[Conditions]

1 Date
December 29 (Tue), 2026
2026 Oi Racetrack, Race 9

2 Location
TCK, Oi Racetrack

3 Race
The 72nd Running of Tokyo Daishoten (GI)

4 Eligibility
Thoroughbreds, 3 years old & up

5 Full Gate
16 horses

6 Foreign Runners
Selected by the selection committee from among the pre-entered horses.

7 Distance
2,000m, 1 1/4 mile (Right-handed, dirt course)

8 Weight
3 years old: 123.5 lbs,4 years old & up: 125.5 lbs, Female: 4.4 lbs less
For 3 year-old-horses from the southern hemisphere, reduce 4.4 lbs from the above weight.

9 Purse

Unit: 1,000 JPY

	Purse & Bonus					Prize money	Running allowances	Record prize *1	1st place prize *2
	1st place	2nd place	3rd place	4th place	5th place	6th place or lower			
Owner	100,000	35,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	300	300	50	2,000
Trainer	1,080	70	60	50	40	30	…	30	80
Jockey	120	110	100	80	70	60	…	30	80
Groom	80	70	60	50	40	30	…	30	80
Rider	30						…	30	80

*1 Paid for the runner who broke the previous record and also set the best record during the race.
*2 Prize equivalent to the amount listed in the table above is presented.
*3 1 USD= 155.00 JPY (As of September,2026)

10 Handling of Late Scratch
No allowance is paid in the case of a late scratch (including cancelation of race due to standstill in a starting gate) approved by TCK, Stewards, and Starter.
However, if the chairman of the race meeting operation committee deems that the horse is involved in an accident not caused by the horse, the owner is given a running allowance.

[Selection of Runners]

TCK selection committee will select the runners from among the pre-entered horses based on their results, etc. The selection committee is the only organization having the authority to decide on runners.

In the selection of runners for the Tokyo Daishoten, runners of the Champions Cup held by the JRA are given priority.

[Schedule]

1 Runners competing at the Tokyo Daishoten only

(1) Pre-entry closes on	October 6 (Tue), 2026
(2) To arrive in Japan by	December 13 (Sun), 2026
(3) Import quarantine	December 14 (Mon) thru December 20 (Sun), 2026
(4) Entry into racetrack barn	December 20 (Sun), 2026 or later
(5) Entry	December 25 (Fri), 2026
(6) Race day	December 29 (Tue), 2026
(7) Export test	January 4 (Mon), 2027
(8) Export day	January 5 (Tue), 2027 or later

2 Runners compete both Champions Cup and Tokyo Daishoten

(1) Pre-entry closes on	October 6 (Tue), 2026
(2) To arrive in Japan by	As specified by the JRA
(3) Import quarantine	As specified by the JRA
(4) Entry into racetrack stable	December 8 (Tue), 2026 or later
(5) Entry	December 25 (Fri), 2026
(6) Race day	December 29 (Tue), 2026
(7) Export test	January 4 (Mon), 2027
(8) Export day	January 5 (Tue), 2027 or later

[Administration at Oi Racetrack]

1 Pre-entry

The owner of a runner who wishes to enter the competition at the Tokyo Daishoten must submit an application to TCK by October 6 (Tue), 2026. A horse that has already been pre-entered for the Champions Cup held by the JRA will be deemed to have been also pre-entered for the Tokyo Daishoten.

2 Entry

The owner or assigned trainer must enter between 9 am and 10 am on December 25 (Fri), 2026.

3 Equipment

(1) Prohibited equipment

[1] Blinkers that cover more than one-half the view field of the horse
[2] Nasal strip
[3] Cornell collars
[4] Eye shields & mono clear cups
* An eye shield & mono clear cup can be used only on one side. (On a blind horse, it can be used only on the blind eye.)

(2) Restricted equipment

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

(3) Other equipment

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

4 Scratches

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

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

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

7. Guiding to the Starting Point, and Loading
(1) Lead ponies cannot be used or brought into Japan.
(2) The horse may be accompanied by the groom until the starting gate with a prior approval from the Starter.
(3) Loading is performed by the gate staff.
(4) No gate attendant will be available to assist the loading in the starting gate, but the groom can calm down the horse from outside the starting gate.

