

HORSE RACING IN JAPAN 2017

Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) at Tokyo Racecourse



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Preface

Modern horse racing in Japan had its beginnings in racing events that were organized by foreign residents of Yokohama in 1862. In 1861, when Japan was about to move from the feudal system into the Meiji Restoration, foreign residents living in Yokohama, predominantly British, introduced the first Western-style horse racing by establishing the Yokohama Race Club to Japan. Western style horse racing was held in foreign enclaves, and hence, unfortunately, very little is known or recorded about initial era in Japan's modern horse racing history.

At about the same time that the name of the Japanese central city was changed from Edo to Tokyo, Western-style horse racing began to be found in the major metropolitan cities across the country. In 1906, the government embarked on a policy which tacitly allowed to bet. This led to the introduction of modern horse racing featuring sales of betting tickets in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and other metropolitan cities, from which most racing operations benefited.

However, this profitable system was short lived; two years later, the government prohibited betting and instituted a system of paying direct subsidies for prize money and other horse racing expenses.

During this subsequent period of government-subsidized horse racing, prominent legislators, businessmen, as well as breeders, began active efforts to introduce a horse racing law. Eventually the government began to take proactive position to promote horse racing in order to expand breeding in Japan and to improve quality of the Japanese horses. In 1923, horse racing legislation, so greatly desired by the horse racing industry, was enacted and led to the formation of 11 racing clubs. Horse racing accompanied by the legal sale of betting tickets was thus established. Shortly thereafter, the Imperial Racing Society was established as a horse racing authority of 11 racing clubs, and was responsible for the rules of racing, which served as a model for the rules of the individual racing clubs. The Imperial Racing Society defined the registration of racing colors, the education of trainers, and the licensing of jockeys, among other horse racing functions. The Horse racing Law underwent a major revision in 1936, which saw the formation of the Japan Racing Society which legally merged the 11 racing clubs and the Imperial Racing Society in their entirety, including their facilities and horse racing functions.

This reform brought favorable account on horse racing in Japan, constituting the Japanese Derby as well as other classic races, along with a complete change and improvement in racing itself. There were also dramatic increases in the turnover as well as attendance, marking the birth of modern horse racing in Japan as it exists today. In 1941, Saint Lite became the first Triple Crown winner in Japan.

However, during the latter part of World War II, the racecourses were forced to suspend operations and the most historic of the modern racecourses, Yokohama, was commanded by the government for military use.

The termination of hostilities saw an immediate resumption of horse racing, when in 1946, Tokyo and Kyoto began holding race meetings. Also, 1947 brought a new type of betting "quinella" for the first time in Japan. In 1948, a new Horse racing Law was introduced, whereby the Japan Racing Society was abolished and under the new law, the government (the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) took total control of horse racing. Although this "government horse racing" continued much the same as before, the turnover did not increase throughout this extremely difficult period. In 1954, the Horse racing Law was amended again, to enact the Japan Racing Association Law. This established the Japan Racing Association, or as it is now known as JRA, which took over the entire horse racing functions and operations of government horse racing. These laws not only provided for "national racing" in Japan, but also for the legalization and operation of "regional public racing" as a separate system to that of national racing.

Japanese Horse Racing

Horse racing in Japan is characterized by fair racing which is held with integrity in a systematic, orderly manner as prescribed by the Horse racing Law of Japan. All authorized racing in Japan, by law, must be conducted by the Japan Racing Association (JRA) (a public enterprise established by the national government) and local government entities.

Furthermore, the law does not permit wagering to be conducted by anyone other than racing authorities and racing authorities must offer all wagers under a pari-mutuel formula.

Japan has to rank among countries around the world as one in which thoroughbred horse racing is the most popular. Totally, Japan held 1,425 race meetings in 2016, with 16,346 flat and jump races. The betting turnover is number one worldwide, with total flat and jump purses that rank first in the world. Globally, Japan also breeds the fifth highest number of Thoroughbreds.

JRA Racing (operated by the Japan Racing Association)

JRA was established in 1954 by the enactment of the Japan Racing Association Law to take over horse racing that had been operated by the national government. JRA operates under the oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The main office of JRA which is located in Tokyo, acts as the nerve center for the nationwide network of 10 racecourses, the 42 off-course betting facilities called “WINS” and other JRA related entities, and engages in activities concerning the direct or indirect development and operation of national horse racing.

JRA is required to provide 10% of its gross betting turnover to the national treasury, as well as 50% of any surplus profits remaining at the end of the fiscal year. In fiscal 2016, JRA paid approximately ¥296 billion into the National Treasury, use of which is specified by law: three-quarters must be designated for improvement of livestock breeding and the remaining one-quarter for public or social welfare. JRA also contributes to horse breeding, as well as the propagation and promotion of other types of livestock programs. JRA also provides for the promotion of equestrian culture, thereby returning benefits to society as a whole.

JRA operates 10 racecourses with eight of these holding both flat and jump racing. The remaining two racecourses only hold flat racing. In 2016, there were 3,454 races, which generated a betting turnover of ¥2.67 trillion.

National Association of Racing (NAR; operated by Local Governments)

Designated autonomous local municipalities and designated prefectural governments have held Racing by Local Governments since 1948. NAR is the centralized organization and registry for Racing by Local Governments. This racing, like that of JRA, is under the oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and operates among other purposes to contribute to the finances of local governments.

The NAR was established in 1962 to standardize the registration of local racing's racehorse owners and racehorses as well as to establish a licensing authority for local racing trainers and jockeys nationwide. Racing by local governments consists of 14 local governments located throughout the country, which serve as organizers of the races held within their jurisdiction. These 14 local governments are comprised of two prefectural governments, two municipal, and 10 joint-organizations. NAR is the authority that oversees this racing.

The 14 organizers of racing by local governments held 14,531 races during 2016 at 17 tracks with a turnover of approximately ¥477 billion. They operated 17 flat tracks, which included two (Sapporo and Chukyo) on loan from JRA and one racecourse (Obihiro) which specializes in only draft horse races.



2016 Arima Kinen (The Grand Prix)

JRA Racing

Races

JRA holds thoroughbred flat races and jump races in Japan, with about half of the racing schedule for flat races is held on turf and half on dirt courses.

Racing Calendar

JRA is allowed to hold 36 meetings annually. A race meeting is a maximum of 12 days, with racing held 288 days a year. As a general rule, race meetings must have a maximum of 12 races a day.

JRA racing days are in principle limited to weekends, on both Saturday and Sunday, with several exceptions for national holidays. Special provisions exist for JRA to hold racing during the weekdays in emergency circumstances.

2016 JRA Races	3,454
Flat races	3,326 (1,669 dirt/1,657 turf)
Jump races	128



Types of Races

JRA racing is divided into two categories: flat and jump racing. The conditions are set up to ensure that horses of similar levels compete against each other. Horses are assigned in the categories according to the prize money value of the races. There are also handicap races, in which relative differences in the abilities of runners are leveled by increasing or decreasing the weights to be carried of horses. In some cases, competing horses are limited by sex, but in all cases the amount of prize money earned is the standard, and

levels of ability are always determined according to that measure.

The highest level of these races is the open races, among which high-value races are considered graded races. In order to promote the broad recognition of the role and importance of grading the races and provide a benchmark for the breeding industry, graded race structure was implemented in 1984. In 2007, Japan was promoted to Part I country of the International Cataloging Standards, and ever since, the number of Japanese graded races gaining international recognition increased by the year, and in 2010, all Japanese graded races were recognized as international graded races and became open to foreign-trained horses. JRA also introduced a grading system to jump races in 1999, and there are now 10 graded Jump Races: J-GI (2 races), J-GII (3 races) and J-GIII (5 races).

Number of JRA Races by Class in 2016

Classes	No.of races (share %)
Graded	128 (3.8)
Open	116 (3.5)
3-win	179 (5.4)
2-win	424 (12.7)
1-win	1,053 (31.7)
Newcomer	286 (8.6)
Maiden	1,140 (34.3)

Race Distance

The distance for two-year-old flat races must be 800 meters or longer, while the distance for three-year-olds and up must be 1,000 meters or longer. Race distance is gradually extended between horses making their debut as two-years old and the spring of their three-year-old season, taking into account factors such as the horse's growth and racing experience, so that by the time three-year-olds start competing against older horses, they can experience racing distances up to 2,400 meters or more.

In mixed races for three-years-olds and older horses, race structure is created to appeal to the racing fans with variety of distances, so that individual racehorses can fully bring out their ability in speed and stamina.

The racing distance on turf for two-year-olds ranges from 1,000 meters to 2,000 meters. Races between 1,400 meters

to a mile account for the largest proportion of the total, 41%. Races over 1800 meters account for 36%, and then followed by sprint races. For three-year-olds, the distance is set from the shortest at 1,000 meters up to 3,000 meters, with 44% of these races set at Intermediate and the next largest proportion in Mile. Lastly, the distance for three-year-olds and up ranges from 1,000 meters up to 3,600 meters, with 37% of these races set at Intermediate. Next in order of numerical percentage by distance are Mile and Sprint.

Number of JRA Races by Distance on Turf in 2016

Total flat races on turf	1,669 races	
1,000–1,200 m	338 races	20.2%
1,400–1,600 m	502 races	30.1%
1,700–2,000 m	641 races	38.4%
2,200 m and over	188 races	11.3%

Prize Money

The purse for JRA races are awarded to the first five finishers. Depending on the races, there are other incentive monies paid to the runners finishing from sixth to tenth place, and stakes money, registration fees borne by horse owners, which is distributed among the top three finishers where applicable.

The largest first-place purse is ¥300 million each for the Japan Cup and Arima Kinen (The Grand Prix), and the smallest is the ¥5 million for events held for winless three-year-olds and two-year-olds. The total prize money provided by JRA in 2016 was ¥99 billion.

Trainer, Jockey, Groom Incomes

Trainers chiefly derive their income from owner-paid contract fees and 10% of the prize money. Jockey income consists of riding fees, 5% of the prize money, contract training fees and salaries if they are directly employed by trainers. Grooms are paid a salary by trainers and about 5% of the prize money.



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Licenses and Registration

Trainer Licenses

One must pass the JRA license examination to obtain a trainer's license in JRA racing. A trainer's license is valid for one year and license renewal examinations are held annually. One must be 28 years of age or older to be eligible to take the test. Examination categories include racing regulations, hippology, tests on academic subjects, along with tests of equestrian skills, among other topics. Trainer's examinations are generally taken after experience has been gained as a jockey or stable hand. Trainers are required to be knowledgeable about the training and supervision of racehorses. They must also possess a variety of expertise pertaining to the education of young stable hands, jockeys, stable operations and so forth.

Jockey Licenses

Only licensed jockeys may ride horses entered in races in Japan and one must pass the JRA license examination to obtain a jockey's license to become a professional. A jockey's license is valid for one year, and license renewal examinations are held annually. One must be 16 years old or older to be eligible to take the test. Examination categories include racing regulations, hippology and other academic subjects along with a test of practical skills of the jockey's techniques. In 2015, the two world-class riders, Italian Mirco Demuro and Frenchman Christophe Lemaire were granted full-term jockey licenses by JRA. There is also a short-term license, limited to three months, issued to superior foreign jockeys to ride in Japan. JRA and NAR operate jockey training schools to train jockeys, and the majority of currently active jockeys have attended those schools. (Please refer to P19 for details on the JRA Horse Racing School)

Horse Owner Registration

As a general rule, a person aspiring to become a racehorse owner in Japan, must first be a resident of Japan (in the case of non-Japanese, a resident alien), not have a criminal record for imprisonable offenses.

Applicants must also demonstrate sufficient assets and income to possess a racehorse. Individuals, corporations and private groups (syndicates) may own racehorses, and the number enrolled in membership corporations has been increasing recently. Also, trainers, trainer's assistants, jockeys, stable hands and others who have direct contact with racing operations and racehorses may not become horse owners.

JRA began accepting applications for owner registration for foreign persons who are non-Japanese residents in 2009. Further, details on this process are available at <http://japanracing.jp/en/jpn-racing/jra/owner.html>.

Ensuring Integrity

1. Horses entering races

Horses must be stabled either at a training center or at the racecourse stables 10 to 15 days before a race to ensure integrity in horse racing and proper quarantine measures. Stabling horses for a certain period until the day of the race and managing them is necessary to gain the credibility of racing fans.

2. Jockeys

After their mounts have been declared on the day before the race, jockeys are obliged to remain in the jockeys' quarters or jockey's room until they mount their assigned horses. These facilities are at racecourses, or training centers, and are equipped so that jockeys can prepare themselves mentally and physically to demonstrate their utmost abilities during races. Furthermore, having jockeys under supervised custody in these facilities from the time their mounts have been declared until after a race has finished also has the merit of preventing undesirable incidents that might affect race outcomes.



Jockey's quarters

3. Restricted entry in operational areas

Racetracks strictly restrict anyone who might pose a risk of interfering with the safe running of races or the maintenance of good order inside the track. Additionally, from the perspective of ensuring horses' safety, training centers and other facilities affiliated with racing also strictly limit admittance to only those who have obtained prior permission from racing authorities.

4. Limitations on offering/purchasing bets

Only authorized racing authorities are permitted to offer bets under Japanese law, so when anyone other than a racing authority offers bets, not only the seller, but also any person who has purchased wagers from the illegal sellers will be severely punished. Moreover, anyone who offers bets via the Internet from an overseas location, as well as anyone who purchases bets from such a concern, is similarly subject to severe punishment.

5. Stewards' offices

Stewards' offices have been set up at both training centers and serve as bases for stable personnel and racehorses, and there are several stewards on duty there around the clock. The stewards are in constant communication with stable personnel and patrol the training centers' premises as needed in an effort to ensure the safety of horses and personnel.

We are well aware that what is of the utmost importance in the development and maintaining the support of many horse racing fans is the need to sustain a track environment that is sound and impartial, i.e. one that ensures integrity.



Racing official in monitor towers



Stewards surveillance of the race

International Relations

Japan's horse racing industry has for many years imported superior thoroughbreds from overseas for racing and breeding purposes as part of its efforts to improve horses bred in Japan and to enhance their racing stamina.

JRA established the Japan Cup, an international invitational race, in 1981 in an attempt to verify the results of efforts to improve horses bred in Japan and to inject new vitality into Japanese horse racing. This race, pitting champion horses from four continents against each other, has gained acceptance as an event to determine the world's turf champion and has subsequently served as a model of how to establish international invitational races in various countries. Japan's horse racing industry has rapidly absorbed the expertise of advanced horse racing nations through the Japan Cup and has managed to join their ranks. The race is highly rated around the world and the International Cataloguing Standard Committee conferred a Part 1 race rating on the Japan Cup in 1992.

JRA graded races that have systematically been opening up to foreign-trained horses since 1993 have steadily obtained Part 1 ratings. The Global Sprint Challenge (GSC) was established in 2005 with Racing Victoria, Ascot Racecourse and JRA, and the GI 1,200-meter Takamatsunomiya Kinen

and the GI 1,200-meter Sprinters Stakes became legs of the Global Sprint Challenge series. Hong Kong and Dubai joined subsequently, incorporating 10 Group 1 sprint races hosted by five nations. The International Cataloguing Standard Committee elevated Japan to a Part 1 nation status in 2007 as a result of Japan opening more than half of its graded races to foreign-trained horses. All JRA flat graded races have been opened to foreign-trained horses since 2010. (Please refer to Page 44 "Main Achievements of Japan Trained Horses Abroad (GI Races)")

The introduction of the world's leading jockeys has also raised the level of JRA racing. The World Super Jockeys Series was inaugurated in 1987 in an attempt to improve the riding skills of Japanese jockeys and to promote international friendship. This series has become a fixture on the global racing calendar and it has welcomed more than 200 top-caliber jockeys from Europe, North America, Oceania and Asia. It has been renamed as the World All-Star Jockeys and altered in schedule and venue in 2015, and this year will be held on last weekend of August at Sapporo Racecourse on the northern island of Hokkaido. Also, each year, JRA holds trophy exchange races with various racing authorities from foreign countries to deepen international relations and goodwill.



