



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON TROTting RACES

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FOREWORD

The development of international relations in the field of trotter breeding and trotting races, and especially the ever more frequent exchanges between European countries, have prompted U.E.T. members to strive after a minimal common regulation.

This regulation, based on the provisions applicable in each nation, seeks to harmonise the different Rules of Racing while avoiding any major disparities or contradictions in the Rules enacted in Europe.

The value of an International Agreement is that it constitutes a solid base drawing together the various countries organizing trotting races, and strengthens the European position in the way of regulation.

It furthermore constitutes a charter that may be invoked against third parties, thereby restraining certain outside influences deemed to be harmful.

This Agreement does not represent the European Trotting Rules of Racing but the foundation for an identical regulation, to be revised over the years and when its field of application covers new subjects. The various advances, made in the course of successive U.E.T. General Assemblies, complete the Agreement in question which is enforceable in every signatory country.

The present Agreement represents the updated, modified and completed new edition of the European Agreement on Trotting Races published in 1991.

According to the commitments made during the World Trotting Conference, June 18 - 27, 1993 in Paris, this Agreement is now extended to Australia, Canada, New-Zealand and United States

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CHAPTER I

REGULATIONS REGARDING BREEDING

Article 1 - Inscription

All «trotters» in the countries party to this agreement shall be entered in a stud-book recognized by the racing authority of each country concerned. A list of the current trotter's stud-books is given hereafter (appendix 1).

No discrimination with regard to foaling places or breeder's nationality shall be admitted when recording a foal in the below mentioned stud-books.

Article 2 - Criteria

«Stud-book» means the register in which the list of broodmares are recorded with foals born to them and recognized as individuals of the trotting horse breed (under internationally accepted criteria, the definition of which is appended in appendix 2), as well as stallions recognized under the same criteria and, if necessary, the list of imported foreign horses recorded in the stud-book of their country of origin (foaling country).

Article 3 - Validity

Any country party to this agreement shall admit the validity of the stud-book of any adhering country on condition that all entries be made and managed under the competent authority in the country concerned, or by any other body duly entitled to do so.

Article 4 - Checks

All horses recorded in the stud-book of the signatory countries shall be submitted to identity checks by the stud-book authority. Such checks shall be entered on the horses birth certificate or identity documents issued for each horse by the competent authority, and / or on their passports if necessary.

The racing authorities party to this agreement shall set a concrete identification procedure through a standardized detailed description or possibly freeze or lip branding or microchip implant. Moreover, the signatory countries undertake to set up blood typing records for each new foals, as from 1992.

Article 5 - Name of the horse

The names registered by the competent racing authority in each country :

- shall have not more than 20 characters (including blank spaces).
- shall not be those of stallions, horses or broodmares which have become famous on the international racing scene.

The countries party to this agreement undertake to forbid the change of a horse's registered name after that horse's first participation in a public race. Nevertheless, a change may be authorised, before that first racing event, by the authority who has registered the name.

The registered names of horses coming abroad shall have suffixes added to them showing in each case the country of origin of the horse. According to the standard ISO 3166.

Article 6 - Birth certificate

For each new foal, the stud-book authority concerned shall issue a birth certificate to be forwarded to the trotting race authorities.

The owner may receive an official written confirmation that a birth certificate has been issued for his foal. The following data shall appear on the birth certificate: name of the foal, breed, foaling date, sex, colour, description, sire and dame names, identity number, breeder's name and name of the issuing authority.

Article 7 - Document

The countries party to this agreement shall endeavour to draw up a uniform document for all horses entered in the stud-book mentioned in article 2.

Article 8 - Registration

The countries which stud-book includes several parts, should inform in which part of the stud-book a horse is registered when it is exported to an other country.

49th General Assembly 25.01.97

Article 9 - Export certificate

A trotter can not be registered in a stud-book if an exportation certificate dated less than 6 months has not been delivered by the authority in charge with the stud-book in its country of origin. 47th General Assembly 27.01.97

Article 10 - Cloning

The member countries decide to forbid the participation in races organised in their country of any horse conceived by a method of cloning.

Besides for it is asked to the authorities responsible of the stud-book for trotters not to register such foals in their stud-book. 51st General Assembly 24.01.98

Article 11 - Gestation

No mare is allowed to participate in races 4 months after the last mating date. The mare can be allowed to continue the competition if she is proved not to be pregnant.

No mare is allowed to participate in races earlier than 6 months after the birth of her foal (living foal). In case of abortion or birth of a dead foal after 4 months of pregnancy, the mare will be able to get the permission to race again after a minimum period of 3 months.(applied at the latest on 1st January 2001).

53rd General Assembly 30.01.99

Article 12 - Limitation of Breeding Cards per Stallion

A foal can be registered in a Stud Book only if it is issued from a stallion for which a breeding certificate, duly delivered by the competent authority of the country where the stallion is registered, is presented at the moment of covering, whatever the method of reproduction is. In case of insemination by transported or frozen semen, each dose must be accompanied by a certificate, certifying the origin of the semen and the date of the gathering. The number of covering card delivered annually for a stallion must not exceed 150 for the registration in one Stud Book, whatever the method of insemination may be. The use of the semen from a dead stallion is allowed no longer than the end of the year following his death. No inscription of a product can be registered beyond this limit. 63rd General Assembly, 27.01.07

Article 13 - Embryo Transfer

A mare is allowed to give birth only to one foal per year (except in case of twins). If a foal is issued from an embryo transfer method, only the first born foal can be registered in a Stud Book and can have a birth certificate issued. The embryo transfer donor mare has to be approved and the information about the production by an embryo transfer method (E.T.) must be mentioned in the foals documents. A mare is allowed to give birth only to one foal per year (except in case of twins).

All donor mares covered cannot be exported before December 31 of the year of the birth of this foal. 63rd General Assembly, 27.01.07

Appendix 1 - Stud Books of UET member countries

The only trotter stud-books existing in UET member countries and recognised by the countries party to this agreement are as follows:

D E N O M I N A T I O N MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OFFICIELLE

AUSTRIA

ÖSTERREICHISCHES ZUCHTREGISTER Kept by the Austrian federation. Open to the progeny of mares registered in this stud-book, covered in Austria and born in Austria, and to foals from Austrian registered, or foreign mares, born outside Austria and also their mother, definitively imported to Austria, together with the foal, during the year its birth

BELGIUM

STUD-BOOK DU TROTTEUR BELGE Kept by the Belgian federation. 1st part open only to the progeny of mares: recorded in the stud-book. 2nd part : open to foreign horses if the owner has his residence in Belgium

DENMARK

DANSK TRAVERSTAMBOK Kept by the Danish federation of trotting races. Open to the progeny of Danish mares and to the progeny of imported foreign mares recognised by the Danish federation.

