

Rules and Practices Relating to the Irish Horse Register

The Irish Horse Register (IHR) incorporates two separate studbooks, namely the Irish Sport Horse Studbook and the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

1. Irish Sport Horse Studbook

1.1 Characteristics of the Breed

The Irish Sport Horse is an athletic horse with outstanding jumping ability and movement. Irish Sport Horses are sound and intelligent and are known for their excellent temperament and gentle nature.

Height:

Stallions: Generally taller than 1.6m

Mares: Generally 1.51m to 1.61m

Bone:

Good, strong, clean bone.

Colour:

Any colour is acceptable.

1.2 Basic Objectives of Selection

To produce a correct, sound, athletic sport horse with good basic paces, pleasant to ride and with a good temperament, to be used as a pleasure or performance horse, capable of competing in showjumping, eventing and dressage at both national and international level.

1.3 Sections of the Studbook

The Irish Sport Horse Studbook incorporates a main section and a supplementary section.

1.3.1 Main Section

To qualify for entry into the main section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook an animal must:

- Be descended from two parents that are entered in the main section of the studbook and have a pedigree established according to the rules of the studbook.
- Be identified as a foal at foot according to the rules of the studbook.

1.3.2 Cross Breeding Programme

Animals may also enter the main section to take part in the Irish Sport Horse cross breeding programme. Animals of the following breeds are eligible to enter the main section of the studbook to take part in the cross breeding programme: Irish Draught, Irish Ponies (Irish Pony Society), Connemara Pony and Thoroughbred. Other animals include those from studbooks that are full members of the World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses: Full Arab, Anglo Arab, Weatherbys Non Thoroughbred (with established studbook pedigree) and other breeds that may be added from time to time. Animals

entered into the studbook to take part in the cross breeding programme shall be entered into the class of the studbook whose criteria they meet.

1.3.3 Division of Main Section

The main section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook is divided into classes.

There are five classes for males.

- Stallions are classed as:
 - Approved
 - Section 1
 - Section 2

- Colts and geldings are classed as:
 - Section A
 - Section B

There are two classes for females:

- Section A
- Section B

Males		Females
Stallions	Colts and Geldings	
Approved	Section A	Section A
Section 1	Section B	Section B
Section 2		

1.3.4 Eligibility Criteria for entering each class

Males:

1.3.4.1 Approved: Stallions entering the Approved class must meet the following criteria:

- Pass the official veterinary inspection.
- Pass the visual inspection.
- Pass the performance test where appropriate. Due allowances will be made for high performance stallions and the sires of high performers, subject to the owner submitting relevant material to substantiate such performance to the satisfaction of Horse Sport Ireland.

OR

- High performance stallions (other than Irish Sport Horse stallions) standing in Ireland, are eligible for approval in the ISH Studbook provided they meet the following criteria:
 1. Have finished in the top 15 (individual) at the Olympic Games (in Showjumping, Eventing or Dressage) and are 'approved' in one of the WBFSH Studbooks.
Or meet the following criteria:
 2. Have been approved in one of the following studbooks: KWPN, Hannoverian Verband, Holsteiner Verband, Selle Francais, Swedish Warmblood, Belgian Warmblood, Danish Warmblood, Verband der zuchter des Oldenburger Pferdes and Westphalian Studbook.
 3. And:
Have competed successfully in showjumping at Grand Prix CSI4* or Nations' Cup level at CSIO4* (or the equivalent in eventing or dressage).
Or:
Have at least one progeny that has competed successfully in showjumping at Grand Prix CSI4* or Nations' Cup level at CSIO4* (or the equivalent in eventing or dressage).

Stallions which meet these criteria will not be restricted to an annual covering limit.

- Thoroughbred stallions that have not been previously classified in the Irish Horse Register with a Timeform rating of 110 or over can be classified as 'Approved' upon application. Such stallions will be limited to 20 coverings per year.
- Progeny that are sired by Section 2 stallions and Section A and Section B colts are not eligible for classification in this class.
- The progeny of sires classified in Supplementary 1 (U1) or Supplementary Approved (SA) and mares classified in the Supplementary section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook are eligible for classification in this section subject to meeting the criteria for approval outlined in bullet points 1 to 3 above.
- Stallions standing abroad that have been classified as Approved for use through AI (See Section 1.3.4.6).

