

REGULATION ON STUD BOOK, RECORDS, IMPORT AND EXPORT OF PUREBRED ARABIANS AND THOROUGHBREDS

SECTION ONE

Purpose, Scope, Basis and Definitions

Purpose

ARTICLE 1 - (1) The purpose of this Regulation is to set out the provisions for recording Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds in a stud book, issuing pedigree and breeding certificates, registration, insemination permit and related transactions, preparing and publishing the International Stud Book, reexamining the horses which have already been recorded in the stud book and for which pedigree certificates have already been issued as might be necessary, laying down the principles of change of owners, breeding health checks, breeding records, schedules and inspections as well as the principles and procedures regarding the Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds to be imported.

Scope

ARTICLE 2 - (1) This Regulation applies to Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds recorded/to be recorded in the Purebred Arabian Stud Book and the Thoroughbred Stud Book as well as to Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds imported/to be imported.

Basis

ARTICLE 3 - (1) This Regulation has been issued based on the Horse Races Law No: 6132 of 10.7.1953 and the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law No: 5996 of 11.6.2010.

Definitions

ARTICLE 4 - (1) The following terms used in this Regulation shall have the meanings ascribed to them below.

- a) Horse: A stallion, mare, gelding, colt and filly;
- b) Horse identification and examination report: A veterinary report that includes information about a foal born in the country or a horse imported such as coat color, description, breed, sire and dam, date of insemination of the dam, date of birth, sex, and breeder's name;
- c) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** Ministry: Turkish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock;
- d) Stud horse: Of the horses recorded in the stud book by the Ministry and published in the International Stud Book recognized by international organizations, those the use of which for breeding purposes is permitted by the Ministry;
- e) Breeding certificate: A certificate issued and approved by the Ministry for the horses which are deemed suitable for use as a stud horse;
- f) Coat color: The dominant color of the hair that covers the body of a horse or the color that the majority of such hair has as a whole;
- g) Embryo transfer: Transfer of a fresh or frozen embryo obtained from a healthy and highly productive mare to the uterus of another mare during her suitable period using suitable techniques under hygienic conditions;
- h) Identification: A horse's body appearance as well as the figures and markings on it;
- i) ISBC: International Stud Book Committee;

- j) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** Provincial Horse Breeding Commission: A commission composed of Provincial Directorate's Branch Director of Animal Health, Breeding and Aquaculture and two veterinarians;
- k) Blood group or DNA report: A certificate stating a horse's genetic linkage to its sire and dam as the result of the analysis of its blood or tissue using different techniques;
- l) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** Private stud farm: A horse breeding establishment founded by natural or legal persons for the purpose of breeding Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds in accordance with the terms and conditions set by the Ministry;
- m) Pedigree: Identity document of a Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred recorded in the stud book that includes information such as number, name, origin, breed, coat color, identification, sex, date of birth, breeder, owner, preventive vaccinations, health tests, etc.;
- n) Purebred Arabian Stud Book: Database made up of information to be taken as basis for issuing the pedigrees of Purebred Arabian horses;
- o) Thoroughbred Stud Book: Database made up of information to be taken as basis for issuing the pedigrees of thoroughbred horses;
- p) Stud book: Database made up of information to be taken as basis for issuing pedigrees;
- q) Semen: Of the ejaculates taken by certain methods from healthy and breeding stallions, portions of fresh or frozen semen obtained following spermological examination;
- r) Artificial insemination: Transfer of semen to the genital tract of a female animal during suitable insemination period using suitable techniques under hygienic conditions;
- s) Provincial organization: Institutions and organizations other than Ministry's central organization;
- t) Insemination certificate: A certificate that includes information such as inseminated mare's name, breeding certificate number, owner's name, type and date of insemination as well as inseminating stallion's name, breeding certificate number, etc.;
- u) International Stud Book: The international book the rules of which are set and the publication of which is required by international organizations and which includes information about the horses recognized by such international organizations and is published periodically;
- v) Expert committee: A committee composed of at least three veterinarians who hold a certificate of expertise, have conducted an academic study, or have worked for minimum five years in public institutions or organizations in horse breeding;
- w) International organizations: International horse breeding and racing organizations of which Turkey is a member like WAHO (World Arabian Horse Organization), IFHA (International Federation of Horseracing Authorities), IFAHR (International Federation of Arabian Horse Racing Authorities), IROA (International Racehorse Owner's Associations), ISAG (International Society for Animal Genetics) and AORC (Association of Official Racing Chemist);
- x) Racing Organization: An organization to which the authority to organize horse races and parimutuel bets is transferred pursuant to the provisions of Law No: 6132;
- y) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** Racing Authority: Turkish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock;
- z) Breeder: A natural or legal person who possesses the dam at the time her foal is born;

- aa) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** The Board of High Stewards: The standing committee formed pursuant to the provisions of Article 24 of the Decree Law No: 639 of 3.6.2011 concerning the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and of Article 8 of the Law No: 6132.

