

Racing by Local Governments In Japan

2021



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Yabusame (horseback archery)

A brief history of horse racing in Japan

Presently, horse racing in Japan is classified into 2 categories: racing conducted by the Japan Racing Association (JRA), and racing conducted by local governments on the prefectural and municipal level. JRA racing provides revenue to the national treasury, and racing by local governments provides revenue to certain designated local governments.

European-style horse racing introduced in Japan at the end of the Edo Period

It was in 1861, towards the end of the era of the Tokugawa Shogunate, that Western-style horse racing was introduced into Japan. The first race was conducted in Yokohama under the auspices of the Yokohama Race Club which was formed by a group of foreign residents of that city. This was followed by Western-style races in

Tokyo and Hakodate. In 1888, with Japan Race Club (formerly Yokohama Race Club) having put for the first time in Japan one-dollar betting tickets on sale for club-sponsored races in Yokohama, the popularity of Western-style racing grew throughout the country.

Roots of racing by local governments

Racing by local governments developed mainly as a form of public entertainment, from the ceremonial horse racing which had been dedicated since ancient times to local temples and shrines at festivals around Japan.

The recorded history of racing in Japan can be traced as far back as 701 A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Mommu. As time passed, horse racing developed into such Imperial Court-sponsored forms as “*Kurabe-uma*” (“match races”) at *Butokuden* Pavilion, races for religious ceremonies at Kyoto’s *Kamo Jinja*, and other shrines, and road races sponsored by court nobles.



Racing by Local Governments – An overview



HISTORY OF RACING IN JAPAN



19th century race before the emperor MEIJI at UENO Park in TOKYO

Toward the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate era in 1861, the first European -type horse race in Japan took place in Yokohama under the auspices of the Yokohama Race Club which was formed by a group of foreign residents in Yokohama. This was followed by races in Hakodate and Tokyo. In 1888, the Japan Race Club which was evolved from the Yokohama Race Club put one dollar pari-mutuel tickets on sale for club-sponsored races in Yokohama for the first time in Japan.

Flourishing under a New Post-War System

A new Horse Racing Law was promulgated after World War II, in 1948. With the dissolution of the Japan Racing Society, which had been established through the unification of a number of race clubs, and which had exclusively operated horse racing in Japan, horse racing which had thus far been officially approved was changed over to a nationally operated form of racing under the direct control of the national government. After that, in 1954, the government established JRA, a semi-governmental corporation, to conduct all aspects of horse racing. This has since developed into the horse racing which is conducted by JRA today. On the other hand, in accordance with the new Horse Racing Law promulgated in 1948, races conducted by private equine organizations at that time were placed under the direct jurisdiction of local governments. In other words, these races were what are referred to today as “racing by local governments”. The operation of horse racing has been changed from the control of private equine organization to that of local governments.

With the revision of the Horse Racing Law in 1962, the National Association of Racing (NAR) was established.

The operation of racing by local governments has been unified, and its foundation made more firm through the establishment of NAR.


Races and racecourses

Structure of horseracing by local governments

Racing by local governments consists of 14 local governments located throughout the country, which serve as organizers of the races held within their jurisdiction. These 14 local governments are comprised of 2 prefectural governments, 2 municipals, and 10 joint-organizations.

NAR is the racing authority that oversees this racing by local governments organized by 14 local governments.

Racecourses

The map shows the location of racecourses in Japan. There are 15 racecourses used for racing by local governments. Of these, the 8 with  are racecourses that hold night races.

The lengths of racecourses of local governments range

from between 1,051 meters and 1,600 meters. Their track width range is from 16 meters to 27 meters and from the home turn to the finish line range is from 194 meters to 386 meters. The maximum number of horses which can run are from between 10 to 16. Thus, they are smaller than JRA courses and bends are comparatively sharp.

All of racing by local governments courses have only dirt tracks, with the exception of the Morioka Racecourse. In addition, Oi Racecourse started a counterclockwise race in 2021, and is currently the only racetrack in the world on both left and right courses.



Fixtures / Racing calendar

There are differences in the schedules of racecourses in the metropolitan areas of Kanto, Tokai, Kansai and Hokkaido, and those of racecourses in other regions.

Racecourses in major urban areas and Hokkaido hold their races on weekdays in order to avoid competition with JRA which holds races on Saturdays and Sundays.

On the other hand, in regions that are largely unaffected by JRA meetings, our racecourses primarily race on Saturdays and Sundays, when it is easier to attract local fans.

When two or more racecourses are relatively close to each other, the areas they serve become a kind of shared commercial market area. In these cases, therefore, we coordinate the race schedules to avoid races being held on the same day. We also attempt to boost betting sales by using racecourse on their off-days as off-track sales sites.

We also do our best to arrange runners so that racehorses can run in all racecourses within the same market area.

In winter, racecourses in Hokkaido and other parts of northern Japan cannot be used for racing due to heavy

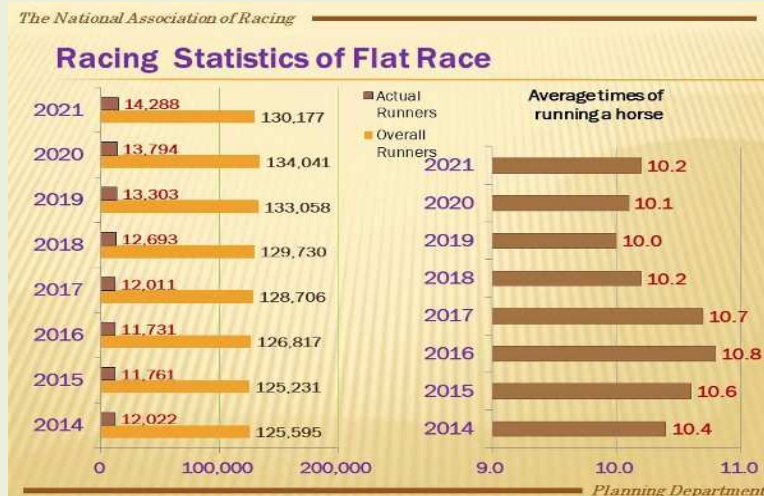
snowfall. Instead, these are used as off-track sales sites for racecourses in the metropolitan region and other areas. Racehorses belonging to these northern racecourses are also sent to run at racecourses where races are held. This gives local fans more incentive to bet on horses from their own region.

Statistics of Flat Race

There are many races which attract a lot of attention including listed races with high prize money conducted at various racecourses.

Flat races by local governments were held a total of 1,106 race days with about 12,765 races at 14 racecourses in 2021.

The number of different horses having run, the overall starts, and the average times of running per year are listed. A total of 130,177 horses ran and the average times of running were 10.2 a horse in 2021.



Attendance & Turnover (Flat Race)

The turnover of these races in 2021 was approximately 913.2 billion yen.