2016 World All-Star Jockeys



2016 Japan Cup (winner: KITASAN BLACK)



2016 Yasuda Kinen (winner: LOGOTYPE)



2016 Takarazuka Kinen (winner: MARIALITE)

2017 JRA Graded I Races (Flat races)

Date	Race	Course	Distance (m)	Age/Sex
Feb. 19	February Stakes (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Dirt	4yo & up
Mar. 26	Takamatsunomiya Kinen (GI) (3rd Leg of the Global Sprint Challenge)	Chukyo	1,200 / Turf	4yo & up
Apr. 2	Osaka Hai (GI)	Hanshin	2,000 / Turf	4yo & up
Apr. 9	Oka Sho (Japanese 1000 Guineas) (GI) (1st leg of fillies' triple crown)	Hanshin	1,600 / Turf	3yo Fillies
Apr. 16	Satsuki Sho (Japanese 2000 Guineas) (GI) (1st leg of triple crown)	Nakayama	2,000 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
Apr. 30	Tenno Sho (Spring)(GI)	Kyoto	3,200 / Turf	4yo & up
May 7	NHK Mile Cup (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
May 14	Victoria Mile (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Turf	4yo & up Fillies & Mares
May 21	Yushun Himba (Japanese Oaks) (GI) (2nd leg of fillies' triple crown)	Tokyo	2,400 / Turf	3yo Fillies
May 28	Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) (GI) (2nd leg of triple crown)	Tokyo	2,400 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
Jun. 4	Yasuda Kinen (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Turf	3yo & up
Jun. 25	Takarazuka Kinen (GI)	Hanshin	2,200 / Turf	3yo & up
Oct. 1	Sprinters Stakes (GI) (8th Leg of the Global Sprint Challenge)	Nakayama	1,200 / Turf	3yo & up
Oct. 15	Shuka Sho (GI) (Final leg of fillies' triple crown)	Kyoto	2,000 / Turf	3yo Fillies
Oct. 22	Kikuka Sho (Japanese St. Leger) (GI) (Final leg of triple crown)	Kyoto	3,000 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
Oct. 29	Tenno Sho (Autumn) (GI)	Tokyo	2,000 / Turf	3yo & up
Nov. 12	Japan Autumn International Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI)	Kyoto	2,200 / Turf	3yo & up Fillies & Mares
Nov. 19	Japan Autumn International Mile Championship (GI)	Kyoto	1,600 / Turf	3yo & up
Nov. 26	Japan Autumn International Japan Cup (GI) (International Invitational)	Tokyo	2,400 / Turf	3yo & up
Dec. 3	Japan Autumn International Champions Cup (G1)	Chukyo	1,800 / Dirt	3yo & up
Dec. 10	Hanshin Juvenile Fillies (GI)	Hanshin	1,600 / Turf	2yo Fillies
Dec. 17	Asahi Hai Futurity Stakes (GI)	Hanshin	1,600 / Turf	2yo No Geldings
Dec. 24	Arima Kinen (The Grand Prix) (GI)	Nakayama	2,500 / Turf	3yo & up
Dec. 28	Hopeful Stakes (GI)	Nakayama	2,000 / Turf	2yo No Geldings

2017 JRA International Jump Races

Date	Race	Course	Distance (m)	Age/Sex
Mar. 25	Pegasus Jump Stakes	Nakayama	3,350 / Turf	4yo & up
Apr. 15	Nakayama Grand Jump (J-GI)	Nakayama	4,250 / Turf	4yo & up
Dec. 23	Nakayama Daishogai (J-GI)	Nakayama	4,100 / Turf	3yo & up

Betting

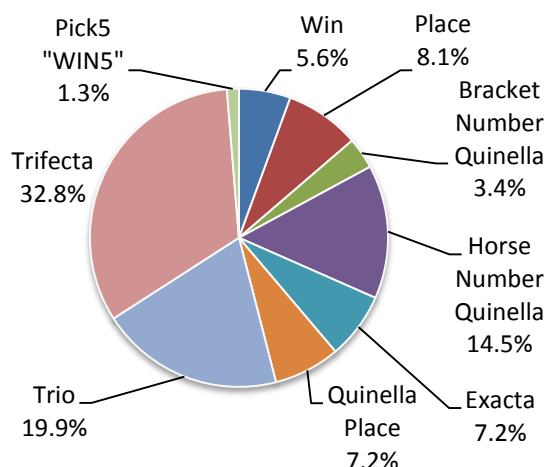
Pari-mutuel betting is the sole form of wagering for horse racing in Japan under the Horse racing Law. JRA and local racing authorities are the only organizations authorized by law to legally conduct betting operations on horse racing. As such, there are no legal private bookmakers or betting companies.

However, in accordance with the amended horse racing law (in force from January 1, 2005), which permits subcontracting of business matters related to the running of horse races, JRA is permitted to contract out the offering of bets and the issuance of payouts or refunds to prefectural/municipal governments or private citizens and the prefectural/municipal governments can consign them to other prefectural/municipal governments, JRA, or private citizens.

Types of Bets

As of 2016, JRA offers nine types of bets: win, place, bracket number quinella, horse number quinella, quinella place (“wide”), exacta, trio, trifecta and Pick5 “WIN5.” As shown in the pie graph, trifecta makes up around 32.8% of total turnover. Of these, bracket number quinella is unique to Japan. In the case of bracket number quinella, horses entered in a race are first coupled into a total of eight brackets (of one horse or more in each bracket). Fans select two brackets in a quinella-style bet and if one horse from each of those brackets comes in first or second (regardless of order of finish), the bet is a winner. And in April 2011, JRA began offering the new Pick5 “WIN5” wagers, which involve predicting the winners of five designated races each Sunday. The maximum payout is ¥600 million.

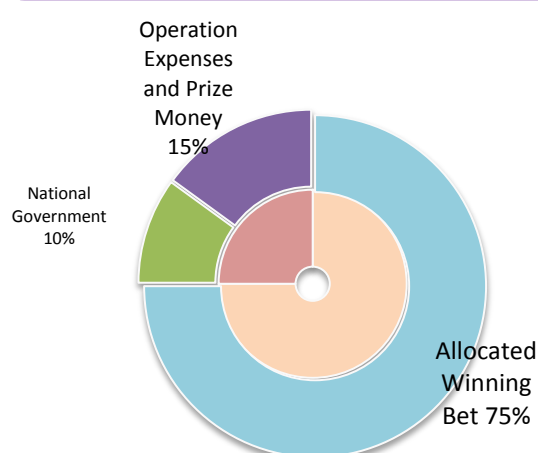
2016 JRA Betting Turnover
(total turnover ¥2,670,880,261,600)



Deduction Rate

JRA deducts about 25% of the total betting turnover (deduction rates are between 20 % and 30% depending on the bet type), and the remaining 75% is allocated proportionally among winning bettors, depending on the amounts of their bets. Of this 25%, 10% is disbursed to the national government in a payment to the national treasury, and the remaining 15% is allocated to, among other things, operating expenses and prize money. If there are any surplus profits remaining at the end of the fiscal year, 50 % of which is also disbursed to the national government.

JRA House Take Percentages



Off-Course Betting Facilities

JRA has 42 “WINS” off-course betting facilities nationwide and the 10 JRA racecourses which do not hold races also function as off-course betting facilities. Several of these have membership regulations, with restrictions on the number of people permitted in, offering a luxurious, salon-style environment in which to enjoy horse racing.



Excel floor
(fixed capacity system with entry in order of arrival that day and admission charged)



Telephone Betting

JRA began offering telephone wagers in 1974. Individual members who have signed a contract have payments of wager amounts and transfers of payouts handled automatically via designated bank accounts. There are four forms of memberships: A-PAT (dedicated bank account for ARS, PAT and IPAT systems), Soku-PAT (Internet bank for I-PAT system), JRA Direct (Credit Card for IPAT system; PC only) and ARS (dedicated bank account for ARS system). As of December 31, 2016, A-PAT had 1,711,500 members, Soku-PAT 2,048,995, JRA Direct 50,855 and ARS 18,795.

ARS (Audio Response System)

Bettors must use touch-tone styled telephones to place their bet.

PAT (Personal Access Terminal)

This home-use system is designed for use with personal computers, TV game devices, or other related devices that can be directly connected to JRA's PAT system. As well as a method for betting, this system offers information of interest to bettors, such as race entrants, odds and payouts.

IPAT (Internet Betting)

This system began operations in March 2002 and enables PAT subscribers to place bets easily over the Internet via cell phones, smart phone or personal computers.

Telephone wagers and WINS (including tracks not hosting races) turnover make up 65.0% and 31.7% of JRA's total turnover respectively, accounting for a vast majority of the handle.



JRA & NAR Integrated Betting System

In October 2012, JRA and NAR developed a new integrated totalizator system, which connects the two betting centers. This makes it possible to bet on the NAR races through a membership of JRA's internet betting system and NAR racing fans can buy JRA bets at designated NAR racecourses.

Customer Services

Racing organizers must bear in mind that during the conduct of races, the provision of fair races and the offering of wagers go hand-in-hand. This is not just from the aspect of betting, but on the basis of enhancing the attractiveness of racing itself. Organizers need to continually strive toward the development of all-around leisure with racing as the centerpiece, so that fans can enjoy a variety of services in pleasant, general-purpose leisure facilities.

Surveys and Internet monitor programs are employed, telephone and written requests are gathered, and analyses of conditions in other leisure industries are conducted to gain an understanding of fan requirements. Using such data, JRA plans and implements the specialized services that fans desire. Customer services offered at JRA races can be broadly categorized as follows:

Enhancing the appeal of racing itself

Enhancing the appeal of racing itself means promoting the enjoyment of racing and the allure of trying to choose the winner, which are the fundamental ingredients (value and quality) that racing possesses. JRA strives to offer fair, world-class races incorporated into the best racing fixtures possible, in order to meet fans' needs and meet their expectations.



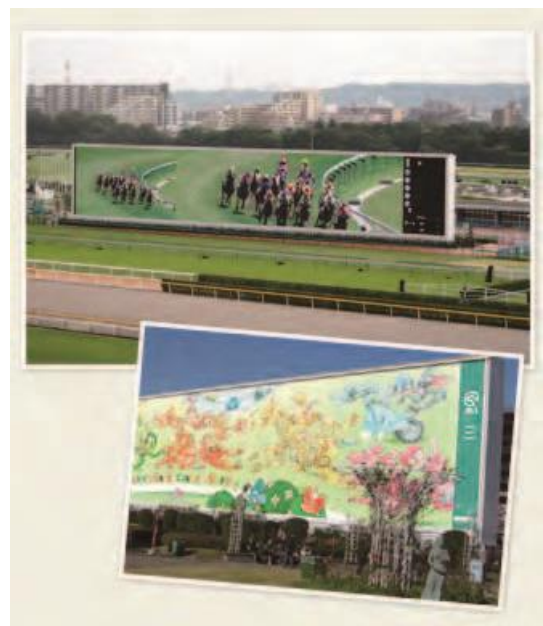
Centaur garden at Hanshin racecourse



Horse rides



In Japan, racetracks have been developed into comprehensive leisure facilities.



Giant Turf Vision monitor

Provide the best of “hardware” services

The second point is endeavoring to enhance services for fans from the standpoint of the “hardware” on site, to create an environment of enjoyment at all-around leisure facilities.

Specific examples:

- Upgrading and refurbishing grandstands.
- Improving image transmission systems, media and other information-related facilities.
- Expanding separate smoking and non-smoking areas, playgrounds, greenery and design within venues and providing more parking areas.

Provide the best of “software” services

The third item is offering fans “software” amenities, along with various types of hospitality that are both convenient and satisfying for our horse racing aficionados.

Specific examples

- Promoting methods of customer service.
- Improving information services, such as the provision of information through image transmission systems and the like, improving public information locations on and off course, enhancing racing programs and expanding live racing broadcasts.

Further, JRA provides the following additional services for race fans as additional incentives:

- Free Pass Days (Admission to racecourses is free)
- “Racing Class (REXS)” for beginners. REXS is an abbreviation for “Racing EXpert Seminar” which consists of two participatory classes on horse racing.
- Racecourse Attendance Points Campaign, where customers can accumulate points by going to any of the 10 JRA racecourses and will be given various gifts once points accumulated.
- Campaigns using animated characters and JRA mascot TURFY to increase understanding towards horse racing
- Events Attended by Jockeys and Equestrian Campaigns
- Special website targeting horse racing beginners by collaborating with popular anime catooms

JRA places strong emphasis on advertising the unique excitement that only horse racing can provide. Current activities involve holding various events to lure new fans to the attractions held at racecourses on race days. The major racecourses have special spaces for such events. Playgrounds and its equipment have been constructed to keep children entertained. JRA runs television advertisements to announce the graded races and raise the profile of horse racing. In publicizing races, JRA features popular actors and actresses in its advertisements to boost the image of the JRA and horse racing among the general public, and to attract younger generations who have had no contact with horse racing. Regarding brand advertising, each year JRA creates an advertisement based on a horse-related catchphrase that conveys the beauty and power of racehorses that cannot be completely conveyed in more general television commercials that promote specific races. Through these PR programs and television commercials, JRA hopes to bring even more enjoyment to racing fans.

Gate J

In order to promote broader understanding of the intricacies of horse racing culture by providing a wide range of information related to horses in casual fashion, JRA opened the “Gate J.” in a popular business district in Tokyo. The facility features videos of horses and horse racing from Japan and around the world on large screens and in film libraries, as well as gift shops and areas where visitors can pick up information about JRA. This facility acts as a pilot shop to provide information about horse racing.



Green Channel and other services

JRA established a broadcasting channel called the Green Channel in 1994 as a service to provide fans with extensive racing footage in their own homes. Anyone who subscribes to the CS digital broadcast or CATV can enjoy this channel. JRA also hosts the Racing Viewer, which distributes videos of races over the Internet.



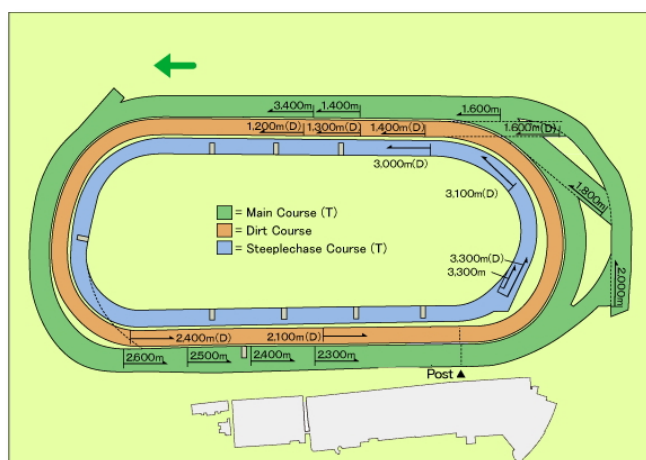
Website

The personal computer version of JRA website (jra.jp) was launched in 1997, and the mobile phone version in 2005. It draws many visitors, who use it mostly to view race day information such as race cards, race results, and payouts. The number of page views has increased every year since the site was launched. In addition to race day information, the site offers a wealth of other information, including event information held at racecourses or WINS, horseback riding information, event information, race analysis and introduction of graded races.

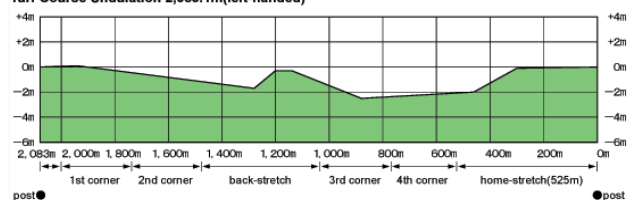


JRA Racecourses

Tokyo, Nakayama, Kyoto and Hanshin are known as the “big four” of the 10 JRA racecourses, and, along with Chukyo, all GI races are held at these five courses. Three racecourses - Tokyo, Niigata and Chukyo - have counterclockwise courses and the other tracks are right handed.



Turf Course Undulation 2,083.1m(left-handed)



TOKYO RACECOURSE

Offering a view of Mt. Fuji to the southwest, this is JRA's largest racecourse. It is host to the February Stakes (GI), NHK Mile Cup (GI), Victoria Mile (GI), Yushun Himba (Japanese Oaks) (GI), Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) (GI), Yasuda Kinen (GI), Tenno Sho (Autumn) (GI) and Japan Cup (GI). Thrilling races take place down a 530-meterlong homestretch. The refurbishment of the grandstand was completed in the spring of 2007. This facility can now seat more than 120,000.

Main course (turf)

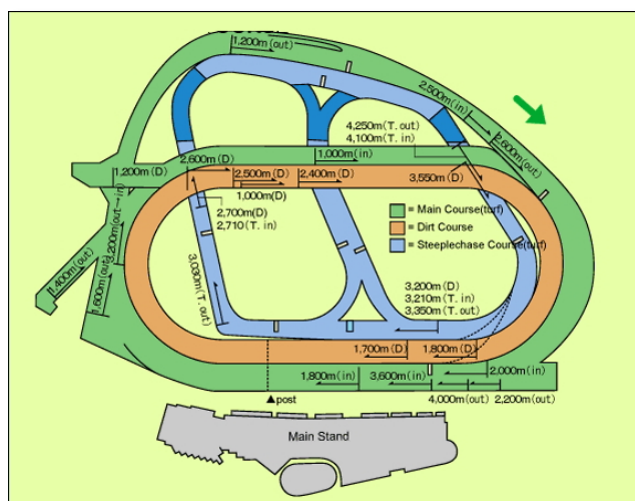
	Length	Width
A Course	2,083.1 m	31–41 m
B Course	2,101.9 m	28–38 m
C Course	2,120.8 m	25–35 m
D Course	2,139.6 m	22–32 m

Dirt course

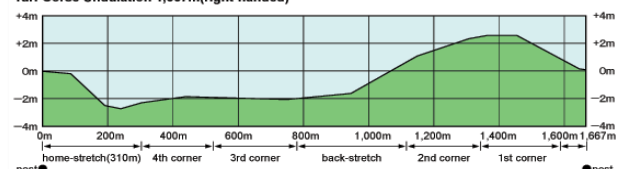
Length	Width
1,899.0 m	25 m

Jump course (turf)

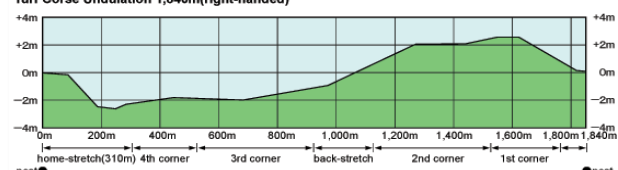
Length	Width
1,674.7 m	25 m



Turf Course Undulation 1,667m(right-handed)



Turf Course Undulation 1,840m(right-handed)



NAKAYAMA RACECOURSE

This racecourse holds the Nakayama Grand Jump (J-GI), Satsuki Sho (Japanese 2000 Guineas) (GI), Sprinters Stakes (GI), Asahi Hai Futurity Stakes (GI), Nakayama Daishogai (J-GI), Arima Kinen (The Grand Prix) (GI) and Hopeful Stakes (GI). The rising slope along the final 200 meters of the homestretch adds to the interest of races. The steeplechase course has three inclining steeps unique to Nakayama.

