

Breeding Programme of the Hanoverian breed based on the Statutes of 29.01.2016 under consideration of the amendments required in connection with the EU Animal Breeding Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1012). Draft of 11 January 2018

- **Information concerning the Indigenous Stud Book**

- .1 The Hanoverian Society keeps the stud book of origin for the Hanoverian breed in accordance with the provisions of EU law and German animal breeding law. The requirements under subsections 4 to 15 represent the fundamental principles for the breeding of Hanoverian horses and are binding for subsidiary stud books. Subsidiary stud books are to be informed about amendments in good time.
- .2 The name of the breed "*Hanoverian*" depicts the historical roots of the Society as well as its geographical origin. In 1735 King Georg II. founded the State Stud of Celle in the Kingdom of Hanover. Throughout the turbulent periods which followed in the history of this region surrounding Hanover, extending throughout Lower Saxony and other neighbouring federal states, many generations of "Hanoverian breeders" have continued to breed "Hanoverian" horses.  
Modern mobility and the option of artificial insemination instead of natural fertilisation have eliminated the limitations of locality to which horse breeding used to be subjected. Whilst maintaining the geographical focus of its breeding in Lower Saxony, the Society is expanding its activity at national level to cover the whole of Germany, and at international level to cover countries where a sufficiently large breeding population is available and, furthermore, recognition of the Statutes as well as of the Breeding Programme means that breeding of the "Hanoverian" is guaranteed.
- .3 With regard to breeding the Hanoverian outside Europe it is possible that, on account of circumstances specific to the country in question, some exceptions may have to be made concerning conditions for registration. Decisions in this context are to be taken by the Committee and the Breeding Management with all members being informed as soon as possible about the decision.
- .4 The Breeding Programme is published on the Society's website. Amendments to the Breeding Programme are published in accordance with A.13 of the Statutes in the Society magazine "THE HANOVERIAN" as well as on the Society's website.

- **Geographical Territory**

The geographical territory in which the breeding society implements the Breeding Programme, in addition to Germany, also includes:

EU member states: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Croatia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Sweden, Spain, and the Czech Republic

Signatory states: Switzerland, Norway

Non-EU countries: Russia, Canada, South Africa, Ukraine

- **Scale of the Breeding Population**

The scale of the population amounts to (valid 01.01.2018):

Mares: 14,907

Stallions: 356

- **Breeding Aim**

The Society's breeding programme encompasses all measures which are suitable to achieve breeding progress with regard to the breeding aim aspired to. This particularly includes the breeding method as well as assessment of the exterior qualities, performance test, breeding evaluation and the selection criteria based on these areas. In the estimation of the breeding value; it is possible to consider results of other breeding societies and organisations in addition to the results of the Hanoverian population.

4.1 The Hanoverian is to be bred as a horse which is particularly suitable for riding. The aim is to produce horses which, on account of their inner qualities, ridability, external appearance, sequence of movement, natural jumping ability and health, are suitable as performance as well as leisure horses.

4.2 On this basis it is aimed to breed horses with particular ability for the discipline either of dressage, jumping or eventing.

4.3 With the qualities mentioned in paragraph 1, it is also aimed to breed horses which are suitable for driving sport.

- **Qualities and Main Features**

5.1 Breed: Hanoverian

5.2 Origin: Lower Saxony, Germany

5.3 Height: The aim is to achieve an average height of 165 cm (approx. 16 hands)

#### 5.4 Colours: Fundamental colours of chestnut, black, bay and grey

#### 5.5 External Appearance

##### Breed and sex-related type

Desired: Noble and performance-orientated sport horse type of different calibre; physiognomy, large lines, clear outlines, clean texture, well-developed muscles, clear sex-specific expression  
Not desired: Horses which are too small or too large, unrefined parts of the body, heavy, rough types with short lines, no sex-specific expression, indistinct outlines.

##### Head

Desired: noble and clean, i.e. without much subcutis; size in proportion to the horse's body; big, attentive eye with calm and open expression, big nostrils, clearly pronounced opening of the mouth, slight lower jaw gullet.

Not desired: a head which is much too large in proportion to the horse's body, lack of expression, arched face, dish-nosed head, sheep's profile, small eye with narrow viewing angle, a lot of white in the eye, fish eye, heavy lower jaw gullet, drooping ears, deficits in the jaw.

##### Neck

Desired: sufficiently long, well-developed muscles, tapered towards the head, slight and agile connection between head and neck (light poll, freedom of the lower jaw gullet), approximately at right angles to the shoulder with slightly arched crest-line and clearly developed muscles.

Not desired: neck set too deep or too high, incorrect muscle insertion, neck too short or too long, not tapered towards the head, wide poll, lower neck, ewe-neck, swan-neck, ewe neck, thick neck.

##### Shoulder and "Sattelage" (withers and shoulders together form the "Sattelage")

Desired: long, sloping shoulder, well-defined, withers extending well into the back, line of the back slightly curved downwards behind the withers.

Not desired: flat, straight, small shoulder, short, flat, straight, too high, sloping withers, straight, upwardly arched or sunken back.

##### Frame

Desired: Rectangular shape, long-legs, large-frame and compact with a harmonious top line, i.e. well-set-on neck, sloping shoulder, long withers, sufficiently long back, wide, well-developed muscles in the lumbar region. Long, sloping, muscular croup, division of the trunk approximately proportional in forehand, barrel and hindquarters, sufficiently deep chest with compactly formed flank.

Not desired: short-lined, short legs, very long, very short back, dish, drooping or horizontal top line, dipped back, roach-backed, open or weak loins, short, straight, too high (overbuilt) croup, very high set tail, under-developed flanks.

##### Forelegs

Desired: From a side view, when a perpendicular line is dropped from the centre of the shoulder blade to the surface on which the horse is standing it should divide lower arm, knee and cannon bone into equal halves and should hit the ground close to the heel. Viewed from the front, the forelegs should be centred under the points of the shoulders and stand parallel to each other. Clean, well-muscled and sufficiently strong foreleg, well-defined joints, elastic pastern of medium length. Angle of the pastern line to the ground: hard hooves positioned at approx. 45°-50°, of symmetrical form and at the same angle, in appropriate proportion to the size of the horse, front wall of the fore hoof forms an angle of approx. 45°-50° with the ground.

