

- **Information concerning the Indigenous Stud Book**

- In consequence of the merger of the Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch e.V. with the Hannoveraner Verband e.V., the Hannoveraner Verband takes over and continues the keeping of the stud book of origin for the Rhenish breed in accordance with the provisions of EU law and German animal breeding law. The Rhenish riding horse is mainly bred in the breeding area Rhineland. The requirements under subsections 4 to 15 represent the fundamental principles for the breeding of the Rhenish riding horse and are binding for subsidiary stud books. Subsidiary stud books are to be informed about amendments in good time.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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: 743

Stallions: 79

- **Breeding Aim**

The basic breeding aim is defined as follows:

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

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.

- **Qualities and Main Features**

5.1 Breed: Rhenish riding horse

5.2 Origin: Rhineland (North Rhine Westphalia) Germany

5.3 Height: At least 158 cm (approx. 16.2 1/2 hands)

5.4 Colours: All colours

5.5 External Appearance

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 unharmonious 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 an inharmonious conformation, particularly a short, heavy or deep neck, a small, steep shoulder, a short or insufficiently pronounced wrist, 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, calfkneed, 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, 3-beat canter) are desired. The walk should be supple and energetic with clear up and down 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 hindend 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 movement 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 behavior 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.

#### • **Selection Criteria**

- 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).
- 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) Hindlegs  |
| 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.

- 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.

- In performance tests under the rider the ridability will be taken into consideration as a selection criteria according to 5.8.
- 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 selection for pure breeding is done in an open stud book, which means that the inclusion of stallions and mares of other populations is striven for in order to improve the breed.

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

AES Riding Horse

Arabian Partbred type German riding horse

Argentinian Riding Horse

American Warmblood

Australian Warmblood

Austrian Warmblood

Belgian Warmblood (BWP)

Brazilian Riding Horse

British Warmblood

Bulgarian Warmblood

Czech Warmblood

Chilean Warmblood

Croatian Warmblood

Danish Warmblood

Dutch Warmblood (KWPN)

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

Finnish Warmblood

Hannoveraner

Hessian Warmblood

Holsteiner

Hungarian Warmblood

Irish Sporthorse  
 Italian Warmblood  
 Lithuanian Warmblood  
 Luxembourg Riding Horse  
 Mecklenburger  
 Mexican Riding Horse  
 New Zealand Riding Horse  
 NRPS  
 Oldenburg  
 Oldenburg Jumping Horse  
 Polish Warmblood  
 Rumanian Warmblood  
 sBs  
 Scottish Warmblood  
 Selle Français  
 Slovak Riding Horse  
 Spanish Sporthorse  
 Swedish Warmblood  
 Swiss Warmblood  
 Trakehner  
 Ukrainian Riding Horse  
 Westphalian Riding Horse  
 Zangersheide Warmblood

Breed Group II  
 Anglo-Arab  
 English Thoroughbred  
 Shagya-Arab  
 Pure-bred Arab  
 Arab  
 Lusitanos  
 Pura Raza Española

The following cross-breeding combinations are permitted

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

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

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.

The Additional Section for Stallions is classified into the divisions

- Pre-Book and
- Foal Pre-Book

8.2 The Main Section for Mares is classified into the divisions

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

The Additional Section for Mares is classified into the divisions

- Pre-Book and
- Foal Pre-Book

Section	Stallions	Mares
<b>Main Section (= Hauptabteilung = HA)</b>	Stallions' Book I (HBI)	Main Mares' Book (H)
	Stallions' Book Ib (HB Ib)	
	Stallions' Book II (HB II)	Mares' Book (S)
	Foal Book	Foal Book
<b>Additional Section (= Zusätzliche Abteilung = za)</b>	Pre-Book (HBV)	Pre-Book (V)
	Foal Pre-Book	Foal Pre-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

- they are licensed or approved resp. by the Hanoverian Society, by an approved subsidiary stud book, or, before 01/01/2015, by the Rhenish Studbook for the breed "Rheinisches Reitpferd",
- 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 licensing event of the Society deciding on the registration, according to B.15 of the Statutes and according to (11.1) Licensing of this Breeding Programme, an overall mark of 7.00 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 (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Registered are stallions of approved breeds, providing

- they were not licensed by the Hanoverian Society, by a licensed subsidiary studbook or by the Rhenish Studbook but by another breeding society which is licensed according to zootechnical legislation
- they are registered in Stallion Book I or a comparable section of the studbook of the licensed breed
- 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 fulfil the performance requirements of the Stallions´ Book I.

#### 9.1.3 Stallions´ Book II (**Main Section of the Stud Book**)

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),
  - their identity has been ascertained,
  - their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of a DNA profile,
- In addition offspring of breeding stock, which is registered in the Pre-Book can be registered, providing
- two generations of their ancestors registered in the Pre-Book were bred to breeding stock registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book),
  - they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,
  - they have achieved the minimum mark of 7.0 in the evaluation of the external appearance.
- Horses registered in the Foal Book are entered automatically upon registration of their progeny.

#### 9.1.4 Foal Book (**Main Section of the Stud Book**)

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

#### 9.1.5 Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions can be registered at the age of three at the earliest, providing

- they cannot be registered in one of the stud books for stallions mentioned above, but correspond to the breeding aim of the Rhenish Riding Horse,
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,

#### 9.1.6 Foal Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Stud Book)

In the year of birth, all colt foals are registered, which do not fulfil the requirements for being registered in the Foal Book for stallions.

## 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.

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 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.