Main course (turf) Oval track:

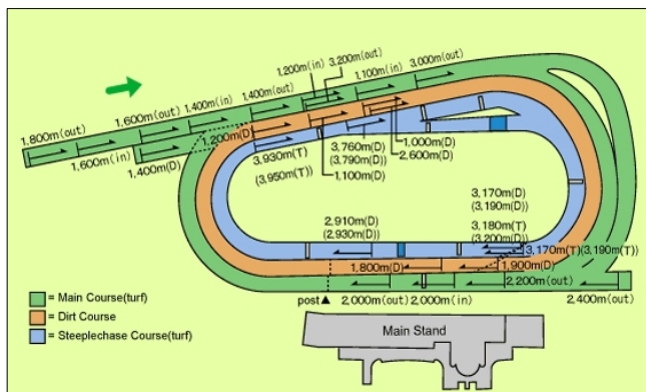
	Length	Width
Inner oval	A 1,667.1 m	20–32 m
	B 1,686.0 m	17–29m
	C 1,704.8 m	14–26 m
Outer oval	A 1,839.7 m	24–32 m
	B 1,858.5m	21–29m
	C 1,877.3 m	18–26 m

Dirt course (Oval)

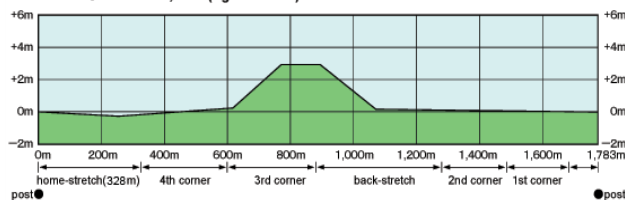
Length	Width
1,493.0 m	20–25 m

Jump course (turf)

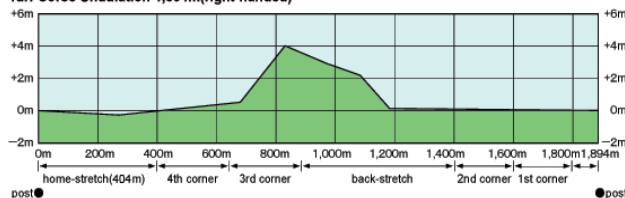
	Length	Width
O-line	1,456.4 m	20–30 m
X-line	447.5 m and 424.3 m	20–30 m



Turf Course Undulation 1,783m(right-handed)



Turf Course Undulation 1,894m(right-handed)



KYOTO RACECOURSE

Built in 1924, Kyoto Racecourse is the premier racecourse in Western Japan. Kyoto Racecourse holds the same number of race meetings as other major racecourses, with five meetings a year. In 2007, a multi-screen Turf Vision on the same scale as that of Tokyo was installed to enhance the provision of video and information at the track. Major races are the Tenno Sho (Spring)(G1), Shuka Sho (G1), Kikuka Sho (Japanese St. Leger)(G1), Queen Elizabeth II (G1) and Mile Championship (G1). The ability to overcome the inclination at the far turn of this track is said to be the deciding factor for races at Kyoto.

Main course (turf)

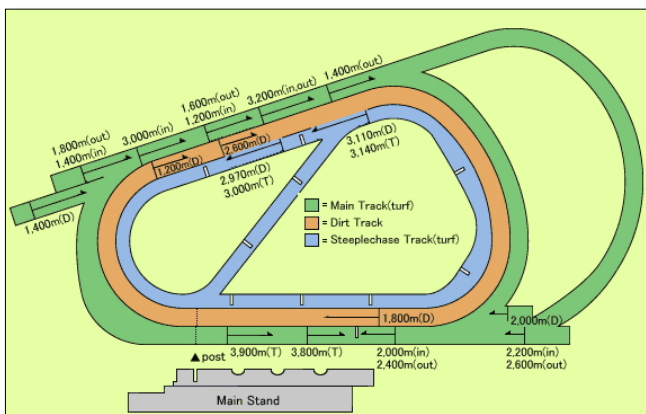
	Length		Width
	Inner oval	Outer oval	
A Course	1,782.8 m	1,894.3 m	27–38 m
B Course	1,802.2 m	1,913.6 m	24–35 m
C Course	1,821.1 m	1,932.4 m	21–32 m
D Course	1,839.9 m	1,951.3 m	18–29 m

Dirt course

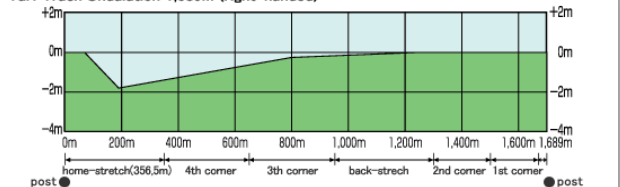
	Length	Width
Oval	1,607.6 m	25 m

Jump course (turf)

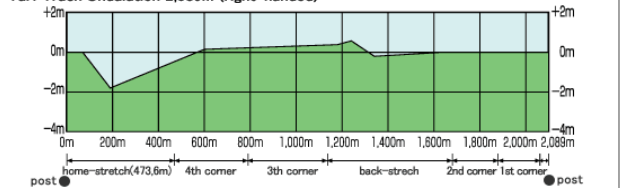
	Length	Width
Normal	1,413.8 m	23 m
Grand	1,399.8 m	20 m



Turf Track Undulation 1,689m (right-handed)



Turf Track Undulation 2,089m (right-handed)



HANSHIN RACECOURSE

First built on its present location in 1948, Hanshin Racecourse joins Kyoto Racecourse as the second of the two feature racecourses in Western Japan. Hanshin has the same number of race meetings as Kyoto and the two racecourses alternate race meeting. Its uniquely long corners, as well as a steep rise just before the finish line, are the major characteristics of this racecourse. Major races are Osaka Hai (G1), Oka Sho (Japanese 1000 Guineas) (G1), Takarazuka Kinen (G1), Hanshin Juvenile Fillies (G1) and Asahi Hai Futurity Stakes (G1).

Turf course (inner oval)

Course	Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
A	1,689.0 m	24–28 m	356.5 m	1.9m
B	1,713.2 m	20–25 m	359.1 m	

Turf course (outer oval)

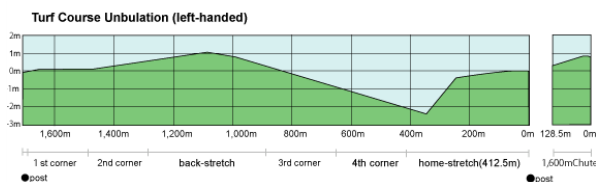
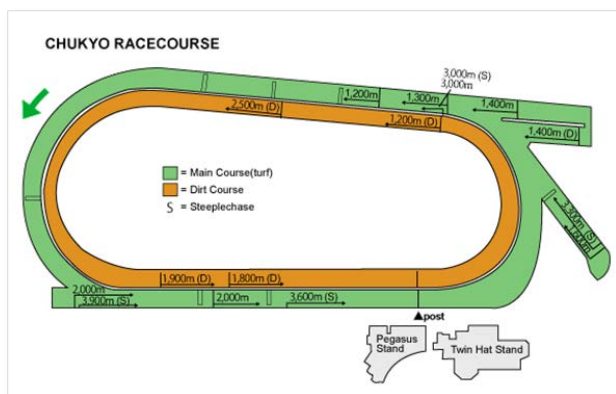
Course	Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
A	2,089.0 m	24–29 m	473.6 m	2.4 m
B	2,113.2 m	20–25 m	476.3 m	

Dirt course

Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
1,517.6 m	22–25 m	352.7 m	1.6 m

Steeplechase track (Turf)

O-line Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
1,366.7 m	20.5 m	403.7 m	1.3 m



CHUKYO RACECOURSE

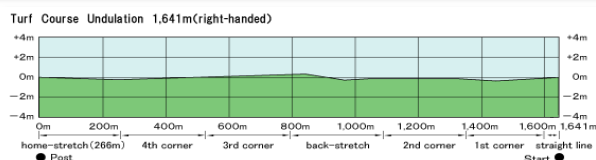
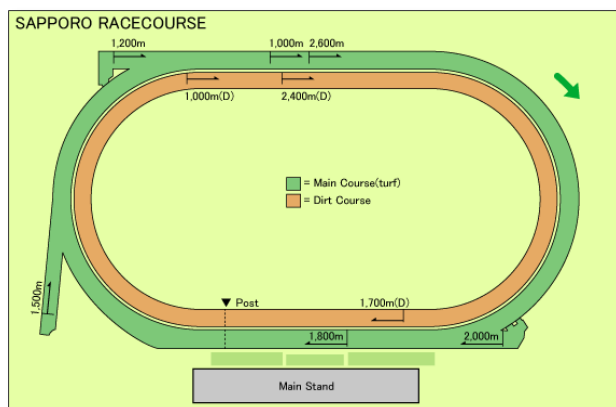
Chukyo Racecourse outside of Nagoya reopened in March 2012, after nearly two years of renovation work. The turf course has been lengthened by over 100 meters and now measures 1,705.9 meters around with a 412.5-meter homestretch. The dirt course, now measures 1,530 meters with a 410.7-meter final homestretch, making it the longest dirt stretch in Western Japan. The 1,200-meter Takamatsunomiya Kinen (GI) is held on the turf and the 1,800-meter Champions Cup (G1) is held on the dirt.

Main course (turf)

	Length	Width
A Course	1,705.9 m	28–30 m
B Course	1,724.8 m	25–27 m

Dirt course

Length	Width
1,530 m	25 m



SAPPORO RACECOURSE

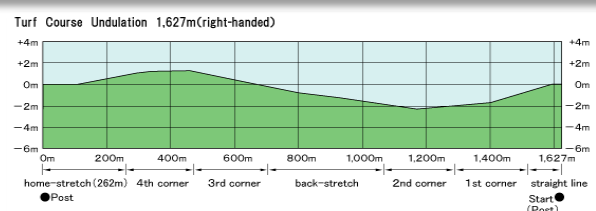
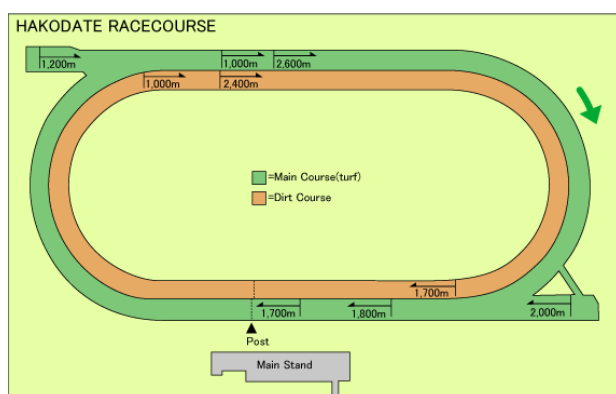
This racecourse, located in Sapporo City, the largest city on the northern island of Hokkaido, has two race meetings each year. The major races are the Sapporo Kinen (G2), Queen Stakes (G3), Elm Stakes (G3), Keeneland Cup (G3) and Sapporo Nisai Stakes (G3). The refurbishment of the grandstand was completed in July 2014.

Main course (turf)

	Length	Width
A Course	1,640.9 m	25–27 m
B Course	1,650.4m	23.5–25.5m
C Course	1,659.8 m	22–24 m

Dirt course

Length	Width
1,487.0 m	20 m



HAKODATE RACECOURSE

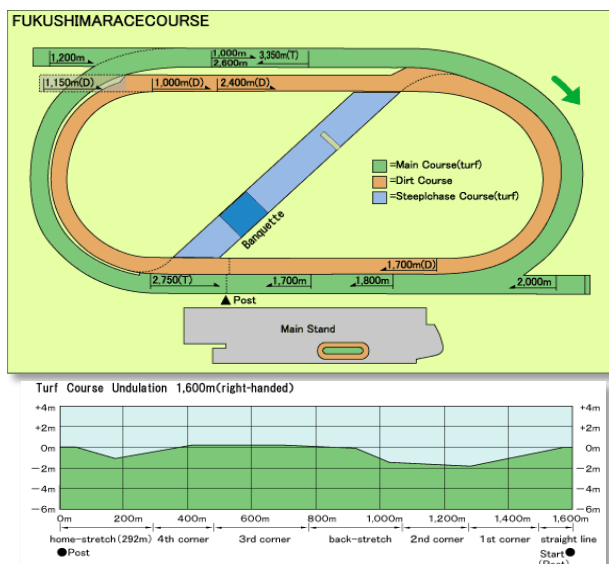
Situated in Hakodate City in Hokkaido, this racecourse has two race meetings each year. Major races are the Hakodate Sprint Stakes (G3), Hakodate Kinen (G3) and Hakodate Nisai Stakes (G3). The refurbishment of the grandstand was completed in June 2010.

Main course (turf)

	Length	Width
A Course	1,626.6 m	29 m
B Course	1,651.8 m	25 m
C Course	1,675.8 m	21–22 m

Dirt course

Length	Width
1,475.8 m	20 m



FUKUSHIMA RACECOURSE

Located in Fukushima City in northern Honshu, this racecourse holds three race meetings annually. Major races are the Fukushima Himba Stakes (G3), Radio Nikkei Sho (G3), Tanabata Sho (G3), and Fukushima Kinen (G3).

Main course (turf)

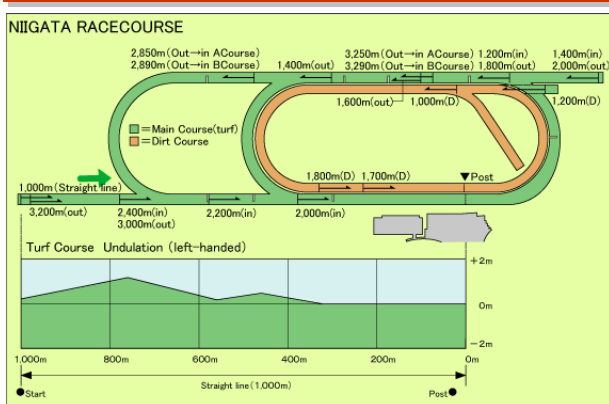
	Length	Width
A Course	1,600.0 m	25–27 m
B Course	1,614.1 m	22.5–25 m
C Course	1,628.1 m	20–23 m

Dirt course

Length	Width
1,444.6 m	20–25 m

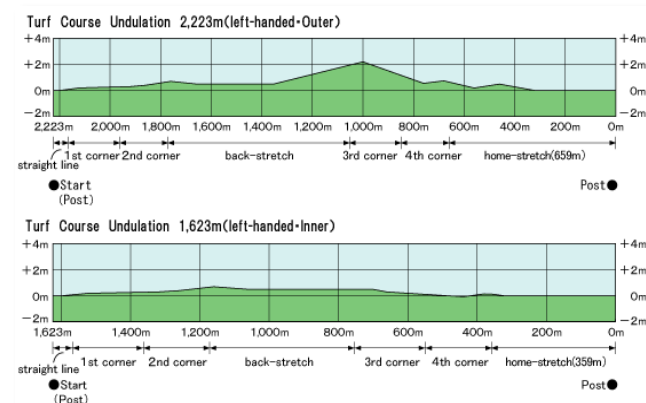
Jump course (turf)

	Length	Width
S-line	490.9 m	17.6-20 m



NIIGATA RACECOURSE

This racecourse is located in Niigata City alongside of the Japan Sea. Niigata Racecourse was completely renovated in 2001. Major races are the Sekiya Kinen (G3), Niigata Kinen (G3), Niigata Daishoten (G3), Niigata Nisai Stakes (G3), the Leopard Stakes (G3) and Ibis Summer Dash (G3), the only JRA graded race held over the 1,000-meter straight course.

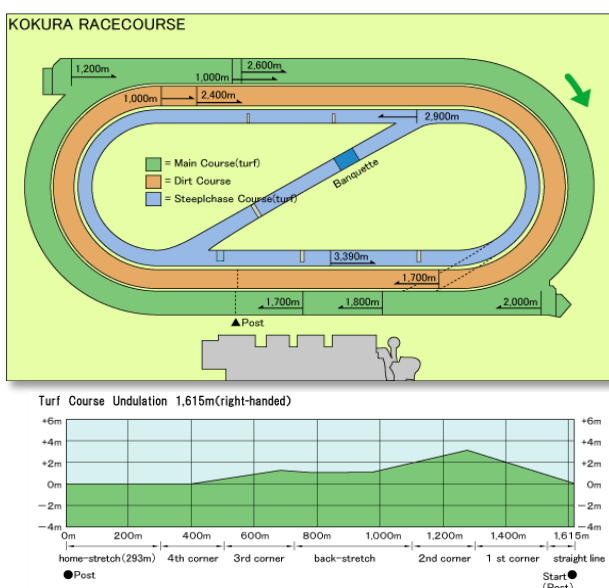


Main course (turf)

Main course (full)		Length	Width
	Inner oval	Outer oval	
A Course	1,623.0 m	2,223.0 m	25 m
B Course	1,648.1 m	2,248.1 m	21 m

Dirt course

	Length	Width
	1,472.5 m	20 m
Straightaway course	Length	
	1,000.0 m	



KOKURA RACECOURSE

Located in the foremost industrial city of Kitakyushu on the island of Kyushu, Kokura Racecourse holds three race meetings a year. Its major races are the Kitakyushu Kinen (G3), Kokura Kinen (G3), Kokura Nisai Stakes (G3), Kokura Daishoten (G3) and Kokura Summer Jump (J-G3).

