

# IHSGB Studbook Rules

1.1 IHSGB Ltd (hereinafter referred to as 'the Society') shall, in accordance with its Memorandum of Association, maintain a record of the breeding and registration of all pure-bred Icelandic horses in United Kingdom. This document sets down the rules, which regulate the registration of Icelandic horses by the Society, and is called "The Icelandic Horse Society of Great Britain, Rules for Registration of Icelandic Horses" (hereinafter referred to as 'The Studbook Rules').

1.2 Questions or disputes over interpretation shall be referred to the Studbook Officer. If a member is not satisfied with the decision of the Studbook Officer, he/she may apply to the Trustees for a ruling, which shall be binding.

1.3 If a member considers that the Trustees have not applied legislation or governmental guidance correctly, they may seek clarification from the appropriate government agency and must copy all correspondence to the IHSGB Company Secretary.

1.4 Members are required, not only to follow the letter of the Studbook Rules, but also their spirit in ensuring the integrity of pure breeding of Icelandic horses in the United Kingdom.

1.5 In order to comply with Commission Decision 92/353/EEC the Society declares that there will be no discrimination between members of the Society.

1.6 Every member of the Society undertakes by membership of the Society to register with the Society all pure-bred Icelandic horses owned by that member (or under his control) and which are in the United Kingdom and satisfy the requirements of the Rules. Members may register pure-bred Icelandic horses owned by them and located outside of the United Kingdom. Members may register their horses with more than one equestrian organisation but must comply with the Horse Passport Regulations and only hold one passport for each horse.

1.7 Members of the Society may receive a discount upon registering horses with the Society, as decided by the Trustees.

1.8 The Society declares that The Studbook Rules and the maintenance of the studbook shall be in accordance with the principles laid down by the International Federation of Icelandic-Horse Associations (FEIF).

1.9 The Society is bound to comply with the Horse Passports (England) Regulations 2009 and analogous legislation passed by the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly. The Society is bound by legislation passed by the European Union. Nothing in these rules shall over ride such legislation. The Society shall also comply with amendments and interpretations on such legislation notified to it by HM Government and will advise members as soon as practicable.

## ●2. Registration of Horses

### ●2.1 Definition

The Society recognises that when Icelandic horses were first imported into the United Kingdom, there was no national or state registration system available for Icelandic horses in the United Kingdom. In respect of applications to register horses submitted prior to 1st January, 1989, the Society retained discretion as to how it satisfied itself that a horse is pure-bred, taking into account all circumstances and evidence. With effect from 1st January 1989 a horse is only be considered to be pure-bred and thus eligible for registration with the Society if it satisfies at least one of the following categories: -

- a) The Horse is registered with another FEIF affiliated organization or an organization recognized under Commission Decision 92/353/EEC AND certificate of registration.
- b) The Horse is born in The United Kingdom and both parents of the Horse are registered with the Society or are registered with another FEIF affiliated organization or an organization recognized under Commission Decision 92/353/EEC AND the certificates of registration.
- c) If neither requirement for a) or b) is fulfilled, proof of pedigree must be provided allowing all elements of the pedigree of the horse in question to be traced to horses born in Iceland.

### ●2.2 Confirmation of parentage

2.2.1 For the protection of its members, the Society reserves the right to confirm the pedigree of any horse by use of DNA evidence and declares the following:

Where there are reasonable grounds to doubt the pedigree of a horse, the Society may require that the horse's pedigree be investigated by 3-way DNA analysis. Such investigation shall be paid for by the Society. Following such investigation, if the committee of the Society is not satisfied that a horse is pure-bred, the horse shall be removed from the Studbook and the owner is liable to pay the Society's costs. Any owner found by the committee of the Society to have deliberately made a false entry on an application to register a horse shall be expelled from the Society (see Article 2.5) If an owner wishes to prove the pedigree of a particular horse this may be carried out by presenting the results of 3-way DNA analysis to the Studbook Officer. In this instance no costs will accrue to the Society.

2.2.2 All stallions born during or after 2003, and those presented for breeding assessment, must have proof of parentage by three way DNA.