9.2.2 Stud Book (**Main Section of the 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)),
- their identity has been ascertained,
- in the evaluation of the external appearance according to B.15 of the Statutes, they achieve the minimum mark of 4 in each of the 6 partial criteria a-d, f and h) and achieve the minimum mark 5.0 in the overall evaluation

In addition offspring of breeding stock, which is registered in the Pre-Book can be registered, providing

- two generations of their ancestors registered in the Pre-Book were bred to breeding stock registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book),
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity,
- they have achieved the minimum mark of 7.0 in the evaluation of the external appearance.

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 Main Section of the breed.

9.2.4 Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Stud Book)

Registered in the Pre- Book are mares which are in the third year of life, providing

- they cannot be registered in one of the stud books for mares mentioned above, but correspond to the breeding aim of the corresponding breed,
- they have been presented for ascertainment of identity.

9.2.5 Foal Pre-Book (Additional section of the Stud Book)

In the year of birth, all filly foals are registered, which do not fulfil the requirements for being registered in the Foal Book for mares.

### • Animal Breeding Certificates

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

		Main Section		Additional Section
		Main Mares' Book	Mares' Book	Pre-Book (mares)
<b>Main Section</b>	Stallions' Book I	Pedigree certificate	Pedigree certificate	Pre-Book Certificate
	Stallions' Book Ib	Pedigree certificate Ib	Pedigree certificate Ib	Pre-Book Certificate
	Stallions' Book II	Birth Certificate	Birth Certificate	Pre-Book Certificate
<b>Additional Section</b>	Pre-Book (Stallions)	Pre-Book Certificate	Pre-Book Certificate	Pre-Book 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.

#### 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.

#### 10.1.3 Minimum information to be included in the evidence of pedigree/evidence of pedigree Ib

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

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

## **10.2 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:

- The parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book) of the Stud Book
- 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.

### 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**

Animal breeding certificates according to Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 are also issued for the delivery 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 (1) and (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.

### ○ **Pre-Book Certificate**

#### ▪ Issuing of a Pre-Book certificate

The Pre-Book Certificate for a horse registered in an Additional Section must bear the heading "Pre-Book Certificate for a horse registered in an additional section".

A pre-book certificate is issued provided that

- the foal is registered in the foal pre-book of the additional section
- the sire or the dam was registered in the Additional Section in the year of covering or in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 31.12.),
- Certificate of covering and certificate of foaling were submitted within the due period according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative

- Minimum information in the Pre-Book Certificate

The Pre-Book Certificate must contain the same information as the evidence of pedigree, if available.

- **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 sires of the granddams and great-granddams 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 (licensed) breed,
- their dams and granddams have been entered in the Main Mares' Book or a Main Mares' 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 (licensed) Stud Book,

### 11.2 Entry in the Mares' Book

- The minimum age of a mare for entry in the 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:
  - their sires as well as the dams' sires and the grandmothers' sires 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 (licensed) breed
  - 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,
- Mares are only authorised for the evaluation of the external appearance for entry in the Mares' Book, if:
  - their sires as well as the dams' sires and the grandmothers' sires on the dam's side (three 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 (licensed) breed,
  - 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,
  - in addition, offspring of breeding animals which are registered in the Pre-Book can be presented for evaluation, if two generations of their ancestors registered in the Pre-Book were bred to breeding stock registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book),

### 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)):

- 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
- 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
- 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

- participation in the finals of the Federal Championship of the German Dressage Horse, Jumping Horse or Eventing Horse, or
- participation in the finals of the World Championships for Young Dressage or Jumping Horse or a ranking in the first half of the finals of the World Championships for Young Eventing Horses, or
- **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 7.80 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 80 points and a weighted final mark of 7.00 or better or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 or better (licensing part III) (up to and including test year 2015) in the 70-day stallion performance test,

**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) (licensing part III)

**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 80 points 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 a weighted final mark of 7.00 or better in the 30-day test or of 7.50 in the 14-day suitability or a "dressage-accented" or "jumping-accented" final mark of 8.00 or better (licensing part III),

**or**

achieved the successes stipulated in (11.3.1.4) in competitive sport test in the discipline of dressage, jumping or eventing (licensing part III).

- 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) (licensing part II),
- 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) (licensing part II), 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) (licensing part II). 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:

- 1) Inner qualities
- 2) Basic gaits
  - Trot
  - Canter
  - Walk
- 3) Ridability
- 4) 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:

- 1) Basic gaits
  - Trot
  - Canter
  - Walk
- 2) Ridability
- 3) 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:

- 1) Basic gaits
  - Trot
  - Canter
  - Walk
- 2) Ridability
- 3) 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 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.

## **12 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.

## **13 Use of reproduction techniques**

13.1 Live cover, artificial insemination and embryo transfer as well as in vitro fertilisation are fundamentally permitted in the Breeding Programme.

13.2 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.

## **14 Consideration of health features and genetic defects or anomalies**

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

## **15 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. The Society commissions the VIT to conduct the Hanoverian breeding evaluation. The Rhenish Riding Horse is taken into account, too.

### **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 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 ridability 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, "Sattelage" (withers and shoulders together form the "Sattelage"), 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, ridability
- **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).

## 16 Responsible agencies

Responsible agency	Function
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, [mkuypers@fn-dokr.de](mailto:mkuypers@fn-dokr.de),  
[www.pferd-aktuell.de](http://www.pferd-aktuell.de)

FN Breeding Evaluation  
Data centre  
Coordination  
Stallion Performance Test

## 17 Further Provisions

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

The UELN is allocated as follows:

DE 431 43 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 =343)

43 - Breed code Rhenish horses

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 (except Foal 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: Deer crone

### 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