

[Conditions]

- 1 Date
December 18 (Wed), 2019
2019 Kawasaki Racetrack, Race 11 (Post time: 20:10)
- 2 Location
Kawasaki Racetrack
- 3 Race
70th Zen-Nippon Nisai Yushun (hereinafter, "Race")
- 4 Eligibility
Thoroughbreds, 2 years old
- 5 Full Gate
14 horses
- 6 Foreign Runners
Selected by the Kanagawa Prefecture Kawasaki Racing Association (hereinafter, "the Association") from among the pre-entered horses.
- 7 Distance
1,600m, 1 mile (Right-handed, dirt course)
- 8 Weight
121 lbs., Female: 2.2 lbs. less
For horses from the southern hemisphere, reduce 6.6 lbs. from the above weight.
- 9 Purse

Unit: 1,000 JPY

	Purse & Bonus					Prize money	Unplaced finish special bonus			Record prize *1/2	1st place prize *2
	1st place	2nd place	3rd place	4th place	5th place	6th place or lower	6th place	7th place	8th place		
Owner	35,000	12,250	7,000	3,500	1,750	250	1,050	700	350	30	210
Trainer	51	46	41	36	31	26	---	---	---	30	40
Trainer's assistant	26					---	---	---	---	30	40
Jockey	51	46	41	36	31	26	---	---	---	30	40
Groom	51	46	41	36	31	26	---	---	---	30	40

*1 Paid for the runner who broke the previous record and also set the best record during the race.

*2 Prize equivalent to the amount listed in the table above is presented.

*3 1 USD= JPY107.55 (As of September 20(Fri), 2019)

10 Handling of Late Scratch

The amounts listed below are paid in the case of a late scratch (including cancellation of the race due to a standstill in the starting gate) approved by the Stewards and the Starter.

However, no such payment is paid for a scratch made before entering the Kawasaki Racetrack.

Owner: 50,000 yen
 Trainer: 5,000 yen
 Trainer's assistant: 5,000 yen
 Jockey: 5,000 yen
 Groom: 5,000 yen

[Selection of Runners]

The Association will select the runners from among the pre-entered horses based on their results, etc.
The Association is the only organization which has the authority to decide on the runners.

[Schedule]

1 Runners wishing to start in the race

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Pre-entry closes on | October 1 (Tue), 2019 |
| (2) Arrive in Japan by | December 3 (Tue), 2019 |
| (3) Import quarantine | December 4 (Wed) thru December 9 (Mon), 2019 |
| (4) Entry into the racetrack barn | December 9 (Mon), 2019 or later |
| (5) Entry | December 15 (Sun), 2019 |
| (6) Race day | December 18 (Wed), 2019 |
| (7) Export test | December 24 (Tue), 2019 |
| (8) Export day | December 25 (Wed), 2019 or later |

[Administration at the Kawasaki Racetrack]

1 Pre-entry

The owner of a runner who wishes to enter the competition must submit an application to the Association by October 1 (Tue), 2019. To apply, fill out the required sections of the attached form and e-mail it to kyousou@kawasakikeiba.jp.

2 Entry

The owner or assigned trainer must enter between 9 am and 10 am on December 15 (Sun), 2019. Entry sheets will be made available at the Kawasaki Racetrack by the Association.

3 Equipment

(1) Prohibited equipment

- [1] Blinkers which cover more than one-half of the horse's field of view
- [2] Nasal strip
- [3] Cornell collars
- [4] Eye shields & mono clear cups

*An eye shield & mono clear cup can be used only on one side. (On a blind horse, it can be used only on the blind eye).

(2) Restricted equipment

- [1] Equipment that requires declaration of use for the race by physical check
 - Blinkers *which ensure at least one-half of the horse's field of view
- [2] Equipment permitted until the starting gate
 - Hoods
 - Ties up muzzle
 - Upper jam elastic bands
 - Lip nets
 - Running reins
 - Lip chain
 - Chifney bits

(3) Other equipment

Regardless of whether the equipment you would like to use is mentioned in this standard, send photographs of the equipment before the horse arrives in Japan, in order to obtain an approval from the Association Stewards.

