APPROVED by the General Meeting of Members of the Horse Breeding Development Association, Minutes No. 4 dated 10 February 2019.

RULES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE HORSE BREEDING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

[The Russian original bears the Association's emblem, a round seal and a handwritten signature.]

Moscow, 2019

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1. General Provisions

1.1. These Rules (hereinafter, the Rules) establish requirements for the entrepreneurial activities of members of the Horse Breeding Development Association (hereinafter, the Association) in horse-breeding matters not regulated by Russian Federation legislation, including breeding pedigree horses used in the racecourse testing system in the Russian Federation.

1.2. The Association developed these Rules in accordance with:
- Federal Law No. 123-ФЗ of 3 August 1995, 'On Pedigree Livestock Breeding';
- Federal Law No. 264-ФЗ of 29 December 2006, 'On Agricultural Development';
- Federal Law No. 280-ФЗ of 3 August 2018, 'On Organic Products and Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation';
- Ministry of Agriculture of Russia Order No. 431 dated 17 November 2011, 'On Approval of the Rules in the Field of Pedigree Livestock Breeding: Types of Organizations Operating in the Field of Pedigree Livestock Breeding, and on Repeal of Ministry of Agriculture Orders' (registered by the Ministry of Justice of Russia on 30 December 2011, No. 22885);
- GOST 33980-2016, 'Interstate Standard: Organic Products. Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing Rules', introduced by Rosstandart Order No. 1744-ст dated 22 November 2016;
- GOST 34088-2017, 'Interstate Standard: Guidelines for Accommodation and Care of Laboratory Animals. Accommodation and Care Rules for Farm Animals', introduced by Rosstandart Order No. 1936-ст dated 12 December 2017.

1.3. Depending on their activities, horse-breeding organizations may be:
- pedigree stud farms;
- breeding multiplication farms;
- genetic conservation farms;
- organizations recording, monitoring and evaluating productivity, product quality and horses' breeding value;
- regional information and breeding centres;
- stallion stations;
- breed selection centres;
- regional breeding enterprises storing and marketing breeding stallions' semen;
- racecourses.

1.4. The Rules are binding on all Association members, the Association itself, its governing and control bodies and specialized bodies.

1.5. The Association shall approve and use horse-breeding standards appropriate to members' activities, systematically approve

plans to inspect members' activities, and retain inspection documents.

1.6. The Association shall not permit activities or actions or omissions that cause, or threaten to cause, a conflict of interest involving the Association and/or its members, or evade remedying comments by public authorities supervising non-profit organizations.

1.7. Legal entities' membership of the Association is voluntary.

1.8. The Association's principal purpose is to unite legal entities engaged in horse breeding, horses' participation in races, and the organization of betting and pari-mutuel wagering, interested in developing Russian horse breeding, to represent and protect common interests and coordinate joint activities, including:
- promoting Russian horse breeding for competitiveness in domestic and international markets;
- popularizing Russian horse breeding for promotion in domestic and international markets;
- assisting the representation and protection of members' interests before legislative and executive authorities, courts, local government, public associations, third parties and individuals.

1.9. The Association shall undertake the following activities in accordance with legislation:
- introduce innovative horse-breeding and testing technologies;
- protect members' sectoral interests at every level of legislative, executive and judicial authority;
- create an attractive investment climate in Russian horse breeding;
- introduce advanced foreign experience in horse breeding;
- introduce professional development, assist the development and implementation of supplementary education, and develop and implement specialist certification;
- create new jobs in the sector;
- create databases of specialists, organizations and services in horse breeding;
- assist members in coordinating selection and breeding work;
- participate in developing programmes to improve the quality of breeding stock;
- assist members in obtaining breeding material;
- provide financial support for sectoral developments in pedigree breeding;
- participate in developing and approving rules and methods for testing, examining and recording breeding horses;
- standardize horse-testing rules and methods;
- assist in drawing up testing calendars;
- monitor compliance with horse-testing rules and methods;