1.3.4.2 Section 1: Stallions that do not qualify for Approved status on inspection but meet the following criteria are classified in this section:

- Have passed the official veterinary inspection.
- Have not yet met, or have failed to meet, the performance test requirement.
- The progeny of parents registered in the Supplementary Section or Section 2 class are eligible for classification as Section 1.

1.3.4.3 Section 2: Stallions that do not pass the official veterinary inspection are classified in this section provided they are descended from parents entered in the main section of the studbook or the Supplementary Section of the Studbook, have a pedigree established according to the rules of the studbook and have been identified as a foal at foot according to the rules of the studbook.

1.3.4.4 Section A: Colts and geldings are classified in this section providing they meet the following criteria:

- They are sired by a stallion classified in the Approved section or the Supplementary Approved section of the Irish Horse Register and are out of a dam classified in Section A.
- They are out of a dam that is classified in Section B or the Supplementary Section of the studbook and their maternal grandsire and their sire are classified in the Approved section or the Supplementary Approved section of the Irish Horse Register.

*Please note that colts and geldings classified in Section A receive green covered passports upon registration.

1.3.4.5 Section B: Colts and geldings eligible for classification in the main section of the studbook but do not meet the criteria for classification in Section A are classified in this section.

*Please note that colts and geldings classified in Section B receive blue covered passports upon registration.

1.3.4.6 Classification of stallions standing abroad for use by AI:

Stallions standing outside Ireland can be classified in the Approved section for use by AI, providing they meet the following criteria:

1. Have finished in the top 15 (individual) at the Olympic Games (in Showjumping, Eventing or Dressage) and are 'approved' in one of the WBFSH Studbooks.

Or meet the following criteria:

2. Have been approved in one of the following studbooks: KWPN, Hannoverian Verband, Holsteiner Verband, Selle Francais, Swedish Warmblood, Belgian Warmblood, Danish Warmblood, Verband der zuchter des Oldenburger Pferdes and Westphalian Studbook.

And:

Have competed successfully in showjumping at Grand Prix CSI4* or Nations' Cup level at CSIO4* (or the equivalent in eventing or dressage).

Or:

Have at least one progeny that has competed successfully in showjumping at Grand Prix CSI4* or Nations' Cup level at CSIO4* (or the equivalent in eventing or dressage).

Stallions which meet this criteria will not be restricted to an annual covering limit. Stallions that have been approved for use by AI while standing outside of Ireland will have their classification revoked if/when they enter the country. Such stallions must apply under the criteria outlined in 1.3.4.1 in order to be re-classified in the Irish Sport Horse Studbook.

Females:

1.3.4.7 Section A: Mares and filly foals are eligible for classification in Section A providing they meet the following criteria:

- They are sired by a stallion classified in the Approved section or the Supplementary Approved section of the Irish Horse Register and are out of a dam classified in Section A.
- They are out of a dam that is classified in Section B or the Supplementary Section of the studbook and their maternal grandsire and their sire are classified in the Approved section or the Supplementary Approved section of the Irish Horse Register.
- Mares that were registered with the Irish Horse Register prior to the 31st June 1994.

*Please note that mares and fillies classified in Section A receive green covered passports upon registration.

1.3.4.8 Section B: Mares and filly foals eligible for classification in the main section of the studbook but do not meet the criteria for classification in Section A are classified in this section.

1.3.4.9 Supplementary Section

To qualify for entry into the Supplementary Section foals, mares and geldings must meet the following criteria:

- Have no or partial breeding and were classified in the Supplementary Section before the 15th May 2006.
- Have no or partial breeding and have passed inspection to conform to the breed standard.
- Are by an approved stallion and out of a dam for which a valid identification document has been issued.
- Are out of a Section A mare and by a stallion for which a valid identification document has been issued.

The Supplementary Section for stallions is divided into three classes.

- Supplementary Approved (SA)
- Supplementary 1 (U1)
- Supplementary 2 (U2)

1.3.4.10 Supplementary Approved (SA): Stallions that meet the following criteria are classified in this section:

- Stallions with no breeding or partial breeding (i.e. either their sire or their dam is recorded on their passport) that have competed at CSIO or CSIO W level in showjumping or the equivalent in eventing or dressage and have passed the official veterinary examination.
- Stallions with no breeding or partial breeding (i.e. either their sire or their dam is recorded on their passport) whose progeny have competed at CSIO or CSIO W level in showjumping or the equivalent in eventing or dressage and have passed the official veterinary examination.