SECTION TWO

Horse Breeding

Breeding

ARTICLE 5 - (1) The Ministry is authorized to take measures for protecting and maintaining horses' health and welfare, protecting and improving horses' gene pools, raising horses for breeding purposes, keeping record of horses, creating and documenting preliminary stud books and stud books, keeping record of breeders and breeding horses, evaluating the genetic characteristics of breeding horses and breeding products, monitoring performances, protecting sanitary requirements and animal gene pools, and recording in stud books not only the foals born in Turkey of Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred sires and dams that are recorded in Turkish stud books but also the Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds imported. The Ministry is entitled to delegate all or some of these authorities to the Racing Organization.

Breeding certificate

ARTICLE 6 - (1) Breeding certificates to be issued for the Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred stallions and mares which are recorded in the stud book shall be prepared by Provincial Directorates and sent to the Ministry for certification.

(2) **(Amended: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** Racing performance requirements to be met by the stallions and mares for which breeding certificate shall be issued are as follows:

- a) Stallions: As a minimum, he must win at least one Condition 8, Condition 9, Condition 10, Condition 23, Condition 24 or Condition 25 race, or must come in 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th in one Group A2 or A3 (A2 race is equivalent to Group 2 and A3 equivalent to Group 3) is race, or his sire must have at least one foal which has won one Group A2 or A3 race, or his dam must have a foal which has ranked as mentioned in this subparagraph;
- b) Mares: As a minimum, she must win at least one Condition 4, Condition 5, Condition 6, Condition 7, Condition 8, Condition 9, Handicap 15, Handicap 16, Handicap 17, Condition 18, Condition 21, Condition 22, Condition 23, Condition 24, Condition 25, or must come in 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th in one Group A2 or A3 race, or her sire must have at least one foal which has won one Group A2 or A3 race, or her dam must have a foal which has ranked as mentioned in this subparagraph.

(3) Sent by Provincial Directorates, breeding certificates of the horses recorded in the stud book are reviewed by the expert committee formed by the Ministry based on breeding properties, genetic defects, whether or not an identification examination has been conducted by the expert committee for purebred Arabians, international organizations' rules and stud books, and the International Stud Book. Those that belong to the horses found suitable are certified. The expert committee formed by the Ministry reviews and examines (if needed) not only the horses the pedigrees of which have been revoked upon expert committee's examination as well as their relatives but also the horses the examination of which is deemed necessary by the commission that reviews breeding certificates or about which a complaint has been lodged. Those that belong to the horses not found suitable are revoked. Upon the decision of the Board of High Stewards and the approval of the Ministry, it becomes definite whether or

not a breeding certificate shall be issued or whether or not a breeding certificate that has already been issued shall be revoked. The Ministry is free to issue or not breeding certificates.

(4) Regarding the foals of the horses to which a breeding certificate is granted, the sire and dam of those the pedigree of which is revoked upon examination by the expert committee shall be reexamined if deemed necessary. Breeding certificates of the sire and dam of such foals may be revoked after reexamination.

(5) The stallions and mares which shall be granted a breeding certificate need to be given a report stating they are free from the diseases specified and announced by the Ministry.

(6) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** If the stallions and mares granted a breeding certificate are annually given a report stating they are free from the diseases specified and announced by the Ministry during the term they are used for breeding purposes, a visa shall be issued for them by Provincial Directorates and recorded in horse registries. Related lists shall be sent to the Ministry every December. Legal action shall be taken against the provincial directorate officials who fail to fulfill their visa-related responsibilities in due time. The horses for which no visa is issued due to the diseases specified by the Ministry shall be immediately reported to the General Directorate of Food and Control of the Ministry and to the Board of High Stewards. Besides, such a horse cannot be used for breeding purposes and its owner shall be immediately notified thereof. No pedigree is granted to the foals of such horses. To broodmare, annual visa is issued in the province where breeding certificate has been granted. In case of transfer to another province, their records also need to be transferred to such another province.

(7) Regarding the horses which are recorded in the stud book and hold a breeding certificate but the breeding certificate of which is revoked by the Ministry due to health reasons or upon the owner's request, the foals born as the result of the insemination performed after the date of revocation shall not be recorded in the stud book.

(8) The expert committee commissioned by the Ministry, if it deems necessary, may subject the horses which are recorded in the stud book and hold a breeding certificate or pedigree to the verification of genetic linkage to their sire and dam by means of blood group and DNA tests and a morphological examination. Both studbook records and pedigrees of the horses found to be not Purebred Arabian or thoroughbred as a result of tests and examinations as well as of their foals shall be revoked. No breeding certificate or pedigree is issued to the foals of such animals. Owners of the foals the stud book records and pedigrees of which are revoked and of the stallions and mares the breeding certificates of which are revoked are not entitled to claim damages.

(9) Foals of the sires or dams which are recorded in the stud book but to which no breeding certificate is granted shall not be recorded in the studbook. Regarding the horses the breeding certificate of which is revoked, an annotation shall be put to the stud book and no breeding certificate shall be issued.