- popularize Russian horse breeding in domestic and international markets, including through exhibitions, cultural/business and entertainment events and national and international competitions;
- combat doping and other training means and methods harmful to horses' health;
- participate in organizing horse-testing and microchipping laboratories;
- organize conferences, master classes, consultations and seminars on selection and breeding, reproduction, breeding, veterinary medicine, rearing, training and testing;
- establish and develop cooperation with other horse-breeding organizations, including international ones;
- promote stable production and commercial ties between members and enterprises and organizations directly affecting sectoral development;
- represent Russian horse breeding in international horse-breeding organizations to integrate it into the international industry;
- provide information and advice to members;
- participate in developing and implementing programmes to stabilize and develop the sector;
- participate in consideration and decisions on horse-sector investment projects whose interest rates are subsidized by federal, regional or local budgets in accordance with applicable Russian Federation legislation;
- participate in developing and adopting state and non-state projects to improve sector efficiency, and exercise public oversight of timely receipt of budget funds prescribed by budgets and executive allocation acts in accordance with applicable Russian Federation legislation;
- maintain sector statistics on the state and prospects of domestic and world horse-breeding markets;
- develop and operate a unified information system for pedigree horse breeding, including information and analytical centres;
- continuously monitor the sector's economic conditions and inform public authorities and the public of results;
- cooperate with legislative and executive authorities in drafting regulatory acts affecting the domestic sectoral market;
- participate in developing and considering research, norms and standards governing the sector, and monitor compliance;
- ensure transparency in all Association activities and policy pursued in members' interests;
- develop and implement social protection programmes for sector specialists;
- develop and implement support programmes for sector veterans;

- organize and hold charitable initiatives and events in horse breeding.

2. General Requirements for Horse-Breeding Organizations

2.1. Horse-breeding organizations shall follow federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, including horse-breeding regulatory documents.

2.2. Requirements for organizations breeding pedigree horses are also established by these Rules.

2.3. Breeding horses are subject to state registration by entries in the state studbook and state breeding register respectively.

2.4. Those records shall contain breeding and productive qualities and other information needed to identify the horses and determine parentage and economic value.

2.5. A breeding horse shall be used to reproduce a breed only if it is marked or otherwise accurately identifiable and is registered and/or has a breeding certificate.

2.6. Minimum indoor and outdoor areas for breeding horses are set out in Table 1.

Table 1. Horse Accommodation Requirements

Minimum live weight,kg	Indoor area available per horse,m²	Outdoor exercise area excluding pasture per horse,m²
Up to 100	1.5	1.1
Up to 200	2.5	1.9
Up to 350	4.0	3
Over 350	5, with a minimum 1 m²/100 kg	3.7, with a minimum 0.75 m²/100 kg

[Translator's note: the original column says 'minimum live weight', while the first three rows state upper weight limits. That wording is retained.]

2.7. Indoor enclosure sizes depend on daily access to grazing and/or other exercise. Table 2 assumes that access; otherwise enclosure sizes shall be substantially increased.

Table 2. Minimum Enclosure Dimensions

Height at withers; minimum stall area per horse in m²; minimum stall height. The table continues on the next source page.

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Height at withers (BX),m	Individual or group of up to 3,m²/horse	Group of 4 or more,m²/horse	Foaling or mare with foal,m²	Minimum stall height,m
1-1.4	9.0	6.0	16	3.00
1.4-1.6	12.0	9.0	20	3.00
Over 1.6	16.0	(2 x BX)	20	3.00

Note: to ensure sufficient space for equids, enclosure dimensions shall be calculated from the height at withers (BX) of the horses housed.

[Translator's note: the original area column contains '(2 x BX)' without a squared exponent. The formula has not been corrected by assumption.]

