

Rules of Entry to the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds

— revised in 2018 —

Article 1 – Definition of a Thoroughbred

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

(2) A horse can only be eligible to be recorded in the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds if the horse is the product of a mating between a sire and a dam, both of which are recorded in an approved Thoroughbred Stud Book or either or both must have been promoted from a Non-Thoroughbred register under the terms set out in Article 13 paragraph 4. of I.A.B.R.W., and all of the requirements of this Regulation as set out in Article 12A of I.A.B.R.W. must be met.

(3) Referring to Article 12B of I.A.B.R.W., modification of the heritable genome of a prospective or registered Thoroughbred, during its conception, gestation or at any stage thereafter in its existence, will result in that horse forfeiting its status as a Thoroughbred.

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

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

(2) The rules of registration of Thoroughbreds are determined by the I.A.B.R.W., the requirements of the I.S.B.C., the Animal Breeding Act and Government Regulation No. 110/2013. (IV. 9.) of Hungary, the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/262 and the Breeding Regulation of the approved breeding association.

(3) This Regulation applies to all horse owners (keepers) and/or breeders who require registration for Thoroughbreds referred in paragraph (1), regardless of the owner's and/or breeder's membership status in the approved breeders' association of Hungary.

Article 3 – Structure of the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds

(1) Registration of Thoroughbreds in Hungary is carried out by the Hungarian Stud Book Management belonging to the Hungarian Gallop Racehorse Breeders' Association.

The address of the Hungarian Stud Book Management is:

Hungarian Gallop Racehorse Breeders' Association (Magyarországi Galopp Versenyló Tenyésztők Egyesülete)
Hungarian Stud Book Management (Magyar Méneskönyv vezetése)
Albertirsai út 2-4, 1101 Budapest, Hungary

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

(2) The independency of Stud Book registration procedures is ensured in accordance with Article 13 of this Regulation.

Article 4 – Stallions

(1) The Thoroughbred must be the result of a stallion's mating with a mare which is the physical mounting of a mare by a stallion with intromission of the penis and ejaculation of semen into the reproductive tract.

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

(3) Complying with the Animal Breeding Act of Hungary, the breeding licence for a Thoroughbred stallion is issued by the approved breeding association in common with the HUN S.B.M., in accordance with the Breeding Regulation of the association and paragraph (4) of this Article. The breeding licence is valid for a calendar year and the stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) has to apply for renewal.

(4) Stallions in Hungary can be registered for breeding if the following conditions are satisfied: the stallion is registered in the HUN S.B. either as a Thoroughbred horse born in Hungary or as an imported Thoroughbred horse (referring to Article 1 (1)); the stallion has an official name registered in the Stud Book of the country of foaling; the identity of the stallion is verified against its passport by the HUN S.B.M.; for parentage test of progeny the DNA certificate is available at the HUN S.B.M.; the stallion has a breeding licence in accordance with paragraph (3). No Thoroughbred stallion can be disqualified from breeding in case the aforementioned requirements are fully met.

(5) If the requirements of paragraph (4) are met, the HUN S.B.M. will sign a contract with the stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) for the registration of breeding and stallion station information. The stallion can only be used for mating after signing the contract by the stallion owner (or official agent).

(6) According to the contract referred in paragraph (5), the HUN S.B.M. provides the stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) with the breeding licence referred in paragraph (3). The licence must be posted up on a clearly visible place in the stable, thus the mare owner can be assured that the stallion is registered for breeding in the relevant year.

(7) According to the contract referred in paragraph (5), the HUN S.B.M. provides the stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) with forms for registering the annual mating information (covering certificates). The stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) must keep updated mating registration on the covering certificate forms and send them to the HUN S.B.M. by deadlines as follows: the first copy of the covering certificate must be sent to the HUN S.B.M. in one month following the first day of covering; the second copy must be updated with further (at least the last) dates of coverings and sent to the HUN S.B.M. by 30th September; the unused certificates must be sent back to the HUN S.B.M. by

31st October of the relevant year. The stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) must provide the mare owner with a copy of the covering certificate. To secure the payment of covering fees, the stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) has right to retain the covering certificates thus not providing information to the HUN S.B.M., however, covering reports sent after 31st December of the relevant year will not be registered in the HUN S.B. The stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) must pay a fee to the HUN S.B.M. for the annual stallion registration and registration of mating information.

(8) During the season, the HUN S.B.M. may control if the contract, signed by the stallion owner (or official agent / keeper) and the HUN S.B.M., is properly kept during the breeding activity. If the stallion owner (or official agent) fails to keep the contract, the HUN S.B.M. will proceed according to the contract.

