



MODEL STUD BOOK RULES

Preamble

[Name of Organisation] are recognised by [Name of Ministry] as the sole body responsible for the recording of Thoroughbred breeding in [Country]. The Stud Book of [Country] is Approved by the International Stud Book Committee (ISBC) and is a member of [Regional Body] and provides a delegate to all necessary regional meetings.

The Stud Book of [Country] is managed by [Name of Committee], the membership of which may include Breeders. In addition, anyone with a vested interest in a horse should declare a conflict of interest. The Board should then decide on the best way to proceed.

The Stud Book of [Country] will maintain good communication with Breeder's representative bodies as appropriate.

Compliance

The Stud Book is signatory to the Breeding Articles of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering (IABRW), these Articles being 3D (plus 3B and 3C if appropriate), 4, 12, 13 (if relevant) and 15.

The Stud Book is fully compliant with the Key Requirements set out in the *Requirements and Guidelines for Gaining and Maintaining Approval as a Thoroughbred Stud Book*. In addition, all processes and procedures comply with the detailed requirements set out in that document.

Parentage Verification

The Stud Book have contracted with [Name of Laboratory], which is an institutional member of the International Society for Animal Genetics (ISAG), and which achieved a Rank of 1 in the most recent comparison test. It is recognised that failure to achieve Rank 1 in any comparison test will necessitate the re-testing of all affected foal crops.

The stated parentage of all foals will be verified by DNA comparison before registration of the foal is completed. The Stud Book reserve the right to retain a portion of genetic material used for DNA analysis for future reference in parentage verification and identity checks and to ensure the integrity of the Stud Book. Such genetic material and any DNA profile or bloodtype derived therefrom will remain the property of the Stud Book but may be shared with other Stud Books as necessary. The Stud Book may carry out comparison checks at the request of a Racing Authority.

Pedigree

To be eligible to be registered in the Stud Book a horse must be able either:

- To be traced down all lines of its pedigree to horses registered in
 - The [Country] Stud Book, and/or
 - Any Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book

OR

- To prove satisfactorily a minimum of eight recorded crosses consecutively with horses qualified as in category 1 above, including the cross of which it is the progeny, and to have satisfied the performance and approval conditions as set out below.

A foal may be promoted from the Non-Thoroughbred Register and registered in the Stud Book when the following conditions are all satisfied:

- It can be satisfactorily proven that the foal results from a minimum of eight recorded crosses consecutively with Thoroughbreds including the cross of which it is the progeny.
- The foal can show such performances in races open to Thoroughbreds, in both the Thoroughbred and Non-Thoroughbred sections of its pedigree, as to warrant its assimilation with Thoroughbreds.
- The promotion is approved by the unanimous agreement of ISBC

Qualification/Disqualification as a Thoroughbred

A Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of its country of foaling, that Stud Book having been granted Approved status by ISBC at the time of its official recording.

The Thoroughbred must be the result of a Natural Covering (ie the physical mounting of a Mare by a Stallion with intromission of the penis and ejaculation of semen into the reproductive tract). As an aid to the mating, a portion of the ejaculate produced by the Stallion during such mating may immediately be placed in the reproductive tract of the Mare being bred.

A natural gestation must take place in, and delivery must be from, the body of the same Mare in which the Foal was conceived. Any Foal resulting from or produced by the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation not herein specified, shall not be eligible for recording in a Thoroughbred Stud Book Approved by the International Stud Book Committee.

The heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred must not be modified in any way at any time, including during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence.

Where the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred has been modified in any way, that horse:

- I. Ceases to be eligible to be recorded as a thoroughbred and to have the status of a thoroughbred; and
- II. Must be removed from the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the country of its foaling and from any other relevant record.

Identification

All markings certificates should, where possible, be completed by a Veterinary Surgeon [OPTIONAL or *delegated Official of the Stud Book or a person who is deemed to be neutral*]. Markings certificates must include a narrative and graphic description and contain a minimum of five natural markings.

Except with the express permission of the Stud Book, markings of foals should be taken while they are still under their dams.

Stud Book staff will quality check all submitted markings and will return to the applicant any which contain errors or which are not of a sufficiently high standard.

Cases where the stated coat colour does not conform to established genetic rules will be investigated before registration is completed.

All foals, mares, stallions and imported horses should be implanted with a microchip meeting ISO 11784/11785 standard. A set of markings must be taken at the time of implanting.

Registration procedures

Stallions

Stallions must be registered initially for breeding, at which point the identity of the horse will be verified. Once registration has been completed, the passport, if applicable, will be updated accordingly.

Covering certificates [OPTIONAL or *electronic equivalent*] will be issued to each registered Stallion in advance of each breeding season. These will be used to record the first and last date of covering and an attestation that the covering was natural and that the identity of the mare was verified before covering.

Stallion owners must report all coverings to the Stud Book by [enter date here].

Broodmares

Broodmares must be registered initially for breeding, at which point the identity of the horse will be verified by reference to a new markings certificate including recording of microchip where relevant [OPTIONAL or, *in the case of horses born in [Country], on the attestation of the broodmare owner*]. It is preferable for this registration to be made before covering but it must have been completed before any foal may be registered. Once registration has been completed, if applicable, the passport will be updated accordingly.

