

# REGULATION #2

## 1. DNA/Blood Typing, Parentage Verification

In these regulations:

- (a) "DNA positive identification" means the process by which a horse is identified by the Deoxyribonucleic Acid method, and "parentage verification" or "parentage verified" refers to the process whereby the Association confirms a horse's parentage through the use of blood typing, DNA positive identification, breeding records, or any other pertinent document or source of information.
- (b) All stallions standing in Canada must be DNA tested prior to servicing their first mares. A foal sired by a stallion which has not been DNA tested may only be registered by the Association if neutered or approval is given by the Breeders Committee.
- (c) All broodmares shall be DNA tested prior to the registration of any of their offspring with the Association. A foal conceived by a broodmare which has not been DNA tested may only be registered by the Association if neutered or approval is given by the Breeders Committee.
- (d) The parentage of a horse is deemed to have been verified when the horse, its sire and dam have each been DNA tested and the results qualifies the horse as an offspring of that sire and dam.
- (e) In the event that a horse cannot be parentage verified and the Registrar concludes that the parentage of the horse has not been properly registered, the Registrar may revoke the registration for the horse. Notice shall be sent to the owner.
- (f) All foals born must be parentage verified by DNA positive identification. A foal that has not been parentage verified by DNA positive identification will not be registered unless neutered or approval is given by the Breeders Committee.

## 2. Identification of Horses

- (a) In order to be registered, all horses shall be identified by a permanent mark in the form of a lip tattoo or freeze brand with registration numbers that have been assigned by the Association or the United States Trotting Association; provided that, effective in 2019 and thereafter, all horses shall be identified with a microchip applied by an identification technician approved by the Association.
- (b) All horses racing in Canada must be microchipped.
- (c) The identity of a horse to be freeze branded or microchipped shall be certified by the owner or their authorized agent on the Association's prescribed form. At the same time that a horse is freeze branded and/or microchipped, the technician shall take a sample of the horse's hair or other material for DNA testing. The technician may refuse to freeze brand or microchip a horse where he/she is not able to positively identify it.
- (d) When an appointment has been made with the Association's technician, the owner or the person caring for a horse to be identified shall assist the technician by providing a well lit working area, and the assistance of such attendants as may be required. An administration fee will be assessed for appointments cancelled due to insufficient help or the inability to restrain the foal.
- (e) An administration fee will be assessed when an appointment to have the technician identify a foal is cancelled at the last minute without good cause.
- (f) The Registrar may rescind the registration of a horse if DNA testing of the sample taken by the technician does not result in DNA positive identification.

## 3. Embryo Transfer

A foal which results from an embryo transfer may be registered provided that:

- (a) Subsequent to the transfer of an embryo or ovum, a Certificate of Embryo or Ovum Transfer shall be completed by the attending veterinarian or technician and the original shall be submitted to the Registrar with copies to the owner and veterinarian or technician. The original copy shall be sent to the Registrar within thirty (30) working days of the procedure. The prescribed fee must accompany the Embryo or Ovum Transfer Certificate;
- (b) the stallion and donor mare are DNA tested prior to embryo/ovum transfer;
- (c) the fact that a horse is a result of an embryo transfer shall be annotated in the registration records;
- (d) The Association shall be notified, in writing, within thirty (30) days of the birth of an Embryo Transfer foal;
- (e) If the owner or any subsequent owner of a donor mare sells the donor mare, while there is an embryo gestating, the seller must notify the purchaser of said embryo/ovum material having been harvested.

## 4. Frozen Semen

The fact that a foal was conceived by semen that has been frozen shall be included in the report of mares bred, Confirmation of Service and registration records pertaining to the horse.

## 5. International Registration

### 5.1 Imported Horses

- (a) The following foreign registries are approved for the purpose of Section 2 of By-Law # 2 with the exception of non-standard horses that are not in compliance with the requirements set out in Section 2 of By-Law #2:
- Sociedad Rural Argentina (Argentina)
  - Australian Harness Racing Council (Australia)
  - Federation Belge du Trot (Belgium)
  - Dansk Travsports Centralforbund (Denmark)
  - Suomen Hippos R.Y. (Finland)
  - Societe d'Encouragement l'Elevage du Cheval Francais (France)
  - Hauptverband fur Traberzucht und Rennen E.V. (Germany)
  - The Standardbred and Trotting Horse Association of Great Britain & Ireland (STAGBI)
  - Stichting Nederlands draf-en Rensport (Holland)
  - L'Unione per l'Incremento delle Razze Equine (UNIRE) (Italy)
  - New Zealand Harness Racing Conference (New Zealand)
  - Det Norske Travelskap (Norway)
  - Svenska Travsportens Centralforbund (Sweden)
  - United States Trotting Association (United States)
- (b) A horse registered as Standard in an approved foreign registry, is eligible for Standard registration with the Association provided that the horse is in compliance with the requirements set out in Section 2 of By-Law #2.
- (c) A horse imported from a country other than the United States is not eligible for registration unless it was identified by application of a permanent mark in the form of a lip tattoo, freeze brand or microchipped before leaving its country of origin. All horses being imported into Canada must be parentage verified by DNA positive identification and may be subject to be microchipped upon arrival.
- (d) Only the country of origin can change the name of a horse. Once a horse is imported and a name change request is received, it cannot be changed unless approved by the exporting country.

