

THE GENERAL STUD BOOK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

(Subject to the Rules of The National Horseracing Authority of Southern Africa)

1. Definition

A Thoroughbred is a horse which is recorded in a Thoroughbred Stud Book Approved by the International Stud Book Committee at the time of its official recording.

The General Stud Book of Southern Africa records the births of Thoroughbred progeny born in South Africa and Zimbabwe subject to these overall Conditions of Entry.

2. Pedigree

Any horse claiming admission to the General Stud Book of Southern Africa, must be able either:-

2.1 to be traced down all lines of its pedigree to horses registered in the General Stud Book of Southern Africa;

OR

2.2 to be traced down all lines of its pedigree to horses registered in an Approved Stud Book of another country;

OR

2.3 to prove satisfactorily eight recorded crosses consecutively with horses qualified as in categories 2.1 and 2.2 above, including the cross of which it is the progeny and to show such performance in races open to Thoroughbreds in all sections of its pedigree as to warrant its assimilation with "Thoroughbreds".

3. Ownership

3.1 The name and address of the owner of every Mare and Stallion must be lodged with The National Horseracing Authority. The ownership recorded in the General Stud Book of Southern Africa does not amount to legal registration of ownership of the animal and must not be construed as such.

4. Identification of Breeding Stock

4.1 Before any Stallion or Mare can be admitted to the Stud Book of Southern Africa, The National Horseracing Authority must establish the horse's identity.

4.2 The identity of such Mare or Stallion is established by one or more of the following:

4.2.1 The completion by the Mare or Stallion's owner of the appropriate registration form.

4.2.2 Tracing the animal through all its ownerships since birth, in particular, by reference to the properly registered change of Ownership forms submitted to The National Horseracing Authority.

In the case of imported horses, an Export Certificate identifying the animal must be received from the Stud book Authority of the Country from which the horse was exported. The Export Certificate must be accompanied by a document showing the horse's genotype issued by a recognised Laboratory.

4.2.3 Confirmation that the genotype of the Stallion or Mare agrees with the genotype held on record by The National Horseracing Authority.

4.2.4 The implantation of a microchip.

4.3 No animal may be registered for stud purposes retrospectively, after it has died, except at the discretion of The National Horseracing Authority, and only if the animal's genetic type has been established prior to the animal's death.

4.4 The produce of any Mare or Stallion will not be admitted to the General Stud Book of Southern Africa unless the genetic type of the Mare and Stallion has been established. The produce of any Mare or Stallion will not be admitted to the General Stud Book of Southern Africa if the markings and/or microchip number do not correspond with the DNA type, markings or microchip number held on record by The National Horseracing Authority.

5. Definition of a Breeder

5.1 The breeder of a horse is the person who owns the dam of such horse at the time the horse is born, and the names of breeders of any horses entered in the Stud Book shall be registered accordingly. The National Horseracing Authority reserves the right to amend such records in light of subsequent information received.

6. Current Returns

6.1 In addition to the conditions set out in 9 and 13 below, the produce of any Mare will not be admitted to the Stud Book until the following documents have been received from the Breeder:-

- 6.1.1** An official Certificate of Covering, signed by the Stallion Owner or their authorised representative, confirming the last date of service in the previous year or an electronic equivalent authorised by The National Horseracing Authority.
- 6.1.2** An official Stud Book Return (Stud Book Return – Part One) signed by the Breeder or an electronic equivalent authorised by The National Horseracing Authority giving details of the produce, namely the colour, sex and date of birth. Twins must be indicated. In the event of NO LIVE PRODUCE the official Return must still be completed indicating whether the Mare was Barren, Aborted early, or Slipped, or that produce was born dead or has died since birth. 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 Stud Book publications.
- 6.1.3** A Foal Identification Certificate and Naming Form completed and signed by the Breeder or an electronic equivalent authorised by The National Horseracing Authority for each live foal specified on the Part One for that Breeder, stating the parentage, colour, sex and date of birth of the produce and showing a written and graphic description of the markings of the produce.
- 6.1.4** **Payment of the prescribed Registration Fees**

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

7. Late Returns

- 7.1** For produce whose registration is not sought or completed until after the last acceptance date of registration, in addition to the above requirements for current returns, the following will apply:-
 - 7.1.1** The fee at the then current rate for late registrations must be paid, together with any penalty which may be imposed.
 - 7.1.2** A certificate from a veterinarian certifying the age of the horse for which registration is sought.