Main course (turf)

	Length	Width
A Course	1,615.1 m	30 m
B Course	1,633.9 m	27 m
C Course	1,652.8 m	24 m

Dirt course

Length	Width
1,445.4 m	24 m

Jump course (turf)

	Length	Width
O-line	1,309.0 m	16–20 m
S-line	415.7 m	

JRA Training Centers

JRA Training Centers

Two training centers have been established by JRA to provide horses with the conditioning they need to put on the best of races. They are in Miho, Ibaraki Prefecture, in eastern Japan and Ritto, Shiga Prefecture, in western Japan. These expansive 50- to 60-hectare sites are equipped with stables, clinics for the racehorses, lodging facilities, medical clinics and various other facilities for the benefit of the over 2,000 racehorses stabled there and the people who take care of them. The facilities operate 24 hours a day so that the racing runs smoothly; the fairness of races is ensured; the horses' safety, health and hygiene are maintained; and information is provided to fans. Horses to be entered in races

must be trained at the training centers for a set period (10 days for horses with racing experience and 15 days or more for those that have not raced) before races are run.

In addition to oval tracks configured to conform to actual race situations, there are sharp uphill training tracks, turf, dirt, woodchip, new poly track to suit any training objective. Thorough track supervision to ensure the safety of horses in training includes leveling out the dirt course, sprinkling antifreeze agents on tracks in winter and water in summer. New training facilities are steadily being built to keep pace with diversification in training methods. These new improvements enable training to proceed in a wide variety of forms and have greatly contributed to finely conditioned horses.



RITTO TRAINING CENTER

Total Area: 1,518,790 m²

Stable Accommodations: 2,312

Courses:

A Course: (Steeplechase) 1,450 m × 20 m (turf)

B Course: 1,600 m × 20 m (dirt)

C-W Course: 1,800 m × 20 m (woodchip)

D Course: 1,950 m × 14 m (turf)

D-P Course: 2,038 m × 14 m (new polytrack)

E Course: 2,200 m × 30 m (dirt)

Uphill Course: 1,085 m × 7 m (woodchip)

difference in elevation: 32 m

Woodchip riding trail: 2,300 m × 7 m (woodchip)

Swimming pool: 50 × 3-meter circle, 3 meters deep

Other: 2 straight lanes, Water treadmill

Equine clinic



MIHO TRAINING CENTER

Total Area: 2,241,263 m²

Stable Accommodations: 2,348

Woodland bridle path:

1,000 m × 15 m turf

1,744 m × 3.5–7 m bark

North Track

A Course (steeplechase):

1,370 m × 12.5 m inner dirt

1,436 m × 12.5 m outer turf

B Course: 1,600 m (dirt) × 20 m (dirt)

C Course: 1,800 m (dirt) × 20 m (dirt)

Swimming pool: 44 × 3-meter circle, 3.0 meters deep

Other: 2 straight lanes, Water treadmill

South Track

A Course: 1,370 m × 25m (dirt)

B Course: 1,600 m × 20 m (woodchip)

C Course (inner): 1,800 m × 8-10 m (turf)

C Course (outer): 1,858 m × 15 m (new polytrack)

D Course: 2,000 m × 20-30m (dirt)

Uphill Course: 1,200 m × 12 m (woodchip)

Difference in elevation: 18 m

Equine clinic

Starting Gate Training

Horses must pass a starting gate test to be able to enter a race. At the training centers, an important part of training is rehearsing entering the gate and preparing for the start.



Uphill Course

On this woodchip track, workout times are electronically measured at 200-meter intervals, using IC tags attached to each horse. These times are then released to the public.



Indoor Heated Pool

Training is conducted year-round in this circular pool, with pool and air temperatures maintained at around 25 degrees centigrade throughout the year.



Water Treadmill

An underwater treadmill device is designed to provide a workout using water resistance while reducing the stress of body weight on the legs.



Woodland Riding Trail

A nature trail that weaves through the woods was created to visually and aurally relax the horses. There are streams for horses to walk in, waterfalls, and artificial misting devices along the riding path.



Racehorse Hospital

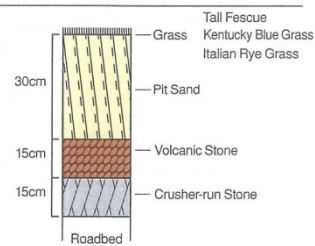
A comprehensive medical facility for racehorses is operated by approximately 30 JRA veterinarians. They are primarily engaged in racehorse health management, diagnosis and treatment of sick horses, prevention of communicable diseases, checkups for horses scheduled to race, consulting services related to training and stabling, and educational efforts related to health and hygiene ideas.



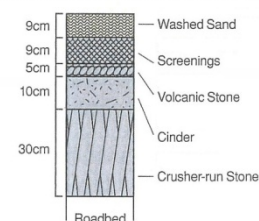
Training Stands

Trainers and others involved with horses can observe the condition of the horses during workouts on the track from here. Final workouts, training held three to four days before a race, and recording of training times are done, and members of the media gather information for stories from here.

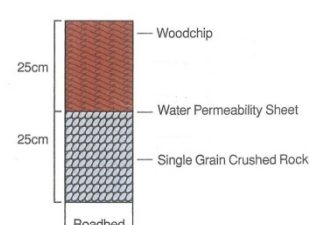
Turf Course



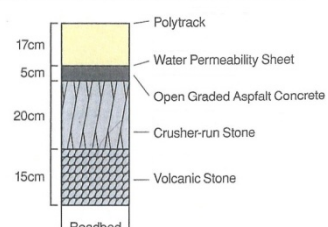
Dirt Course



Woodchip Course and Slope Course



Polytrack Course



Early in the morning of the race day, runners are transported from the training center to each site, such as Tokyo, Nakayama, Kyoto, Hanshin or Chukyo racecourses.

Ritto Training Center to:

Kyoto Racecourse (45 km)

Hanshin Racecourse (85 km)

Chukyo Racecourse (150 km)

Miho Training Center to:

Tokyo Racecourse (120 km)

Nakayama Racecourse (75 km)



Other JRA-related Facilities

JRA Horse Racing School

The JRA Horse racing School was established in Shiroy City, Chiba Prefecture in 1982, with the aim of cultivating jockeys and stable staff with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to the change of the times. Anyone who wants to acquire a jockey's license and ride in JRA races must attend the JRA Horse racing School. The current curriculum features a three-year course for jockeys, in which the students go through the practical work in the stables, step-by-step drills in equestrian riding and practical training in preparation for racing. The school also has a six-month course for stable employees. The 264,500-square meter site has a 1,400-meter dirt track and is also home to the international quarantine stables used for quarantining horses entering Japan.

Prospective students are required to pass an entrance examination for enrollment in either course. Students who wish to enroll in the jockey course must meet the following requirements:

- a) Age: Must be under 20 years old when entering the school, and must have graduated from junior high school or an equivalent educational institution.
- b) Weight: Must be 46.5kg (or lower, depending on age) when entering school.
- c) Eyesight: Over 0.8 for both eyes (without glasses or contact lenses)
- d) Must have color visibility, hearing ability, and must be in good health.
- e) Prospective students must not have any imprisonment records, or have been fined by breaking Horse racing Law or other gambling-related laws. Also he/she must not have any record of suspension or termination of involvement with horse racing by law.

After completion of the course, the prospective jockeys may take the jockey's license examination and the stable employees are eligible, with JRA approval, to be employed by trainers licensed by JRA.



JRA Equestrian Park

Note: JRA's Equestrian Park will be closed from December 31, 2016 until the autumn of 2022 for the facilities improvement. In the summer of 2020, the equestrian events in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held at the park.

JRA Equestrian Park in Setagaya, Tokyo, was constructed in 1940 to promote equestrian events and for the training of prospective jockeys. During the 18th Olympic Games in 1964, it hosted some of the equestrian events, and at one time, the park was used for the training and education of prospective JRA jockeys. Today it is the center of equestrian events in Japan.

The park occupies an area of 185,000 square meters, including stables, an equestrian competition field, and office buildings. The park currently undertakes a variety of promotional activities to encourage familiarity with horses and increase understanding of horses and racing. Along with events that afford opportunities for direct contact with horses, such as Hippophile Day, horse shows, Horse Familiarity Day, and weekday attractions involving interaction with horses for area residents, the park hosts an equestrian competition almost every weekend as part of its efforts to promote equestrian culture by providing its venues for events and competition. Known familiarly as "Horse Park" in the urban area, the park is also open to the public all year round and contributes to the local community.



JRA Equine Research Institute

This JRA-affiliated institution was founded in 1959 with the goal of maintaining racehorse resources and running races efficiently. Its principal aims subsequently became the prevention of injuries to racehorses and research into developing strong horses. Its research is not limited to active racehorses, as it has conducted successful research on breeding and training, which has been widely applied at training centers and private training farms, as well as in breeding regions.

The institute has two branches: Joban Branch and Tochigi Branch. The primary function of the Joban Branch is to provide rehabilitation facility which includes balneotherapy and physiotherapy. Various forms of medical research are also conducted at the branch. The Tochigi Branch, Epizootic Research Center was established as a research laboratory for equine infectious diseases in June 1970. This unit is the only laboratory conducting research needed for the prevention and control of equine infectious diseases in Japan.

JRA Yearling Training Farms

JRA owns two yearling training farms – Hidaka Yearling Training Farm in Hokkaido and Miyazaki Yearling Training Farm in Kyushu Island - and conducts basic training on about 80 yearlings purchased at various sales until the spring of their 2-years-old season. The information and training data obtained during this period, as well as improved methods, are passed on broadly to breeders and training farms, and used to improve Japan's racing industry. After the research in the basic training period, the horses are sold in the training sales such as the JRA Breeze Up Sale, and then follow-up research is conducted on how they perform as racehorses. As a horseracing organization, the JRA's comprehensive research system involving actual horses is unparalleled anywhere in the world.

Laboratory of Racing Chemistry

This laboratory is responsible for all DNA testing of racehorses in Japan. The laboratory and its research facilities were established in 1965 as Japan's only testing institute for horses, as well as the only one which provides dedicated research within that field. The laboratory is primarily concerned with drug testing for racehorses, indispensable for ensuring fair races. It also provides blood and DNA analysis to maintain accurate pedigrees. This research institute was chartered as an experimental laboratory eligible for ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation in 2004.



Museums

The JRA Racing Museum opened at Tokyo Racecourse in 1991. The museum's main theme is horse racing, tracing the sport's development to the present day through exhibits on famous horses of the past. Exhibit materials cover racing not just in Japan, but also that of other countries.

The Equine Museum of Japan was built on the site of the former Yokohama Racecourse, the birthplace of modern horse racing in Japan, in Negishi, Yokohama, and was opened in 1977. This museum's functions are the collection, preservation and study of a broad range of materials on the relationship between people and horses.



NAR Racing

The biggest difference between racing conducted by the JRA and Racing by Local Governments is that JRA returns a percentage of its revenue to the national treasury, whereas Racing by Local Governments contributes to the finances of the individual local government. Also, the majority of race meetings by local governments is conducted on weekdays during the day. The National Association for Racing (NAR) oversees the 14 racing organizers throughout the country.

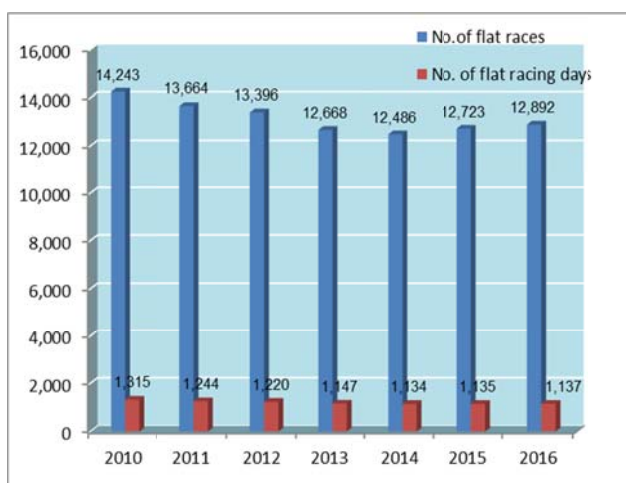
Races

All races held by NAR are flat races on dirt surface, with the exception of Ban-ei (Draft Horse Racing) at Obihiro Racecourse and turf races held at Morioka Racecourse – the only racecourse in local government racing with a turf surface.

In 2016, there were a total of 1,286 racing days with 14,531 races held by local governments at the 17 racecourses. A total of 140,916 horses ran, with an average of 9.7 races per horse, in 2016.

Jump racing and harness racing, which had been run in the past, are currently not conducted due to declining numbers of available horses and jockeys.

Number of Flat Racing Days and Flat Races



Ban-ei (Draft Horse Racing)

Ban-ei racing is a unique kind of racing that is held only in Hokkaido by local government racing. It consists of draft horses weighing from 800 to 1,200 kg competing by pulling a sled with a jockey and a prescribed heavy load over a 200-meter dirt track that has two humps along the course.



History

The origin of draft horse racing dates back to Hokkaido's pioneer days, when contests of strength between horses used to transport lumber were held for celebrations and festivals. Dosanko (Hokkaido breeds) and other plow horse breeds native to Japan were used at the time. Belgian, Breton and Percheron lineage horses were then used after their subsequent introduction from Europe. Today, cross breeds between these three varieties, called "half breeds," or with native breeds are predominate, while purebreds are on the decline. The organized racing system was inaugurated by the racing authorities in 1946 and has continued to the present.



©NAR

Racing Calendar

Race meetings can last up to six days for racing conducted by government-designated prefectures and municipalities. A total of 1,286 meetings were held in 2016 in NAR.

NAR racing is conducted mainly on weekdays. There are differences in the schedules of racecourses in the metropolitan areas of Kanto, Tokai, Kansai and Hokkaido, and those of racecourses in other regions. Racecourses in major urban areas and Hokkaido hold their races on weekdays in order to avoid competition with JRA. On the other hand, in regions that are largely unaffected by JRA meetings, racing is primarily held on Saturdays and Sundays, when it is easier to attract local fans.

JBC races and other racing series

Based on the model of the BC (Breeders' Cup) in America and created from an initiative by breeders, the first JBC (Japan Breeding Farms' Cup) races were held at Ohi Racecourse in 2001. It consists of three races – the JBC Classic, Sprint and Ladies' Classic. As total prize money, the Classic offers ¥136 million, the highest amount in racing by local governments, while the Sprint offers ¥102 million and the Ladies' Classic ¥69.7 million, an unprecedented sum for racing by local governments.

Racing by local governments holds several different "Derby" races for three-year-olds on the local circuit. The interest in these Derby races were relatively low, partly because the prize money is lower compared to that of JRA's Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) and nationwide recognition was low. Therefore, in order to raise awareness and interest, the six districts which held these separate Derby races collaborated and adjusted the racing calendar so that the Derby races are held over a continuous 6-day period at six different racecourses. Since 2007, this event has been turned into "Series of Derby Week" to raise its profile and NAR has taken measures to expand nationwide off-track sales.

Also, NAR also conducts a series of races for fillies and mares, named "GRANDAME-JAPAN." The most outstanding fillies/mares are selected from each age group and they compete over a period of time, vying for the top spot – and incentive money – in their respective groups. Another series of races in the local circuit is the "Super Sprint Series," which began in 2011. It is a number of sprint races run over a track with only one bend.

Prize Money (purse)

Similar to JRA racing, prize money is generally allocated to the owners of the first five finishers in NAR racing. However, there is a huge disparity between the purses offered by different organizers. The highest purses are paid in thoroughbred races, and the largest first-place purse is ¥136 million for the JBC Classic. The total prize money in Racing by Local Governments in 2016 was ¥16.3 billion. The system for distributing prize money to trainers, jockeys and grooms are similar to that of JRA racing.

International Relations

NAR first held its international invitation race in 1978, and ever since, it has been active in inviting jockeys from overseas to take part in their racing. The international invitation races known as the "Ladies Cup" was held for four consecutive years in the 1980's, with female jockeys from Europe, the USA, Canada and Japan competing with one another. During the five-year period from 1989 to 1993, NAR conducted the "International Queen Jockey Series," in which Japanese female jockeys rode together with female jockeys invited from the USA, Canada, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand, as part of an international friendly among female jockeys. From 1982 to 1997, Niigata Racecourse was the host to the "Japan-Korea Challenge Cup" races, in which jockeys from the two nations were invited to race in each other's racecourse.

In 1995, Ohi Racecourse formed a friendly relationship with Santa Anita Park in the USA, inviting jockeys from the California circuit to ride in Japan. The friendly jockey series lasted for several years. In 2013, Tokyo City Keiba (Ohi Racecourse) and the Korean Racing Authority initiated the first-ever "Japan-Korea international invitational race," inviting each organization's horses to run in Ohi Racecourse and Seoul Racecourse, respectively. The two-race series was first held at Seoul Racecourse with three Japanese runners. Since then, this international exchange races have been held once a year at each racetrack.

