

# THE NON-THOROUGHBRED REGISTER RULES AND REGULATIONS

## BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. The Non-Thoroughbred Register is conducted by the Cyprus Turf Club and documents the practice of non-thoroughbred breeding in Cyprus.
2. Basic principles of the Non-Thoroughbred Register are:
  - a. The animal breeding legislation,
  - b. Rules of Racing,
  - c. Instructions from the Stewards of the Cyprus Turf Club,
  - d. Adherence to the Cyprus Breeding Condition under the observance of the International Stud Book Committee (ISBC).
3. A Non-Thoroughbred horse is a native horse, known as Countrybred, whose conception, pregnancy and foaling must have taken place in Cyprus.

## A. QUALIFICATION

### 1. Definition

- 1.1 A Non-Thoroughbred Register is a Racing Register of thoroughbred type racehorses which do not qualify for acceptance in an Approved Stud Book at the time of registration.
- 1.2 A Non-Thoroughbred Register is kept to enable the promotion of racehorses to Thoroughbred status using the 'eight Thoroughbred crosses' process, subject to the final approval of ISBC.
- 1.3 Racehorses recorded in a Non-Thoroughbred Register should be permitted to race nationally, both against other NTR horses and against Thoroughbreds, unless specifically excluded by the race conditions.
- 1.4 A Non-Thoroughbred Register must be operated to the same standards as an Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book.
- 1.5 A Non-Thoroughbred Register may only be kept by the Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book in that country(ies). That country must be a signatory to Article 13.

(Note for clarification: The Cyprus Turf Club maintains the Approved Thoroughbred Stud Book in Cyprus and is a signatory to Article 13, except Paragraph 3, section 3.1).

### 2. Acceptance of broodmares and stallions in the register.

- 2.1 The criteria for the acceptance of broodmares and stallions to a Non-Thoroughbred Register should be clearly defined in the Rules of that register.

The stallion must always be a Thoroughbred and the dam must be recorded as a foal in the Non-Thoroughbred Register, published by the Cyprus Turf Club (see 3.1 below).

The criteria must include the following:

- 2.1.1. A requirement that any evidence of artificial breeding at any point in its pedigree would automatically exclude a horse from the register.
- 2.1.2 A statement that the inclusion of a horse from the Non-Thoroughbred Register of another country may only be accepted with the bilateral agreement of both Stud Book Authorities.

(Note for clarification: The Cyprus Turf Club cannot accept inclusion in the Non-Thoroughbred Register of imported Non-Thoroughbred horses in its Register).

### 3. Conditions for recording produce in the register.

- 3.1 In order for a horse to be recorded in a Non-Thoroughbred Register, either the sire or the dam must be a Thoroughbred at every cross.

Where relevant, the name of the breed must be mentioned. This rule will apply only to horses registered from 2016 onwards. It is recognised that this requirement did not exist historically.

(Note for clarification: The Cyprus Turf Club is not a signatory to this Paragraph, therefore, the stallion must always be a Thoroughbred and the dam must be recorded as a foal in the Non-Thoroughbred Register at every cross).

- 3.2 The conditions for recording the produce of broodmares in the register should state the following:

#### Service to produce an eligible foal

The foal must be the result of a stallion's mating with a mare which is 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.

#### Gestation to produce an eligible foal

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 the Non-Thoroughbred Register.

#### Recording of the mating and result

The details of the mating must be recorded by the stallion owner or authorised agent on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Cyprus Turf Club certifying the foal which should include:

- name of the stallion,
- name of the mare,
- the first and last dates of mating to the stallion and,
- a statement signed by the stallion owner or authorised agent that the mating was natural and did not involve the processes of Artificial Insemination, Embryo

Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation and that the identity of the mare was verified from her passport before covering.

The details of the foal at the time of foaling must be recorded by the mare owner or authorised agent on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Cyprus Turf Club certifying the foal which should include:

- name of the stallion,
- name of the mare,
- exact date of foaling,
- colour of the foal,
- gender of the foal,
- name of the Breeder of the foal who is the Owner(s) of the mare at the time of foaling,
- a statement signed by the mare owner or authorised agent that the foal was not the result of Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation.

#### Identification and description

The description of the Foal must be recorded by a person authorised by the Stud Book Authority on an official form or electronic system provided or approved by the Authority certifying the horse which should include:

- name of the Stallion,
- name of the Mare,
- exact date of foaling,
- colour of the Foal,
- gender of the Foal,
- name of the Breeder, (see above)
- country of foaling,
- a detailed description of permanent and acquired identifying markings of the Foal which should include all leg markings, face markings, hair whorls, scars, tattoos, brands and a microchip number, if found, which should be substantiated by either colour photographs or physical inspection.

