



**FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)
About the Japan Racing Association**

[2025]

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1. Breeding

Q1-1 What is the life cycle of racehorses in Japanese racing?

A. After being purchased by owners, the Thoroughbred horses born from winter to spring of each year first spend a period in yearling training farms before being stabled with an appointed trainer at either the Miho or Ritto Training Center. Newcomer races are scheduled from about June of the horse's 2-year-old year. Horses will go on to enter races, and eventually retire from JRA racing. After retirement, and depending on their pedigree and career record as racehorses, among other factors, horses are usually used for breeding, NAR races (municipal government racing), pleasure riding, etc.

Q1-2 How many horses are bred for racing in Japan?

A. In 1954, when the Japan Racing Association (JRA) was established, the number of racehorses bred in Japan was about 3,000. The number subsequently increased, reaching 10,000 in 1974 and 12,874 in 1992. Thereafter, due in part to the cancellation of Anglo-Arab racing and a contraction in the scale of municipal government racing (NAR), the number declined gradually to 6,837 in 2012. The number once again rebounded, increasing 7,925 horses born in 2024.

Q1-3 Where are racehorses mainly bred?

A. Breeding areas are widely distributed throughout Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu, with the traditional breeding areas being Tokachi, Hidaka, and Iburi in Hokkaido, and prefectures such as Aomori, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima. Hokkaido accounts for about 98% of the number of racehorses bred in Japan, with the Hidaka area making up roughly 80%.

2. Buying and selling racehorses

Q2-1 How can I buy and sell racehorses?

A. There are two ways to buy and sell horses in Japan, at public auctions or at private sales where the purchase price is decided through direct negotiations between the breeder as the seller and a buyer.

Public auction sales are typically held in Hokkaido, Aomori, Chiba, and Kyushu from April until about October. For further details on the public auction sales schedule, please contact the auction organizers.

Q2-2 What are auction sales?

A. Auction sales are livestock markets for bloodhorses based on the Livestock Market Law. There are different auction sales for foals, yearlings, 2-year-olds and breeding horses. For 2-year-olds, horses in "training sales" are most popular, in

which training demonstrations are held before bidding begins.

List of 2024 Major Auction Sales (order by date)

Sale name	Date	Horse Offered	Sale Holder	Location
JS Broodmare Sale (Winter)	Jan. 24	Broodmares	JS Company, Ltd.	Hokkaido Sales Complex
Chiba Thoroughbred Sale	May 10	2-Y-O	Chiba Ryoso Agricultural Cooperative Association	Funabashi Racecourse
Hokkaido Training Sale	May 21	2-Y-O	Hidaka Horse BA, Iburi BA, Tokachi Horse BA	JRA Sapporo Racecourse
Kyushu Yearling Sale	Jun. 18	Yearling	Kyushu BA	JBBA Kyushu Stallion Station
Hachinohe Sale	Jul. 2	Yearling	Aomori Prefecture BA	Hachinohe Sales Complex
Select Sale	Jul. 8	Yearling	Japan Racing Horse Association	Northern Horse Park
	Jul. 9	Foal		
Hokkaido Selection Sale	Jul. 22-24	Yearling	Hidaka Horse BA, Iburi BA, Tokachi Horse BA	Hokkaido Sales Complex
Hokkaido Summer Sale	Aug. 19-24	Yearling	Hidaka Horse BA, Iburi BA, Tokachi Horse BA	Hokkaido Sales Complex
Hokkaido September Sale	Sept. 17-19	Yearling	Hidaka Horse BA, Iburi BA, Tokachi Horse BA	Hokkaido Sales Complex
Hokkaido Autumn Sale	Oct. 15-16	Yearling	Hidaka Horse BA, Iburi BA, Tokachi Horse BA	Hokkaido Sales Complex
Northern Farm Mixed Sale	Oct. 22	Foal Broodmares	Northern Horse Park	Northern Horse Park
JS Broodmare Sale (Autumn)	Oct. 23	Broodmares	JS Company, Ltd.	Hokkaido Sales Complex

[Reference] Breeze Up Sale

Sale name	Date	Horse Offered	Sale Holder	Location
JRA Breeze Up Sale	Apr. 23	2-Y-O	JRA	JRA Nakayama Racecourse

Abbreviations: JRA = Japan Racing Association, BA = Breeders' Association, JBBA = Japan Bloodhorse Breeders' Association

Q2-3 How do I register my horse's pedigree?

A. Foal registrations are carried out by The Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS). Documents including the dam's breeding registration certificate and the covering certificate must first be submitted, then a foal undergoes identification (marking confirmation) tests to confirm that the foal is actually the horse from the breeder it is said to be from. After this, the horse is registered and a certificate of foal registration is issued.

For imported horses, application for registration must be made within 90 days of landing in Japan. At the time of registration, the export certificate or foal registration certificate issued by a pedigree registering authority in the country of birth or the exporting country must also be submitted.

For further details, please contact the following via your Liaison Officer.

The Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS)
c/o JRA Shimbashi Bunkan Bldg.,
4-5-4 Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004
Tel: (03) 3434-5315

Q2-4 How do I register my horse's name?

A. As for foal registration, the review of a horse's name and registration are also carried out by JAIRS. When applying for registration, a copy of the foal registration certificate and an application for registration of the horse's name must also be submitted.

Horse names are registered using the name written in the letters of the Roman alphabet (a length of a maximum 18 letters and other restrictions by the Agreement for Breeding, Racing and Wagering issued by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities are imposed). The names also receive phonetic representation in the Japanese katakana syllabic script (limited to a maximum of 9 characters, among other restrictions). Foreign-bred horses that already have a name at the time of export, or horses with names originally written with letters of the alphabet, will need to have their names phonetically converted to katakana.

Horse name registration must be complete by the time the horse is stabled at a JRA training center. Once registration is complete, a "Notice of Horse Name Registration" is sent to the applicant. This notice is required for racehorse registration and should be kept in a safe place.

Horse names can be changed before they are registered as racehorses for JRA or NAR (municipal government racing) races. (However, for foreign-bred horses already with a name at the time of export, need approval by a registering authority in the country of birth to have the name changed.) Also, after a racehorse has been registered with the JRA, one name change is permitted if the horse has not previously raced overseas or in JRA, NAR (municipal government racing) races. In such a case, the registration fee for a name change is 5,000 yen.

Please refer to the "Guide to Horse Name Registration Procedures" issued by The Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS) for details on horse name registration. (Only available in Japanese)

3. Pre-training

Q3-1 What does pre-training involve and what are the fees?

A. Training fees for private farms (facilities not supervised by JRA trainers) vary, depending on the training, the farm facilities farm, the training personnel's skill and other factors.

Training ranges from initial breaking-in (such as pasturing, dietary management, bridling and saddling) to mounted work.