4 Scratches

Once the entry is confirmed, no request for a scratch is permitted from the owner or trainer based on the weather or condition of the track. A scratch is only accepted when the Stewards approve it after receiving a medical certificate of injury or illness.

5 Issuance of Licenses

After arriving in Japan, a foreign trainer and jockey must submit a "Trainer License Application" or "Jockey License Application" to the National Association of Racing (hereinafter, referred to as "the NAR") and receive an interview conducted by the NAR. An interview date and time will be notified separately.

6 Certification of the Groom and Exercise Rider

After arriving in Japan, any foreign groom and exercise rider must submit a "Groom Approval Application Form and Approval Cancellation Application Form" or "Exercise Rider Approval Application Form and Approval Cancellation Application Form."

7. Guiding to the Starting Point, and Loading

- (1) Lead ponies cannot be used nor brought into Japan.
- (2) The horse may be accompanied by the groom until the starting gate with prior approval from the Starter.
- (3) Loading is performed by the gate staff.
- (4) No gate attendant will be available to assist the loading in the starting gate, but the groom can calm down the horse from outside the starting gate.

8 Loading Procedure

The Kawasaki Racetrack uses a movable starting gate of which the doors all open at the same time at start. Only horses that passed the gate test in the NAR Regional Training Center can enter the race. Loading is performed under the instruction of the Starter, where the odd-numbered horses are loaded first, followed by the even-numbered horses. The horse of the largest number, odd or even, is loaded last. This is to ensure safety, speed and efficiency of people and horses.

Any blinkered horse or horse with a record of loading problems in the past is loaded first, regardless of whether an odd or even number is assigned. If there are two or more horses with a past loading problem, the one in the inner stall is loaded first.

9 Jockey

- (1) The jockey can ride up to eight times on the day of the Race, including the competition concerned. However, he/she can only ride continuously up to six times.
- (2) On the day of the Race, the jockey must arrive not later than two hours before the post time of his/her first race.
- (3) The jockeys must be weighed not later than 90 to 50 minutes before each of his/her races.
- (4) The jockey must be of the weight announced on the card as he/she rides. This is after subtracting 1 kg corresponding to the weight of the safety vest.
- (5) No whips with a length of 77 cm (approx. 30 inches) or more may be used in the race. Also only padded whips of which the pad is longer than 17cm and width is not shorter than 2cm nor longer than 4cm can be used in the Race.
- (6) The Association may require the random selection of several Jockeys on race day to take and pass a urine test for prohibited substances (stimulant drugs, marijuana, narcotics, psychotropic drugs, β 2stimulant, β 2 blocker and diuretics, etc.) or a breath test for alcohol.
- (7) The jockey must be at least 15 years old.
- (8) In the case of an incident of interference, the interferer is disqualified or deemed to have arrived after the sufferer. However, this is not the case when the suffered horse finished first.
- (9) The Association shall not be liable for the death or injury of the jockey due to an accident occurring during the stay. It is recommended that the jockey enroll in an insurance policy that covers qualified events occurring in Japan before leaving their home country.

[Horse Registration]

After the horse running at the Race lands in Japan, a "Racehorse Registration Form" must be submitted to the NAR without delay and the horse must receive a registration check by the NAR during the import quarantine period.

The registration check involves horse ID & a physical check, and other checks that are deemed necessary.

[Owner Registration]

1 Owner registration

- (1) The owner must submit an "Owner Registration Form" to the NAR at the time of pre-entry.
- (2) The owner must pay an owner registration fee to the NAR after the horse registration. The amount of the owner registration fee is 10,000 Japanese yen for both an individual and a corporation, which can be paid in cash or deposited into the designated account.

2 Owner change

Each horse must have one owner. When changing the owner registration for a pre-entered horse, both the current owner and new owner must report the title change by attaching the owner's license issued by the horseracing authorities, sale contract and other evidence documents prior to arriving to Japan. If the sale contract is used as an evidence document, the new owner must present his/her owner registration with a horseracing authority.

The ownership of a horse may not be transferred once the horse has landed, until it skips or scratches or completes the race.

