

**Article 6 (RACING) - BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE HORSE****ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

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

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

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

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

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

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**Article 6 A (RACING) - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES****Objective**

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

**Sampling**

2. To establish whether a prohibited substance is present, samples shall be taken from horses declared to race. Horseracing Authorities may also take samples at any time, according to their own rules. Sample means a sample from any part or in contact with any part of the horse.

3. Samples collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split, where practicable, into an A Sample and a B Sample. The A Sample shall be sent to a single laboratory for testing pursuant to the rules of the relevant Horseracing Authority. The A Sample shall be the sole sample used for primary analysis. Any split portion of the same sample, however named, should not be sent to a second laboratory for primary analysis without the knowledge and consent of that laboratory. The B Sample may be analysed for substances identified in the A Sample either automatically or at the option of the trainer, owner, or Horseracing Authority.

4. If a prohibited substance is identified in an official sample taken from a horse which is entered or has run in a race within one jurisdiction but which is trained in another, the Horseracing Authority where the horse is trained is to be informed and shall provide assistance when requested.

**Sanctions**

5. A horse shall be disqualified whenever the analysis of an official sample taken on race day demonstrates a positive finding for a prohibited substance as defined by the relevant Rules of Racing. The trainer of the horse shall be penalized except when he has discharged his responsibilities as described hereunder beyond reproach. In case of the demonstration of the presence of a substance as defined in Article 6 E – Clause 4, a horse shall as well be ineligible to race until a minimum of six months has elapsed after the positive finding and can only then be entered in a race after an official negative doping test.

6. Where a sample taken from a horse at any other time contains a prohibited substance, Horseracing Authorities may, according to their own rules, impose sanctions on the horse, trainer, owner, or other licensed persons.

**The trainer's responsibilities**

7. The trainer shall always be responsible for:

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

**Raceday regulations**

8. With the exception of veterinarians authorized by the Stewards or Horseracing Authority, nobody shall bring into the stables of a racecourse on a raceday either a prohibited substance or any means of administering such a substance.

9. After a horse has raced and before it is discharged from any requirements for postrace sampling, no treatment with

prohibited substances shall be allowed without official permission.

Prohibited substances

10. The following are prohibited substances:

- Substances capable at any time of causing an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:

the nervous system

the cardiovascular system

the respiratory system

the digestive system

the urinary system

the reproductive system

the musculoskeletal system

the blood system

the immune system except for licensed vaccines against infectious agents

the endocrine system.

- Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts
- Masking agents
- Oxygen carriers
- Agents that are capable, at any time, of directly or indirectly causing an action or effect, or an action and effect on gene expression in any mammalian body. This includes but is not limited to gene editing agents with the capacity to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional, post-transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression.

11. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself, a metabolite of the substance, an isomer of the substance, an isomer of a metabolite, or a pro-drug of the substance. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.

12. With the objective of helping trainers and their veterinary advisers, Horseracing Authorities may include in their own rules examples of prohibited and non prohibited substances.

13. With the objective of providing guidance to horseracing tribunals, Horseracing Authorities may produce a classification of prohibited substances.

Thresholds

14. International thresholds can only be adopted for:

- substances endogenous to the horse
- substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed

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

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

<i>Threshold name</i>	<i>Threshold</i>
Arsenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine, or</li> <li>• 0.015 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in plasma</li> </ul>
Boldenone	• 0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male

	horses (other than geldings)
Carbon dioxide	• 36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma
Cobalt*	0.1 microgram total cobalt per millilitre in urine 0.025 microgram total cobalt (free and protein bound) per millilitre in plasma  *Racing Authorities should provide an advisory regarding the use of cobalt containing supplements
Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings)	• 0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane-3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -diol per millilitre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane-3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10 estrene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol in the urine
Hydrocortisone	• 1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine
Methoxytyramine	• 4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	• 750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine, or • 6.5 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	• 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings when, at the screening stage, the free and conjugated testosterone exceeds five times the free and conjugated epi-testosterone, or • 100 picograms free testosterone per millilitre in plasma from geldings, fillies and mares (unless in foal), or • 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)
Prednisolone	0.01 microgram free prednisolone per millilitre in urine

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

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

*No determination and consideration of the specific gravity of a horse urine sample is required when comparing its concentration with a urinary threshold.*

Thresholds are regulatory limits and the numerical values expressed above do not carry any implied precision (e.g., 0.3 is the same as 0.300). Whether a threshold has been exceeded or not in a sample is established solely from the concentration determined and the uncertainty of measurement associated with such determination.

