

# Stamboksregler - Conditions of Entry

## 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 at the time of its official recording.

## 1. Thoroughbred pedigree qualification

1.1 For a horse to be eligible to be registered as a Thoroughbred in the Swedish Stud Book the following requirements must be met:

1.1.1 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, or

1.1.2 a foal may be promoted from the Non Thoroughbred Register (B-Register) published by the Swedish Stud Book when the following conditions are all satisfied:

a) The horse can prove satisfactorily eight consecutive crosses with "Thoroughbred" including the cross of which it is the progeny.

b) The horse can show in its pedigree, such performances in racing open to thoroughbreds as to warrant its assimilation with them.

c) The promotion is approved by the unanimous agreement of the International Stud Book Committee.

1.1.3 Animals which do not qualify registered in The Swedish Studbook can be registered in Swedish Jockey Club's B-Registry the "Non thoroughbred registry".

# Disqualification

Modification of the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred, during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that horse forfeiting its status as a Thoroughbred

## 2. Broodmare / stallion registration

### 2.1 Identity verification

Before any stallion or mare can be registered in the Swedish Stud Book as breeding stock the animal's identity must be established.

- a) By the completion by the animal's owner of the appropriate stallion or broodmare registration form, recording the animal's registered name, colour, markings, age, pedigree, present owner, and previous history.
- b) By tracing the animal through all its ownerships since birth.
- c) By establishing the DNA-profile of the animal. In respect of all breeding animals, this will require a hair sample taken by a veterinarian surgeon from the tail of the foal, and the dam's DNA-profile unless her DNA-profile has previously been officially established. All stallions registered in Sweden are DNA-typed and a comparison to the DNA taken at birth is made before the stallion begins to cover in Sweden.

In case of imported animals an export certificate identifying the animal must be received from the stud book authority of the animal's country of birth.

For imported animals visiting Sweden for less than nine months the requirements for the provision of an export certificate may be replaced by the lodgment of the animal's identity documents issued by the Stud Book Authority with which it was registered at birth.

Any owner sending a stallion or a mare abroad for breeding purposes must inform in advance the 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 email or fax to the Stud Book Authority of the country of final destination, transmitting the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s). 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 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 :

- 1) one breeding season (9 months maximum)
- 2) one country of destination

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;

## 2.2 Licensing for breeding

A stallion must on a yearly basis be registered for breeding by The Swedish Horseracing Authority, before it can start covering.

## 2.3 Breeder

For the purpose of these regulations the breeder is the person or entity who has been recorded as being the owner of the mare at the time that her foal was dropped.

# 3. Covering certificates

3.1 Covering certificates are issued by The Swedish Horseracing Authority for each stallion when it is registered for breeding.

3.2 Stallion owners are required:

- a) To enter on the certificate the details of every mare covering by their stallion in the season. In particular, if a mare is covered by more than one stallion, a separate certificate must be made for each stallion.
- b) To issue a covering certificate to the owner of each mare covered by their stallion.
- c) To send in information of covered mares and the return of mares before September 1st.

## 4. Foal registration

### 4.1 Foal registration requirements

For registration of the produce the following must all be received from the breeder:

- a) 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.

b) An official certificate of covering, signed by the stallion owner, confirming the first and last dates of service in the previous year, the stallion owner's satisfaction as to the correct identity of the mare, and that the mare was served naturally and that artificial insemination was not used, and that a natural gestation took place in and delivery was from the body of the same mare in which the foal was conceived. Any foal resulting from or produced by the process 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.

c) An official form "Return of mares" signed by the breeder, giving the required details of the produce, namely the colour, sex, date and place of birth.

In the event of no live produce the official form must still be completed indicating whether the mare was barren, aborted early, slipped or that the produce was born dead or has died. Failure to report this information will result in the term "no return" appearing on the mare's produce line. This detracts from the completeness, and thus the value of the information in the Swedish Stud Book

d) A formal application form to register the animal stating the parentage, colour, sex and date of birth of the produce, prepared by the breeder, and showing a written and graphic description of the markings of the produce, prepared, signed and dated by a veterinary surgeon.

Markings should be taken whilst the foal is under its dam before 31:st of October in the year of birth.

e) A veterinarian samples hair from the animals tail and where necessary also from the mare and stallion, and forward this to The Veterinarian Institute to determine that the mare and stallion qualify as the parents of the foals by DNA parentage validation.

f) Payment of the foal registration fee.

The above requirements apply to produce which are registered in their year of foaling.

#### 4.1.1 Late returns

For the produce whose registration is not sought or completed until after October 30th in their year of foaling, in addition to the above the following will apply.

a) The fee at the then current rate for late foal registration must be paid.