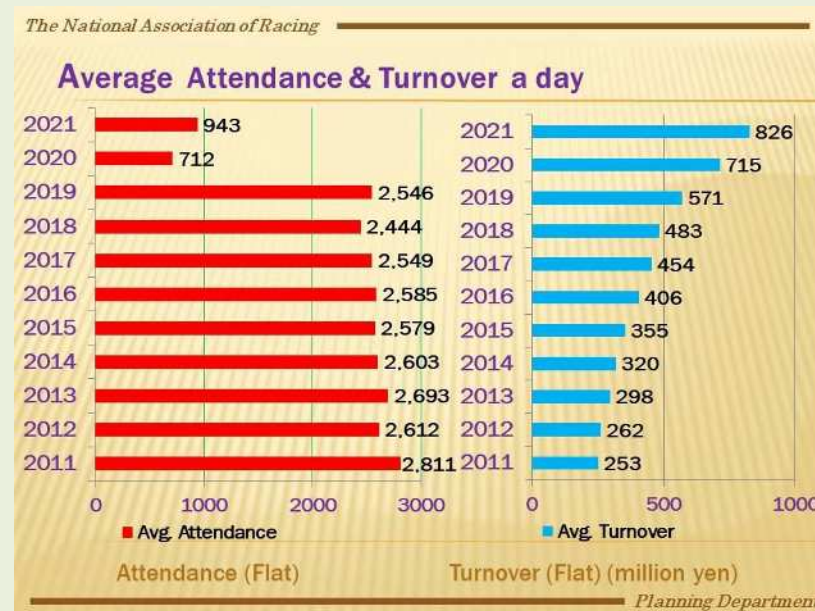
As for the breakdown of the turnover in 2021, 1.4% is from on-course, 6.9% is from off-course, and 91.7% is from telephone and internet betting. The turnover of online betting amounted to about 885 billion yen and it is a big factor of increasing. In other words, it shows that the on-course turnover has been decreasing over recent years. Another major factor was the fact that no audience horse racing was held due to the spread of COVID-19 infection. The NAR developed a new integrated totalizator system and this system has been connected with JRA's general totalizator center system, so it has been possible to bet on the local government races through a membership of JRA's internet betting system since October 3, 2012.



The average attendance for all flat racing by local governments courses per race day was 943 (132.4%), with average turnover of 826 million yen (115.4%).

The turnover is increasing year by year, reaching 964.5 billion yen, which is about three times that of 10 years ago, approaching the peak turnover of 982.0 billion yen in 1991.

10 local governments withdrew from the horseracing business during the 13-year period from 2001 to 2013. After that Japanese economy changed for the better and the financial situation of the racing organizer is gradually recovering every year. In 2021 turnover per day of whole racing organizer amounted to 767 million yen, which is higher than the peak of 302 million yen in 1991.

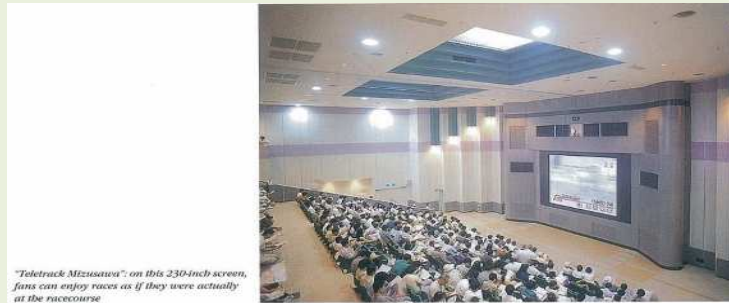


Off-track sales

Sales at racecourses are decreasing year by year, but off-track sales including internet betting are conversely in an upward trend. The ratio between racecourse sales and off-track sales stood at 50:50 in 2001, the ratio of off-track sales has increased greatly year by year since then, in 2021 it was 1:99.

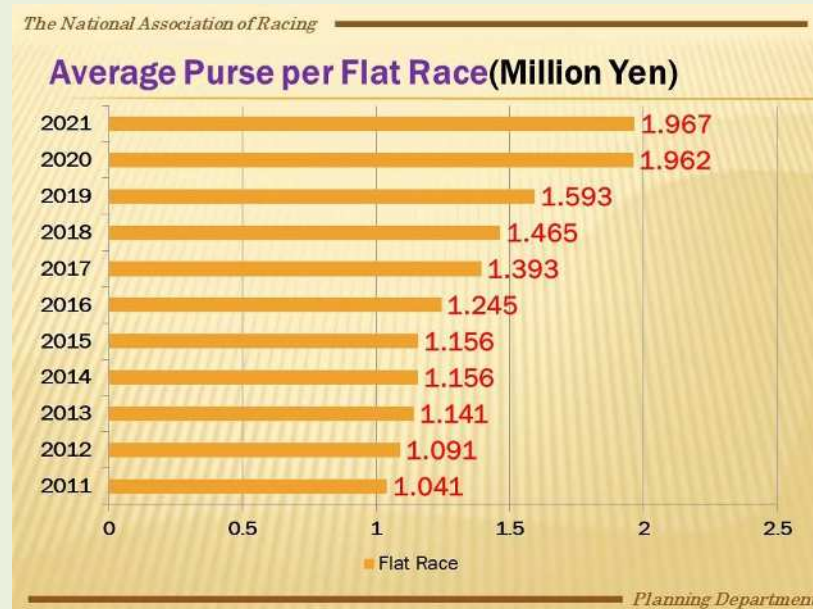
One of the reasons for this is that off-track sales days

and races are on the increase between racecourses. Another is that a nationwide system of sales for listed races featuring high-quality racing has been established. A third reason is that telephone and web betting have grown dramatically with the development of systems for providing online race video, odds and other information. Another factor was the fact that spread of COVID-19 restricted spectators' admission.



Prize money

It shows the average prize money per race for a flat race. The average prize money per race for flat race is 1.967 million yen. Along with the recovery of turnover, the amount of prize money has been also recovered little by little.



The Development of race systems

Traditionally, JRA and racing by local governments held races separately within their circles. However, in more recent years, both sides have begun collaborating and coordinating their efforts to implement exchange race that is intended to promote all areas of horseracing in Japan. And in 1973, Oi Racecourse held its first

invitational race that allows JRA horses to run. Since then, the number of these races has increased.

Furthermore, amid growing momentum toward the establishment of a race system, the Dirt Race Grading Committee was set up in 1996 to make appropriate selections of excellent dirt horses without distinction between JRA and racing by local governments.

As a result, major dirt races throughout the country were ranked and “Graded Dirt Races” came to be implemented.

After that, the Japanese Graded Race Committee was set up in 2008, and now both turf and dirt races in Japan are graded by this committee.