#### 17. Application of International Threshold Values to Out of Competition Testing (OOCT):

- International threshold values for boldenone, estradiol, methoxytyramine and testosterone, are applicable to OOCT samples unless the requirements of Section 6E 6 are met.
- International threshold values for Arsenic, Carbon dioxide, Cobalt, Hydrocortisone, Prednisolone, and Salicylic Acid are applicable to OOCT samples. However, they may not be actionable if a legitimate treatment is appropriately recorded.

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

#### Laboratory service

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

- be accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*, and to the supplementary document ILAC-G7, *Accreditation requirements and operating criteria for horseracing laboratories*;

- conform with the Guide for establishing the presence of prohibited substances (Part B of ILAC-G7,,
- meet the *Performance specification of the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities* (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/Default.asp?section=IABRW&area=7>);
- take part in interlaboratory comparisons (clauses 3.3, 3.5, 7.2.2.1(e) and 7.7.2 of ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017);
- control the detection of legitimate therapeutic substances through the application of harmonised international screening limits (ISLs) which have been recommended by the IFHA's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices and selectively adopted by the relevant signatory countries (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=1> and (<http://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=6>)
- control the detection of certain environmental substances through the application of harmonised international residue limits (IRLs) which have been recommended by the IFHA's Advisory Council on Equine Prohibited Substances and Practices and selectively adopted by the relevant signatory countries (<https://www.ifhaonline.org/default.asp?section=IABRW&area=18>).

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

- make available detection times
- give forewarning of new or modified tests
- provide an analytical service to establish whether a sample from a horse entered to race contains specified substances.

**Last update : APRIL 2022**

**Fully signatory - agreed by:**

ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
BRAZIL	CHILE	DENMARK	GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN	GREECE	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	INDIA
LEBANON	MALAYSIA	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
OMAN	PANAMA	PERU	POLAND
SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA	SLOVAKIA	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TUNISIA
TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA

**Partial signatory - by:**

CANADA <i>Prohibited substances and their allowed levels are regulated federally by Agriculture Canada and individual racing jurisdictions</i>	CYPRUS <i>except para. 5</i>	JAPAN 6A-5 <i>Not all substances as defined in Article 6E will lead to six months prohibition from racing. 6A-10 Prohibited drug in horse racing is defined in the Japanese Penal Code and will be punishable if a breach is detected. Therefore, in the Horse Racing Law, only drugs which affect in enhancing racing performance are specified as prohibited drugs (different definition). 6A-16 Not all threshold substances mentioned in 6A-16 are covered in post-race sample analysis. 6A-17 Not all threshold substances mentioned in 6A-17 are covered in OOCT.</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>Not yet fully compliant but will adapt the changes and details into the racing rules and regulations towards implementation</i>
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**Not a signatory - by:**

Article is subject to a recent change and awaits ratification (April 2022)

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**Article 6 B (RACING) - PROHIBITION OF GENETIC THERAPY, GENE EDITING AND GENOME EDITING****1. Prohibition on use or administration of Genetic Therapy****a. Definition of Genetic Therapy**

A Genetic Therapy is defined as including any therapy, method or process which involves the use or administration of:

- i. oligomers or polymers of nucleic acid
- ii. nucleic acid analogues
- iii. genetically modified cells
- iv. gene editing agents which are capable, at any time, of directly or indirectly causing an action or effect on, and/or manipulating, gene expression in any mammalian body, including but not limited to gene editing agents with the capacity to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional, post-transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression.