4. Stable entry (training)

Q4-1 Do registered racehorses always have to be stabled at JRA training centers or racetracks?

A. To enter a horse in JRA races, the owner must first conclude an entrustment agreement with a trainer licensed by the JRA.

Also, horses that have entered a JRA race, a JRA-NAR (municipal government racing) exchange race, or an overseas race following their registration (hereinafter collectively “horses with prior racing experience”) must be stabled at a JRA facility for 10 days prior to the race. Horses without prior racing experience must be housed at a training center or racetrack for 15 days.

Q4-2 What is the necessary procedure for placing a horse at the Miho or Ritto Training Center?

A. By entering into an entrustment contract with a trainer, owners can have their racehorses placed in stables managed by that trainer. The timing for stable entry varies according to a horse’s progress in training. Also, there are regulations regarding the period of time a horse must be housed at the training center stable prior to entering a race (see Q4-16). Please discuss all matters with your trainer.

Q4-3 What is the procedure for racehorse registration?

A. For a horse to be entered in JRA races, the horse must first be registered as a racehorse with the JRA.

Horses that cannot be registered as racehorses include those used for breeding purposes, horses imported duty-free for use outside of horseracing, horses without implanted microchips, and horses that lost their sight in one or both eyes.

To register a racehorse, the appointed trainer needs to submit an application form, accompanied by a registration fee of 5,000 yen, to the Miho or Ritto Training Center. Also, when applying, a “Notice of Horse Name Registration” issued by JAIRS must be attached, as well as documents needed to confirm ownership rights. Other documents to be submitted (see Q2-4) include a declaration of horse ownership, the Liaison Officer’s name-seal registration certificate, a copy of the horse purchase agreement, and a certificate of foal registration. When registering a racehorse, in principle it is necessary for the horse to be stabled at a training center and undergo a physical examination; however, for horses from September of their 1-year-old year and to February of their 2-year-old year, it is possible to take advantage of the "Early Special Registration System" (see Q4-4), which does not require a physical examination.

In addition, if you wish to change the name of a horse that has already been registered as a racehorse, you may do so, but only once and only if the horse has not yet run in any national, local or overseas races.

[Refer to Article 3 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-4 What is the special early registration system?

A. Introduced in 2016, the special early registration system allows racehorses to be registered without entering one of the two JRA training centers and without having to undergo a physical examination.

The registration application period applies to horses from September of their yearling year until February as a 2-year-old. A deadline for application is set each month and registrations are made at the end of the month. Horses can be stabled at the training centers from November onwards, and must undergo a physical examination when entering the stable for the first time.

For tax procedures related to racehorse depreciation, please consult with your owner's association or tax authority.

Please refer to the National Tax Agency's Website for information related to the start date of racehorse depreciation in connection with the introduction of the special early registration system.

(For reference) National Tax Agency Website (<https://www.nta.go.jp/>)

[Related laws etc.] Information regarding legal interpretation and regulations

⇒ [Income tax] Declared income tax-related information

⇒ Individual Taxation Section Information No. 5

Regarding the start date of depreciation for racehorses registered under the new racehorse registration system (information) (June 1, 2016)

Q4-5 What is the procedure for registering racing colors?

A. The Japan Racing Association permits owners to race under their own colors, but in order to do so, the colors must be registered with the JRA. To this end, an application and registration fee of 3,000 yen can be submitted through one's trainer at the Miho or Ritto training center.

Also, there are restrictions on the colors and designs that can be used for racing colors and each owner can only register one set of colors. In the case that, for some unavoidable circumstance, an owner is unable to use the registered racing color, colors determined by the JRA. However, in the case that the owner does not have registered colors, JRA-determined colors cannot be used. [Refer to Article 4 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-6 What are the obligations of owners with respect to their racehorses? Can these obligations be delegated to the trainer or another person?

A. To enter their horses in races, owners must conclude an entrustment agreement with a trainer licensed by the JRA, then complete the racehorse registration procedure. When planning to race, the horse must be nominated for the race. These registration matters are all delegated to the trainer, who acts as the owner's agent. [Refer to Article 13 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-7 What are the costs for keeping racehorses in training at JRA facilities?

A. The training fees paid to trainers are comprised largely of feed costs, stable staff salaries, stakes nomination fees and so on. Additional costs, such as veterinary treatment and transportation fees outside the JRA facilities etc. will also be incurred.

However, part of the cost for veterinary treatment is subsidized (by the JRA Owners' Mutual Association). (See Q10-3) As a general rule, the cost of transportation between the Miho or Ritto training centers and the racecourses in order to take part in a race is not shouldered by the horse owner.

Q4-8 What is the necessary procedure for jointly owning a racehorse?

A. Racehorses may be jointly owned provided that all joint owners are registered with the JRA. At present, joint ownership is permitted for up to 10 owners per horse. As ownership must be confirmed for all joint owners, the designated trainer must submit, as an attachment, a declaration of horse ownership, the Liaison Officer's name-seal registration certificate, a copy of the purchase agreement for the horse, and other relevant documents to the Miho or Ritto Training Center. In addition, for joint ownership, the owners must appoint one representative owner whose name will appear in the list of entrants and whose colors will be worn during races. Also, prize money will be transferred in full to the representative owner.

Q4-9 What is the procedure if I want to sell (or transfer) a racehorse to another owner?

A. When ownership of a stabled horse is transferred to another owner, the appointed trainer must submit a copy of the horse purchase agreement (in the case of sale) or the transfer certificate (in the case of transfer) to the Miho or Ritto Training Center. In such cases, the new owner's declaration of horse ownership and name-seal registration certificate must also be submitted at the same time.

If only part of an owner's horses are being sold or transferred, the trainer must also submit the same paperwork.

When an owner's registered racehorse is sold (or transferred) to a person who is not a JRA owner, that horse will no longer be able to run in races, and if the situation continues for longer than 60 days, the horse's registration will be cancelled. However, if the horse is confirmed to start as a result of drawing lots, the horse cannot be sold (or transferred) until the day of the race the horse is confirmed to race in (or if the horse is withdrawn by the owner or is eliminated from the final lineup of the race) [Refer to Article 26-2 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-10 Can the JRA provide introductions to trainers?

A. The JRA cannot provide introductions to trainers. Commonly, many introductions are made by the breeding farm from which a horse was bought. For further details, please check the Website below.

Japan Trainers Association: <http://www.ijta.or.jp/>

Q4-11 If a problem arises with my trainer, will the JRA intervene to find a solution?

A. If a problem arises between an owner and the appointed trainer of the owner's horse, the matter should basically be resolved between the two parties.

Q4-12 What is the required procedure for changing the affiliated stable and trainer?