3 Racing colors

The owner must submit a "Racing Colors Application Form" to the Association at the time of owner registration.

[Prize Money and Allowances]

The entire amount of prizes and allowances for the runner are paid to its NAR-registered owner (or the representative of the owner if it is a corporation). Payment is made by depositing the applicable amount into the account designated by the owner. Any profit-sharing with (an)other co-owner(s) shall be made under a private agreement or consent between or among the co-owners. No fees for horsemen (trainer and groom) or jockeys have been deducted from the prizes and allowances, so adjustments shall be made with the owner for payment of bonuses.

Allowances for the trainer, jockey and groom are paid in cash (Japanese yen).

[Burden of Expenses and Subsidies]

1 Burden of expenses

The following expenses are borne by the owner, as a rule:

- (1) Moving expenses and various other expenses incurred by the owner, trainer, jockey and groom before departing the home country.
- (2) Standard round-trip air transport expenses incurred for moving the horse between the current horse location (barn) and the departure airport and between the departure airport and the arrival airport. The Kanagawa Prefecture Kawasaki Racing Association shall not be liable for death or injury of the (scheduled) runner during transport to Japan, within Japan, and out of Japan, so it is recommended that the related party insures the horse separately.
- (3) Customs clearance expenses relating to import and export of the (scheduled) runner.
- (4) Expenses for transporting the horse to and from the international airport, the quarantine facility and the racetrack in Japan.

- (5) Stable use, bedding, feed, medical examination and horse shoeing expenses incurred in connection with the (schedule) runner during its stay in Japan.
- (6) International traveling expenses of the owner, trainer, jockey and groom, as well as expenses incurred by them during their stay in Japan.

2 Subsidies

Any foreign runner competing at the Race may qualify for subsidies to cover the expenses specified in 1, if deemed necessary. The qualified expense items are listed under (1) to (7) below, the details of which are decided by the Association:

- (1) Expenses for transporting the horse between the quarantine facility and the racetrack
- (2) Stable, bedding, feed, medical examination and horse shoeing expenses incurred in connection with the (schedule) runner during its stay in Japan.
- (3) Standard round-trip air transport expenses incurred for moving the horse between the international airport and arrival airport in Japan.
The Association pays only the standard freight rates, and the cost of any additional or further arrangement made will be borne by the owner. If a chartered flight is arranged, for example, the Association only pays the amount corresponding to the standard freight rates. Transport is arranged for by the Association and the vendor specified by the Association, and the transport charges are paid by the Association directly to the vendor.
The Association and vendor specified by the Association shall not be liable for death or injury of the (scheduled) runner during transport within Japan, and out of Japan, so it is recommended that the related parties insure the horse separately.
- (4) Following expenses incurred in connection with up to two persons (exercise rider, groom) accompanying the (scheduled) runner:
 - a International travel expenses. If no space is available on the cargo flight to accompany the horse, round-trip economy class air tickets are paid.
 - b Accommodation at a barn area.
- (5) Round-trip business class air tickets for the owner, trainer, jockey and their companions. The owner must be registered and can travel with one companion, and the expenses for an additional companion(s) will be borne by the owner.
- (6) Accommodation for up to five nights at the hotel specified by the Association (up to two persons occupying one room). This does not apply, however, if the trainer and jockey must stay more than five nights to attend an interview relating to issuance of license or any other official duty requested by the Association.

[Notes on Subsidies]

- 1 The party entering multiple horses in the same race may exercise the right to receive subsidies only once, and no other person can exercise the right on behalf of the party.
- 2 Air tickets are arranged for by the Association. The Association will not reimburse the air tickets purchased separately by the party.
- 3 Accommodation is arranged for by the Association at the hotel specified by the Association, and the room charges are paid by the Association directly to the hotel. The cost of staying at any other hotel or at the specified hotel beyond the specified period for any reason other than official duties will be borne by the individual who made such an arrangement.
- 4 If the owner, trainer or jockey are already staying in Japan, no subsidy is payable to cover travel expenses.

[Taxes]

- 1 Income taxes and corporate taxes (on purse and prizes earned in Japan)
 - (1) The owner need not pay taxes in Japan unless the owner has a permanent office or other place of business, in which case the owner must file tax returns.