In 2021, there were 40 dirt races by local governments which were graded by this committee. And these races are also noted in the International Cataloguing Standards. Ratings of each runner were prepared as a foundation for ranking for Graded Dirt Races and from 1998, each runner was assigned a certain number of pounds in the JPN Thoroughbred Rankings.

Promotion

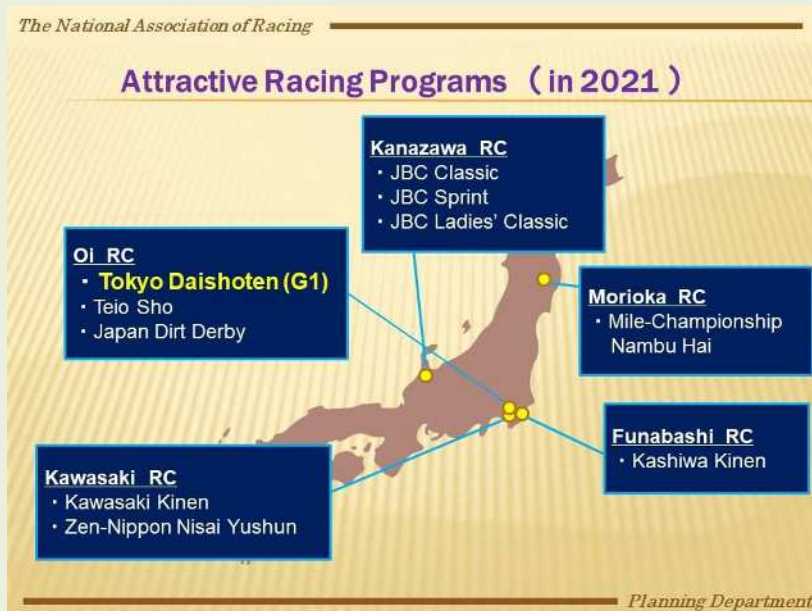
Collaboration and coordination among racing organizers

— Expansion of commercial market areas —

In the past, organizers of racing by local governments used to take care of betting sales within narrow local areas based on the prefecture when the racecourse was located, as prescribed by the Horse Racing Law. However, the legal requirements and other regulations were eased, since there are limits to sales within an area with a limited population. Now it is the norm for organizers of racing by local governments in neighboring areas to collaborate in mutual off-track sales, as a way of boosting sales.

Meanwhile, with the introduction “listed races” mentioned just now, more and more racing by local governments organizers have been joining forces in promoting off-track sales nationwide.

This has given rise to a system of nationwide off-track sales for principal races, with particular focus on listed races.



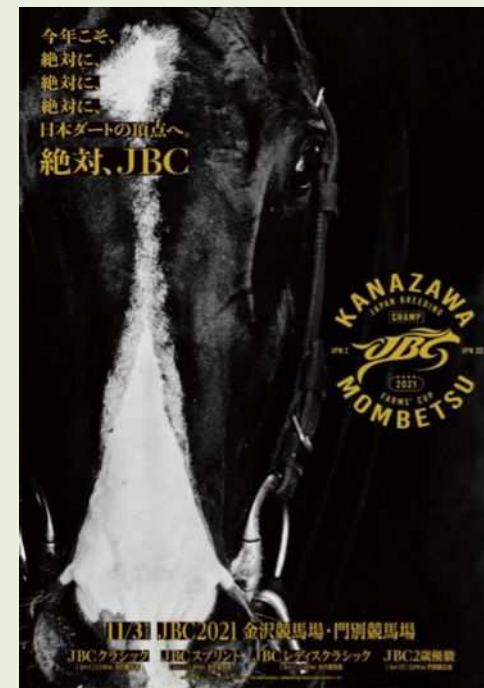
Attractive racing programs

—JBC races(LR)

(JBC Classic, JBC Sprint, JBC Ladies' Classic)—

Financially troubled organizers of racing by local governments got support by breeders. The 1st JBC (Japan Breeding Farms' Cup) races were held at Oi Racecourse on October 31st, 2001.

These races, based on the model of the Breeders' Cup in United States and created from an initiative by breeders, consist of four races, namely the JBC Classic, JBC Sprint, JBC Ladies' Classic and JBC Nisai Yushun. In principle, JBC races are held in turn by organizer of local governments, but currently JBC Nisai Yushun is held only at Mombetsu Racecourse.



As total prize money, the Classic offers 136 million yen (≒US\$1,179,000). It is the highest amount in racing by local governments. The Sprint offers 102 million yen (≒US\$884,000), Ladies' Classic offers 69.7 million yen (≒US\$604,000), JBC Nisai Yushun offers 51 million yen (≒US\$4,000)

On November 3, 2021, the second JBC race was held at Kanazawa Racecourse for the first time in eight years.

— Derby Series and other racing series —

JRA's Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) is a very popular race among racing fans, as the pinnacle of racing for 3-year-olds in spring. As well as this, several different Derby races for 3-year-olds are held in racing by local governments. With the exception of some fans, however, interest in these is not very high, partly because the prize money is low compared to JRA Derby and nationwide recognition is also low.

Therefore, racing by local governments across Japan has been divided into 6 districts, and steps have been taken to adjust schedules so that "Derby races" for 3-year-olds are held over a continuous 6-day period at six racecourses. Since 2007, this event has been turned into "Series of Derby Week" to raise its profile, and we are striving to expand nationwide off-track sales.

Derby Week has been renewed to "Derby Series" with 8 races in 2019.

日本を感動で包む、
8つのドラマ。

**ダービー
シリーズ2021**

8つの競馬場で開催されるダービー競走「ダービーシリーズ」。
競馬が愛う7/14(水)のジャパンダートダービー Jpn1 (大井) に向けて、全国の3歳馬たちが熱戦を繰り広げます。

協賛：社会ステーション / ジャパンブリーダーズカップ協会

5.25 (土) 18時 石川ダービー	5.30 (土) 18時 九州ダービー栄城賞	6.9 (土) 17時 東京ダービー	6.10 (土) 18時 兵庫ダービー
6.13 (土) 18時 東北優駿(岩手ダービー)	6.15 (土) 18時 東海ダービー	6.17 (土) 17時 北海道優駿(ダービー)	6.20 (土) 18時 高知優駿

地方競馬アンバサダープロジェクト始動

Generally speaking, the price of fillies is not higher than that of the price of the colts in the market. Because the prize money for racing by local governments is smaller than that of JRA, in theory, the local circuit is more likely to attract fillies (rather than colts) as its racing resource. We have focused on this characteristic of local racing, and in an effort to attract and produce high-quality fillies, we have initiated the “GRANDAME-JAPAN” series since 2010. This is a coined word with the meaning "Future Grande (Great) + Dam (Mother)". In this series, NAR selects the most outstanding performing filly/mare from each age group, and to provide incentive prize money for that filly/mare.