Not desired: poor muscle development, all incorrect formations such as over at the knee, calf-kneed, standing in front of the vertical, standing under too much, crookedness, upright, wide at the base, narrow at the base, toes out and toes in position, narrow, flat, poorly defined joints, all changes of bones, joints or tendons, pastern too short or too long, too weak or too straight, all incorrect hoof shapes like club foot, contracted hoof, narrow, pointed, obtuse, wide hoof, flat heels.

##### Hindlegs

Desired: From a side view, when the horse is positioned correctly, a vertical line falling from the sciatic tuber or the end of the trunk should run along the back edge of the cannon bone. Viewed from the rear, when a perpendicular line is dropped from the sciatic tuber to the surface on which the horse is standing, it should divide the hock, hind cannons, pastern and hoof into two equal halves. Clean, well-defined joints, wide defined hock, elastic pastern of middle length, angle of the pastern line to the ground approx. 50°-55°.

Not desired: all incorrect formations like standing under too much and out behind, sickle-legged, cow-hocked, bow-legged, narrow at the base, wide at the base, toes in and toes out, straight hindquarters with obtusely angled hock, soft pasterns, pastern too long and standing on an upright hoof, small or incorrectly built joints like curb and bone spavin, changes on tendons and bones.

##### Tail Carriage

Desired: Straight and well-carried tail

Not desired: a crooked, "tucked-in" and/or bobbing tail.

#### .1 Sequence of Movement

### Correctness of the gaits

Desired: straight gaits with regular position, seen from the front as well as from the rear

Not desired: all incorrect features like wing out gaits, irregular formations, turning joints.

#### Trot

Desired: horse trots on promptly, regular rhythm (2-time beat) with cadence, high level of impulsion, elasticity, ground cover and in balance, well-angled hind legs step under the point of gravity with impulsion, distinct activity of the back and the leg muscles, uphill forehand with good freedom of the shoulder.

Not desired: poor rhythm, lacklustre, little ground cover, without impulsion, flat, swaying.

#### Canter

Desired: regular rhythm (3-time beat), impulsion, elasticity, ground cover, in balance, every stride should be well-rounded and ensue from levering hindquarters, distinct uphill canter movement, hindquarters engaging well under the point of gravity.

Not desired: poor rhythm, little ground cover, lacklustre, flat, without impulsion, inadequate stride sequence.

#### Walk

Desired: regular rhythm and even foot sequence in four-time beat, ground-covering, lively activity and elastically marching, in balance.

Not desired: ambling, without rhythm, irregular, short, stiff and lacking in strength and energy.

#### Natural Jumping Ability

Desired: clever, substantial and prudent jumping, recognisable composure and intelligence; clear collecting and fast striking off, very fast angling of the legs, arched back with prominent withers and curved neck with opening hindquarters (bascule), flow of movement and rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Not desired: absence of talent, uncontrolled or indecisive jumping without rhythm, drooping legs, outstretched neck over the jump, flat back.

#### 5.7 Inner Qualities/Innate Disposition regarding Performance

Desired: Intelligence, good character (easy to handle, but sensitive, straightforward), good temperament (well-balanced, calm, alert), very willing to perform (keen to learn, plucky and diligent) as well as a high standard of ability to perform. The latter refers to horses which, on account of their physical disposition and inner qualities, are able to make optimum use of their innate disposition regarding performance.

Not desired: poor character, difficult temperament, low level of willingness to perform as well as any stable vices.

#### 5.8 Ridability

Desired: A horse which chomps well on the bit, is willingly and attentively on the aids, cooperates well with the rider and enables him to sit comfortably. The horse should move in natural balance with well-engaged hindquarters and a supple, swinging back. Rhythm, suppleness, contact should be recognisable

Not desired: sequences of movement without rhythm, downhill tendency in motion, firm back, lack of ridability, difficult temperament.

#### .2 Health

Desired: Good powers of resistance, ability to perform, resilience to pressure and easy keeping

Not desired: Hereditary diseases, genetic defects, behavioural problems and physical as well as psychological defects which have a restricting effect on suitability for breeding or aptitude as a riding horse.

### • Selection Criteria

.1 For entry in the Stud Books (except Foal Book and Pre-Foal Book) the following external appearance criteria will be evaluated under particular consideration of the sequence of movement (performance test external appearance).

.2 External appearance, sequence of movement and jumping talent are evaluated as follows:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) Breed and sex -related type        | b1) Head  |
| b) Quality of the conformation        | b2) Neck  |
| c) Correctness of the gaits           | b3) "Sattelage" (withers and shoulders together form the "Sattelage") |
| d) Impulsion and elasticity (trot)    | b4) Frame   |
| e) Canter                             | b5) Forelegs  |
| f) Walk                               | b6) Hind legs   |
| g) Free jumping                       |   |
| h) Overall impression and development |   |
| i) Overall evaluation                 |   |

Concerning a) to h):

Evaluation of criteria a) to h) is carried out pursuant to the instructions stipulated in 5. The evaluation of the partial criteria is conducted using the system of full grades, in accordance with the system stipulated in the Statutes under B.15 (Fundamental Provisions concerning the Evaluation of Breeding Horses).

Concerning b): Quality of the Conformation:

The mark awarded for quality of conformation comprises the combined evaluation of features b1) to b6), nevertheless it must not necessarily represent the arithmetical average of the above.

Concerning e) Canter and g) Free Jumping:

The canter when running free and the jumping talent perceived in free jumping can be assessed additionally as a single criterion in determining the overall evaluation. Both are to be taken into consideration in the case of young stallions.

Concerning h): Overall Impression and Development:

Development according to age including the size, the overall impression of harmony, the tail carriage and inner qualities are to be evaluated (see 5.7).

Concerning i): Overall Evaluation:

The overall evaluation comprises the combined evaluation of the scores a – d, f and h in the case of mares in terms of full grades, as well as additionally e) and g) in the case of stallions scores with one decimal place.

For the mares' entry the canter and jumping talent are not evaluated. In the case of five-year-old stallions and older stallions that

– have achieved a particular level of success in competitive sport or  
– in the case of particular dressage talent have already received an evaluation of the jumping talent in the stallion performance test and/or the suitability test, it is possible to grant exemption for running free and free jumping in cases where there are particularly good reasons to do so. The Licensing Commission is to decide about the exemption. In these cases no mark is awarded and the natural jumping ability is not taken into consideration in determining the overall mark.