- (2) 20.42% withholding taxes have been deducted from the allowances payable to the trainer, jockey, exercise rider and groom.

2 Consumption taxes

Those who had over ten million yen (JPY 10,000,000) in taxable income in 2017 must pay a tax equivalent to ten percent (10%) of the purse, allowances and prizes earned in 2019 by self-assessment. Filing of tax returns is the responsibility of the individual. Regarding jockey's prize money and allowances, it is paid by deducting the consumption tax equivalent of 10%.

[Duties]

Japanese law requires payment of 3.4 million yen (JPY 3,400,000) in duties for each racehorse temporarily imported into Japan. However, these duties are exempted if the horse is re-exported within sixty (60) days after landing in Japan.

The owner must keep a security deposit corresponding to the aforementioned duties with the tax office while the horse remains in Japan; however, the deposit will be returned when the horse is re-exported.

The owner must also abide by the following rules:

- After the race, the horse must not be put to other use in Japan.
- The horse must be exported out of Japan within sixty (60) days after the export inspection.

[Feed, Bedding, Water]

1. Feed and bedding

As a rule, feed, feed additives and bedding are provided by the Association. Use of feed, feed additives and bedding other than those provided by the Association is not recommended in Japan. Any bedding or feed used on the cargo flight must be disposed of upon arrival at an airport in Japan. Any other feed, etc., brought into Japan will remain in the Association's possession until the race is over.

2 Notes on quarantine

To import feed and feed additives a plant quarantine certificate issued by the relevant office or Ministry in the country of origin must be obtained. After arriving in Japan, the applicable goods must be examined by the Animal and Plant Quarantine Services and Customs, and pass physical and chemical tests conducted by the Laboratory of Racing Chemistry. Accordingly, those who wish to bring in items that cannot be substituted by any feed or feed additive listed in the List of Feed must bear in mind that such items cannot be used immediately after arriving in Japan, unless the Association is informed of it by no later than thirty (30) days before the arrival of the horse in Japan.

3 Water

The import quarantine facility, follow-up test facility and all facilities in the Kawasaki Racetrack have a drinking water system, and tap water at these facilities satisfies the standards specified by law for drinking water.

According to a water quality test conducted by the Japanese government, drinking water in Japan is ranked among the top in the world in quality, although it is soft water compared to the water available in North America or Europe.

Any water brought in from a foreign country must be in an unopened container bearing a label showing the content. Water not meeting this rule will be disposed of upon arrival in Japan.

[Horseshoes]

1 Types of acceptable horseshoes

Only those horseshoes whose thickness is 9 mm, width is 22 mm and weight is 125 g or less can be used in the race. The trainer must confirm before leaving the home country that the horseshoes to be used meet the standard ranges of dimensions, although the Association will check them for acceptability after arriving in Japan.

The following horseshoes cannot be used in the race:

- (1) Horseshoes whose calk is over 2 mm long as measured from the surface contacting the ground. (Horseshoes with a calk not longer than 2 mm can be used.)
Horseshoes whose calk has a pointed tip. [Example: Toe grabs]
- (2) Horseshoes whose center groove has different thicknesses on the inside and outside. Horseshoes whose surface does not contact the ground evenly. (Any difference in thickness must not be more than 3 mm.) [Example: Rim shoes]
- (3) Horseshoes having any attachment projecting from the bottom surface, a spiked bottom, incisions, or the like, which may put other horses in danger. [Example: Blocks, sticker heels]
- (4) Horseshoes not contacting the ground evenly or simultaneously along its circumference. [Example: Bent shoes]

2 Nails and Nailing

A horseshoe must not be applied using a nail with sharp head. Nail heads must not protrude more than necessary (must not protrude more than 2 mm).

3 Unshod horse

No unshod horse may compete in a race. This does not apply, however, if the horse lost a shoe after arriving at the saddling area and putting a shoe again is not possible.