2.1.1. The shortest enclosure wall shall be at least 1.5 x BX.

2.1.2. For welfare, an indoor enclosure's height shall permit horses to rear to their full height.

2.1.3. Slatted floors shall not be used for horses housed indoors.

2.8. Stocking requirements per hectare of improved pasture are in Table 3.

Table 3. Horse Stocking Requirements per Hectare of Improved Pasture

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Farm-animal type	Horses per hectare of improved pasture,head per year*
Horses older than six months	2.0

*For natural grassland, stocking per hectare shall be reduced by a factor of 2-3 according to herbage yield and quality.

3. Requirements for a Pedigree Stud Farm

3.1. A pedigree stud farm is a pedigree livestock breeding organization with a herd of highly productive breeding horses of a specific breed, using pure breeding.

3.2. The stud farm shall use pure breeding; all stock shall be purebred for at least four generations. Crossbreeding may be used with the agreement of the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia and the Association.

3.3. The stud farm shall be adequately staffed.

3.4. It shall employ a chief animal-breeding specialist and a breeding-records clerk.

3.5. The stud farm shall meet these criteria:

3.5.1. Rear breeding horses to replenish its own herd and sell breeding stallions to organizations artificially inseminating breeding horses, and broodmares and replacement youngstock to breeding multiplication farms and other legal entities and individual entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural production;

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3.5.2. Improve horses' breeding and productive qualities by scientifically substantiated selection and biotechnological methods, including artificial insemination and embryo transfer; maintain genetically stable families and lines; and develop a stud type ensuring herd uniformity and stability in subsequent generations;

3.5.3. Develop highly productive breeds, types, lines and families, and maintain a herd selection plan;

3.5.4. Use officially accepted breeding-recording, identification, productivity-monitoring, breeding-value assessment and breeding-product/material marketing methods;

3.5.5. Implement programmes testing breeding stallions by their own performance and progeny quality and testing different breeds, types and lines;

3.5.6. Ensure genetic testing to verify parentage and detect genetic abnormalities and report findings to pedigree livestock breeding information systems;

3.5.7. Maintain records of parentage, productivity, reproduction and breeding value under pedigree livestock breeding rules and standards using an automated selection and breeding management system;

3.5.8. Mark horses promptly by methods prescribed for the relevant sector and assign a unified identification number;

3.5.9. Conduct annual comprehensive breeding evaluation (grading) and report results to the information systems;

3.5.10. Ensure annual herd recording in the state breeding register and horse registration in the state studbook as prescribed;

3.5.11. Participate in selection programmes, pedigree livestock information systems, genetic monitoring and breeding-product testing programmes;

3.5.12. Ensure reliability and safekeeping of zootechnical and breeding records, including primary records, of parentage, reproduction and evaluation of breeding and productive qualities;

3.5.13. Provide housing and feeding that maximize genetic potential, veterinary disease-free status, high zootechnical and sanitary standards, and compliance with zootechnical and veterinary requirements in herd management and breeding-product/material sales.

3.6. Minimum stud-farm requirements, including selection and breeding work, quantity and quality of breeding youngstock sold, productivity achieved and herd veterinary status, are in Table 4.

Table 4. Minimum Pedigree Stud-Farm Requirements

Indicators and minimum requirements. The table continues on the next source page.

Indicator	Minimum requirement
Breeding stallions and mares,head: stable/pasture management - stallions	3
Stable/pasture management - mares	30
Managed-herd management - stallions	7
Managed-herd management - mares	60
Herd management - stallions	10
Herd management - mares	100
Purebred stock,%: stallions	100
Purebred stock,%: mares	100
Comprehensive grading,%: elite breeding stallions	100
Mares: elite class,%	60
Mares: class 1,%	40
Elite breeding youngstock sold,% of all animals sold: riding and trotting breeds	80
Draft breeds	70
Locally significant breeds	50
Viable foals per 100 mares: riding and trotting breeds	60
Draft breeds	75
Locally significant breeds	75
Parentage/abnormality genetic testing and passports,% of stock: stallions	100
Mares	100
Colts	100
Fillies	100

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4. Requirements for a Breeding Multiplication Farm

4.1. A breeding multiplication farm is a pedigree livestock breeding organization breeding horses to supply agricultural producers.

