

The New Zealand Hanoverian Society

## (Incorporated)

RULES AND REGULATIONS

 The Studbook Breeding Progamme

Rules and Regulations November 2023

BREEDING PROGRAMME AND STUD BOOK REGULATIONSOF THE NEW ZEALAND

HANOVERIAN SOCIETY (INCORPORATED)

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 The Hanoverian and Rheinland Breeding Programmes and Studbook Regulations – updated October 2025

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# CHAPTER I - BREEDING PROGRAMME

# 1. **FORWARD**

1.1. The Society's breeding programme embraces all measures appropriate to making progress in breeding as regards achieving the breeding aim. The breeding method is important here, as well as such factors as assessment of the conformation of the horse, performance testing, appraisal of the breeding value and also the selection measure based on these.

1.2. In establishing the breeding potential of NZ Hanoverians results of other breed associations should be considered in relation to the results of the Society's breeding programme.

1.3. The breeding programme shall be executed exclusively in the area of the Society as laid down in the statutes. Hanoverians in the sense of the NZHS are horses of predominantly Hanoverian descent which are bred according to the breeding concept of the Verband Hannoverscher Warmblutzuchter e.V. (VHW) - Hanoverian Warmblood Breeders Association in Germany. Pedigree papers are issued either from the NZHS, the Verband or any other Hanoverian Society recognized by the Verband.

# 2. BREEDING AIM

2.1. The breeding aim is to achieve a willing, noble, well-proportioned and correct Warmblood Horse which, as a result of its natural talents, temperament and character, is particularly suitable both as a performance and leisure horse.

 2.2. It shall be the Society's aim to breed highly talented sport horses for the following disciplines:

dressage, jumping, eventing and driving.

# 3. BREEDING METHODS

3.1. The method of pure breeding shall be applied in striving to fulfil the breeding aim. This means that first and foremost Hanoverian stallions and mares shall be registered in the most important Studbooks, i.e. the "Stallion Book", "Main Studbook" and "Studbook" (for birth branded Hanoverian mares only). This does not exclude the genes from other riding horse breeds.

# 4. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF STALLIONS

4.1. In order to avoid saturation of individual blood lines in the population and the danger of an increasing degree of in-breeding, a restriction on the number of registered mares which may be bred to a stallion may be laid down by the committee and the stallion owner informed thereof. The latter is obliged to inform the owners of the mares which are presented to the stallion of this restriction.

4.2. Also, in order to promote the method of pure breeding the extent of the use of stallions from other breeds shall be limited (Clause 5).

# 5. INCLUSION OF OTHER BREEDS (ORIGINS)

###  5.1. Stallions

In addition to Hanoverian stallions, and those recognised by Hannoveraner International the limited use of Thoroughbred stallions is possible. These must, however, fulfil the requirements for the registration of stallions with regard to type and performance.

###  5.2. Mares

In addition to Hanoverian mares, which have to gain an overall mark of 6, those of the following breeds can be registered in the Main Studbook.

1. Thoroughbred mares, with a minimum of four generations recognised by the New Zealand Racing Conference, which gain an overall mark of 7 in the Studbook inspection and do not have a mark in any section which is lower than 5.
2. The introduction of mares from Verband recognised populations may be considered for selection.

# 6. SELECTION CRITERIA

###  6.1. Pedigree

The pedigree shall be determined according to Clause 9 Registration of Stallions and Clause 10 Registration of Mares.

###  6.2. Evaluation of external appearance

The evaluation of the mares and stallions takes place before registration in the studbook. The evaluation shall be carried out at collective events so that the animals presented may be compared with a sufficiently large number of other horses also presented there, unless this is not possible because it would inflict hardship or cause danger to health. The horses are evaluated according to the following points:

(a) Breed and sex type (b) Quality of conformation

 (b1) head.

 (b2) neck.

 (b3) saddle position.

 (b4) frame.

 (b5) fore limbs and feet.

 (b6) hind limbs and feet.

 (b7) approximately 160 cms in height and over

1. Correctness of the gaits
2. Impulsion and elasticity (trot)
3. Walk
4. General impression and development
5. Overall evaluation

The horse's canter when turned out loose as well as free jumping may be considered in addition as individual criteria when making the overall evaluation.

to (b) The mark for quality of conformation represents a summarized evaluation of the features (b1) to (b6). It is, however, not an arithmetical mean of these, as features (b1) to (b6) are subject to different criteria for the individual disciplines.

to (g) The overall evaluation of a horse concerning the features of the external appearance results from the average of the marks (a) to (f) as well as, if applicable, cantering when the horse is turned out loose and the free jumping. If the mark '0' is given this factor shall not be taken into consideration.

A linear scoring system is used to evaluate the criteria in the different sections according to the following marks:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mark  | Equates to  |

 10 Excellent

 9 Very good

 8 Good

 7 Quite good

 6 Satisfactory

 5 Sufficient

 4 Deficient

 3 Quite poor

 2 Poor

 1 Very poor

 0 Not evaluated

###  6.3. Evaluation of Jumping Bred Stallions - new criteria 2021

Quality of conformation

 (b1) Head.

 (b2) Neck.

 (b3) Saddle position.

 (b4) Frame.

 (b4) Trot

 (b6) Walk

(c1 Fore limbs

(c2 Hind limbs

 (c3) Correctness of gaits

1. Breed and sex type
2. Basic quality
3. Limbs
4. Canter
5. Jumping technique
6. Jumping scope
7. Attitude to jumping
8. General impression and perspective
9. Total score

###  6.4. Health

6.4.1 Breeding horses are required to be healthy and fertile.

General health is to be considered here as well as health of the reproductive organs and hereditary health.

###  6.5. Performance tests

1. Stallion performance test

As a basis for judging the performance of stallions the following alternatives apply.

 1.1 the selection test for riding horse qualities or

 1.2 the competitive sport test

1. Mare performance test

As a basis for judging the performance of mares the following performance tests apply, the exact execution of which shall be laid down by the committee of the NZHS;

* 1. the field test
	2. the competitive sport test

###  6.6. Performance of progeny

1.6.1 At the latest six (6) years after registration in the Stallion Book the progeny of these stallions is subjected to an evaluation of the hereditary performance by the committee.

1.6.2 In this evaluation data from the competitive sport are used as well as information received from the evaluation committee of the NZHS.

 1.6.3 The following results are taken into consideration.

1. inspection of foal-progeny
2. stallion licensing’s, studbook registrations and mare shows; and
3. stallion and mare performance tests

# 2. LICENSING OF STALLIONS

###  2.1 General terms and conditions

2.2 Licensing is the decision taken by the NZHS concerning the provisional use of a stallion within the context of the breeding programme. In making the decision the features of the external appearance as well as the performance potential are considered particularly carefully in as far as these are evident from X-ray requirements of the limbs and other available information.

###  2.3 Licensing decision

1. The licensing decision is:
	1. licensed
	2. not licensed
	3. provisionally not licensed
2. The licensing decision is 'provisionally not licensed' if the stallion does not fulfil the requirements concerning conformation and/or suitability for breeding but, it may be expected that he will fulfil them in future. When the licensing decision is made the period is also to be stipulated before the end of which the stallion may once more be presented for licensing.
3. The decision concerning licensing is to be passed on to the owner of the stallion in writing. The decision 'licensed' is to be entered into the pedigree certificates.
4. The licensing
	1. is to be withdrawn if a condition for granting it was not met with at any time,
	2. is to be revoked if one of the requirements subsequently lapses,
	3. may be revoked if a condition was attached to the licensing and the owner has not fulfilled it or not done so within the required period of time.
5. The stallion owner is entitled to file an objection to the licensing decision.

This must be done within a period of four weeks after the decision has been made known. This must be done in writing and must include reasons.

The committee shall nominate a new evaluation commission, all members of which, apart from the breeding director shall be newly appointed. The decision shall also be taken concerning place and time of the new presentation of the stallion.

* 1. The dates of the licensing and how these are to be conducted is to be laid down by the committee.
	2. Application for the licensing of a stallion is to be made at the office of the NZHS.
	3. In order for a stallion to be admitted for licensing the following conditions are to be fulfilled:
1. he must be at least two years old,
2. his ancestry must correspond to the conditions for registration in the Stallion Book (Clause 9),
3. the pedigree papers must be made available.
	1. The identity of the stallion is to be verified prior to licensing.

Stallions without sufficient identification will not be permitted to take part in the licensing performance.

The documentation listed in Clause 26. 3. which is necessary for establishing the identity must be made available.

* 1. An essential condition to be fulfilled in order to be permitted to take part in the licensing as well as for the licensing itself is that the stallion should show no deficiencies in health which would have a negative influence on his breeding ability and breeding value.
	2. Health Deficiencies - Problems with the reproductive organs which justify considerable reservations concerning the use of the stallion for breeding purposes as well as symptoms which give reason to suspect proneness to hereditary disease.
	3. X-ray findings of unacceptable genetic factors.
* A stallion will not be licensed in a case of serious OCD fragments in the stifle, the hock, the fetlock.
* The stifle has to be free of negative findings.
* One fragment in one hock and in one further joint but not the second hock is acceptable.
* Serious navicular findings.
* Evidence of spavin.
* X-rays must have been taken before any surgery. Surgery must be reported. The veterinarian writes a report on the findings.
* Operations which have been undertaken in order to correct the body.

The veterinary examination shall be carried out by the veterinary surgeons specifically selected by the NZHS.

### 2.11 Licensing Colts

2.11.1 Colts for the purpose of these regulations may be defined as two to three-year-old stallions.

2.11.2 The evaluation commission shall decide on the provisional licensing of these stallions (colts).

2.11.3 A colt fulfils the requirements concerning his breeding value if in the evaluation of his external appearance and his movements he receives the overall mark of 7 and receives the mark of at least 5 for the criteria in the different criteria according to Clause 6, 2. (a) to (f) as well as at the canter and in free jumping.

