

Rules of Entry to the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds

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Article 1 – Definition of a Thoroughbred

(1) According to Article 12 of the International Agreement on Breeding, Racing and Wagering (I.A.B.R.W.), a Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in a Thoroughbred Stud Book approved by the International Stud Book Committee (I.S.B.C.) at the time of its official recording.

(2) A horse can only be eligible to be recorded in the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds on condition that the horse is the product of a natural mating between a sire and a dam, both of which are recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book, and all of the requirements stated in this regulation must be satisfied.

Article 2 – Subject matter and scope of the Rules of Entry

(1) This regulation lays down the rules on the registration of Thoroughbred horses born in Hungary or imported to or exported from the country.

(2) The rules of registration of Thoroughbreds are laid down in the I.A.B.R.W., in the requirements of the I.S.B.C., in the Animal Breeding Act and Regulation No. 29/2000. (VI.9.) FVM of Hungary, the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 504/2008 and the breeding regulation of the approved breeding association.

Article 3 – Keeping of the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds

(1) Registration of Thoroughbreds in Hungary is carried out by the Hungarian Stud Book Management belonging to the Central Agricultural Office.

The address of the Hungarian Stud Book Management is:

Central Agricultural Office (Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal)
Hungarian Stud Book Management (Magyar Méneskönyv vezetése)
1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly u. 24. Hungary

(Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds henceforth abbreviated as HUN S.B. and Hungarian Stud Book Management as HUN S.B.M.)

Article 4 – Stallions

(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.

(2) Artificial insemination, embryo transfer or transplant, cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation is prohibited in Thoroughbred breeding.

(3) Complying with the Animal Breeding Act of Hungary, the breeding permission for a Thoroughbred stallion is granted by the approved breeding association in accordance with its breeding regulation. The breeding permission is valid for a calendar year and the owner (leaser) of the stallion has to apply for renewal.

(4) Stallions in Hungary can be registered initially for breeding if the following conditions are satisfied: the stallion is registered in the HUN S.B. either as a Thoroughbred horse born in Hungary or as an imported Thoroughbred horse (referring to Article 1 (1)); the identity of the stallion is verified by the HUN S.B.M. on the basis of the passport; for parentage test of progeny, the DNA certificate is available at the HUN S.B.M.; the stallion has a breeding permission in accordance with paragraph (3).

(5) The breeding association must provide the HUN S.B.M. with a list of stallions with permission – accompanied by the list of mating stations and the printed breeding permissions – in December preceding the relevant year. If the requirements of paragraph (4) are met, the HUN S.B.M. will endorse the breeding permission issued by the association and sign a contract with the owner (leaser) of the stallion for the registration of breeding information. The stallion can only be used for mating after signing the contract by the owner (leaser) of the stallion.

(6) According to the contract in paragraph (5), the HUN S.B.M. provides the owner (leaser) of the stallion with the printed and endorsed breeding permission. The permission must be posted up on a clearly visible place in the stable, thus the owner of the mare can be assured that the stallion is registered for breeding in the relevant year.

(7) According to the contract in paragraph (5), the HUN S.B.M. provides the owner (leaser) of the stallion with forms for registering the annual mating information (covering certificates). The owner (leaser) of the stallion is obliged to keep updated mating registration on the covering certificate forms and send them to the HUN S.B.M. by the deadline set in the contract, providing the owner of the mare with a copy of the covering certificate at the same time. The owner (leaser) of the stallion must pay a fee for the annual registration of the stallion and the mating information to the HUN S.B.M. (Central Agricultural Office).

(8) During the season, the HUN S.B.M. may control if the contract, signed by the owner (leaser) of the stallion and the HUN S.B.M. (Central Agricultural Office), is kept during the breeding activity. If the owner (leaser) of the stallion fails to keep the contract, the HUN S.B.M. will proceed according to the contract.

(9) By signing the contract, the owner (leaser etc.) of the stallion declares that artificial insemination, embryo transfer or transplant, cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation will not be carried out in Thoroughbred breeding.

Article 5 – Broodmares and Registration of Matings

(1) On the covering certificates, the following details must be provided by the owner (leaser) of the stallion:

- mare covered – name, year of birth, colour, markings, branding (transponder code),
- stallion – name and registration number,
- first and last covering dates at least,
- name and signature of the keeper of the mare (and owner of the mare if different),
- signature of the owner (leaser) of the stallion.

Coverings with more than one stallion in one season must be reported on separate covering certificates (as many certificates as the number of stallions used).

(2) Prior to covering, the owner (leaser) of the stallion must check the identity of the mare against her horse passport.