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

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

9 Jockey
(1) The jockey can ride up to eight times on the day of the Tokyo Daishoten, including the Tokyo Daishoten race. However, he/she can ride continuously for up to six times.
(2) On the day of the Tokyo Daishoten, the jockey must arrive by no later than two hours before the post time of his/her first race.
(3) The jockeys must be weighed by no later than 90 to 50 minutes before each of his/her races.
(4) The jockey must be of the weight announced on the card as he/she rides. This is after subtracting 1 kg corresponding to the weight of the safety vest.
(5) No whips with a length of 77 cm (approx. 30 inches) or more may be used in the race. Also only padded whips whose pad is longer than 17cm and width is no fewer than 2cm nor more than 4cm can be used in Race.
(6) TCK may require the random selection of several Jockeys on race day to take and pass a urine test for prohibited substances (stimulant drugs, marijuana, narcotics, psychotropic drugs, β2stimulant, β2 blocker and diuretics etc.) or a breath test for alcohol.
(7) The jockey must be at least 15 years old.
(8) In the case of an incident of interference, the interferer is disqualified or deemed to have arrived after the sufferer. However, this is not the case when the suffered horse finished first.
(9) TCK shall not be liable for the death or injury of the jokey due to an accident occurring during the stay. It is recommended that the jockey enroll to an insurance policy that covers qualified events occurring in Japan before leaving home country.

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

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

[Owner Registration]

1 Owner registration

(1) The owner must submit an "Owner Registration Form" to the NAR at the time of pre-entry. This does not apply, however, to the owner who has completed a pre-entry of his/her horse for the Champions Cup and does not wish to enter the Tokyo Daishoten.

(2) The owner must pay an owner registration fee to the NAR after the horse registration. The amount of owner registration fee is 10,000 Japanese yen for both an individual and a corporation, which can be paid in cash or deposited into the designated account.

2 Owner change

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

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

3 Racing colors

The owner must submit a "Racing Colors Application Form" to TCK at the time of owner registration. This does not apply, however, to the owner who has completed a pre-entry of his/her horse for the Champions Cup and does not wish to enter the Tokyo Daishoten. There is no racing color registration fee.

[Prize Money and Allowances]

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

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

[Burden of Expenses and Subsidies]

1 Burden of expenses

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

(1) Moving expenses and various other expenses incurred by the owner, trainer, jockey and groom before departing the home country.

(2) Standard round-trip air transport expenses incurred for moving the horse between the current horse location (barn) and the departure airport and between the departure airport and the arrival airport.

TCK shall not be liable for death or injury of the (scheduled) runner during transport to Japan, within Japan, and out of Japan, so it is recommended that the related party insure the horse separately.

(3) Customs clearance expenses relating to import and export of the (scheduled) runner.

(4) Expenses for transporting the horse to and from the international airport, quarantine facility and racetrack in Japan.

(5) Stable use, bedding, feed, medical examination and horse shoeing expenses incurred in connection with the (schedule) runner during its stay in Japan.

(6) International traveling expenses of the owner, trainer, jockey and groom, as well as expenses incurred by them during their stay in Japan.

2 Subsidies

Any foreign runner competing at the Tokyo Daishoten may qualify for subsidies to cover the expenses specified in 1, if deemed necessary. The qualified expense items are listed under (1) to (6) below, the details of which are decided by TCK:

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

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

[Notes on Visa Application]
1 If the runner is to compete in the Tokyo Daishoten following the Champions Cup, the relevant personnel must provide additional information when applying for visa to participate in the Champions Cup. Contact TCK for details.

[Taxes]
1 Income taxes and corporate taxes (on purse and prizes eared in Japan)
(1) The owner need not pay taxes in Japan unless the owner has a permanent office or other place of business, in which case the owner must file tax returns.
(2) The trainer need not pay taxes in Japan.
(3) 20.42% withholding taxes have been deducted from the allowances payable to the jockey, exercise rider and groom.

2 Consumption taxes
Those who had over ten million yen (JPY 10,000,000) in taxable income in 2025 must pay a consumption tax imposed on the purse, allowances and prizes earned in 2026 by self-assessment. Filing of tax returns is the responsibility of the individual.