2.11.4 The provisional licensing of the colt is on condition that he shall fulfil the requirements concerning performance for registration in the Stallion Book of the NZHS (Clause 9, 1. (d) ) by the end of his fourth year. In individual cases the committee may prolong this period for reasons of exceptional circumstances by the maximum of 15 months. If the periods laid down are not observed or the stallion does not fulfil the requirements according to Clause 9, 1. (d), then the stallion shall be considered as 'not licensed'.

2.11.5 They were tested for Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS) using the genetic test

### 2.12 Licensing of Older Stallions (see full rules and regulations for the NZ Stallion Sport Test after the Rheinland Rules section)

2.12.1 Stallions for the purposes of these regulations are all stallions of four years and older.

2.12.2 The evaluation commission assesses the external appearance as well as the movements of the stallions. The requirements here are the same as those which apply to the colts. If a stallion fulfils these requirements, then the evaluation commission proposes the stallion for licensing

2.12.3 The committee decides on the licensing on the basis of;

1. the evaluation of the commission; and
2. the evaluation of the performance of his ancestors, the stallion himself and his progeny according to Clause 9, 1. (d) to (f)

 2.12.4 As the licensing is now open to all breeds the score will be standardized for all stallions to 7.5 and it will be allowed here to give half scores in the licensing.

# **CHAPTER II - STUD BOOK REGULATIONS**

II - 1 Studbook Classification - The studbook is divided into:

* 1. Stallion Book
	2. Main Studbook
	3. Studbook
	4. Pre- Studbook
	5. Stallion Book II
1. Horses are only entered in the various sections of the Studbook which correspond to the particular requirements. The entry in a particular section of the studbook shall be noted on the pedigree papers.

# 9. REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS

 Registration in the Stallion Book - The authorizing body is the committee.

 The only stallions which may be registered are:- those with the Hanoverian pedigree papers or papers recognised by Hannoveraner International or Thoroughbred stallions as recommended by the selection panel.

1. The registration of the stallion in the Stallion Book of the NZHS can take place, at the earliest, in the stallion's third year when the stallion in question is licensed by the NZHS and the following requirements are fulfilled concerning the pedigree, the evaluation of the external appearance and the result of the performance test.
2. The sire and the sires of the five female ancestors (6 generations altogether) in the direct dam's line of the stallion must belong to the Society's own breeding population or fulfil similar conditions (e.g. regarding pedigree conformation and performance testing) of a breeding population whose involvement is supportive to achieving the aims as laid down in the breeding programme and approved by a committee decision.

 The dam and her own dam must be registered in the Main Studbook.

 The great grand dam must be at least a Studbook mare.

(b1.) In the case of stallions which do not fulfil these requirements concerning pedigree, the committee may in particularly well-founded cases make a special ruling concerning their registration.

1. The stallion at a licensing of the NZHS according to Clause 7 must have been awarded an overall mark of at least 7.5 and in each criterion in the (a) to (f) sections according to Clause 6. 2. as well as a mark of at least 5 in the cantering and free jumping. As the licensing is now open to all breeds the score will be standardized for all stallions to 7.5 and it will be allowed here to give half scores in the licensing. If a stallion was licensed at a licensing of the VHW, then this result will be recognised.
2. In a stallion performance test, which is recognized by the Verband,
	1. where at least 90 points as an overall index is achieved

Or

* 1. in dressage or jumping competitions at advanced level five placings or in eventing competitions at intermediate or advanced level three placings (1st to 3rd position) have to be achieved.

or

* 1. Colt and Stallion Licensing through performance

Stallion from 3 years of age and older can be presented for licensing.

However, stallions without performance must be presented between three and six years of age.

Procedure:

Presentation at hand, presentation on hard surface, free jumping (for young dressage stallions as well as for younger jumping stallions who cannot yet be jumped under the rider), presentation under the rider different according to age and to discipline.

4 and 5-year-old dressage stallions should be presented with the test that is requested in the sport test (Refer to Clause 4.1 in the Stallion Sport Test Regulations and The HAS website (Hanoverian Society of America) for Course plans)

6-year-old stallions should perform the FEI test for 6-year-old horses. Four to six-year-old jumping stallions should complete a complete course according to their age, i.e. the obstacle height varies between 110 and 130 (as above for jumping stallions)

It is also possible to use a test rider for the licensing.

Licensing committee: this should be permanently appointed. It should consist of a representative of the Hanoverian Association Australia or New Zealand, a representative of the German Hannoveraner Verband, as well as at least one disciplinary expert for dressage, jumping and/or eventing.

If a young stallion gets licensed, an entry in the Stallion Book 1 can be made temporarily.

The license becomes permanent if the following performance requirements are fulfilled in competition (young-horse classes):

Dressage: in defined young horse championships at age-appropriate level, a score of 8.0 or better must be achieved at the age of 5 or 6.

Show jumpers: in young horse classes at age-appropriate level the following number of rounds in the season the horse is

 4 clears at 4 years  **95 - 110cm**

5 clears at 5 years  **1.10-1.20m**

6 clears at 6 years    **1.20-1.30m**

-   ***in combination with final placings including results in open level classes at the same height as prescribed for the age classes.***

The requirements of Hannoveraner Verband apply – refer to Article 28 Stallion Licensing and Article 30 Registration of Stallions in the Statutes of the Hanoverian Society - Verband Hanoverscher Warmblutzutcher e.v. of Hannover.

1. Thoroughbred Stallions recognised by the New Zealand Thoroughbred Breeders Association, selected as a "Special Use Stallion" by NZHS selection panel, which must include at least one representative of the V.H.W., must
	1. comply with conditions as stipulated in Clause 9, 1(c).
	2. have produced a Time-form of 127-80 kg G.A.G. on the flat or 85 kg G.A.G. over jumps.
	3. be presented in a mounted field test

 or

* 1. If a Thoroughbred Stallion cannot take part in a test as stipulated in 1.3 for reasons of age or injury or he does not fulfil the requirements as per 1.2, the Stud Book Commission, including a representative of the V.H.W. is to decide on an exemption.
1. Older stallions that have not yet taken part in a Performance Test but have met the requirements of clause 9.1 b can also be considered for Licensing provided that the following conditions have been met.
2. The horse is 7 years old or older. Six-year-old and younger Hanoverian and Rheinland stallions do not require evidence of performance for authorisation to take part in the licensing. Stallions of other breeds as well as seven-year-old and older Hanoverian, Hessian, Rheinland and Westphalian stallions are to fulfil the performance requirements stipulated for them in each case

1. The horse has achieved five placings (1st to 3rd) in one or more of the following; - Dressage five placings between first and third place in advanced class dressage competitions or three placings in advanced class dressage competitions (FEI level) or more with at least two FEI level Judges, one of whom is not from New Zealand. The score will be the average of the two FEI Judges. iii) Show jumping – five placings between first and third place in advanced (S\*) class jumping competitions (1.40m) or three placings in advanced (S\*\*) class jumping competitions (1.45m) or iv) Eventing – three placings between first and third place in at least CCI2\* - L/CIC3\* (until 2018:

CCI\*/CIC\*\*) class eventing competitions (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at elementary/medium level or three placings in CCI3\* -S/-L/ CCI4\*-S class eventing competitions (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at medium/advanced level

(g) New Regulations from The Hannoveraner Verband updated 2023

### International top stallions

It is proposed to grant the possibility to accept stallions, that are either world class by their own performance or the performance of their progeny without having to be presented to a licensing commission. However, they must be licensed by a society whose breeding programme is Hanoverian approved and their pedigree must be acceptable.

They should be listed among the best 100 show jumpers, among the best 50 dressage horses or the best 25 event horses in the final list of the WBSFH

### Non- Hanoverian young stallions

Note requirements for: Stallions Book Ib.

All stallions licensed and performance tested by the following associations (Belgian Warmblood,

Danish Warmblood, German Horse, German Sport Horse, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Dutch Warmblood Horse, Oldenburg, Oldenburg Jumper, Swedish Warmblood, Selle Francais, Trakehner, Westphalian Riding Horse, Zangersheider Riding Horse) can now be entered here and their offspring registered as Hanoverian.

Stallions of the approved breeds are registered providing:

* they have not been licensed by the Hannoveraner Verband, a recognized subsidiary studbook or the Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch, but by another breeders' society recognized under animal breeding law.
* they are registered in Stallion Book I or a comparable class of the studbook of the approved breed.
* Stallions from Stallion Book Ib can be transferred to Stallion Book I if
* They fulfil the criteria described above
* The stallion owner submits an application for transfer to stallion book I, and
* They meet the requirements within the scope of a veterinary examination according to B.16 of the

Statutes regarding suitability for breeding and health, have no impairment of health according to

list (Appendix 1 Breeding Regulations (ZVO)) and they have been examined in accordance with the veterinary standards at licensing events for the German riding horse breeds.

1. Repeat presentation

For the continuation of a previously made registration of a stallion the committee may require the stallion to be presented again.

1. Making an application and renewal

(a) Registration is made following written application by the stallion owner after fulfilment of the requirements of these Studbook Regulations by means of decision of the committee. (b) The registration is always valid for one year only.

 Renewal follows an application made in accordance with 3. (a)

1. Publication of registered stallions

 All 'active' stallions registered in the Stallion Book of the NZHS shall be published annually in the NZHS (winter) newsletter

1. Use of stallions for artificial insemination (A.I.)

The pedigree of all progeny resulting from the A.I. must be confirmed by means of DNA test of sire, dam and foal prior to branding.