(3) Coverings abroad must be reported to the HUN S.B.M., by sending the official covering certificate issued by the Stud Book Authority of the country of covering. Exportation for covering of a mare registered in the HUN S.B. must be reported according to Article 9 (2).

(4) Coverings reported according to Article 4 (7) and Article 5 (3) are registered by the HUN S.B.M. in the year of covering. HUN S.B.M. publishes the list of broodmares (mares covered) on the basis of registered coverings every year.

(5) For parentage test of progeny, the breeder (owner of the mare) must ensure that the DNA certificate of the mare is available at the HUN S.B.M. At the time of taking a blood-sample for DNA-testing, the identity of the mare is checked by the HUN S.B.M. against the horse passport. If the mare has died before the identification of the new born foal, and the DNA profile of the broodmare is not available for the foal's parentage test, the HUN S.B.M. will make a decision regarding the entry of the foal to the HUN S.B. separately, in consultation with the I.S.B.C.

Article 6 – Report of Breeding Results, Registration of Thoroughbred Foals

(1) The HUN S.B.M. only accepts broodmare returns submitted by the breeder on the official documentation, and the covering, reported on the certificate issued by the HUN S.B.M. or other Stud Books approved by the I.S.B.C., is registered in the HUN S.B. For lack of covering certificate, broodmare returns cannot be registered.

(2) 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 HUN S.B.

(3) Broodmare returns must provide for the following to be reported: non productive results such as barren, slipped, dead at birth, died since birth; and live foal (notification of twins must be provided).

(4) Live foal must be reported to the HUN S.B.M. in two weeks after birth or before weaning of the foal at the latest, by providing the following information on the foaling report:

- name, year of birth and colour of dam,
- name and registration number of sire,
- serial number of covering certificate (issued by the HUN S.B.M.) / copy of the covering certificate issued by a foreign approved Stud Book,
- last covering date of dam,
- sex, coat colour, date of birth, place of birth of foal,
- name and contact of owner of the foal,
- signature of person reporting.

(5) Parentage verification based on DNA profiles is compulsory as a condition of registration of Thoroughbred foals. Blood-sample for parentage verification is taken at the same time of implantation of electronic transponders and identification of the foals preferably under their dams. Thoroughbred foals can only be registered in the HUN S.B. if the parentage reported by the breeder is verified by DNA test in the laboratory of the Central Agricultural Office. For lack of parentage verification, the foal must be considered of unknown origin so the foal cannot be registered as Thoroughbred. The DNA certificate of each registered Thoroughbred horse must be available at the HUN S.B.M.

(6) Should a foal born from a mating of mare carried out abroad, for parentage verification of the foal, the DNA profile of the stallion shall be provided by the Stud Book Authority of the country where the stallion is registered.

(7) Unique identification of Thoroughbred foals born in Hungary are carried out by implantation of electronic transponders, complied with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 504/2008. and the breeding regulation of the approved breeding association. Transponders must be implanted between poll and withers in the middle of the neck left side, in the area of the nuchal ligament.

For Thoroughbred identification in Hungary, only transponders registered by the HUN S.B.M. can be used. Electronic transponders are purchased by the breeding association and transmitted to the HUN S.B.M., according to the procedure set in the breeding regulation of the association. Electronic transponders used for Thoroughbred identification are provided by the keeper of the HUN S.B. on the spot of foal identification.

When implantation of electronic transponders is carried out, the breeder must ensure the proper handle of foal, taking blood sample of the foal for parentage verification and the breeder must ensure the appropriate implantation of the transponder and the preparation of the foal. In the event that the above mentioned requirements are not met, HUN S.B.M. can refuse identification on the spot, to avoid any injury.

(8) Complying with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 504/2008., prior to the identification of Thoroughbred foals reported to the HUN S.B.M., the keeper of the HUN S.B. verifies that no such electronic identification has already been carried out for the foal concerned. Should the HUN S.B.M. find unknown electronic transponder implanted earlier, the HUN S.B.M. suspends the identification of the foal on the spot and verifies against extra procedure charge that no such identification by other breeding organisation has been carried out.

Identification of the foal can be carried out with full knowledge of parentage verification.

In case the HUN S.B.M. ascertains the identity of the foal having unknown electronic transponder, and the requirements for the entry to the Hungarian Stud Book are fully met, the HUN S.B.M. registers the code of the transponder implanted earlier against extra procedure charge.