FINLAND

SUKUKIRJA Kept by the Finnish federation (Suomen Hippos). Open to the progeny of recognised stallions and mares registered in this stud-book and to those which are imported and recognised by Suomen Hippos

FRANCE

STUD-BOOK DU TROTTEUR FRANCAIS Kept by the French Ministry of Agriculture, Service des Haras. Closed register, with few one-off exceptions to be decided by rules

GERMANY

D E U T S C H E S TRABERGESTÜTBUCH Kept by the German Federation (H.V.T.). This Stud-Book is open only to Trotters produced by recorded sires and dames and to those which are recognised by the Federation

ITALY

LIBRO GENEALOGICO DEL CAVALLO TROTTATORE ITALIANO Kept by U.N.I.R.E under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Closed Register. Exceptions possible

NETHERLANDS

T H E N E D E R L A N D S DRAVERSTAMBOEK Kept by the Dutch federation of trotting races. 1. Part : open to local horses only. 2. Part : open to imported horses only.

NORWAY

NORSK TRAVERSTAMBOK FOR VARMBLODHESTER Kept by the Norwegian federation of trotting races (D.N.T.). Open to the progeny of registered mares and approved stallions owned by Norwegian breeders.

SPAIN

LIBRO GENEALOGICO DEL CABALLO TROTADOR ESPAÑOL Kept by the Ministerio de Defensa, organismo autonomo; «FONDO DE EXPLOTACION DE LOS SERVICIOS DE CRIA CABALLAR Y REMONTA 60th General Assembly 24.01.04

SWEDEN

SVENSK TRAVSTAMBOK FÖR VARMBLODIGAHÄSTAR Kept by the Swedish federation of trotting races (S.T.C.). Open only to the progeny of mares either registered in the stud-book or recorded in the register of imported horses, and of a sire entered either in one of the stud-books or in a foreign stud-book recognised by S.T.C. Cross-breeds with recognised thoroughbreds are also authorized REGISTER OF IMPORTED HORSES For imported horses only (performance and amount won restrictions). No special requirements as regards breeders nationalities.

SWITZERLAND

STUD-BOOK SUISSE POUR CHEVAUX TROTTEURS Kept by the breeding committee of the Swiss trotting federation, delegated by the Swiss Federal Department of Agriculture. Open to any product entered in any stud-book. The foal concerned must be in Switzerland before the end of the foaling year.

Appendix 2 - Stud Book Registration Conditions

Conditions for entry on a trotter's stud-book in UET member countries :

1. Stud-book authorities shall draw up the conditions for entry in the stud-book they manage.
 - every horse shall be duly identified by its competent authority which shall issue a birth certificate and make the registration.
 - parentage check shall be done by blood typing.
 - any trotter's identity document shall include a description of that individual horse and shall certify that the description has been checked at the latest time for the trotter's first race.
 - entry in a stud-book :
 - according to a parentage (progeny of sires and mares already recorded in that stud-book)
 - by decisions of the stud-book authority.
2. The organisation which has been delegated to keep each stud-book shall lay down the selection criteria for public service :
 - all stallions must be approved by the competent authority.
 - such approval shall only be given to a male horse already recorded in a stud-book, accompanied by a pedigree and identity document.
 - the approval shall be granted according to selection requirements established by the competent authority.
 - each year, UET breeding committee shall put forward a list of maximum numbers of mares serviced by or inseminated semen of approved stallions, the products of which have been recorded in the various recognised stud-books.

3. A trotter can be allowed to be registered as a sire in another stud-book other than his stud-book of origin, only if he meets the conditions of approval for public breeding as determined by the authorities in charge of that other stud-book according to article 4 of EU Directive 90/427. 60th General Assembly 24.01.04

Adopted by : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

CHAPTER II

REGULATIONS REGARDING HEALTH

Article 1 - Health information

The racing authorities of the countries participating in this agreement undertake to inform one another, through UET's secretariat, on infectious diseases and epidemics, should a horse/ horses staying in their respective countries suffer from anyone of them.

They exchange information on the state of health of horses as well as on any measures taken to improve prophylaxis against contagious diseases.

They undertake to notify UET's secretariat of the occurrence of any of horse's notifiable diseases (Dourine, Glanders, Venezuelian Equine Encephalomyelitis, Infectious Equine Anemia, Rabies, Anthrax, African Horse Sickness).

UET's secretariat shall establish a co-operation with O.I.E. in order to exchange information.

Article 2 - Vaccinations

The racing authorities of the countries participating in this agreement shall impose in their respective territories, for horses visiting or staying on their territories, vaccinations against all those diseases for which vaccination is compulsory in their own territory, and especially vaccination against Equine Influenza. All the vaccinations shall be entered on the horse's passport or on a special health document, issued by the veterinary authority duly empowered in each horse's country where the horse is usually stabled.

Article 3 - Vaccinations against equine influenza

Any horse coming from one of the countries party to this agreement, with a view to participate in a race organized in an other country party to this agreement, shall be vaccinated against equine influenza :

- within the time required by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin for the first injections.
- within a delay not exceeding six months for the booster injections.

A certificate proving the respect of the above mentioned conditions has to be presented to the competent authorities before the access of any horse to a racetrack.

Article 4 - Hygiene requirements

The vehicles and stalls used on race courses or / and in training centers for horses coming from abroad shall be regularly disinfected, especially after each horse has left. As far as possible, foreign horses shall be stabled upon their arrival in a country, and each horse shall be submitted to a health check.

Article 5 - Administrative measure - health certificate

A passport or document of identity stating name, sex, breed, origin, age and description must be provided for each trotter entering one of the countries participating in this agreement. These documents shall contain, or be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the veterinary authority in accordance with the official health regulations of the horse's country of origin.

Article 6 - Health regulations governing races

Any horse coming from any of the countries participating in this agreement and entering another participation country to take part in a race, shall go through a health check, within the time-limit prevailing in the horse's country of origin before his departure and upon arrival in the host country. If a horse is suspected by the veterinarian authority of suffering from or being contaminated by an infectious disease, it must be quarantined.

The racing authorities of the countries participating in this agreement shall deny any horse who does not fulfil the health requirements of the host country or who has not received the vaccinations required in that host country in due time, the right to take part in any racing event.

Adopted by: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

CHAPTER III

REGULATIONS REGARDING RULES OF RACING

Article 1 – Organisation of the races

Each racing authority in charge of trotting races in its country shall organise:

- Races restricted to trotters entered in at least one of the stud-books defined in chapter I.
- International races only opened to trotters registered in a trotter stud-book recognized at the international level by an official body approved by the state authority of the country of origin of this stud-book.
60th General Assembly 24.01.04
- European races restricted to trotters foaled in one country party to this agreement and entered in one of the stud-books mentioned in chapter I.
50th General Assembly 25.10.97

Article 2 – Opening of the races

Races shall be open to horses of a certain age category, sex category or, according to a classification based on the amounts won or on their speed record.

50th General Assembly 25.10.97

Article 3 - Control

Before each race, a check shall be carried out on the horse, driver and equipment (carriage, sulky, helmet, etc.).

Before every race, horses could be inspected by an official veterinarian: if showing any lameness or other health problem, the horse should be scratched from the race, either by the veterinarian or by the judge (racing authority). 54th General Assembly 11.09.99

Article 4 – Definition of the races

On proposal of the Breeding Committee, UET shall define race categories according to specific criteria (see appendix 3).

Article 5 - Responsibility for the racing data of a horse

Every national federation is responsible for keeping record of each horse's performances (records, amounts won, etc.). If a horse is exported on a permanent basis, the responsibility shall be shouldered by the national federation of the receiving country.