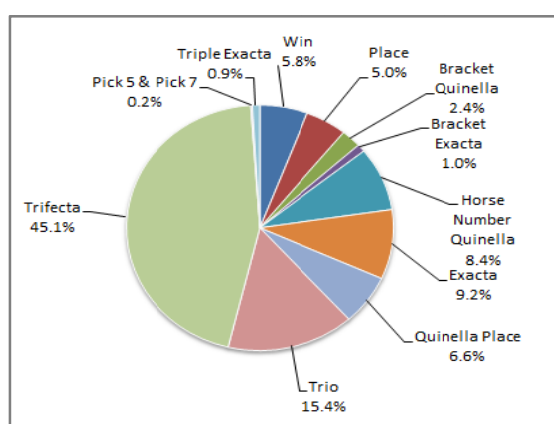
In recent years, foreign jockeys issued short-term licenses by NAR or JRA have been increasing and they have opportunities to ride in the exchange races between JRA and NAR racing including the graded dirt races and other races held at local government racecourses all over Japan.

Betting

Type of Bets

There are nine standard types of betting available for racing by local governments: Win, Place, Bracket number Quinella, Bracket number Exacta, Horse number Quinella, Quinella Place ("Wide"), Exacta, Trio and Trifecta. As of 2017, three other types of exotic betting, Pick 5, Pick 7 and Triple Exacta are available on the Internet.

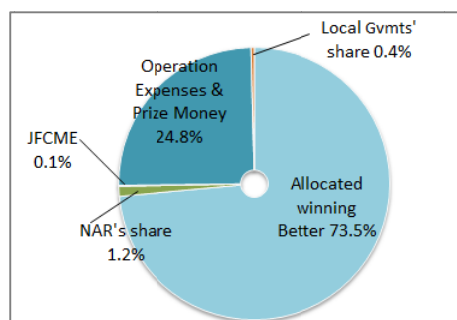
2016 Betting Turnover by Racing by Local Governments (total turnover ¥477,222,738,220)



Deduction Rate

About the use of proceeds from betting by local governments, the deduction rate is set by each type of bet. However, in the case of 2016, a ratio for total sales is 73.5 %. Accordingly, 24.8% is received by each organizer for operating expenses and prize money. 0.4% is shares of the local government, and 1.2% is disbursed to NAR. The remaining 0.1% is invested to the Japan Finance Corporation for Municipal Enterprises (JFCME), which is a Government sponsored corporation that provides low-interest financing to local governments.

NAR House Take Percentages in 2016 (Estimates)



Off-Course Betting Facilities

As of 2016, wagers can be placed at 99 off-course betting facilities (including 17 tracks not hosting races).

Telephone Betting

Racing by local governments began offering telephone wagering in 1984. Telephone betting systems offered to fans vary according to local racing authority but are divided into two types: ARS and Internet betting (cell phones, smart phone or personal computers).

Similar to JRA's figures, local government racing also relies heavily on off-track sales. In 2001, the ratio of on-track/off-track sales was 50:50, but in 2016, the ratio drastically changed to 10:90. Sales at racecourses are decreasing year by year, but off-track sales are conversely in an increasing trend.

NAR Racing Education Center

Most of the active NAR licensed jockeys have completed the jockey course at the NAR Racing Education Center in Nasu, Tochigi Prefecture. Each year, the Center accepts some 10 students who have passed the examinations, ranging from 15-year-old junior high school graduates to 20-years-old adults. The training period lasts two years and includes a five-month practical training period under the guidance of a trainer with whom the candidate will become affiliated with upon graduation. Upon completion of the two-year course at the facility, jockeys make their debut after passing the jockey license examination.

The 30,000-square meter Center includes a 1,100-meter dirt track with four riding paddocks in the infield, an uphill training track, stable area with a capacity of 160 horses, veterinary clinic, farriery, etc. In 2010, the international quarantine stables were newly built for horses entering and leaving Japan.

Customer Services

From the betting perspective, one of the main focuses of NAR's customer service is to provide a betting channel that caters to a variety of punters' "life styles" – that is, to hold racing on weekdays and weekend, and from daytime, late afternoon and night time. In addition to preparing a variety in the racing calendar, organizers of local racing cooperate amongst one another by providing betting windows for races held outside of their courses – for example, a racecourse will hold racing during the day and keep the betting windows open at night as an off-track betting facility for races held elsewhere. Needless to say, for punters who are not able to visit the racecourse, there are a number of betting channels over the internet. In 2012, NAR and JRA developed a new integrated totalizator system, which allows members of JRA's internet betting system to purchase tickets for local racing.

Each racecourse plans its own events for the visiting fans – ranging from talk shows by television personalities and jockeys to charity events, as well as quiz contests with premium prizes. Also, a local racecourse will sell or give out their own local foods/products, taking a more "community-based" approach to attract racing fans.

Another characteristic of racing by local governments is that it provides individuals and corporations "naming rights" to certain races. The sponsors are invited to the racecourse on raceday, along with various promotions of the race and provided a guest room at the racecourse. Also, a visiting fan can win by lottery a chance to take part in the post-race presentation ceremony, providing a special occasion to interact with their favorite jockeys and/or racing personnel.

Some racecourses offer free-of-charge transportation to and from the nearest train station. Also, some racecourses will invite fans to watch "test races (barrier trials)" and give them a "behind-the-scenes" tour of a raceday operation, which are rare occasions for the casual racegoer.



Night racing under illuminations at Ohi Racecourse



"Live fanfare" before a race is one of the attractions at Ohi



Fans gather for a talk show at Sonoda Racecourse



Jockeys sign autographs for the enthusiastic fans

Racecourses

The lengths of racecourses of local governments range from 1,000 to 1,600 meters, track width from 16 to 25 meters, and homestretches from the fourth turn to the finish line range from 190 to 380 meters. The maximum number of runners range from 10 to 16 horses. The NAR racecourses are comparatively smaller than that of JRA racecourses and bends are comparatively sharper.

All NAR racecourses have only dirt tracks, with the exception of Morioka Racecourse which also has a turf track.



OBIHIRO

Ban-ei course	Length	Width
	200 m	21 m

MONBETSU

Dirt course	Right-handed
Length	1,376m (inner)/1,600m (outer)
Homestretch	218m(inner)/330m(outer)
Width	25m

MORIOKA

Left-handed	Length	Width	Homestretch
Dirt course	1,600m	25m	300m
Turf course	1,400m	22m	300m

MIZUSAWA

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,200m	20m	245 m

URAWA

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Left-handed	1,200m	16.5–21.5m	220 m

FUNABASHI

Dirt course	Length
Left-handed	1,250m(inner)/1,400m(outer)
Homestretch	308m
Width	20m(inner)/25m(outer)

OHI

Dirt course	Length
Right-handed	1,400m(inner)/1,600m(outer)
Homestretch	286m(inner)/386m(outer)
Width	25m

KAWASAKI

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Left-handed	1,200m	25 m	300 m

KANAZAWA

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,200m	20 m	236m

KASAMATSU

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,100m	20 m	201 m

NAGOYA

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,100m	23–25m	194 m

SONODA

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,051m	20–24m	213 m

HIMEJI

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,200m	20–25m	230 m

KOCHI

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,100m	22–27m	200 m

SAGA

Dirt course	Length	Width	Homestretch
Right-handed	1,100m	19.2–24m	200 m

Horse Racing-Related Activities

When Western-style horse racing was first introduced to Japan by the foreign residents of Yokohama during the 1860s, most racehorses were domestic breeds, with some imports from Shanghai and other parts of China. During the 1870s, a few thoroughbreds were imported from the United States for the first time for use as breeding stock. The breeding industry in Japan began in earnest in 1907 when, with the assistance of the Mitsubishi Conglomerate, a thoroughbred stallion and 20 broodmares were imported from the United Kingdom to stand at Koiwai Farm. With the subsequent authorization of horse racing and the regulation of racing programs and other racing related affairs, horse racing in Japan started to take off, and the number of domestically bred racehorses increased as the thoroughbred breeding industry developed. Although the breeding industry suffered a near fatal blow during the closing days of World War II, horse racing along with society started on the long road to recovery after the war. As racing activities surpassed their pre-war prosperity, the number of foals bred increased to over 10,000, an unequaled number in the history of horse racing in Japan.

Since 1995, however, the industry has been in a gradual decline. In 1997, the number of thoroughbred foals fell to around 8,000, and its number in 2016 was just about 6,900.

Bloodstock Sales in Japan are conducted by the Japan Bloodhorse Breeders' Association (JBBA) in cooperation with various local breeders' associations, and by the Japan Racing Horse Association (JRHA) who conducts the famous public auction, "JRHA Select Sale." As the number of thoroughbreds born decreases, horses are sold at a higher price at the sales, and the number of unsold racehorses has gradually begun to decrease.



Although the number of thoroughbreds has decreased, the breeding standards - as well as their expectations for the foals - have been getting higher every year. The establishment of the Japan Cup in 1981 resulted in the breeding industry setting a goal for producing faster and stronger horses that could hold their own worldwide. One of the goals of the Japan Cup was to bring forth steady improvement of the domestic-bred horses through the introduction of superior stallions and broodmares from overseas. This program has borne fruit to a point where the winners of GI races in some of the world's leading racing nations have been produced in Japan. As a result Japanese-bred horses are increasingly drawing attention on the global racing stage.

Breeding

Breeding Regions and Number of Farms

Breeding regions are located from the island of Hokkaido up north to the island of Kyushu in the south. Traditional breeding areas include Tokachi, Hidaka and Iburi in Hokkaido and Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Tochigi, Chiba, Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures throughout the rest of Japan.

As of 2016, there were 875 farms with thoroughbred broodmares stabled. The Hidaka area of Hokkaido is home to the most at 735. If the Tokachi and Iburi areas are included, Hokkaido's total comes to 797, which accounts for some 90% of the nationwide total.

Breeding is expanding in Hokkaido, which has a cool, dry climate and plenty of space, while the industry has been shrinking in areas near tracks and in warm, humid Kyushu. The emphasis in these areas has turned to training.

Stallions

During 2016, there were 227 thoroughbred stallions registered at stud in Japan. 59 of these were foreign-bred and 168 Japanese-bred. Approximately 93% of these stallions are standing in the main Hokkaido breeding region.

The great racehorse and stallion Sunday Silence (USA), who died in August 2002, was Japan's leading sire for 13

0consecutive years from 1995 to 2007. His influence as a stallion has been passed on to his foals. Of domestic stallions, 30 of those sired by Sunday Silence were used for covering 1,172 mares in 2016. This number increases to 84 (and 4,170 mares) when including stallions with a Sunday Silence bloodline in the second generation pedigree, which accounts for 38.7% of all mares covered in 2016. The top five sires, in terms of the number of mares covered, in 2016 were Rulership (JPN) with 280, Kizuna (JPN) 269, Lord Kanaloa (JPN) 267, Orfevre (JPN) 244 and Deep Impact (JPN) 243. Deep Impact is a foal and Orfevre is a grandson of Sunday Silence. Rulership and Lord Kanaloa are sired by King Kamehameha (by Kingmambo).

Broodmares

If we look at the number of broodmares in Japan, the figures reached a peak of about 15,287 in 1991. These figures fell to 12,000 and remained around that level until 2003. The

numbers began to gradually decrease from that point up until 2014, when the actual number of broodmares reached 9,253, and slightly increased since then to 9,483 in 2016.

Foals

Japan bred fewer than 1,000 thoroughbreds a year through the 1940s and 50s. However, as the economy grew rapidly and horse racing developed, the number rose steadily to reach 10,188 foals during 1992.

An annual level in the upper 8,000s for foal crop had been maintained since 1997, but a declining trend began in 2003 and, as a result, 6,902 thoroughbred foals were registered in 2016. This is approximately the same number of foals as that of the late 1970s. This is a result of shifting from quantity to quality, as well as the steep decline in the demand for thoroughbreds caused by the closure of a number of Racing by Local Governments racecourses.



Deep Impact ©J.Fukuda



Harbinger ©M.Ueda



King Kamehameha ©M.Ueda



South Vigorous ©Horse Bank

Promotion of Equestrian Culture, livestock industry

Japan has many festivals that feature horses. Horse racing organizations carefully preserve these forms of culture related to horses and undertake assistance in various forms to ensure that this heritage continues. A few examples follow below.

Yabusame Shinto Ceremony (Japanese Archery on Horseback)

This Shinto ceremony is very gallant with a tradition of over 800 years. Wearing samurai hunting uniforms of the Kamakura era, archers mount horses and, galloping swiftly on horseback, release arrows from their bows to hit three targets in a row. When this is achieved, they receive loud applause from the many attending fans.

Yabusame is well known in foreign countries, as many foreign tourists can be seen among the audience. This Shinto ceremony is held twice a year on the spring equinox and autumn equinox to appease the spirits of their ancestors.



Soma Nomaoui (Soma Wild-Horse Roundup)

Dating back over a millennium, the Soma wild horse roundup originated as a form of military training in which horses were used as a new military force. They were released in a pasture and were rounded-up by soldiers. The horses were then presented at a shrine as part of the festival rites. Succeeding generations of Soma clan leaders continued this rite dating from 1323 to the Meiji Restoration.



Held every July, the Soma Nomaoui festival was designated an important national intangible folk culture treasure in 1978.

Dakyu (Horseback Lacrosse)

Begun by the Mizuno lords of the ancient Yamagata fief, this richly traditional horseback lacrosse is part of the Horetsu Shrine's annual festival events in Yamagata Prefecture.

Groups of five or six riders are divided into red and white teams and try to put balls called "agedama," which are marked with the Chinese character for ten, into the goal. This is a two-team, horseback contest in which the red team attempts to



scoop up red balls using nets mounted on poles and put them through the goal's round opening while the white team does the same with white balls. A bell is rung to announce goals made by the white team. Inversely, a drum is beat when goals are made by the red team. The Imperial Household Agency, Yamagata Prefecture's Horetsu Shrine, and Hachinohe, Aomori Prefecture, still carry on this tradition today.

Horohiki (Synchronized Equestrian Pennant Display)

It is said that Heian-era warriors used pennants on the battlefield as protection against arrows. The Imperial Household Agency's equestrian division carries on this traditional cultural event.

Horohiki is performed by two riders mounted on Yamato era saddles, each with a 10-meter-long pennant secured to his/her back.

The horses' gait quickens from a walk to a trot and then to a gallop. Their legs move in unison (i.e., the same legs moving at the same time). The two riders release the long pennants a little, until they are fully deployed. A green and white pennant symbolizes the spring season, while a red and white pennant symbolizes the fall.



Thoroughbred life after retirement

In 1973, the Japan Bloodhorse Breeders' Association (JBBA) established a welfare program that enables champion horses to live out the final years of their lives in ease after completing stud/broodmare service following the completion of an active career. The Bloodhorse Training Center also started a subsidy program from 1996 to place famous retired horses at privately owned farms for public viewing and Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS) took over the duty from 2013.

Participation in International Racing Conference

Asian Racing Conference

Japan's advocacy led to the inauguration of the Asian Racing Conference (ARC), whose objectives are the promotion of horse racing, goodwill and mutual understanding among Asian nations based on exchanges among members.

The first conference took place in Japan in May 1960. The 32nd conference was also held in Tokyo in November 2008.

There are now 21 full member countries, one associate member country and three affiliate member countries belonging to the primary racing association in Asia.

At the 28th conference in Bangkok in 2001, it was decided to change the name of the Asian Racing Conference to the Asian Racing Federation (abbreviated as ARF) with ARC designating the conferences only.

Dr. Koji Sato, JRA Presidential Counselor for Foreign Affairs of that time, became the Chairman of ARF in 2009. In 2014, Mr. Winfried Engelbrecht-Bresges, Hong Kong Jockey Club CEO was elected as the Chairman to replace Dr. Sato, with Australiana and Japan as the co-vice chairman. Hong Kong is also concurrently undertaking the responsibilities of secretariat.

The Executive Council consists of nominees from Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, India and New Zealand, and also from Singapore, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates on a provisional basis. The Executive Council meets approximately four times a year.

The 36th ARC was held in January 2016 in Mumbai, India, and the 37th ARC is scheduled to be held in May 2018 in Seoul, Korea.



Asian Stud Book Committee (ASBC)

In 1993, Japan proposed to India the establishment of the Asian Stud Book Conference, the current Asian Stud Book Committee (ASBC). The first ASBC was then held jointly by Japan and India on the day preceding the 1995 Asian Racing Conference (ARC), which was held in India. The following guidelines were established under a new system and co-chaired by India and Japan.

- Subsequent ASBCs will be held on the day immediately before any ARC.
- Japan assumes the responsibilities of ASBC secretariat.
- India and Japan are co-chairmen of ASBC.

The 9th ASBC meeting was held in Tokyo in 2008 and the 10th meeting was held in Sydney in 2010. Only the Indian and Japanese stud books were internationally approved by the International Stud Book Committee (ISBC) from among the participating countries at the time of the first ASBC meeting in 1995. Today, there are 13 Asian countries with stud books that have been approved by ISBC.

The 13th ASBC was held in January 2016 in Mumbai and the 14th ASBC is scheduled for May 2018 in Korea.



International Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians (ICRAV)

The Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians (ICRAV) is an advisory organization that confers on issues of racehorse dope testing and veterinary treatment. They also propose technical measures to the International Federation of Horse racing Authorities (IFHA).

