



union européenne du trot

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RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UET ON THE FUNDING OF RACING AND INTEGRITY OF BETTING

Paris, January 24th, 2009

The UET, representing the national trotting associations in 18 European countries, at its General Assembly in Paris 24th January 2009, discussed a number of issues related to the economy of the trotting industries and recent developments concerning the betting systems on horse races.

They highlighted the importance of the trotting industry for employment for service and agricultural production, for the maintenance of the cultural landscapes of Europe, for promoting positive social relations and the involvement of youth in meaningful activities and for offering positive leisure events.

They welcomed the initiative of French Presidency of the EU in 2008 to discuss the legal framework for gambling and betting and the policies of the members states of the EU, as well as preparation of a Resolution in the European Parliament on the integrity of online gambling.

These issues are of great importance to the trotting industries, since they are financed primarily revenues from betting.

In this connection, the General Assembly of the UET will underline the importance of the following principles:

- to secure a fair return from betting to the trotting industry as payment for their products, at a level required to maintain and preserve decent conditions for breeding and racing
- promote a mutual betting system that ensures integrity, fairness and transparency, and encourages socially responsible betting and reduce the risk of addiction, fraud and corruption.
- on the basis of these general principles to implement the principle of subsidiarity in allowing countries to define national legal frameworks concerning betting models.

The UET hopes that member countries of the EU, under the Czech and Swedish presidencies in 2009, as well as the European Parliament will take these principles into account and promote them in their work.

The UET stands ready to cooperate with the authorities in all their member countries, as well as the at European level, to help maintain a sound economy for the trotting industries, and a betting system based on fairness, transparency and integrity.

CHAPTER V

REGULATIONS REGARDING PERSONS

Article 3 - Authorisation

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

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

An apprentice is a person who:

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

A professional driver is a person who:

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

An amateur driver is a person who:

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

A professional trainer is a person who:

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

An amateur trainer is a person who:

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

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

CHAPTER VII

REGULATIONS REGARDING EQUIPMENT

Article 7 - Material and Equipment

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

It is especially forbidden to use:

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

61st General Assembly 29.01.05

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

A horse is considered without shoes when its hoofs :

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

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

CHAPTER V

REGULATIONS REGARDING PERSONS

Article 2 - Issuing of the licences

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

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

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

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