(9) By signing the contract, the stallion owner (or authorised agent / keeper) must declare that artificial insemination, embryo transfer or transplant, cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation will not be carried out in Thoroughbred breeding.

Article 5 – Broodmares and Registration of Coverings

(1) The HUN S.B.M. registers Thoroughbred broodmare which is registered in the HUN S.B. as Hungarian-bred or imported Thoroughbred horse (in accordance with paragraph (1) of Article 1), which has an official name registered in the Stud Book of the country of foaling, of which identity has been checked by the HUN S.B.M. against the passport and the DNA profile is available to the HUN S.B.M., and the owner applied for mare registration for breeding purposes. The broodmare registration is recorded in the horse passport.

(2) On the covering certificates, the following details must be provided by the stallion owner or authorised agent (keeper):

- mare covered – name, year of birth, colour, markings, branding (transponder code),
- stallion – name and registration number,
- first and last covering dates at least,
- name of mare keeper (and mare owner if different), signature of mare keeper,
- a statement signed by the stallion owner (or authorised agent / keeper) that the mating was natural and did not involve the processes of artificial insemination, embryo transfer or transplant, cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation,
- signature of the stallion owner (or authorised agent / keeper).

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

(3) Prior to covering, the stallion owner (or authorised agent / keeper) must check the identity of the mare against her horse passport. The stallion owner endorses the check of identity by signing the covering certificate.

(4) Coverings abroad must be reported to the HUN S.B.M., by sending the official covering certificate issued by the Stud Book Authority of the country of covering. Export

of a mare registered in the HUN S.B. for breeding purposes (covering) must be reported according to Article 9 (2).

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

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

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

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

(2) A natural gestation must take place in, and delivery must be from the body of the same mare in which the foal was conceived. Any foal resulting from or produced by the processes of artificial insemination, embryo transfer or transplant, cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation not herein specified, shall not be eligible for recording in the HUN S.B.

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

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

- name, year of birth and colour of dam,
- name and registration number of sire,
- serial number of covering certificate (issued by the HUN S.B.M.) / copy of the covering certificate issued by a foreign approved Stud Book,
- last covering date of dam,
- sex, coat colour, exact date of birth, place of birth of foal,
- name and contact of foal (mare) owner,
- a statement signed by the mare owner or authorised agent that the foal was not the result of artificial insemination, embryo transfer or transplant, cloning or any other form of genetic manipulation
- signature of person reporting.

(5) Parentage verification based on DNA profiles is compulsory as a condition of registration of Thoroughbred foals. For the undertaking of parentage validations, the HUN S.B.M. contracts with a Genetics Laboratory that is an institutional Member of the International Society for Animal Genetics (ISAG) and participates in every ISAG comparison test and achieves a ranking of 1. In accordance with this the HUN S.B.M. is contracted with the Genetics Laboratory of the National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungary.

(6) Blood-sample for parentage verification is taken at the same time of implantation of electronic transponders and identification of the foals preferably under their dams. Thoroughbred foals can only be registered in the HUN S.B. if the parentage reported by the breeder is verified by DNA test in the Genetics Laboratory of the National Food Chain Safety Office (Hungarian Breeding Authority). For lack of parentage verification, the foal must be considered of unknown origin so the foal will not be registered as Thoroughbred. The DNA certificate of each registered Thoroughbred horse as part of identification information must be available at the HUN S.B.M. The DNA profiles for Hungarian-bred Thoroughbreds are owned by the HUN S.B.M. and must not be publicly available.

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

(8) Unique identification of Thoroughbred foals born in Hungary are carried out by implantation of electronic transponders, complied with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/262. and the Breeding Regulation of the approved breeders' association. Transponders must be implanted between poll and withers in the middle of the neck left side, in the area of the nuchal ligament.

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

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

(9) Complying with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/262., prior to the identification of Thoroughbred foals reported to the HUN S.B.M., the keeper of the HUN S.B. verifies that no such electronic identification has already been carried out for the foal concerned. Should the HUN S.B.M. find unknown electronic transponder implanted earlier, the HUN S.B.M. suspends the identification of the foal on the spot and verifies for extra procedure fee that no such identification by other breeding organisation has been carried out.

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

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

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

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

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

(13) At time of foal identification, genetic rules concerning coat colour heritability is taken into consideration. Cases where the horse can be parentage validated but the coat colour does not conform to the established genetic rules, must be brought to the I.S.B.C. for approval.