.3 Health (according to 5.9)

Health features are considered in the case of stallions within the scope of the licensing and in the case of mares in awarding the title of Hanoverian Premium Mare.

Health data bases provide the basis for breeding programs, focused on health. Data of vets are considered as primary sources of information, health-related data from other sources are meant to provide additional information. Disease diagnosis and specific findings represent the main analysis basis. Based on a pool of health data, the Hannoveraner Verband e.V. is able to include the criteria complex "health" in its breeding programme, based on long-term scientific methods.

.4 In performance tests under the rider the ridability will be taken into consideration as a selection criteria according to 5.8.

.5 Inner qualities and innate disposition regarding performance will be recorded using the linear description of the criteria of ridability and jumping talent in the mare performance test and the overall impression in the Mares' Book registration, and will be taken into consideration when awarding marks for these criteria.

#### • **Breeding method**

7.1 The pure breeding method is to be applied in an effort to fulfil the breeding aim. The consequence of this is that in the first place Hanoverian stallions and mares are registered in the most important categories, i.e. the Stallions' Book I and the Main Mares' Book. The Stud Book is closed.

This does not exclude the possibility of including stallions and mares from other riding horse populations in order to improve the breed. Irrespectively of this, the fundamental aim is to achieve a predominantly Hanoverian bloodline.

7.2 Within the scope of the Breeding Programme, additional stallions and mares of the following breeds are used if they fulfil the stipulations pertaining to pedigree and/or performance of entry in Stallions' Book I or Ib or Main Mares' Book or Mares' Book:

Breed Group I

Belgian Warmblood (BWP)

Danish Warmblood

German Sport Horse (Württemberg, Bavarian Warmblood, Brandenburger Warmblood, Sachsen-Anhaltiner Warmblood, Thüringer Warmblood, Saxonian Warmblood, Zweibrücker Riding Horse)

Hessian Warmblood

Holsteiner

Mecklenburger

Dutch Warmblood (KWPN),

Oldenburg

Oldenburg Jumping Horse

Rhenish Sport Horse

Swedish Warmblood

Selle Francais  
 Trakehner  
 Westphalian Riding Horse

Breed Group II  
 Anglo-Arab  
 English Thoroughbred  
 Shagya-Arab  
 Pure-bred Arab  
 Arab

Breed Group III  
 Stallions and mares of Breed Group III can be registered if their ancestry (six generations for stallions and four generations for mares) extends back to Breed Group I or II and the sire is registered in the Stallions' Book I in the Stud Book of one of the breeds included in Breed Group I or II and the dam can be registered in the main section of the Hanoverian Stud Book.

AES Riding Horse  
 Arabic Partbred Type German Riding Horse  
 Argentinian Riding Horse  
 American Warmblood  
 Australian Warmblood  
 Brazilian Riding Horse  
 Bulgarian Warmblood  
 Chilean Warmblood  
 Finnish Warmblood  
 Irish Riding Horse  
 Italian Warmblood  
 Croatian Warmblood  
 Latvian Warmblood  
 Lithuanian Warmblood  
 Luxembourg Riding Horse  
 Mexican Riding Horse  
 New Zealand Warmblood  
 NRPS  
 Austrian Warmblood  
 Polish Warmblood  
 Romanian Warmblood  
 Belgian Sport Horse (sBs)  
 Scottish Sporthorse  
 Swiss Warmblood  
 Slovakian Warmblood  
 Spanish Sport Horse  
 Czech Warmblood  
 Hungarian Warmblood  
 Ukrainian Riding Horse  
 Zangersheider Riding Horse

The following cross-breeding combinations are permitted

Approved breeds	Breed Group I	Breed Group II	Breed Group III
Breed Group I	X	X	X
Breed Group II	X	restricted*	X
Breed Group III	X	X	X

\*Cross breeding of the following breeds amongst each other is not permitted: Thoroughbred, pure-bred Arab horses and Shagya-Arabs.

The Stud Book Committee, following approval by the Lower Saxony Ministry of Agriculture, can also specify additional breeds, if such breeds are suitable for achieving the fundamental breeding aims.

- **Classification of the Stud Book**

The Stud Book for Stallions and Mares is closed. The Stud Book consists of one Main Section.

8.1 The Main Section for Stallions is classified into the divisions

- Stallions' Book I
- Stallions' Book Ib
- Stallions' Book II and
- Foal Book.

8.2 The Main Section for Mares is classified into the divisions

- Main Mares' Book
- Mares' Book
- Foal Book.

Stallions	Mares
Stallions' Book I (HBI)	Main Mares' Book (H)
Stallions' Book Ib (HBib)	
Stallions' Book II (HB II)	Mares' Book (S)
Foal Book	Foal Book

8.3 Participation in the Breeding Programme

Stallions registered in the Stallions' Book I and Ib as well as mares registered in the Main Mares' Book or Mares' Book participate in the Breeding Programme.

- **Conditions of registration in the Stud Book**

The provisions under B.8 of the Statutes represent fundamental requirements for registration.

Stallions and mares are only registered in the Stud Book if they have been identified, their ancestry according to the Stud Book regulations has been ascertained and they fulfil the following conditions of registration. A horse of a licensed breed registered in another Stud Book must be entered in the Stud Book division for which it meets the criteria. Performance and lineage of the ancestors as well as of the horse itself must be taken into consideration.

As a matter of principle, registration scores from other societies are not taken over. In exceptional cases a horse can be registered without evaluation of the selection criteria by the Society if the horse has already been registered in the Stud Book of another breeding society. The entry is registered in the respective division of the Stud Book.

A horse can only be registered if its owner is a regular member of the Society or becomes a regular member on presentation of the horse.

Mares which have already died can be registered subsequently, i.e. after their death. This subsequent entry serves the exclusive purpose of issuing an animal breeding certificate for the last born foal.

Entry in a division of the Stud Book is noted on the animal breeding certificate.

## 9.1 Stud Book for Stallions

### 9.1.1 Stallions' Book I

Registered in the Stallions' Book I are stallions in the third year of life at the earliest, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section (of the licensed breed (except Foal Book)),
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,
- their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of a DNA profile,
- they achieved at a Society licensing event, according to B.15 of the Statutes and according to (11.1) Licensing of this Breeding Programme, an overall mark of 7.00 (Hanoverian, Rhenish Sport Horse and Hessian Warmblood) or 7.50 (all other licensed breeds) or higher,
- 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 (Annex 1 Breeding Regulations (ZVO)) and they have been examined in accordance with the veterinary standards at licensing events for the German riding horse breeds and fulfil the selection criteria according to (17.6). (The composition of the Veterinary Commission as well as nominations to the Veterinarian Arbitration Committee is carried out pursuant to (17.6)),

- they completed and passed the stallion performance test according to (11.3.1.5).