(10) Regarding the foals born of a mare which is pregnant at the time she is imported, it is not required for their sire and dam to hold a breeding certificate during the registration of such foals.

(11) In the event a mare which is recorded in a Turkish stud book and holds a breeding certificate is inseminated by a stallion abroad, it is not required for the sire to hold a breeding certificate during the registration of the foal born.

(12) Of the stallions, mares or foals which have genetic defects or which do not possess or deviate from the characteristics of their own breed, pedigrees and breeding certificates shall be revoked and stud book records shall be deleted.

(13) **(Added: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** Broodmares must not be older than 14 years old; breeding stallions must not be older than 12 years old.

Insemination certificate

ARTICLE 7 - (1) Insemination certificates shall be issued in three copies and signed by the veterinary at the insemination station or by the stallion owner.

- a) Either the breeding stallion owner or the insemination station official shall submit to the provincial directorate the first copy of the insemination certificate of each inseminated mare collectively as attached to a petition or a letter by the end of September of every year.
- b) The second copy of the insemination certificate shall be delivered to the mare owner so as to be attached to registration documents.
- c) The third copy of the insemination certificate shall be kept at the insemination station.
- d) Insemination certificates submitted to the provincial directorate shall be sent to the Office of the Board of High Stewards within seven days at the latest.
- e) Method of insemination of Purebred Arabians shall be indicated in the insemination certificate.

SECTION THREE

Registration and Recording in the Stud Book

Registration procedures

ARTICLE 8 - (1) In provinces, registration procedures shall be performed by Provincial Directorate's Branch Directorate of Animal Health, **(Amended wording: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** Breeding and Aquaculture. Documents required for registration procedures shall be issued by horse owners and by the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission.

(2) For registration, it is required to apply to the relevant provincial directorate within statutory period with the documents laid down in the Regulation and to be submitted by horse owners or their representatives.

(3) Horses to be registered shall be examined either at a location deemed suitable by the provincial directorate or at a location requested by the horse owner provided that the travel and necessary expenses to be calculated within the scope of the Travel Expenses Law No: 6245 of 10.2.1954 of the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission are deposited by the horse owner to the account of the Treasurers Department in provinces or to the Fiscal Office in districts.

(4) For recording in the stud book the Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds born in Turkey or imported, it is required for horse owners or their representatives to apply to the relevant provincial or district directorate within statutory period with a petition, the insemination certificate, a record of payment of the laboratory fee for DNA analysis, Provincial Horse Breeding Commission's decision, and three photos of the foal duly taken.

(5) The period of application is three months following the date of birth for the foals which are born in Turkey of Purebred Arabian or thoroughbred sire and dam recorded in Turkish stud books and holding a pedigree and which have the characteristics of their own breed, two months following the date of customs clearance for purebred Arabian or thoroughbred horses imported, and one month following the date of sales for the horses sold at customs. The foal

owners who fail to apply within such periods by submitting the documents stated in this Article shall be imposed penalty pursuant to the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph "i", and their foals shall be recorded.

(6) Decision of the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission taken after examinations shall be approved by the Provincial Director and then sent to the Ministry with other documents.

(7) Owners of the foals born in Turkey or imported are obliged to apply to the relevant provincial or district directorate within statutory period for having their foals recorded in the stud book and then have the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission take samples necessary for DNA report. Samples sent by provincial directorates for verifying genetic linkage to sire and dam shall be analyzed at Ministry's ISAG accredited genetic laboratory, and a DNA report shall be prepared.

(8) The genetic laboratory shall send the DNA Findings Report to the Ministry and provincial directorates and the DNA Analysis Report to the Ministry.

Horses to be recorded in the stud book and use of microchips

ARTICLE 9 - (1) Horses to be recorded in the stud book are the Arabian purebred and thoroughbred horses that are born in Turkey of Arabian purebred or thoroughbred sire and dam recorded in Turkish stud books and holding a pedigree and that have the characteristics of their own breed and the imported horses that are recorded in the stud book of any country accredited by the international record authorities of which Turkey is a member and that are published in the International Stud Book and the foals thereof.

(2) The foals the sire or dam of which is not recorded in stud books, the foals the genetic linkage to sire or dam of which cannot be verified by DNA analysis, the foals the sire or dam of which do not hold a breeding certificate, the foals which do not have the genetic or morphological characteristics of their own breed, and the foals which do not develop as expected from their own breed shall not be recorded in stud books. If they have been recorded in any manner whatsoever, such records shall be deleted. If any horse which has already been recorded in the studbook is found to be as mentioned above later on, its record in stud books shall be deleted and its pedigree shall be revoked.

(3) It is mandatory to use microchips on Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred foals born in Turkey in accordance with the principles and procedures set by the Ministry. Of the Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred foals born in Turkey in and after 2006, those on which no microchip is used shall not be recorded in Arabian purebred and thoroughbred stud books. Microchips shall be applied by veterinaries of state institutions and organizations. The number of microchips used shall be stated in identification and examination reports.