A. If you wish to change the stable (affiliated trainer) where your horse is stabled, your current trainer must notify the Miho or Ritto training center of the cancellation of your contract. Then, the new trainer will submit an entrustment contract and the horse's affiliated stable will change. However, if a horse has been confirmed to start in a race as a result of drawing lots, the contract with the original trainer cannot be cancelled (except in the case of the trainer's death or for other unavoidable circumstances) until the day of the race the horse is set to participate in (or until the horse is either withdrawn from the race by the owner or is eliminated from the race's final lineup). [Refer to Article 26-2 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-13 If a racehorse owner lends his registration to another person to race a horse?

A. The Japan Racing Association Rules of Racing stipulate that a person not registered as a horse owner with the JRA cannot race a horse in a JRA.

Thus, when a horse owner registered with the JRA lends his or her name to an unregistered third party, who then falsely registers and races the horse as his or her own horse, this is deemed "name lending." Such acts are strictly prohibited, and the owners and trainers involved will be subject to severe punishment, including having their owner registration and trainer license revoked.

Also, if one horse is owned by a number of people, all persons must be registered horse owners. Co-ownership of a horse with someone not registered as a horse owner is also considered to be "name lending."

In addition, if an individual registered horse owner registers and runs a racehorse as a personally owned horse when the horse is actually owned by a corporation the registered horse owner manages (invests in, or has managed by a relative), or, conversely, if a corporate-registered owner races a horse owned by an individual executive or other related corporation as a corporate-owned registered horse, that too will be considered to be a case of "name lending."

[Refer to Article 11-4 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-14 Can I enter a loaned horse in a race?

A. Horses that can be registered as racehorses are limited to those for which the owner has acquired ownership (through sale, transfer, home breeding, breeding, etc.). Furthermore, registering a horse that has been temporarily loaned on the basis of a rental or lease contract and entering such a horse in races would also be regarded as an act of “name lending” that person.

However, there is no problem in adding a special clause stating that, after the racehorse registration has been cancelled, the horse can be bought back by the former owner.

Q4-15 What is the one-year cancellation of horse owner registration?

A. If a horse owner, without a justifiable reason, does not own a horse registered as a racehorse within 1 year of the date on which he or she was registered as a horse owner, or if 1 year or more has elapsed since the horse owner last owned a horse registered as a racehorse (in case the owner is a syndicate, if the syndicate, without a justifiable reason, does not own a horse registered as a racehorse as its property within 1 year of the date on which it was registered as a horse owner, or if 1 year or more has elapsed since the syndicate last owned a horse registered as a racehorse), the registration of the horse owner will be canceled.

In addition, to “own a horse registered as a racehorse” means that simply purchasing a horse does not constitute “ownership.” The name of the horse must be registered, the required documents and racehorse registration fee must be provided, and a racehorse application must be submitted at the Miho or Ritto Training Centers through an affiliated trainer. It does not matter whether the horse is wholly owned (100% ownership) or jointly owned (e.g., 10% ownership).

Furthermore, just before 1 year elapses since the last horse ownership, the JRA will send a preliminary notice of horse owner registration cancellation. A deferment request will be enclosed, so horse owners who wish to defer the cancellation should complete the necessary items and send the deferment request back. Horse owners who have submitted the deferment request will receive a two-year deferment on the cancellation of their horse owner registration, and should ensure ownership of a racehorse during this period.

Q4-16 How can horses from local (NAR) racing be transferred to JRA racing?

A. Horses that have competed in local National Association of Racing events cannot be transferred to the JRA system unless they have earned the specified amount prize money. The amount is determined by age, and does not include all winnings. The amount of earnings is determined by the standards set out in the Racing Program, a JRA official publication (see Q5-13). Additionally, horses that have not raced in the 6 months prior to the application date for JRA registration cannot be transferred.

Horses that won certain specified races can be registered with the JRA by the end of December of their 3-year-old year, and horses that have not raced in local races can be registered with the JRA if application is made by the end of June of the horse's 3-year-old year.

In addition, horses no longer registered with the JRA wishing to transfer back to the JRA can be registered again, but conditions vary depending on the date on which the original JRA registration was canceled.

Those conditions are.

- I. Horses with 2 or more wins whose registration was canceled with the JRA before Dec. 31, 2012
- II. Horses whose JRA registration was canceled on or after Jan. 1, 2013 (excluding horses to which III. applies)
 - (1) Horses 2 or 3 years old at the time of re-registration that have won 2 or more races.
 - (2) Horses 4 years old or older at the time of re-registration that have won 3 or more races.
- III. Horses born in 2012 or after and applying for re-registration after Sept. 12, 2015
 - (1) Horses that have won two or more races by the end of December of their 3-year-old year and applying for racehorse registration by the end of January of their 4-year-old year.
 - (2) Horses with 3 or more wins

Q4-17 How long is quarantine and compulsory stabling prior to races?

A. Horses must go through quarantine when moving from outside a JRA facility to the JRA facility. Also, in order to race, those horses that have, following their registration as registrations, and have already raced in a JRA race, a JRA-NAR (municipal government racing) exchange race, or in an overseas race following their registration (hereinafter collectively "horses with prior racing experience") need to be stabled at a JRA facility for the 10 days prior to the race. Horses that do not qualify as horses with prior racing experience must be stabled at a JRA facility for 15 days. [Refer to Article 91 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q4-18 Is there a limit to the number of horses that can be entrusted to a trainer?

A. The number of horses that can be entrusted to each trainer is determined by the number of stalls being leased to the trainer by the JRA. Trainers are not permitted to accept entrustments for racehorses beyond this number of stalls.

Q4-19 Is a horse's training condition etc. checked before a horse is raced?

A. Horses housed at the stable will be trained under the supervision of a trainer. A horse taking part in a JRA race for the first time must be trained at a JRA facility (training centers and racecourses) for at least 15 days and also pass a starting gate

test. Horses participating in jump races for the first time are also required to take a jumping test. Also, if a steward has, as the result of an actual race, ordered that a horse must once again undergo the training test, said horse may not enter races until it has passed the exam. [Refer to Articles 80, 90, and 91 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

5. Races (Entry)

Q5-1 How is the JRA racing calendar organized?

A. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries stipulates that race meetings be held no more than 36 times a year, with a limit of 12 days per meeting and 12 races per day. This translates to a maximum of 288 race days per year over the 10 JRA racecourses. As a general rule, races are held on Saturdays, Sundays, and some public holidays.

In fiscal 2024, there was a total of 36 race meetings, 288 race days, and 3,454 races.

Q5-2 When are Racing Fixtures announced?

A. Racecourses, dates of race meetings, the types and conditions of various races held in accordance with the Rules of Racing and other related matters are specified in the Racing Programs published in the JRA's official bulletin. The program for graded races is announced in late October of the previous year, the spring Racing Fixtures (races held between January and May) are announced in late November of the previous year, the summer Racing Fixtures (races held between June and September) in the middle of April, and the autumn Racing Fixtures (races held between September and December) from late July to early August.