#### Parentage verification

The Stud Book Authority certifying the horse must require further evidence of parentage based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples and must certify:

- that the genetic typing is only undertaken by a laboratory approved by that Stud Book Authority for that purpose,
- that the laboratory is an institutional member of ISAG and participates to the satisfaction of the International Stud Book Committee in comparison tests,
- that all genetic typing results and details are maintained in strict confidence and are only disclosed to other Stud Book Authorities granted approved status by the International Stud Book Committee and,
- the Stud Book Authority conducts routine genetic typing and parentage verification before registration of all horses applying for recording in their Register.

For the avoidance of any doubt, both the details of the mating and the details of the foaling must be provided to the Stud Book Authority in order for the foal to be registered.

3.3 All horses recorded in the register should be published, whether electronically or in paper form.

#### 4. Promotion of horses from a register to an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book.

##### 4.1. Procedure

4.1.1 A horse may be promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred Register to a Thoroughbred Stud Book only when the following conditions are all satisfied:

- the pedigree of the horse demonstrates eight Thoroughbred crosses consecutively including the cross of which it is the progeny.
- the pedigree of the horse contains animals which 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 the International Stud Book Committee.

4.1.2 Details of any promotion must be published in an Addendum to the Thoroughbred Stud Book, with a reference to the date of the ISBC meeting at which approval of the promotion was granted.

##### 4.2. Explanation of terms

4.2.1 Thoroughbred cross. A cross, or mating, in which either the sire or the dam is in the category of horse described in Article 12.1.1. (ie a Thoroughbred).

4.2.2 Performances. In assessing the adequacy of performances the following criteria should be adopted:

- In general, the area in which the performances should be seen is the Non-Thoroughbred line. This will usually be the tail female line.
- In general, the performances mentioned in 4.1.1 above should be found within the first three generations from the foal.
- In considering the performances of a mare or stallion the performances of their other progeny may be taken into account.
- Normally, only winning or placed performances will be taken into account

4.2.3 Vehicle horses.

- Mares or Stallions which are the product of seven consecutive Thoroughbred crosses, and which ISBC have unanimously agreed that the produce of which, when mated with a Thoroughbred, may be considered to have Thoroughbred status. Such stallions or mares should be indicated as such in the Register.

Note: Details of recognition of vehicle status must be published in an Addendum to the Non-Thoroughbred Register, with a reference to the date of the ISBC meeting at which approval was granted.

{Note for clarification: In the Non-Thoroughbred Register, published by the Cyprus Turf Club, only the mares can have a vehicle status (see 3.1)}.

## 5. Publication

The Non-Thoroughbred Register must be regularly published or made available in electronic form.

### **B. DISQUALIFICATION**

- a. The heritable genome of a horse recorded in the Non-Thoroughbred Register (or for which an application has been made for acceptance in the Non-Thoroughbred Register), must not be modified in any way at any time, including during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence.
- b. Where the heritable genome of a horse recorded in the Non-Thoroughbred Register (or for which an application has been made for acceptance in the Non-Thoroughbred Register) has been modified in any way, that horse:
  - i. Ceases to be eligible to be recorded in the Non-Thoroughbred Register or to be promoted to Thoroughbred status; and
  - ii. Where applicable, must be removed from the Non-Thoroughbred Register and from any other relevant record.

### **THE NON-THOROUGHBRED REGISTER**

The Non-Thoroughbred Register, within the meaning of animal breeding legislation, is kept by the Cyprus Turf Club. The Register is the binding record for the identification of the registered horses as well as, the documentation of their pedigree.

#### 1. The Non-Thoroughbred Register comprises:

- 1.1 mares and their progeny,
- 1.2 mares under their sire,
- 1.3 foals in order of their sires,
- 1.4 list of stallions,
- 1.5 export list.

All products are entered in the Non-Thoroughbred Register in the year of breeding. For foals the breeding year commences on January 1<sup>st</sup> of the year of foaling.

#### 2. Entry of stallions in the Non-Thoroughbred Register

A stallion can be entered in the Non-Thoroughbred Register, upon request of the breeder and:

- 2.1 must be a Thoroughbred,
- 2.2 the stallion conforms to the terms and conditions for entry into the Thoroughbred Stud Book (Cyprus Stud Book) pursuant to the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering,
- 2.3 have the required genotype and no doubts exist as to their identity descent, as well as, the DNA profile,
- 2.4 if imported stallion, (or imported horse, or imported racing horse with the intention to become a stallion) the Export Certificate must be received by the Cyprus Turf Club.