(9) In case of breeder's request, Thoroughbred foals in Hungary can be identified as a secondary identification by branding with heated iron, using branding marks as follows: the symbol of the breed (horsehead with wings) and the last digit of the year of birth below the symbol are branded on the left saddle place, the registration number of the foal starting with 1 every year is branded on the right saddle place. Foal branding can only be carried out by the HUN S.B.M. or its official delegate. When branding is carried out, the breeder must provide for heating the irons, the proper handle of foal and taking blood sample of the foal for parentage verification, and the breeder must ensure the appropriate preparation of the foal for branding. In the event that the above mentioned requirements are not met, HUN S.B.M. can refuse branding on the spot, to avoid any injury.

(10) Foal identification is carried out preferably under their dams, at the age of 4-8 months, based on the foal report sent by the breeder to the HUN S.B.M. Foals that are reported to the HUN S.B.M. more than one year after birth can not be registered as Thoroughbreds.

(11) If a Thoroughbred foal is brought into Hungary with the dam as foal at feet, the registration must be carried out in the country of birth. If a Thoroughbred foal born abroad from a mating occurred in Hungary, identification and registration must be carried out in the country of birth, fulfilling the export requirements laid down in Article 9.

(12) At the time of foal identification, genetic rules concerning coat colour heritability is observed by the HUN S.B.M. Cases where the horse can be parentage validated, but the coat colour does not conform with the established genetic rules, must be brought to the I.S.B.C. for approval.

(13) At the time of foal identification, the HUN S.B.M. completes a certificate of foal identification, of which a copy is given to the owner. The certificate of foal identification contains the identification number, the branding (in case of the breeder's request set in paragraph (7) of this Article), colour and narrative description of markings. An outline diagram of the foal is also completed by the HUN S.B.M., showing the graphic descriptions (white markings, whorls) of the foal. The certificate of foal identification and the outline diagram unequivocally identify the foal. The HUN S.B.M. registers the code of the implanted transponder on the certificate of identification and outline diagram.

(14) The natural or legal person having ownership of the mare at the time of foaling is considered as breeder. If a mare is leased for breeding purposes and the owner renounces being the breeder in favour of the leaser, the leaser of the mare at the time of the foaling will be considered as the breeder. The ownership of mares shall be proved by passport endorsements, the right for leasing of mares shall be proved by showing the contract signed by the owner officially registered in the horse passport.

(15) Breeders must apply for horse passport for foals at feet identified and registered in the HUN S.B. Without having a horse passport, foals weaned from their dams cannot leave the stud. The horse passport is a document for identification issued for the entire lifetime of horses, and horses must always be accompanied by their passport. Application for horse passports shall be sent to the Horse Passport Office belonging to the Central Agricultural Office, by filling out the official application forms of the office and attaching a copy of the certificate of foal identification. Rules concerning horse passport are laid down in the Regulation No. 29/2000. (VI.9.) FVM of Hungary and the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 504/2008.

Article 7 – Naming

(1) Registration of a name of a horse born and registered in Hungary is carried out by the Hungarian Stud Book Management. For a horse born abroad and imported to Hungary unnamed, the registration of a name is made by the relevant Stud Book Authority of the country of birth, with the assistance of the HUN S.B.M. according to the rules set in paragraph (3).

(2) Thoroughbred foals shall be named preferably in the year of birth, during the registration process. Registered name of Thoroughbreds can not be changed in case the horse has been raced or bred. Once the name is changed, the name formerly registered in the HUN S.B. will be shown between parentheses added to the newly accepted and registered name, after payment of the fee established annually.

(3) Foals born in Hungary or imported to Hungary unnamed must be named according to the rules listed below. More than one name-proposal shall be given by the owner in order to encourage the acceptance of the name.

- a) Name of foals must begin with the same letter as that of the dams and the name cannot be more than eighteen characters (including spaces and signs).
- b) Name of stallions registered in the HUN S.B. cannot be reused for 15 years after their death, or 15 years after the last recorded year in which they covered mares, or before 35 years of age.

- c) Names of broodmares registered in the HUN S.B. cannot be reused for 10 years after their death, or 10 years after the last recorded year in which they were covered or produced a foal, or before 25 years of age.
- d) Names of all other horses registered in the HUN S.B. cannot be reused for 5 years after their death, or before 20 years of age (whichever is the soonest). 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.
- e) Names appear on the International List of Protected Names cannot be accepted.
- f) Names include special characters (? ! / \ : ; - etc.); or names having vulgar, obscene or insulting meaning; or names that may be offensive to religious, political or ethnic groups; or names of public persons; or names of commercial significance cannot be accepted.
- g) Names which in pronunciation are identical or similar to a protected name or a name registered in the HUN S.B. for a horse whose year of foaling is within ten years of that of the horse in question cannot be accepted.
- h) Names which are already registered to a sibling or parent of the horse in question cannot be accepted.
- i) Showing the country of foaling, the registered name must have a suffix added to it, between parentheses (set in the I.A.B.R.W.).