Responsibility for the upkeep of the horse's data sheet:

If a horse or a driver goes to take part in a race in a foreign country, the national federation of the organising country undertakes to inform, on the first working day after the race, the federation of the country where the horse is registered (*) and the federation of the country where the horse is trained, of the technical results of the race (race course, date, name of the race, distance, results of the barrier draw, result of the race, running time, driver's name, amounts won, penalty if any, etc.).

(*) registered means registered as a foal in the stud-book of a country or transferred to the import register of an other country. 47th General Assembly: 27.01.96

Article 6 - Participation

Regulations concerning:

- Distances: races shall be run on a minimum distance of 1.600 meters (as from 1991).
- Pre-race operations (see article 3).
- The start: the start shall be either a band start or a mobile start or a moving start.

1. DISQUALIFICATION

1. Definition

A horse is disqualified when it loses totally the benefit of its place in the race-result. When a horse is disqualified during the race, it is not allowed to compete any more in this race.

2. Gaits

A horse must do the entire race in trotting gait. If a horse breaks, it must be immediately brought back to trotting, without interfering with other competitors.

A. A horse is disqualified:

- a) If it breaks during the race and races more than 100 meters or if it does more than 15 strides in gallop or pacing.
- b) If it gallops or paces more than twice
- c) If it gallops or paces in the last part of the race, clearly indicated by a red and white panel, before the winning post. The panel is located at 100 m minimum to 200 m maximum from the winning post, according to the length and shape of the track.
- d) If it gallops or paces and takes an advantage on the other competitors.

B. A horse can be disqualified:

- a) If it races with irregular gait and takes an advantage on other competitors.
- b) When a horse races with irregular gait, the trainer, the driver or the horse itself can be punished.

3. Incidences

A horse is disqualified:

- a) If it carries out a wrong racing course.
- b) If it races a wrong distance.
- c) If, during the race, by changing the line it hinders one or several competitors and takes advantage on them.
- d) If it races a part of the circuit without its driver.
- e) If it races outside the boundary of the track to pass a competitor or to benefit of any advantage.

4. Decision

The decision to disqualify a horse on account of its gaits or a race incident must be taken:

- either immediately during the race
- or after enquiry and before the arrival order of the race becomes official.

The decision of disqualification in this case is irrevocable and no appeal or recourse will be accepted during the race day.

Unaffected by the disqualification of the horse, the driver can be punished by a warning, a fine or a suspension if he is responsible.

2. RETROGRADATION (SETTING BACK OF A HORSE)

1. Definition

A horse is set back if it loses the place it had in the arrival order of the race and is set back to one of the following places.

2. Incident

Independently of the disqualification provided for in case of incidents during the race, if the horse hinders one or several competitors in the home stretch, it can be relegated behind the horses that it had hindered, but maintained in the classification before the horses that had not suffered from the incident.

3. Decision

The decision of relegation must be taken as a result of inquiry before the result of the races becomes official.

No appeal will be accepted during the race day.

Unaffected by the relegation of the horse, the driver can be punished if he is responsible.

3. EXCLUSION OF A HORSE

1. Definition

A horse is excluded if it is not admitted any more to take part in races for a certain period.

2. Conditions

A horse is excluded from all races or from a certain type of races if a decision was taken against it on account of:

- A racing incident.
- Unruly behaviour.
- Insufficient preparation.
- Performances considered as insufficient or contradictory.
- Several disqualifications (or reports) for irregular gait.

If a horse was disqualified 3 times successively on account of its gait, it can be excluded from racing for at least 15 days or be approved in a qualification race.

60-61 General Assembly 24.01.04 - 29.01.05

Article 7 - Identification of the horses

Before they take part in their first race, every horse's description shall be checked and their identity confirmed. A blood sample can be taken for confirmation after the race and compared to the blood types registered for each horse with the federation in charge.

Any country party to this agreement and who has not opted for microchip identification is requested to consult UET before taking any decision.

Article 8 - Control of alcohol presence in the blood

A jockey can be subject to a control of his physical capacity to participate in a race, especially by the breathalyser test.

The stewards may prohibit a driver from the participation in a race, if the alcohol level in his blood exceeds the limit authorised in the organising country.

Appendix 3 - Group Races

Race	M i n . purse	M a x . Nr.	Conditions	Historic years	Date	Annual Check	Track
G 1	≥ 100.000	0,5 %	No national discrimination. No races determined by handicapper. Same start mark, except if age condition.	10	Fixed date, except if agreement Committee	Board	Sand Cincer
G 2	≥ 50.000	1 %		5		Board	Sand Cincer
G 3	≥ 25.000	2 %		3		Board	A n y k i n d

Creation : after establishment of the lists : 1 race maximum per year and per country on agreement of the Board. The countries are authorized to classify a race in a lower category than the minimum purse indicated.

Adopted by: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

CHAPTER IV

REGULATIONS REGARDING ANTI-DOPING RULES

Article 1 - Objective

The objective is to protect the integrity of horseracing, with attendant benefits as detailed in the introduction to this international agreement, through controlling the use of substances capable of giving a horse an advantage or being disadvantaged in a race, contrary to the horse's inherent merits.

Article 2 - Sampling

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

A horse that has participated in a race organised in a country having adopted this agreement and is likely to be entered in a race again in that country, can, if it is staying in another country, be submitted to biological sampling to be carried out by the competent authority of its country of residence, at the request of the federation that is to host the event.

Costs thus incurred shall be paid by that racing federation who asks for sampling. Samples – accompanied, if need be, by a veterinary prescription detailing current treatments – shall be packed in conditions that satisfy scientific standards and sent at the earliest possibility, by express mail, to the laboratory agreed by the federation of the country where is located the horse for testing that shall be performed in accordance with the regulatory procedures in force in that country.

If a horse cannot be checked according to the lawful procedure envisioned, its participation in a race can be cancelled. 61st General Assembly 29.01.05

Article 3 - Samples

A sample collected under a secure chain of custody shall be split into an A sample and a B sample. If the A sample is reported to contain prohibited substances, the B sample may be analysed for those substances either automatically or optionally at the trainer's or owner's request.

Article 4 – Presence of prohibited substance

In the event of a horseracing authority finding a prohibited substance in a sample taken from a horse which is entered or has run in a race within its jurisdiction but which is trained abroad, the horseracing authority where the horse is trained is to be informed and shall provide assistance when requested.

When the sample A is declared as containing one or several prohibited substances, the concerned horse cannot be allowed to race before a decision removing this interdiction is taken by the involved Federation, according to its own regulation about the investigation on a presumed positive case.

64th General Assembly 26.01.08

Article 5 – Disqualification of a horse

A horse shall be disqualified whenever a sample taken contains a prohibited substance. The trainer of the horse shall be penalised.

60th General Assembly 24.01.04

Article 6 – Fine and penalties

The penalty imposed on a trainer for a positive doping test can in no case be less than 500 € and less than 5.000 € in the case of anabolic agents. 60th General Assembly 24.01.04

Sanctions imposed on the responsible person:

- first fault : possibility to withdraw the training licence, and if the trainer and driver are the same person, withdrawal of the driving licence.
- second fault or first fault if the presence of anabolic agents was proved: possibility of suspension of the training licence and, should the occasion arise, obligation to suspend the driver during one month at least.