#### 9.1.2 Stallions' Book Ib

Registered are stallions, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section (of the licensed breed (except Foal Book)),
- their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of a DNA profile,
- they are registered in the Stallions' Book I of one of the breeds mentioned under 7.1.2 (Breed Group I or II)
- they have performed one of the following:
  - they passed a suitability test (14-day test) with a discipline-specific final mark of 9.0 or better and an overall mark of 7.5 or better (preliminary entry).
  - they passed a suitability test (14-day test) with a discipline-specific final mark of 8.5 or better and an overall mark of 7.5 or better and achieved a placement in the final of the Bundeschampionat for German riding horses (preliminary entry).
  - they passed a sport test with a final mark of 9.0 or better (preliminary entry of four-year-old stallions; final entry after two sport tests, one of which was passed with a final mark of 9.0).
  - they passed a stallion performance test (50-day test) with a discipline-specific final mark of 9.0 or better and an overall mark of 7.5 or better.
  - they passed a stallion performance test (50-day test) with a discipline-specific final mark of 8.5 or better and an overall mark of 7.5 or better and achieved a placement in the final of the Bundeschampionat of the German riding horse.
  - they achieved a placement in the final of the Bundeschampionat of the German Jumping Horse, Dressage Horse or Eventing Horse.
  - they achieved a placement in the finals of the national young horse championships of The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark or France.
  - they achieved a placement in the finals of the World Championships of the Young Jumping Horse, Dressage Horse or Eventing Horse.
  - as seven-year-olds or eight-year-olds with a passed stallion performance test, one placement on first to third place and three more placements in international jumping competitions (1.40 m) or in international dressage competitions (S\* level).
  - as nine-year-olds or ten-year-olds with a passed stallion performance test, three placements on first to third place in international jumping competitions (1.50 m) or in international dressage competitions (Grand Prix).
  - they are 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 WBFSH, or
  - they are listed among the best 100 sires of show-jumpers, among the best 100 sires dressage horses or the best 50 sires of event horses in the final list of the WBFSH.

#### 9.1.3 Stallions' Book II

Registered in the Stallions' Book II are stallions in the third year of life at the earliest, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section of the breed (except Foal Book).

Horses registered in the Foal Book are entered automatically upon registration of their progeny.

#### 9.1.3 Foal Book

In the year of birth, all stallions are registered if their parents are registered in the Stud Book of the breed.

### 9.2 Stud Book for Mares

9.2.1 Main Mares' Book (corresponds to the Mares' Book I of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) of the FN for populations of the German riding horse breed with increased stipulations)

Registered in the Mares' Book are mares which are in the third year of life, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section (of the licensed breed (except Foal Book)),
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,
- in the evaluation of the external appearance according to B.15 of the Statutes, they fulfil the following criteria:
  - .1 Hanoverian, Hessian, Rhenish, and Westphalian mares have to achieve the minimum mark of 5 in each of the 6 partial criteria a-d, f and h) and achieve the minimum mark 6.0 in the overall evaluation.
  - .2 For mares of all other breeds/populations the requirements relating to the overall mark are increased to 7.0.

9.2.2 Stud Book (corresponds to the Mares' Book II of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) of the FN for populations of the German Riding Horse Breed)

Mares are entered, providing

- their parents are registered in the Main Section (of the licensed breed (except Foal Book)),  
Horses registered in the Foal Book are entered automatically upon registration of their progeny.

9.2.3 Foal Book (Main Section of the Stud Book)

In the year of birth, all mares are registered if their parents are registered in the Stud Book of the breed.

#### • **Animal Breeding Certificates**

Animal breeding certificates are issued according to the fundamental principles stipulated under B.9 of the Statutes and as follows:

	Main Mares' Book	Mares' Book
Stallions' Book I	Pedigree certificate	Pedigree certificate
Stallions' Book Ib	Pedigree certificate Ib	Pedigree certificate Ib
Stallions' Book II	Birth Certificate	Birth Certificate

The breeder or owner of the horse is responsible for the correctness of all details on the animal breeding certificate. The Society is to be informed immediately about any deviations or incorrect details. Furthermore, the breeder or owner is obliged to carefully retain the animal breeding certificate, as a horse can only be registered in the Stud Book on presentation of a valid animal breeding certificate.

### **10.1 Animal Breeding Certificate as Evidence of Pedigree**

10.1.1 Issuing of evidence of pedigree

The evidence of pedigree document is issued when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book I in the year of covering, at the latest however in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.) and the dam was registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) in the year of covering or in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.).
- Certificate of covering and registration of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative whilst at the heel of the dam or by pedigree test.

10.1.2 Issuing of evidence of pedigree Ib

The evidence of pedigree document is issued when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book I in the year of covering, at the latest however in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.) and the dam was registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) in the year of covering or in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.).
- Certificate of covering and registration of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative whilst at the heel of the dam or by pedigree test.

The breeder or owner of the horse is responsible for the correctness of all details on the animal breeding certificate. The Society is to be informed immediately about any deviations or incorrect details. Furthermore, the breeder or owner is obliged to carefully retain the animal breeding certificate, as a horse can only be registered in the Stud Book on presentation of a valid animal breeding certificate.

10.1.2 Minimum information to be included in the evidence of pedigree

The evidence of pedigree has to contain at least the following information:

- Name of the breeding society and website reference,
- Date and place of issue,
- Life number (UJELN),
- Breed,

- Name, address and email-address (if available) of the breeder and the owner,
- Covering date of the dam,
- Date of birth, code of the country of birth, sex, colour and markings,
- Identification,
- Division in which the horse as well as its parents are registered
- Names, life numbers (UELN), colour and breed of the parents and names, life numbers (UELN) and breed of a further generation,
- The signature of the person responsible for the breeding work or his representative,
- Licensing judgement
- The latest performance test results and breeding evaluation, with indication of date, or the website on which the results are published.
- Information concerning genetic defects and anomalies of the horse,
- Method and results of pedigree tests for breeding animals, which are intended for removal of breeding material,
- In the case of a horse ensuing from an embryo transfer, additional information regarding the genetic parents and their DNA or blood type
- Name and function of signatory.

