

# THE CYPRUS STUD BOOK RULES

## BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. The Official Stud Book of Cyprus is conducted by the Cyprus Turf Club and documents the practice of thoroughbred breeding in Cyprus.
2. Basic principles of the Cyprus Stud Book 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. Amendments of the Stud Book Regulations are made by the Cyprus Turf Club on the recommendations of the Thoroughbred Breeding Committee and/or ISBC.

## BREEDING PROGRAM

### 1. Breeding district

The breeding district comprises the island of Cyprus.

### 2. Breeding objective

The breeding objective is a thoroughbred horse displaying a hereditary health stock, speed, stamina, toughness, readiness to act at high performance, nobility and adequate resilience, which, on the strength of its character, harmonious points and natural movement is all suitable for breeding horses.

### 3. Breeding method

The breeding objective is pursued by means of pure breeding. The results of performance tests (races) are the basis of breeding value estimation and selection. Besides the horse's own performance the offspring's results are to be taken into account. Through the racing performance of horses of both sexes is to ascertain, above all, performance ability, readiness to act, toughness, health, character and temperament.

## DEFINITION OF A THOROUGHBRED

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International Stud Book Committee at the time of its official recording, unless its Thoroughbred status is subsequently withdrawn by its Stud Book Authority.

## A. QUALIFICATION

For a horse to be eligible to be recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

## 1. Status of Sire and Dam

- 1.1 The horse must be the product of a mating between a sire and a dam, both of which are recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book or either or both must have been promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred Register under the terms set out in Article 13 paragraph 4.1 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering.
- 1.2 Where the dam has been imported into the country where the foal is born, either permanently or for a temporary period not exceeding nine months, an export certificate or BCN (as appropriate) must have been lodged before the foal may be registered.

## 2. Service to produce an eligible foal

- 2.1 The Thoroughbred 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 and if authorised by the Stud Book Authority of a country certifying the Thoroughbred, 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.

## 3. Gestation to produce an eligible foal

- 3.1 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.

## 4. Recording of the mating and result

- 4.1 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 Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:
  - 4.1.1 name of the stallion,
  - 4.1.2 name of the mare,
  - 4.1.3 the first and last dates of mating to the stallion and,
  - 4.1.4 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 (see 3.1).
- 4.2 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 Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred which should include:
  - 4.2.1 name of the stallion,
  - 4.2.2 name of the mare,
  - 4.2.3 exact date of foaling,
  - 4.2.4 colour of the foal,
  - 4.2.5 gender of the foal,
  - 4.2.6 name of the Breeder of the foal who is the Owner(s) of the mare at the time

- of foaling,
- 4.2.7 country of foaling,
- 4.2.8 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 (see 3.1).

4.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, both the details of the mating (as set out in 4.1 above) and the details of the foaling (as set out in 4.2 above) must be provided to the Stud Book Authority in order for the foal to be registered.

## 5. Identification and Description

5.1 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 Thoroughbred which should include:

- 5.1.1 name of the stallion,
- 5.1.2 name of the mare,
- 5.1.3 exact date of foaling,
- 5.1.4 colour of the foal,
- 5.1.5 gender of the foal,
- 5.1.6 name of the Breeder (see 4.2.6),
- 5.1.7 country of foaling,
- 5.1.8 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.

## 6. Parentage verification

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

- 6.1.1 that the genetic typing is only undertaken by a laboratory approved by that Stud Book Authority for that purpose,
- 6.1.2 that the laboratory is an institutional member of ISAG and participates to the satisfaction of the International Stud Book Committee in comparison tests,
- 6.1.3 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,
- 6.1.4 the Stud Book Authority conducts routine genetic typing and parentage verification before registration of all horses applying for recording in their Stud Book.

## **B. DISQUALIFICATION**

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

## **ENTRY IN THE STUD BOOK**

The Stud Book, within the meaning of animal breeding legislation, is kept by the Cyprus Turf Club. The Stud Book is the binding register for the identification of the registered horses as well as, the documentation of their pedigree.

### **1. The Stud Book comprises:**

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

All products are entered in the Stud Book 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 Stud Book**

A stallion can be entered in the Stud Book, 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 Stud Book.

### **3. Entry of mares in the Stud Book**

A mare can be entered in the Stud Book, 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 Thoroughbred Stud Book pursuant to the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering,
- 3.3 The mare has the required genotype and no doubts exist about her identity and descent, as well as, the DNA profile,
- 3.4 If imported mare (or imported horse or imported racing horse with the intention to become a mare) the Export Certificate must be received by the Cyprus Stud Book.

It is the responsibility of the breeder/owner (or their agent/representative) to notify the Cyprus Stud Book of their intention to use broodmares or stallions for breeding in order for them to

be correctly registered. 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 Cyprus Stud Book only, and it is stressed that ownership recorded in the Cyprus Stud Book does not amount to legal registration of title to the animal and must not be construed as such.