What the exclusion of the horse is concerned it was not possible to reach a common agreement. Nevertheless, the committee makes the following recommendation: exclusion of the horse for one month minimum or until a new analysis proves that the horse is again drug free.

47th General Assembly 27.01.96

Article 7 - The trainer's responsibilities

The trainer shall always be responsible for:

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

Article 8 – Raceday regulations

With the exception of veterinarians authorised by the stewards or horseracing authority, no person shall bring into the stables of a racecourse on a raceday either a prohibited substance or any means of administering such a substance.

Article 9 – Treatment of a horse

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.

Article 10 - Prohibited substances

The following are prohibited substances :

- substances capable at any time of acting on one or more of the following mammalian body systems:
 - the nervous system,
 - the cardiovascular system,
 - the respiratory system,
 - the digestive system,
 - the urinary system,
 - the reproductive system,
 - the musculoskeletal system,
 - the blood system,

- the immune system except for the licensed vaccines
- the endocrine system,
- endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts,
- masking agents.

Article 11 – Finding of the substance

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

Article 12 - Help for the trainers and veterinarians

With the objective of helping trainers and their veterinary advisers, horseracing authorities may include in their own rules examples of prohibited substances.

Article 13 - Classification

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

Article 14 - Thresholds

Thresholds can only be adopted for:

- substances endogenous to the horse
- substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed
- substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage or transportation.

Article 15 - Consultation

Thresholds shall be recommended by the federation's advisory council on doping control, after consultation with official analysts and veterinarians of signatory countries, and approved by the federation.

Article 16 - Authorised thresholds

Substances below the following thresholds are not actionable:

TRESHOLD NAME	THRESHOLD
Arsenic	0,3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine.
Boldenone	0,015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings) <i>61st General Assembly 29.01.05</i>
Carbon dioxide	36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma, <i>61st General Assembly 29.01.05 (except Italy)</i>
Dimethyl sulfoxide	15 micrograms diméthyl sulfoxyde per millilitre in urine or 1 microgram diméthyl sulfoxyde per millilitre in plasma.
Estradiol	the mass of free and conjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol to the mass of free and conjugated 5(10)-estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol in urine from male horses (other than geldings) at a ratio of 1
Hydrocortisone	1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine or 6,5 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per Millilitre in urine from geldings.• 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)
Theobromine	2 micrograms theobromine per millilitre in urine.

Article 17 - Prohibited substances of endogenous nature

For any finding of a prohibited substance of endogenous nature, the horseracing authority may decide either itself or at the owner's or trainer's request to examine the horse further.

Article 18 - Laboratories

Racing Authorities strongly recommend that official laboratories use harmonised limits of detection for screening legitimate therapeutic drugs.
63rd General Assembly 27.01.07

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 (Part C of ILAC-G7)
- take part in inter-laboratory comparisons (clause 5.9 (b) of ISO/IEC 17025 : 1999)

List of approved laboratories (appendix 4) 61st General Assembly 29.01.05

Article 19 - Infringements

With the objective of preventing infringements, horseracing authorities may at their discretion:

- make available detection times
- give forewarning of new or modified tests
- provide an analytical service to establish whether a sample from a horse entered to race contains prohibited substances the trainer specifies.
52nd General Assembly 17.10.98

Appendix 4 - List of laboratories*

AUSTRIA

HORSERACING FORENSIC LABORATORY

Newmarket Road, Fordham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5WW - UK
E-mail: info@hfl.co.uk t. +44.16381720500 - f. +44.11638172420

LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUES (LC.H.)

15, rue du Paradis, 91370 Verrieres Le Buisson - FRANCE
t. +33.169752823 - f. +33.169752823

THE RACING LABORATORY

The Hong-Kong Jockey Club - Sha lin Racecourse - Sha Tin, N.I HONG KONG

BELGIUM

LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUES (LC.H.)

15, rue du Paradis, 91370 Verrieres Le Buisson - FRANCE
t. +33.169752823 - f. +33.169752823

DENMARK

NATIONAL VETERINARY INSTITUTE

Head of Chem Dept: Prof. Ulf Bondesson, 751 89 Uppsala - SWEDEN
t. +46.18674000 - f. +46.18674099

FINLAND

UNITED LABORATORIES Ltd.

Höyläämötie 14, PL 222, 00381 Helsinki - FINLAND
t. +358.9506051 - f. +358.50605410
E-mail: forename.surname@yhtyneetlaboratoriot.fi - Web Site: yhtyneetlaboratoriot.fi

FRANCE

LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUES (LC.H.)

15, rue du Paradis, 91370 Verrieres Le Buisson - FRANCE

t. +33.169752823 - f. +33.169752823

AUSTRALIAN RACING FORENSIC LABORATORY

P.O. Box 528, Kensington NSW 1465 - AUSTRALIA

RACING ANALYTICAL SERVICES LIMITED

400 Epsom Road, Flemington Vic 3031 - AUSTRALIA

LABORATORY OF THE JOCKEY-CLUB OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

PO Box 74439, Turffontein 2140 - SOUTH AFRICA

THE RACING LABORATORY

The Hong-Kong Jockey Club - Sha lin Racecourse - Sha Tin, N.I HONG KONG

HORSERACING FORENSIC LABORATORY

Newmarket Road, Fordham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5WW - UK

E-mail: info@hfl.co.uk t. +44.16381720500 - f. +44.11638172420

NETHERLANDS

HORSERACING FORENSIC LABORATORY

Newmarket Road, Fordham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5WW - UK

E-mail: info@hfl.co.uk t. +44.16381720500 - f. +44.11638172420

LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUES (LC.H.)

15, rue du Paradis, 91370 Verrieres Le Buisson - FRANCE

t. +33.169752823 - f. +33.169752823

NORWAY

NATIONAL VETERINARY INSTITUTE

Head of Chem Dept: Prof. Ulf Bondesson, 751 89 Uppsala - SWEDEN

t. +46.18674000 - f. +46.18674099

SPAIN

LABORATORIO DE CONTROL DE DOPAJE

Departament de Farmacologia i Toxicologia Institut Municipal d'Investigacio Medica IMIM

Octor Aiguader 80 (Zona Hospital dei Mar), 08003 Barcelona - SPAIN

t. +34.932211009 - f. +34.932213237

SWEDEN

NATIONAL VETERINARY INSTITUTE

Head of Chem Dept: Prof. Ulf Bondesson, 751 89 Uppsala - SWEDEN

t. +46.18674000 - f. +46.18674099

SWITZERLAND

LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUES (LC.H.)

15, rue du Paradis, 91370 Verrieres Le Buisson – FRANCE

t. +33.169752823 - f. +33.169752823

CHAPTER V

REGULATIONS REGARDING PERSONS

Article 1 - Registration of the owners

The countries party to this agreement shall keep a record of their owners of stallions, broodmares, foals and race horses in their respective countries. The following conditions must be met : ownership and any changes thereto shall be duly entered and updated in a reliable and easily controllable way ; the register shall be regularly updated, it should also be possible to check any agreement on ownership statutes (joint ownership, hiring).