### **10.1 Animal Breeding Certificate as Birth Certificate**

#### 10.2.1 Issuing of a birth certificate

A birth certificate is issued if the conditions for issuing evidence of pedigree are not fulfilled although the following applies:

- Certificate of covering and registration of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative whilst at the heel of the dam or by pedigree test.

#### 10.2.2 Minimum information to be included in the birth certificate

The birth certificate must contain the same information as the evidence of pedigree, if available.

### **(10.3) Animal Breeding Certificate for Breeding Material** (ist noch in Abstimmung mit Vertretern der Behörde)

Animal breeding certificates according to Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 are also issued for the donation of breeding material if the donor animal is registered in the Stud Book of the breeding society. In this context the breeding society makes use of the exemption allowed under Article 31 (2) b of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012.

An animal breeding certificate must be produced in connection with breeding material

- If breeding material is delivered to other EU member states/signatory states/third countries
- In the case of delivery to other breeding material establishments in Germany, if the establishment requires
- In the case of delivery to animal owners, if required by them

The animal breeding certificate for breeding material consists of:

- a copy of the animal breeding certificate of the donating animal/donating animals,
- evidence of delivery and usage for breeding material.

The copy of the animal breeding certificate must bear a consecutive number (such as: Society code/station/UELN donor animal/consecutive number), which must also appear on the evidence of delivery and usage.

In the case of multiple deliveries of breeding material from the same donor animal to a single recipient (e.g. multiple semen deliveries during a covering season), part A of the animal breeding certificate only needs to be submitted with the first delivery. Part B is marked with the consecutive number of part A from the first delivery.

The animal breeding certificate for semen and ovules consists of two parts. Part A is issued by the breeding society, part B by the insemination station/embryo transfer facility. The animal breeding certificate for

embryos consists of three parts. Parts A and/or B are issued by the breeding society, part C by the embryo transfer facility.

- **Selection events**

### **11.1 Licensing**

The fundamental provisions according to B.16 of the Statutes apply.

The minimum age for a stallion for licensing is 2 years. To ensure orderly licensing events, a pre-selection of the stallions registered for licensing can be carried out. If a pre-selection is carried out, it is an admission requirement for the stallions for the respective licensing event. The Selection Committee decides about the pre-selection.

A distinction is made between young stallions and old stallions. Young stallions in this context are two-and-a-half-year-old Hanoverian and Rhenish Stallions. Old stallions in this context are three-year-old and older stallions.

Stallions are only authorised to take part in licensing if

- their sires as well as the dams' sires and the further dams on the dam's side (six generations in total) have been entered in the Stallion's Book I or the Stallion's Book I of the respective division of a Stud Book of the (licensed) breed,
- their dams and grandmothers have been entered in the Main Mares' Book or a Main Mare' Book's equivalent division of a Stud Book of the (licensed) breed and their great-grandmothers have been entered at least in the Mares' Book or a division equivalent to the Mares' Book of a Stud Book,
- six-year-old and younger Hanoverian and Rhenish stallions do not require evidence of performance for authorisation to take part in licensing,
- stallions of other breeds as well as seven-year-old and older Hanoverian, Hessian, Rhenish and Westphalian stallions are to fulfil the performance requirements stipulated for them in each case according to 11.3.1.5.
- in the case of older stallions which do not fulfil the conditions relating to the pedigree, but where evidence of either their own or their progeny's outstanding performance is available, the Stud Book Committee decides about the authorisation. The decision is based on the results of the stallion performance test (50-days-test) with more than a standard deviation above the average of the test group and/or placings in the final of the German Federal Championship Event in Warendorf or placings on the annual lists of the WBFSH, amongst the top 250 in jumping, and amongst the top 200 in dressage and eventing. The decision regarding progeny performance is based on the results of the breeding evaluation with more than a standard deviation above the average and/or progeny successes at the German Federal Championship Event in Warendorf and/or progeny that are placed amongst the top 250 in jumping, and amongst the top 200 horses in dressage and eventing on the annual lists of the WBFSH.

A stallion can only be licensed if he

- receives an overall mark of at least 7.0 (Hanoverian and Rhenish stallions) or 7.5 (stallion of other breeds/populations) in the evaluation (according to B.15 of the Statutes), and
- fulfils the health requirements according to Annex 1 of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) and
- fulfils the requirements for suitability for breeding according to B.16 of the Statutes.

### **11.2 Entry in the Mares' Book**

#### **11.2.1. Main Mares' Book**

- The minimum age of a mare for entry in the Main Mares' Book is three years. The evaluation is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes.
- Mares are only authorised for the evaluation of the external appearance for entry in the Main Mares' Book mares if:
  - .1 their sires as well as the dams' sires and the grandmothers and great-grandmothers on the dam's side (four generations in total) have been entered in the Stallion's Book I/Stallion's Book Ib or the Stallion's Book I of the respective division of a Stud Book of the breed licensed in breed group I and II,
  - .2 their dams have been entered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) or the Main Section of the respective division of a Stud Book of the (licensed) breed,

## **11.3 Performance Tests**

### **11.3.1 Stallion performance tests**

The tests are carried out according to the generally accepted rules of equestrian sport, the special provisions according to B.18 of the Statutes as well as Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines). They are performance tests within the meaning of the Animal Breeding Law and can be carried out as a station test, a competitive sport test or a combination of suitability test and station test or a combination of suitability test and competitive sport test.

For station tests, the General Provisions of the Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines) are binding.

#### **11.3.1.1 14-day suitability test of 3- and 4-year-old stallions of the German riding horse breeds**

The stationary suitability test is conducted as a continuous session over a period of 14 days, in accordance with the Stallions' Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) as well as according to the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) Guidelines for Testing Stallions of the German Riding Horse Breeds (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines and Guiding Principles).

For suitability tests, the Special Provisions for Station Tests and the Special Provisions for the 14-day suitability test of stallions of the German riding horse breeds of the Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines) are binding.

#### **11.3.1.2 50-day performance test of 3- to 7-year-old stallions of the German riding horse breeds**

The station test is conducted as a continuous session over a period of at least 50 days, in accordance with the Stallions' Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions of the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines).