### ●2.3 Visiting Stallions

A stallion temporarily located in The United Kingdom for the purpose of serving mares for a period not exceeding six months does not require to be registered, but the owner, or the person responsible for the said stallion shall submit to the Studbook

Office such papers as would have been required under these Rules to register the horse. In addition a Stallion Serving record shall be provided to the Society before the end of the calendar year. Failure to comply with this Rule will render the progeny of that stallion born as a result of that period of service in The United Kingdom unregistrable until such time as proof of parentage has been submitted and the member will lose any members discount

### ●3. Requirements for Registration

A Horse, which satisfies one or more of the requirements stated at 2.10 a, b or c is accepted as a pure-bred Horse. In addition owners must comply with the following sections as appropriate:

0

I 3.1 All Horses imported into The United Kingdom

I 3.2 All Horses born in The United Kingdom

I 3.3 All Horses born outside The United Kingdom.

I 4. Stallions

I 5. Mares and Foals

I 6. Identification of Horses

I 7. Registration Procedures to be followed by members and the Stud Book Office of IHSGB Ltd

I

#### ●3.1 Horses Imported into The United Kingdom

A Horse imported into The United Kingdom and fulfilling the requirements of Section 2.1 of these Rules shall be accepted into the register of IHSGB as a pure-bred Horse providing that

- a) The owner who imported the horse or the member having control of the horse on arrival in The United Kingdom, shall apply to the Studbook Office for registration no later than 30 days from the date of importation. This shall not apply in relation to a horse, which remains in the UK for less than 30 days unless the final destination of the horse is within another European Member state.
- b) A horse that has been imported for longer than 30 days upon application for registration and satisfies the requirements of Section 2.10 may be accepted into the register upon payment of an additional premium equal to 50% of the standard registration fee.
- c) The Horse is individually marked before import or has been individually marked since import, in accordance with a method approval by the Society (see section 6l).
- d) The owner must provide to the Studbook Office a copy of the registration certificate or Passport from the competent Authority, a completed Application to Register an Icelandic Horse form and the registration fee as determined by the Trustees.

- **3.2 Horses born in The United Kingdom**

When a Horse is born in The United Kingdom the mare owner shall notify the Studbook Office in accordance with Section 7.4 not later than the end of the calendar year of its birth or 6 months whichever is the later. The date of foaling must align with a Stallion Serving Record supplied in the previous year by the stallion owner. Failure to comply with all conditions will render a requirement for proof of parentage by DNA analysis. |

- **3.3 Horses born outside the United Kingdom**

Members may register pure-bred Icelandic horses born outside of the United Kingdom. The owner must provide a Stallion Serving certificate signed by the Stallion owner in the year of service. The owner must provide an application to register/foaling certificate before the end of the year of birth. Failure to comply with these conditions will render a requirement proof of parentage by DNA analysis.

- **4. Stallions**

- **4.1 Progeny of Stallions born since 1992**

Before progeny of any stallion born in the United Kingdom since 1992 can be registered, the Studbook Office must receive a Certificate issued by a Veterinary Surgeon qualified to practice in The United Kingdom. This must certify that the stallion does not suffer from any congenital defect, which is likely to affect the performance by that horse of basic functions such as sight, mastication, support, locomotion and reproduction. This certificate should be received by the Studbook Office prior to the stallion serving any mares and certainly prior to receipt of the stallion's first annual serving certificate. Progeny from stallions that do not receive a satisfactory certification may still be registered as pure-bred Icelandic horses, but will be placed in a separate section of the Studbook denoted by the Area of Birth Code '99' and will not be eligible to represent the Society in any International Competition. Registration will be at twice the non member rate. (See Section 7.6.4)

- **4.2 Stallions used for breeding in The United Kingdom from 2001**

All Stallions used for breeding from 1 January 2001 must have a sample of DNA material taken. This sample must be forwarded to the Studbook Office, not later than the end of the calendar year of first service, together with any fee as decided by the Trustees. The Studbook Officer shall arrange for a laboratory test and report. A Copy of the DNA profile will be returned to the stallion owner and a copy kept for Society records.