Recording imported horses in the studbook

ARTICLE 10 - (1) For recording in stud books the foals born in Turkey of an Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred mare which is pregnant at the time she is imported, it is required to submit an insemination certificate which states that the mare is inseminated by a stallion of her own breed and which is attested by the competent authorities of the country of insemination and, if the foal is born as the result of artificial insemination, an artificial insemination permit, along with other documents required by the Ministry.

(2) Regarding the foals born of a mare which is pregnant at the time she is imported and which is returned to her country of origin for any reason whatsoever during quarantine period or allowed to transit, if the owner applies to the relevant provincial directorate with required

documents, registration certificates shall be sent to the Ministry and the foal shall be recorded in the stud book. However, due to lack of final import, such foals shall not be entitled to exercise the rights of the horses born in Turkey and imported.

Required qualifications of the thoroughbreds to be imported

ARTICLE 11 - (1) Thoroughbreds to be imported should have the following qualifications:

- a) Horses to be imported should have the qualifications of a thoroughbred.
- b) Horses to be imported or their sire and dam should be published in the International Stud Book accredited by the ISBC.
- c) Horses to be imported should not have genetic defects.
- d) Stallions to be imported should not be infertile. This must be certified by a semen examination report. Or, the stallion should be covered by an infertility insurance policy.
- e) Horses to be imported should not be older than eight years old (if a prospective stallion) or **(Amended wording: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** twelve years old (if a tested stallion). However, no age restriction shall apply to the stallion if he/at least two of his foals wins/win a Group 1/Grade 1 race.
- f) Mares to be imported should not be older than **(Amended wording: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** thirteen years old. However, no age restriction shall apply to the mare if she/her foal wins Group 1/Grade 1, Group 2/Grade 2, or Group 3/Grade 3 races.
- g) Foals to be imported should be imported when they are a suckling foal or within the year they are born.
- h) **(Amended: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** The age of the horse to be imported is calculated starting from the year of birth, regardless of days and months.

Required race performance of the thoroughbreds to be imported

ARTICLE 12 - (1) Thoroughbred stallions, mares and foals to be imported should have the following race performance:

(2) As a minimum, stallions to be imported should:

- a) come in 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group 1/Grade 1 race, or
- b) win a Group 2/Grade 2 race, or
- c) win two Group 3/Grade 3 races, or
- d) have at least two foals meeting one of the requirements above.

(3) Broodmares to be imported should:

- a) win at least one Listed/Stakes race, or
- b) come in 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group /Grade race, or
- c) have **(Amended wording: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** two foals meeting one of the requirements above.

(4) Provided that the requirements in the third paragraph are met, the sire of the broodmare to be imported should, as a minimum,

- a) come in 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group 1/Grade 1 race, or
- b) win a Group 2/Grade 2 race, or
- c) win two Group 3/Grade 3 races, or
- d) have at least one foal meeting one of the requirements above.

(5) **(Amended: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** Provided that at least one of the requirements in the fourth paragraph are met if those in the third paragraph are not met, the dam of the broodmare to be imported should, as a minimum,

- a) come in 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group /Grade race, or
 - b) have two foals that come in 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group /Grade race.
- (6) If the mare to be imported is pregnant or has a foal,
- a) she should comply with this Regulation and the sire of her unborn foal should have one of the qualifications in the second paragraph;
 - b) she should comply with this Regulation and, if the foal is born of a mare purchased from a foreign country before birth or the name of the Turkish breeder is written in the International Stud Book certificate or the competent authorities of that country certify that the dam is purchased before birth, the sire of the foal should have one of the qualifications in the second paragraph and the foal should be imported in the year it is born;
 - c) if the foal is imported with its dam purchased after birth, the foal should comply with the requirements in the seventh paragraph.
- (7) Provided that foals to be imported are imported in the year they are born,
- a) The sire should, as a minimum,
 - 1. win a Group 1/Grade 1 race, or
 - 2. win two Group 2/Grade 2 races, or
 - 3. win three Group 3/Grade 3 races, or
 - 4. have at least three foals meeting one of the requirements above.
 - b) The dam should, as a minimum,
 - 1. come in 1st, 2nd or 3rd in a Group 1/Grade 1 race, or
 - 2. come in 1st or 2nd in a Group 2/Grade 2 race, or
 - 3. win a Group 3/Grade 3 race, or
 - 4. have a foal meeting one of the requirements above.