[Duties]

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

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

[Feed, Bedding, Water]

1. Feed and bedding

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

2 Notes on quarantine

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

3 Water

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

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

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

[Horseshoes]

1 Types of acceptable horseshoes

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

The following horseshoes cannot be used in the race:

(1) Horseshoes whose calk is over 2 mm long as measured from the surface contacting the ground. (Horseshoes with a calk no more than 2 mm long can be used.)
Horseshoes whose calk has a pointed tip. [Example: Toe grabs]

(2) Horseshoes whose center groove has different thicknesses on the inside and outside.
Horseshoes whose surface does not contact the ground evenly. (Any difference in thickness must not be more than 3 mm.) [Example: Rim shoes]

(3) Horseshoes having any attachment projecting from the bottom surface, a spiked bottom, incisions, or the like, which may put other horses in danger. [Example: Blocks, sticker heels]

(4) Horseshoes not contacting the ground evenly or simultaneously along its circumference. [Example: Bent shoes]

2 Nails and Nailing

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

3 Unshod horse

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

[Prohibited Practices]
Trainers must not engage in any of the Prohibited Practices in the table below with respect to a racehorse managed by themselves.

①	Running a horse aged 4 years or older in a race to be conducted within one month from the date of administration of a bisphosphonate or other bone resorption inhibitors
②	Running a horse in a race to be conducted within 10 days from the date of administration of a polyacrylamide gel or glucocorticoid intra-articular administration
③	Running a horse in a race to be held within 7 days from the date of conducting shockwave therapy (a treatment involving the application of shockwaves to an affected part of the body) on a lower limb
④	Running a horse in a race to be held within one month from the date of administration of ozone or ozone-treated substances
⑤	Administering blood, blood products, or blood cells to any cardiovascular system other than for life-saving treatment
⑥	Administering genes and related substances
⑦	Performing chemical or immunological castration
⑧	Performing a neurectomy to intentionally eliminate pain sensation
⑨	Administering bisphosphonates or other bone resorption inhibitors to horses under 4 years of age
⑩	Performing bloodletting (draining blood to outside the body) or scarification (inserting needles into the horse's skin to drain accumulated blood)
⑪	Performing treatment using cauterization (promoting healing of an inflamed area by stimulating it with heat to cause new inflammation)
⑫	Applying substances that cause blistering of skin or subcutaneous cells

[Treatment and Drugs]

1 Drug regulations

TCK defines chemicals or drugs that temporarily enhance or reduce a horse's ability to compete as "prohibited drugs" and chemicals or drugs whose use is regulated from the perspective of horse welfare and accident prevention as "restricted drugs," and horses under the influence of these designated drugs are prohibited from racing. In addition to this, all other matters related to the regulation of drug administration to racehorses are determined by TCK Veterinary Committee members. If you are considering administering drugs to your horse after your arrival in Japan, please be sure to check with TCK in advance.

(1) Prohibited drugs

a The TCK rules of racing (hereinafter referred to as the "rules of racing") article 38 defines the "drugs or medicines that temporarily improve or reduce the horse's racing ability" listed in below as prohibited drugs. If a prohibited drug (excluding anabolic steroids) is administered to a horse, that horse may not race for 10 days, including the day of administration. (5 days for detomidine and medetomidine).

b Without any exceptions, the use of anabolic steroids is prohibited for life.

c The use of drugs not listed in below for the purpose of temporarily enhancing or reducing performance in a horse scheduled to run is likewise prohibited.

LIST OF PROHIBITED DRUGS（As of April 2026）

1.Acadesine	179.Trenbolone
2.Azaperone	180.Drostanolone
3.Acetylfentanyl	181.Dronabinol(delta9-Tetrahydrocannabinol)
4.Acetophenazine	182.Droperidol
5.Acefylline	183.Nadolol
6.Acebutolol	184.Naloxone
7.Acepromazine	185.Nalorphine
8.Atipamezole	186.Nandrolone
9.Adrafinil	187.Nikethamide
10.Anastrozole	188.Nicotine
11.Amantadine	189.Nitrazepam
12.Amitriptyline	190.Nitrendipine