Also, another characteristic of NAR racing is that the majority of racecourses are shorter than 1,200 meters per lap. Hence, a race with around only one time of corner is usually on 1,000 meters. With this feature of NAR racing, we have initiated a nationwide series is called “Super Sprint Series” since 2011.

この一瞬に、
ドラマがある。

Super Sprint Series

スーパー スプリント シリーズ2021

馬齢1,000メートル以下のレースのみで構成される「スーパーサプリントシリーズ」
全国各地のスプリンターたちがファイナルの舞台を目指し、ワンタンの雄雄距離場に挑みます。

6.6 (土) 18時 早池峰スーパーサプリント	6.6 (土) 18時 佐賀がばいダッシュ	6.15 (土) 18時 川崎スーパーキングスプリント	6.24 (土) 18時 園田FCサプリント
6.29 (土) 18時 グランシャリオ門別サプリント	6.29 (土) 18時 日本海サプリント	ファイナル: 7.21 (土) 18時 習志野きらっとサプリント	

地方競馬アンバサダープロジェクト始動

Besides these, we are taking steps to develop other plans unique to racing by local governments. The “Mirai Yushun”, in which specially selected races for 2-year-olds had been combined in a series. In addition, from 2021, "2-years-old champion series" has started. With these and other measures, we are striving to provide attractive horseracing programs and expand nationwide off-track sales.



The variety of betting methods—

At present, there are eight standard types of betting available for racing by local governments. There are Win, Show, bracket number Quinella, horse number Quinxella, Exacta, Quinella Place, Trio and Trifecta.

Due to differences in the functions of the totalizator system, however, there is some variance among organizers in the systems of betting available.

We introduced a new type of betting which can be purchased on the internet, Pick 5 in January 2010.



The National Association of Racing (NAR)

NAR was established on August 1, 1962, as a special government-affiliated corporation under the Horse Racing Act. On January 1, 2008, a revision of the Horse Racing Act led to NAR's becoming a public regional joint corporation that executes projects for the mutual benefit of Racing by Local Governments organizers. NAR continues to “promote the fair and equitable operation of Racing by Local Governments, and to contribute to the improvement and breeding of horses and otherwise help promote the livestock industry.”

1. Registration of racehorses and owners

NAR registers horses that run in races and their owners.

2. Licensing of jockeys and trainers

NAR licenses trainers and jockeys in Racing by Local Governments. It also conducts research and provides support for organizers' certification of grooms.

3. Dispatch and training of racing officials

NAR dispatches employees possessing specialized knowledge and skills in the holding of races—namely, stewards, judges, and starters—to racecourses to ensure racing fairness. It also provides training to racing officials to help them improve their expertise.

4. Promotion of racing fairness and operational improvement

The NAR assists in efforts by organizers and racing organizations to promote racing fairness and improve their operations.

5. Recognition of racing personnel

The NAR holds a “NAR Grand Prix” to recognize racehorses, trainers, jockeys, and others who have achieved noteworthy success in Racing by Local Governments as well as people and horses that have made outstanding contributions to Racing by Local Governments. It also presents a President’s Award to racing personnel who won major prizes or otherwise performed at an exceptionally high level.

6. Promotion of planning, public relations, and measures to advance racing

The NAR engages in planning and research on the ideal forms of inter-regional cooperation in Racing by Local Governments as well as for projects that invigorate Racing by Local Governments. It also executes necessary measures relating to racing schedules and programs while serving to coordinate organizers and others involved.

At the same time, NAR serves to develop Racing by Local Governments infrastructure. This involves (1) developing systems to consolidate the totalizer systems used in Racing by Local Governments and for mutual sales with Japan Racing Association; (2) developing and operating information systems that collectively manage information on racing results and sales at racecourses throughout Japan; and (3) building a network system that integrates network systems for distributing this information and Racing by Local Governments videos, and promoting sales growth, quick information supply, and the streamlining of race administration.

Moreover, NAR engages in public relations that include providing racing-related materials and topics to

the mass media and posting real-time information on races at each racecourse on its website.

7. Projects to invigorate racing

NAR assists with racing invigoration projects that organizers execute to improve their revenue and expenditures through better mutual cooperation and actions to strengthen Racing by Local Governments.

8. Support for projects promoting the livestock industry

NAR uses grants from organizers to support various initiatives to promote the livestock industry, including projects to improve and breed horses.

9. Support for projects promoting racehorse breeding

NAR supports projects to breed and improve light breed horses, sanitation projects, and distribution projects to facilitate racing with a stable supply of light breed horses.

10. Training of trainers, jockeys, and racing professionals

NAR established the Racing by Local Governments Education Center to train jockeys and others who will

bear the future of Racing by Local Governments.

In addition to training and developing trainers, jockeys, and other personnel, the center provides training for employees of organizers on the holding of races and assists in horse-related training and practice.

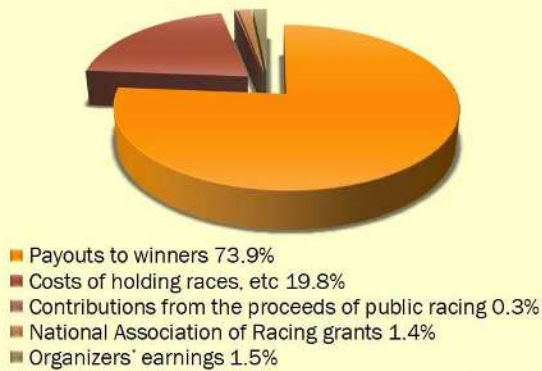
Racing by Local Governments and Daily Life

Racing by Local Governments is about more than just promoting horse improvement and breeding and supporting other areas of the livestock industry through races and their sales. It also contributes to local finances by generating revenue for local governments.

Of the total sales (proceeds) from purchased betting tickets, a percentage set by the organizer of total sales is paid to winners. The remaining amount is first applied to cover prize money and other expenses necessary to hold the race and then to grants to NAR (National Association of Racing grants), contributions to the Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (contributions from the proceeds of public racing), and other expenses. The remainder becomes the organizers' earnings.

Distribution of Turnover in 2020 (million yen)

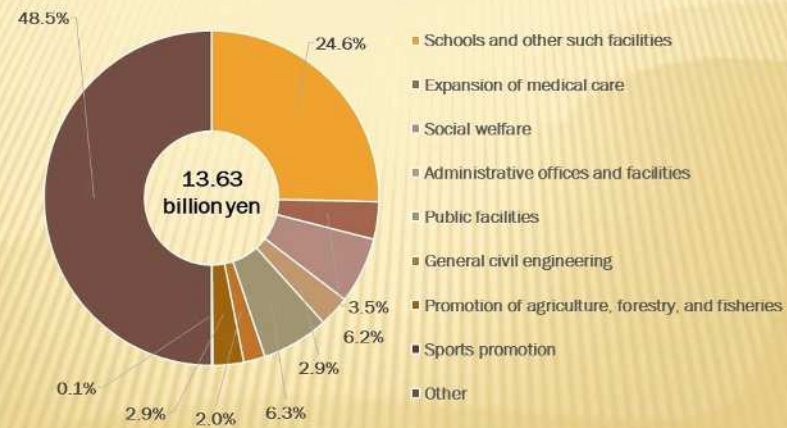
The use of proceeds from betting



How Organizers' Earnings Contribute to the Community

In 2020, organizers' earnings amounted to approximately 13.63 billion yen. These proceeds are used to develop regional education and culture, enhance social welfare, expand medical care, promote sports, and develop urban plans and public facilities.