## 6. Stallion Book II

 6.1 Entry in the Stallion Book II (Main Section of the Stud Book)

1. On request, Hanoverian stallions as well as Rheinland stallions maybe be entered which do not fulfil the stipulations pertaining to pedigree and/or performance of Stallion Book I, of which the sire and the dam, however, are entered in the Stud Book.
2. Hanoverian stallions will be entered in Hanoverian Stallion Book II
3. Stallions from other populations will be entered in Rheinland Stallion Book II (This also applies to Stallions that have been licensed in an approved overseas studbook, but which has not achieved the Performance Test requirements.) (d) Stallions can be inspected into the stallion book at the age of 3 years. (e) The offspring are limited breeding wise. Colts cannot be licensed and mares cannot be entered into the main mare book section. Following requirements must be met:
* a WFFS test and DNA parent verification received
* a clinical vet check according to the rules for licensing received
* the fee for stallion book II paid

 -

 6.2 Application and Continuation

* + 1. Registration takes place in response to a written request made by the stallion owner after fulfilling the stipulations of these Stud Book Regulations by means of a resolution passed by the Stud Book Committee.
		2. Registration is always limited to one year only. It will be updated on request by The Committee as long as Stud Book Regulations remain fulfilled.

## 7. Colours

* Pinto and Palominos etc. can now be registered as Hanoverians.
* However, the parents must meet the requirements for registration with approved pedigrees.
* Regarding the pedigree, this is not always given with special colors. This means for example that breeds like Achal Tekkiner, Ponies, etc are still not allowed. Pedigrees need to be checked on intensively.

* The rule is valid from April 24 in Europe, meaning all horses born
* (issued a breeding certificate) from 1/8/2023 in New Zealand can be registered.  No back dating/retrospective registrations are allowed.
* Foals from mares that qualify, conceived in 2022 can be registered Hanoverian in 2023 and onwards.
* Mares currently in the Rhein studbook that qualify can be upgraded to the Hanoverian Studbook if they have 4 generations of acceptable bloodlines.

 Fillies from such mares that are Rheinland registered can be assessed for the Hanoverian main studbook also when sire is accepted/fully approved.

* Foreign breeds:

Breed groups I and II from the Rheinland book are merged.

This facilitates the entry conditions into the Hanoverian breeding program. Nevertheless, the pedigree still must be checked in individual cases (sometimes at great expense). Special breeds such as Lippizaner, Lusitanos, PREs or Gelderländer are still not eligible for registration in the breeding program for Hanoverians.

 Breed Group I

 AES Riding Horse Hungarian Warmblood

 American Warmblood Irish Riding Horse

 Arabic Partbred Type German Italian Warmblood

 Riding Horse Latvian Warmblood

 Argentinian Riding Horse Lithuanian Warmblood

 Australian Warmblood Luxembourg Riding Horse

 Austrian Warmblood Mecklenburger

 Belgian Sport Horse (sBs) Mexican Riding Horse

 Belgian Warmblood (BWP) New Zealand Warmblood

 Brazilian Riding Horse NRPS

 Bulgarian Warmblood Oldenburg

 Chilean Warmblood Oldenburg Jumping Horse

 Croatian Warmblood Polish Warmblood

 Czech Warmblood Rheinish Sport Horse

Danish Warmblood Romanian Warmblood Dutch Warmblood (KWPN) Russian Hannoveraner

 dressage and jumping type, Scottish Sporthorse

 Estonian Warmblood Selle Francais

 Finnish Warmblood Slovakian Warmblood

 German Sport Horse Slovenian Warmblood

 (Württemberger, Bavarian Spanish Sport Horse

 Warmblood, Brandenburger Swedish Warmblood

 Warmblood, Sachsen-Anhaltiner Swiss Warmblood

 Warmblood, Thüringer Trakehner

 Warmblood, Saxonian Warmblood, Ukrainian Riding Horse

 Zweibrücker Riding Horse) Westphalian Riding Horse

 Hessian Warmblood Zangersheider Riding Horse

 Holsteiner

 Breed Group II

Anglo-Arabrian

Arabian

English Thoroughbred

Pure-bred Arabian

Shagya-Arabian

# 10. REGISTRATION CONDITIONS FOR MARES

1. The authorising body is the evaluation commission.
2. 2.1 The registration of a mare in the Studbook takes place when the applicable requirements concerning pedigree and the evaluation of the features of the external appearance have been fulfilled. Registration in the Main Studbook may only take place when at the time of the evaluation valid pedigree papers are presented which were issued by a breeders' association recognized by the committee of the NZHS and by the VHW.

 2.2 Prior to entry in the Broodmare Studbook the mare must be DNA tested.

### 3. Main Studbook Mares of three years and older shall be registered which;

1. are out of dams which are registered in the Main Studbook or Studbook.

 The sire as well as the sires of the dam, the grand dam and the great grand dam on the dam's side either have to be registered in the Stallion Book of the NZHS

 (4 generation pedigree) or fulfil similar conditions (e.g. regarding pedigree, conformation and performance) of a breeding population, the involvement of which is supportive to the achievement of the aims as laid down in the breeding programme and approved by the committee and the VHW.

1. in the evaluation of the external appearance according to Clause 6. (2) for the criteria in each of the 6 sections achieve a mark of at least 5 and in the overall evaluation at least 7 points.

 For birth branded Hanoverian Mares an overall evaluation of 6 points is sufficient.

Mares in the Main Studbook

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Generation  | 2nd Generation  | 3rd Generation  | 4th Generation  |
|     Sire     |          |      |   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|      |   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|    Dam MS or S  |   Sire    |      |   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| Sire  |   |
| 1st Generation  | 2nd Generation  | 3rd Generation  | 4th Generation  |
|      |      |      |   |
|   |
| Sire  |
|   |

4. ‘S’ Studbook.

Birth Branded Hanoverian Mares only of three years and older shall be registered which.

1. are out of dams which are registered in the Main Stud Book or Stud Book. The sire as well as the sires of the dam and the grand dam on the dams' side either have to be registered in the Stallion book of the NZHS (3 generations pedigree) or fulfil similar conditions (e.g. regarding pedigree, conformation and performance) of a breeding population, the involvement of which is supportive to the achievement of the aims as laid down in the breeding programme and approved by the committee and Verband Hannoverscher Warmblutzuchter
2. for the criteria in each of the 6 sections according to Clause 6 (2) achieve at least 4 points and in the overall evaluation at least 5.0 points.

Mares in the ‘S’ Studbook

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1st Generation  | 2nd Generation  | 3rd Generation  |
|     Sire     |          |      |
|      |
|    Dam MS or S       |   Sire        |      |
| Sire       |

### 5. Pre-Studbook

Mares are eligible that are Hanoverian bred with Hanoverian licensed pedigree or Hanoverian

Verband approved pedigree in the first two generations.

 Mares are eligible that have not been Hanoverian birth branded but have verified birth certificate papers from the Non- Stud Book.

All the Mare Studbook conditions apply with the additional requirement that they have an overall pass mark of 7.

A White Pre- Studbook Mare Certificate and Stud book page will be produced for these mares with their Life Number using the UELN system.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 554007  | Studbook #  | Year recording #  | Year of birth  |
| N Z  |   | Auto generated  |   |

1. Use of donor mares for embryo transplant (E.T.)

 Mares actively participating in competition or proven aged broodmares in which the strain of pregnancy could be detrimental to their health may be used as donor mares.

 Requirements:

* 1. Same registration qualification as for normal broodmares.
	2. E.T. foals’ parentage must be verified by DNA of the stallion, donor mare, recipient mare and foal before registration papers are issued.
	3. Donor mare is not required to be present at the time of foal branding.
1. Subsequent registration of mares which suffer an untimely death.

It is possible to subsequently register mares which died before the date on which they could have been presented in the year of the birth of the foal. This possibility merely fulfils the purpose of issuing pedigree papers for the last-born foal. The committee decides in each case if and in which section the subsequent registration should take place.

1. Subsequent alteration of the registration

 In as far as the registration of a mare was based on incorrect suppositions concerning the pedigree an amendment in the registration can be made.

1. De-registration of mares

Mares must be withdrawn by the owner in writing, no later than six weeks before the end of the financial year (By 19th April). Should the mare die or need to be put down the NZHS is to be informed of this immediately.

1. Re-registration of mares

 A mare which has been withdrawn can be registered again at any time following written application by the owner. The mare shall have the same status as when previously registered. A fee will be charged for re-registration.

1. Change of ownership of mares

Following written application and presentation of a registration paper from the new owner of a mare the change of ownership will be entered in the Studbook.

 Requirement for this is;

* 1. that the new owner is a full member of the NZHS or will become one
	2. that the mare is registered in a section of the Studbook.

# 11. AMENDMENTS TO THE STUDBOOK REGISTRATIONS

11.1. The NZHS must order the deletion of a horse from the Studbook if it subsequently receives information that the requirements for registration were not fulfilled or have subsequently lapsed. Each amendment is to be clearly made and marked as such. All originally issued pedigree papers are to be collected without exception and cancelled, however they are not to be disposed of. They must be kept at the Office of the NZHS for 20 years.

11. 2. The member is to be informed of the measure. An objection may be raised to the decision within four weeks after the information has been communicated.

# 12. MARE STUDBOOK STATUS APPENDIX.

#### 12.1.1 Elite Mares – through Mare Performance Test

Mares that have achieved the following:

* overall, 7.5 in the Mare classification
* passed Performance test with overall 7
* have a registered Hanoverian foal

(Or 8 in one of the 3 following categories – gaits, rideability, free jumping allowing a possible score of 5 in jumping for mares bred for dressage) e.g.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dressage  | Basic gaits 7.5  | Rideability /Jumping average 7.5  |
| Jumping  | Basic gaits 6  | Rideability / Jumping ave 8  |
| Dual talented  | Basic gaits 7.5  | Rideability 7.5 Jumping 7.5  |

Elite Mares may be subjected to a veterinary inspection to eliminate any possibility that the mare is a roarer.

The letters EM will be added as a prefix to the name in the Studbook

#### 12.1.2 Elite Mares – through sport

A young mare candidate that scores 8 in her Mare Classification and which produces a foal or foals via Embryo Transfer or other method, may complete the Performance Test through successes in sport to achieve Elite Mare status.