### ●4.3 Stallions born since 2003

4.3.1 All stallions born in the year 2003 and thereafter must have proof of parentage by DNA analysis. Samples of DNA material of DNA material must be obtained from colt, father and mother. This sample must be forwarded to the Studbook Office, preferably before but not later than the end of the calendar year of first service, together with any fee as decided by the Trustees. The Studbook Officer shall arrange for a laboratory test and report. A Copy of the DNA profile will be returned to the stallion owner and a copy kept for Society records.

4.3.2 In situations where it is not possible to provide proof of parentage, the stallion owner may apply to the Trustees for a dispensation. The Trustees may request a ruling from FEIF.

4.3.3 Progeny from the stallion may still be registered as pure-bred Icelandic horses, but if the Trustees have not granted a dispensation, it will be placed in a separate section of the Studbook denoted by the Area of Birth Code '99' and will not be eligible to represent the Society in any International Competition. Registration will be at twice the standard rate. (See Section 7.60)

## ●5. Mares and Foals

5.1 DNA samples must be taken from all Foals born in the year 2003 and thereafter, and also from their mothers (if no such sample already is held). These samples must be forwarded to the Studbook Office. These samples will be stored for use should any query be raised on the pedigree of a horse or to comply with any other Society Studbook rule. A fee will only be payable if the sample is processed by a laboratory. These samples form part of the registration requirements detailed at Section 7.4□) will be entered into a lower section of the studbook. Such horses will be denoted by the use of the Area of Birth code "99".

## ●6. Identification of Horses

6.1 Icelandic Horses as specified in Section 21 of The Studbook Rules shall be marked in accordance with at least one of the following systems:

- i) Freeze Branding
- ii) Micro Chipping

6.2 Microchipping is an IHSGB requirement for all pure-bred Icelandic horses born in 1996 and later. Microchipping is mandatory for all horses born in the European Union in 2009 onwards.

6.3 In the event of failure to comply with The Rules, the horse shall not be registered by the Society or in the case of a registered horse, such registration shall be suspended.

## ●7. Registration procedures to be followed by horse owners and the Stud Book Office of IHSGB Ltd

This section covers the registration process, including serving, foaling, marking, gelding and registration. It also covers regulations regarding the naming of horses and studs and the Stud Book number/s issued to the horse by the Society.

### ●7.1 Serving

7.1.1 The Studbook Officer shall provide each member that has a male horse registered as entire in its second year, and meets the requirements as specified in Section 4, with a Stallion Serving Record. The stallion owner or keeper shall maintain this Stallion Service Record for each of his stallions recording the mares served by each stallion. Before the end of each calendar year the stallion owner or keeper shall submit the Stallion Service Record for each of his stallions to the Studbook Office.

7.1.2 If the male horse is not used as a stallion and/or has been gelded, the member shall return the Stallion Serving Record to the Studbook Office, annotated accordingly.

7.1.3 In the event that the owner of the stallion is not the keeper of the stallion, the keeper having control or responsibility for the stallion shall fulfil the obligations of the owner under these Rules.

7.1.4 The Studbook Officer shall make available to the stallion owner copies of the 'Serving and Foaling Certificate'.

7.1.5 When a mare is served, the stallion owner shall complete the Serving and Foaling Certificate to certify that his stallion on the date/s served the mare named and hand the form to the mare owner.

### ☞7.2 Artificial Insemination

1The stallion owner shall complete a Serving and Foaling Certificate amended to certify that semen was collected from the stallion named on the form and transferred into the control of the owner of the mare. A veterinary certificate shall be sufficient evidence that the mare was inseminated and the date of the insemination shall be recorded. Both documents shall be forwarded to the Studbook Office.

### ☞7.3 Foaling

7.3.1 When the mare foals, or the outcome of the service is otherwise determined, the owner of the mare, or the person in possession of the mare on loan at the date of the foal's birth, shall complete the Serving and Foaling Certificate and forward it to the Studbook Office together with the Registration fee, as determined by the Trustees in accordance with Section 7.4☐ - Requirements for Registration.

7.3.2 In the case of a foal born in The United Kingdom to a mare served abroad by a stallion registered with another FEIF affiliated Society or an organization recognized under Commission Decision 92/353/EEC, the mare owner must obtain either a serving certificate issued by the recognized authority in that country or require the stallion owner to complete the IHSGB Serving and Foaling Certificate.