For the avoidance of doubt, the following are not defined as a Genetic Therapy for the purpose of the IABRW:

- the use or administration of autologous conditioned serum or "platelet-rich plasma" treatments which do not involve the transfer of whole cells / DNA.

b. Except as provided by this Article, the use or administration of a Genetic Therapy on or to a horse is prohibited at all times.

**c. Exempted Genetic Therapy**

A Genetic Therapy may be used or administered to a specific horse with the express prior approval of a Racing Authority if that Genetic Therapy is used to treat an injury or disorder formally diagnosed by a veterinarian, and:

- a. is not capable of modifying a horse's heritable genome;
- b. does not pose a threat to the welfare of horse;
- c. does not pose a threat to the integrity of racing, either by having the potential to enhance or harm the performance of a horse in a race.

**d. Control and recording**

The owner or trainer has the responsibility to inform and obtain the approval of the relevant Racing Authority of any intended Genetic Therapy to a horse prior to such treatment, irrespective of whether it is to be administered before, in or out of training. The owner or trainer must maintain full and accurate records of all such therapies – which must be kept for a minimum of five years and be readily available for inspection by regulatory officials when requested.

**2. Prohibition on Gene Editing and Genome Editing****a. Definition of Gene Editing**

Gene Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA at a specific site in the genome of the horse.

b. Definition of Genome Editing

Genome Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA in the genome of the horse.

c. The use on, or administration or application to, any horse of Gene Editing or Genome Editing is prohibited at all times.

**Last update : JANUARY 2020**



<b>Fully signatory - agreed by:</b>			
ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA	BAHRAIN	BELGIUM
BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC <i>We are preparing appropriate adaptation to the anti-doping rules</i>	DENMARK	GERMANY	GREECE
HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	HUNGARY	INDIA	ITALY
KOREA	MACAU SAR, CHINA	MALAYSIA	MAURITIUS
NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	OMAN	PANAMA
PERU	QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA
SINGAPORE	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
<b>Partial signatory - by:</b>			
AUSTRALIA	GREAT BRITAIN <i>working towards Full Signatory</i>	JAPAN <i>Currently there is no provision for gene doping, but now Japan is under consideration for the future revision of the regulations.</i>	PHILIPPINES <i>Rules on Prohibition of Genetic Therapy, Gene Editing and Genome Editing shall be studied and included in the rules and regulations on horse racing</i>
POLAND <i>we are preparing an implementation to the Racing Rules</i>	SOUTH AFRICA		
<b>Not a signatory - by:</b>			
IRAN			

<b>Article 6 C (RACING) - PROHIBITED PRACTICES</b>
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Practices that jeopardize the health and welfare of the horse, the welfare of the rider, and other participants as well as the integrity of horseracing are inappropriate and prohibited. The responsibility for enforcing the regulation of any such practice lies with the Horseracing Authority.

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

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

**2) SPECIFIED PROHIBITED PRACTICES**

Prohibited practices include but are not limited to:

- (A) Racing a pregnant mare beyond the time set by the Horseracing Authority.
- (B) Withholding of water pre-race to the detriment of the health, welfare or safety of the horse.
- (C) The use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy in a manner that may desensitize any limb structures during racing or training.
- (D) The withdrawal of blood from a horse for any purpose other than for diagnostic/laboratory testing procedures or as permitted by 2(e) below.
- (E) The withdrawal, manipulation and re-infusion of homologous, heterologous, or autologous, blood products or blood cells into the circulatory system with the exception of those procedures performed for life-saving purposes or in the use of veterinary regenerative therapies for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury or disease.
- (F) The use of chemical castration or immunocastration.
- (G) The application of thermocautery to the skin over the musculoskeletal structures to cause a counter-irritant effect.
- (H) The application of a substance to cause vesiculation of the skin and underlying tissues
- (I) The use, or attempted use, at any time, of any electric or electronic apparatus or other device capable of affecting the performance and/or behaviour of a horse.

Note: where an electric or electronic apparatus has been designed to deliver an electric shock it is deemed capable of affecting the performance and/or behaviour of a horse.