1.3.4.11 Supplementary 1 (U1): Stallions that meet the following criteria are classified in this section:

- Have partial breeding recorded (i.e. either their sire or their dam is recorded on their passport).
- Have passed the official veterinary inspection carried out by the HSI veterinary panel.
- Have passed inspection to conform to the breed standard if they have been registered after the 15th May 2006.

1.3.4.12 Supplementary 2 (U2): Stallions that meet the following criteria are classified in this section:

- Have met the eligibility criteria outlined in Section 1.3.4.10 but have failed the official veterinary inspection.
- Have no breeding recorded on their passport and have passed the official veterinary inspection carried out by the HSI veterinary panel and the inspection to conform to the breed standard.

Stallions that are sired by a Supplementary 2 (U2) stallion are not eligible for Approved status.

1.3.4.13 Upgrading of the progeny of animals in the supplementary register

Animals with both parents in the supplementary register or one parent in the supplementary register and one in the main section are eligible for registration in the main section of the studbook and will be classified accordingly.

1.3.4.14 Issuing identification documents for horses with unknown or partial breeding

Horses registered without breeding or with partial breeding with Horse Sport Ireland will be issued with a white covered passport/identification document. Such horses are not entered into the Irish Sport Horse Studbook with the following exceptions:

- Progeny by an Approved stallion, out of a dam with a white covered passport.
- Progeny out of a Section A mare, by a sire with a white covered passport.
- Progeny by an Approved stallion, out of a mare registered in a studbook that is not listed in the ISH cross breeding programme.

Progeny from the above mentioned crosses will be entered directly into the Supplementary Section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook. All other horses with partial

breeding or no breeding must pass inspection to conform to the Irish Sport Horse breed standard before being entered into the Supplementary Section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook. On passing inspection white covered passports will be exchanged for blue covered Supplementary passports.

1.3.4.15 Inspection for entry into the Supplementary Section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook

Inspection for horses that have been issued with white covered passports (section 1.3.4.13) for entry into the Supplementary Section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook commenced in 2007. Horses were assessed on the basis of their conformation, athleticism and movement. A veterinary inspection also formed part of the inspection.

2. Irish Draught Horse Studbook

2.1 Characteristics of the Breed

The Irish Draught Horse is an active, short-shinned, powerful horse with substance and quality. It is proud of bearing, deep of girth and strong of back and quarters. Standing over a lot of ground, it has an exceptionally strong and sound constitution. It has an intelligent and gentle nature and is noted for its docility and sense.

Height:

Stallions: 15.3 h.h. to 16.3 h.h. approx.

Mares: 15.1 h.h. to 16.1 h.h. approx.

Bone:

Good, strong, clean bone.

Head:

Good, bold eyes, set well-apart, long, well-set ears, wide of forehead. Head should be generous and pleasant, not coarse or hatchet-headed, though a slight Roman nose is permissible. The jaw bones should have enough room to take the gullet and allow ease of breathing.

Shoulders, neck and front:

Shoulders should be clean-cut and not loaded, withers well-defined, not coarse; the neck set in high and carried proudly. The chest should not be too broad and beefy, the forearms should be long and muscular, not caught in at the elbow; the knee large and generous, set near the ground; the cannon bone straight and short, with plenty of flat, clean bone, never back of the knee (calf kneed), i.e. not sloping forward from knee to fetlock. The bone must not be round and coarse. The legs should be clean and hard, with a little hair permissible at the back of the fetlock as necessary protection; the pastern strong and in proportion, not short and upright nor too long and weak. The hoof should be generous and sound, not boxy or contracted and there should be plenty of room at the heel.

Back, hindquarters, body and hind legs:

The back to be powerful, the girth very deep, the loins must not be weak but the mares must have enough room to carry the foal. The croup to buttocks to be long and sloping, not short and rounded or flat topped; hips not wide and plain; thighs strong and powerful and at least as wide from the back view as the hips; the second thighs long and well developed; the hock near the ground and generous, points not too close together or wide apart but straight, they should not be out behind the horse but should be in line from the back and the quarters to the heel to the ground, they should not be over bent or in any way weak. The cannon bone, etc., as for the foreleg, short and strong.