13.Aminoglutethimide	191.Nilutamide
14.Aminophylline	192.Nomifensine
15.Aminorex	193.Norandrostenedione
16.Amiphenazole	194.Norethandrolone
17.Amoxapine	195.Norclostebol
18.Amobarbital	196.Nordazepam
19.Altrenogest	197.Nortriptyline
20.Alfentanil	198.Papaverine
21.Alprazolam	199.Bamethan
22.Alprenoxime	200.Halazepam
23.Alprenolol	201.Valsartan
24.Allobarbital	202.Vardenafil
25.Andarine	203.Barbital
26.Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione	204.Valerenic acid
27.Androst-4-ene-3,6,17-trione	205.Paroxetine
28.Androstanolone	206.Haloperidol
29.Androstenedione	207.Bambuterol
30.Amphetaminil	208.Picrotoxin
31.Amphetamine	209.Pizotifen
32.Amfepramone	210.Hydroxyamphetamine
33.Isoxsuprine	211.Hydroxyzine
34.Isometheptene	212.Hydroxyprogesterone caproate
35.Ipamorelin	213.Hydromorphone
36.Ibuterol	214.Pinazepam
37.Imipramine	215.Pipradrol
38.Irbesartan	216.Pipotiazine
39.Examorelin	217.Pyridostigmine
40.Exemestane	218.Pirbuterol
41.Estazolam	219.Viloxazine
42.Ethanol	220.Famprofazone
43.Etafedrine	221.Phenytoin
44.Ethisterone	222.Phenylpropanolamine
45.Etizolam	223.Fenethylline
46.Ethylamphetamine	224.Fenoterol
47.Ethylestrenol(Ethylnandrol)	225.Phenobarbital
48.Ethylmorphine	226.Fencamine
49.Etilefrine	227.Phencyclidine
50.Edrophonium	228.Phendimetrazine
51.Enalapril	229.Fentanyl
52.Enobosarm	230.Phentermine
53.Ephedrine	231.Fenbutrazate
54.Eplerenone	232.Fenfluramine
55.Erythropoietin	233.Fenproporex
56.Embutramide	234.Phenpromethamine
57.Oxazepam	235.Buspirone
58.Oxazolam	236.Buserelin
59.Oxandrolone	237.Pseudoephedrine
60.Oxycodone	238.Buprenorphine
61.Oxymetholone	239.Bupropion
62.Oxilofrine	240.Buflomedil
63.Oxprenolol	241.Furazabol
64.Opromazine(Chlorpromazine sulfoxide)	242.Prazepam
65.Orciprenaline	243.Pralmorelin
66.Cathine	244.Primidone
67.Gabapentin	245.Fluoxymesterone
68.Caffeine	246.Fluoxetine
69.Carazolol	247.Brucine
70.Carbamazepine	248.Fluspirilene
71.Candesartan	249.Flutamide
72.Cannabidiol	250.Flunarizine

73.Camphenal(10-oxocamphor)	251.Flunitrazepam
74.Camphor	252.Fluphenazine
75.Xylazine	253.Furfenorex
76.Quinapril	254.Fulvestrant
77.Quinbolone	255.Flupenthixol
78.Guanabenz	256.Fluvoxamine
79.Guanfacine	257.Flurazepam
80.Quetiapine	258.Prenylamine
81.Clencyclohexerol	259.Procaterol
82.Clenbuterol	260.Prochlorperazine
83.Clenproperol	261.Procyclidine
84.Clozapine	262.Brotizolam
85.Clostebol	263.Prothipendyl
86.Clotiazepam	264.Propionylpromazine
87.Crotetamide	265.Propranolol
88.Clonazepam	266.Propentofylline
89.Clonidine	267.Promazine
90.Clobazam	268.Bromazepam
91.Cropropamide	269.Brombuterol
92.Clobenzorex	270.Hexobarbital
93.Clomipramine	271.Betaxolol
94.Clorazepate	272.Pethidine
95.Chlordiazepoxide	273.Benazepril
96.Chlorprothixene	274.Heptaminol
97.Chlorpromazine	275.Pemoline
98.8-Chlorotheophylline	276.Periciazine(Propericiazine)
99.Gestrinone	277.Pergolide
100.Ketazolam	278.Perphenazine
101.Ketamine	279.Benzylpiperazine
102.Cocaine	280.Benzphetamine
103.Codeine	281.Pentazocine
104.Choline Theophylline	282.Pentetrazol
105.Salbutamol	283.Pentoxifylline
106.Salmeterol	284.Pentoxyverine
107.Diazepam	285.Pentobarbital
108.Diazoxide	286.Venlafaxine
109.Cyamemazine	287.Fosazepam
110.Diamorphine(Heroin)	288.Boldione
111.Diisopropylamine	289.Boldenone
112.Cyclazodone	290.Formestane
113.Cyclobarbital	291.Formoterol
114.Digoxin	292.Mabuterol
115.Citalopram	293.Midazolam
116.Synephrine	294.Midodrine
117.Dipyridamole	295.Mibolerone
118.Sibutramine	296.Mirtazapine
119.Cimaterol	297.Mestanolone
120.Dimetamfetamine(Dimethylamphetamine)	298.Mesterolone
121.Dimefline	299.Mesocarb
122.Dimorpholamine	300.Methasterone
123.Diltiazem	301.Medazepam
124.Sildenafil	302.Methadone
125.Zilpaterol	303.Metharbital
126.Zuclopenthixol	304.Methandienone
127.Stanozolol	305.Methandriol
128.Strychnine	306.Metamfetamine
129.Sufentanil	307.Methylephedrine
130.Sulpiride	308.Methyltestosterone
131.Growth hormone	309.Methylnortestosterone
132.Secbutabarbital	310.Methylphenidate