8. Incomplete Returns

- 8.1** Returns which are incorrect or incomplete, or which lack any of the required supporting documentation, will not be accepted and will be returned to the Breeder for completion.

- 8.2** The rate of fee payable for registering produce will be the rate in force on the date when the completed return is received. In the event that the corrected or completed return is sent back to The National Horseracing Authority after the last acceptance date of registration, a penalty may be imposed.

9. Service To Produce An Eligible Foal

- 9.1** A Foal is not eligible to be registered in the Stud Book unless:

9.1.1 It is the produce 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 of the Mare being bred. This natural service may include the immediate reinforcement of a portion of the ejaculate produced by the Stallion during such mating, in the reproductive tract of the Mare being bred.

AND

9.1.2 Natural gestation took place in, and delivery was from, the body of the Mare in which the Foal was conceived.

- 9.2** Any foal conceived by artificial insemination, Embryo Transfer or Transplant, Cloning, or any other form of genetic manipulation shall not be registered in the General Stud Book of Southern Africa.

10. Passports

- 10.1** A passport is issued in respect of each horse registered as produce in the General Stud Book of Southern Africa.

10.2 The passport shows descriptive particulars registered in respect of the animal, and are issued as an aid to the identification of the animal to which they refer and for its vaccination record to be maintained. They are not a certificate of ownership. While the information contained is believed to be correct, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed, in particular where this is dependent on information supplied to The National Horseracing Authority.

11. Broodmare and Stallion Passports

- 11.1** Passports that are issued when horses are first registered in the Stud Book must be retained and used for every Mare and Stallion that is registered for breeding purposes. The Passport shows the descriptive particulars registered in respect of the animal, and records its reported ownership. It is not a certificate of ownership.

A Passport is issued as an aid to the identification of the animal to which it refers, though while the information contained is believed to be correct, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed, particularly where this is dependent on information supplied.

11.2 It is the responsibility of every Mare Owner to ensure that they are in possession of this Document of Identity so that it can be presented to the Stud Manager prior to the covering or foaling of the Mare.

11.3 Broodmare and Stallion Passports are the property of The National Horseracing Authority and must be returned on demand. The passport should accompany the horse at all times unless required for administrative purposes.

12. Covering Records

12.1 Stallion Owners are required to submit a list of all Mares covered by each particular stallion by no later than the 15th of the month immediately following the month which the covering took place.

12.2 Books of Covering Certificates are issued for each Stallion when it is registered for breeding each season. Stallion Owners are required:

12.2.1 to enter on the Certificates and counterfoils the details of every mare covered by their Stallion in the season. In particular, if a mare is covered by more than one Stallion, a separate entry must be made for each Stallion.

12.2.2 to issue a Covering Certificate to the Owner of each Mare covered by their Stallion.

12.2.3 to return the completed counterfoils to the Stud Book Department at the end of the covering season. It is a condition of the issue of Covering Certificates that the counterfoils will be returned not later than 31 January in the season of covering. No Covering Certificates can be issued for a Stallion for whom counterfoils are outstanding from the previous year or for a Stallion who has not been registered for the current covering season.

12.3 Prompt return of the counterfoils is essential to the Stud Book record system, and for the early and complete analysis of the season's covering activities.

13. Genetic Typing

13.1 No horse will be registered in the Stud Book unless its parentage has been confirmed by DNA typing.

13.2 From January each year the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory will send persons to each Breeding Establishment which reports a live foal. All newborn foals must be presented so that a microchip can be inserted and blood drawn for DNA typing purposes. Failure to present any foal for microchipping and blood collection may result in the foal not being eligible to be registered.

13.3 In the event that the parentage verification tests show that the foal was not from either or both of the parents as reported to The National Horseracing Authority, The National Horseracing Authority may request further blood samples from the foal, the mare and the stallion.

13.4 In the event that the correct parentage cannot be established through DNA testing, the responsibility to seek further information which may assist in determining the parentage of the foal remains with the breeder. At no time will it become the responsibility of The National Horseracing Authority or the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory to determine the correct parentage of any foal.

14. Microchipping

No horse will be registered in the Stud Book unless a microchip has been implanted into it by a veterinarian authorised to do so by The National Horseracing Authority.

15. Amendments to The Stud Book

The National Horseracing Authority may make any alterations or amendments to the records contained in the Stud Book provided that such alterations or amendments will improve the accuracy of the Stud Book.

16. Removal from the General Stud Book

Any horse which received gene therapy or whose natural genome is altered artificially or by any means whatsoever, may be removed from the General Stud Book.

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