Where a horse has been subjected to any of the above specified prohibited practices, the Racing Authority may, in its discretion:

- (a) suspend, make ineligible to race or otherwise make any order in relation to the subject horse; and/or
- (b) take any disciplinary action against the trainer and/or any other relevant person.

(J) The use on, or administration or application to, any horse of any therapy, method or process which involves Gene Editing or Genome Editing.

- Gene Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion, deletion and/or replacement of DNA at a specific site in the genome of the horse
- Genome Editing is defined as any process or treatment in respect of a horse which involves the insertion,

deletion and/or replacement of DNA in the genome of the horse

### **3) THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROHIBITED PRACTICES**

The trainer shall always be responsible for:

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

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

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

**Last update : JANUARY 2021**

**Fully signatory - agreed by:**

ARGENTINA	BAHRAIN	BRAZIL <i>except 2 - (J)</i>	CHILE
CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	GERMANY	HONG KONG SAR, CHINA
IRAN	IRELAND	ITALY	KOREA
MACAU SAR, CHINA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	OMAN	PERU	POLAND
QATAR	ROUMANIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SERBIA
SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
TUNISIA	TURKEY	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA			

**Partial signatory - by:**

CANADA  
*Prohibited practices are determined by individual racing jurisdictions in Canada*

JAPAN *Currently there is no provision of restrictions for pregnant mare and for prohibiting the thermocautery and the blister, but now Japan is under consideration for the future revision of the regulations. An electric stimulation device is equipped by starters on raceday for an emergency use.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA §2: *horses subjected to extracorporeal shock wave therapy are not allowed to race or breeze for 10 days in the U.S. Additionally, the use of thermocautery is not regulated in the US.*

**Not a signatory - by:**

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**Article 6 D (RACING) - MEDICATION IN TRAINING****CODE OF MEDICATION PRACTICE FOR HORSES IN TRAINING****Definition of Treatment**

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

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

**Guiding Principles**

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

1. All treatments are the responsibility of the trainer and must be administered under veterinary supervision.
2. Every treatment must be administered in the best health and welfare interests of the horse.

**Accordingly:**

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

**Specific requirements regarding bisphosphonates:**

Any bisphosphonate (except those radiolabelled bisphosphonates used for diagnostic nuclear imaging in horses) is not to be administered to a racehorse:

- under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth; and
- on the day of the race or on any of the 30 days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

The bisphosphonate product administered must be licensed for use in horses in the country in which it is being used, and be administered in accordance with the label instructions.

There must be a diagnosis determined by a veterinary surgeon that supports the use of a bisphosphonate as an appropriate treatment, and such treatment must be administered by a veterinary surgeon.

**Specific requirements regarding the beta-2 agonist clenbuterol:**

- a) any legitimate and approved use of clenbuterol shall be limited to only those horses that have been documented with a clinical diagnosis of airway disease indicating the need for its therapeutic use;
- b) there must be a diagnosis determined by a veterinarian that supports the use of clenbuterol as an appropriate treatment, and the veterinary and treatment records must be available to the Racing Authority on request;
- c) the clenbuterol product administered must be (i) licensed for use in horses in the country in which it is being used, or (ii) imported and/or supplied by a veterinarian pursuant to law in the country in which it is being used (if no clenbuterol products are licensed for use in that country), and be administered for not more than 14 consecutive days and in all other respects in accordance with the label instructions;
- d) the use of clenbuterol should attract a minimum stand down period of 30 clear days between the day of the last dose of a course of treatment and the day of the race;
- e) there should be no more than two courses of treatment (each a maximum of 14 consecutive days) permitted in any six months period, with a gap of no less than 30 clear days between the last day of the first course of treatment and the first day of the second course of treatment;
- f) where possible, alternative veterinary therapies and management tools should be used in place of clenbuterol.

**Last update : MAY 2024**

**Fully signatory - agreed by:**

**Partial signatory - by:**

**Not a signatory - by:**

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**Article 6 E (RACING) - OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING**

To ensure fair competition, transparency, welfare and sound breeding, Racing Authorities will at their discretion carry out testing for prohibited substances or prohibited practices at any time from the day of a horse's birth to final retirement from training, racing and (if applicable) breeding.