A Broodmare return form will be issued annually to the keeper [OPTIONAL or *owner*] of each registered Broodmare. This forms part of the foal registration process but should also be

returned for negative results (barren, slipped, aborted early, dead at birth, died since birth, covered by another breed, not covered).

Foals

An application to register a foal must include the following:

- Broodmare return, duly completed and signed
- Covering certificate, duly completed and signed
- Markings certificate, to include details of microchip
- Blood [*OPTIONAL or hair*] sample for DNA analysis
- Payment of the registration fee
- Where the Broodmare was imported, an export certificate or BCN as appropriate
- Where the Broodmare was covered by a Stallion standing in another country, an export certificate or BCN as appropriate

For live foals, the Broodmare return must include; date of birth, sex, colour, name of Breeder. Twins must be indicated.

Foal registration will be completed once the parentage has been successfully verified and all other registration requirements fulfilled.

Late returns

In the case of foal registration applications made after the year of birth, where markings taken within four months of birth are not available, evidence of the age of the horse must be provided in addition to the requirements outlined above.

Ownership

All changes of ownership of Stallions and Broodmares [*OPTIONAL and other horses*] must be reported without delay to the Stud Book, using the appropriate form.

For the avoidance of doubt, the record of ownership maintained by the Stud Book does not constitute proof of legal title to any horse.

Passports/Certificates

The Stud Book will issue a passport or Certificate of Foal Registration (“Certificate”) to the applicant upon registration of a foal. The passport or Certificate is an identification document, not a deed of ownership.

A duplicate passport or Certificate will be issued only where the original has been destroyed or lost, on receipt of a new set of markings, payment of the necessary fee, and other Stud Book requirements as warranted.

On receipt of a passport or Certificate, whether newly issued or for a horse which has just arrived in their care, the Keeper of a horse should satisfy themselves as to the identity of the horse by reference to its markings. Such checks should also be carried out before covering, export or consignment to the Sales. If any doubts exist as to the identity of a horse, this should be reported to the Stud Book without delay.

Imports

An Export Certificate is required for any horse imported for a period in excess of nine months. Periods of up to nine months may be covered by a Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) or General Notification of Movement (GNM), as appropriate. However, for any horse travelling to a country where the Stud Book treats all movements as permanent, an Export Certificate is required, regardless of the planned timeframe.

No imported horse may be registered as a Stallion or a Broodmare in the absence of an export certificate or BCN, as appropriate.

No foal from an imported mare may be registered in the absence of an export certificate or BCN, as appropriate.

Exports

The Stud Book will issue, on application, an Export Certificate in respect of a horse which is to be exported for a period in excess of nine months. A new set of markings and microchip record where relevant must be provided in order that the identity of the horse may be validated. For a horse travelling to a country where the Stud Book treats all movements as permanent, an Export Certificate is required, regardless of the planned timeframe.

For a horse exported to a country where the Stud Book does not treat all movements as permanent, the Stud Book will issue, on application, a Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) in respect of a horse which is to be exported for breeding purposes for a period of up to nine months.

And the Stud Book will issue, on application, a General Notification of Movement (GNM) in respect of a horse which is to be exported for purposes other than racing or breeding for a period of up to nine months.

Complaints/Appeal Process

In the first instance, any complaints should be addressed to the Keeper of the Stud Book, who will respond timely when practical with an assessment of the complaint and a decision.

If an appeal is subsequently lodged against the decision of the Keeper, the complainant may be provided with the details of, and directed to, the governing board or committee of the Stud Book for final disposition of the matter.

Naming [NOTE this section applies only where the Stud Book is also the Naming Authority]

An application to register a name must be made on the prescribed form.

A country code suffix will be appended to the name of any horse foaled outside [Name of home country].

Except on the express order of the Stud Book, the name of a horse may not be changed where that horse has raced or been bred from. In the case of a horse foaled outside [Name of home

country], permission for a change of name must also be gained from the naming authority of the country of birth.

The following names are not available for registration for a horse:

[Reference to Article 14 of the IABRW may be inserted along with any additional Naming Rules specified by the Naming Authority.]

The following names are available for registration for a horse if the conditions specified are met

- the name of a Person may be registered if the Person or his family have given permission.

A name which has already been entered in the register of horse names shall become available for registration for a different horse, as determined in accordance with the following:

Where the name was registered to a brood mare, the relevant year is whichever of the following first occurs

- 10 years after the mare's death,
- 10 years after the last recorded year in which the mare was covered or produced a foal, or
- when the mare attains 30 years of age.

Where the name was registered to a stallion, the relevant year is whichever of the following first occurs

- 15 years after the stallion's death,
- 15 years after the last recorded year in which the stallion covered one or more mares, or
- the year when the stallion attains 35 years of age.

Where the name was registered to any other horse, the relevant year is whichever of the following first occurs

- 5 years after the horse's death, or
- the year when the horse attains 20 years of age.

An exception may be made where the name of a horse which has been reported dead and has not raced is sought for re-use by the same applicant.

Definitions

Breeder The owner of the Broodmare at the time the foal was born, or other person being the beneficiary of a registered Foal Sharing or Lease agreement.

Keeper The person who is in day-to-day control of a horse, not necessarily the owner.