#### 4.2 Service to produce an eligible foal

A foal is not eligible to be registered in the Swedish Stud Book unless;

a) It is the product of a natural service or covering which is the physical mounting of a mare by a stallion with intromission of the penis and ejaculation of semen into the reproductive tract.

b) a natural gestation took place in, and delivery was from, the body of the mare in which the foal was conceived. Any foal resulting from, or produced by, the process 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.

#### 4.3 Reported coat colours and gestation periods

Notwithstanding that a complete return must be made for a foal, and that the foal may qualify by DNA parentage verification of being the progeny of its stated parents, the application to register the foal may be refused either if its reported coat colour is inconsistent with the registered coat colours for its stated parents, or if the reported gestation period of its dam is significantly at variance with generally accepted limits.

## 5. Issue of passports

5.1 A passport will be issued for every foal whose birth is registered with the Swedish Stud Book.

While the passport remains the property of The Swedish Horseracing Authority it must accompany the horse at all times. It is also the responsibility of all owners, breeders and trainers to use the passport to check the identity of each horse in their care. Any identity doubt should be reported to The Swedish Horseracing Authority immediately.

5.2 Any loss must be reported to The Swedish Horseracing Authority immediately.

5.3 Passports are the property of The Swedish Horseracing Authority and must be returned on demand.

## 6. DNA-typing

6.1 The laboratory officially designated to carry out DNA typing for the Swedish Stud Book is:

Dynamic Code AB, Box 1189, 581 11 Linköping, Sweden.

6.2 For the purpose of these regulations an animal's DNA type will not be considered to be officially established unless either it has been established

by the above laboratory, based on hair or blood samples submitted to that laboratory, and notified to The Swedish Horseracing Authority or in certain circumstances, it has been established by the officially designated laboratory of an approved Stud Book Authority overseas.

The circumstances under which DNA or blood types established by overseas laboratories as above will be accepted are:

(a) If the animal concerned has died before a valid hair or blood sample could reasonably have been taken from it, to establish the DNA type of an imported broodmare or stallion, (see 2.1.c).

(b) In the case of stallions only, for the purpose of parentage testing a foal conceived abroad and imported in utero,

provided that the hair or blood type so established and notified to The Swedish Horseracing Authority is considered sufficiently comprehensive for the purpose.

## 7. Naming of horses

The Registration of a name for a horse can only be made by or with approval of the recognized Authority of its country of birth.

7.1. An application for a name for a horse must state the colour, sex and age together with the registered name of the sire and dam. Such applications will not be accepted for registration unless the horse has been accepted for inclusion in the Swedish Stud Book or in a stud book approved by the International Stud Book Committee.

Translation of a foreign name applied for may be requested.

For Swedish born horses a name must also be approved by the Stud Book Authorities in the other Scandinavian countries (i.e. Norway, Denmark).

7.2 A horse may not be entered to race or be used for breeding unless it has a name registered with The Swedish Horseracing Authority.

7.3 The criteria for making names re-available are as follows:

a) stallions; 15 year after death or 15 years after being out of stud, (whichever is the soonest) or at 35 years of age, if death not reported.

b) mares, 10 years after death or 10 years after the last year of covering or foaling, (whichever is the soonest) or at 25 years of age, if death not reported.

c) other horses, 5 years after death, or at 20 years of age, (whichever is the soonest) if death not reported. 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.

7.4 The following restrictions on the registration of names shall apply:

a) Names on the international list of protected names.

b) Names of more than 18 characters, signs or spaces.

c) The name of a public person, unless written permission is given by the person concerned or their family, or names of commercial significance without the appropriate permission.

d) The name whose spelling or pronunciation is close to a name already registered and whose year of foaling is within ten years of that of the horse in question.

e) Names followed by initials or numbers or names that start with a sign other than a letter.

f) Names made up entirely of initials or include figures, hyphens, full stops, commas, signs, exclamation marks, inverted commas, forward or back slash, colon and semi-colon.

g) Names that 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.

h) Names which would cause confusion in the administration of racing or betting.

i) Names that are already registered to a sibling or parent of the horse in question.

7.5 Names which would act as an advertisement for a company or product will be accepted with the written approval of the Company or Body associated with the name.

7.6 An application for a change of name shall be directed to The Swedish Horseracing Authority.

A name may not be changed for any horse;

a) who has been declared to run

b) or for a horse that has already bred

c) or for a horse whose name has already been published in a race card in Sweden or abroad.

7.7 Name or change of name for a horse born abroad, must be approved by the Recognised Turf Authority in the country of birth.

7.8 The fee at the then current rate for naming or change of a horse's name is decided by The Swedish Horseracing Authority.

## **8. Exportation of horses**

8.1 The owner or his agent of a horse to be exported must apply on the official form for the endorsement of the horse's passport, should the export be permanent (if the stay abroad is to be in excess of nine months for a stud animal) for the issue or endorsement of an Export Certificate.