### ☞7.4 Requirements for Registration

7.4.1 The owner of the horse must submit a written application for registration before the end of the calendar year of birth or 6 months after birth, whichever is the later.

This application must include:

- a) The completed Serving and Foaling Certificate.
  - b) The completed Description form. This should be certified by a veterinary surgeon. The description must include all significant markings e.g. Star, snip, blaze, socks.
  - c) A microchip number. A bar code sticker should be affixed to the Serving and Foaling and a second bar code sticker should be forwarded for use in the passport.
  - d) Name to be given to the horse.
  - e) Stud name requested.
  - f) Sample of DNA material (hair follicles) from the foal and from the mother if not previously forwarded and already held by the Society.
- g) The registration fee.

7.4.2 If a member fails to comply with all the requirements registration within the statutory time limits, an additional premium shall be payable as determined by the Trustees.

## ☞ 7.5 Naming

7.5.1 To retain the character of the Icelandic horse, members should use an Icelandic name when registering a horse.

7.5.2 The Studbook Officer may at his discretion refuse to register any name of a horse, which is unacceptable, or any location as a stud name, which is inappropriate.

7.5.3 A horse name may be changed, but its original name must also be included on the Passport.

7.5.4 The applicant must designate the stud name from which the horse originated. This name should be the name of the place or area in which the horse is foaled. The Studbook Officer will advise if the Stud name chosen is not available. Stud names are issued to owners and are not transferable. An owner may have more than one stud name. In the case of a partnership, where such partnership is dissolved, the partners must agree whether the stud is to be retained by one partner or cease to be used. The partner/s must advise the Studbook Officer accordingly.

7.5.5 Should a member purchase the property of a vendor that historically has a Stud name attached to it, or wishes to use a generic area stud name that has already been allocated, then the new breeder shall be offered the stud name with a suffix "2" e.g. "Butterworth 2" or "Newbury 2".

7.5.6 When a breeder anticipates that the horse's location is not permanent, then the name of the area should be chosen.

7.5.7 Following the Icelandic tradition a horse shall be known as being 'from' followed by the stud name location, except as specified in paragraph 0 Generic names such as "Farm" and adjectives such as "White" are not normally permitted as in stud names.

Example-

A horse foaled at Butterworth Farm would be known as 'X from Butterworth'.

A horse foaled near the town of Newbury could be known as "Y from Newbury"

If a horse was foaled on, for example, rented grazing the location of which varies from year to year, then the name of the nearest town or surrounding area should be used.

7.5.8 Names and locations of horses registered with a FEIF affiliated Society, or organization recognized under Commission Decision 92/353/EEC satisfy these requirements.

## ☞ **7.6 Unique Equine Life Number**

7.6.1 In accordance with European commission Decision 93/623/EEC each horse is allocated a unique life identification number (UELN).

7.6.2 The Society allocates life numbers for horses born in The United Kingdom, in accordance with the protocols in operation by FEIF.

The FEIF identification number shall denote

- a) Great Britain as the country of registration
- b) Year of Birth
- c) Sex of the horse
- d) Area of Birth (since 2002)
- e) Individual Horse Number

7.6.3 For horses born up to and including 2008 the FEIF identification number is accepted as the UELN.

7.6.4 Horses born in 2009 and onwards must, in addition to the FEIF identification number, have a UELN in the format defined by the Horse Passport Regulations 2009. In practice this commences with the six-digit EU identifier for IHSGB, which is 826032; followed by the last nine digits of the FEIF identification number.

Example: FEIF ID: GB2009269001 equates to UELN: 82603200969001

7.6.5 Progeny of stallions that do not receive satisfactory certification of veterinary health (see 4.11) will be entered into a lower section of the studbook. Such horses will be denoted by the use of the Area of Birth code "99".

## ● **7.7 Registration Fees**

7.7.1 The fee to register a new born foal will depend on breeding assessment marks awarded to the parents. Such awards must be attained at Breeding Assessments approved by the Trustees. For the purposes of this rule a minimum standard will be declared by the Trustees annually.

7.7.2 A foal from a mating between parents who have both been assessed up to the required standard will carry a discount, as determined by the trustees.

7.7.3 The fee to register a new foal from a mating between one assessed parent up to the required standard and one not assessed parent (or parent assessed to be below the required standard) will carry no discount.