#### 4. Entry of imported horses into the Stud Book

Imported foreign thoroughbred horses are registered in the Cyprus Stud Book according to their Export Certificate exhibited from an Approved Stud Book Authority of the horse's country of birth.

All declarations of the Export Certificate regarding colour, sex, age and outline diagram and microchip are checked by a veterinary surgeon. The horse's passport will be complemented by an English description. If the horse is without microchip, a microchip will be implanted.

### **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. Identity control should be made at the following times in a horse's life:

- Shortly before each race start
- When the horse enters a country from abroad
- At every stage of its breeding operations (covering, registration of foal, etc.)
- Before being sold publicly or privately
- Whenever a veterinary certificate is issued for the horse

The official papers which allow a horse to be identified can be separated into two categories:

#### 1. Export Certificate:

1.1 The Export Certificate or Electronic Notification of Export may only be issued by the Approved Stud Book of the country of birth of the horse. The markings certificate and the DNA profile must also be included. It should be sent directly or made available on a website by the exporting authority to the Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse is exported when the exportation is permanent, or when the period of export exceeds the period for which the clearance notification is valid ie. If it exceeds 9 months in the case of a BCN/GNM or 90 days in the case of an RCN. Subsequent permanent movements are endorsed onto the Export Certificate by the exporting Stud Book Authority.

1.2 Export Certificates must only be transmitted between Approved Stud Book Authorities/Thoroughbred Importing/Exporting Organisations (Note: Thoroughbred Importing/Exporting Organisation status may be granted by the International Stud Book Committee, normally at the invitation of the IFHA in the case of countries with no Approved Stud Book).

1.3 Should the Stud Book Authority of the country of destination not be an Approved Stud Book, a stamped "Certified Copy" of the export certificate should be sent and the original Certificate should be retained until asked for by an Approved Stud Book.

N.B. An export certificate which has not been issued by an Approved Stud Book can only be accepted when the issuing stud book conforms with any of the following conditions:

- in the case of Stud Book Authorities which appear in the list of “Stud Books No Longer Operating or Approved”:
  1. If the horse being exported was foaled in a year which falls within the dates of Approved Thoroughbred foal crops, or
  2. The horse being exported was originally registered in another Approved Stud Book but the certificate was issued during the time that the Stud Book was Approved by the ISBC.
- in the case of emerging stud books, it has been issued by the emerging Stud Book known by the ISBC to be operating in that country.
- where applicable, after consulting with the ISBC.

1.4 An Electronic Notification of Export must be accepted by the Approved Stud Book Authority importing a horse. If, in exceptional cases an original hard copy document is required, a request must be made by the importing Stud Book Authority.

## 2. Passport / Certificate of Registration:

- 2.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred, being the only Authority permitted to issue the original passport/certificate of registration or any subsequent duplicates, must produce a passport/certification of registration (or approved electronic equivalent) which certifies:
  - 2.1.1 the authenticity of the pedigree, the age, sex and colour,
  - 2.1.2 the markings, photographs (if applicable) or other characteristics used to identify the Thoroughbred 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 approved electronic devices,
  - 2.1.3 the parentage of the Thoroughbred based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples,
  - 2.1.4 the Breeder, and
  - 2.1.5 the Stud Book volume and page number where the Thoroughbred is recorded, or the Stud Book volume where the horse will be recorded in the future, or, if the Stud Book is recorded electronically, where to access the appropriate Stud Book record,
  - 2.1.6 additional pages for vaccinations and administrative endorsements.
  - 2.1.7 where microchips are used, they should be of ISO 11784/11785 compliant and inserted on the left-hand side of the nuchal ligament.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 The document must always accompany the horse and should only be altered by, or with the express permission of, the issuing Stud Book Authority.
- 2.4 The loss of the document must be notified to the issuing Authority who is the only party permitted to issue a duplicate copy.
- 2.5 The document of a dead horse should be returned to the relevant Authority of the country in which it died.
- 2.6 A Stud Book Authority notified of the death of a foreign-bred Thoroughbred residing within its jurisdiction should notify the issuing Stud Book Authority of the death.

### 3. Horses of Ambiguous Sex

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 When a Stud Book Authority 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,
  - whenever relevant, inform the Stud Book Authority which registered the horse as a foal.
- 3.3 When a Racing Authority comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse within its jurisdiction, it should:
- advise its Stud Book Authority,
  - require the horse's owner or trainer (as appropriate) to alert the Racing Authority if they intend to make an entry to race in another country, prior to making such entry,
  - on receipt of such an alert, notify the Racing Authority of the country in which it is intended to race the horse of the relevant facts in its possession as to the ambiguity of the horse's sex.
- 3.4 A Racing Authority may, on the basis of 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.