Other provisions regarding the thoroughbreds to be imported

ARTICLE 13 - (1) Thoroughbreds to be imported should also meet the following provisions:

- a) Stallions to inseminate the mares which are recorded in a Turkish stud book and go abroad for insemination should meet at least one of the requirements in the second paragraph of Article 12. No other requirements apply in re-importing such mares.
- b) In importing the foals born abroad of a mare which is recorded in a Turkish stud book and goes abroad for being inseminated by a stallion abroad should meet at least one of the requirements in the second paragraph of Article 12.
- c) In importing the foals born abroad of a mare which is recorded in a Turkish stud book and inseminated by a stallion in Turkey, none of the above-given requirements need to be met. **(Additional clause: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** In importing a foal born abroad of a mare which is recorded in a Turkish stud book and inseminated by a stallion in Turkey, if the mare dies, the foal is imported alone.
- d) None of the above-given requirements apply in re-importing the horses which are recorded in a Turkish studbook and have been exported.
- e) The health requirements which the horses to be imported need to meet shall be set by the Ministry.
- f) It is mandatory to obtain a control certificate from the Ministry for importing horses. However, it is not required to obtain any control certificate from the Ministry for the animals imported temporarily for racing or show purposes, the animals given to the

State, President, Prime Minister or Ministries of the Republic of Turkey as a gift, the animals donated to our country, and the animals and animal substances used by universities and other research institutions as well as scientific research institutions for scientific research.

- g) Stallions temporarily imported for insemination purposes should meet the requirements in the second paragraph of Article 12.
- h) Thoroughbreds given to the State, President, Prime Minister or Ministries of the Republic of Turkey as a gift by the Heads of State, Kings, Queens, Prime Ministers or Ministers of foreign countries are used for breeding purposes upon the decision of the Board of High Stewards and the approval of the Ministry, taking the provisions of the applicable legislation on health and Turkish stud book records of such horses into consideration.

Required qualifications of the purebred Arabians to be imported

ARTICLE 14 - (1) Purebred Arabians to be imported should have the following qualifications:

- a) Horses to be imported should have the qualifications of a purebred Arabian.
- b) Horses to be imported or their sire and dam should be published in the International Stud Book accredited by the WAHO, their genetic linkage to their sire and dam should be verified by **(Amended wording: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** blood group or DNA analysis, and **(Additional wording: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** minimum 4 generations of them should be known as of 2011.
- c) Horses to be imported should not have genetic defects.
- d) Stallions to be imported should not be infertile. This must be certified by a semen examination report. Or, the stallion should be covered by an infertility insurance policy.
- e) Horses to be imported should not be older than eight years old (if a prospective stallion) or fourteen years old (if a tested stallion).
- f) Mares to be imported should not be older than twelve years old.
- g) The age of the horse must be calculated in days, months and years.
- h) Foals to be imported should be imported within the year they are born.
- i) **(Added: RG-5/3/2015-29286)** If the mare to be imported is pregnant, the sire of her foal has to meet the requirements in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

Other provisions regarding the purebred Arabians to be imported

ARTICLE 15 - (1) Purebred Arabians to be imported should also meet the following provisions:

- a) None of the above-given requirements apply in re-importing the horses which are recorded in a Turkish studbook and have been exported for selling and racing purposes.
- b) The health requirements which the horses to be imported need to meet shall be set by the Ministry.
- c) It is mandatory to obtain a control certificate from the Ministry for importing horses. However, it is not required to obtain any control certificate from the Ministry for the animals imported temporarily for racing or show purposes, the animals given to the State, President, Prime Minister or Ministries of the Republic of Turkey as a gift, the animals donated to our country, and the animals and animal substances used by universities and other research institutions as well as scientific research institutions for scientific research.

Sending registration documents

ARTICLE 16 - (1) Provincial directorates have to issue and send to the Ministry the horse identification and examination report and the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission decision as well as other registration documents within nine months at the latest following the date of application by the horse owner.

(2) The horse identification and examination report to be issued should include minimum five markings such coat color, star, blaze, snip, leg marking, minimum three whorls, white or dappled hoof color, etc. These markings should also be marked. Besides, if the horse does not have any marking, minimum five whorls should be located and marked with "x".

(3) All registration certificates of the foals born at state organizations shall be issued by such organizations. The registration certificates completed shall be sent to the Ministry within three months following the date of birth for foals, two months following the date of customs clearance for Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds imported, and one month following the date of sales for the horses sold at customs.

Documents required for stud book records

ARTICLE 17 - (1) Documents required for stud book records are as follows.

a) For foals born in Turkey:

1. Horse owner's statement of correspondence address,
2. Horse owner's picture and statement of T.R. ID number,
3. Dam's insemination certificate,
4. DNA findings report,
5. Horse's three photos of 9 x 12 cm,
6. Horse identification and examination report, and
7. Decision of the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission.

b) For horses imported:

1. Horse owner's statement of correspondence address,
2. Horse owner's picture and statement of T.R. ID number,
3. Horse's pedigree indicating whether it is a purebred Arabian or thoroughbred,
4. DNA findings report,
5. Horse's three newly-taken photos of 9 x 12 cm,
6. Horse identification and examination report,
7. Decision of the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission,
8. Certificate of Export sent by the country of import,
9. Certified Customs Statement for Import bearing horse's name,
10. For Arabian purebred foals born as a result of artificial insemination, stallion's artificial insemination permit,
11. For horses sold by customs administrations, customs sale certificate,
12. **(Added: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** Annual breeding visas.