The owner must show evidence that the mare has been successful in competitive sport tests.

Requirements:

Three places from first to fifth in classes for –

* ESNZ Young Dressage horses or
* Show jumping – ESNZ 1.10cm – 1.15cm classes or higher or
* Eventing – ESNZ classes. The cross-country phase being 90cm – 1.00m and the Show jumping phase 90cm – 1.05m or higher.

12.2. STAR MARES (Achieved through performance of their progeny)

\*\*\*Mares - 2 or more progeny to achieve either/or

3\* Eventing (completed)

Grand Prix Showjumping (double clear)

Advanced Level Dressage (57% scores)

\*\* Mares - 2 or more progeny to achieve either/or

2\* Eventing (completed)

1.30m. Showjumping (double clear)

Open Medium Dressage (57% scores)

\*Mares - 2 or more progeny to achieve either/or

* 1\* Eventing (completed)
* 1.20m. Showjumping (double clear)
* Elementary Dressage (57% scores

#### 12.3. Performance Mares Through Sport

Mares with above average success in competitive sport or racing may be awarded the title “Sport Performance Mare” after an appropriate application has been made by the owner.

The title of a performance mare is given in the disciplines show jumping, dressage and eventing. It is given to broodmares with an above-average performance record. The title is awarded to Hanoverian and Rheinland main studbook mares, that have:

* produced at least one live foal, registered Hanoverian or Rheinland and with the Hanoverian Society
* achieved the following results in competition:
* Jumping and dressage: at least five placements - first to third place at
* Show jumping 1.30 – 1.40 m or better or
* Dressage Small Tour or better or
* Eventing: at least one placement - first to fifth place at 3 Star Level and two further top ten placements.

The titles are given free of charge upon written request of the mare owner, to which the mare’s Pink Papers are attached. As with the Hanoverian Elite Mare, this award is entered into the mare’s Pink

Papers and is carried as a name supplement – SPM

# 13. a. MARE STUDBOOK AWARD

The purpose of this award is to encourage owners of top-quality young mares to breed these mares early in their career to promote the retention of good bloodlines before the mares are put into competition or sold overseas.

The top scoring mare from the Studbook classifications each breeding season – 1st August to July 31st – will receive a financial reward.

The criteria are:

* mare to be 3 or 4 years old
* minimum overall standard of 7.5
* have a registered and branded Hanoverian foal

b. EXT+ ( Exterior Plus) This is a new category (differing from VET+ – where xrays determine the outcome)

* It is for Premium mares (scored 8 in the Mare classification)
* They must have a positive body construction and foundation
* They are to be assessed on frame, construction of joints, hooves and correctness from the front and the side.
* They cannot have more than one of these aspects that are below the required standard.
* Only 2 ½ % of all mares are successful.
* EXT+ goes onto their name and it appears in the papers of the progeny.

c. PHD (Hanoverian Dressage Horse Breeding Programme – this is the dressage version of the Jumper Breeding Programme – with the same criteria for achieving the Stars – but the pedigree does not have to have the 4 “dressage” generations as does the jumpers that require clear jumping blood. Jumper foals are invariably sold - determined by performance in their pedigrees. There are 2741 mares in their JBP.

There are 2 categories - 2\*\* and 3\*\*\* and this is based on the mare’s performance.

2\*\* - 3 placings at medium level or above – or in Germany at the Hanoverian Championships or Bundeschampionate

3\*\*\* is awarded on the basis of successful offspring – two offspring with the following

* 1 offspring qualifies for the Bundeschapionate
* 1 offspring qualifies for the final of the Hanoverian Championships
* 1 offspring is placed at least once at S level dressage

# 14. OLDER STUDBOOK MARES AWARD

The purpose of this award is to reward the owners of top quality older Hanoverian Studbook mares that may have already been in competition

The top scoring mare from the Studbook classifications each breeding season – 1st August to 31st July – will receive an award or voucher as determined by the Executive Committee.

The criteria are:

* Mares that are 5 years or over and no older than 12 years  Hanoverian birth branded mares.
* Mares with a minimum score of 7.5
* Mares that have a registered and branded Hanoverian foal.
*

#### Criteria for Studbook Classifiers

Selection: The Committee has the right to suggest suitable applicants.

Requirements: Suitable experience in breeding and training young horses – and any other relevant experience.

Training:

Firstly, in the home country with current classifiers.

Secondly in Germany through the Hanoverian Verband – this includes theoretical study.

Instruction and practical participation in breed events such as mare and foal shows. The Test Theory.

Practical.

The Verband gives the guidelines and paperwork, including a DVD for evaluation of the horses.

Since 2009 there has been a central test for breed judges, with each society paying its own costs to participate.

# 15. KEEPING OF THE STUD BOOK

The Studbook keeper, who for this purpose may make use of a computer, is responsible for the proper administration of the studbook.

# 16. OBLIGATIONS OF THE BREEDER

The breeder is responsible for the correctness of the information on the covering certificate, registration of foaling, as well as further papers which must be filled out, handed in or kept safely. He/she shall be obliged to check all Studbook documentation and forms, including the pedigree papers after they have been sent by the NZHS to ensure that all information is correct. If incorrect information is discovered, the NZHS is to be informed immediately and the necessary corrections undertaken, and a note made of this.

The breeder is not permitted to make the correction(s) himself/herself.

# 17. OBLIGATIONS OF THE STALLION OWNER

The stallion owner is directly accountable to the NZHS for a correct execution of the covering acts/inseminations and their registration. In particular, he/she should fulfil the following obligations.

1. The stallion owner (or the stud master) should fill out and sign the covering certificates. This confirms that the information on the papers is correct.
2. Keep a covering and/or insemination list.
3. The covering/insemination list as well as the completed covering certificates (original) must be handed to the studbook keeper by 31st March of each year.
4. Observe all limitations concerning the use of the stallions laid down by the committee according to Clause 4. The Society is entitled to demand that the stallion owner and mare owner recognise in writing the legal consequences of non-observance of the Studbook Regulations.
5. When a stallion is used for insemination purposes the stallion owner is contractually obliged to recognize the valid conditions of the NZHS which apply in this case.
6. Pass on to the NZHS on demand the information necessary for the execution of their duties and to permit the NZHS to take a look at the breeding/licensing papers.
7. The NZHS office is to be informed immediately of any change of ownership or location of a stallion. The same applies in a case of death of a stallion or any other event which means he is no longer available for breeding purposes.
8. Permit the publication of data relevant to the breeding value of all stallions which are or were in his possession.

# 18. STUD BOOK

The Studbook shall be kept and maintained by the NZHS office (Studbook Keeper) or at a computer station.

In order to fulfil the legal requirements concerning the breeding of animals the studbook must contain at least the following information of each horse entered in a section of the studbook:

* the name and full address of the breeder and current owner;
* the foaling date, sex, colour and markings;
* the registration number;
* the brand marks;
* the parents and grandparents and their colours;
* at least four generations of ancestors;
* all results known to the NZHS of performance tests and breeding value assessments;
* the evaluation of the horse by its progeny - in the case of a stallion only the registered/licensed sons & daughters through competition

 - in case of mares all progeny and their registration numbers;

* decisions concerning registration and subsequent amendments in the studbook;
* the date and reason for de-registration;
* records of the issuing of breeding certificates;
* The DNA type of a stallion and mare - in case of artificial insemination; donor mare in the case of embryo transplant;
* information concerning twin foaling;
* show/competition successes and prizes awarded (premiums);
* the registered name of the horse;
* in addition, the decisions concerning licensing and insemination permissions (with all conditions in detail) are to be noted. The NZHS informs the owners about all relevant content of the studbook.

# 19. COVERING /INSEMINATION CERTIFICATE / COVERING LIST

1. Prior to the end of the financial year an electronic message will be sent to the owners of all ACTIVE mares seeking confirmation of the mare’s current status
2. The reply – by electronic means will confirm which mare or mares that are ACTIVE and to which stallion she has been served by.
3. The covering must be confirmed by evidence from the insemination veterinarian or technician
4. The Service Certificate must accompany the foal registration application form – either attached to the electronic registration form or by an email attachment. This must state
* The name of the mare and stallion
* Proof of the covering and sign off with the signature of the stud master or semen Provider
* All data concerning, covering/insemination/ embryo transplant, ICSI- embryos

 The covering certificate must show.

* the full name and full postal address of the mare owner/Stud
* the name and registration number of the mare and stallion.
* colour and brands of the mare.
* all data concerning covering/insemination/embryo transplant, ICSI-embryos
* Service certificate scanned and emailed - proof of the covering and sign off with the signature of the stud master or semen Provider

# 20. FOALING CERTIFICATE (REGISTRATION OF BIRTH)

1. The birth of a foal must be reported as soon as possible to the studbook keeper by the mare owner who completes and signs the foaling return form.
2. If a mare does not produce a foal or it is stillborn or it dies shortly after birth, a foaling return form must be filled in stating the reason, signed, and sent to the Studbook keeper.
3. The foaling return form must at least contain.
	1. name and address of the foal's owner.
	2. name of the foal's dam and sire.
	3. foaling date.
	4. Sex,colour and markings of the foal.
	5. the mare owner's signature.

 and in appropriate cases information about barren mares, stillbirth, or death shortly after birth.

1. Service dates and service certificates must be returned if not already done so
2. At the request of the foal’s owner, and on payment of all fees, the registration instructions will be dispatched. This includes
* the Foal registration letter for the veterinarian
* the order number and DNA envelope for sending the hair sample to InfogeneNZ lab for testing
* The ID form for the veterinarian to fill out the markings and sign off with the microchip number and date of the procedure.

The Microchipping record number must be included.

# 21. CERTIFICATION OF ORIGIN (PEDIGREE PAPERS - BIRTH CERTIFICATE)

1. As a certification of origin, the NZHS or the VHW issues pedigree certificates or birth certificates, providing the parents are registered in the Studbook of the NZHS.
2. Pedigree certificates and birth certificates verify the ancestry and performance standard of a horse. They belong to the horse but remain the property of the issuing Society. In the case of change of ownership, they are to be handed over by the studbook keeper to the new owner and in case of the horse's death to be returned to the issuing office.