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

(15) The natural or legal person having ownership of the mare at time of foaling is considered as breeder. If a mare is leased for breeding purposes and the owner renounces being the breeder in favour of the leaser, the leaser of the mare at time of foaling will be considered as the breeder. The ownership of mares shall be proved by passport

endorsements, the right for leasing of mares shall be proved by showing the contract signed by the owner officially registered in the horse passport.

(16) Breeders must apply for horse passport for foals at feet at time of identification. Without having a horse passport, foals weaned from their dams cannot leave the stud. The horse passport is a document for identification issued for the entire lifetime of horses, and horses must always be accompanied by their passport. The issuing body of passports for Thoroughbreds is the HUN S.B.M. in frame of the approved breeders' association, related rules are set in Government Regulation No. 110/2013. (IV. 9.) of Hungary and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/262. According to these regulations as well as complying with the requirements of I.S.B.C., horse passports for Thoroughbreds must contain the gender and coat colour of horse also in English (or French) language, the official name of horse (or 'NN' meaning 'Unnamed'), the pedigree of horse (at least the sire, dam and damsire), country of foaling of horse and ancestors (using the official country codes of I.S.B.C.), stud book reference, parentage verification and its method, narrative description and outline diagram, contact of the HUN S.B.M. and pages for export information, identity verification etc.

(17) In case the horse owner certifies the loss or disrepair of the horse passport, the HUN S.B.M. issues duplicate identification document in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/262. Duplicate passports for foreign-bred Thoroughbreds can be provided only by the Stud Book Authority of the country of foaling registration.

Article 7 – Naming

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

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

(3) Foals born in Hungary or imported to Hungary unnamed must be named according to the rules listed below, complying with the rules set out in Article 14 of I.A.B.R.W. More than one name-proposal shall be given by the owner in order to encourage the acceptance of the name.

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

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

Article 8 – Registration of Imports

(1) In the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds, a section is maintained for all imported Thoroughbred horses for which the Stud Book Authority of the exporting country sends the Export Certificate to the HUN S.B.M.

(2) Imports must be reported to the HUN S.B.M., by fulfilling the export requirements of the Stud Book Authority of the country of export. Imported Thoroughbred horses can only enter the HUN S.B. if they appear as foal in a Stud Book approved by the I.S.B.C. The HUN S.B.M. does not accept an Export Certificate issued by a Stud Book Authority that does not hold Approved status from the I.S.B.C.

(3) Imported horses must be accompanied by a passport (document for identification) issued by the Stud Book Authority of the country of birth, and the importer (owner) shall ensure that the official Export Certificate confirming the export of the horse and the DNA certificate (blood-type) is issued and sent by the Stud Book Authority of the exporting country to the HUN S.B.M. The passport of imported Thoroughbred horses must be presented to the HUN S.B.M. for registration. Should a horse passport get lost or damaged, the replacement of the passport must be applied at the Stud Book Authority of the country of birth, with the assistance of the HUN S.B.M.

(4) The identity of imported Thoroughbred horses for breeding purposes or for permanent racing (training) purposes are checked against the horse passport after receipt of the original Export Certificate. Registration of import Thoroughbred horses can only be carried out after checking the identity of the horse by the HUN S.B.M. Should there be a

discrepancy as a result of the above check including a comparative DNA test if necessary, the HUN S.B.M. will report to the Stud Book Authority of the country of birth and suspend or reject the registration of the horse in the HUN S.B. The fee for registration of imported horses is established annually by the HUN S.B.M. The HUN S.B.M. makes the data of imported and registered Thoroughbreds available for the Hungarian Racing Organisation.

Article 9 – Registration of Exports

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

(2) Any owner sending a stallion or a mare abroad for breeding purposes must inform the HUN S.B.M. in advance, supplying the relevant details of export and requesting that the HUN S.B.M. sends a Breeding Clearance Notification (BCN) by email or fax to the Stud Book Authority of the country of final destination, transmitting the DNA certificate for the horse and, for pregnant mares, the DNA certificate(s) of the covering stallion(s). A certified copy of the Clearance should be delivered to the applicant for insertion into the relevant horse passport. Before returning to Hungary, the owner of the horse should apply to the Stud Book Authority of the country of temporary residence for a further Clearance to be supplied to the HUN S.B.M. providing the details as stated above. The BCN is valid for one breeding season (9 months maximum) and one country of destination. Any subsequent international movement beyond that covered by the BCN requires an Export Certificate to be issued, by the Authority which issued the BCN, to the initial country of destination, for onward transmission to the country to which the horse has moved. Any failure in the above detailed process could be detrimental to the breeding and or racing status of the breeding stock, including the relevant foals, and will therefore necessitate the transfer of the Export Certificate to guarantee the traceability of movements.