Keeping stud books and publishing the International Stud Book

ARTICLE 18 - (1) Stud book records of the Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds born in Turkey or imported are kept by the Ministry pursuant to Article 10 of the Law No: 5996. In accordance with the rules of the international organizations, the International Stud Book is prepared and published every four years at the latest. In the years during which the International Stud Book is not published, annexes including information about the sire and dam, date of birth, coat color and breeder of the foals born in that year and imported as well as other

information and documents may be published. Such service costs are covered by racing revenues.

(2) The International Stud Book, the rules of which are set by the international organizations that we are a member of, is published by the Ministry. Foals of the horses which are published in the Turkish Stud Book and to which a registration number is given and which are published in the International Stud Book accredited by international organizations are published in the International Stud Book.

(3) On the other hand, foals of the Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds which are recorded in the stud book but not published in the Turkish Stud Book and to which a registration number is not given are not published in the International Stud Book.

Naming the horses to be recorded in stud books

ARTICLE 19 - (1) Thoroughbred foals to be recorded in the stud book may be recorded in the Thoroughbred Stud Book without a name based on their sire and dam name. However, the owner should have the name of the foal registered until the last day of age two.

(2) In Purebred Arabians, horse name should be written and sent to the Ministry along with registration certificates. Purebred Arabians cannot be registered without a name.

(3) Horse name cannot be longer than twenty seven letters for Purebred Arabians and eighteen letters for thoroughbreds, including spaces. A name that is registered cannot be changed.

(4) In naming horses, the names

- a) the use of which is under protection and prohibited,
- b) the right of use of which is reserved,
- c) which may cause confusion or the use of which is not appropriate for religious and social reasons,
- d) the use of which is desired for commercial or advertisement purposes, and
- e) which are persons' names, unless permitted by such persons or their relatives, must be avoided.

(5) Registered names of living horses, names written and pronounced similarly with such names, stallion names until fifteen years after their death, mare names until ten years after their death, and other horse names until five years after their death cannot be used.

(6) Numbers cannot precede or succeed horse names.

(7) If the name of any imported horse does not comply with the above mentioned rules, such name can be changed by the Ministry upon agreement with the studbook authority of the country where that name is registered.

Pedigree

ARTICLE 20 - (1) Pedigrees of the horses recorded in studbooks shall be sent by the Ministry to the relevant Governor's Office so as to be given by provincial directorates to their owners. Pedigrees shall be delivered to horse owners or their authorized representatives against receipt of payment to the Racing Organization of the fee set annually by the Ministry.

Issuing a new pedigree due to loss

ARTICLE 21 - (1) In case the pedigree of a horse recorded in the stud book is lost, the horse owner shall apply to the provincial directorate in provinces or to the district directorate in districts for the issuance of a new pedigree. The following documents shall be completed and sent to the Ministry within one month:

- a) Horse owner's statement of correspondence address,
- b) Horse identification and examination report,
- c) Decision of the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission,
- d) Horse's two newly-taken photos of 9 x 12 cm,
- e) DNA report, if needed.

Recording change of coat color in foals

ARTICLE 22 - (1) In case of any change in a foal's coat color, the horse owner should apply to the provincial directorate in provinces or to the district directorate in districts within twelve months after the foal is thirty six months old. Pursuant to the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "i", a fine in the amount of five thousand four hundred TL shall be imposed on the horse owners who fail to apply in due time for having coat color changes recorded. **(Amended wording: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** In the event horse owners fail to pay the fine, their horse's stud book record shall be deleted and pedigree shall be revoked.

(2) The following documents need to be submitted for coat color changes:

- a) Horse owner's statement of correspondence address,
- b) Horse identification and examination report,
- c) Decision of the Provincial Horse Breeding Commission,
- d) Horse's three newly-taken photos of 9 x 12 cm,
- e) Horse's pedigree,
- f) DNA report, if needed.

Change of horse owner

ARTICLE 23 - (1) In case of any change in horse owner,

- a) In case a Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds recorded in the stud book is sold, donated or inherited, it is mandatory to apply for recording such change in ownership in the stud book and the pedigree within one month at the latest. In case of ownership change, the new owner is liable to apply to the provincial directorate in provinces or to the district directorate in districts or to the Racing Organization with the pedigree of the related horse. Pursuant to the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "i", a fine in the amount of five thousand four hundred TL shall be imposed on the horse owners who fail to apply in due time for having ownership changes recorded. **(Amended wording: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** In the event horse owners fail to pay the fine, their horse's stud book record shall be deleted and pedigree shall be revoked
- b) If the owner of a horse recorded/to be recorded in the stud book is dead during registration, a notarized copy of the certificate of inheritance should also be sent.
- c) In case of ownership change, the term of one month starts from the date of sales or certificate of inheritance.

Documents required for ownership change

ARTICLE 24 - (1) The following documents are required to be submitted in case of ownership change:

- a) An invoice, producer receipt, certificate of inheritance or a similar sales document that includes buyer's and seller's, bestower's or inheritor's correspondence address and T.R. ID Number or a document of ownership change attested in the presence of official authorities or racing organization officials,
- b) Horse's pedigree,

- c) **(Added: RG-4/12/2012-28487)** In case of horse sales at the Provincial Directorates of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, a letter issued by the Directorates stating that the buyer of the horse has no debt to the racing organization.