For station tests, the Special Provisions for Station Tests and the Special Provisions for the 50-day suitability test of stallions of the German riding horse breeds of the Stallion Performance Test Guidelines for Performance Tests of Stallions (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines) are binding.

#### **11.3.1.3 Sport tests for 4- and 5-year-old stallions of the German riding horse breeds**

Sport tests are conducted in addition to the 14-day suitability test (11.3.1.1) and take place over three days. It is mandatory for stallions to take part in a sport test especially for stallions, presented and conducted by the German Equestrian Federation (FN), as a 4-year-old and again as a 5-year-old, held at different locations. Sport tests are offered for stallions with a dressage, jumping or multi purpose disposition and conducted with the respective focus. The stallions will be presented and evaluated by their own riders as well as a test rider in different parts of the test (Annex 4 Breeding Regulations (ZVO) – Stallion Performance Test Guidelines).

#### **11.3.1.4 Competitive sport test for 5-year-old and older stallions**

As an alternative to stationary performance tests, the performance test is also considered as passed if evidence can be provided that the stallion has been successful in competitive performance tests. The competitive sport test is conducted for the disciplines of dressage, jumping and eventing.

For stallions of the populations of the German Riding Horse the following competition results (placement registered according to section 38 (2) of the FN Rules for Competitive Events – LPO -):

- .3 five placings between first and third place in advanced\* class jumping competitions or three placings between first and third place in advanced\*\* class jumping competitions or
- .4 five placings between first and third place in advanced class dressage competitions or three placings between first and third place in advanced class Intermediaire II dressage competitions or
- .5 three placings between first and third place in CCI\*/CIC\*\* class eventing competitions (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at elementary/medium level

three placings between first and third place in CCI\*/CIC\*\* class eventing competitions (or comparable national competitions such as 3-day events at medium/advanced level or

- .6 participation in the finals of the Federal Championship of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse, or
- .7 participation in the finals of the World Championships for Young Dressage or Jumping Horses or a ranking in the first half of the finals of the World Championships for Young Eventing Horses, or
- .8 **in combination** with a 14-day suitability test (in accordance with (11.3.1.1)) (as from test year 2016) or a 30-day suitability test (up to and including test year 2015)
  - evidence of qualification for the Federal Championship of the five-year-old German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse, or
- evidence of qualification for the Federal Championship of the six-year-old German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse.

#### 11.3.1.5 Conditions for entry in Stallions' Book I

##### 11.3.1.5.1 Final entry in the Stallions' Book I

Registered in the Stallions' Book I are stallions in the third year of life at the earliest, providing they

- - according to (11.3.1.2) - achieved at least a weighted "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 7.8 and better (licensing part III) in the 50-day stallion performance test (as from test year 2016),
  - or**
  - achieved a stallion performance test breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 120 points (Hanoverians, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 130 points (other breeds/populations) in the 70-day stallion performance test (up to and including test year 2015),
  - or**
  - achieved a stallion performance test average breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 100 points (Hanoverians, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 110 points (other breeds/populations) in the 70-day stallion performance test (up to and including test year 2015),
  - or**
  - achieved a stallion performance test average breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 90 points (Hanoverians, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 100 points (other breeds/populations) in the 70-day stallion performance test (up to and including test year 2015) and qualified for the Federal Championship of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse,
  - or**
  - according to (11.3.1.1) - achieved at least a weighted final mark of 7.50 or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 and better (licensing part III) in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016), and achieved the respective required overall mark of 7.50 in two discipline-specific sport tests for stallions with a dressage or jumping disposition or in three discipline-specific sport tests for stallions with a multi-purpose disposition as a four-year-old and again as a five-year-old (in well-reasoned exceptional cases twice as a five-year-old) according to (11.3.1.3)
  - or**
  - according to (11.3.1.4) in combination with (11.3.1.1) - achieved a suitability test breeding value for dressage or jumping of at least 120 points (Hanoverians, Rhenish, Westfalians) or 130 points (other breeds/populations) or better in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016) or the 30-day suitability test (up to and including test year 2015) and qualified for the Federal Championship of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse,
  - or**
  - achieved the successes stipulated in (11.3.1.4) in competitive sport test in the discipline of dressage, jumping or eventing.
- English Thoroughbred stallions also fulfil the requirements of an own performance test if
  - they have achieved a general handicap weight (GAG) of at least 70 kg on the flat or at least 75 kg in steeplechasing, or
  - they have achieved a general handicap weight (GAG) of at least 65 kg in flat races and 70 kg in steeplechases with at least 20 starts in three racing seasons.
- Stallions of the Anglo-Arab, pure-bred Arab and Arab breeds will be registered in the Stallions' Book I if they are able to fulfil the performance requirements for Hanoverian stallions. Furthermore, a stallion of one of these breeds can be registered if, in accordance with the Breeding Regulations (ZVO) of the FN, he has completed a ZSAA/VZAP competitive sport test with a minimum mark of 7.0.

Furthermore, stallions can be registered if they have successfully passed a stallion performance test according to Annex X.

The entry of stallions in the Stallions´ Book I, which do not completely fulfil the minimum requirements stipulated in this Breeding Programme will be discussed and decided by the Stud Book Committee under consideration of all information relevant to breeding.

#### 11.3.1.5.2 Preliminary entry in the Stallions´ Book I

Registered are stallions, providing

- they are in the third year of life and, according to (11.3.1.1), achieved a weighted final mark of at least 7.50 or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 and better in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016),
- they are in the fourth year of life and, according to (11.3.1.1), achieved a weighted final mark of at least 7.50 or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 and better in the 14-day suitability test (as from test year 2016), and achieved the required overall mark of 7.50 in the first of the two discipline-specific sport tests for stallions according to (11.3.1.3). This preliminary entry applies to the covering season as a four-year-old stallion.

In the case of stallions which have successfully passed the 14-day suitability test as a 3-year-old, and as a 4-year-old were not able to provide the evidence of performance under the rider required for continuation of registration in the Stallions´ Book I due to a temporary incapacity to perform, the Stud Book Committee, on application, can decide on a single extension of the preliminary registration for one breeding year. This temporary incapacity to perform has to be confirmed by the contractual clinic of the Society.