Organizers' earnings



Projects to Help Promote the Livestock Industry

Organizers grant a portion of their proceeds to NAR

(amount in 2020: approximately 12.5 billion yen). These grants are divided into two categories depending on how they are used. The first category consists of grants used in projects to promote the improvement and breeding of horses and other areas of the livestock industry. And the second category consists of grants used in projects to promote the fair and equitable operation of Racing by Local Governments by, for example, registering horses and their owners, licensing trainers and jockeys, and training jockeys.

NAR supports projects to promote the livestock industry using grants in the first category. Projects eligible for this support include projects concerning livestock production measures for dairy farming, beef cattle, poultry and swine, and the like; projects to improve the distribution of produced livestock and livestock products; and projects to improve livestock breeding environments.

Moreover, since 2005, NAR has been combining grants from JRA with its own grants to support the introduction of stallions, the introduction of broodmares, and registration of breeding as projects to promote racehorse breeding.

NAR subsidies to projects promoting the livestock industry and projects to promote racehorse breeding amounted to 1.42 billion yen in 2020. Since NAR's founding, the total amount of such subsidies has surpassed 200 billion yen (as of the end of 2020).

The “Contributions from the Proceeds of Public Racing” System

Under this system, a portion of the earnings from government-controlled gambling sports is paid to the Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities. In 2020, the total amount paid by Racing by Local Governments organizers nationwide reached approximately 2.45 billion yen. A total of 5.62 billion yen was paid during the five years between 2016 and 2020. Payments from government-controlled gambling sports are used to reduce the interest on public enterprise bonds and ordinary account bonds for water supply and sewerage, electricity, gas, and other local government utilities.

In other words, Racing by Local Governments earnings contribute to a broad spectrum of society, as they are returned in various ways to not only the local governments that hold races but other local governments

as well.

*Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities: A public body that helps promote the sound management of local government finances as well as citizens' welfare by providing long-term, low-interest financing to local government projects throughout Japan.

Racing by Local Governments earnings help make life better for everyone, not only members of racecourse communities.

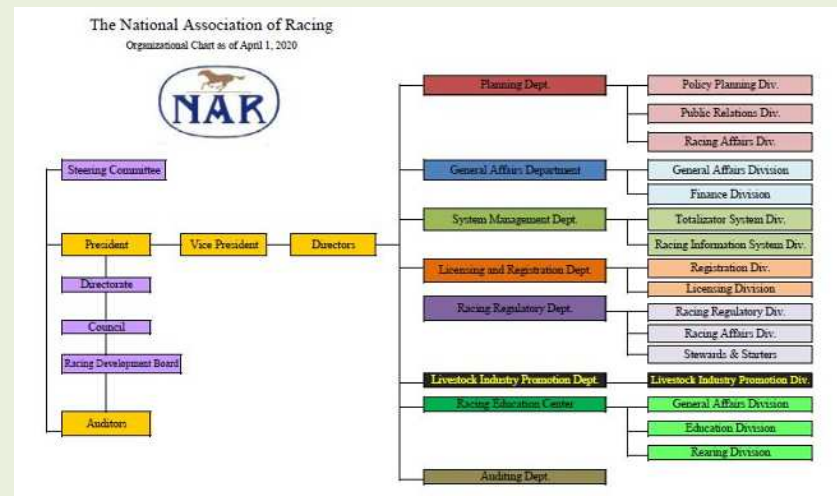
About the organizational structure of NAR

NAR currently consists of eight departments. Aside from those departments, there is an executive committee and other external board committees that discuss and decide on a variety of measures regarding the agreements with the local public authorities that host racing by local governments mainly to ensure fairness and transparency of its business.

When it receives an application of owner registration for racing by local governments, NAR examines the owner's qualifications, obtains an evaluation from the Owner's Registration Screening Committee and then makes a

decision on whether or not to license the ownership.

Although NAR currently has approximately 5,000 registered owners, the number of new registered owners has not increased recently. It is an important task that NAR gets more new owners.



Horses and Persons concerned for Local Government Racing (Flat)

	Registered Horse	Owner	Trainer	Assistant Trainer	Jockey	Groom
2021	12,653	4,994	402	51	253	2,193
2020	12,126	4,848	410	49	256	2,129
2019	11,444	4,686	419	50	255	2,008
2018	10,931	4,557	426	46	258	1,935
2017	10,379	4,512	426	46	258	1,935
2016	9,996	4,530	430	44	261	1,948
2015	9,929	4,545	437	40	261	1,998
2014	10,041	4,559	441	37	271	2,053
2013	10,551	4,613	440	40	267	2,097
2012	11,057	4,720	461	45	275	2,179
2011	11,292	4,851	483	49	288	2,274

Planning Department

Currently, NAR has received registrations for approximately 12,600 racehorses for flat racing. The Horse Racing Law provides that only trainers and jockeys that have received NAR licenses can engage training or riding for racing by local governments.

NAR dispatches specialist advisors that include stewards, starters and other experts to each racing by

local government's racecourses with the cooperation of local organizers. At the same time, NAR works to implement fair racing to integrate racing rules.



— Racing Education Center —

Furthermore, we have the Racing Education Center in Nasu, Tochigi Prefecture to educate jockey candidates for racing by local governments.

Every spring, the center accepts some 10 people that have passed testing from applicants ranging from 15-years old junior high school graduates to 20-years-old adults. The training period lasts two years and includes a five-month practical training period under the guidance of a trainer with whom the candidate will become affiliated.

Center has a track of 1100 meters in circumference with four riding grounds and a riding hall. There are uphill training track, stables where 160 horses can be stabled, a veterinary clinic, a farriery and facilities for communal living, accommodations for various activities and so on.