7.7.4 The fee to register a foal from a mating when neither parent has been assessed to the required standard will carry a surcharge to be decided by the Breeding Team and ratified by the trustees. For the purposes of this rule the assessment may be for

conformation only.

## ●8. Gelding

8.1 If any male horse, which has been registered as entire, has subsequently been gelded, the Studbook Office must be notified in writing immediately, giving the date on which the horse was gelded.

## ● 9 Transfer of Ownership

9.1 The Vendor shall complete a Transfer of Ownership and give it and the Passport to the buyer. The new owner shall, within 30 days of the purchase, submit the Transfer of Ownership form and the Equine Passport to the Studbook Office, together with the Transfer of Ownership fee, as determined by the Trustees. The Studbook Officer shall amend the Society records and Passport and return it to the new owner within 5 working days of receipt. If this is not possible, in accordance with the Horse Passport Regulations, the Studbook Office will issue a Temporary Identification Document, which shall be valid for 45 days.

9.2 Where the Passport was issued by an organization other than IHSGB, the Studbook Office will ensure that the Passport Issuing Organisation is informed of the ownership change.

## ● 10. Death of the horse

10.1 On the death of a registered horse, the owner must forward the horse's Passport to the Studbook Office within 30 days advising the date of death. The Studbook Office will record the death of the horse in all appropriate databases and return the passport if requested.

## ● 11 Export of the horse

11.1 When a horse is permanently exported the UK owner should notify the studbook office of the export. Such notification must be traceable e.g. Letter or email The Studbook Office will record the movement of the horse in all appropriate databases and notify the receiving Nation State.

## ●12 Health Control of Breeding Animals from 2009

### ●12.1 Breeding Shows

12.1.1 At Breeding shows recognised by the Society there shall be a general health examination for all horses and some additional checks for stallions.

12.1.2 Every breeding horse that enters a breeding show must be presented for and pass a veterinary examination prior to commencing the assessment. The aim of the veterinary control is to encourage that only healthy horses are presented at breeding shows and consequently used for breeding. If a horse appears to the veterinary surgeon to be unfit to be shown (lameness, lack of fitness, doping etc.), the horse will be excluded. The Chief Judge may call for a further veterinary examination at any time during the presentation.

- **12.2 General health control for all horses**

The health control includes: The feeding standard, teeth and oral status, auscultation of heart and lungs, examination of the skin, lameness evaluation and palpation of the distal limbs.

- **12.3 Additional health control for stallions**

12.3.1 For stallions, additional health checks are required for defects to the testicles.

- a) Testicles are to be palpated and measured. The size of the testicles (scrotal width) is measured and in the case of visible difference in the size of the testicles, they are measured separately. Torsion of the testicles is noted as well as abnormalities in the consistency of the testicles.
- b) The presence of cryptorchidism (abdominal retention or inguinal retention), scrotal width with less than 8 cm and difference in the testicle size (mm<sup>3</sup>) which is equal or more than 50 % is regarded as unsound.

12.3.2 Stallion to be X-rayed for Bone Spavin prior to its first Breeding Assessment:

12.3.3 Radiographic examination of the distal tarsus is required for stallions before entering the first breeding show after attaining the age of 5 years.

- a) The examination must take place in the same calendar year as the Breeding Assessment.
- b) A complete radiographic examination is requested including four different projections of each hock.
- c) The radiographs must be sent to the Breeding Leader prior to the date of the Breeding Assessment, together with the service charge, as notified by the Trustees.
- d) The radiographs will be forwarded by the Society to an approved specialist.
- e) Information about the radiographic diagnosis will be recorded in World Fengur for information of breeders.

- **12.4 Stallions DNA**

All stallions presented for assessment must have proof of parentage by three way DNA analysis.

- **13 Amendments**

1

13.1 Any member may propose an amendment to The Rules at a General Meeting provided a written proposal has been sent to both the Secretary and the Breeding Leader in time for inclusion in the agenda. The amendment shall be incorporated into these Rules if it is approved by the General Meeting, provided that not less than two thirds of the members present shall have voted in favour of the alteration and that details of all proposed alterations have been included in the notice of the meeting sent

to all members.