(3) Clearance for other movements is only applicable when a horse of whatever age, with the exception of foals under their dam, leaves the country for a period of less than 9 months and will return home inside that 9 month period, the reason for travel being neither to race, nor to breed. In this case, the owner must inform the HUN S.B.M. in advance, supplying the relevant details of export, and for each movement, the HUN S.B.M. will, prior to departure, provide by electronic means a copy to the counterpart Authority in the country of final destination and issue to the applicant a General Notification of Movement (GNM). On the horse's return, the relevant Authority from which the horse is returning will, on application, issue to the Applicant a GNM and provide by electronic means a copy to its counterpart in the horse's home country. The notification is valid for one country of destination only. Any subsequent international movement beyond that covered by the GNM requires an Export Certificate to be issued, by the Authority which issued the GNM, to the initial country of destination, for onward transmission to the country to which the horse has moved.

(4) Where the period of exportation is greater than the given limit shown on the Clearance Notification and/or the itinerary has been modified without consultation of relevant authorities and/or if there is no intention to return the horse to its departure country, or when the relevant Stud Book Authority regard all movements regardless of purpose or time frame as permanent, the Export Certificate must be sent to the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved. Should the Stud Book Authority of the country of destination not be approved, a Certified Copy is sent, and the original Certificate retained until requested for by an Approved Stud Book. The DNA certificate is appended to the Export Certificate.

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

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

Article 10 – Registration of Changes in Stud Book Data

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

(2) According to Government Regulation No. 110/2013. (IV. 9.) of Hungary, official ownership registration with endorsement of the horse passport for Thoroughbred horses is carried out by the HUN S.B.M. in co-operation with the Food Chain Safety Office (Hungarian Breeding Authority). Owners' information for Thoroughbred horses imported to or born in Hungary must be reported to the HUN S.B.M.

(3) In the event of the markings of a horse registered either according to Article 6 as Hungarian-bred horse or according to Article 8 as imported horse needs to be updated or corrected at time of check of identity for training / breeding or export purposes, the HUN S.B.M. completes fresh markings and outline diagram to be attached to the original passport.

Article 11 – Stud Book Publications

(1) According to the requirements of the I.S.B.C., the HUN S.B.M. publishes full Volumes of the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds at intervals not exceeding five years. The Volumes contain the breeding results of Thoroughbred mares being active in the years covered by the publication, the Thoroughbred stallions with their progeny registered in the years covered by the publication, the lists of imported and exported horses, the index of horses appearing in the publication as well as addenda and errata to previous Volumes, summary statistics and the Rules of Entry.

(2) In intervening years of full Stud Book Volumes, the HUN S.B.M. publishes the foal crop details.

Article 12 – International Context and Liaison

(1) The HUN S.B.M. must be a signatory to the relevant Articles 3, 4, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the I.A.B.R.W. published by the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (I.F.H.A.).

(2) The HUN S.B.M. must send delegate to the E.A.S.B.C. and implement policies as directed by the I.S.B.C.

Article 12 – Enforcement and Amendment of this Regulation, International Compliance

(1) The Hungarian Stud Book Management signed the Declaration of Compliance in 2015 in order to certify that the HUN S.B.M. complies with the requirements of the I.S.B.C. Referring to the requirements of I.S.B.C. and the conditions of recognition of the Hungarian Stud Book being kept by the Hungarian Gallop Racehorse Breeders' Association, the Rules of Entry to the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds are enforced by the HUN S.B.M. under the supervision of the Regional Reviewer of the I.S.B.C. and the National Food Chain Safety Office (Hungarian Breeding Authority). Decisions on any disputed stud book registration matters can only be made by these supervising bodies.

(2) The Rules of Entry to the Hungarian Stud Book for Thoroughbreds forms the Annex to the Breeding Regulation of the Hungarian Gallop Racehorse Breeders' Association, however, any amendment can only be made in consideration of I.S.B.C. requirements and with the agreement of the National Food Chain Safety Office (Hungarian Breeding Authority). The continuous maintenance of international approval of the HUN S.B. can only be guaranteed this way. The non-compliance with this regulation and the I.S.B.C. requirements would result in the consequences set up by the I.S.B.C. that could eventually mean the removal of the Hungarian Stud Book from the list of Approved Stud Books.

Contact to the Hungarian Stud Book Management

Keeper: Ms Marta Belley

E-mail: hun.studbook@gmail.com

Tel./Fax: 00 36 1 433 2875

Mobile: 00 36 30 587 6398

Address: Hungarian Stud Book (Hungarian Gallop Racehorse Breeders' Association)
Albertirsai út 2-4, 1101 Budapest, Hungary