The National Association of Racing

Racing Education Center

Outlook of Training for NAR Jockey



Entrance Examination
Orientation and familiarization with horse

1st	Training for horseback riding	6 months	Basic training including riding on a saddle with British style and jumping the hurdle
2nd	Training for racing	11 months	Training of 'monkey crouch' with short stirrups
3rd	Training to improve racing technique at Race Track	5 months	Improve race technique at racecourse by the instruction of the trainer
4th	Training to simulated racing	2 months	Simulated race training and license examination

Graduation



Planning Department

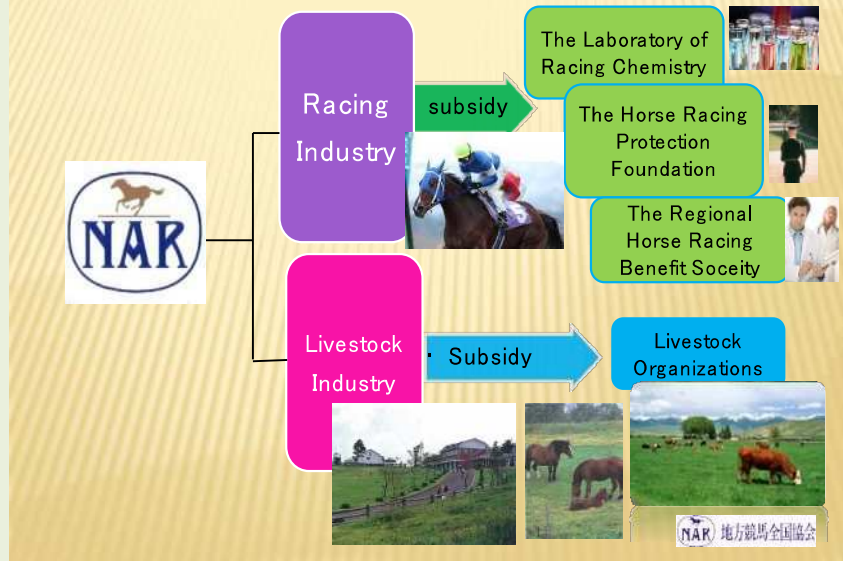
— **Project for the improvement and multiplication of horses, and for the promotion of the livestock industry** —

NAR implements support projects aimed at livestock organizations located throughout the country in order to

contribute to the improvement of breeding of horses and other livestock improvements which is one objective of racing by local governments. In 2020, NAR granted as subsidies 1042 million yen in total to these 115 projects. And recently we are addressing to promote the care of Thoroughbred horses during their lifetime.

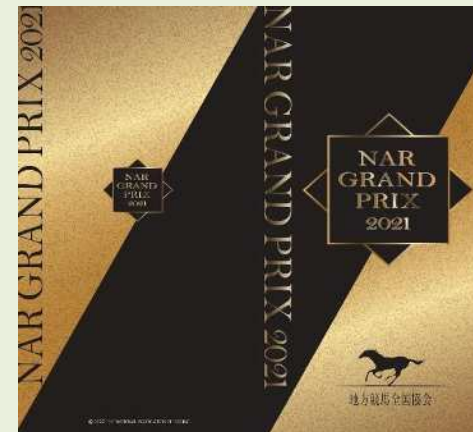
In addition, NAR provides subsidies to the Laboratory of Racing Chemistry which conducts doping control of race horses. NAR provides subsidies to the Horse Racing Protection Foundation of Japan which conducts investigations of crimes committed by horserace personnel. NAR provides subsidies to the Racing by Local Governments Benefit Society which operates mutual aid programs for trainers, jockeys and groom. Moreover, since 2005, support projects have been available for various measures designed to boost sales by racing by local governments. Specifically, we support the creation of nationwide data management systems, race video network systems and so on as well as the installation of new facilities enabling evening races to be held.

Promotion for Racing and Livestock Industry



— NAR GRAND PRIX —

Each year, NAR holds the “NAR GRAND PRIX”, which give horses, trainers, jockeys and so on a special award. In 2021, the award ceremony was not held due to the influence of COVID-19.



NAR GRAND PRIX 2021

Friendly international exchange

—International races—

The first international invitation race conducted by the local government was held in 1978. Mary Bacon who is a lady jockey of The United States rode at Oi Racecourse. Steve Cauthen jockeyed there in the following year. The international invitation races known as the “Ladies Cup” were held for four consecutive years in the first half of the 1980’s, with female jockeys from Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan competing with one another at Mizusawa, Kaminoyama and Niigata Racecourses. During the five-year period from 1989 to 1993 at racecourses located in different regions in Japan, NAR conducted “International Queen Jockey Series”, for which Japanese female jockeys rode together with female jockeys invited from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Australia and New Zealand, for the purpose of promoting technical exchange among female jockeys and international friendship. During the 16 year period from 1982 to 1997, Niigata Racecourse invited jockeys from the Republic of Korea to

hold the Japan-Korea Challenge Cup races, and held exchange races, cooperating with the Republic of Korea to alternately invite jockeys from the two nations each year.

In 1995, Oi Racecourse formed a relationship of friendship and cooperation with Santa Anita Park of the United States. Tokyo Metropolitan Racing Association (Oi Racecourse) invited jockeys who usually ride on the California circuit. The friendship Jockey Series has raced for several years.

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



Tokyo Metropolitan Racing Association (TCK) and Korea Racing Authority had been continued an international exchange race to promote development and a friendly relationship of each other's horseracing business.

In 2014, not only Japanese horses but also the Singaporean horses were invited to a race in Seoul, and was named "Asian challenge cup". The race was held at Seoul Horse Park on August, Choegang Schiller (USA) (Korean horse) won a clear-cut victory. The next race was held at Oi racecourse on October, Satono Tiger (JPN) (Japanese horse) gained speed at the inside of good position on the home straight and won.

International exchange races had been held once a year at each racetrack from 2013 to 2016.

Seoul Horse Park



Oi Racecourse



— **TOKYO DAISHOTEN (G1)** —
(International race)

The TOKYO DAISHOTEN (Total Purse: 136 million yen Right-Handed, 2,000 meters Dirt/ about 10 furlongs, 3yo & up) to be held at Oi Racecourse was approved as a Grade 1 race by the Japanese Graded Race Committee in 2010.

“Omega Perfume (JRA)” has won the championship as it did last year, achieving the unprecedented four consecutive victories. JRA’s horses were strong and occupied a high rank. This race was delivered to overseas two countries (Australia and New Zealand), and accepted bets in separate pool.