 A duplicate copy of a birth certificate can only be issued on application and then only by affidavit. The duplicate is to be clearly marked as such. A fee will be charged.

1. Certifications of origin are only issued in the year of birth provided that the dam and/or sire are/is registered with the NZHS within the year of the foal's birth.

Exceptions are considered when

* There is a new stallion licensed for Hanoverian or Rheinland
* There are new mares added to the various studbooks- Hanoverian and Rheinland
* The equestrian sport governing body introduces new registration mandates

# 22. PEDIGREE CERTIFICATES

1. Pink pedigree certificates shall be issued by the Society for foals by Studbook Stallions from Main Studbook or Studbook mares. The front of the pedigree papers bears the NZHS brand mark.
2. The pedigree certificates are to be issued when the following conditions apply;
	1. in the year of the covering act both parents are registered in the appropriate sections of the Studbook or will be at the latest, in the year of the foal’s birth;
	2. the foaling is notified within a timely manner.
	3. the identification of the foal at the mare's foot is identified by;

 \*the official brander/microchipper and \*secured by DNA test.

* 1. the requirements laid down in Clauses 4, 4. and Clause 5, 3. are fulfilled.
1. The pedigree certificates contain the following information;
	* name of the breed society
	* place and date of issuing
	* registration number
	* name and address of the breeder and owner (the owner of the mare at time of covering is considered as the breeder)
	* date when the mare was covered
	* foaling date, sex colour, markings and brand marks
	* name, registration number colour (and breed) of the parents and names and registration numbers (and breed) of further generations registration of a breeding horse and its ancestors in the studbook
	* to be signed and sealed by the studbook keeper (as the breed supervisor)

 or his/her deputy

* + the result of the performance test and the breeding value assessment of the stallion, his parents and grand parents
	+ The studbook status and any Sport Performance awards for mares and the Stallion’s studbook status
	+ remarks concerning licensing, insemination and embryo transplant permits.

 The registration of each new owner is possible. The pedigree papers constitute an important document for the owner of the horse, and they are an essential requirement for registration in the studbook.

# 23. BIRTH CERTIFICATE

1. If the conditions for issuing pedigree papers are not fulfilled, then a birth certificate will be issued when the following conditions are met:
	* the sire is registered in the NZHS Stallion Book during the breeding season when the foal is conceived.
	* the foaling was registered within a timely manner.
	* the pedigree of the foal at the dam's foot is clearly identified.
2. The birth certificate shall contain the same information as a pink pedigree paper, but its appearance is neutral and does not bear the NZHS emblem.
3. Horses with such a birth certificate can be recorded with the NZHS but are not eligible for entry in the Main Studbook. They are eligible to be included in the Mare Pre- Studbook.

# 24. AMENDMENT OF BREEDING DATA

It is the horse owner's duty to inform the NZHS Office without delay of all amendments such as:

* breeding data,
* death or sale,
* amendments about colour or distinguishing marks,
* results of performance tests.

II - 3 Marking and Identity Assurance

Branding/Microchipping Regulations

# 25. IDENTIFICATION

Identification of the horse is made by means of;

1. a detailed and precise description of colour, markings and brand marks.
2. allocation of a registration number and registration of the name of a studbook horse.

# 26. REGISTRATION NUMBER

Each foal is allocated a registration number when registered in the studbook. This number is unique and not to be changed. The UELN life number is composed as follows e.g.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 554007  | Studbook #  | Year recording #  | Year of birth  |
| N Z  |   | Auto generated  |   |

# 27. REGISTRATION OF NAME

Mares which are registered in the Main Studbook and stallions registered in the Stallion Book receive a name in addition to their number. This name is to begin with the same letter as the sire's name. The name allocated at the time of registration in the Studbook must be kept. A name given to a stallion may not be given again to any other than a full brother (then with the appropriate addition II etc). The acceptance and registration of names is confirmed by the Studbook keeper.

# 28. BRANDING/MICROCHIPPING REGULATIONS

Branding/Microchipping of foals - Requirements to be fulfilled for branding (IF branding is chosen by the breeder)

1.1 The branding on left thigh (H-NZ) or (R-NZ) and left shoulder (year and allocated numbers) is to be done while the foal is at the dam's foot. In exceptional circumstances if the foal is not at foot for whatever reason or 12 months have passed then the foal can still be branded once the parent verification report has been secured by a DNA test and the veterinary surgeon provides a signed affidavit that the foal matches the breeding and markings stated on the breeding/covering certificate provided by the Stud master to the mare owner. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

1.2 The branding is done under the direction of the Studbook Keeper by the appointed inspector(s) or by a registered veterinary surgeon, who will describe the foal according to clause 21 per affidavit.

1.3 In cases where there is an objection to the use of branding or where there is no veterinary surgeon willing or available to carry out the branding, and the foal is not branded then it must be microchipped. The microchip number must be noted on the Foal Description form at the time when the veterinary surgeon signs off the affidavit.

1.4 Mandatory microchipping of foals - the proposed Act and legislations pertaining to an equine specific identification system under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to enable the identification of equines and associated locations. It will be mandatory to have all foals microchipped for completion of registration from the 2022 year of birth.

1.5 No papers will be issued until all facets of the registration have been carried out – service certificates, foal returns, DNA parent verification report, completed and signed affidavit and fees paid.

# 29. BRAND MARK - EMBLEM OF THE NZHS

The NZHS brand mark consists of stylised crossed horse’s heads symbolising the H for Hanoverian and the letters NZ in accordance with the contract between the NZHS and the VHW.

The Branding Iron is to be held by the Inspection Commission/Studbook Keeper under the President’s supervision. Only the president may authorise its use.

# 30. IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF DNA TYPING

For each horse presented for registration into the Studbook the NZHS is entitled to request a DNA parent verification report.

Stallions applying for licensing and registration must produce a DNA Profile.

Before issuing a pedigree paper or birth certificate for any foal (whether by natural service, artificial insemination, or by embryo transfer or ICSI) to be registered, a positive DNA parent verification report must be carried out.

The costs are to be borne by the breeder of the foal or owner of the mare or stallion.

# 31. USE OF BANNED SUBSTANCES (DOPING)

Doping in relation to Stallion and Mare Performance Tests and general competitions run by the New Zealand Hanoverian Society Inc.

The NZHS reserves the right to randomly test horses for prohibited substances and methods as published and amended from time to time by the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) and the New Zealand Equestrian Federation (ESNZ).

Any one member found contravening the above Clause will be disciplined under NZHS Rules and regulations, Clause 7 – Improper Conduct.

# 32. CONCLUDING PROVISION

1. These Rules are the basis of our Society.

 It is our intention to maintain flexibility for further development of the Hanoverian Horse.

1. Alterations to the above Breeding Programme and Studbook Regulations will only be conducted in agreement with the New Zealand Hanoverian Society and the Verband Hanoverscher Warmblutzutcher e.V.
2. The Rules and Regulations of the New Zealand Hanoverian Society were passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 4th July 1993 at Flock House Bulls. They were further updated on 8th March 1997, July 1999, June 2001, August 2003, August 2009, June 2013, August 2015, August 2017, October 2019, November 2021, November 2023 and October 2025.

# 33. **RHEINLAND STUDBOOK - RIDING HORSES IN NEW ZEALAND**

Annex Constitution - Hannoveraner Verband eV.

The breeding programme includes all measures that are appropriate to improve the breed when it comes to the general breeding aim. Of importance are the judgement of conformation, performance tests and selection. Besides the results of particular breed evaluations, results of other breeding associations or official results may also be considered.

The basics of running this studbook are laid down in the annex to the “Studbook Regulations for Rhenish Riding Horses” and are part of the Constitution of Hannoveraner Verband e V.

The Rheinland riding horse is predominantly bred in the Rhenish breeding area. The Hannoveraner Verband runs the studbook of the breed “Rhenish Riding Horse” in accordance with the stipulations of the EU and German Animal Breeding Law. The Hannoveraner Verband gave the license to run a “Studbook Rheinland Riding Horses” to its daughter societies in Australia, Great Britain, New Zealand and United States of America.

The owners of the stallions and mares registered with “Studbook Rheinland Riding Horses” shall also become regular members of the Hannoveraner Verband e. V. or its daughter societies as mentioned in (3) Regulations for “Studbook Rheinland Riding Horses”

The Hannoveraner Verband runs the studbook “Rheinland Riding Horses”, based on the merger contract between Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch e. V. and Hannoveraner Verband e. V.

### 1. Breeding aim (including breed properties) for the breed “Rheinland Riding Horse”

The basic breeding aim is defined as follows:

The goal is to breed noble, big-framed and healthy, fertile horses with a perfect conformation and powerful, ground-covering and elastic movements that are suitable for all equestrian purposes when it comes to temperament, character and rideability.

The following properties must be considered to reach this basic breeding aim:

External appearance

Colour: all colour

 Height: at least 158 cm

Type:

The goal is to breed a noble, big-framed and harmonious riding horse, featuring a dry and expressive head with big eyes, well-shaped muscles and correct, clear limbs. Breeding stallions and mares are meant to show clear gender features.

A rough, crude and inharmonious conformation including course head, an unclear shape, unclear joints and (with breeding animals) missing gender features are not desired.

Body shape:

A harmonious conformation, suitable for all kinds of equestrian disciplines, is desired. This includes: a neck of medium length, tapering to the head, wide open throat latch, a big, gently sloping shoulder, long and pronounced withers reaching into the back, deep chest, a long, well-muscled, slightly angled croup, a harmonious body, divided evenly into three parts: forehand, middle section and hindquarters.