### 3. Entry of mares in the Non-Thoroughbred Register

A mare can be entered in the Non-Thoroughbred Register, upon request of the breeder, and:

- 3.1 the breeder presents within the required period of time, a statement declaring that the mare has entered stud.
- 3.2 the mare conforms to the terms and conditions for entry into the Non-Thoroughbred Register, and must have been recorded as a foal in the Non-Thoroughbred Register published by the Cyprus Turf Club.
- 3.3 the mare has the required genotype and no doubts exist about her identity and descent, as well as, the DNA profile.

It is the responsibility of the breeder/owner (or their agent/representative) to notify the Cyprus Turf Club of their intention to use broodmares or stallions for breeding in order for them to be correctly registered in the Register. For every stallion or mare registered as breeding stock the name and address of the owner of the animal must be lodged with the Cyprus Turf Club. This requirement is necessary for the purpose of the administration of the Non-Thoroughbred Register only, and it is stressed that ownership recorded in the Non-Thoroughbred Register does not amount to legal registration of title to the animal and must not be construed as such.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES**

The control of a horse's identity is one of the prime considerations in the operation of racing, breeding and health management. It is necessary that identity control should be made at the horse's first public race start and recommended for every claiming or selling race. This identity control has to be performed as well, at every stage of breeding operations (covering, registration of foal, etc.). It is as well recommended before public sales.

### 1. Passport / Certificate of Registration:

- 1.1 The Cyprus Turf Club certifying the foal, being the only Authority permitted to issue the original passport/certificate of registration or any subsequent duplicates, must produce a passport/certification of registration which certifies:
  - 1.1.1 the authenticity of the pedigree, the age, sex and colour,
  - 1.1.2 the markings, photographs (if applicable) or other characteristics used to identify the horse which should include all permanent identifying markings such as leg markings, face markings and hair whorls and may include other identifying characteristics such as night eyes/chestnuts, brands, tattoos, scars and microchips or other such electronic devices,
  - 1.1.3 the parentage of the foal based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples,
  - 1.1.4 the Breeder,
  - 1.1.5 the Non-Thoroughbred volume and page number where the foal is recorded, or volume where the horse will be recorded in the future, or, if the Non-Thoroughbred is recorded electronically, where to access the appropriate record,
  - 1.1.6 additional pages for vaccinations and administrative endorsements,
  - 1.1.7 where microchips are used, they should be of ISO11784/11785 standard and inserted on the left-hand side of the nuchal ligament.
- 1.2 The document should be printed or displayed in the principal language of the issuing Authority. For passports it is a requirement that the principal information

- held within the document is also translated into English.
- 1.3 The document must always accompany the horse and should only be altered by, or with the express permission of, the issuing Stud Book Authority.
  - 1.4 The loss of the document must be notified to the issuing Authority who are the only party permitted to issue a duplicate copy.
  - 1.5 The document of a dead horse should be returned to the Cyprus Turf Club.

## 2. Horses of Ambiguous Sex

- 2.1 For the purposes of this Article, 'Ambiguous sex' is the term used to describe the situation where the externally visible sexual characteristics of a horse are contradicted by its genetic makeup/internal organs.
- 2.2 When Cyprus Turf Club comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse, it should:
  - advise its Racing Authority,
  - require the owner to return the horse's passport,
  - suitably amend the horse's passport to indicate the ambiguity of sex.
- 2.3 When a Racing Authority comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse within its jurisdiction, it should:
  - notify the Cyprus Turf Club which on the basis of the information received, as to the ambiguity of a horse's sex, impose whatever restrictions it considers appropriate on its freedom to take part in races, or in specified race types.

## **MOVEMENTS OF HORSES**

### (Racing / Breeding) General Notification of Movement

This is applicable only when a horse of whatever age, with the exception of foals under their dam, leaves its home country for a period of less than nine months and will return home inside that nine month period, the reason for travel being neither to race, nor to breed.

In this case, for each movement, the relevant authority, prior to departure, provide by electronic means or in writing a copy to its counterpart Authority in the country of final destination and issue to the applicant a GNM. On the horse's return, the relevant Authority from which the horse is returning will, on application, issue to the applicant a GNM and provide by electronic means a copy to its counterpart in the horse's home country.