Export

ARTICLE 25 - (1) It is mandatory to obtain the permission of the General Coordinator of the Board of High Stewards before exporting a horse with pedigree. If such permission is granted, a microchip is applied to the horse. Then, horse's identification and examination report, DNA report and pedigree are sent to the General Coordinator's Office of the Board of High Stewards. Besides, for the issuance of an "Export Certificate" for a horse to be exported, the exporter person or organization needs to report the name of the horse to be exported to the General Coordinator's Office of the Board of High Stewards within one month following the date of export with "Customs Statement for Export".

(2) Prior to the temporary export of a Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred, horse's pedigree and photograph should be sent to the Ministry. Then, they should be sent to the country of destination along with the Certificate of Temporary Export to be issued by the Ministry.

Procedures for dead horses

ARTICLE 26 - (1) If a horse recorded in the stud book dies, the horse owner shall submit horse's pedigree and breeding certificate (if any) to the provincial directorate in provinces or to the district directorate in districts within two months following the date of death. Following necessary procedures, the pedigree shall be sent to the Ministry.

(2) Any horse that turns twenty five according to records is required to be reported to be alive at the beginning of every year. Otherwise, the horse shall be considered dead and its pedigree shall be revoked.

SECTION FOUR

Protection of Breed in Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred Horses

Examination of foals

ARTICLE 27 - (1) The expert committee commissioned by the Ministry, if it deems necessary, may subject the horses which are recorded in the stud book and granted pedigree to genetic and morphological examinations, taking blood group and DNA report into account.

(2) For the horses which are found to, as a result of examinations, be not purebred Arabian or thoroughbred, not fit to their sire or dam in terms of DNA, not have the morphological characteristics of their own breed, have genetic defects, and not develop as expected from their own breed, stud book records shall be deleted and pedigrees shall be revoked. No breeding certificate or pedigree shall be issued to the foals of such animals. Decision related to the finding shall be finalized upon the decision of the Board of High Stewards and the approval of the Ministry. Owners of the foals the stud book records and pedigrees of which are revoked and of the stallions and mares the breeding certificates of which are revoked are not entitled to claim damages.

(3) Examinations to be conducted within the scope of this Article shall be announced fifteen days in advance on racecourses' bulletin boards and in official schedules programs. The announcement in question shall be deemed to be a duly served notice. Duly performance of such procedures shall be verified by a report. Examinations shall be performed at places announced by the expert committee commissioned by the Ministry. Fees, travel expenses and other expenses of the committee shall be paid out of racing revenues.

SECTION FIVE

General Provisions

Photo to be affixed to the pedigree

ARTICLE 28 - (1) Photos to be affixed to stud books and pedigrees shall be 9x 12 cm and be taken horizontally from the left side of the horse as its head is slightly turned to the left. The photo shall demonstrate its forehead, all four legs and hoofs.

Books

ARTICLE 29 - (1) In provincial directorates, books sent by the Ministry for the Purebred Arabians and thoroughbreds having pedigree shall be kept separately.

Origin of the horse

ARTICLE 30 - (1) As the origin of horses, the province of birth shall be taken as basis for those born in the country, while the country of birth shall be taken as basis for those born abroad.

Breeder of the horse

ARTICLE 31 - (1) Breeder of a horse is the person who possesses its dam during birth. The right of breeding cannot be transferred in any manner whatsoever.

SECTION SIX

Insemination

Required qualifications of the stallions to be used for insemination

ARTICLE 32 - (1) Stallions of foreign origin imported for using in insemination should meet the requirements of importation of horses. Prior consent of the Ministry is required for insemination.

(2) Artificial insemination is not allowed for thoroughbreds.

(3) In purebred Arabians,

- a) a permission should be obtained from the Ministry before using stallions for artificial insemination,
- b) artificial insemination shall be performed by veterinarians and the insemination certificate shall be completed and signed by the veterinarian who performs artificial insemination,
- c) For horses from which frozen semen and embryo are obtained for artificial insemination and embryo transfer, a report certifying that they are free from the diseases specified by the Ministry should be submitted beforehand.

Export of semen and embryo

ARTICLE 33 - (1) Export of Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds recorded in Turkish stud books and of the semen and embryo thereof is subject to Ministry permission. Export principles and procedures are laid down by the Ministry.

SECTION SEVEN

Private Stud Farms

Employing veterinarians and requirements

ARTICLE 34 - (1) In private stud farms,

- a) **(Amended: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** It is mandatory to have in stud farms a veterinarian who is in charge of horse breeding, insemination and keeping records.

- b) Breeding and insemination services shall be rendered under the supervision of the veterinarian in charge. The veterinarian shall keep breeding records and issue insemination certificates in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry.