Article 8 – Registration of Imports

- (1) In the Hungarian Stud Book, a record is maintained for all imported Thoroughbred horses for which the Stud Book Authority of the exporting country sends the Export Certificate to the HUN S.B.M.
- (2) Imports must be reported to the HUN S.B.M., by fulfilling the export requirements of the Stud Book Authority of the country of export. Imported Thoroughbred horses can only enter the HUN S.B. if they appear as foal in a Stud Book approved by the I.S.B.C.
- (3) Imported horses must be accompanied by a passport (document for identification) issued by the Stud Book Authority of the country of birth, and the importer (owner) shall ensure that the official Export Certificate confirming the export of the horse and the DNA certificate (blood-type) is issued and sent by the Stud Book Authority of the exporting country to the HUN S.B.M. The passport of imported Thoroughbred horses must be presented to the HUN S.B.M. for registration. Should a horse passport get lost or damaged, the replacement of the passport must be applied at the Stud Book Authority of the country of birth, with the assistance of the HUN S.B.M.
- (4) The identity of imported Thoroughbred horses for breeding purposes or for permanent racing (training) purposes are checked against the horse passport after receipt of the original Export Certificate. Registration of import Thoroughbred horses can only be carried out after checking the identity of the horse by the HUN S.B.M. Should a discrepancy be identified as a result of the above check including a comparative DNA test if necessary, the HUN S.B.M. will report to the Stud Book Authority of the country of birth and suspend or reject the registration of the horse in the HUN S.B. The fee for registration of imported horses is established annually by the HUN S.B.M.

Article 9 – Registration of Exports

(1) In case of export of Thoroughbred horses on purpose of running abroad on one more more occasions, the racing organisation of Hungary certifies the export according to the rules laid down in Article 3A of I.A.B.R.W.

(2) Any owner sending a stallion or a mare abroad for breeding purposes must inform the HUN S.B.M. in advance, supplying the relevant details of export and requesting that the HUN S.B.M. sends 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 horse passport. The BCN is valid for one breeding season (9 month maximum) and for one country of destination. Before returning, the owner of the horse should apply to the Stud Book Authority of the country of temporary residence for a further Clearance (or passport endorsement) to be supplied to the HUN S.B.M. providing the details as stated above. 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.

(3) Clearance for other movements is only applicable when the horse involved will leave the country for a period of less than 9 months and will return home inside this 9 month period, the reason for travel being neither to race, nor to be used for breeding. In these cases the passport must be endorsed by the HUN S.B.M. prior to departure, that HUN S.B.M. being obliged to notify the Authority in the country which the horse will visit.

(4) 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 to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved. Should the Stud Book Authority of the country of destination not be approved, a Certified Copy is sent and the original Certificate retained until requested for by an Approved Stud Book. The DNA certificate is appended to the Export Certificate.

(5) In all cases those export operations must be fulfilled prior to the horse travelling.

(6) In the Hungarian Stud Book, a record is maintained for all exported Thoroughbred horses for which the Export Certificate had been sent to the Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved. The fee for registration of exported horses (completion of Export Certificate, BCN, passport endorsement) is established annually by the HUN S.B.M.

Article 10 – Registration of Changes

(1) Any kind of changes in the status of a Thoroughbred horse registered in the Hungarian Stud Book (e.g. death, slaughter, castration, sale and purchase etc.) must be reported to the HUN S.B.M.

(2) According to Regulation No. 29/2000. (VI. 9.) FVM of Hungary, official ownership registration with endorsement of the horse passport for Thoroughbred horses is carried out by the Horse Passport Office belonging to the Central Agricultural Office. Owners of Thoroughbred horses imported to or born in Hungary must be registered by the Horse

Passport Office. Owners registered by the Horse Passport Office will be considered by the HUN S.B.M. as officially registered/authenticated owners.

Article 11 – International Context and Liaison

- (1) The HUN S.B.M. must be a signatory to the relevant Articles 3, 4, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the I.A.B.R.W. published by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (I.F.H.A.).
- (2) The HUN S.B.M. must send delegate to the E.M.S.B.L.C. and implement policies as directed by the I.S.B.C.

Budapest, 12th October 2011

Hungarian Stud Book Management
Central Agricultural Office

Hungarian Gallop Racehorse
Breeders' Association