ICRAV is made up of a panel of experts that makes proposals on issues related to horse racing, from such fields as body analysis, veterinary treatment and other measures, to the Advisory Council on Prohibited Substances, a sub-organization of the IFHA executive committee.

To date, ICRAV has discussed definitions of prohibited substances, the establishment of thresholds for prohibited substances, doping tests for jockeys and other related matters and submitted recommendations to IFHA on these topics.

The 16th meeting was held in Tokyo in 2006. The 21st meeting was held in October 2016 in Uruguay, and the 22nd meeting is scheduled for March 2018 in UAE.



International Thoroughbred Breeders' Federation (ITBF)

The ITBF, formerly known as “International Breeders’ Meeting (IBM)”, is the only international conference in which the world's leading thoroughbred breeding nations participate. It is held once every one or two years. The meeting provides a common venue for the exchange of views between the breeding industries of the world and for discussions covering the various aspects of thoroughbred breeding and distribution.

The ITBF has its historical origins in bilateral meetings that were held periodically between Irish and British breeders' associations in the 1950s and 1960s. France joined in 1968 and the U.S. in 1978. The organization now comprises 16 full-member nations, including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, South Korea, the U.K. and the U.S. The meeting in 2006 was held in Tokyo, with the most recent conference in Cape Town, South Africa in January 2017.

International Federation of Horse racing Authorities (IFHA)

Japan has attended meetings of the International Federation of Horse racing Authorities' global racing conference annually since 1973. This international conference is held once a year in Paris in conjunction with the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. Japan has since been named to the executive council of the federation's leadership committee, as a member representing Asia. As the standard of horse racing in Japan has risen, the country's responsibilities in the worldwide racing society have become heavier.

A Brief History of Horse Racing in Japan

1862 Foreign residents of Yokohama hold the first Western-style horse races in Japan

1882 First Western-style races are held by Japanese organizers.

1888 Horse race betting tickets are sold for the first time.

1895 14 horses are imported from Australia.

1905 Implicit government approval is given for horse racing and betting to encourage horse breeding.

1906 The Tokyo Racing Society Inc. holds the first modern race meeting at Ikegami Racecourse. Corruption flourishes as a result of the unchecked proliferation of similar organizations and racecourses.

1908 The sale of betting tickets for horse races is prohibited by the enactment of a new penal code that institutes sweeping bans on various forms of gambling. However, in a move to ensure the viability of horse racing and to improve breeding stocks, the government introduces a series of subsidies for racing.

1910 Local horse and cattle breeding associations (later stockbreeders' associations) gain permission to conduct regional racing under a revamped regulatory system. Betting, however, remains prohibited.

1923 The Horse Racing Law is enacted, giving rise to the establishment of 11 horse racing clubs that are permitted to organize races and sell betting tickets. Regional racing, however, does not come under the jurisdiction of the Horse Racing Law.

1927 Regional racing regulations are enacted, under which stock breeders' associations and national federations are permitted to hold horse races, sell admission tickets with a bonus betting ticket and award prizes, rather than cash, to the winning ticket holders.

1932 The first Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) is held.

1936 The Japan Racing Society, a semi-governmental public enterprise, is established under amendments to the Horse Racing Law. Racing begins to flourish under government supervision.

1939 The Law to Conserve Military Equine Resources is enacted. Racing of military parade horses is permitted, as is the sale of winning horse tickets, the equivalent of pari-mutuel tickets.

1941 St. Lite is the first Triple Crown winner.

1943 Horse racing is suspended due to intensifying hostilities in World War II.

1945 World War II ends.

1946 Horseracing in Tokyo and Kyoto is re-started. The regional Horse Racing Law is enacted. The organization of races is restricted to the Federation of Horse Associations and its national body, the Japan Equine Society, which is disbanded soon afterwards.

1948 The Japan Racing Society is dissolved, and a new Horse Racing Law is enacted. The government takes over the assets of the former Japan Racing Society and administers horse racing under a national structure. However, Local government bodies, such as prefectures and designated municipalities, are permitted to organize local racing.

1954 JRA is organized to operate National Racing by the enactment of the Japan Racing Association Law.

1956 The first Arima Kinen Grand Prix is held.

1958 Hakuchikara races in the U.S.A., becoming the first Japanese horse to compete abroad.

1959 Hakuchikara wins the Washington Birthday Handicap Stakes.

1960 The first Asian Racing Conference is held in Tokyo.

1962 The NAR is established to implement a nationally coordinated framework for registration and licensing for Racing by Local Governments.

1971 Import restrictions on racehorses are eased.

1973 The first JRA representative attends the International Conference of Racing Authorities in Paris.

1974 JRA joins the International Agreement on Breeding and Racing.

1976 Telephone betting is introduced.

1979 Japan becomes Asia's representative member on the first International Stud Book Committee.

1981 The first Japan Cup is held.

1987 The World Super Jockeys Series is launched.

1988 The JRA awards are established.

1990 The NAR Grand Prix awards are established.

1992 The first Young Jockeys World Championship is held. JRA opens its first overseas representative office in London.

1994 Lisa Cropp of New Zealand becomes the first overseas jockey to receive a short-term riding license in Japan.

1995 The first Asian Stud Book Conference, organized by India and Japan, is held in Hyderabad, India; Japan is selected as the permanent secretariat country.

1996 JRA's first female jockeys begin their riding careers.

1997 The number of JRA Personal Access Terminal (PAT) subscribers surpasses 500,000. A joint JRA/local graded dirt race system is introduced.

1998 Japanese horses win G1 races in France; Seeking the Pearl claims the Prix Maurice de Gheest (G1), and Taiki Shuttle triumphs in the Prix Jacques le Marois (G1).

1999 El Condor Pasa wins the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud (G1) and Agnes World wins the Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp (G1).

2000 Agnes World becomes the first Japan-trained horse to win a UK G1 race, the Darley July Cup.
T. M. Opera O maintains an undefeated record during the year with five G1 wins.

2001 Two foreign-bred horses run in the Japanese Derby for the first time.
Stay Gold, Eishin Preston and Agnes Digital have respective G1 victories in the Hong Kong Vase, Hong Kong Mile and Hong Kong Cup.

2002 Eishin Preston wins HK's Audemars Piguet Queen Elizabeth II Cup (G1).
Sire Sunday Silence (16) dies of debilitation leading to heart failure at Shadai Stallion Station.
New Zealand jockey Rochelle Lockett wins the Nakayama Daishogai, the first JRA graded race victory in Japan by a woman.

2003 Eishin Preston wins HK's QE II Cup for the second consecutive year.
Teamed with Zenno Rob Roy, French jockey Olivier Peslier becomes the first foreign jockey to win three G1 races in a row (the Tenno Sho, Japan Cup and Arima Kinen).
Still in Love achieves the second Filly Triple Crown for the first time in 17 years.

2004 All 20 members of the Asian Racing Federation sign the Good Neighbour Policy to battle against illegal Internet betting on horse racing. On a worldwide scale, the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities' General Assembly unanimously approves the addition of the Wagering Article (Article 28) into the International Agreement of Breeding and Racing and changed the name of the agreement to the International Agreement of Breeding, Racing and Wagering.

2005 Her Excellency, Mary McAleese, the President of Ireland visits Nakayama Racecourse and presents the Irish President's Trophy.
Cesario captures the American Oaks (G1) and becomes the first horse to win both the American and Japanese Oaks.
Deep Impact becomes the sixth colt in history to win the Triple Crown.
Their Imperial Highnesses, The Emperor and Empress visit Tokyo Racecourse.

2006 Heart's Cry wins the Dubai Sheema Classic (G1).
Cosmo Bulk wins the Singapore Airlines International Cup (G1), the first overseas win for an NAR registered racehorse.
Japan-trained Delta Blues and Pop Rock finish one-two in the Melbourne Cup (G1).
The International Cataloguing Standards Committee promotes Japan to a Part 1 nation in 2007.

2007 Admire Moon wins the Dubai Duty Free (G1).
Shadow Gate and Cosmo Bulk finish one-two in the SAIC.

2008 The 32nd ARC is held in Tokyo.

2009 Dr. Koji Sato, JRA Presidential Counselor for Foreign Affairs, becomes the Chairman of the Asian Racing Federation (ARF).

2010 Apapane becomes the third filly in history to capture the Filly's Triple Crown.

2011 Victoire Pisa wins the Dubai World Cup (G1).
Orfevre becomes the seventh colt in history to capture the Triple Crown.

2012 Gentildonna becomes the fourth filly in history to capture Filly Triple Crown.
Rulership wins the HK's QEII Cup. Lord Kanaloa wins the Hong Kong Sprint (G1).

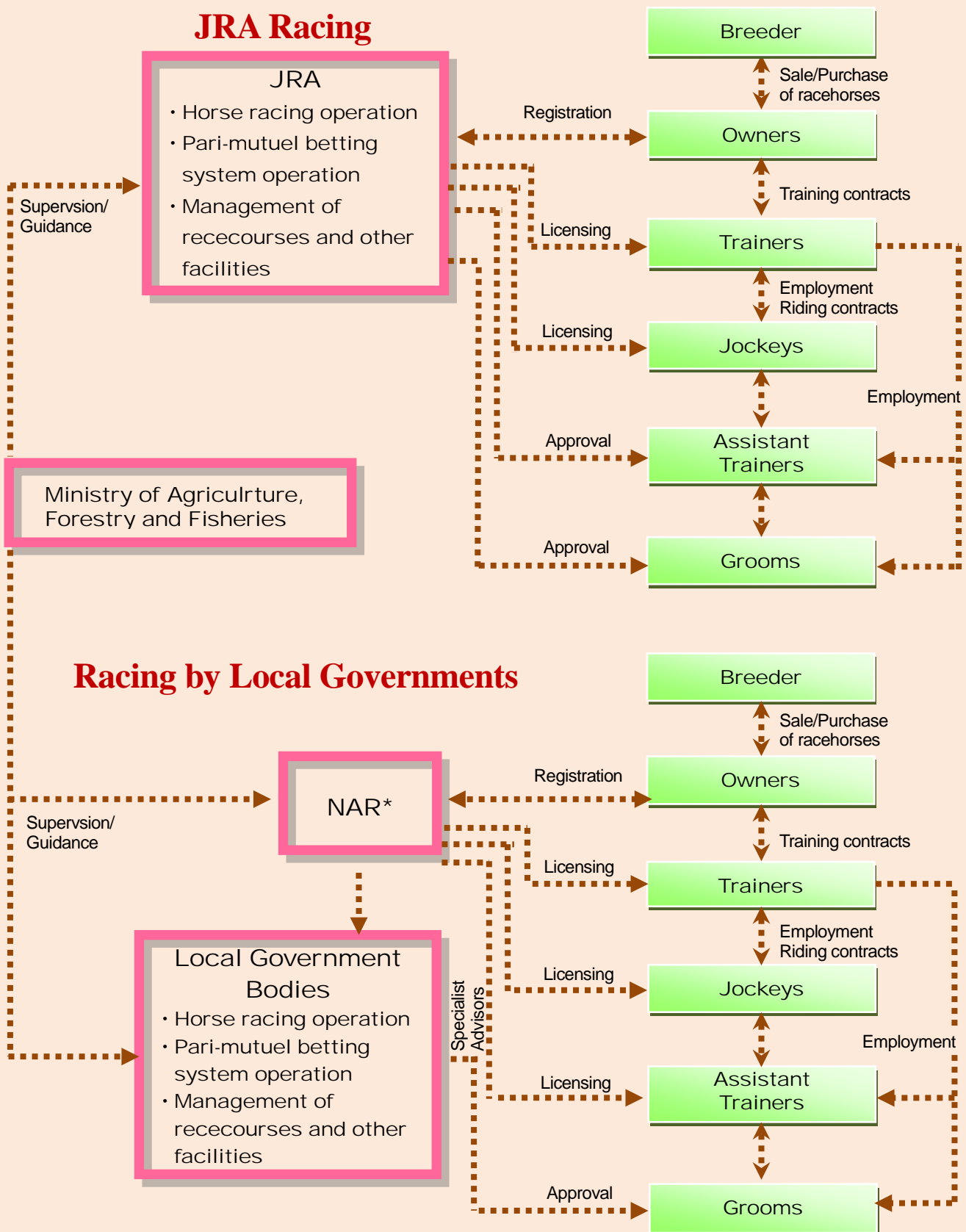
2013 Lord Kanaloa wins the HK Sprint for the second consecutive year.

2014 Just A Way and Gentildonna win the Dubai Duty Free and Dubai Sheema Classic, respectively. Just A Way, which wins the Duty Free by 6 1/4 lengths, becomes the first ever Japan-based horse to claim the sole No. 1 position in the Longine's World's Best Racehorse Rankings.
Hana's Goal wins All Aged Stakes (G1). Admire Rakti score a win in the Caulfield Cup (G1).

2015 Two world-class riders, Italian Mirco Demuro and Frenchman Christophe Lemaire are granted full-term jockey licenses by JRA.
Real Impact wins the George Ryder Stakes (G1).
Esmeraldina wins Korea's Ttukseom Cup and becomes the first JRA-trained horse to win a race in Korea.
Maurice and A Shin Hikari capture the HK Mile and Cup respectively.

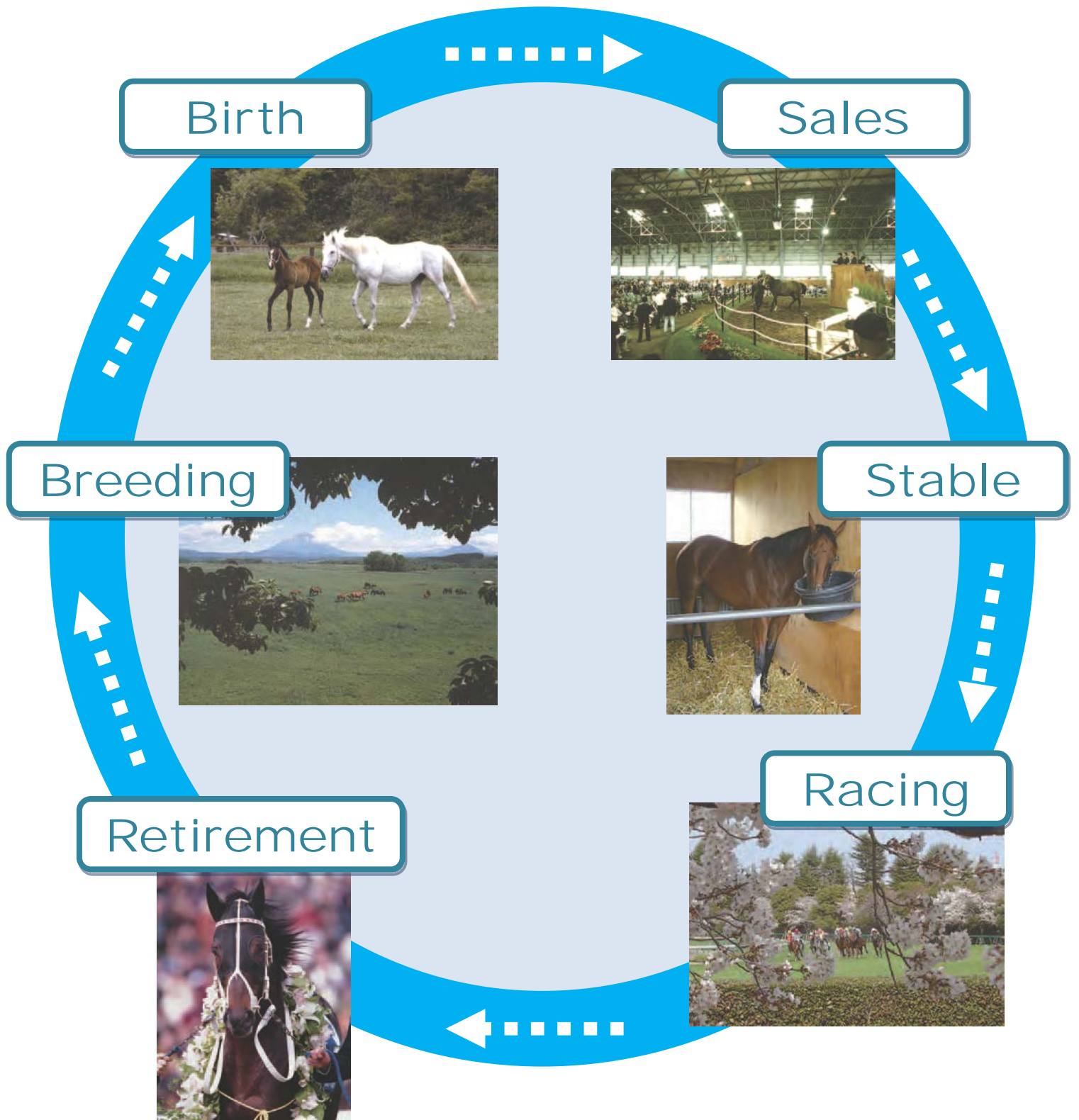
2016 Jockey Yutaka Take celebrates his 4000th career win on JRA horse.
JRA commences its first simulcasting for overseas races.
Japanese horses win top races in France; A Shin Hikari claims the Prix d'Ispahan (G1), and Makahiki triumphs in the Prix Niel (G2).
Maurice wins the HK Champions Mile (G1) in April and the HK Cup in December. Satono Crown also wins HK Vase.