133.Secobarbital 134.Zeranol 135.Selegiline 136.Zolazepam 137.Zolpidem 138.Tadalafil 139.Danazol 140.Tamoxifen 141.Darbepoetin alfa 142.Thiamylal 143.Thiothixene 144.Thiopental 145.Thioridazine 146.Tibolone 147.Tiletamine 148.Tuaminoheptane 149.Tulobuterol 150.Theophylline 151.Theobromine 152.Dexamfetamine(Dextroamphetamine) 153.Dextropropoxyphene 154.Dexmedetomidine 155.Tesamorelin 156.Testosterone 157.Testolactone 158.Deslorelin 159.Detomidine 160.Tetrahydrogestrinone 161.Thebaine 162.Temazepam 163.Demoxepam 164.Terbutaline 165.Delmadinone 166.Telmisartan 167.Dermorphin 168.Doxapram 169.Tofisopam 170.Dobutamine 171.Tramadol 172.trans-π-Oxocamphor 173.Triazolam 174.Triptorelin 175.Trifluoperazine 176.1-(4-Trifluoromethylphenyl) piperazine 177.Trimetazidine 178.Toremifene	311.Methylphenobarbital(Mephobarbital) 312.3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine(MDA) 313.3,4-Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) 314.3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) 315.Medetomidine 316.Metenolone 317.3-Methoxytyramine 318.Methoxyphenamine 319.Metoprolol 320.Metribolone 321.Mefenorex 322.Mephentermine 323.Meptazinol 324.Meprobamate 325.Meldonium 326.Modafinil 327.Morphine 328.Yohimbine 329.Ractopamine 330.Labetalol 331.Lamotrigine 332.Lisdexamphetamine 333.Risperidone 334.Leuprorelin 335.Reserpine 336.Letrozole 337.Reproterol 338.Levomepromazine 339.Levorphanol 340.Roxadustat 341.Loxapine 342.Losartan 343.Lobeline 344.Romifidine 345.Lorazepam 346.Lormetazepam 347.AOD-9604 348.GHRP-1 349.GHRP-6 350.GW1516 351.TB-500 352.Any other substance that contains or extricates any one of the above mentioned substances

(2) Restricted drugs

a Article 38-2 of the rules of racing defines the “chemicals or drugs whose use is regulated from the viewpoint of horse welfare and accident prevention” listed in below as restricted drugs.

b The period of time during which a horse cannot participate in a race if it has been administered a restricted substance (hereinafter referred to as the “race restriction period”) is as shown in below (list of race restriction period). Note that this includes drugs that may remain in the body for an extended period of time.

c The use of restricted substances for which a restricted period of time is not indicated is not recommended. Please check with TCK for further information.