To this effect

- 1 From the day of a horse's birth, the owner(s) must readily be able to inform the domestic Racing Authority of the exact location of the horse, and to ensure access to the horse, for the purpose of conducting testing for prohibited substances.
- 2 Trainers must notify their domestic Racing Authority of the identification of horses in training with them and specify where relevant the exact location of such horses.
- 3 When a racehorse is out of training at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing and (if applicable) breeding, the owner(s) must readily be able to inform the domestic Racing Authority of the exact location of the horse.
- 4 If full traceability of any racehorse, whether in training or out of training, cannot be established at any time in its racing career, such horse will only be permitted to be entered in a race after a period of six (6) months in training with a duly licensed trainer.
- 5 The following prohibited substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are not to be administered to racehorses at any time in their career:
  - 5.1 Non-approved substances -- Any substance not addressed by any of the subsequent classes of substances, and which has no current approval by any government regulatory authority for veterinary use, or any substance not universally recognised by veterinary regulatory authorities as valid veterinary therapeutic treatment.
  - 5.2 Anabolic agents
    - (a) anabolic androgenic steroids
    - (b) other anabolic agents, including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs)
    - (c) beta-2 agonists, unless the substance is prescribed by a veterinarian as a bronchodilator at the appropriate dose
  - 5.3 Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances
    - (a) erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxypolyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, peginesatide, hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) stabilisers and HIF activators
    - (b) growth hormones and growth hormone releasing factors, insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), and other growth factors
    - (c) synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use
  - 5.4 Hormones and metabolic modulators
    - (a) aromatase inhibitors

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

6 Therapeutic use of substances specified in Point five (5) above may only be exceptionally applied in the following circumstances:

6.1 When the Racing Authority has decided to offer the facility for such exceptional use for therapeutic purposes and where no other reasonable therapeutic alternative exists.

6.2 The specified prohibited substance being exceptionally used therapeutically must be prescribed by a veterinarian for the sole purpose of treating an existing illness or injury, and the details of the diagnosis, substance and administration protocol must be recorded and supplied by the trainer to the Racing Authority. If the horse is not under the direct control of a trainer at any time in its career from the commencement of training to final retirement from racing, the owner is responsible for this notification to the Racing Authority. This system must be supervised by the Racing Authority's veterinarian(s).

6.3 A horse shall be ineligible to race until a minimum of six (6) months has elapsed after the administration of any of the substances specified in Point five (5) above, and the Racing Authority must test to ensure that a horse treated therapeutically with any of these substances is free from the presence of such substances before racing.

6.4 A Racing Authority must record, within the details it holds of the horse in question, information which it has received on the administration to that horse of such substances under exceptional use for therapeutic purposes. This information must be included when providing details on the horse to a Horseracing Authority or Stud Book Authority in any country to which the horse travels (including within Racing Clearance Notifications), including in the case of permanent export of the horse.

6.5 The number of exceptional uses for therapeutic purposes and the details of the substances involved shall be notified to and reviewed by the International Federation annually.

7 Specific requirements for controlling the use of the class of medications known as bisphosphonates

7.1 Any bisphosphonate (except those radiolabelled bisphosphonates used for diagnostic nuclear imaging in horses) is not to be administered to a racehorse:

- (a) under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth; and
- (b) on the day of the race or on any of the 30 days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

7.2 Other conditions under which bisphosphonates may be used are specified in Article 6D.

8. Specific requirements for controlling the use of the beta-2 agonist clenbuterol:

8.1 Any legitimate and approved use of clenbuterol shall be limited to only those horses that have been documented with a clinical diagnosis by a veterinarian of airway disease indicating the need for its therapeutic use, and with the veterinary and treatment records available to the Racing Authority on request.

8.2 Other conditions under which clenbuterol may be used are specified in Article 6D.

**Last update : MAY 2024**



**Fully signatory - agreed by:**

**Partial signatory - by:**

**Not a signatory - by:**

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