Article 2 - Issuing of the licences

The countries party to this agreement shall keep a register of the trainers of horses likely to take part in races organised in those countries. They shall set up regulations regarding the right to train, to enter a horse and to race.

Every person who has a regular training activity in a country shall have a licence issued by the competent federation of this country. This person has to fulfil the specific conditions imposed in the aforementioned country, in order to obtain the national licence. 61st General Assembly 28.01.95

Owner and driver licences are delivered by the Federation of the country in which the persons concerned have their main place of residence.

Training licences are delivered by the national Federation(s) of the country(ies) in which the trainers have their permanent training establishments (property or annual lease contract). 65th General Assembly 24.01.09

Article 3 - Authorisation

The countries party to this agreement shall set up regulations regarding the issue of training and driving licenses, with professional statutes or otherwise. They shall keep the official register of individuals authorised to train and drive.

In every country, criteria have to be established for a difference between professional licenses and amateur licenses, as well for training as for driving, with a special category in this last case for apprentices. 64th General Assembly 26.01.08

An apprentice is a person who:

- holds a special licence, issued on a yearly basis
- is no less than 16 years old
- attends a specific educational program approved by a public authority and/or the national Federation
- is employed by a trainer allowed to train apprentices.

A professional driver is a person who:

- holds a professional licence, issued on a yearly basis
- has attended a specific training programme or who has had a professional activity relating to trotting
- works as driver for a living
- is recognised as a professional by an official authority.

An amateur driver is a person who:

- holds an amateur licence, issued on a yearly basis
- is no less than 16 years old
- has attended a specific educational programme and has passed a qualification test
- receives no remuneration for his driving activity.

A professional trainer is a person who:

- holds a professional trainer licence, issued on a yearly basis
- has attended a specific training programme or who has had a professional activity relating to trotting
- works as trainer for a living
- is recognised as a professional by an official authority
- is allowed to train horses belonging to different owners.

An amateur trainer is a person who:

- holds a amateur trainer licence, issued on a yearly basis
- has attended a specific training programme or who has had a professional activity relating to trotting
- is allowed to train a limited number of horses, belonging only to him or his direct relatives as well as horses belonging to one other owner only.

A horse may be entered in races only if it has been registered in a training list.

65th General Assembly 24.01.09

Article 4 - Registration

The countries party to this agreement shall set up regulations regarding registration in stud-books, as well as the organisation and control of races so that any question relating to disqualification be defined clearly enough and without any ambiguity, taking into account the common law of each country.

Article 5 - Application of the penalties

In the case of infringement of their rules, the countries party to this agreement shall enforce the disciplinary provisions of the rules regarding horses, owners, holders of ownership rights, trainers or drivers. The penalties imposed in one country apply in other countries signatory of this agreement, subject to their being duly notified with a view to enactment.

Moreover, except in the case of particular agreements between countries, the signatory countries undertake to issue a document certifying that an owner, trainer or driver going to take part in racing activities in a foreign country is duly registered in his country of origin and that he is not currently under any suspension preventing him from racing, training or driving.

Article 6 - Extension of the sanction to member countries

There will be an 8 days period of notification before the sanction becomes effective in other countries than the country in which the suspension was pronounced.

47th General Assembly 27.01.96

Article 7 -Extension and application of the penalties - responsibility

The participation in a race or the simple written intention to take part in a race in another country includes the complete acceptance of the racing rules of this country provided that these rules do not include provisions contrary to the international agreement on trotting races.

The disciplinary sanctions, given in one country, apply in all countries adhering to the agreement, provided that they were notified, for application, within four days after the date the sanction was imposed and in any case before the date on which it will come into effect.

The infringement of the regulation must be immediately notified by the racing authority; the decision must indicate the sanction and mention the reasons, even in a summarised form.

The holder of the licence or the authorisation should be present on the track during 15 minutes after the confirmation of the order of arrival of the last race in which he participated. In his absence, the sanction will be notified to him by letter, being understood that the sanction must also be notified to UET

No country can discuss or contest the sanction or decide its non-application.

However, the sanction should be recognised and the possibility to appeal against the decision should be given, except for questions not subject to appeal.

The punished person is personally responsible, for or the non execution or non-application of the sanction. In such a case, the country in which the licence was issued can institute new disciplinary proceedings against the person, who although informed of the sanction, did not respect it.

If a person, who is already officially registered for participation in a race, is penalized, she is allowed to fulfil its commitment if the date of the start declaration is prior to the date the sanction was pronounced.

Yet, if the country's regulation provides for, the interdiction to race does not apply to Group I races. 52nd General Assembly 17.10.98

Adopted by : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

CHAPTER VI

REGULATIONS REGARDING ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Article 1 - Guaranteed money for entries

The racing authorities of the countries party to this agreement which forward an entry in a race to be run in a foreign country shall undertake to pay the entrance and forfeit dues, should an owner withdraw his horse after entering it.

Article 2 - Payments of amounts due

Racing authorities of the countries party to this agreement undertake to transfer the amount due to a foreign owner, won by his horse in one of these countries, within less than three months as from the date of the race. The amount of prize money won is always credited in the currency of the country in which the race is run. No appeal may be made to the racing authority which has organised the race for any loss on the exchange rate at the time of transfer.

Article 3 - Payment of fines

When a jockey has not paid the fine imposed in a country party to this agreement, the racing authorities of this country can apply to the racing authority of the country where the jockey holds his licence to obtain without delay the payment of the fine.

Failing a result of the request, the proceedings of article 6 are instituted.

Article 4 - Exchange rate

Concerning qualifications and distance handicaps, amounts won shall be reckoned according to the rules of racing of adhering countries, either on the date of entry or on the date of declaration of starters, in accordance with the «exchange rate chart» drawn up each year by UET

Article 5 - Exchange rate chart

This chart is valid from January 1st until December 31st of the current year. A change may be introduced if a difference of at least 15 % in fixed rates has been recorded for more than one month.

Article 6 - Forfeit list procedure

At the reasonable request of the racing authority who has added a person's name on the forfeit list on account of outstanding amounts, the countries party to this agreement should extend this penalty to their own races until the amount has been paid in the country who initiated the procedure.

The person who is on a forfeit list loses the right to enter or ride any horse in any race until the outstanding amount has been paid. At the same time, a horse for which amounts are owed cannot be entered or take part in any race if it is on the forfeit list.

Article 7 - Payment for driver's rides

Unless other conditions apply, driver's riding fees are paid according to the percentage prevailing in the country in which the race takes place.

Adopted by : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

CHAPTER VII

REGULATIONS REGARDING EQUIPMENT

Article 1 - Conformity

Jockeys and drivers shall use an equipment and wear a riding gear in conformity with the rules of racing of the country in which the race takes place.

Article 2 - Sulky

To be admitted to international and European races, sulkies must comply with the following standards :

- ·maximum width : 1,65 m.
- ·wheels equipped with spoke protecting discs.
- ·two shafts.
- ·distance between the fork and the wheel : maximum 6 cm.

The sulkies which are used in race must be authorized in the trainer's country.

Article 3 - Helmet

Each country shall define its own compulsory standards.

Helmets shall be worn for races and heats as from entry on to the track.

Article 4 - Whip

If drivers use a whip, it must be in conformity with the rules of racing of the country organising the race and, in any case, it shall not be longer than 140 cm.