Outline of JRA Racing and Racing by Local overments



*The National Association of Racing

Life Cycle of Racehorses



Birth

Number of Births 6,903

Thoroughbred: 6,902

Anglo-Arab: 1

Breeders (as of December 31, 2016)

1,036

Hokkaido: 827 (80%)

Other regions: 209 (20%)

Sales

Form of Transaction

(estimates for thoroughbreds)

Private sales: 2,052

Not sold: 341

Sold in foal: 278

Public sales: 1,141

JRA-purchased horses: 73

Membership corporations: 718

Other: 842

Total: 5,445

Stable

Racehorse Registration

JRA

Thoroughbred: 5,445

[356 from NAR]

NAR

Thoroughbred: 4,855

[2,929 from JRA]

Racing

Horse Racing Community

Figures (as of December 31, 2016)

JRA

Owners: 2,382

[Private: 2,014]

[Corporate: 316]

[Syndicate: 52]

Trainers: 197

Assistant trainers: 1,697

Grooms: 713

Jockeys: 133

NAR

Owners: 4,530

Trainers: 430

Assistant trainers: 44

Grooms: 1,961

Jockeys: 283

JRA

Registered horses: 7,842

Horses in stables (monthly average): 3,671

Number of stalls: 4,004

[Miho Training Center: 1,992]

[Ritto Training Center: 2,012]

Race days: 288

Number of races: 3,454

[2yo: 621]

[3yo and up: 2,705]

[Jump: 128]

Actual number of runners: 11,175

Total number of runners: 49,910

Average races run per horse: 4.5

Average runners per race: 14.4

NAR

Registered horses: 10,726

Thoroughbred: 9,996

Ban-ei: 730

Race days: 1,286

Number of races: 14,531

Thoroughbred (flat race): 12,892

Ban-ei: 1,639

Actual number of runners: 12,432

Total number of runners: 140,916

Average races run per horse: 10.8

Average runners per race: 9.7

Retirement

Retired from Racing

JRA

Breeding: 579

[Stallions: 24] [Mares: 555]

To NAR: 3,028

Died: 148

Riding horses: 1,119

Others: 98

Total: 4,972

NAR

Breeding: 492

[Stallions: 30] [Mares: 462]

To JRA: 410

Died: 718

Riding horses: 1,569

Others: 1,586

Total: 4,775

Breeding

Broodmares (as of 2016)

(thoroughbred): 9,483

Stallions (as of 2016)

(thoroughbred): 227

[Domestic: 168]

[Imported: 59]

Horse Racing Facilities and Breeding Areas



Facts and Figures

RACES

Number of JRA Races

Unit: Races

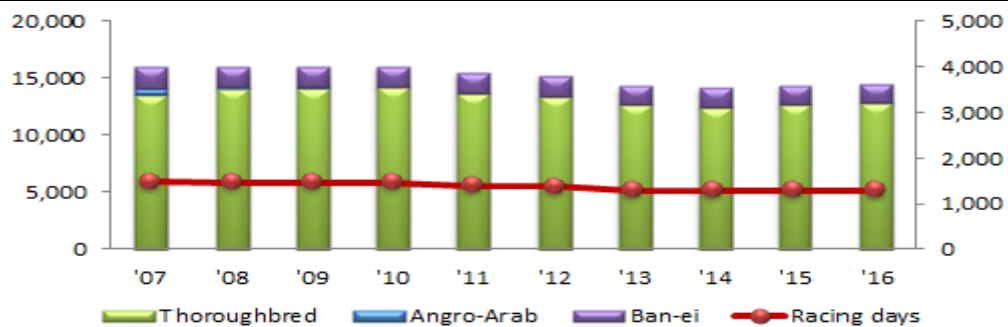
Year	Racing days	Races		
		Flat	Jump	Total
2007	288	3,321	132	3,453
2008	288	3,320	132	3,452
2009	288	3,319	134	3,453
2010	288	3,320	134	3,454
2011	288	3,320	122	3,454
2012	288	3,321	133	3,454
2013	288	3,324	130	3,454
2014	288	3,326	125	3,451
2015	288	3,326	128	3,454
2016	288	3,326	128	3,454



Number of NAR Races

Unit: Races

Year	Racing days	Races		
		Thoroughbred	Anglo-Arab	Ban-ei
2007	1,481	13,572	583	1,882
2008	1,472	14,058	234	1,741
2009	1,464	14,156	93	1,798
2010	1,466	14,243	0	1,812
2011	1,398	14,156	0	1,798
2012	1,374	13,396	0	1,842
2013	1,300	12,668	0	1,685
2014	1,287	12,486	0	1,685
2015	1,287	12,723	0	1,672
2016	1,286	12,892	0	1,639



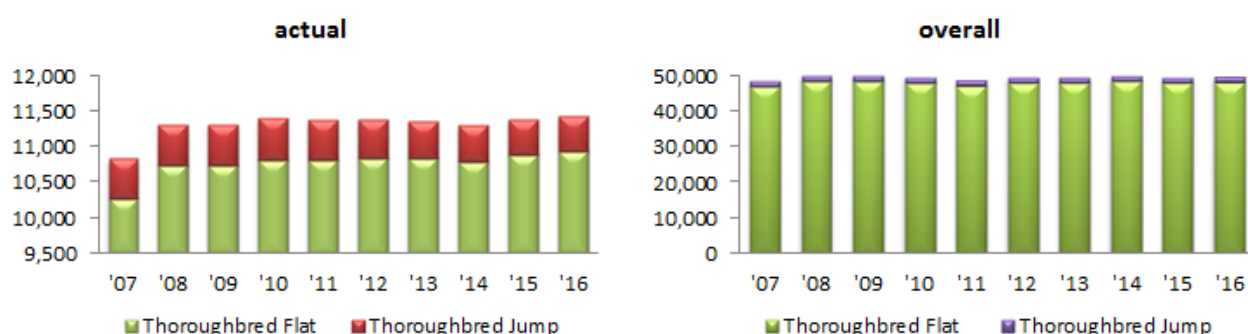
References

JRA Racing: Actual and Overall Runners

Unit: Races

Year	Thoroughbred Flat		Thoroughbred Jump	
	Actual	Overall	Actual	Overall
2007	10,270	47,022	564(320)	1,766
2008	10,740	48,456	581(323)	1,759
2009	10,742	48,548	578(338)	1,769
2010	10,821	48,141	586(315)	1,754
2011	10,823	47,389	562(302)	1,578
2012	10,837	48,097	552 (307)	1,682
2013	10,834	48,293	533 (292)	1,608
2014	10,803	48,560	507 (292)	1,584
2015	10,891	48,240	509 (274)	1,582
2016	10,939	48,331	505 (269)	1,579

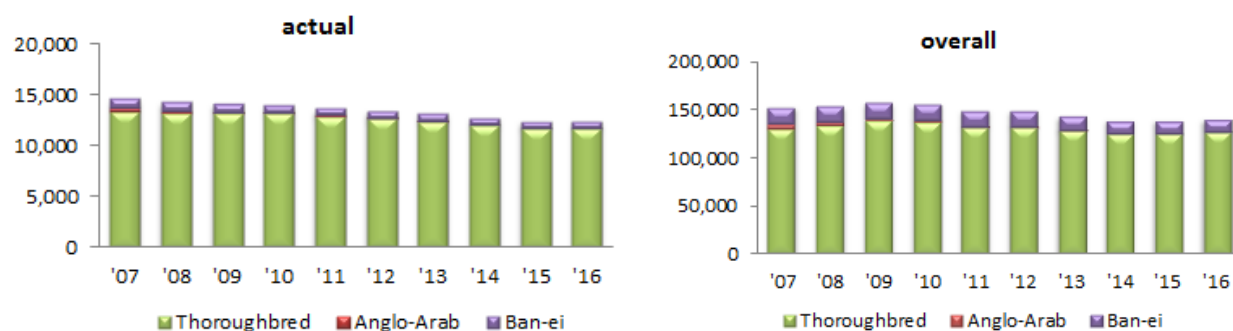
Note: Runners reflected in parenthesis in the figures for jump races are for runners that have also run in flat races.



NAR Racing: Actual and Overall Runners

Unit: Races

Year	Thoroughbred		Anglo-Arab		Ban-ei	
	Actual	Overall	Actual	Overall	Actual	Overall
2007	13,302	130,447	363	5,145	980	17,825
2008	13,235	134,598	177	2,639	928	16,550
2009	13,191	139,243	86	1,387	853	17,108
2010	13,157	138,294	45	706	774	17,210
2011	12,949	132,613	18	264	734	17,071
2012	12,670	133,345	6	78	778	16,362
2013	12,452	129,193	1	5	783	14,560
2014	12,022	125,595	0	0	688	14,587
2015	11,761	125,231	0	0	671	14,648
2016	11,731	126,817	0	0	701	14,099



References

JRA Racing: Statistics of Foreign-Bred Thoroughbreds

Year	Number of JRA Registered thoroughbreds			Number of thoroughbred Races		
	Total	Foreign bred	%	Total	Mixed Races	%
2007	7,999	538	6.73%	3,453(131)	1,969(125)	57.0(95.4)%
2008	7,969	480	6.02%	3,452(131)	1,978(126)	57.3(96.2)%
2009	8,028	401	5.00%	3,453(132)	1,980(127)	57.3(96.2)%
2010	7,989	336	4.21%	3,454(133)	1,980(133)	57.3(100.0)%
2011	7,933	282	3.55%	3,453(134)	1,980(134)	57.3(100.0)%
2012	7,925	299	3.77%	3,454(134)	1,980(134)	57.3(100.0)%
2013	7,869	252	3.20%	3,454(134)	1,980(134)	57.3(100.0)%
2014	7,765	248	3.19%	3,451(136)	1,977(136)	57.3(100.0)%
2015	7,789	274	3.52%	3,454(136)	1,980(136)	57.3(100.0)%
2016	8,262	267	3.23%	3,454(138)	1,980(136)	57.3(100.0)%

Note: 1. Mixed races are open to foreign thoroughbreds that have not been raced abroad.

2. Numbers in parentheses refer to the number of graded races.

JRA Racing : Prize Money per Race and Runner in 2016

		2 y.o. Flat	3 y.o. and up Flat	Jump	Total
Number of Races	A	621	2,705	128	3,454
Number of actual runners	B	3,115	7,824	505 (269)	11,175
Number of overall runners	C	8,588	39,743	1,579	49,910
Added money (¥)		8,381,640,000	57,595,900,000	2,835,350,000	68,812,890,000
Total prize money (¥)	D	13,967,394,000	81,515,271,750	3,744,663,000	99,227,328,750
Prize money per race (¥)	D/A	22,491,778	30,135,036	29,255,180	28,728,236
Prize money per runner (¥)	D/B	4,483,915	10,418,619	7,415,174	8,879,403
Prize money per runner (¥)	D/C	1,626,385	2,051,060	2,371,541	1,988,125

Notes: 1. "y.o." stands for "year-old"

2. Total prize money includes added and stakes money, and additional allowances.

3. Runners reflected in parenthesis in the figures for jump races are for runners that have also run in flat races.

JRA and NAR Prize Money

Unit: ¥ million

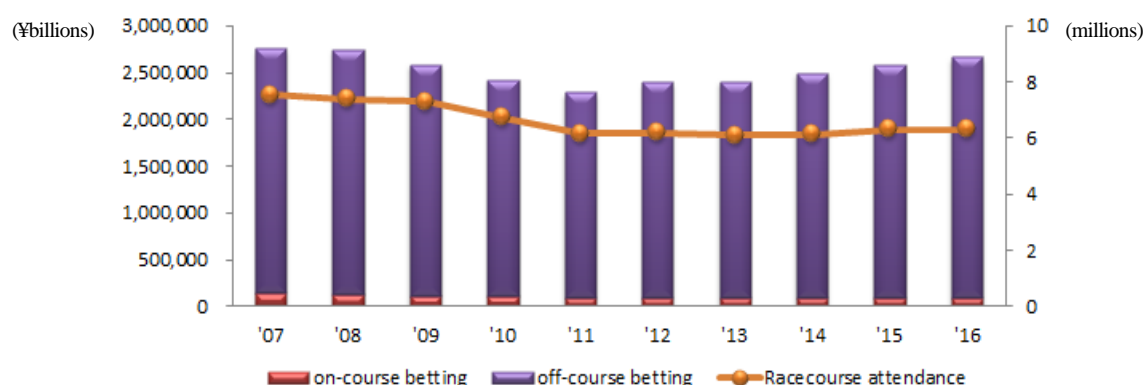
Year	JRA	NAR			
	"Thoroughbred Added Money"	Thoroughbred	Anglo-Arab	Ban-ei	Total
2007	68,117.2	16,000.8	211.7	404.8	16,617.2
2008	68,490.4	16,118.2	107.4	326.3	16,552.0
2009	68,327.2	16,065.9	35.6	299.3	16,400.8
2010	68,095.1	15,979.1	0	282.0	16,261.1
2011	67,265.7	14,220.7	0	236.1	14,456.8
2012	64,925.4	14,617.5	0	208.3	14,825.9
2013	65,478.7	14,453.3	0	182.1	14,635.4
2014	66,460.0	14,435.9	0	182.4	14,618.4
2015	67,685.4	14,706.0	0	231.0	14,937.1
2016	68,812.8	16,056.2	0	285.6	16,341.9

BETTING

JRA Racing : Total Betting Turnover and Attendance

Unit: ¥ million

Year	Total	on-course betting	"off-course betting(including telephonebetting)"	Ratio (on:off)	"Racecourse Attendance"
2007	2,759,138.00	140,654.20	2,618,483.80	5:95	7,532,111
2008	2,750,200.90	132,326.40	2,617,874.50	5:95	7,389,749
2009	2,590,073.50	122,141.20	2,467,932.30	5:95	7,316,360
2010	2,427,565.59	109,174.20	2,318,391.30	4:96	6,739,580
2011	2,293,578.05	96,566.30	2,197,011.70	4:96	6,151,105
2012	2,394,308.85	96,592.14	2,297,716.70	4:96	6,190,296
2013	2,404,933.51	94,373.23	2,310,560.27	3.9:96.1	6,092,403
2014	2,493,627.72	92,261.53	2,401,366.19	3.7:96.3	6,142,471
2015	2,583,391.86	91,162.17	2,492,229.69	3.5:96.5	6,317,073
2016	2,670,880.26	88,000.85	2,582,879.40	3.3:96.7	6,300,662



NAR Total Betting Turnover and Attendance



Racing days, Turnover and Attendance by Types of Racing 2016

Type of racing	Racing days	Turnover	Share (%)	Attendance
JRA	288	2,670,880,261,600	54.1%	6,300,662
NAR	1,286	477,222,783,220	9.7%	3,202,274
Bicycle Racing	2,170	633,382,740,600	12.8%	3,095,362
Motorcycle Racing	443	66,237,084,200	1.3%	1,564,316
Motorboat Racing	4,530	1,087,534,116,500	22.0%	8,684,163
Grand Total	8,717	4,935,256,986,120	100.00%	22,846,777

Notes: 1. Total comprises the period from January 1 to December 31 for all types of racing.

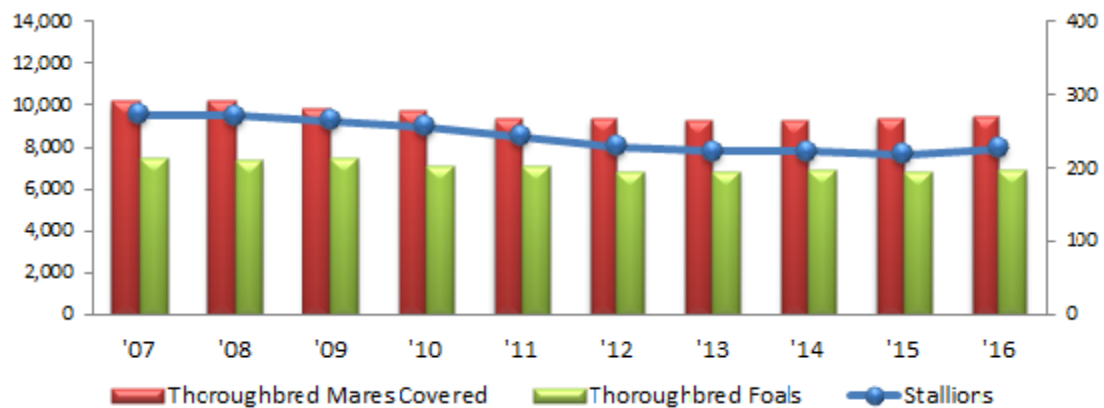
2. Attendance figures for motorboat racing includes patrons utilizing off-course and telephone betting facilities.