Q5-3 What are the race types and conditions?

A. The JRA currently holds two types of races: Thoroughbred flat races and Thoroughbred jump races. (The JRA does not hold harness racing.) Races are further categorized according to earnings, as a measure of a horse's racing performance and with the aim of matching horses with similar ability. (See Q5-4) In the case of Thoroughbred flat races, for example, races in the spring are divided into those for 3-year-olds and those for 4-year-olds and up. Races in the summer onward are divided into those for 2-year-olds and those for 3-year-olds and up. There are races for newcomers, maiden races (horses that have not yet won), → 1 win class → 2 wins class → 3 wins class → open class. With each category and class and as a horse's earnings increase, the level of the competition also increases.

Q5-4 What are earnings?

A. Earnings are the amount of the prize money from races won by the horse (or, in graded races, in which the horse finished second) and calculated for race

eligibility. Race class categories are determined on the basis of these earnings.

Q5-5 What are regular races, stakes races, graded races and listed races?

A. Regular races are all races other than stakes races.

Stakes races require stakes nomination, and the nomination fee stated in the Racing Program must be paid upon nomination. (See Q5-12)

Graded races are stakes races in which the amount of prize money and caliber of entrants are high. These are indicated on the List of Graded Races. Depending on the importance of the race, Thoroughbred graded races are classified as GI, GII and GIII races (with GI the highest), and Thoroughbred jump races are classified as J-GI, J-GII and J-GIII races. (See Q5-6)

Listed races are stakes races that are only a step down from the graded level of races in the horse-racing system.

Q5-6 What is the grading system for graded races?

A. To clarify the importance of different races, respective grades are assigned to flat races and jump races depending on the prize money, weight carried, history and tradition, race quality and other factors. Flat races are classified into GI, GII and GIII by the Japan Grading Committee, and jump races are categorized as J-GI, J-GII and J-GIII races.

GI races (including J-GI) are, in principle, races at the very pinnacle of the sport, and are designed to produce the champion horses over each distance category. They also have great significance as indicators for horse breeding. GII races (including J-GII) are second in importance to GI races, and are relatively easy to enter for the winners of GI races. GIII races (including J-GIII) are basically a step towards GI and GII races. Races for 3-year-olds, and 4-year-olds and up are subject to various conditions, including qualification, weight carried and distance.

Q5-7 What are special weight races and handicap races?

A. There are three categories of weight carried in races: Weight For Age (WFA), Special Weight, and Handicap. In the WFA category, the weight is, as the name suggests, determined by the age of the horse. Special weight is determined by a combination of factors in addition to the horse's age, including its gender, earnings and number of wins. Races contested with this weight are called "Special Weight races." Handicaps are weights that are artificially increased or decreased for each horse in accordance with its racing performance. Handicap races are designed to give each horse an equal opportunity to win. Races contested with this weight are called "handicap races."

[Refer to Article 71 of the JRA Rules of Racing]

Q5-8 Are there races that past performances may prevent a horse from entering?

A. Until 2023 (fiscal), horses 3 years old (as of November) and 4 years or older that had not yet raced or won were not allowed to race at Nakayama, Tokyo, Kyoto or Hanshin. But from 2024 these restrictions were lifted and all racetracks are open to runners. (Note there still are some races with certain restrictions on participation, so be sure to check the respective racing program for details.)

Q5-9 How are the horse's number and (bracket number) decided?

A. The post numbers assigned to runners in the various races are all decided automatically by computer, with the exception of some GI races in which the numbers are assigned by an open lottery. Similarly, a computer decides the final lineup when the number of declared entrants exceeds the permitted number of starters.

The post positions at the starting gate are the same as the numbers outlined above, starting with number 1 and proceeding from the inside of the track toward the outside.

The JRA has no system of "also eligible" runners. In other words, even when a runner is withdrawn after the entries and post positions have been declared, other horses are not moved up to participate in the race.

Q5-10 How do I enter my horse in a race?

A. The trainer who has been entrusted with a horse by its owner judges the horse's fitness and training condition, selects an appropriate race and a jockey, and makes an application for race entry (a "declaration to run") on behalf of the owner. In other words, the owner is not directly involved in the procedure for entering the horse in races.

A declaration to run is normally made between noon and 2:45 p.m. on the Thursday before a race. This can be done at the Miho and Ritto Training Centers, and also at the Sapporo and Hakodate racecourses in the summer season.

When a horse is to be entered in a stakes race, a stakes nomination must be made in addition to the above procedure. Stakes nomination is normally accepted on the Sunday of the week before a race (in the case of GI races, two weeks before).

Special registration for the five major stakes races is necessary for entries to classic races for 3-year-olds.

Q5-11 What do I to withdraw from a race?

A. The JRA does not permit horses to be withdrawn from a race once the entry list has been finalized, except for reasons such as injury or illness of the horse.

* Weather and track conditions do not constitute grounds for withdrawal from a race.

Q5-12 What is the declaration (stakes nomination) fee?

A. Owners must pay a declaration (stakes nomination) fee stipulated in the Racing Program when nominating their horses in stakes races. The declaration (stakes nomination) fee is for the purpose of conducting races with horses that are suitable for the grade of the race. It applies to the five major stakes races for 3-year-olds, as well as other graded races and stakes races. The fees collected through the stakes nomination fees are awarded to owners as stakes money for horses finishing 1st to 3rd in each race, at a ratio of 7:2:1.

Q5-13 What are JRA supplementary rules?

A. Rules on convening races are stipulated in the Horse Racing Law, Horse Racing Law Enforcement Order, Horse Racing Law Enforcement Regulations and the JRA Rules of Racing, among others. Besides these, supplementary rules specifying detailed matters necessary when implementing races are set out in the Racing Programs, which are supplements to the JRA official bulletin. These supplementary rules specify conditions for eligibility to run in races, maximum numbers of starters, various types of prize money and other matters.

These supplementary rules are amended as appropriate, so Liaison Officers should keep up to date with the Racing Programs and explain the rules and changes to owners.

Q5-14 What is the flat race entry restriction depending on performance in three races?

A. If a 3-year-old or older maiden cannot finish within 8th place three consecutive times in JRA flat races after January 1, 2019, the horse may not run in flat races for 2 months, counting from the day after the third race.

However, those races in which debuting horse do not finish, and for which the race steward deems there were unavoidable circumstances, etc., will not count toward the three consecutive times.

Q5-15 What are organizing committee instructions?

A. In order to host horse racing, JRA officers and employees serve as the following executive committee members and engage in their respective duties. In order to conduct horse racing fairly and smoothly, the various instructions given by the organizing committee to horse owners, trainers, and other related parties are referred to as the instructions of the organizing committee, and if these instructions are not followed, may be subject to penalties according to regulations.