Moreover, they shall abstain from any brutality, of any gesture that may otherwise interfere with their competitor's performances, especially by lateral or backward movements, or by an excessive use of the whip. They must comply with the regulation of the organising country, if they are more restrictive.

During the whole race the drivers must hold the reins in both hands and use the whip in the forward direction without lateral or backward movements.47th General Assembly 27.01.96

In the last 200 meters, the use of the whip which may stay gentle and limited, must not exceed 7 hits, a more restrictive number may be decided by a Federation.

Any infringement of this regulation or any abusive use of the whip in the home stretch will be punished as follows.

Fines, according to the amount of the race purse and not less than :

- 1st infraction: 40 €
- 2nd infraction: 80 €
- 3rd infraction: 150 €

and/or

Temporary licenses suspension, according to the amount of the race purse.

64th General Assembly 26.01.08

According to the importance of the infringement committed, the concerned driver can be temporarily suspended from driving. UET Board 21.09.02

Article 5 - Racing gear

Helmet, jacket, light-coloured breeches.

If it rains : rubber jackets and breeches are authorised.

Article 6 - Advertising jackets

A driver who has an advertising jacket is authorised to ride in his usual gear.

Nevertheless, if wearing such a jacket is banned by advertising regulations in the organising country, the driver shall wear a jacket provided by the racing authority.

Article 7 - Material and Equipment

It is forbidden to use any equipment or material in a race which might hurt the horse, or modify its physical integrity.

It is especially forbidden to use:

- ·reins equipped with prickles liable to hurt the neck,
- ·electrical stimulators
- ·bits liable to hurt the mouth of the horse
- ·harness liable to cause damage to the integrity of the horse
- ·harness that renders the horse totally blind
- ·hobbles
- ·any equipment or operation that facilitates unnatural breathing of the horse

61st General Assembly 29.01.05

A horse is considered as racing with shoes when its hoofs are covered by a stiff and visible protection which provides this function during the race (except resin).

A horse is considered without shoes when its hoofs :

- ·have no protection
- ·are only protected with resin.*63rd General Assembly 27.01.07*

Declaration that a horse will take part in a race with or without shoes shall be made no less than 1 hour before the starting time of the race concerned.*65th General Assembly 24.01.09*

Article 8 - Animal Welfare

Any horse which has undergone a neurectomy, defined as the section of the nerves of one or more of its limbs, is forbidden to race.63rd General Assembly 27.01.07

Adopted by : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

CHAPTER VIII

REGULATIONS REGARDING WAGERING

Article 1 – Designation of the term wagering

In the international agreement the term wagering shall be taken to include, without limitation, totalizator, pari-mutuel, fixed-odds or any form of bookmaking and/or betting exchange operations by whatever means (including, without limitation, electronic and telecommunications media through the Internet, interactive TV, telephone, mobile phone and other «hand-held» devices).

Article 2 – Jurisdictional integrity

Each signatory of this chapter shall respect the jurisdictional integrity of every other signatory in the provision of wagering on racing.

Article 3 – Use of the data

The use of racing events, pictures and data relating thereto for wagering purposes shall only be made with the express consent of the organisation staging those racing events and/or its authorised licensees and franchisees and/or other relevant rights holders.

Article 4 – Wagering abroad

Wagering opportunities shall only be offered in another country with the express consent of that country's relevant governmental and racing authorities, if required, and in compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements of that country.

Article 5 – Support of the national government

All signatories to this chapter shall inform their respective governments or governmental supervisory institutions about their adoption and observance of this chapter and, subject to article 6 of this chapter, shall undertake all possible efforts to lobby for legislative and/or regulatory support of this chapter and to prevent wagering operators based in its jurisdiction from acting in breach of article 3 and 4 of this chapter.

Article 6 – Obligations

Where a signatory to this chapter is a body that does not have direct control over wagering then the obligations of this chapter shall be read as being a commitment of best endeavours to promote respect for the chapter within its jurisdiction.

Article 7 – Integrity of the wagering

The signatories to this chapter shall strive to ensure complete integrity and security of their respective operations. Every effort will be made to ensure that wagering will be conducted fairly and not used as a means for any illegal activities, in particular, for money laundering. 61st General Assembly 29.01.05

International Trotting Conference 25.06.05

Adopted by : Australia, Canada, Great-Britain, New-Zealand, USA

Adopted by : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN TROTTING UNION

approved by the 63rd General Assembly 27 January 2007, Vincennes

INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of strengthening its influence and efficiency and to opening to a major number of European countries staging trotting races, UET - which was founded in 1973 and whose constitution was adopted and amended by the General Assembly on 09 May 1973, 09 October 1978, 30 June 1979, 10 October 1987 and 25 October 1997 - has decided to modify its organisational structure and also - considering the need expressed by each member to protect, co-ordinate and harmonise the essential rules of trotting racing as regards organisation and control - to adopt a new constitution.

ARTICLE 1 – OBJECTS

1. The main purpose of the European Trotting Union (UET) is the promotion of trotting races and horse breeding in Europe as well as their integrity and prestige in the world.
2. The UET's specific mission is:
 - a) to set up a close and lasting relationship between Member Federations;
 - b) to harmonise and enforce the rules governing international events;
 - c) to set up a calendar and to define the requirements for participation in international events and the conditions of transfer of the prize money won in such events;
 - d) to help the flow of information on :
 - the keeping of Member Federations' individual Stud-Books,
 - the enforcement of health regulations on infections and viral diseases, epizootics and vaccinations, as well as the enforcement of anti-doping regulations and the situation of the anti-doping fight,
 - any amendment to the rules introduced by any Member Federation which could be interesting and profitable for racing and breeding in general,

- e) to draw up:
 - the conditions of imports and exports of horses,
 - horses nationality and identification checks,
 - racing,
 - breeding.
- f) to publish European statistics;
- g) to represent trotting's general interests in international meetings;
- h) to ensure that trotting is advertised and known by the public, in its sports and economic aspects, through press, radio, television, etc.;
- i) to provide a permanent exchange of information between UET's Member Federations on relevant administrative and fiscal regulations, particularly as regards betting.

ARTICLE 2 – ORGANISATION

1. UET is composed of :

- a) the General Assembly;
- b) the Board;
- c) the President;
- d) the General Secretariat, which is composed of one General Secretary, one Technical Advisor and the executive secretariat;
- e) specialised Committees.
- f) which are in charge of the UET's operation and management in the following conditions :

A) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A1. Member Federations form the General Assembly which is the UET's principal governing body.

- A2. Non Member Federations may be invited to take part in the General Assembly, without a right to vote.
- A3. Member Federations are distributed in three groups according to their respective situations in trotting racing and in breeding, and in particular according to the following criteria :
- a) number of official trotting races per year,
 - b) gross amount of prize money allocated per year,
 - c) number of racing horses per year,
 - d) number of births of trotters registered per year.