[Treatment and Drugs]

1 Drug regulations

The Racing Law strictly prohibits entry of horses under the influence of drugs that temporarily enhance or impair performance (hereinafter referred to as "Prohibited Drugs"). The Law also prohibits use of certain drugs (hereinafter referred to as "Restricted Drugs") for the welfare of the horses and to prevent accident.

In addition to the above, the Association's Veterinary Officer specifies all matters relating to the regulation of drug administration. Those who are planning to administer any drug to a horse scheduled to compete in a race at the Association, be sure to check with the Association beforehand.

(1) Prohibited drugs

- a The prohibited drugs listed in the table below are defined as "Drugs that temporarily enhance or impair performance." The prohibited drugs must not be administered to the horse after the entry into the competition (see below for the administration of anabolic steroids). If any of these drugs are administered to the horse, the horse cannot compete for ten (10) days. Pay also attention to Lasix (75 Furosemide) and other chemicals that are also listed as prohibited drugs in the table.
- b Anabolic steroids may be detected for two (2) months after administration, so it is the responsibility of the trainer to confirm before leaving the home country that the horse is not under the influence of anabolic steroids.
- c The Association may conduct physical and chemical tests on the runner after arriving in Japan, to check if the horse is under the influence of anabolic steroids. Use of drugs that are not listed in the table for the purpose of temporarily enhancing or impairing performance, or use of drugs that are not listed in the table but have the same effect are similarly prohibited.

LIST OF PROHIBITED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES

(As of April 2016)

The underlined prohibited drugs and substances were added in April 2016.

1 Acepromazine	2 Adrafinil
3 Atropine	4 Aminophylline
5 Aminorex	6 Alprenoxime
7 Alprenolol	8 Amphetaminil
9 Amphetamine	10 Ibuterol
11 Ipratropium	12 Ethanol
13 Ethylamphetamine	14 Ethylmorphine
15 Ephedrine	16 Oxyethyltheophylline
17 Oxypropyltheophylline	18 10-Oxocamphor

19 Oxprenolol	20 Caffeine
21 Carbamazepine	22 Camphor
23 Xylazine	24 Quinbolone
25 Guaifenesin	26 Clenbuterol
27 Clobenzorex	28 Chlorpromazine
29 Chlorpromazine-Sulfoxide	30 Cocaine
31 Codeine	32 Choline
33 Salbutamol	34 Cyclazodone
35 Dihydroxypropyltheophylline	36 Dibucaine
37 Cyproheptadine	38 Dimethylamphetamine
39 Dimorpholamine	40 Scopolamine
41 Stanozolol	42 Strychnine
43 Selegiline	44 Theophylline
45 Theobromine	46 Dextroamphetamine
47 Dexmedetomidine	48 Testosterone
49 Detomidine	50 Tetracaine
51 Deprenyl	52 Terbutaline
53 Tramadol	54 Trans- π -Oxocamphor
55 Trenbolone	56 Nandrolone
57 Nikethamide	58 Nicotine
59 Noacapin	60 Barbitol
61 Barbiturates (e.g. Amobarbital, Allobarbital, Cyclobarbital, Secobarbital, Thiomyal, Thiopental, Phenobarbital, Primidone, Hexobarbital, Pentobarbital, Metharbital and Mephobarbital)	62 Bambuterol
63 Pipradolol	64 Fanprofazone
65 Fenethylamine	66 Fencamine
67 Fenproporex	68 Furazabol
69 Fluoxymesterone	70 Brucine
71 Furfenorex	72 Prenylamine
73 Procaine	74 Procatamol
75 Furosemide	76 Propionylpromazine
77 Propranolol	78 Promazine
79 Betaxolol	80 Pemoline
81 Heroin	82 Benzphetamine
83 Benzodiazepine derivatives (e.g. Oxazolam, Clorazepate dipotassium, Chlordiazepoxide, Ketazolam, Diazepam, Demoxepam, Nordazepam, Halazepam, Pinazepam, Theophylline Fosazepam, Prazepam and Medazepam)	84 Pentazocine
85 Pentetrazol	86 Boldione
87 Boldenone	88 Methapyrilene
89 Mesocarb	90 Methamphetamine
91 Methylephedrine	92 17 α -methyl steroids (e.g. Oxymetholone, Mestanolone, Metandienone, Methandriol and Methyl-testosterone)
93 Methylphenidate	94 Medetomidine
95 Methenolone	96 Methocarbamol
97 Methoxyphenamine	98 Metoprolol
99 Mefenorex	100 Modafinil
101 Morphine	102 Lisdexamfetamine