SECTION EIGHT

Administrative Sanctions

Failure to have horses examined and using horses for breeding without certificate

ARTICLE 35 - (1) Provisions of Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "ğ" apply to the persons using for breeding purposes without certificate or annual visa the stallions which are used in artificial and natural insemination and hold a breeding certificate in terms of the diseases notified to Ministry's provincial organization by regulations and pursuant to this Regulation in terms of breeding characteristics.

Falsification of documents

ARTICLE 36 - (1) Regarding the documents issued,

- a) Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "h" applies to the persons who falsify the documents to be submitted according to this Regulation for having Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds recorded in the stud book, forge documents, and deliberately use forged and falsified documents. In addition, a criminal complaint is filed against such persons with the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
- b) Provisions of the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "h" apply to the persons who issue false documents about Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds recorded in the stud book, use the documents of another horse, or make changes to such documents or to horse identification. In such case, stud book records of horses shall be deleted and pedigrees shall be revoked.
- c) If, as a result of the examinations performed pursuant to Paragraph 8 of Article 6, a horse is found to be not Purebred Arabian and Thoroughbred genetically and morphologically, its pedigree shall be revoked. Pursuant to the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "h", a fine in the amount of one hundred and eight thousand TL shall be imposed on the horse owner. In addition, a criminal complaint shall be filed against the owner with the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.

Misuse and failure to report coat color and ownership changes

ARTICLE 37 - (1) Pursuant to the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "ı", a fine in the amount of five thousand and four hundred TL shall be imposed on the horse owner whose Purebred Arabian or Thoroughbred recorded in the stud book dies and who does not return its pedigree within the time specified in Law No: 5996, Article 10, Paragraph 13 and on the horse owner who does not report or record in the pedigree any coat color or ownership change.

Using a pedigree reported to be lost

ARTICLE 38 - (1) If the original pedigree is found after a new pedigree is issued due to the loss of that original pedigree, the original pedigree shall be deemed invalid and immediately sent to the Ministry for taking necessary action. Related provisions of the Turkish Penal Code No: 5237 of 26.9.2004 shall apply to the persons who use a lost pedigree.

Prohibitions

ARTICLE 39 - (1) It is prohibited to use the horses which hold a breeding certificate and which are recorded in the stud book and used for breeding for any other purpose as long as

they maintain their breeding qualifications. Breeding certificates of the horses found to be used for other purposes shall be revoked.

SECTION NINE

Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Repealed regulation

ARTICLE 40 - (1) The Regulation on Recording Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds in the Stud Book published in the Official Journal No: 25566 of 27.8.2004 is repealed.

Mares not to be used for breeding

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1 (1) (Amended wording: RG-29/2/2012-28219) Until 30.6.2012, the mares which are recorded in the stud book and hold a breeding certificate but are not planned to be used for breeding shall be purchased for three thousand TL through the commission formed jointly by the Racing Organization and the Board of High Stewards. Pedigrees of such mares shall be revoked. Besides, they shall be appropriated free of charge to the places or individuals determined by the joint commission. The price of such mares shall be paid out of racing revenues.

Foals without pedigree

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2 - (1) (Added: RG-4/12/2012-28487) Except for the persons who, for having Purebred Arabians and Thoroughbreds recorded in the stud book, falsify the documents to be submitted according to this Regulation, forge documents and deliberately use forged and falsified documents, on whom the administrative fine mentioned in the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "h" is imposed, and against whom a criminal complaint is filed with the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office pursuant to the Law No: 5996, Article 36, Paragraph I, Subparagraph "h", those that apply until 28.2.2013 shall obtain pedigrees for the foals which are born as a result of the insemination performed prior to 2012 but are not granted pedigree because their sire and dam do not hold breeding visas. For filing such application, a report certifying that the sire and dam are free of diseases should be obtained from the Ministry and, if the sire and dam are dead, the latest report certifying that the sire and dam were then free of diseases should be submitted.

Foal after whose birth the sire and/or dam is granted a breeding certificate

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3 - (1) (Added: RG-5/3/2015-29286) Of the foals which are born as a result of the insemination performed prior to 2014 but are not granted pedigree because their sire and/or dam does not hold a breeding certificate, the ones whose sire and/or dam is granted a breeding certificate following birth shall obtain pedigree for once only provided that application is made within three months following the publication of this article with the documents laid down in this Regulation and that the administrative fine imposed pursuant to Article 36 of the Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Feed and Food Law No: 5996 for using such horses for breeding without certificate is paid by the owner for each horse.

Effective date

ARTICLE 41 - (1) This Regulation comes into effect on the date of its publication.

Execution

ARTICLE 42 - (1) **(Amended wording: RG-29/2/2012-28219)** The Minister of Food, Agriculture and Livestock executes the provisions of this Regulation.

Of the Official Journal where the Regulation is published

Date	Number
19/4/2011	27910

Of the Official Journals where the Regulations amending the Regulation are published

- | | Date | Number |
|----|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | 29/2/2012 | 28219 |
| 2. | 4/12/2012 | 28487 |
| 3. | 5/3/2015 | 29286 |