[Reference] Organizing committee members: Chairman executive steward, vice chairman vice executive steward, arbiter steward of the meeting, horse riding committee clerk of the course, handicapper, weighing committee clerk of the scale, starting committee starter, placement judge, final referee, pari-mutuel manager,

veterinary officer, course attendance enhancement official, security manager, public relations officer, information control official, media and public relations committee member publicity officer, track monitoring committee patrol judges, facilities officials, system management official.

[Refer to Article 178 of the Japan Racing Association Rules of Racing]

Q5-16 When would a horse be disqualified from a race?

A. Disqualifications are decided by the race steward in accordance with the Rules of Racing and grounds for disqualification include; cases the race steward recognizes as extremely malicious or dangerous actions against other jockeys or horses that cause serious obstruction in a race, when drugs or other substances have been used either to temporarily enhance or impair a horse's racing performance, when a horse has not run on its own merits without good reason, or when more than 1 kg in weight has been lost between weighing-out and weighing-in (except in cases deemed unavoidable by the race steward). If a horse is disqualified, prize money and other earnings will not be awarded.

[Refer to Article 123 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q5-17 When would a horse be demoted in a race?

A. If a horse obstructs another horse's course during a race and the race steward rules that the obstructed horse would have finished ahead of the offending horse without the obstruction, the placing of the offending horse will be demoted to a placing behind the obstructed horse.

Following various other countries, the demotion system was implemented on January 1, 1991, and the demotion judgment criteria were changed to the above on January 1, 2013. Under the new rule, more respect will be given to the performance and placing of horses in races.

[Refer to Article 124 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q5-18 What are prohibited substances?

A. Horse racing combines the two aspects of sport and gambling, and it goes without saying that ensuring integrity is a vital condition. A number of rules have been established to ensure this, since it is an essential condition that all horses entering a race should run on their own merits. Horses are therefore not permitted to race while their racing performance has been temporarily enhanced or reduced by drugs. Drugs that have such an effect are defined as prohibited substances in the Rules of Racing. If such substances are detected in the post-race physiochemical test, the horse will be disqualified from the race and barred from receiving prize money or other earnings. In addition, the concerned parties will be banned or suspended from involvement in racing, and may be punished under the Horse Racing Act.

In addition, to prevent horses from testing positive for drugs through

contamination from feed, racehorses in JRA facilities are only permitted to consume feed that complies with the Guidelines to Implement Feed and Drugs Testing specified by the Feed and Drugs Testing Supervision Committee, and that is delivered to the stables by parties approved by the JRA President. In addition, the only drugs that are permitted to be administered to horses stabled at JRA facilities are those that are prescribed or injected directly by a veterinarian approved by the JRA. For this reason, it is strictly prohibited to bring feed or drugs into the stables from outside.

Q5-19 What are controlled substances?

A. Racehorses are athletes, and it is not uncommon for them to suffer from musculoskeletal disorders (muscle pains, joint inflammation, fractures, etc.) sustained in routine training. Allowing horses to enter races while on drugs that suppress the pain of such disorders can lead to major accidents. To ensure the welfare of racehorses and to prevent accidents, it is necessary to regulate drugs that are administered to racehorses. For this reason, glucocorticoids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), etc., which have an anti-inflammatory analgesic effect, are designated as controlled substances, and their use prior to races is regulated.

Unlike prohibited substances, controlled substances do not affect the racing performance of the horses, but it is important to ascertain that horses are not competing under the influence of a drug on the day of the race. Consequently, in the case that horses are administered controlled substances, trainers and veterinarians are instructed to carefully manage such administration, including their necessity and the timing of their use.

Q5-20 What are prohibited acts?

A. In recent years, certain acts that cannot be controlled by conventional drug tests have become international issues, acts such as the misuse of gene therapy and direct blood transfusions to enhance athletic performance. Included from the perspective of animal welfare, are acts that cause excessive pain to horses, acts that may affect normal growth, or veterinary practices that may lead to accidents during training or racing, etc. International agreements have also placed restrictions on certain practices or behavior. The JRA, is also restricting or prohibiting such acts as seen from the perspective of “animal welfare” “fair racing” and “preventing accidents.” All horse-connected people, not just those within the confines of the JRA facilities, are being notified and instructed to not engage in such acts.

Q5-21 What is a petition for a ruling on disqualification/demotion?

A. If a horse’s owner, trainer or jockey is of the opinion that the horse has suffered interference during a race and, had the interference not occurred, the

affected horse would have finished ahead of the offending horse, he or she can petition the race steward for a disqualification or demotion ruling, but only before the race result is made official. The petition must be made in writing, together with a guarantee of 30,000 yen. The race steward then rules on the petition, and notifies the petitioner of the result. If a petition for a ruling for disqualification/demotion is rejected, the petitioner may file an appeal within 2 days after the date the ruling was made. However, if the petition is rejected, the guarantee will not be returned. Please note that the Liaison Officer of a non-resident owner may not make a petition for a ruling for disqualification or demotion.

[Refer to Article 127 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q5-22 What is disqualification after the official order of placing has been decided?

A. This is a system implemented from January 1, 1994, whereby, if (1) the use of prohibited substances, etc., (2) a failure to let a horse run on its own merits, or (3) an illegal agreement is discovered within 5 years of the date a race was held, the horse in question will be disqualified.

Rulings of retroactive disqualification are made by the Board of Appeal. If a ruling of retroactive disqualification is made, the placings of the horses finishing behind the disqualified horse are each moved up by one place. In this case, prize money and other earnings will be re-assessed and re-issued, and in some cases earnings will also change. If the owner of a horse that has been subjected to retroactive disqualification does not return the prize money and other earnings within the designated period, none of the horses owned by the owner will be able to race. Appeals against rulings of retroactive disqualification may be filed with the President of the JRA within 30 days of the ruling date. (See Q5-23) Owners who are not residents of Japan should do this through their Liaison Officer. Whatever the outcome, this process will not affect winning pari-mutuel bets.

[Refer to Article 128 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q5-23 What is the system for filing appeals?

A. The system for filing appeals is that, after the race result is made official, an appeal may be made against (1) rulings of disqualification or demotion, (See Q5-21) and sanctions accompanying these, (2) rulings of rejection of a petition for rulings on disqualification or demotion, (3) rulings of jockey suspension, and (4) rulings of retroactive disqualification. (See Q5-22) Appeals against (1), (2), and (4) were permitted from January 1994, and an appeal against (3) from April 2016.

Persons allowed to appeal in cases (1) and (4) are the owner, trainer, and jockey of the penalized horse. In case (2), the owner, trainer or jockey who petitioned for a ruling on disqualification or demotion in case (See Q5-21), and in case (3) the jockey who received the suspension. Please note that the Liaison Officer of a non-resident owner may not make a petition for a ruling on disqualification or demotion.