For stallions aged five years or older, a **preliminary** entry in the Stallions´ Book I is not possible as a matter of principle. Exceptions are made for 5-year-old stallions for which entry via sport tests for stallions with a multi-purpose disposition is selected, as for these stallions the sport test part II for final entry in the Stallions Book I does not take place until August or September. Such stallions, consequently, will be entered preliminarily as a 5-year-old stallion after successful completion of sport test Ib.

Equally, exceptions to this regulation can be made in the case of five-year-old stallions which have successfully passed the 14-day suitability test as well as the sport test for licensed stallions (Part I, focus dressage/jumping) and as a five-year-old, due to a temporary incapacity to perform, were not able to provide the required evidence of performance under the rider which is necessary for continuation of registration in the Stallions´ Book I. The Stud Book Committee, in response to an application, can grant one single extension only of one breeding year for these stallions. This temporary incapacity to perform has to be confirmed by the contractual clinic of the breeding society.

An extension can only be granted for 5-year-old stallions if an extension has not already been granted for the stallion in question as a 4-year-old.

#### 11.3.2 Mare Performance Tests

The tests are carried out according to the generally accepted rules of equestrian sport. They are performance tests within the meaning of the Animal Breeding Law and can be carried out in the form of a station test, field test or a competitive sport test.

##### 11.3.2.1 Station test

Duration

The duration of the test is at least 14 days. It consists of a training phase (preliminary test) and a final test.

Provisions for participation

Qualified for participation are three-year-old mares and older mares.

The mares must comply with the vaccination regulations of the German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO) and must be broken-in.

Training

On the basis of the assessments and ascertainments during training, the mares will be evaluated by the head trainer with regard to the following criteria prior to the final test:

- Inner qualities
- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter

- Walk
- Ridability
- Jumping talent
- Free jumping (style and talent)

#### Final test

The final suitability test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability
- Jumping talent
- Free jumping (style and talent)

#### Evaluation Guidelines

The evaluation of the criteria is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes.

Decisive for the evaluation is the the suitability as a broodmare with view to improving the riding horse qualities of the populations.

Upon arrival, and for the entire training period, the mares have to be closely observed with regard to their stamina, constitution and health. Mares which, in terms of stamina, constitution or health, do not meet the norm, will not be authorised to participate in the station test and will be excluded from further training as well as the test.

#### Weighting framework for the criteria and determination of the result

Partial marks are calculated for inner qualities, basic gaits, ridability and free jumping.

Indications for deficiencies and/or behavioural disorders during the test have to be documented in writing by the head trainer and communicated to the Society.

#### Publication of test results

After the final test has been completed, the final result of the individual mare will be published. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare. It includes the evaluation of the individual criteria as well as the average performance of the test group.

#### Repetition of a test

The station test can be repeated once. In this case, the result of the second test is considered the valid result. If a mare drops out within the first half of the training period for the station test, the mare is not considered to have participated in a station test.

#### 11.3.2.2 Field test

##### Duration

The test is conducted as at least a one-day suitability test.

##### Provisions for participation

Qualified for participation are three-year-old mares and older mares.

The mares must comply with the vaccination regulations of the German Equestrian Federation Rules for Competitive Events (LPO) and must be broken-in.

##### Suitability test

The suitability test is conducted by at least two experts and at least one test rider. Specifically, the following criteria of the mares are evaluated:

- Basic gaits
- Trot
- Canter
- Walk
- Ridability

- Jumping talent
- Free jumping

#### Evaluation Guidelines

The evaluation of the criteria is carried out according to B.15 of the Statutes.

Decisive for the evaluation is the suitability as a broodmare with view to improving the riding horse qualities of the populations.

The mares are to be closely observed with regard to their stamina, constitution and health. Mares which do not meet the norm in terms of stamina, constitution or health will not be authorised to participate in the field test, or will be excluded from it.

#### Weighting framework for the criteria and determination of the result

Weighting framework for the criteria and determination of the result

Partial marks are calculated for inner qualities, basic gaits, ridability and free jumping.

#### Publication of test results

After the final test has been completed, the final result of the individual mare will be announced publicly. The owner of each mare receives a certificate with the final result of the mare. It includes the evaluation of the individual criteria as well as the average performance of the test group.

#### Repetition of a test

The station test can be repeated once. The result of the repeated test is to be considered as the valid score.

#### Competitive Sport Test

As an alternative to the Society's performance test, the performance test is also considered as passed if evidence can be provided that the mare has been successful in competitive sport tests. The competitive sport test is conducted for the disciplines of dressage, jumping and eventing.

The following competition results (placement registered according to section 38 (2) of the FN Rules for Competitive Events – LPO -) are considered sufficient as a mare performance test:

- three placings between first and fifth place in dressage competitions or competitions for young dressage horses at elementary level or higher or
- three placings from first to fifth place in jumping competitions or competitions for young jumping horses at elementary level or higher or
- three placings from first to fifth place in eventing competitions or competitions for young eventing horses at novice level or higher.

- **Assurance of Identity / Parentage Verification Testing**

The Society can request a pedigree test according to the methods stipulated under B.12.1 of the Statutes for each horse registered or presented for registration. The costs are to be borne by the party applying for the licensing or entry. All foals are pedigree tested.

In the case of breeds for which a general DNA profile is not available, a DNA profile is to be provided in the case of donor animals for breeding material.

- **Use of reproduction techniques**

- .1 Live cover, artificial insemination and embryo transfer as well as in vitro fertilisation are fundamentally permitted in the Breeding Programme.
- .2 The cloning technique is not permitted in the Breeding Programme. Clones and their progeny cannot be entered in the Stud Book and are excluded from participation in the Breeding Programme.

- **Consideration of health features and genetic defects or anomalies**

Currently, there is no record of genetic anomalies or defects.

- **Breeding Evaluation**

Breeding evaluations are carried out according to generally recognised and scientifically confirmed methods. Differences in performance which are not of genetic origin are, as far as possible, to be eliminated.

The breeding society or the agency commissioned by it is responsible for conducting breeding evaluations. The Society commissions the FN with the FN breeding evaluation. The German Equestrian Federation (FN), in turn, commissions the Vit w.V. (Vereinigte Informationssysteme Tierhaltung w.V.) in Verden to calculate the breeding values.