The notification is valid for one country of destination only. Any subsequent international movement beyond that covered by the GNM requires an Export Certificate to be issued, by the Authority which issued the GNM, to the country the horse is visiting next.

## **REGISTRATION OF NAME**

### I. Initial name registrations

1. The registration of a name for a horse can only be made by or with approval of the Cyprus Turf Club.

2. All horse names must use Roman Script or have a Roman Script version registered. Where the name has a meaning, the Roman script version of the name should be the translation of that meaning into a language which uses Roman script (eg, English); where the name has no meaning, the Roman Script version should be a transcription (phonetic approximation) of the name.

The naming form must state the color, sex and date of birth together with the registered name of the sire and dam. (Compliance with the instructions contained in the form is mandatory).

The application must be accompanied by a) the passport which has been issued for that horse by the relevant Stud Book Authority and b) a recent certificate of age and markings signed by a veterinary surgeon.

When the drawings (certificate of age and markings) are not consistent with those first recorded and kept by the Stud Book Authority and the identity of a horse cannot be verified by DNA test, the Cyprus Turf Club will not proceed with the application.

The naming procedure, listed further below, is based on the availability of the names suggested and the compliance with the international regulations regarding the naming of a horse.

## II. Changes of name

### General

Changes of the names of horses which have already raced or bred may cause confusion in the administration of racing and breeding, and should not be made.

The newly registered name (or, in the case of a horse renamed more than once, the most recently registered name) will become the registered name for racing purposes and may become so for subsequent breeding purposes.

III. An International List of Protected Names is maintained and published by the International Federation of Horse Racing Authorities, according to the Rules adopted by the Executive Council. The List covers the names of certain horses whose fame derives from their accomplishments on the racecourse or at stud. The Rules governing inclusion on this List are set out under **Appendix 9**.

IV. Concerning names registered and not protected, the following criteria are provided as a guideline forming the basis upon which Authorities may establish a suitable period during which registered names will not be reused:

- a. in the case of stallions, 15 years after death or 15 years after the last recorded year in which they covered mares or at 35 years of age (whichever is the sooner).
- b. in the case of broodmares, 10 years after their death or 10 years after the last recorded year in which they were covered or produced a foal or at 25 years of age (whichever is the sooner).
- c. in the case of all other horses, 5 years after their death, or at 20 years of age (whichever is the sooner). An exception may be made where the name of a horse which has been reported as dead and has not raced is sought for re-use by the same applicant.



V. Names cannot be accepted if they are already registered subject to the conditions on re-use of names set out above, nor if :

1. they appear on the International List of Protected Names,
2. excluding any country suffix and its parentheses, they have more than eighteen characters, including signs or spaces,
3. they are the name of a public person, without that person's or their family's permission, or names of commercial significance without the appropriate permission,
4. they are followed by numbers,
5. they are made up entirely of initials or include figures, hyphens, full stops, commas, signs, exclamation marks, inverted commas, forward slash, back slash, colon or semi-colon,
6. they are suggestive or have a vulgar, obscene or insulting meaning; names considered in poor taste; or names that may be offensive to religious, political or ethnic groups,
7. in pronunciation, they are identical or similar to a protected name or a name registered for a horse whose year of foaling is within ten years of that of the horse in question,
8. they start with a sign other than a letter,
9. they are already registered to a sibling or parent of the horse in question,
10. in the opinion of the Cyprus Turf Club would cause confusion in the administration of racing or betting,
11. they concern certain horses with distinguished course on the racecourse or at stud.

Authorities may refuse to accept entries in respect of horses whose names do not conform to the above conditions.

Subject to the approval of the above naming requirements (naming form which will be accompanied by the passport of the foal and a recent certificate of age and markings to verify its identity) and if the name is available within the criteria laid down by the Cyprus Turf Club and has not been reserved as stated in the paragraph below, the name will be approved and will be the horse's name under these Orders and Rules, on the next day of its publication in the Racing calendar, except that in the event of incorrect information being submitted in respect of any of the above requirements, the registration shall thereupon become void.

#### Reservation of name

A name, if available, may be reserved by application made in writing to the Cyprus Turf Club. A name so reserved can only be subsequently registered in accordance with these orders provided that the applicant submits to the Cyprus Turf Club a) the passport which has been issued for that horse by the Cyprus Turf Club and b) the certificate of age and markings signed by a veterinary surgeon.

A reserved name does not identify a horse for the purpose of these Orders and Rules.