The period in which appeals in cases (1), (2) and (3) can be made is until 2 days after the date on which the ruling was made. In case (4), appeals may be made up to

30 days after the date of the ruling. In all cases, the appeal must be made in writing to the Board of Appeal, accompanied by a guarantee of 100,000 yen (In the case of (2) the guarantee is 70,000 yen). However, if an appeal is rejected, the guarantee will not be returned.

If the appeal is accepted, the disqualification or demotion will be rescinded or a new disqualification or demotion will be imposed on another horse. As a result, the placings will be changed, and prize money and other earnings will be re-assessed and re-issued. If the placing of the first-place horse (and the second-placed horse, in graded races) is changed, earnings (See Q5-4) will also change. However, this will not affect the status of winning pari-mutuel bets.

[Refer to Article 10 of the Horse Racing Regulations]

Q5-24 What is ‘time over’?

A. “Time over” occurs when a horse fails to cross the finish line within a specific time after the winning horse has completed the race. Horses running in flat races other than graded races and jockeys’ invitational races (World All-Star Jockeys Series, Young Jockeys Series), as well as other races specified in the Racing Program, may not run in flat races for the period specified in Table 2 below (counting from the day after the race), if they fail to cross the finish line behind the winner within the time specified in Table 1. This, however, does not apply to cases deemed unavoidable by the race steward.

Table 1.

Distance	Flat races other than those specified in the columns to the right		Newcomer races	
	Turf courses	Dirt courses	Turf courses	Dirt courses
Less than 1,400m	3 sec.	4 sec.	4 sec.	5 sec.
1,400m – less than 2,000m	4 sec.	5 sec.	5 sec.	6 sec.
2,000m or more	5 sec.	6 sec.	6 sec.	7 sec.

Table 2.

Maidens	First time over: 1 month; 2nd: 2 months; 3rd onwards: 3 months
Other horses	1 month

Q5-25 What are the restrictions on sight-impaired horses and horses that have bled from the nose?

A. Normally, horses that are blind in one or both eyes cannot enter races. However, horses that become blind in one eye after being registered as racehorses with the JRA may participate, but only in flat races.

Moreover, while running in races while registered as JRA racehorse, a horse that bleeds from the nose (except when due to external injury) from the time the horse is led into the saddling enclosure until the end of a race, may, on the first occasion, not enter races for 1 month from the day after the race date, 2 months on the second occasion, and 3 months from the third occasion onwards.

Q5-26 Can horses registered with the JRA also be entered in NAR races?

A. Yes, but only in JRA-NAR exchange races. Until 1994, horses registered with the JRA had been permitted to take part in only very limited races, like the Teio Sho races at the Oi Racecourse. Since 1995, however, JRA-NAR (municipal government racing) exchange races have been expanded gradually, including conditional races. In 2021, a total of 176 of these races were held by 13 promoters. These consisted of 40 graded dirt exchange races and 136 conditional exchange races. For further details, refer to the "Guide to Specified JRA-NAR Exchange Races" issued quarterly.

Q5-27 How do I enter my horse in an NAR exchange race?

A. Normally, applications to take part in NAR exchange races are accepted the Sunday of the week before the race (graded races the Sunday two weeks before the race) from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Miho and Ritto Training Centers, and at all racecourses where races are being held.

As with the declaration to run (see Q5-10), applications are made by the owner's

appointed trainer.

The decision on the final runners, and according to such pre-determined conditions for conditions races such as the time between races, will be made by the NAR race organizing body selection committee the day following nominations for a dirt NAR graded exchange race.

The draw will be made by the NAR organizing body 2-3 days before the race.

Q5-28 What prizes or other earnings are offered when taking part in NAR races?

A. When a JRA-registered horse enters a NAR (municipal government racing) exchange race, the prize money and other earnings are paid by the promoter. Also, if the amount of prize money awarded by the promoter is less than the standard award in a JRA race under the same conditions, the JRA will pay an amount proportionate to the difference.

For the amount of difference to be supplemented, see the statement issued by the JRA after the race or check with the appointed trainer.

Q5-29 What other kinds of prize money can owners receive?

A. Prize money consists of the added money stipulated in the Racing Program, the distance bonus, the Japanese-bred Thoroughbred ownership bonus, the participation incentive money and stakes money. Moreover, special race entry incentive money and bonuses may be issued in some races. In addition to these, special participation allowances are also paid to owners entering their horses in races.

For further details on prize money, please refer to the prize money simulation on the JRA Website.

Q5-30 What is added money?

A. This is the total prize money recorded in the added money column of a Racing Program, which is paid to the owners of horses finishing from first to fifth place in a race. In this case, the allocation ratio in all races is 100:40:25:15:10 in descending order of placement.

Q5-31 What is the distance bonus?

A. This is a bonus paid to the owners of the horses finishing from first to 10th place in flat races over a distance of 1,800 meters on turf in open-class, races excluding graded races, and stakes races of the 3-wins class, 2-wins class, and 1-win class (excluding races for 2 and 3-year-olds).

Q5-32 What is the Japan-bred Horse Ownership Encouragement Award?

A. The Japan-bred Thoroughbred Ownership Bonus includes the Japan-bred incentive money, and the Japan-bred females incentive money.

The Japan-bred incentive money is awarded (according to the level of the race) to

owners of locally bred Thoroughbreds that finish first to eighth in flat races.

In addition, the Japan-bred females incentive money is awarded to the owners of fillies and mares finishing first to eighth in debut and maiden flat races also open to males (applicable maidens open to 3-year-olds are limited only to races held in the spring).

Q5-33 What is participation incentive money?

A. This is an amount paid to the owners of horses finishing 6th to 9th in a race (6th to 10th in graded races or flat open races). The amount is calculated by multiplying the purse for 1st place by a prescribed ratio. However, the bonus will not be paid in certain cases, such as if the horse follows the winner over the finish line in excess of a specified time.

Q5-34 What is the special participation allowance?

A. This is an allowance paid to owners of horses entered in races. It is determined in accordance with the category of the race. However, in some cases the allowance may be increased or reduced in value or not paid at all according to the race conditions.

Q5-35 What is the broodmare owner's bonus?

A. To maintain high-quality racehorse resources, this bonus is awarded to domestic breeding farms or owners who are currently registered with the JRA, with the aim of encouraging continuous ownership and purchase of superior broodmares.

When a Thoroughbred finishes in 1st to 5th place in a race, the bonus is awarded to the breeder or JRA-registered owner who owned the horse's dam at the time the horse was born and was registered as the breeder in the Japanese Stud Book. To earn the bonus, the said breeder must still have the necessary facilities for breeding and stabling Thoroughbreds, as well as the facilities caring for mares for the purpose of breeding, and must still be engaged in breeding Thoroughbreds, and the said owner must still be registered with the JRA. However, no payment is made when the horse in question is a foreign-bred horse.