#### FN Breeding Evaluation

The breeding evaluation for dressage and natural jumping ability of German riding horses is conducted on a yearly basis. The data basis for the breeding evaluation model consists of performance and pedigree data. Performance data for the competitive sport breeding evaluation includes the results of competitive sport tests. All dressage and jumping competitions up to advanced level as from 1 January 1995 which have been recorded by TORIS are taken into consideration.

Concerning the breeding evaluation for young horse tests, the results achieved by the young horses in these dressage and/or jumping competitions are included in the breeding evaluation via the achieved mark. In addition, information from the mare performance tests, stallion performance tests and suitability tests for stallions is also taken into consideration.

Furthermore, in addition to the performance data, pedigree data of at least two generations is included in order to establish a genetic link.

The FN breeding evaluation is based on a BLUP animal model (best linear unbiased prediction). The estimation procedure takes the test into consideration for all criteria and for the criteria of competitive sport and the development tests, the factors age x sex and performance rating of the rider within the year. If a rider has participated in at least 50 competitions with at least 5 horses within a year, this will be taken directly into consideration in the model as a specific determinant (in the case of development tests, at least 30 starts with at least 3 horses).

For each horse, the breeding values in connection with dressage and jumping competitive sport as well as dressage and jumping young horse tests are evaluated, resulting in a total of 4 overall breeding values.

The breeding values in connection with dressage and jumping competitive sport are based on the respective competitive sport data, i.e. the place achieved in the show jumping competition and in the dressage competition.

The breeding value for young horse tests includes three partial breeding values. The jumping criteria mark achieved in the young horse jumping competition as well as the assessment of the free jumping and jumping under the rider in the context of the performance tests are combined in the "jumping" partial breeding value. This also applies to the dressage criteria: the mark achieved in the young horse dressage competition, the assessment of the basic gaits and the rideability in the performance test result in the dressage partial breeding value for supplementary test, mare performance test/suitability test and stallion performance test.

Breeding values for stallions will only be published if the estimated breeding value for young horse tests in jumping and/or dressage is based on at least 70 percent reliable data and the estimated 30 percent is based on the performances of at least five offspring. The jumping and/or dressage competitive sport breeding values will be published if the estimated breeding value is based on a reliable assessment value of at least 70 percent as well as on own performances of at least five offspring and if the stallions have a published young horse test breeding value.

The discipline-specific stallion performance test partial breeding values can also be published with a reliable assessment value of less than 70 percent if the stallion successfully completed one or more stallion performance tests within the respective year.

#### Hanoverian breeding evaluation

At the same time as the FN breeding evaluation, VIT Verden conducts a Hanoverian breeding evaluation commissioned by the Hanoverian Society at the end of each year.

Within the scope of a multi trait BLUP model, the following breeding values are calculated:

- **Riding horse points/type** including the individual breeding values head, neck, "Sattellage" (withers and shoulders together form the "Sattellage"), frame, breed and sex-related type
- **Lower body and legs** including the individual breeding values forelegs, hind legs, correctness
- **Dressage** including the individual breeding values trot, canter, walk, rideability
- **Jumping** including the individual breeding values jumping style and jumping talent

Data basis for the breeding values riding horse points/type and lower body and legs are the marks awarded by the Hanoverian Society when the horse is entered in the Stud Book.

The breeding evaluation for dressage and jumping is based on two data sources:

- Marks awarded in the Hanoverian mare performance test
- Marks awarded at the selection of riding horses for the Verden auctions.

The estimation model for all Hanoverian breeding takes the age and the examination round as fixed effects into account.

The breeding values for stallions with at least 10 evaluated offspring will be published in the Stallion Yearbook and on the internet (stallion distribution plan).

- **Responsible agencies**

<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Function</b>
vit, Heinrich-Schröder-Weg 1, 27283 Verden, phone 0049 (0)4231-95510, <a href="mailto:pferd@vit.de">pferd@vit.de</a> , <a href="http://www.vit.de">www.vit.de</a>	Stud Book Hanoverian Breeding Evaluation
Bereich Zucht der FN, Freiherr-von-Langen-Straße 13, 48231 Warendorf, phone 049 (0) 2581-63620, <a href="mailto:mkuypers@fn-dokr.de">mkuypers@fn-dokr.de</a> , <a href="http://www.pferd-aktuell.de">www.pferd-aktuell.de</a>	FN Breeding Evaluation Data centre Coordination Stallion Performance Test

- **Further Provisions**

17.1 Allocation of a life number (Unique Equine Lifenumber – UELN)

The UELN is allocated as follows:

DE 431 31 15021 06

This coding is to be understood as follows:

DE - State code for Germany = 276 = DE

431 - Society code number as of year of birth 2000 (prior to 2000 =331)

31 - Breed code Hanoverians

15021 - Consecutive number within a year

06 - Year of birth (2006)

17.2 Allocation of a name on entry in the Stud Book

The name allocated on entry in a Stud Book must be maintained. The Society permits the entry of a new name on condition that the original name is always added in brackets after the new name on the evidence of pedigree or the birth certificate and the equine passport as well as in publications for the entire lifetime of the horse.

Allocation of a name for licensed stallions

The breeding name of each licensed stallion must be authorised by the responsible breeding society of the FN Breeding Section. Direct coordination between stallion keeper and the FN Breeding Section is not possible. A name is only allocated after it has been authorised by the Breeding Section and the stallion has been entered under this name in the FN stallion database.

17.3 Allocation of a breed brand mark

17.3.1 Persons authorised to perform branding

Only persons commissioned to do so by the Society are permitted to brand the horses.

17.3.2 Breed brand mark and number brand

Foals for which an animal breeding certificate is issued receive the breed brand mark. These foals are branded on the near side hind thigh with the breed brand mark and a 2-digit number. This number is composed of the 12th and 13th digit of the life number, in other words the last digits of the covering register number. The active identification with the thigh brand complies with the statutory regulations which apply in the individual countries.

The following brand is applied: The stylized H (main studbook brand)

#### 17.4 Transponder

Identification of foals by means of a transponder is carried out according to B.11.2 and B.11.2.1 of the Statutes.

#### Annexes

- Clinical certificate for the examination of stallions prior to the first licensing
- Information sheet for the veterinary surgeon concerning x-rays for the first licensing
- Declaration of ownership for the first licensing
- Declaration relating to medical products administered (licensing)
- Health-related selection criteria for licensing
- Appointment of an arbitration committee for veterinary surgeons (licensing)
- List of approved foreign stallion performance tests