Further desired are an appropriate and dry foundation with correct, big joints, medium-long pasterns and well-shaped hooves to expect longevity. Also, a correct limb position, when viewed from behind, straight forelegs seen from the side view and hocks with a joint angle of 140°, as well as a straight toe axis with an angle of approx. 45° and 50° to the ground.

Not desired is a non-harmonious conformation, particularly a short, heavy or deep neck, a small, steep shoulder, a short or insufficiently pronounced knee, a short or too long back, a tight or swollen kidney area, a short or straight croup with a high-set tail, a narrow chest and ragged flanks with short back ribs as well as incorrect limbs; this includes: small, narrow or restricted joints, weak cannon bones and short, upright or too long soft pasterns as well as too small hooves, particularly with inward pointing heels.

Further not desired are the following limb positions - toes out, toes in, wide, narrow, calf-kneed, upright or sickle-shaped, cow-hocked or bow-legged limb positions.

Movement basic gaits:

Eager and ground-covering, free movement, always maintaining the rhythm (4-beat walk, 2-beat trot, 3beat canter) are desired. The walk should be supple and energetic with clear up and down movement of feet. The trot and canter should be elastic, powerful, light-footed and with a natural cadence and balance with a clear suspension phase. Impulsion should be developed from an actively working, clearly stepping hind end and be transferred over a supple swinging back to the forehand with an unrestricted shoulder. Some “knee action” is desired.

Undesired are particularly short, flat, inelastic and restricted movements with a stiff back as well as sluggish or arrhythmic movement or falling on the forehand; waving and swaying or obvious paddling, twisting, base narrow, pigeon-toed, base wide or toed out movement.

Show jumping

Skilful jumping capabilities of scope and potential are desired, revealing composure and intelligence. Obviously accepting weight when approaching the jumps, quick take-offs, quick and pronounced bending of limbs (if possible horizontal position of lower arm over the fence), an arched back with pronounced withers and downward sloping neck while slightly opening hind legs (bascule) is desired. The fluency of movement and the rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Not desired is an uncontrolled or hesitant jumping style with hanging legs, high head over the obstacle, combined with a hollow back whilst losing rhythm of movement and canter.

Inner qualities / performance capabilities / health

Desired is an uncomplicated, easy to handle, but at the same time willingly working and reliable horse with strong nerves, creating an alert, intelligent impression with its appearance and behaviour revealing a relaxed, well-balanced temperament.

Horses that are difficult to handle, nervous or violent are not desired. An easy to ride, willingly working horse with an all-round potential, suitable for all kinds and levels of equestrian disciplines and tournaments is desired, particularly for dressage, show jumping and eventing. Sound health, excellent physical and mental strength, natural fertility and the lack of genetic faults are desired.

2. Breeding Method (in the sense of breeding association regulations)

The breeding aim is to breed pure horses. The studbook, however, is kept open which means that stallions and mares from other breeding areas are accepted with the purpose of improving the breed. Mares and stallions of the following breeds are accepted for this purpose:

Breed Group I – the green highlighted breeds are new since 2023

AES Riding Horse, American Warmblood, Arabic Partbred Type, German Riding Horse,

Argentinian Riding Horse, Australian Warmblood, Austrian Warmblood, Belgian Sport Horse (sBs),

Belgian Warmblood (BWP), Brazilian Riding Horse, Bulgarian Warmblood, Chilean Warmblood,

Croatian Warmblood, Czech Warmblood, Danish Warmblood,

Dutch Warmblood (KWPN) dressage and jumping type, Estonian Warmblood, Finnish Warmblood,

German Sport Horse (Württemberger, Bavarian Warmblood, Brandenburger Warmblood, SachsenAnhaltiner Warmblood, Thüringer Warmblood, Saxonian Warmblood, Zweibrücker Riding Horse) Hessian Warmblood, Holsteiner, Hungarian Warmblood, Irish Riding Horse ,Italian Warmblood,

Latvian Warmblood, Lithuanian Warmblood, Luxembourg Riding Horse, Mecklenburger,

Mexican Riding Horse, New Zealand Warmblood, NRPS, Oldenburg, Oldenburg Jumping Horse,

Polish Warmblood, Rheinish Sport Horse, Romanian Warmblood, Russian Hannoveraner,

Scottish Sporthorse, Selle Francais, Slovakian Warmblood ,Slovenian Warmblood, Spanish Sport Horse ,Swedish Warmblood ,Swiss Warmblood, Trakehner, Ukrainian Riding Horse, Westphalian Riding Horse, Zangersheider Riding Horse.

Breed Group II

Anglo-Arabian

Arabian

Arabian Warmblood

English Warmblood

Gelderländer

Lipizzaner

Lusitanos

Pura Raza Española

Shagya-Arabian

### Division of studbooks (concerning regulations on breeding organizations) . The studbook is separated into a main and a special division.

Division Stallions Mares

Main division Stallion Book I (HB I) Main Studbook (H)

 Stallion Book Ib (HB Ib) Studbook (S)

 Stallion Book II Pre- Studbook (V)

The main division for stallions is divided into the divisions Stallion Book I, Stallion Book Ib and Stallion Book II. For mares it is divided into the Main Studbook and Studbook. There is a Special Division for both, mares and stallions.

 Entry regulations for the studbooks (concerning regulations on the breeding organizations)

2.1 Studbook for stallions

 2.1.1. Stallion Book I

Stallions with a minimum age of three are entered into the Stallion Book whose sires and sires of dams, granddams and great-granddams on the maternal side (four generations) are registered with the main division or a corresponding division of a studbook of a breed and whose dams are registered with the main division or a corresponding division of the studbook of an approved breed and that are accepted as licensed by the Hannoveraner Verband, an approved branch studbook before January 1, 2015 by Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch for the breed “Rhenish Riding Horse” that were rated with a breed value for dressage or show jumping of at least 80 points and a final mark of at least 7 or that achieved a final “dressage score” respectfully a “show jumping score” of at least 8 in a stallion performance test (70 days) or the following competition results in the disciplines dressage, show jumping or eventing:

five placements 1 – 3 in advanced level dressage (Prix St Georges and up) with at least ONE international FEI level Judge and gain minimum scores of 65% or three placements 1 – 3 in a medium or advanced level eventing competition (CCI\*\*\* or CIC\*\*\* and up).

or three placements 1 -3 in GP level show jumping 1.40 m or above

Four-year-old stallions that have not yet completed a stallion performance test (70 days), but that comply with the other stipulations, can be entered into the Stallion Book I if they participated in a 30-day-test (suitability test) and scored at least 80 points for dressage or show jumping and a weighted final mark of at least 7.( Or a dressage mark of 7 or a show jumping mark of at least 8 or better.)

Five-year-old stallions that have not accomplished a stallion performance test, but a suitability test in accordance with above mentioned stipulations, shall be registered if they scored at least 7.5 in young horse classes in dressage, show jumping or eventing at the age of four or a suitability class (Eignungsprüfung) or if they qualified for the Federal Championships for German Riding Horses.

Six-year-old and older stallions that have not accomplished a stallion performance test, but a suitability test in accordance with above-mentioned stipulations, shall be entered if they qualified for the Federal Dressage, Show Jumping or Eventing Championships (Bundeschampionate) at the age of five or six.

Stallions bred for racehorse purposes comply with the stipulations for performance tests for riding horses if they have achieved a handicap weight (GAG) of at least 70 kg in flat races or at least 75 kg in jumping races or at least 65 kg in flat races, 70 kg in jumping races in at least 20 races in three seasons in totalstallions that do not comply with the breeding and health requirements as stated after vet check and that do show negative health properties as stipulated in § 28 2.11 of the Constitution of Hannoveraner Verband, are basically excluded from being entered into the Stallion Book I. This also applies for stallions of improvement breeds as mentioned in § 2 of this enclosure.

2.1.2 Stallion Book Ib

Stallions of improvement breeds as mentioned in Regulation 2 of this annex shall be entered into the Stallion Book Ib that are not licensed by Hannoveraner Verband, an accepted branch studbook or Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch, but by another breeding association approved by the animal law act,are registered with the Stallion Book I or a corresponding division of the studbook of their breed their sires and sires of the dams on the maternal side, granddams and great-granddams (four generations of ancestors) are entered into the main division or a corresponding division of the studbook of their breed and whose dams are entered into the main division or a corresponding division of the studbook of their breed that comply with the performance requirements of the Stallion Book I.

2.1.3 Stallion Book II

2.1.3.1 Entry in the Stallion Book II (Main Section of the Stud Book)

1. On request, Hanoverian stallions as well as Rheinland stallions maybe be entered which do not fulfil the stipulations pertaining to pedigree and/or performance of Stallion Book I, of which the sire and the dam, however, are entered in the Stud Book.
2. Hanoverian stallions will be entered in Hanoverian Stallion Book II
3. Stallions from other populations will be entered in Rheinland Stallion Book II

 (This also applies to Stallions that have been licensed in an approved overseas studbook, but which has not achieved the Performance Test requirements.)

1. Stallions can be inspected into the stallion book at the age of 3 years.

Following requirements must be met:

* + a WFFS test and DNA parent verification received
	+ a clinical vet check according to the rules for licensing received
	+ the fee for stallion book II paid

2.1.3.2 Application and Continuation

1. Registration takes place in response to a written request made by the stallion owner after fulfilling the stipulations of these Stud Book Regulations by means of a resolution passed by the Stud Book Committee.
2. Registration is always limited to one year only. It will be updated on request by The Committee as long as Stud Book Regulations remain fulfilled.

2.2 Studbook for Mares

* + 1. Main Studbook (H)

In general, three-year-old and older mares shall be entered that descend from dams that are registered as main studbook or studbook mares of the studbook of the approved breed. The sire as well as the sires of the dam, granddam and great-granddam on the maternal side have to be registered with the Stallion Book I of the corresponding breed (four generations of ancestors) or have to match corresponding features as long as they belong to an accepted refining breed (see § 2 of this annex)that were rated with a mark of at least 5 in the partial evaluations a – d, f and h and achieved a final score of at least 6 for conformation as laid down in Regulation 24 (4) of the Constitution of Hannoveraner Verband.