Because an investigation period is required, it takes approximately 1-2 months following a race for the broodmare owner's bonus to be awarded.

Q5-36 What is the prize money paid to the trainer, jockey and stable personnel?

A. This is an amount presented by an owner to the supervising trainer, jockey and other stable-related personnel as a reward when a horse entrusted to the trainer by the owner has won prize money in a race.

Q5-37 How is prize money paid?

A. All race prize money and other earnings are transferred in yen to a Japanese bank account designated by the owner in advance. Transfers are normally made by the

Friday following the race, and a remittance notice is also sent to the Liaison Officer in Japan. At the time of transfer, the prize money to be paid to the trainer, jockey and stable personnel is deducted in advance.

The bank account designated for transfers must be in the name of the owner. Please contact the JRA Owner Registration Section about any change in the designated bank account and other related matters.

Q5-38 Can prize money be transferred to an overseas bank account?

A. In principle, transfers can only be made to a Japanese bank account in the owner's name. (A Japanese branch of a foreign bank is also possible.) The same applies when a JRA owner enters a foreign-trained horse in an international exchange race.

For more information on how to open an account, please contact a Japanese bank directly.

Q5-39 What is the system of taxation on prize money and other earnings?

A. The Japanese tax laws apply to race prize money and other earnings received in Japan by non-resident owners. Determining whether such earnings are subject to domestic taxation depends on the nature of the owner's activities in Japan, such as whether the owner has an agent or properties in Japan, including horse farms and offices. Also, there may be differences in tax status due to tax treaties between Japan and the owner's country of residence. For further details, please check with your local tax office through your Liaison Officer. (If the owner has an office or other facilities in Japan, the office for tax payment is the local tax office. In all other cases, it is the Kojimachi Tax Office in Tokyo's Chiyoda-ku.)

Q5-40 What prizes does the owner receive?

A. The owners of winning horses of all races will be presented prizes, and will be given a commemorative DVD recording of the race. If the owner is not present at the racecourse in person, these prizes are handed to or sent to the Liaison Officer in Japan.

Q5-41 Is prize money also subject to tax?

A. Under Japan's tax law, prize money and related prizes received in Japan by a non-resident owner are also subject to domestic taxation when the owner's racing prize money and other earnings inside Japan are deemed to be subject to taxation.

For prizes awarded in JRA races, a list for the previous year is sent to Liaison Officers around the end of January every year.

6. Attending the Races

Q6-1 What areas may I enter at racecourses during a race meeting?

A. You may enter racecourses free of charge on presentation of your owner's ID badge. You may also use the owners' car park.

In addition to the general area, owners may enter the Racecourse Office and the stable area. The pre-parade ring can only be entered when your horse is due to run in the race. You will be required to present your owner's ID badge.

Owners and their Liaison Officers wishing to enter these areas should follow the instructions of racecourse personnel.

Q6-2 Can Liaison Officers freely enter racecourses?

A. Liaison Officers can enter all areas accessible by owners. However, they may not use the owners' car park.

Q6-3 Regarding commemorative photographs with the winning horse

A. If your horse wins a race, you are permitted to take commemorative photographs. Photo sessions usually take place in the winner's circle (or on the track for some races), where the owner and accompanying persons, together with the trainer and other staff members, have pictures taken with the winning horse. In the case of stakes races, an award ceremony is held after the photo session.

Liaison Officers may represent owners at both the commemorative photo session and the award ceremony.

Q6-4 Are there award ceremonies for graded races and stakes races?

A. Ceremonies are usually held in the winner's circle (or, in wet weather, sometimes inside the stand), where awards are presented to the owner as well as the trainer, jockey, groom and so on.

Moreover, for GI races, J-GI races and the most distinguished graded races at each racecourse, the awards ceremony is held on the track. For the "breeder" award, it is not the broodmare owner but a representative of the breeding farm who takes the podium and receives an award.

Incidentally, there is no custom of asking owners to make speeches or give interviews at awards ceremonies.

Q6-5 Where can I find information about horse racing?

A. Materials and books related to horse racing can be found at Gate J. in Tokyo and Osaka, where computers are also available to view and search for racing-related material on the JRA Website, other racing Websites, such as JRA-VAN, and JRA Racing Viewer. And, at the JRA Racing Museum at Tokyo Racecourse, you can learn about the system and history of horse racing while enjoying the latest in

simulation and video equipment.

Please see the Websites for opening times and other details.

©Website

Gate J. <http://gatej.jp>

JRA Racing Museum <http://www.bajibunka.jrao.ne.jp/keiba/index.php>

■Gate J. (Tokyo) Hibiya Fort Tower B1F
Nishi-Shimbashi 1-1-1, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0003
Tel: (03) 6459-0803

■Gate J. (Osaka)
WINS Umeda B Bldg., 1st floor,
Shibata 2-2-33 Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-0012
Tel: (06) 6147-2621

■JRA Racing Museum
1-1 Hiyoshi-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo 183-8550
(on the grounds of Tokyo Racecourse)
Tel: (042) 314-5800

Q6-6 Where can I find information about JRA racing on the Internet?

A. The JRA Website has a great deal of useful information for enjoying JRA races; race cards, race results, payouts and other information on race meets, as well as a guide to the JRA facilities, FAQs, and various data files. If you wish to access this information, please check out the JRA Websites listed below.

There is also a JRA application available for smartphones.

Those wishing to find detailed race data can subscribe to the JRA-VAN site.

JRA Website

(computers) <https://jra.jp/>

(smartphones) <https://sp.jra.jp/>

JRA application

(iPhone)



(Android)



JRA-VAN Website (Paid service)

<https://jra-van.jp/>

7. Racehorse Registration Cancellation

Q7-1 What happens to a racehorse after its registration is cancelled?

A. When a horse is no longer registered with the JRA, it must be removed from the JRA facilities. Where the horse will be sent is decided together by the owner and trainer. In addition to cases of transferring to NAR (municipal government racing), horses are also sent to breeding farms or riding clubs, etc.

Q7-2 How do I register and race my horse with the NAR?

A. The JRA and the NAR (municipal government racing) are separate entities and are organized differently, though both register owners and horses, and issue licenses for trainers and jockeys. Therefore, if you wish to register your horse with NAR, you will need to obtain owner registration with NAR.

If you wish to transfer your horse to NAR (municipal government racing), the conditions differ depending on the organizing body. Some of the main conditions are:

- The total amount of earnings is over a specified amount. (The method for calculating earnings differs depending on the organizing body.)
- The horse's age does not exceed the standard.
- The number of penalties due to bad starts, nosebleeds, time over, and so on does not exceed the standard.

For further details, please contact the organizing body to which you wish to transfer your horse.

8. Studhorses and broodmares

Q8-1 What is the procedure for when an active racehorse becomes a breeding horse?