### 5.2 Exported Horses

- (a) Upon receiving a signed declaration from the exporter including the description of the horse and copies of its Health Certificate and Coggins Test, the Association will grant an Export Certificate for a horse being exported to a country other than the United States providing:
- (i) the horse is registered with the Association in the current ownership of the foreign buyer;
  - (ii) the certificate of registration, if issued, in current ownership of the foreign buyer of the horse, is presented to the Association; and
  - (iii) the fee for issuance of an Export Certificate is paid to the Association.
- (b) No Export Certificate will be granted for a horse that is not identified with a microchip in the manner prescribed by the Association.
- (c) No Export Certificate will be granted to an embryo/ovum transfer donor mare until such time as the recipient mare has foaled.

## 6. Transfer of Horse Ownership

- (a) An application to record the transfer of ownership must be submitted in a form or manner acceptable to the Registrar. Any change in the ownership of a horse must be recorded with the Association or United States Trotting Association.
- (b) A transfer of ownership shall be signed or electronically verified in a secure process by all owners.
- (c) If not electronically registered, the original registration certificate must be returned to the Association within 3 months of the transfer date, failure to do so will have the Association complete a request for duplicate registration and the fees will be charged to the person who the certificate was issued to.
- (d) A transfer of ownership made from an estate shall be signed or electronically verified in a secure process by each executor or administrator of the estate and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the letters of probate, letters of administration or letter from the lawyer handling the estate naming the executor or administrator of the estate.
- (e) A horse which has been acquired in a claiming race conducted under the auspices of a recognized racing authority may be transferred by the Association on production of a release of title duly executed by the vendor in the form prescribed by the racing authority of the jurisdiction in which the claim is made.
- (f) An application made to the Registrar to record a transfer by legal compulsion or operation of law may be referred by the Registrar to the Breeders Committee for final determination.

## **7. Registered Prefix or Suffix**

A distinctive prefix or suffix for exclusive use by a Member in naming his or her horses will not be approved if:

- (a) the Member owns less than six (6) broodmares;
- (b) the prefix or suffix requested is not distinctive, is confusing or is unbecoming

## **8. Broodmare reports**

All broodmare reports must be filed by December 31<sup>st</sup> of the potential year of foaling. If the broodmare report is not filed by December 31<sup>st</sup> of the potential year of foaling, a reminder will be sent by the Association to the mare owner in February of the following year and if the report is still not filed, an administration fee may be assessed after June 30<sup>th</sup> of the potential yearling year.

## **9. Registration**

No horse shall be eligible for registration unless all registration fees are paid on or before December 31<sup>st</sup> of the weanling year.

## **10. Foal Location Report**

All foal location reports must be filed by June 30<sup>th</sup> of the year of foaling, failure to do so an administration fee will be assessed to the Breeder. On October 1<sup>st</sup> of the foaling year or thereafter, if a technician is required to go back to a region to identify a foal and the Breeder has not yet filed a location report, the Breeder will be assessed a second and greater administration fee plus mileage.

## **11. Converting of Registration**

- (a) If a Standardbred horse is sold as a Non-Breeding / Non-Racing horse, a duly signed or electronically verified copy of a "Non-Breeding / Non-Racing Sale Agreement" must be forwarded to the Association, within 30 days, for the purpose of converting the registration to a Non-Breeding / Non-Racing Registration. If a horse is not on the electronic registration system, the certificate of registration must be returned to the Association. Failure to do so may permit the purchaser to transfer the horse to their name as a fully registered Standardbred horse.
- (b) If a Standardbred horse is sold as breeding stock only, a duly signed or electronically verified copy of a "Non-Racing Sale Agreement" and a request for transfer of ownership must be forwarded to the Association, within 30 days, for the purpose of converting the registration to a Non-Racing Registration. If a horse is not on the electronic registration system, the certificate of registration must be returned to the Association. Failure to do so may permit the purchaser to transfer the horse to their name as a fully registered Standardbred horse.
- (c) The registration of a Standardbred horse previously converted to a Non-Breeding/Non-Racing Registration can be converted back to a Non-Racing Registration or a full registration; a duly signed or electronically verified copy of a "Registration Conversion Agreement" must be forwarded to the Association.

## **12. Stallions**

- a) Confirmation of Service shall be defined as a release from the stallion owner(s), lessee(s) or agent(s) confirming the completion of the financial or contractual arrangements between the stallion and mare owners. If the broodmare owner provides adequate proof that the stud fee has been paid and the stallion owner has been negligent in returning the Confirmation of Service by December 31<sup>st</sup> of the weanling year, the stallion owner may be assessed an administration fee.
- b) Owners or managers of stallions, available for breeding in Canada, must transfer the stallion's ownership to a registered syndicate if they intend to sell, or have previously sold shares or syndicated the stallion. Failure to do so may result in the assessment of an administration fee for the stallion owner.