4.2. It shall use pure breeding and reproduce and improve types and lines under a programme shared with a pedigree stud farm.

4.3. It shall be adequately staffed, employing an animal-breeding specialist and breeding-records clerks.

4.4. It shall meet these criteria:

4.4.1. Improve breeding and productive qualities of the breed's horses descended from stud-farm or imported stock, and undertake directed rearing of its own offspring;

4.4.2. Rear breeding horses to replenish its herd and sell to commercial herds of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs producing agricultural products;

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4.4.3. Improve existing stock by scientifically substantiated selection and herd-reproduction methods, maintaining a herd selection plan;

4.4.4. Use officially accepted breeding-recording, identification, productivity-monitoring, breeding-value assessment and breeding-product/material marketing methods;

4.4.5. Promptly mark horses by prescribed horse-breeding methods and assign unified identification numbers;

4.4.6. Maintain records of parentage, productivity, reproduction and breeding value under pedigree livestock rules and standards using an automated selection and breeding management system;

4.4.7. Conduct annual comprehensive breeding evaluation (grading) and report results to pedigree livestock information systems;

4.4.8. Ensure annual herd recording in the state breeding register and horse registration in the state studbook;

4.4.9. Implement programmes evaluating breeding stallions by their own performance and progeny quality and testing different types and lines;

4.4.10. Ensure genetic testing to verify parentage and detect abnormalities, and report results to the information systems;

4.4.11. Participate in federal selection programmes, information systems, genetic monitoring and breeding-product testing programmes;

4.4.12. Ensure reliability and safekeeping of zootechnical and breeding records, including primary records, of parentage, reproduction and evaluation of breeding/productive qualities;

4.4.13. Provide housing and feeding maximizing genetic potential, veterinary disease-free status, high zootechnical and sanitary standards, and compliance with zootechnical and veterinary requirements in stock management and breeding-product/material sales.

4.5. Minimum multiplication-farm requirements, including selection/breeding work, quantity and quality of breeding youngstock sold, productivity and veterinary status, are in Table 5.

Table 5. Minimum Breeding Multiplication-Farm Requirements

Indicator	Minimum requirement
Breeding stallions and mares,head: stable/pasture management - stallions	2
Stable/pasture management - mares	20
Managed-herd management - stallions	5

Indicator	Minimum requirement
Managed-herd management - mares	30

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Indicator (continuation)	Minimum requirement
Herd management - stallions	5
Herd management - mares	50
Purebred stock,%: stallions	100
Purebred stock,%: mares	100
Comprehensive grading,%: elite breeding stallions	100
Mares: elite class,%	50
Mares: class 1,%	40
Elite breeding youngstock sold,% of all animals sold: riding and trotting breeds	60
Draft breeds	55
Locally significant breeds	45
Viable foals per 100 mares: riding and trotting breeds	60
Draft breeds	75
Locally significant breeds	75
Parentage/abnormality genetic testing and passports,% of stock: stallions	100
Mares	100
Colts	100
Fillies	100

5. Requirements for a Genetic Conservation Farm

5.1. A genetic conservation farm is a pedigree livestock breeding organization breeding and preserving horses of small-population or endangered species and breeds, possessing traits and properties formed through long evolutionary development and providing genetic material to develop new breeds and types and maintain animal biodiversity.

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5.2. It shall use pure breeding; crossbreeding is prohibited.

5.3. Genetic conservation farm status applies to an organization breeding a particular breed and does not extend to its other horse breeds.