103 Lidocaine	104 Romifidine
105 Any other substance that contains or extricates any one of the above mentioned substances	

(2) Restricted drugs

- a The runners must not be under the influence of the restricted drugs defined in the table below, whose use is limited for the welfare of the horses and to prevent accidents.
- b The Association recommends that administration of the restricted drugs listed in the table below be temporarily stopped (washout period). Contact the Association for details.

LIST OF RESTRICTED DRUGS (As of January 2014)

- 1 Glucocorticosteroids (Cortisone, Dexamethasone, Triamcinolone, Triamcinolone Acetonide, Hydrocortisone, Fludrocortisone, Prednisolone, Betamethasone, Methylprednisolone, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s))
- 2 Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (Aspirin, Acetaminophen, Acemetacin, Aminopyrine, Antipyrine, Ampiroxicam, Amfenac, Isopropylantipyrine, Ibuprofen, Indometacin, Ethenzamide, Etodolac, Etoricoxib, Epirizole, Emorfazone, Eltenac, Oxaprozin, Oxyphenbutazone, Carprofen, Glycyrrhizinate, Ketophenylbutazone, Ketoprofen, Ketorolac, Salicylamide, Sodium Salicylate, Methyl Salicylate, Zaltoprofen, Diclofenac, Dimetotiazine, Sulindac, Sulpyrine, Celecoxib, Tiaprofenic acid, Tiaramide, Tenoxicam, Tepoxalin, Deracoxib, Tolfenamic acid, Nabumetone, Naproxen, Valdecoxib, Piroxicam, Firocoxib, Phenacetin, Phenylbutazone, Felbinac, Bucolome, Pranoprofen, Flunixin, Flufenamic acid, Flurbiprofen, Proglumetacin, Vedaprofen, Meclofenamic acid, Mefenamic acid, Meloxicam, Mofezolac, Loxoprofen, Lornoxicam, Neurotropin, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s))

2. Instructions on treatment

- (1) The horse may not receive any treatment on the day before the race and the day of the race.
- (2) Be sure to consult the Association if the scheduled runner is to be given any drug or treatment, or any feed additive not provided by the Association.
- (3) The scheduled runner must not be diagnosed or treated by anyone but the veterinarian approved by the Association.

3 Drugs and agents brought into Japan

- (1) The runner's party is prohibited from bringing into Japan or using at the Association or the quarantine facility any drug or agent that has not been tested by the Laboratory of Racing Chemistry beforehand. Soaps, shampoos, skin protection creams, hoof oils and other items needed to care for the horse are also subject to this rule. For this reason, any untested drug or agent will be held in the Association's possession until the race is over.
- (2) Wet dressings and other heat or cold therapy products, shampoos and nutritional supplements that are widely used in other countries can be arranged for by, and used at, the Association. They include soaps, shampoos, skin protection creams and other items needed to care for the horse. Refer to the List of Feed for a list of specific items.

4 Physical and chemical tests after the race

The horses finishing first and second in each race and other horses specified by the Association's Stewards must receive physical and chemical tests according to the Racing Regulations. Urine is taken from the applicable horses after the race, and collected urine is divided into two samples. Sample A is tested by the Laboratory of Racing Chemistry, and if any prohibited drug or agent is

detected, Sample B will be tested at the Laboratory of Racing Chemistry in the presence of experts of physical and chemical testing who have no conflict of interest. The runner's party is not notified at this point, and no one other than the experts is present at the re-tests. If a prohibited drug or agent is detected from both Sample A and Sample B as the result of tests, the horse is disqualified for violation of the drug regulations and will be banned from racing for a specified period, while any money or prize given to the runner's party is forfeited. The runner's party will be punished under the Racing Regulations for violation of Article 31 of the Racing Law of Japan.