A classification of the different Member Federations is made according to their ranking in these four criteria

- A4. Member Federations are distributed according to the above classification :
- a) Group 1: the three first classified Member Federations
 - b) Group 2: the Member Federations classified from 4th to 10th position;
 - c) Group 3: Other Member Federations.
- A5. This distribution may be revised by the General Assembly every three years, according to the quantitative criteria as provided for in Paragraph A3, letters a.), b.) c.) and d), calculated on the base of the official statistics of the previous year.
- A6. Each Member Federation may send a maximum of three delegates to each General Assembly, it being understood that votes are expressed according to the following rule :
- a) each Federation of Group 1 may express three votes;
 - b) each Federation of Group 2 may express two votes;
 - c) each Federation of Group 3 may express one vote.
- A7. Each invited Federation may send a maximum of three delegates to each General Assembly, without a right to vote.

- A8. Any delegate from a Member Federation may be represented by a person of his/her choice, provided that this person has received a proxy from the national Federation he/she represents. A national Federation shall not receive more than one proxy.
- A9. The General Assembly shall only be validly constituted if at least a minimum of one half of all Member Federations are present or represented, with effective presence of two third of Group 1 Member Federations and one half of Group 2 Member Federations.
- A10. All decisions, including those concerning the election of a person destined to hold an office provided in this Constitution or concerning the admission of a new national Federation, shall be taken by a majority of two third of the votes cast by Member Federations, provided that a majority of two third is also expressed by Group 1.
- A11. Votes shall be cast by unsealed ballot.
- A12. Any Member Federation may ask that a secret ballot is organised for any kind of decision. The request shall be put to the vote as above.
- A13. The General Assembly shall be convened - and its agenda attached to the convocation - at least forty-five days before the meeting date. As far as possible, General Assemblies shall take place by rotation where the host Federation Member is operating.
- A14. The UET's President shall chair the General Assembly. If the President is unable to attend the meeting, the first Vice-President shall chair the meeting. If the latter is unable too, the second Vice President shall take the chair.
- A15. Any Member Federation wishing to include any item on the agenda of a General Assembly shall inform the General Secretariat in writing and state its motivation, at least thirty days before the meeting. These items shall be included on the agenda of the General Assembly.
- A16. Except in emergency cases to be appreciated by the President, only the items included on the agenda shall lead to a formal decision by the General Assembly.
- A17. Except in emergency cases, the President may not open a discussion on items which have been presented too late or introduced orally in the course of the meeting. Decisions on lately included items shall be postponed until the following session of the Assembly. However, the General Assembly may take a formal decision concerning any item introduced as an emergency, according to its own statutory decisions procedures.

- A18. The General Assembly shall be convened at least once every year. The date and the place of each Assembly's meeting shall be determined by the previous General Assembly by vote. If necessary, or on request from a minimum of one third of Member Federations in each group, the President may convene extraordinary sessions of the General Assembly.
- A19. The minutes of the meetings shall be drafted after each session of the General Assembly under the General Secretary's responsibility and sent to each Federation. The minutes shall be considered as adopted if no remark has been received by the General Secretariat within thirty days.
- A20. The minutes of the meetings shall be approved at the following General Assembly and shall be signed by the President. Once the minutes have been approved and signed, their contents shall have the same force of law as this Constitution.
- A21. The General Assembly's powers shall be :
- a) to define the UET's policy and entrust the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Board, the General Secretary and the Technical Advisor as far as they are concerned, with implementing that policy;
 - b) to elect all the members of the Board, and in particular, among this, the President, the first Vice President and the second Vice President, and entrust all of them as far as they are concerned; The President, the first and the second Vice Presidents must belong each one to a different Group;
 - c) to appoint all specialised Committees, whose function shall be to study and manage any specific activity within UET framework, using the powers vested on them by the Board;
 - d) to approve the President's report;
 - e) to approve the financial report at the end of the year and to give full discharge to the Board for its management;
 - f) to elect an internal Auditor for a three-years period, supported by a paid chartered accountant;
 - g) to determine annual fees;
 - h) to approve any admission or exclusion of a Federation as proposed by the Board;

- i) to decide any amendments to this Constitution;
- j) to adopt and amend the International Agreement on Trotting Races;
- k) to decide to dissolve UET.

B) THE BOARD

- B1. The Board is elected by the General Assembly among its delegates and is composed of ten members, as following:
 - a) Three members representative of Group I Federations, each one may express three votes in the Board;
 - b) Four members representative of group II Federations: each one may express two votes in the Board;
 - c) Three members representative of Group III Federations, each one may express one vote in the Board.
- B2. The Board shall be elected for a three-year period. Its members may be re-elected.
- B3. The Board shall hold a minimum of two meetings per year. The President shall convene such meetings at least fifteen days in advance.
- B4. To take valid decisions, the Board shall:
 - a) be chaired by the President or, if he is unable to attend, by the first Vice-President, or if the latter is unable too by the second Vice President.
 - b) be represented by at least two thirds of its Group 1 members and one half of its members from Group 2 and 3.
- B5. Decisions shall be taken by a two-third majority of the votes.
- B6. The Board's powers shall be:
 - a) to ensure the UET's management;
 - b) to draw up and vote the budget for the following financial year;

- c) to prepare the General Assembly;
- d) to determine the calendar of great international racing events;
- e) to study problems concerning Europe in racing and breeding matters;
- f) to study the Committees' proposals;
- g) to carry out the UET's promotion policy;
- h) to determine the functions and the fees for the General Secretary and the Technical Advisor;
- i) in general, to adopt any decision concerning the UET's operation for any matter not concerning the General Assembly.

C) PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

- C1. The President and Vice Presidents shall be elected for a three-year period. The President, the first Vice President and the second Vice President are elected among the members of the board representing each one a different Group Federations.
- C2. If the President or Vice-Presidents resign or die in the course of their respective terms of office, the General Assembly shall designate a successor for the remaining duration of the terms of reference of the person concerned, in respect of representation of the three different groups.
- C3. The President's and Vice-President's functions shall be honorary. Their travel expenses shall be refunded.
- C4. The President's and Vice-President's powers shall be:
 - a) to conduct UET in accordance with this Constitution and with the Board's decision;
 - b) to draw up any specific regulation to this end and to manage their implementation;
 - c) to draw up the annual report, to prepare the end-of-year accounts;
 - d) to draft the agenda of the General Assembly;

- e) to suggest any Federation for admission or exclusion by the General Assembly;
- f) to submit to the Board for approval the budget for the following financial year drawn up by the General Secretariat.

D) GENERAL SECRETARIAT

- D1. The UET's current management shall be carried out by the General Secretariat, which is composed of one General Secretary and one Technical Advisor, both elected by the General Assembly for a three-year period.
- D2. The General Secretary and the Technical Advisor shall be elected among candidates presented by Member Federations. Ballots for these elections shall be organised among those candidates whose names have been registered with the General Secretariat by Member Federations at least fifteen days before the election date.
- D3. The General Secretary and the Technical Advisor shall be reimburse of their fees which shall be approved by the Board.
- D4. The General Secretary and the Technical Advisor shall attend the meeting of the General Assembly and of the Board without a right to vote.
- D5. They shall be entrusted, under the President's and the Board's authority, with carrying out UET's missions as defined in Article 1 of this Constitution. Their respective functions, within such missions, shall be defined by the Board.
- D6. The General Secretariat's specific mission shall be to:
 - a) organise the sessions of the General Assembly's meetings and draft the minutes of these meetings;
 - b) to gather the necessary elements and to prepare the UET's budget for the following year;
 - c) to take care that members annual fees are duly paid in one payment only.
- D7. The Technical Advisor is specifically in charge of all operating matters dealing with breeding and racing and betting. He operates under the direction and the responsibility of the General Secretary and in accordance with the Board.