* + 1. Studbook (S)

Three-year-old and older mares shall be entered whose parents are registered as main studbook or studbook mares of the studbook of the accepted breed.

* + 1. Pre-Studbook (V)

Mares that are not entered in the main division of the Studbook for mares, but that comply with the breeding aim of the Rheinland riding horse, that are identified and that score a minimum mark of 5 for conformation with no partial marks less than 4 and that do not exhibit health restricting properties as laid down in # 28 2.11 of the Constitution of Hanoverian Verband e.V shall be registered with the Pre-Studbook. Progeny of Pre- Studbook mares shall be entered in The Studbook if they score at least 6 for conformation and if their sire is registered in Stallion Book 1. Mares entered in the Pre- Studbook will be issued with a "Breeding Certificate Special Division"

# 34. **GUIDELINES FOR THE NEW ZEALAND THREE DAY STALLION SPORT TEST**

(COMPLIANT WITH THE GERMAN FN GUIDELINES)

General regulations

Purpose, philosophy and responsibilities

The Three-Day Sport Test of Sport Horse stallions is a joint activity of The New Zealand Hanoverian Society, German Oldenburg Verband and Hannoveraner Verband. The purpose is to provide a selection tool for young sport horse stallions based on their performance under saddle modelled after the principles laid down by the German Equestrian Federation. These three societies, called founding studbooks, formed an organization committee which is responsible for the preparation and execution of this test.

This test has been developed in Germany to be repeated after one year, so that progress in the development of the horse may be documented. A good preparation of the stallions for this test by experienced young horse trainers is of utmost importance. The founding studbooks require a stallion to repeat the test within a year with age-appropriate requirements, which means, that the second test requires a stallion to be trained on a higher level than shown at the initial test.

Each breed society, however, defines how to use this tool within their respective breeding programme. Therefore, the passing requirements of each breed society are defined in the respective studbook rules.

Addressees, exhibitor’s commitment declaration

The Three-Day Sport Test Rules are issued for owners of the stallions to be tested as well as for experts, officials, representatives of the breeders’ associations and other participating institutions and persons.

Only the owner or the proprietor of the stallion to be tested can register the stallion for the performance test. By registering the stallion for the performance test, the owner must acknowledge in writing or electronically that he/she accepts the Rules and has carefully reviewed the contents.

Number of registered stallions

Stallion performance tests are carried out in groups. A minimum of five stallions are needed to conduct the test.

Publication and application of test results

Scores are announced at the conclusion of the testing for each horse and are published online after the testing for all horses has concluded. The owner of the stallion shall receive an official final test certificate, including all their horse’s scores, by mail following the testing.

The owners of the participating stallions are committed to accept the publication and the exchange of data of all stallions for performance testing purposes, for studbook registration, and for identification purposes. Special regulations for the three-day sport test for stallions

#### Basic regulations

Sport tests are held over a period of three days. The tests are based on the rules of the German Equestrian Federation (FN) for stallion performance tests and specifically the sport test for stallions.

Sport tests for stallions of sport horse and sport pony breeds are hosted by specially appointed testing stations and are conducted without interruption, which means that the stallions are not permitted to leave the premises of the testing station during the test. If a stallion is removed from the testing venue temporarily or completely for training/exercising purposes outside specified training times and locations, he shall be immediately disqualified from the test.

The regulations of the corresponding testing station have to be strictly observed. Non-compliance will result in immediate disqualification.

2. Admission requirements

Eligible stallions must be four-, five- or six-year-olds and must be registered with a sport horse or sport pony registry. Eligible stallions must have been accepted at a licensing by at least one sport horse registry prior to attending the testing. All eligible entries that comply with the admission requirements are entitled to participate at the sport test for stallions. Unless otherwise specified in the individual studbook stipulations, the official birth date of horses born in the Southern Hemisphere shall be August 1 of the year of their birth. For horses born in the Northern Hemisphere in November and December, January 1 of the following year shall be the official birthday. All other horses born in the Northern Hemisphere shall have their official birthdate as January 1 of the year of their birth.

Only those stallions that are appropriately registered, age-appropriately trained and fit, and are familiar with the test components may participate in the test. The stallions need to meet the criteria in regard to constitution, fitness, well-being, health and composure.

All health documents referred to in section 2.6.1 must be submitted prior to arrival at the testing site; they are a requirement for the stallion to participate in the testing.

Stallions are NOT accepted to participate at the stallion performance if:

they were treated with drugs or other prohibited pharmaceuticals;

OR

they were exposed to forbidden methods or procedures to influence performances, capabilities or work ethic or any other kind of manipulation;

OR

they were positively tested by the breeders’ association or an equestrian federation for drugs or any other prohibited method or procedure to influence performances within three months before being presented at the stallion performance test (in case of anabolic drugs 12 months).

Registration

Information on the sport test, including registration forms, can be found at or by contacting Studbook Keeper, NZ Hanoverian Society Inc. info@nzhanoverian.com

The stallions must be registered for the test by the published deadlines.

Minimum number of registered stallions

A minimum of five stallions are needed to conduct the test.

2.5. Fees

The applicant shall settle registration and facility fees with the NZ Hanoverian Society upon registration.

Registration fee shall be refunded only if the test cannot be held due to an insufficient number of registrations, or Force of Nature. No fees shall be refunded if a stallion fails to participate or complete the test despite binding reservation.

Delivery of stallions

Arrival of stallions at the testing site(s) must comply with the published schedule.

Documents to be presented upon delivery

The following documents must be presented for each stallion upon delivery: identity of stallion via original registration papers or breed registry passport

Control of veterinarian standards

Every stallion shall be examined upon arrival by the Quality Management Commission according to veterinarian standards. The stallion shall be tested while standing, in the walk and in the trot in-hand.

Veterinary care and control, Quality Management Commission (QM-Commission), farrier

To guarantee veterinary care, an equine-specialist veterinarian must be on call throughout the entire competition dates, including during the night.

The Quality Management Commission (QM-Commission) shall control and record health, capability and suitability of all stallions for the testing round.

The organization committee shall appoint the QM-Commission for each testing round, composed of a representative of the organizer (Quality Commissioner); the station veterinarian

If necessary, the North American Stallion Sport Test LLC shall be entitled to also appoint as additional members of the QM-Commission

The experts,

A representative of the breeding associations involved,

Another veterinarian

The QM-Commission will be responsible for:

The veterinary check upon arrival of the stallions.

The veterinary check after having completed the final test and before leaving the testing station.

The results of the checks are recorded in a delivery report and in an inspection and examination report as outlined in the sample according to the German FN rules.

A farrier has to be on call during the whole course of the testing.

Quality-Commissioner and experts.The organization committee as defined in 1.1 is responsible for the execution of the sport test. The Quality Commissioner is its legal representative for the time of the testing.

The following experts are also involved in the execution of the sport tests:

* two judges (per discipline),
* one expert (per discipline),
* one test rider (per discipline),
* one station veterinarian, as well as,
* one or more stewards

Judges and test riders will be approved by the German FN and the New Zealand Hanoverian Society organizing committee.

The experts shall be responsible to avoid any suspicion of partiality (for example relatives, breeders, owners, trainers, employer-employee relation, economic relationship).

All persons mentioned below must maintain confidentiality about the preliminary results of the evaluations. Behaviour at the sport tests

All participants (applicants, stallion keepers, owners, breeders, riders) are requested to show fair sport composure throughout the testing process.

#### Composition of Evaluation Commission

The Evaluation Commission for each discipline is made up of two judges, complemented by one discipline expert and a test rider. They agree on a common assessment of all features on all days of the test.

A steward will attend the complete sport stallion training and testing period and supervise the warm-up area and training as well as the stable area.

The members of the Evaluation Commission shall decide together with the Quality Commissioner and, if required, with the Steward about possible non-admissions or disqualifications as laid down under the rules. The attending station veterinarian will be included in the decision in case of veterinary reasons.

#### Evaluation guidelines

The test standards are evaluated by awarding scores on a scale from 1 to 10; awarding decimals is permitted:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10 = excellent  | 5 = sufficient  |
| 9 = very good  | 4 = deficient  |
| 8 = good  | 3 = quite poor  |
| 7 = quite good  | 2 = poor  |
| 6 = satisfactory  | 1= very poor  |
|   | 0 = not evaluated  |

The commission of experts decides in a joint judging procedure on the result.

When assessing jumping abilities, mistakes at jumps and disobedience shall not be judged, but it shall influence the result. The dressage assessment for the dressage stallions shall not include leaving the arena or disobedience; however, it shall also have influence on the final result. Going off course under the regular rider shall not count for the result.

The stallion’s suitability with a view to improving the population or the breed predominates the decision on the final result, independent from the properties to assess the external conformation.

#### Non-admission and exclusion from the test

The Evaluation Commission of the corresponding test shall decide on non-admission and disqualification together with the Quality Commissioner and, if necessary, the steward and the responsible veterinarian.

Non-admission

A stallion is not eligible for the test ifthe admission requirements as stipulated above have not been fulfilled;

* the stallion arrives later than within the period of time stipulated;
* the vaccination regulations have not been fulfilled;
* the exhibitor fails to present the required documents upon delivery.
* The Quality Commission decides that the stallion is not eligible.

Exclusion

A stallion shall be excluded from the performance test if

* the stallion was diagnosed with health or constitution issues or lack of condition,
* proof about a prohibited medication or manipulation is apparent,
* the stallion’s behaviour is dangerous for the staff responsible, for himself or other stallions participating at the test,
* the stallion is temporarily or constantly removed from the testing station during the sport test, if semen is taken, or if he is used for breeding purposes,
* an infringement of the valid stable rules as regards the stallion is committed,
* proof of an infringement of the provisions of the rules as regards the stallion becomes apparent,
* it is obvious, that the stallion will not be able to cope with the requirements of the test due to lack of training,
* the stallion is removed from the testing station.