LIST OF RESTRICTED DRUGS（As of April 2026）

1.Ajmaline	118.Triamcinolone
2.Aspirin	119.Triamcinolone acetonide
3.Acetazolamide	120.Triamterene
4.Acemetacin	121.Trichlormethiazide
5.Azelastine	122.Tripelennamine
6.Atenolol	123.Tolvaptan
7.Atorvastatin	124.Tolfenamic acid
8.Atropine	125.Tolmetin
9.Afloqualone	126.Tropicamide
10.Amiodarone	127.Domperidone
11.Aminocaproic acid	128.Nabumetone
12.Aminophenazone(Aminopyrine)	129.Naproxen
13.Amiloride	130.Naltrexone
14.Articaine	131.Nalbuphine
15.Altizide	132.Niflumic acid
16.Alendronic acid	133.Nimesulide
17.Ampiroxicam	134.Neostigmine
18.Amfenac	135.Nefopam
19.Isoflupredone	136.Neridronic acid
20.Isopropamide	137.Noscapine
21.Ibandronic acid	138.Nonivamide
22.Ibuprofen	139.Pamidronic acid
23.Ipratropium	140.Paracetamol(Acetaminophen)
24.Ipriflavone	141.Valdecoxib
25.Incadronic acid	142.Valethamate
26.Indapamide	143.Hydrochlorothiazide
27.Indometacin	144.Hydrocortisone
28.Ethacrynic acid	145.Hydroflumethiazide
29.Etamiphyllin	146.Pipenzolate
30.Etamsylate	147.Pimethixene
31.Etidronic acid	148.Piroxicam
32.Ethenzamide	149.Arsenic
33.Etodolac	150.Physostigmine
34.Etofylline	151.Firocoxib
35.Etoricoxib	152.Phenacetin
36.Ebastine	153.Phenazone(Antipyrine)
37.Epirizole	154.Pheniramine
38.Emorfazone	155.Phenylbutazone
39.Elcatonin	156.Phenylephrine
40.Ergometrine	157.Fenoprofen
41.Eltenac	158.Felbinac
42.Oxaprozin	159.Fenspiride
43.Oxyphenonium	160.Bucolome
44.Oxybuprocaine	161.Butylscopolamine
45.Oxymetazoline	162.Budesonide
46.Olpadronic acid	163.Butorphanol
47.Orphenadrine	164.Bupivacaine
48.Olopatadine	165.Bumetanide
49.Capsaicin	166.Pranoprofen
50.Carisoprodol	167.Pramoxine
51.Carbazochrome	168.Pridinol
52.Carprofen	169.Prifinium
53.Canrenone	170.Prilocaine(Propitocaine)
54.Canrenoic acid	171.Brinzolamide
55.Xipamide	172.Fluocinolone acetonide
56.Xylometazoline	173.Fluticasone propionate
57.Quinidine	174.Fludrocortisone
58.Guaifenesin	175.Flunixin

59.Glycopyrronium 60.Clidinium 61.Clemastine 62.Clodronic acid 63.Clonixin 64.Clofilium 65.Cromoglicic acid 66.Chlorthalidone 67.Chlorphenamine(Chlorpheniramine) 68.Chlorothiazide 69.Ketoprofen 70.Ketorolac 71.Kebuzone(Ketophenylbutazone) 72.Cobalt 73.Cortisone 74.Salicylamide 75.Salicylic acid 76.Methyl Salicylate 77.Zaltoprofen 78.Ciclesonide 79.Cyclothiazide 80.Diclofenac 81.Diclofenamide 82.Cyclobenzaprine 83.Digoxigenin 84.Dihydrocapsaicin 85.Diphenhydramine 86.Diflunisal 87.Diprenorphine 88.Diprophylline 89.Cyproheptadine 90.Dimetotiazine 91.Cinchocaine(Dibucaine) 92.Suxamethonium 93.Suxibuzone 94.Scopolamine 95.Sparteine 96.Spironolactone 97.Sumatriptan 98.Sulindac 99.Cetirizine 100.Celecoxib 101.Sotalol 102.Zoledronic acid 103.Dantrolene 104.Tiaprofenic acid 105.Tiaramide 106.Tiemonium 107.Tiotropium 108.Timolol 109.Tiludronic acid 110.Dexamethasone 111.Dextromethorphan 112.Tetracaine 113.Tenoxicam 114.Tepoxalin 115.Deracoxib 116.Torasemide 117.Tranexamic acid	176.Flufenamic acid 177.Flumazenil 178.Flumetasone 179.Flurbiprofen 180.Flecainide 181.Prednisolone 182.Prednisone 183.Procaine 184.Procainamide 185.Proxyphylline 186.Proglumetacin 187.Furosemide 188.Propantheline 189.Propyphenazone(Isopropylantipyrine) 190.Probenecid 191.Propoxycaine 192.Promethazine 193.Beclometasone 194.Bethanechol 195.Vedaprofen 196.Betamethasone 197.Verapamil 198.Benzydamine 199.Benzthiazide 200.Benzocaine(Ethyl Aminobenzoate) 201.Benzonatate 202.Bendroflumethiazide 203.Benfluorex 204.Minodronic acid 205.Meclofenamic acid 206.Methazolamide 207.Methapyrilene 208.Metamizole(Sulpyrine) 209.Methyclothiazide 210.N-Methylscopolamine 211.Methylprednisolone 212.Methocarbamol 213.Metoclopramide 214.Methotrexate 215.Metolazone 216.Mepivacaine 217.Mepyramine 218.Mefenamic acid 219.Mebeverine 220.Mepenzolate 221.Meloxicam 222.Mofezolac 223.Mometasone 224.Lixivaptan 225.Risedronic acid 226.Lidocaine 227.Relcovaptan 228.Loxoprofen 229.Loratadine 230.Lornoxicam 231.Any other substance that contains or extricates any one of the above mentioned substances