A. Horses are not permitted to be used simultaneously for racing and breeding. When a racehorse is to be used for breeding, the horse must be removed from the JRA or NAR (municipal government racing) register. Broodmares must be thus registered with JAIRS. Stallions must also follow this procedure, but must additionally undergo breeding stock inspections carried out by prefectural authorities and the National Livestock Breeding Center (NLBC). For further details, please contact the following.

The Japan Association for International Racing and Stud Book (JAIRS):

c/o JRA Shimbashi Bunkan Bldg.,
4-5-4 Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004
Tel: 03-3434-5315

9. Racing Connections

Q9-1 Who are the people connected with racing and what are their roles?

A. Many people with a wide variety of roles take part in horse racing, those who own and run racehorses, those who feed, train, familiarize and care for the horses at the racetracks and the Miho and Ritto training centers, and the trainers who handle all matters related to racehorses. Then there are the stable staff and training assistants who carry out the instructions of the trainers, and the jockeys, who not only ride the horses in races but also handle much of the day-to-day training. In addition to the persons directly involved in horse racing, is a wide variety of people working in horse-racing-related jobs, including those involved in the production and training of racehorses, and the employees of the JRA, the organization that controls and organizes the horse racing.

Q9-2 How many owners are registered with the JRA?

A. As of January 1, 2025, there were 2,859 registered owners, of which 381 were corporations, 52 private groups (syndicates).

Q9-3 I would like to use a pseudonym as my owner's name. Is that possible?

A. As a rule, a name other than the owner's real name cannot be used to register the owner's name. The real name will also appear in the Racing Program and in the race result. However, celebrities, authors and others who are widely recognized by a stage name or pen name are, at times, allowed to use that name.

If one wishes to use a name other than one's real name, an application must be submitted to the Miho or Ritto Training Center by the appointed trainer, along with an assumed name fee of 5,000 yen.

10. Racehorse injuries

Q10-1 What happens if a horse is injured during racing or training?

A. The horse will receive appropriate treatment according to the injury or symptoms of the illness at a racehorse clinic (See Q10-2). In the event of a serious injury or illness such as a fracture or pneumonia, there are clinics where a horse can be admitted for treatment or to undergo surgery. If long-term rest is necessary due to a musculoskeletal problem, the horse may receive rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Research Center and return to races.

Racehorse accidents that occur at JRA facilities are eligible for a racehorse injury consolation payment issued by the JRA Owners' Mutual Association. (See Q10-3)

Q10-2 What is a racehorse clinic?

A. Racehorse clinics offering medical treatment and shoeing services can be found at each racecourse, as well as at the Miho and Ritto Training Centers. Both training centers are equipped with the latest testing equipment and operating rooms, and are equipped to handle serious illnesses. Fees are collected through trainers and based on nationally unified standards.

We also engage in work related to fair horse racing, which is the foundation of horse racing, and from the standpoint of veterinary medicine, we perform physical examinations on racehorses and control prohibited drugs.

Furthermore, we can carry out quarantine work such as disinfection and vaccinations to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at the training centers, where racehorses are housed together. Among these, quarantine before entering the training center stables is the most important work in preventing the introduction of pathogens. Thus, in order to be admitted to the JRA facilities, horses must undergo stable entry quarantine regardless of whether they are new to the stable or returning to the stable.

In addition to the JRA clinic, there are also private veterinarians who provide medical care at the Miho and Ritto Training Centers.

Q10-3 What is racehorse injury consolation payment?

A. This refers to compensation paid to the owner of a racehorse registered with the JRA in the event of an unforeseen accident occurring within JRA facilities. The amount of compensation paid varies depending on whether the horse is racing or in training, and on the severity of the illness. Amounts are set out in the regulations of the Japan Racing Association Owners' Mutual Association.

The Japan Racing Association Owners' Mutual Association also provides assistance for medical expenses and farrier costs. For more information, please contact us at the addresses listed below.

JRA Owners' Mutual Association:

3rd Floor, No. 6 Toyokaiji Building, 4-7-2 Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004

Tel: (03) 5472-2680

Miho Branch: Miho Training Center, 2500-2 Oaza, Mikoma,

Miho-mura, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki 300-0493

Tel: (029) 885-2111 (Training Center general line)

Ritto Branch: Ritto Training Center, 1028 Misono, Ritto-shi, Shiga 520-3085

Tel: (077) 558-0101 (Training Center general line)

Reference: Addresses of JRA racecourses and other facilities

Name	Address	Tel.
Head Office	1-1-1 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0003	03-3591-5251
Kansai Media and Publicity Office	19F, Aqua Dojima NBF Tower, 1-4-16 Dojimahama, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-0004	06-7636-2860
Equestrian Park	2-1-1 Kami-Yoga, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158-0098	03-3429-5101
Equestrian Park Utsunomiya Office	321-4 Tokami-cho, Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi 320-0856	028-647-0650
Horse Racing School	835-1 Ne, Shiroy-shi, Chiba 270-1431	047-491-0333
Equine Research Institute	1400-4 Shiba, Shimotsuke-shi, Tochigi 329-0412	0285-44-0090
Rehabilitation Research Center	71 Uenohara, Joban Shiratorimachi, Iwaki-shi, Fukushima 972-8325	0246-43-3185
Hidaka Training and Research Center	535-13 Nishicha, Urakawa-cho, Urakawa-gun, Hokkaido 057-0171	0146-28-1211
Miyazaki Yearling Training Farm	2347 Ohara, Hanagashima-cho, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki 880-0036	0985-25-3448
Ritto Training Center	1028 Misono, Ritto-shi, Shiga 520-3085	077-558-0101
Miho Training Center	2500-2 Oaza, Mikoma, Miho-mura, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki 300-0493	029-885-2111
Sapporo Racecourse	16-1-1 Nishi, Kita 16-Jo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 060-0016	011-726-0461
Hakodate Racecourse	12-2 Komaba-cho, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido 042-8585	0138-53-1021
Fukushima Racecourse	9-23 Matsunami-cho, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima 960-8114	024-534-2121
Niigata Racecourse	3490 Sasayama, Kita-ku, Niigata-shi, Niigata 950-3301	025-259-3141
Nakayama Racecourse	1-1-1 Kosaku, Funabashi-shi, Chiba 273-0037	047-334-2222
Tokyo Racecourse	1-1 Hiyoshi-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo 183-0024	042-363-3141
Chukyo Racecourse	1225 Shikita, Magome-cho, Toyoake-shi, Aichi 470-1132	052-623-2001
Kyoto Racecourse	32 Yoshijima Watashibajima-cho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto- shi, Kyoto 612-8265	075-631-3131
Hanshin Racecourse	1-1 Komano-cho, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo 665-0053	0798-51-7151
Kokura Racecourse	4-5-1 Kitagata, Kokura-Minami-ku, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka 802-0841	093-962-3236