E) AUDITOR

- E1. The General Assembly appoints an Auditor for a three-year period. The auditor may be re-elected.
- E2. The Auditor's mission is to check the books kept by the Treasurer concerning the accuracy of figures as well as the UET's financial equilibrium.
- E3. The Auditor shall introduce a report to the General Assembly.
- E4. The Auditor is supported by a paid chartered accountant, who shall regularly audit UET's accounts and books.

ARTICLE 3 – ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

1. In addition to the Member Federations signatory to this Constitution, UET may admit any new Federation as a Member subject to the following provisions:
 - a) there shall be only one UET Member Federation per country;
 - b) the applying Federation shall provide any necessary evidence of its role and responsibility in trotting breeding and racing activities in its own country and shall undertake to fulfil its obligations with UET as set out in this Constitution.
2. A Federation that does not fulfil UET's requirements for membership may be accepted as invited member on decision of the General Assembly. In this case, only one Federation per country shall be accepted.
3. Any application for admission to UET shall be sent to the General Secretariat with the following documents :
 - all necessary elements to identify the Federation concerned, with the names and addresses of the President and the General Secretary;
 - one copy of the Constitution and rules of procedure governing breeding and trotting races in the country concerned;
 - one copy of the latest edition of the Stud-Book.
4. The General Secretary and the Technical Advisor shall examine each application before presenting it to the Board for final admission to be approved by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 4 – RESIGNATION OR EXCLUSION OF A MEMBER FEDERATION

1. A Federation shall cease to be a member of UET by resignation or by exclusion.
2. Any declaration of intent to resign shall be sent to the General Secretariat, at least six months before the end of the calendar year.
3. Any regular or invited UET's Member shall be excluded if :
 - that Member seriously breaks this Constitution or regulations deriving thereof;
 - that Member has not paid its fee for more than twelve months.
4. The Board shall take due note of the resignation of a Member Federation. The Board may also take the decision in principle that a Member Federation shall be excluded and shall submit its decision to the General Assembly for approval.
5. Any resigning Member Federation shall fulfil its commitments to UET until the end of the current financial year, particularly as far as annual fees are concerned.

ARTICLE 5 – DISSOLUTION OF UET

1. The dissolution of UET shall be decided by the General Assembly.
2. The decision shall be put on the agenda at the request of half of the Member Federations and after approval by the Board.
3. The General Assembly shall decide to dissolve UET only with a minimum of two-third of Member Federations present or represented.
4. In case of dissolution, UET's assets shall be distributed among Member Federations in proportion to the amount of their respective contributions.

ARTICLE 6 – UET'S HEADQUARTERS

1. UET's headquarters are traditionally located in the General Secretariat's country. However they may be transferred to any other country by decision of the Board.

ARTICLE 7 –GENERAL RULES

1. The terms provided for in the articles of this Constitution shall be counted by the following rule: day of beginning is not counted and day of end is counted in the term.

2. In case of communication by mail, the terms provided for in the articles of this Constitution shall start on the day of posting and the date marked on the stamp shall be taken as first reference day.
3. The financial year shall start on January 1st and end on December 31st of each calendar year.
4. The official languages of UET are French and English. In the case there is a difference between the french version and the english version of an act, the french version shall prevail on the english one.

ARTICLE 8—COMPETENT JURISDICTION

1. Any legal dispute involving UET shall be settled before the competent jurisdiction in the country where UET's headquarters are located.

ARTICLE 9 – COMING INTO FORCE OF THIS CONSTITUTION

1. This Constitution shall come into force within thirty days after its approval by the General Assembly.

QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING THE MEMBERSHIP OF A NATIONAL FEDERATION TO UET

I - GENERAL ORGANIZATION

1. **ROLE AND MISSION OF THE APPLICANT ASSOCIATION**
 - Juridical structure (Association, Federation, Commercial Firm, Public Body, etc.).
 - Position with respect to the Governmental Authorities (Tutelage, private firm with Governmental participation, Public body, etc.).
 - Position with respect to the flat races.
 - Statutes (to be communicated).

2. **ORGANISATION CHART**
 - Structures.
 - Designation of the Board (Chairman, Committee, Director or Secretary General).

II - ECONOMICAL IMPORTANCE

1. **TROTTERS LIVESTOCK**
 - Number of births (yearly evolution of births).
 - Brood-mares.
 - Stallions.
 - Number of trotters having raced.

2. **PERSONS**
 - Number of registered owners.
 - Number of breeders.
 - Number of trainers (licence-holders).
 - Number of drivers (licence-holders).

3. **TROTTING RACES**
 - Number of races.
 - Total amount of purse money paid to the owners.
 - Average purse money of races.
 - Average winnings by horse.
 - Number of Race tracks.
 - Number of racing days.

4. BETTING ON TROTTING RACES.
 - Total amount of wagering.
 - Amount returned to Trotting Races.
 - Body in charge of wagering.
 - Public frequentation.

III - STUD BOOK FOR TROTTERS

1. EXISTENCE OF A STUD-BOOK FOR TROTTERS.
2. BODY IN CHARGE WITH THE KEEPING OF THE STUD-BOOK.
3. RULES OF REGISTERING (INDIGENOUS FOALS, IMPORTED HORSES).
4. BREEDING TECHNIQUES:
 - Artificial Insemination
 - Transported Semen
 - Embryo Transplantation
5. IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF MARKINGS AND BLOOD LINES.

IV - REGULATIONS

1. STATUTE-BOOK FOR RACING RULES (TO BE COMMUNICATED).
2. BODY IN CHARGE WITH ITS APPLICATION.
3. SANITARY RULES.

V - CONDITIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF UET STATUTES.
2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WITHOUT RESTRICTION OF THE UET STATUTES, THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON TROTTING RACES AND THE DOPING REGULATIONS.

56th General Assembly 27.01.01

CRITERIA FOR THE MEMBERSHIP OF A NATIONAL FEDERATION TO UET

1. ONE SINGLE FEDERATION BY COUNTRY CAN BE MEMBER OF UET (UET STATUTES, ART. 3).
2. THE REQUESTED INFORMATION (QUESTIONNAIRE) SHOULD BE GIVEN.
3. REJECTION OF ANY CANDIDATURE OF A FEDERATION ORGANISING TROTTING AND PACING RACES.
4. NECESSITY OF A LEGAL STATUTE.
5. THE FEDERATION MUST BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES.
6. MINIMAL ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE:
 - Livestock : minimum 200 Trotters.
 - Persons : licence compulsory.
 - Trotting Races : minimum 50 per year.
7. SEPARATE STUD-BOOK FOR TROTTERS COMPULSORY.
8. NECESSITY OF RELIABLE BLOOD-LINE AND IDENTIFICATION CONTROL.
9. EXISTENCE OF RACING RULES COMPULSORY.
10. COMMITMENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE UET STATUTES, THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON TROTTING RACES AND THE DOPING REGULATIONS, WITHOUT RESTRICTION.