LIST OF RACE RESTRICTION PERIOD

Restricted Drugs	Dosage and administration on the basis of which the period is set	Race Restriction Period (Days)
Atropine	1 milligram (mg) of atropine sulphate per horse four times a day by eye drops	3
Ipriflavone	-	30
Indomethacin	500 mg per animal, applied once daily for 3 days	3
Elcatonin	-	30
Eltenac	0.5 mg per kilogram (kg) of body by weight intravenous adm. once daily for 5 days	14
Oxybuprocaine	0.64 mg of oxybuprocaine hydrochloride per horse by eye drops	3
Oxymetazoline	10 mg of oxymetazoline hydrochloride per horse by inhalation	2
Olopatadine	100 mg of olopatadine hydrochloride per horse by oral adm. Once daily for 5 days	2
Carbazochrome	100 mg of carbazochrome sodium sulfonate hydrate per horse by intravenous adm.	3
Carprofen	0.7 mg per kg of body weight by intravenous adm.	15
Chlorphenamine	50 mg of d-chlorpheniramine maleate per horse by intravenous adm.	2
Ketoprofen	2.2 mg per kg of body weight by intravenous adm. once daily for 5 days	5
	2.2 mg per kg body weight by intramuscular adm.	10
Salicylic acid	5 gram (g) of sodium salicylate per horse by intravenous adm.	2
	50 mg per horse, applied	2
Diclofenac	0.08 mg of diclofenac sodium per horse twice daily for 3 days by eye drops	3
	1 mg of diclofenac sodium per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 3 days	5
Cetirizine	0.38 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. twice daily for 4 days	2
Dantrorene	500 mg per horse by oral adm. once daily for 3 days	4
Tiludronic acid	-	30
Dexamethasone	0.08 mg per horse twice daily for 3 days by eye drops	3
	0.06 mg as dexamethasone sodium phosphate per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	5
	0.05 mg per kg body weight by intramuscular adm.	8
Dextromethorphan	30 mg of dextromethorphan hydrobromide hydrate per horse by oral adm. twice daily	2

Tranexamic acid	10 g per horse by intravenous adm.	10
Naproxen	10 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 5 days	30
Filocoxib	0.1 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 5 days	30
Phenylbutazone	8.8 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	10
	4.7 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. twice daily for 5 days	10
Butylscopolamine	0.3 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	4
Butorphanol	0.1 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	5
Pridinol	20 mg of pridinol mesilate per horse by intravenous adm.	4
Flunixin	1.1 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	7
Prednisolone	1 mg per kg body weight by oral adm.	3
Procaine	4.8 mg per kg body weight by intramuscular adm.	15
Betamethasone	0.06 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	5
	20 mg per horse by intramuscular adm.	6
	Inhalation 4 mg per horse once daily for 5 days	5
Mepivacaine	40 mg per horse by subcutaneous adm.	5
	400 mg of mepivacaine hydrochloride per horse by intramuscular adm.	8
	200 mg of mepivacaine hydrochloride per horse by intraarticular adm.	10
Meloxicam	0.6 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.	4
	0.6 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 14 days	4
Lidocaine	60 mg of lidocaine hydrochloride per head by subcutaneous adm.	5

2. Submission of Horse Medication Record
   At least 5 days prior to the date of departure, submit to TCK a medication record that includes all medications administered within 30 days prior to departure. After arrival in Japan, updated information on medications administered after the initial submission of medication records must also be submitted to TCK.

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

4. Drugs and agents brought into Japan

(1) Drugs and medicines brought into Japan in advance by the parties involved with the horses are prohibited from being used in TCK and quarantine facilities. This includes hot and cold compresses, soap, shampoo, skin protection cream, hoof oil, and other items necessary for the care of the horse. Therefore, these items are to be kept by TCK until after the race.
(2) TCK provides a variety of products used in horse care, including hot and cold compresses, soaps, shampoos, skin protection creams, hoof oils, etc. (refer to the List of feed.) If you wish to use a product not on the List of feed, always consult TCK in advance.

5. Physical and chemical tests before the race
Physical and chemical tests may be conducted before the race upon arrival in Japan. Urine and blood samples will be collected. If banned or restricted substances are detected, additional tests may be conducted. Even if the results of physical and chemical tests before the race are negative, it does not necessarily mean that the results of physical and chemical tests after the race will also be negative.