Action:

Smooth and free but without exaggeration and not heavy or ponderous. Walk and trot to be straight and true with good flexion in the hocks and freedom of the shoulders.

Colour:

Any strong whole colour, including greys. White leg, above the knees or hocks, not desirable.

2.2 Basic Objectives of Selection

To produce a correct, sound horse that is suitable for all equestrian disciplines.

2.3 Sections of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook

The Irish Draught Horse studbook incorporates a main section and a supplementary section. Animals originally registered with a studbook outside of Ireland shall be entered into the class of the Studbook whose criteria they meet.

2.3.1 Main Section

To qualify for entry into the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook an animal must:

- Be descended from parents entered in the main section of the studbook.
- Have a pedigree established according to the rules of the studbook.
- Be identified as a foal at foot according to the rules of the studbook.

2.3.2 Division of Main Section

There are four classes for males.

- Stallions are classed as:
 - Approved/RID
 - Section 1
 - Section 2

- Geldings and colts are classified as:
 - ID

There are two classes for females:

- RID
- ID

Males		Females
Stallions	Colts and Geldings	
Approved/RID	RID	RID
Section 1	ID	ID
Section 2		

2.3.3 Eligibility Criteria for entering each class in the Main Section

Males:

2.3.4 Approved/RID: Stallions entering the Approved/RID class must meet the following criteria:

- Be descended from parents that are classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and have a pedigree established according to the rules of the studbook.

OR

Be born from 2007 onwards and be by a stallion that is listed under the 'Irish Draught Rare Bloodlines Scheme' and be out of a mare classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

- Pass the official veterinary inspection.
- Pass the visual inspection.
- Pass the performance test as required.
- Stallions standing abroad that have been classified as Approved/RID for use through A.I. (See Section 2.3.9).

2.3.5 Section 1: Stallions that do not qualify for Approved/RID status on inspection but meet the following criteria are classified in this section:

- Have passed the veterinary inspection.
- Have not yet met, or have failed to meet, the performance test requirement.

2.3.6 Section 2: Stallions that fail to pass the official veterinary inspection are classified in this section. A stallion that is the progeny of a Section 2 stallion may be eligible for Section 1 status but cannot qualify for Approved/RID status.

2.3.7 RID (Geldings): To be eligible for classification as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook a gelding must meet the following criteria:

- Be descended from parents that are classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and have a pedigree established according to the rules of the studbook.

OR

Be born from 2007 onwards and be by a stallion that is listed under the 'Irish Draught Rare Bloodlines Scheme' and be out of a mare classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

- Pass the official Horse Sport Ireland inspection.

2.3.8 ID: All colts descended from parents classified in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook are classified in this section upon registration. Males that are not presented for inspection remain in the ID class.

2.3.9 Classification of stallions standing abroad for use by A.I:

Stallions standing outside of Ireland can be classified in the Approved/RID section providing they meet the following criteria:

- They are classified in the top section of the studbook where they were first registered.
- If the stallion has been formally performance tested it must have been placed within the top 30% in its performance test.
- If the stallion has not gone through a formal performance test programme, it must have competed to a high level or have progeny that have competed to a high level. The performance and pedigree information of the stallion will be inspected by a special Committee appointed by HSI for use by A.I.

*Please note that stallions standing outside of Ireland may be limited to a certain number of coverings per year as decided by the Board of Horse Sport Ireland. Stallions that have been approved for use by A.I. while standing outside of Ireland will have their classification revoked if/when they enter the country. Such stallions must be inspected under the standard inspection system in order to be re-classified in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

2.3.10 Irish Draught Rare Bloodlines Scheme

- A maximum of 20 progeny per year of certain genetically diverse S1 ID and RID (GB) stallions will be eligible for inspection for RID status.
- The progeny of such stallions will receive blue passports when they are registered as a foal and will receive green passports if/when they pass inspection for RID status.