## **TRACEABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF HORSES**

To facilitate international movements of registered horses, it is essential to record and monitor, on a permanent basis their movements worldwide. This requirement for traceability covers the whole of the journey (including any-stop over for quarantine purposes). Clearance notification and/or export certificates must be documented accordingly.

There are two regimes covering the management of such horse movements:

### 1. Temporary exportation (see 1a, 1b, 1c)

This is when the horse travels and returns to its country of departure within the given limits of time and itinerary indicated on the clearance notification.

With the prior agreement of the receiving authority, extension may be granted at the discretion of the issuing authority, to cope with exceptional circumstances.

### 2. Permanent exportation (see 2d)

If the horse is being permanently imported for racing purposes and the importing Authority wishes to receive "Clearance" or related racing information on the horse, it should contact the Racing Authority of the country from which the horse was exported.

## Temporary Exportation

### 1a. (Racing) Clearances in relation to horses racing abroad

All temporary racing movements must be covered by a Racing Clearance Notification (RCN). See in Rules of Racing.

### 1b. (Breeding) Clearance for horses breeding purposes

Any owner sending a stallion or a mare abroad for breeding purposes must inform in advance the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country where the animal is standing at time of exportation, supplying the relevant details and requesting that this Stud Book Authority sends directly a Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) by electronic means or in writing to the Stud Book Authority of the country of final destination. Where requested by the country of final destination, the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s) should be transmitted. A certified copy of the Clearance should be delivered to the applicant for insertion into the relevant passport.

Before returning, the owner of the horse should apply to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country of temporary residence for a further Clearance to be supplied to the Stud Book Authority of the country of permanent residence providing the details as stated above;

The clearance is valid for:

- a. one breeding season (9 months maximum).
- b. one country of destination.

Any subsequent international movement beyond that covered by the BCN requires an Export Certificate to be issued, by the Authority which issued the BCN, to the initial country of destination, for onward transmission to the country to which the horse has moved.

Any failure in the above detailed process could be detrimental to the breeding and or racing status of the breeding stock, including the relevant foals, and will therefore necessitate the transfer of the Export Certificate to guarantee the traceability of movements.

### 1c. (Racing / Breeding) General Notification of Movement (GNM)

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 will, 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 initial country of destination, for onward transmission to the country to which the horse has moved.



## **Permanent Exportation**

### 2d. (Racing / Breeding) Permanent Exportation

Where the period of exportation is greater than the given limit shown on the Clearance Notification and/or the itinerary has been modified without consultation of relevant authorities and/or if there is no intention to return the horse to its departure country, or when the relevant Stud Book Authority regard all movements regardless of purpose or time frame as permanent, the Export Certificate must be sent by electronic means or in writing to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved, together with the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s) where requested by the country of final destination.

Importing Approved Stud Books cannot accept an Export Certificate issued by a Stud Book Authority that does not hold Approval status from the ISBC.

Should the Stud Book Authority of the country of destination not be approved, a certified copy should be sent and the original Certificate retained until requested for by an Approved Stud Book. The DNA certificate (or an integrated DNA profile) from the sample taken at registration must be appended to the Export Certificate.

Whenever possible, those operations must be fulfilled prior to the horse travelling.

## **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 competent authority of its country of birth. In the case of a horse which has been exported unnamed, a subsequent naming application must be made, not directly to the Authority of its country of birth, but through the competent Authority of the country to which the horse has moved, where the export certificate is lodged.
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. When a Racing/Stud Book Authority applies to the Authority of a horse's country of birth for the approval of a horse name which is not in Roman Script, the Roman Script version of the name must be included within the application.

(For the avoidance of doubt, where a competent Authority maintains, as a matter of course, both a Roman script and a non-Roman script version of each name, there is no requirement for it to register an additional Roman-script name in another language).

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 unless considered necessary, for example, for cultural reasons.

### Changes of name of horses foaled abroad

The change of a name already registered and published can only be made by or with approval of the competent Authority of its country of birth.

Competent Authorities receiving requests for changes of name should not refuse proper applications unreasonably. They may refuse such applications where the requested name is unavailable under Sections III, IV or V of this Article, and may additionally do so where the horse in question is so celebrated under its original name as to render a change of name inappropriate.

Where a change of name is granted and put into effect, the Authority having requested the name change must inform the horse's Stud Book Authority of birth and all Racing and Stud Book Authorities which have previously registered a name for the horse. Stud Book and Racing Authorities so informed should record the new name in their database and also retain a record of the original name.

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.

Should such horses re-exported, Stud Book Authorities must ensure that the horse's most recent registered name and its original registered name appear on the Export Certificate, with their chronology clearly indicated.

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.

In the case of a horse born abroad, a suffix in brackets stating the horse's country of birth will follow and will be part of the registered name.

#### 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.