[Vaccination]

1 Horse influenza vaccine

In compliance with the animal hygiene requirements, horses that are imported into Japan must receive two (2) shots of the influenza vaccine four (4) to six (6) weeks apart within six (6) months before arriving in Japan (only one shot is required if a booster has been given). The Japanese Government does not permit use of the live vaccine, so do not give the live vaccine to the horse within fourteen (14) days before the horse is transported to Japan. If the horse has received the first shot, it must be given the second shot. If the horse has not yet received any shot, it must be given two shots.

The horse must also receive a horse influenza test. Immediately before the horse is exported to Japan, nasopharynx swab samples must be taken and put through PCR or antigen-ELISA to prove that the samples are horse influenza negative.

2 West Nile Virus (WNV) vaccine

If, within sixty (60) days before being exported to Japan, the horse was in a region where cases of the West Nile Virus (WNV) were reported, the horse must be given the WNV vaccine before arriving in Japan, or proof must be presented that the horse has met the requirement specified by the Japanese Government (the horse has stayed, for sixty (60) days before being exported to Japan, within a 50-km radius area where no cases of the WNV were reported).

Two (2) shots of the WNV vaccine must be given three (3) to six (6) weeks apart by no later than twelve (12) months before the horse is exported to Japan (if the horse was vaccinated twice in the past, only a booster is required). Use the inactive vaccine because the Japanese Government does not permit use of the live vaccine. Alternately, the horse must have stayed for fourteen (14) days before being exported to Japan within a 50-km radius area where no cases of WNV were reported for sixty (60) days before being exported to Japan.

This is particularly important to European horses scheduled to compete at the Breeders Cup in the U.S. How each horse will be treated varies depending on which regions the horse has visited or passed through and how long the horse stayed in each region.

[Notes]

- Horses that were found to be Equine Viral Arthritis (EVA) positive in the EVA antibody test cannot enter Japan, so do not give the EVA vaccine to the horse.
- It is important that the horse's passport shows all vaccination records. The Association's veterinarian only checks the passport to determine whether the horse was vaccinated or not, so confirm the vaccination records, especially records of vaccinations done fairly recently.

[Quarantine]

The health requirements are subject to change, so confirm the details with the home government. All quarantine procedures are specified under a bilateral agreement between Japan and each country. Import quarantine is conditional upon the horse entering Japan temporarily to compete in a race and exiting Japan within sixty (60) days after the race.

Accordingly, the horse cannot be imported permanently for the purpose of sale.

Quarantine follows the steps below:

- (1) After arriving at an airport, the horse must be moved to the quarantine facility without delay. Each horse is quarantined by the quarantine officer of the Japanese government, where, normally, horses transported on the same flight are quarantined in the same manner.
- (2) Import quarantine takes at least seven (7) days (including the days on which the horse enters and leaves the quarantine facility), during which time the horse must pass all of the tests required by the Japanese Government.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	
Arrive in Japan	←	Import quarantine period				→	Move to test facility

- (3) The exercise periods specified by the quarantine officer must be followed during the quarantine period.
- (4) The groom and exercise rider must not leave the quarantine facility during the quarantine period under the regulations.
- (5) On the last day of the quarantine period, the Association or the veterinarian specified by the Association performs a horse influenza test in addition to other quarantine tests conducted by the Japanese Government.
- (6) After passing the quarantine, the horse receives a follow-up test to prevent infectious diseases.
- (7) The Japanese Government imposes quarantine requirements on foreign-trained horses that limit the periods a foreign-trained horse can stay in Japan to sixty (60) days.
- (8) Export test, which takes less than one (1) day, is performed at the applicable racetrack (Kawasaki Racetrack) facility. This does not apply, however, if the government of the exporting country, such as Australia, requires a longer quarantine period than the Japanese Government specifies.

[Quarantine Facility]

- ⊙ NAR Education Center: Located in Nasushiobara City, Tochigi Prefecture, approx. 3 hours by horse van from Narita International Airport. It has a 1,100m long (5-1/2 furlong) oval dirt course, and a hill course consisting of 3 to 5% slope extending a total of 755m, which can be used to train horses during the specified periods.