Medication control, exclusion of stallions

The vet responsible for the stallion performance test in co-operation with the Evaluation Commission, the quality-commissioner and, if necessary, the steward, are entitled to take drug tests during the stallion performance test at any time. Standard tests are taken during each sport test.

If the results show positive evidence of unlawful medication or manipulation, the stallion has to be excluded from the test with immediate effect. If the results are only apparent after the stallion has completed the test, the test result will be annulled. An already issued test certificate has to be cancelled, collected and the corresponding studbook registration has to be withdrawn.

#### Sport performance test for stallions – Focus Dressage

Schedule of the testing round and evaluated features

The test is designed for four- to six-year-old licensed stallions. All stallions will be assessed according to age-appropriate performance levels. The requirements are scaled as follows:

4-year-old sport horse stallions:

Testing and assessment of stallions is modelled on the requirements of a USEF Four-Year Test dressage competition. The stallions are shown in a standard exercise.

5-year-old sport horse stallions:

Testing and assessment of stallions is modelled on the requirements of an FEI Five-Year Old dressage competition. The stallions are shown in a standard exercise.

6-year-old sport horse stallions:

Testing and assessment of stallions is modelled on the requirements of an FEI Six-Year-Old dressage competition. The stallions are shown in a standard exercise.

The Evaluation Commission gathers repeated information and impressions about the stallions, focused on dressage, during the whole testing period for the following features:

Trot

Canter

Walk

Rideability

Overall impression

The three-day sport test is composed as follows:

Day 1: Arrival and free training

Arrival and inspection of suitability for competition (vet-check) and stabling of the stallions as well as free training in the warm-up and testing arenas under the regular rider and under supervision of the steward.

Day 2: Training and sport test under the regular rider

Appropriate training of the stallion in accordance with a specified time schedule in the warm-up arena under the regular rider and under supervision of the steward, and a judge.

Then specified, time limited training of stallions in the testing arena (max. 15 minutes per stallion) in a group of up to four stallions, attended by the Evaluation Commission.

In the afternoon, presentation of stallions by their regular riders in a standard exercise (age-equivalent test) with the option to repeat the exercises upon instruction and evaluation of the Evaluation Commission.

Day 3: Test rider inspection

Warm-up in the warm-up arena under the regular rider and under the supervision of the steward. Short presentation of the stallion by the regular rider in the testing arena, immediately followed by the test rider inspection.

Test rider inspection per stallion will be individually different when it comes to duration and intensity. The test rider will be in close consultation with the Evaluation Commission who will accompany the test with comments.

#### Equipment of horse and rider

Equipment of horse and rider has to comply with the principles of equitation and the principles of accident prevention and animal protection.

Equipment rider:

An ESNZ standards approved, and certified riding helmet is compulsory for all riders during training and all parts of the test.

The following accessories are permissible:

A pair of spurs (max. length of the shank 4.5 cm [including a smooth rowel]) that do not cause any sharp injuries during normal use. The spur has to be buckled in such manner that the shank points horizontally or downwards.

A whip: A whip with a length of max. 120 cm (including lash) for all other training and test sessions.

Equipment horse:

Equipment for leg protection is permitted during the training on the first and second day of the test. Leg protection is not permitted during the competition judging on Day 2. Leg protection is permitted on Day 3. Allowed leg protection includes bandages, boots, bell boots and pastern rings. Magnets, weights, or any sort of weighted boot or bandage are not allowed. The equipment to protect the legs must not exceed the permissible maximum weight of 500 g per leg. Shoes with or without cuffs (i.e., the provision for glue-on shoes that extends up onto the hoof wall) that are attached with nails or glue or wraps that do not extend past the hair line of the hoof are permitted.

Each stallion must wear the assigned bridle numbers any time he is out of his stall. Numbers must be worn on both the right and left sides of either the halter, bridle, or saddle pad.

Evaluation of features and determination of results

During the sport performance test for stallions focused on dressage, one final dressage score will be calculated. When determining the final score for every stallion, the score awarded during the individual stages of the test and for the individual features will be as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Features  |  Final dressage score (in %)  |
| Trot  | 20,0  |
| Canter  | 20,0  |
| Walk  | 20,0  |
| Rideability  | 30,0  |
| Overall impression  | 10,0  |
| Sum of Final Score  | 100,00  |

If a stallion must be withdrawn from competition before he has fully completed all parts of the test, no final result can be determined. If the test is not completed on applicant’s request, no final result will be determined.

Scores are announced at the conclusion of the testing for each horse. Furthermore, comments will be given for each stallion after having completed the last part of the test, highlighting his performances during the entire sport test. Scores are published online after the testing for all horses has concluded. The owner of the stallion shall receive an official final test certificate including all their horse’s scores, by mail following the testing.

#### Sport performance test for stallions – Focus Show Jumping

Schedule of the testing round and evaluated features

The test is designed for four- to six-year-old licensed stallions. All stallions will be assessed according to age-appropriate performance levels. The requirements are scaled as follows:

4-year-old sport horse stallions:

Testing and assessment of stallions is modelled on the requirements of a novice level young jumper horse class (height up to 1.00m). The stallions are shown in a standard show jumping course.

5-year-old sport horse stallions:

Testing and assessment of stallions is modelled on the requirements of an elementary young jumper horse class (height up to 1.10m). The stallions are shown in a standard show jumping course.

6-year-old sport horse stallions:

Testing and assessment of stallions is modelled on the requirements of a medium level young jumper horse class (height up to 1.20m). The stallions are shown in a standard show jumping course.

The Evaluation Commission gathers repeated information and impressions about the stallions, focused on show jumping, during the whole testing period for the following features:

Canter

Scope

Style

Rideability

Overall impression

The three-day sport test is composed as follows:

Day 1: Arrival and free training

Arrival and inspection of suitability for competition (vet-check) and stabling of the stallions as well as free training in the warm-up and testing arenas under the regular rider (basic gaits, without jumps) and under supervision of the steward.

Day 2: Training and sport test under the regular rider

Appropriate training of the stallion in accordance with a specified time schedule in the warm-up arena under the regular rider (without jumps) and under supervision of the steward and a judge.

Then specified, time limited training of stallions in the testing arena (max. 15 minutes per stallion) in a group of up to four stallions, attended by the Evaluation Commission.

Showing the stallions, the corresponding standard course and jumping 2 to 3 obstacles (upright and oxer), specified by the Evaluation Commission, in appropriate relation to the stallion’s age and performance capacity free of choice, is permitted.

In the afternoon presentation of stallions by the regular rider in a standard jumping course (age-equivalent course heights).

Warm up of stallions in the warm-up arena over the fences under the supervision of a steward is permitted.

Jumping two determined obstacles (upright and oxer) before the start of the test in the testing arena is permitted. After having completed the standard course, it is up to the Evaluation Commission to decide whether to repeat jumps or to increase the height of jumps appropriate to age.

Day 3: Test rider inspection

Warm-up in the warm-up arena under the regular rider (without jumps) and under the supervision of the steward. Short free presentation of the stallion by the regular rider in the testing arena including jumping two specified obstacles (upright and oxer). The stallion will then be tested by the test rider in a standard jumping course.

Test rider inspection per stallion will be individually different when it comes to duration and intensity. The test rider will be in close consultation with the Evaluation Commission who will accompany the test with comments.

#### Equipment of horse and rider

Equipment of horse and rider has to comply with the principles of equitation and the principles of accident prevention and animal protection.

Equipment rider:

An ESNZ standards approved, and certified riding helmet is compulsory for all riders during training and all parts of the test.

The following accessories are permissible:

A pair of spurs (max. length of the shank 4.5 cm [including a smooth rowel]) that do not cause any sharp injuries during normal use. The spur has to be buckled in such manner that the shank points horizontally or downwards.

A whip with a max. length of 75 cm (incl. lash) is permitted during the test. A whip with a max. length of 120 cm (incl. lash) is permitted for the dressage work in the warm-up arena.

Equipment horse:

Equipment for leg protection is allowed for all parts of the competition. Allowed leg protection includes: Front Legs: bandages, boots, bell boots and pastern rings. Hind Legs: only ankle boots are allowed with a smooth inner structure (without bulging, without fur etc). Boots must have a single or double-opposite Velcro fastener with at least 5 cm width (no straps or buckles etc.). Length of the hard-shell ankle boots is a maximum of 16 cm. The ankle boot shell must be completely closed and fit all the way around the pastern. Magnets, weights, or any sorted of weighted boot or bandage are not allowed. The equipment to protect the legs must not exceed the permissible maximum weight of 500 g per leg. Shoes with or without cuffs (ie. the provision for glue-on shoes that extends up onto the hoof wall) that are attached with nails or glue or wraps that do not extend past the hair line of the hoof are permitted.

Each stallion must wear the assigned bridle numbers any time he is out of his stall. Numbers must be worn on both the right and left sides of either the halter, bridle, or saddle pad.

Evaluation of features and determination of results

During the sport performance test for stallions focused on show jumping, one final jumping score will be calculated. When determining the final score for every stallion, the score awarded during the individual stages of the test and for the individual features will be as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Features  |  Final jumping score (in %)  |
| Canter  | 20,0  |
| Scope  | 25,0  |
| Style  | 25,0  |
| Rideability  | 20,0  |
| Overall impression  | 10,0  |
| Sum of Final Score  | 100,00  |

If a stallion must be withdrawn from competition before he has fully completed all parts of the test, no final result can be determined. If the test is not completed on applicant’s request, no final result will be determined.

Scores are announced at the conclusion of the testing for each horse. Furthermore, comments will be given for each stallion after having completed the last part of the test, highlighting his performances during the entire sport test. Scores are published online after the testing for all horses has concluded. The owner of the stallion shall receive an official final test certificate including all their horse’s scores, by mail following the testing.