5.4. It shall be adequately staffed, employing an animal-breeding specialist and breeding-records clerks.

5.5. It shall meet these criteria:

5.5.1. Organize selection and breeding to preserve and reproduce existing stock of a specified species and breed, conserving the genetic status of the herd (micropopulation) and avoiding abnormalities, with a herd selection plan;

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5.5.2. Exchange breeding products/material with other conservation farms of the same breed under duly approved selection programmes;

5.5.3. Use officially accepted breeding-recording, identification, productivity-monitoring, breeding-value assessment and breeding-product/material marketing methods;

5.5.4. Promptly mark horses by prescribed methods and assign unified identification numbers;

5.5.5. Maintain parentage, reproduction, productivity and breeding-value records under pedigree livestock rules and standards, taking account of horse-breeding specifics;

5.5.6. Ensure genetic testing of all adult stock to create a genetic passport of the breed and verify and maintain its specific qualities and properties;

5.5.7. Conduct annual comprehensive breeding evaluation (grading) and report results to pedigree livestock breeding information systems;

5.5.8. Ensure annual herd recording in the state breeding register and horse registration in the state studbook;

5.5.9. Participate in federal selection programmes, information systems, genetic monitoring and breeding-product testing programmes;

5.5.10. Ensure reliability and safekeeping of zootechnical and breeding records, including primary records, of parentage, reproduction, evaluation of breeding/productive qualities and genetic-testing results;

5.5.11. Provide housing and feeding preserving and reproducing the conservation herd, veterinary disease-free status, and compliance with zootechnical and veterinary requirements in stock management and breeding-product/material sales.

5.6. Minimum requirements, including a herd preserving the breed's allele pool and specific qualities and properties confirmed by immunogenetic or molecular-genetic testing, are in Table 6.

Table 6. Minimum Genetic Conservation-Farm Requirements

Indicator	Minimum requirement
Breeding stallions and mares,head: stable/pasture management - stallions	2
Stable/pasture management - mares	20
Managed-herd management - stallions	5
Managed-herd management - mares	30

Indicator	Minimum requirement
Herd management - stallions	5
Herd management - mares	50
Purebred stock,%: stallions	100
Purebred stock,%: mares	100

Comprehensive grading percentages, including:

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Indicator (continuation)	Minimum requirement
Elite breeding stallions,%	100
Mares: elite class,%	50
Mares: class 1,%	40
Elite breeding youngstock sold,% of all animals sold: riding and trotting breeds	60
Draft breeds	55
Locally significant breeds	45
Viable foals per 100 mares: riding and trotting breeds	60
Draft breeds	75
Locally significant breeds	75
Parentage/abnormality genetic testing and passports,% of stock: stallions	100
Mares	100
Colts	100
Fillies	100

6. Requirements for an Organization Recording, Monitoring and Evaluating Productivity, Product Quality and Horses' Breeding Value

6.1. This type comprises immunogenetic or molecular-genetic laboratories and information centres recording genotypic and phenotypic traits of breeding horses for use in selection.

6.2. Such organizations shall have specialist staff, special equipment and instruments, rules and standards, and testing/research methodologies duly approved and registered.

7. Requirements for a Regional Information and Breeding Centre

7.1. A regional information and breeding centre (hereinafter, RISC) is a pedigree livestock organization providing scientific/methodological, technological, service and information support for selection and breeding.

7.2. It may include a selection-control laboratory, genetic-testing laboratories, an information centre and other units.

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7.3. It shall have specialist staff, special equipment and instruments, and pedigree livestock rules and standards, including duly registered or approved testing/research methodologies.

8. Requirements for a Stallion Station

8.1. A stallion station is an organization using breeding stallions for natural service and/or insemination of mares in its service area on applications from legal entities, individuals and individual entrepreneurs.

8.2. It may hold breeding stallions of various breeds with high genetic productivity potential. Stallions shall have higher breeding value than the mares served and ensure the genetic structure of the area's breed or breeds under selection programmes or plans.

8.3. Stallions shall be acquired from pedigree stud farms or multiplication farms.

8.4. The station shall have specialists, special equipment, instruments, semen-storage media and pedigree livestock regulatory documentation.

9. Requirements for a Breed Selection Centre

9.1. A breed selection centre (hereinafter, SCP) provides scientific/methodological, service and information support for selection and breeding of a specified horse breed in the Russian Federation.

9.2. It shall have specialist staff, special equipment and instruments, pedigree livestock rules and standards, including prescribed testing/research methodologies.