References

Numbers of Thoroughbred Stallions, Mares Covered and Foals

Unit: Head

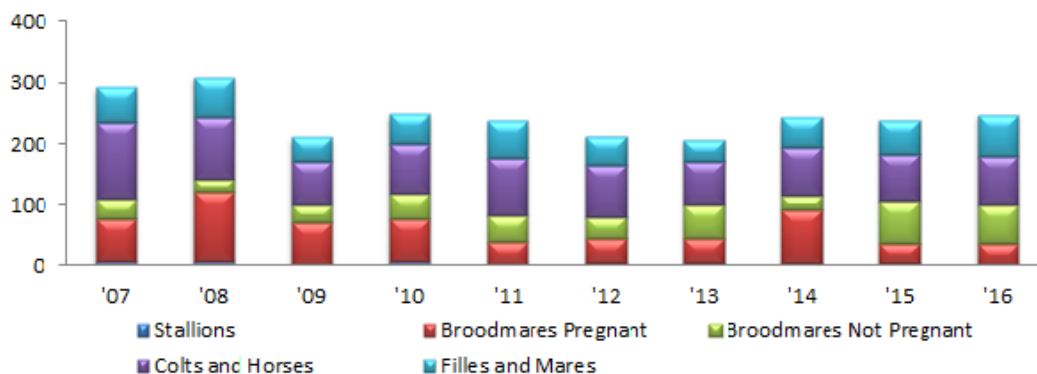
Year	Stallions	Thoroughbred mares covered	Thoroughbred Foals
2007	273	10,222	7,523
2008	271	10,236	7,370
2009	265	9,859	7,474
2010	256	9,754	7,120
2011	243	9,379	7,076
2012	230	9,334	6,828
2013	223	9,301	6,836
2014	223	9,253	6,888
2015	218	9,371	6,846
2016	227	9,483	6,902



Imports of Foreign-Bred Thoroughbred

Unit: Head

Year	Total	Stallions	Broodmares Total	Broodmares Pregnant	Broodmares Not Pregnant	Racehorses Total	C and H	F and M
2007	292	7	103	71	32	182	125	57
2008	309	7	135	113	22	167	102	65
2009	211	1	100	71	29	110	70	40
2010	248	6	112	71	41	130	81	49
2011	237	2	81	38	43	154	93	61
2012	212	5	76	39	37	131	84	47
2013	206	5	95	40	55	106	70	36
2014	243	4	111	89	22	128	79	49
2015	239	3	102	34	68	134	78	56
2016	247	2	98	35	63	147	79	68



References

Imported Thoroughbred Stallions by Number and Origin

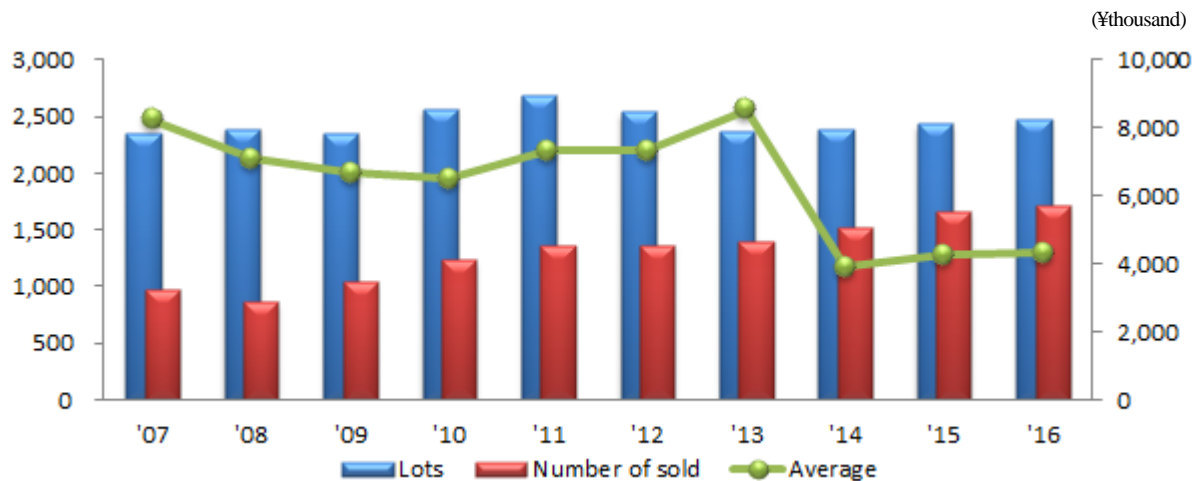
Unit: Head

Year	Total	Great Britain	Ireland	France	United States	Other
2007	7	-	1	-	5	1
2008	7	3	-	-	4	-
2009	1	-	-	1	-	-
2010	6	-	1	-	3	2
2011	2	1	-	-	1	-
2012	5	-	1	1	3	-
2013	5	-	2	-	3	-
2014	4	1	-	-	3	-
2015	3	-	1	-	2	-
2016	2	-	-	-	2	-

Thoroughbred Yearling Sales

Unit: ¥ thousand

Year	Lots	Number of sold	Total amount	Highest	Lowest	Average
2007	2,345	974	8,022,746	262,500	105	8,237
2008	2,391	861	6,109,520	257,250	525	7,096
2009	2,347	1,035	6,907,005	152,250	525	6,673
2010	2,568	1,234	8,027,229	69,300	210	6,505
2011	2,685	1,352	9,912,693	378,000	315	7,332
2012	2,537	1,363	10,843,528	262,500	315	7,331
2013	2,370	1,401	11,951,940	189,000	315	8,531
2014	2,395	1,526	12,743,503	280,800	216	8,350
2015	2,439	1,660	15,110,182	253,800	216	9,102
2016	2,472	1,706	17,065,404	280,800	324	10,003



References

Leading Sires by Money Earned (2016)

		Year of birth	Sire	Dam	Runners	Winners	Wins	Earnings(¥)
1	Deep Impact (JPN)	2002	Sunday Silence	Wind In Her Hair	476	192	313	7,493,078,000
2	King Kamehameha (JPN)	2001	Kingmambo	Manfath	525	237	413	4,584,209,000
3	Daiwa Major (JPN)	2001	Sunday Silence	Scarlet Bouquet	444	203	339	2,923,256,000
4	Heart's Cry (JPN)	2001	Sunday Silence	Irish Dance	399	162	292	2,742,313,500
5	Stay Gold (JPN)	1994	Sunday Silence	Golden Sash	446	197	364	2,703,032,500
6	Kurofune (USA)	1998	French Deputy	Blue Avenue	405	194	353	2,126,375,000
7	Gold Allure (JPN)	1999	Sunday Silence	Nikiya	383	180	332	2,030,252,000
8	Manhattan Cafe (JPN)	1998	Sunday Silence	Subtle Change	343	150	254	2,020,724,500
9	Neo Universe (JPN)	2000	Sunday Silence	Pointed Path	329	141	244	1,796,659,500
10	South Vigorous (USA)	1996	End Sweep	Darkest Star	388	224	455	1,692,327,500
11	Zenno Rob Roy (JPN)	2000	Sunday Silence	Roamin Rachel	338	154	261	1,670,435,500
12	Black Tide (JPN)	2001	Sunday Silence	Wind In Her Hair	244	103	190	1,602,699,000
13	Harbinger (GB)	2006	Dansili	Penang Pearl	290	102	151	1,594,124,500
14	Symboli Kris S (USA)	1999	Kris S	Tee Kay	393	158	279	1,380,762,000
15	Admire Moon(JPN)	2003	End Sweep	My Katies	263	123	230	1,323,857,500
16	Kinshasa no Kiseki (AUS)	2003	Fuji Kiseki	Keltshaan	236	109	197	1,273,415,500
17	Jungle Pocket (JPN)	1998	Tony Bin	Dance Charmer	267	116	228	1,151,699,000
18	Empire Maker(USA)	2000	Unbridled	Toussaud	316	152	309	1,141,815,500
19	Pyro (USA)	2005	Pulpit	Wild Vision	224	131	248	1,065,198,000
20	Meisho Bowler (JPN)	2001	Taiki Shuttle	Nice Raise	296	151	296	1,011,370,500

Leading Sires of 2-y-os (Leading Juvenile Sires by Money Earned in 2016)

	Stallion	Year of birth	Sire	Dam	Runners	Winners	Wins	Earning(¥)
1	Deep Impact (JPN)	2002	Sunday Silence	Wind In Her Hair	83	30	35	501,589,000
2	Daiwa Major (JPN)	2001	Sunday Silence	Scarlet Bouquet	90	30	32	458,120,000
3	Heart's Cry (JPN)	2001	Sunday Silence	Irish Dance	100	21	29	366,180,000
4	Harbinger (GB)	2006	Dansili	Penang Pearl	74	25	28	274,128,000
5	South Vigorous (USA)	1996	End Sweep	Darkest Star	88	43	64	272,544,000
6	Rulership (JPN)	2007	King Kamehameha	Air Groove	73	19	21	240,637,000
7	Kurofune (USA)	1998	French Deputy	Blue Avenue	78	17	22	239,111,000
8	Stay Gold (JPN)	1994	Sunday Silence	Golden Sash	88	15	15	235,730,000
9	King Kamehameha (JPN)	2001	Kingmambo	Manfath	36	12	14	226,481,000
10	Pyro (USA)	2005	Pulpit	Wild Vision	75	42	59	215,674,000

Leading Broodmare Sires by Money Earned in 2016

	Stallion	Year of birth	Sire	Dam	Runners	Winners	Wins	Earnings
1	Sunday Silence (USA)	1986	Halo	Wishing Well	1,232	508	945	7,188,561,000
2	French Deputy(USA)	1992	Deputy Minister	Mitterand	417	179	320	2,707,018,000
3	Brian's Time (USA)	1985	Roberto	Kelley's Day	547	233	427	2,317,979,000
4	Fuji Kiseki (JPN)	1992	Sunday Silence	Millracer	547	233	456	2,034,175,000
5	Sakura Bakushin O(JPN)	1989	Sakura Yutaka O	Sakura Hagoromo	317	138	248	1,766,729,500
6	Agnes Tachyon(JPN)	1998	Sunday Silence	Agnes Flora	502	199	379	1,727,003,500
7	Dance in the Dark (JPN)	1993	Sunday Silence	Dancing Key	518	215	395	1,664,317,500
8	Kurofune (USA)	1998	French Deputy	Blue Avenue	328	150	271	1,514,505,000
9	Storm Cat(USA)	1983	Storm Bird	Terlingua	142	64	118	1,353,184,000
10	Special Week(JPN)	1995	Sunday Silence	Wishing Well	362	262	148	1,339,015,500

References

Main Achievements of Japan Trained Horses Abroad (GI Races)

	Name	Date of Birth (M/D/Y)	Sire	Dam	Result
1998	Seeking the Pearl(USA)	4/16/94	Seeking the Gold (USA)	Page Proof (USA)	Prix Maurice de Gheest (GI, France) Win
	Taiki Shuttle (USA)	3/23/94	Devil's Bag (USA)	Welsh Muffin (GB)	Prix Jacques le Marois (GI, France) Win
1999	El Condor Pasa (USA)	3/17/95	Kingmambo (USA)	Saddlers Gal (IRE)	Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud (GI, France) Win Prix d'Ispahan (GI, France) Second Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (GI, France) Second
	Agnes World (USA)	4/28/95	Danzig (USA)	Mysteries (USA)	Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp (GI, France) Win
2000	Agnes World (USA)	4/28/95	Danzig (USA)	Mysteries (USA)	July Cup (GI, GB) Win
2001	Stay Gold	3/24/94	Sunday Silence (USA)	Golden Sash	Hong Kong Vase (GI, HK) Win
	Eishin Preston (USA)	4/9/97	Green Dancer (USA)	Warranty Applied (USA)	Hong Kong Mile (GI, HK) Win
	Agnes Digital (USA)	5/15/97	Crafty Prospector (USA)	Chancey Squaw (USA)	Hong Kong Cup (GI, HK) Win
2002	Eishin Preston (USA)	4/9/97	Green Dancer (USA)	Warranty Applied (USA)	Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI, HK) Win
	Agnes Digital (USA)	5/15/97	Crafty Prospector (USA)	Chancey Squaw (USA)	Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI, HK) Second <i>One-Two finish for Japan-trained horses</i>
2003	Eishin Preston (USA)	4/9/97	Green Dancer (USA)	Warranty Applied (USA)	Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI, HK) Win
2005	Cesario	3/31/02	Special Week	Kirov Premiere (GB)	American Oaks (GI, USA) Win
	Hat Trick	4/26/01	Sunday Silence (USA)	Tricky Code (USA)	Hong Kong Mile (GI, HK) Win
2006	Heart's Cry	4/15/01	Sunday Silence (USA)	Irish Dance	Dubai Sheema Classic (GI, UAE) Win
	Cosmo Bulk	2/10/01	Zagreb (USA)	Iseno Tosho	International Cup (GI, Singapore) Win
	Delta Blues	5/3/01	Dance in the Dark	Dixie Splash (USA)	Melbourne Cup (GI, Australia) Win
	Pop Rock	3/19/01	Helissio (FR)	Pops	Melbourne Cup (GI, Australia) Second <i>One-two finish for Japan-trained horses</i>
2007	Admire Moon	2/23/03	End Sweep (USA)	My Katies	Dubai Duty Free (GI, UAE) Win
	Shadow Gate	3/23/02	White Muzzle (GB)	Fabulous Turn	International Cup (GI, Singapore) Win
	Cosmo Bulk	2/10/01	Zagreb (USA)	Iseno Tosho	International Cup (GI, Singapore) Second <i>One-two finish for Japan-trained horses</i>
2010	Buena Vista	3/14/06	Special Week	Biwa Heidi	Dubai Sheema Classic (GI, UAE) Second
	Nakayama Festa	4/5/06	Stay Gold	Dear Wink	Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (GI, France) Second
2011	Victoire Pisa	3/31/07	Neo Universe	Whitewater Affair(GB)	Dubai World Cup (GI, UAE) Win
	Transcend	3/9/06	Wild Rush (USA)	Cinema Scope	Dubai World Cup (GI, UAE) Second <i>One-two finish for Japan-trained horses</i>
2012	Rulership	5/15/07	King Kamehameha	Air Groove	Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI, HK) Win
	Orfevre	5/14/08	Stay Gold	Oriental Art	Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (GI, France) Second
	Lord Kanaloa	3/11/08	King Kamehameha	Lady Blossom	Hong Kong Sprint (GI, HK) Win
2013	Orfevre	5/14/08	Stay Gold	Oriental Art	Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (GI, France) Second
	Lord Kanaloa	3/11/08	King Kamehameha	Lady Blossom	Hong Kong Sprint (GI, HK) Win <i>for the second consecutive time</i>
2014	Gentildonna	2/20/09	Deep Impact	Donna Blini(GB)	Dubai Sheema Classic (GI, UAE) Win
	Just A Way	3/8/09	Hearts Cry	Sibyl	Dubai Duty Free (GI, UAE) Win
	Hana's Goal	4/24/09	Orewa Matteruze	Shanghai Jell	All Aged Stakes (GI, Australia) Win
	Admire Rakti	2/20/08	Hearts Cry	Admire Teresa	Caulfield Cup (GI, Australia) Win
2015	Real Impact	5/14/08	Deep Impact	Tokio Reality(USA)	George Ryder Stakes (GI, Australia) Win
	Maurice	3/2/11	Screen Hero	Mejiro Frances	Hong Kong Mile (GI, HK) Win
	A Shin Hikari	5/3/11	Deep Impact	Catalina(USA)	Hong Kong Cup (GI, HK) Win
2016	Real Steel	3/1/12	Deep Impact	Loves Only Me(USA)	Dubai Turf (GI, UAE) Win
	Maurice	3/2/11	Screen Hero	Mejiro Frances	Champions Mile (GI, HK) Win Hong Kong Cup (GI, HK) Win
	A Shin Hikari	5/3/11	Deep Impact	Catalina(USA)	Prix d'Ispahan (GI, France) Win
	Satono Crown	3/10/12	Marju(IRE)	Jioconda(IRE)	Hong Kong Vase (GI, HK) Win

All JRA flat graded races have been opened to foreign-trained horses since 2010.

Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS)

On December 1, 2010, the “Japan Association for International Horse racing (JAIR),” which promotes the globalization of Japanese racing and mutual understanding with race organizations in other countries, and the “Japan Race Horse Registry (JRHR),” a central body for the registration of Japanese racehorses, merged into a single body, the Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS). JAIRS now handles activities as a channel for a broad range of fields connected with racing industries all over the world.

Mission:

- Collection and dissemination of horse racing-related information, both domestic and abroad.
- Exchange of information on techniques for the conduct of horse racing and the raising (training) of racehorse with persons connected with horse racing from abroad.
- Conduct and support of international events relating to horse racing and participation in international conferences.
- Registration of racehorses and the issuance of registration certificates.
- Registration for the stud book and other books/records relating to horse racing and breeding.

Website:

<http://japanracing.jp/> (most up-to-date news on Japanese racing, full coverage of all JRA races and local principal races, provided in English, Chinese, Korean, French)
<http://www.studbook.jp/> (Japanese Stud Book Database in English, Japanese)
<http://www.jairs.jp/> (Overseas horse racing information and domestic registration information in Japanese)

Activities:

1. Registration

JAIRS conducts “Foal Registration,” which is to verify pedigree and identity, and “Breeding Registration,” which is to ensure the breeding record of the horse to be used as breeding stock. JAIRS examines all horses applied for such registration and issues certificate when registration is completed.

2. Overseas Racing Bulletin

Periodical newsletter to provide Japanese racing connections/fans with information on overseas horse racing.

3. ARF Study Programs

Training programs for personnel from the Asian Racing Federation to introduce Japan’s horse racing system and provide opportunities to promote exchange of information and international goodwill among member countries. Courses are divided into regular and specialized study programs. Over 400 participants have attended this program to date.

4. Publication of Stud Book

JAIRS publishes all breeding records in Japan, as well as import and export of horses, on the internet as Japanese Stud Book Database.

5. Naming

Upon receipt of application, JAIRS examines proposed names according to international and domestic rules and determines the name of the horse.

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Please visit the following URL for other JRA institutions and related organizations:
http://japanracing.jp/en/about/jra_organization/