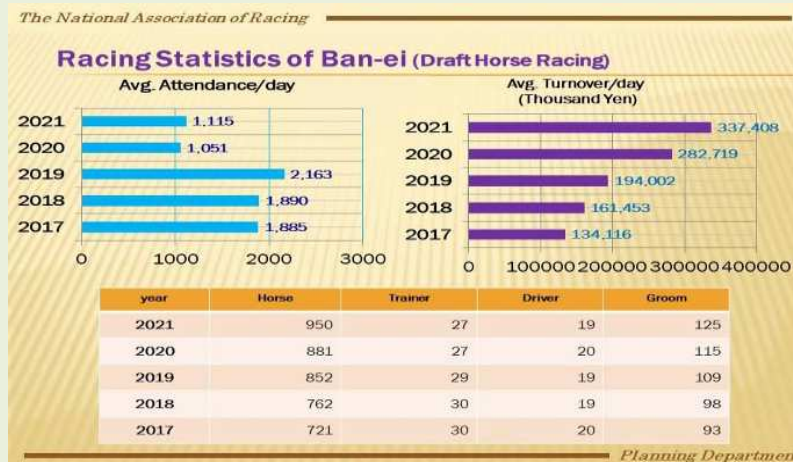
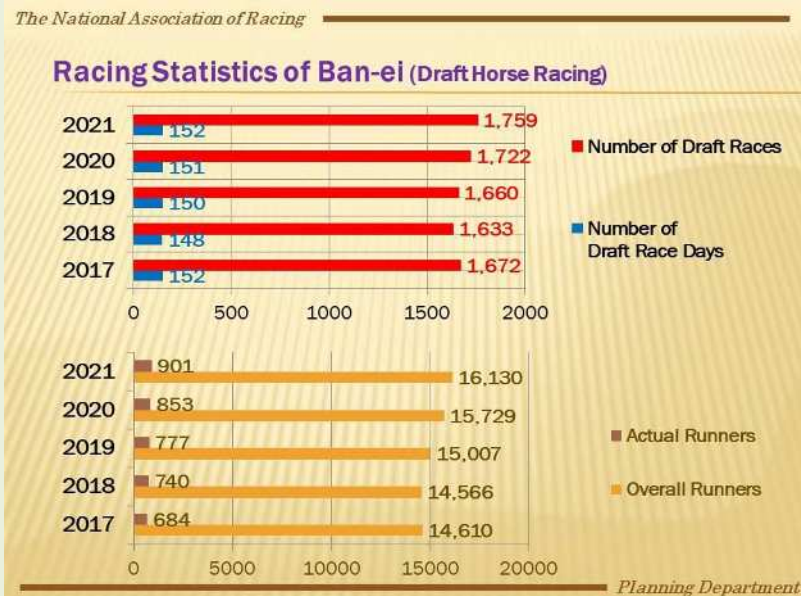


Omega Perfume (JPN)



Ban-ei (Draft Horse Racing)

In addition to flat races are unique draft races, called Ban-ei races, which are held only in Obihiro-City, Hokkaido region. These races are run by such heavy horses as the sturdy Percherons, Bretons and Belgians, which pull a sleigh weighing from about half a ton to one ton, along a 200-meter separated straight track with two humps. The dynamic Ban-ei races, which enjoy a large following, originated as a popular game among local people in horse-breeding areas in Hokkaido and Tohoku.



Draft horses registered by NAR are on the increase year by year. The Hokkaido government authorizes Ban-ei horse racing as the Hokkaido inheritance as the one which it should keep in the coming ages. The Ban-ei horse racing is a style of the only horse racing in the world.

Attendance and Turnover in 2021
Local Government Racing

Racecourse		Race Days 2021	Attendance (on-course)			Turnover (on and off-course)				Turnover (off-course only)			
			Total	Daily Avg	Comparison with 2020/day (%)	Total (thousand yen)	Comparison with 2020 (%)	Daily Avg. (thousand yen)	Comparison with 2020/day (%)	Including phone and web betting (thousand yen)	Comparison with 2020/day (%)	Phone and web betting only (thousand yen)	Comparison with 2020/day (%)
Banei	Obihiro*	152	169,436	1,115	106.7	51,286,032.6	120.1	337,408.1	119.3	50,354,357.2	119.6	46,994,991.0	119.2
Hokkaido	Mombetsu	82	17,781	217	3286.7	51,850,116.93	100.7	632,318.5	100.7	51,686,353.43	100.4	49,341,984.83	100.0
Iwate	Morioka	66	88,336	1,338	125.4	34,520,942.0	108.0	523,044.6	108.0	33,694,690.9	108.0	29,958,769.0	107.8
	Mizusawa	61	81,940	1,343	217.8	22,993,924.7	113.9	376,949.6	112.0	22,143,559.8	110.1	19,301,678.8	105.8
Iwate Total		127	170,276	1,341	157.6	57,514,866.7	110.3	452,873.0	109.4	55,838,250.7	108.6	49,260,447.8	106.9
Urawa		58	24,572	424	68.2	66,592,242.62	117.8	1,148,142.1	109.7	66,194,720.92	110.5	59,466,165.42	110.5
Funabashi		59	0	0		84,076,804.29	121.1	1,425,030.6	110.9	84,020,282.09	111.7	77,636,519.69	112.1
Oi		98	31,758	324	52.7	178,970,065.94	106.5	1,826,225.2	107.6	178,359,235.84	108.1	164,088,524.84	108.2
Kawasaki		62	9,712	157	9.9	93,198,440.34	107.2	1,503,200.7	108.9	93,013,797.04	110.5	85,117,028.74	110.7
Kanazawa		87	137,307	1,578	309.2	31,395,520.4	117.1	360,868.1	117.1	29,465,428.2	112.5	28,123,653.6	109.3
Kasamatsu		35	29,257	836	87.2	13,378,626.7	38.2	382,246.5	101.6	13,079,033.1	100.6	12,018,966.5	99.8
Nagoya		115	104,343	907	121.3	62,110,401.1	113.8	540,090.4	107.9	60,879,708.0	107.9	56,771,591.9	107.1
Hyogo	Sonoda	122	177,403	1,454	144.2	94,483,234.4	95.1	774,452.7	117.8	91,505,579.2	116.3	86,334,291.1	115.6
	Himeji	39	42,326	1,085	189.1	26,744,466.8	496.4	685,755.6	152.7	26,139,835.5	156.7	24,036,631.6	171.4
Hyogo Total		161	219,729	1,365	151.1	121,227,701.2	115.8	752,967.1	117.2	117,645,414.7	116.2	110,370,922.7	115.5
Kochi		109	56,439	518	167.3	93,905,490.6	131.7	861,518.3	131.7	93,024,683.1	131.4	91,258,696.9	131.6
Saga		113	240,841	2,131	183.5	58,996,965.3	135.6	522,097.0	129.6	57,194,843.3	128.5	54,245,614.1	127.8
Grand Total		1,258	1,211,451	963	124.2	964,503,274.72	111.7	766,695.8	115.3	950,756,107.62	115.2	884,695,108.02	115.0

An asterisk (*) indicates that a racecourse conducts Ban-ei draft races

Graded Race by Local Governments in 2021

No.	Race name	Racecourse	Date	Age/Sex	Surface & Distance(m)	Assigning Weights	1st purse	Total purse	Winner	Turnover
							(yen)	(yen)		(yen)
1	Tokyo Daishoten (G1)	Oi	Dec. 29	3up	D2000	Weight for Age	80,000,000	136,000,000	Omega Perfume*	6,074,447,400
total							80,000,000	136,000,000		6,074,447,400

