Rating		Trained
S: 5f - 6.5f :1000m - 1300m [5f-7.99f : 1000m - 1599m -USA/CAN]	VENTURA (USA)	118	A	R.J.FRANKEL - USA
M: 6.51f - 9.49f :1301m-1899m [8f - 9.49f : 1600m - 1899m - USA/CAN]	ZENYATTA (USA)	125	A	J.SHIRREFFS - USA
I: 9.5f - 10.5f : 1900m - 2100m	GINGER PUNCH (USA)	118	D	R.J.FRANKEL - USA
	HYSTERICALADY (USA)	118	D	J. HOLLENDORFER - USA

International Organisations

AMERICAS

Organization Sudamericana de Fomento del Pura Sangre de Carrera, O.S.A.F.	http://www.osafweb.org/
Confederacion Hipica del Caribe	http://www.clasicocaribe.org/
Association of Racing Commissioners International, ARCI	http://www.arci.com

ASIA

Asian Racing Federation, ARF	http://www.asianracing.org/
Asian Stud Book Conference	http://www.studbook.jp/en/index.php

EUROPE

European Racing Development Conference, ERDC	
European and Mediterranean Stud Book Liaison Committee	
European Horserace Scientific Liaison Committee, EHSLC	
European Pattern Committee	
Association des Pari-mutuels Européens, APME	http://www.parimutuel-europe.org/
The European Federation of Thoroughbred Breeders' Associations	http://www.eftba.eu/
Union Européen du Trot, UET	

INTERNATIONAL

International Racing Bureau	http://www.irbracing.com/
Society of International Thoroughbred Auctioneers, SITA	http://www.thoroughbredauction.com/
International Cataloguing Standards Committee, ICSC	http://www.thoroughbredauction.com/
International Studbook Committee, ISBC	http://www.weatherbys.net/isbc/
International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians, IGRSV	
Association of Official Racing Chemists, AORC	
International Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians, ICRAV	http://www.ifahr.net/
International Association of Arabian Horseracing Authorities	http://www.ifahr.net/
International Trotting Association	http://www.intertrot.org/



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