10. Requirements for a Regional Breeding Enterprise Storing and Marketing Breeding Stallions' Semen

10.1. A regional breeding enterprise storing and marketing breeding stallions' semen (hereinafter, the semen enterprise) does not keep breeding stallions but has a semen bank for long-term storage of stocks to supply artificial insemination of female breeding animals in its service area.

10.2. Such enterprises store semen from sires of various breeds with high genetic productivity potential. Semen used to reproduce farm animals shall have higher breeding value than female stock in the service area, ensure genetic progress and maintain genealogical structure under selection programmes or plans.

10.3. The enterprise shall have special equipment and instruments for storage, transport and semen-quality assessment, and pedigree livestock regulatory documentation.

10.4. Technologies and breeding products/material marketed shall comply with veterinary regulatory legal documents.

10.5. The enterprise shall have a laboratory for biological and sanitary quality control of semen.

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11. Racecourse Requirements

11.1. A racecourse tests breeding horses of riding, trotting and draft breeds to identify the breed's best representatives by performance capacity as a combination of genotypic and phenotypic traits (hereinafter, tests), and records those traits for selection.

11.2. A racecourse shall meet these criteria:

11.2.1. Organize horse tests under agreements or applications with legal entities and individuals breeding pedigree horses and owning them;

11.2.2. Test at least 100 breeding horses of riding and/or trotting breeds in the reporting year;

11.2.3. Register testing results and maintain zootechnical and breeding records;

11.2.4. Communicate or issue results to horse owners and the state pedigree livestock information system;

11.2.5. Ensure safekeeping of records and testing results;

11.2.6. Conduct comprehensive breeding evaluation (grading) of horses owned by the racecourse;

11.2.7. Maintain a horse-testing calendar;

11.2.8. Have specially equipped tracks and/or courses;

11.2.9. Ensure veterinary disease-free status.

12. Association Monitoring of Its Members

12.1. Specialized bodies shall monitor members' compliance with entrepreneurial requirements, standards and rules and consider cases applying disciplinary measures prescribed by Association documents.

12.2. The Control Commission shall monitor members' entrepreneurial activities through scheduled and unscheduled inspections.

12.3. It shall follow Russian Federation legislation, the Charter and other Association documents.

12.4. Inspection materials revealing violations shall be submitted to the Disciplinary Committee to consider and organize the adoption of disciplinary measures.

12.5. The Disciplinary Committee shall follow Russian Federation legislation, the Charter and other Association documents.

12.6. Decisions of the Control Commission and Disciplinary Committee applying disciplinary measures to Association members may be challenged under the prescribed procedure.

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12.7. Any member whose rights or lawful interests are violated by actions or omissions of the Association or its employees and/or decisions of its governing

bodies may challenge those actions, omissions and/or decisions in court.

13. Negotiation Rules between Association Members, the Association, Its Governing and Control Bodies and Specialized Bodies

13.1. Disputes between members and/or other persons shall be resolved through bilateral negotiations or in court.

13.2. The heads of member organizations shall participate in negotiations concerning conflicts between members.

13.3. The Association may act as an authorized representative of any member in a conflict with a third party.

13.4. The Association's Director shall determine the negotiation venue.

13.5. Representatives shall treat each other's arguments with understanding, listen attentively and jointly seek solutions maximizing satisfaction of the parties' interests.

13.6. Participants and other persons connected with negotiations shall not disclose information that is a state or trade secret. Persons disclosing it shall incur liability prescribed by legislation.

13.7. If a party evades negotiations or consensus is not reached, the dispute shall be submitted to the Supervisory Council for further consideration upon either party's petition.

13.8. Obligations to comply with agreements reached by the parties during negotiations, even oral ones, shall be observed strictly and without fail. Refusal to comply with agreements reached on the ground that there is no written contract is prohibited.

14. Amendments and Additions

14.1. The Rules shall be approved by the Association's General Meeting of Members. Amendments shall be made by that Meeting through adoption of a new edition of the Rules.

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