Listed Races by Local Governments in 2021

No.	Race name	Racecourse	Date	Age/Sex	Surface & Distance(m)	Assigning Weights	1st purse	Total purse	Winner	Turnover
							(yen)	(yen)		(yen)
1	TCK Jo-o Hai	Oi	Jan 20,	4up f/m	D1800	Special Weight	22,000,000	37,400,000	Marche Lorraine*	758,009,100
2	Kawasaki Kinen	Kawasaki	Jan 27,	4up	D2100	Weight for Age	60,000,000	102,000,000	Casino Fountain	1,903,531,300
3	Saga Kinen	Saga	Feb 11,	4up	D2000	Special Weight	23,000,000	34,500,000	Clincher*	893,029,600
4	Empress Hai	Kawasaki	Mar 04,	4up f/m	D2100	Special Weight	35,000,000	59,500,000	Marche Lorraine*	878,987,500
5	Nagoya Daishoten	Nagoya	Mar 11,	4up	D1900	Special Weight	22,000,000	37,400,000	Clincher*	719,925,400
6	Kurofune Sho	Kochi	Mar 16,	4up	D1400	Special Weight	21,000,000	31,500,000	T M South Dan*	641,808,500
7	Diolite Kinen	Funabashi	Mar 17,	4up	D2400	Weight for Age	32,000,000	54,400,000	Danon Pharaoh*	941,756,000
8	Marine Cup	Funabashi	Apr 07,	3up f/m	D1600	Special Weight	25,000,000	42,500,000	Teorema*	736,080,300
9	Tokyo Sprint	Oi	Apr 14,	4up	D1200	Special Weight	27,000,000	45,900,000	Ryuno Yukina*	1,004,557,100
10	Kakitsubata Kinen	Nagoya	May 03,	4up	D1400	Handicap	22,000,000	37,400,000	Raptus*	749,611,500
11	Hyogo Championship	Sonoda	May 04,	3yo	D1870	Weight for Age	35,000,000	66,500,000	Ripresa*	606,807,400
12	Kashiwa Kinen	Funabashi	May 05,	4up	D1600	Weight for Age	70,000,000	119,000,000	Casino Fountain	2,492,327,400
13	Hokkaido Sprint Cup	Mombetsu	May 27,	3up	D1200	Special Weight	22,000,000	37,400,000	Hiro Shige Gold*	524,924,700
14	Sakitama Hai	Urawa	Jun 03,	4up	D1400	Special Weight	31,000,000	52,700,000	Arctos*	880,244,100
15	Kanto Oaks	Kawasaki	Jun 16,	3yo f	D2100	Weight for Age	32,000,000	54,400,000	Well Done*	1,041,567,200
16	Teio Sho	Oi	Jun 30,	4up	D2000	Weight for Age	70,000,000	119,000,000	T O Keynes*	4,297,025,800
17	Sparkling Lady Cup	Kawasaki	Jul 08,	3up f/m	D1600	Special Weight	25,000,000	42,500,000	Salsa Dione	976,357,000
18	Japan Dirt Derby	Oi	Jul 14,	3yo	D2000	Weight for Age	60,000,000	102,000,000	Castle Top	2,357,980,900
19	Mercury Cup	Morioka	Jul 20,	3up	D2000	Special Weight	23,000,000	39,100,000	Master Fencer*	584,763,700
20	Cluster Cup	Morioka	Aug 09,	3up	D1200	Special Weight	23,000,000	39,100,000	Ryuno Yukina*	871,114,400
21	Breeders' Gold Cup	Mombetsu	Aug 12,	3up f/m	D2000	Special Weight	31,000,000	52,700,000	Marche Lorraine*	600,257,200
22	Summer Champion	Saga	Sep 01,	3up	D1400	Handicap	23,000,000	34,500,000	Raptus*	456,752,800
23	Hakusan Daishoten	Kanazawa	Sep 22,	3up	D2100	Special Weight	21,000,000	33,600,000	Meisho Kazusa*	529,587,000
24	Tele Tama Hai Oval Sprint	Urawa	Sep 23,	3up	D1400	Special Weight	21,000,000	35,700,000	T M South Dan*	862,664,100
25	Nippon TV Hai	Funabashi	Sep 29,	3up	D1800	Special Weight	32,000,000	54,400,000	Salsa Dione	1,122,824,600
26	Tokyo Hai	Oi	Oct 06,	3up	D1200	Special Weight	35,000,000	59,500,000	Success Energy*	919,889,600
27	Ladies' Prelude	Oi	Oct 07,	3up f/m	D1800	Special Weight	31,000,000	52,700,000	Reine Blanche*	739,582,900
28	Mile Championship Nambu Hai	Morioka	Oct 11,	3up	D1600	Weight for Age	60,000,000	102,000,000	Arctos*	1,643,704,200
29	Edelweiss Sho	Mombetsu	Oct 14,	2yo f	D1200	Weight for Age	20,000,000	34,000,000	Speedy Kick	510,366,500
30	JBC Classic	Kanazawa	Nov 03,	3up	D2100	Weight for Age	80,000,000	136,000,000	Mutually	2,401,230,300
31	JBC Sprint	Kanazawa	Nov 03,	3up	D1400	Weight for Age	60,000,000	102,000,000	Red le Zele*	1,524,277,400
32	JBC Ladies' Classic	Kanazawa	Nov 03,	3up f/m	D1500	Weight for Age	41,000,000	69,700,000	Teorema*	1,109,752,800
33	JBC Nisai Yushun	Mombetsu	Nov 03,	2yo	D1800	Weight for Age	30,000,000	51,000,000	Ice Giant*	970,525,800
34	Urawa Kinen	Urawa	Nov 23,	3up	D2000	Special Weight	35,000,000	59,500,000	Meisho Kazusa*	1,061,007,300
35	Hyogo Junior Grand Prix	Sonoda	Nov 25,	2yo	D1400	Weight for Age	30,000,000	57,000,000	Sekifu*	506,356,300
36	Queen Sho	Funabashi	Dec 01,	3up f/m	D1800	Handicap	21,000,000	35,700,000	Diana Bright	1,196,443,300
37	Zen-Nippon Nisai Yushun	Kawasaki	Dec 15,	2yo	D1600	Weight for Age	42,000,000	71,400,000	Dry Stout*	1,532,579,700
38	Hyogo Gold Trophy	Sonoda	Dec 22,	3up	D1400	Handicap	30,000,000	57,000,000	T M South Dan*	617,073,100
39	Nagoya Grand Prix	Nagoya	Dec 23,	3up	D2500	Special Weight	32,000,000	54,400,000	Vertex*	753,790,900
Total							1,355,000,000	2,307,000,000		42,919,074,700

An asterisk (*) indicates that the horse is registered with JRA.



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