6. Physical and chemical tests after the race
The horses finishing first and second in each race and other horses specified by TCK's stewards must receive physical and chemical tests accordance with article 65 of rules of racing. Urine and blood is taken from the applicable horses after the race, and collected urine and blood is divided into sample A and sample B. First, Sample A is tested by the laboratory of racing chemistry, and if any prohibited drug or restricted drug are detected, Sample B will be tested at the laboratory of racing chemistry in the presence of experts of physical and chemical testing who have no conflict of interest. The runner's party is not notified at this point, and no one other than the experts is present at the re-tests. If a prohibited drug or restricted drug are detected from both Sample A and Sample B as the result of tests, the horse will be disqualified in accordance with articles 63 and 69 of rules of racing, and will be banned from racing for a specified period.while any money or prize given to the runner's party is forfeited. The runner's party are subject to penalties under Article 31 of the racing Law, confiscation of prizes and prize money under Article 67 of rules of racing, and sanctions under Articles 68 and 73 of rules of racing. If a restricted substance is detected, the runner's party will be sanctioned in accordance with Article 73 of rules of racing.

[Vaccination]
Vaccination requirements are based on the animal health requirements agreed upon between the government authorities of each country and the Japanese government. Export quarantine requirements prior to departure must be confirmed in advance by the respective government departments, and specific re-entry procedures are required in certain countries, so follow their instructions regarding required vaccinations. TCK will respond to inquiries regarding this matter, but you should also check with your local government for the most up-to-date information.

1 Horse influenza vaccine
For exports to Japan from the Listed country , the equine influenza vaccine must have been administered as a primary course or reinforcing vaccination, based on the manufacturer's instructions, within 21 to 90 days prior to export to Japan, and approved by the government agency of the Listed country. For exports from Australia to Japan, the equine influenza vaccine must have been administered twice (once as a reinforcing vaccination), 3-6 weeks apart, within 6 months prior to export to Japan.
In addition, nasopharyngeal swabs must be collected within 5 days prior to export to Japan, and antigen ELISA or RT-PCR must be performed to confirm that the swabs are negative for equine influenza.

[The Listed Country]
Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong (*), Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Bahrain (**), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (***), Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, United States of America

(*) Temporary residency in the equine disease-free zone in Conghua City, China (Conghua Training Centre) is approved.

(**) The Bahrain International Airport and the Rashid Equestrian and Horseracing Club in the Kingdom of Bahrain only.

(***) The King Khalid International Airport and King Abdul Aziz Racecourse in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia only.

2 West Nile Virus (WNV) vaccine
This is especially important for North American horses and for European horses that plan to come to Japan after running in North America. The condition of each of these horses depends on the region they visited or passed through, the number of days they stayed, etc.
Horses that have spent 60 days prior to export to Japan in an area where West Nile Virus (WNV) has been endemic must receive a West Nile Virus vaccination approved by the government agency of the listed country within one year prior to export to Japan, or be certified under conditions set by the Japanese government.

3 Equine Rhinopneumonitis Vaccination
The international racehorses have to be vaccinated against equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1) between 14 and 180 days before shipment to Japan either with a primary course or a booster and as per manufacturer's instructions.

[Notes]
- It is important that the horse's passport shows all vaccination records. TCK's veterinarian only checks the passport to determine whether the horse was vaccinated or not, so confirm the vaccination records, especially those that have been inoculated recently, are fully documented.

[Quarantine]
The health requirements are subject to change, so confirm the details with the home government.
All quarantine procedures are specified under a bilateral agreement between Japan and each country. Import quarantine is provided for on the condition that the horse enters the country to race temporarily and that the period between the date of import quarantine release and the day before the start of export quarantine is within 60 days.

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

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

(3) The exercise periods specified by the quarantine officer must be followed during the quarantine period.
(4) During the quarantine period, Grooms and Exercise Riders must enter and exit the Quarantine Center according to the separately established Standard Operation Procedure.
(5) After being cleared from quarantine, necessary follow up measures will be instituted at the racecourse for epidemic prevention.
(6) After passing the quarantine, the horse receives follow-up test to prevent infectious diseases.
(7) The export quarantine will be conducted at the TCK's facility. The period is one day or less. However, this is not applicable in cases where the Government of the importing country (e.g. Australia) requires more days of the quarantine period than that which is prescribed by the Japanese Government.

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

* Refer to the attached List of Feed.