- In order to be eligible for inspection (and green passports) progeny of the selected stallions must have been born from 2007 onwards and their dams must be classified as RID (or AID in the case of female progeny).
- The list of genetically diverse S1 ID and RID (GB) stallions may be altered from time to time following consultation with ICBF. Up-to-date lists are available from the Horse Sport Ireland offices or can be downloaded from: www.irishsporthorse.com

Females:

2.3.11 RID: Mares that meet the following criteria are eligible for entry into this section:

- Are by a stallion classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and out of a dam that is classified as RID or AID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

OR

- Be born from 2007 onwards and be by a stallion that is listed under the 'Irish Draught Rare Bloodlines Scheme' and be out of a mare classified as RID or AID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.
- Have passed official inspection for RID status.

2.3.12 ID: All fillies and mares that are eligible for registration in the main section of the studbook but are not eligible for RID status are classified in this section.

2.3.13 Supplementary Section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook

Animals that do not meet the criteria for entry into the main section of the studbook may be entered into the supplementary section (AID), subject to meeting the following requirements:

- Be identified according to the studbook rules.
- Be judged to conform to the breed standard at inspection.
- Have one parent classified as RID (either the dam or the sire) and three grandparents classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook. No warm blood or foreign bloodlines other than Thoroughbred are allowed in the back pedigree and both parents and grandparents must be registered in the main section of the Irish Horse Register.

Note: Animals that are eligible for classification in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook are not eligible for classification in the supplementary section (AID Section). Mares that are classified in the supplementary section (AID Section) will retain their original classification in their studbook of origin and their passports will reflect that they are also classified in the AID Section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

2.3.14 Upgrading of the progeny of animals in the supplementary register

Female progeny out of AID mares by RID stallions are eligible to enter the main section of the studbook in the ID class and are eligible for RID status. Male progeny out of AID mares and by RID/ID stallions will be registered in the main section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook and will be classified accordingly.

3. Procedures for Inspecting Stallions for Classification in the Irish Horse Register

There are two phases to the stallion inspection process:

3.1 Phase 1:

Stallions are inspected at 3 years of age and older for classification in the Irish Horse Register. Prior to inspection the stallion owner must submit a completed HSI stallion inspection form along with a completed veterinary report and x-rays taken by a veterinary surgeon listed on the official HSI x-ray panel.

On the day of inspection stallions are assessed by an inspection panel, appointed by HSI, under the following criteria:

1. Conformation and Movement:
Measurements are taken of the stallion's height, girth and bone. Stallions are assessed on their conformation and movement.
2. Performance:
In general stallions will have their performance assessed by means of a show jumping demonstration (either loose jumping or ridden). Dimensions of fences can be altered upon request of the stallion owner. Upon the stallion owner's request a stallion may be assessed through another discipline e.g. dressage.
3. Veterinary:
All stallions must undergo a full clinical examination on the day of inspection carried out by the veterinary surgeon nominated by HSI. Blood samples from the stallion will also be taken by the HSI veterinary surgeon.

Following inspection stallions are classified in the Irish Horse Register (stallions are classified in accordance with the criteria outlined in the previous section). Stallions that pass the veterinary inspection, and that meet the eligibility criteria for classification in the Approved section, must pass the second phase of inspection (as outlined below) in order to be classified as Approved.

3.2 Phase 2:

In order to be eligible for inspection for Approved status in the Irish Horse Register stallions, other than Irish Draught, Thoroughbred and pony stallions, must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Have accumulated a minimum of 30 points in competitions under the rules of the Showjumping Association of Ireland, or the equivalent in show jumping competitions run by an official organisation in another country.

- Have accumulated a minimum of 15 points in competition under the rules of Eventing Ireland, or the equivalent in eventing competitions run by an official organisation in another country.
- Have accumulated a minimum of 60 points in competition under the rules of Dressage Ireland, or the equivalent in dressage competitions run by an official organisation in another country.

Irish Draught stallions must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Have accumulated a minimum of 10 points in competitions under the rules of the Showjumping Association of Ireland, or the equivalent in show jumping competitions run by an official organisation in another country.
- Have accumulated a minimum of 5 points in competition under the rules of Eventing Ireland, or the equivalent in eventing competitions run by an official organisation in another country.
- Have accumulated a minimum of 20 points in competition under the rules of Dressage Ireland, or the equivalent in dressage competitions run by an official organisation in another country.
- Undergo 10-12 weeks of training at a Central Performance Test station as selected by HSI. At the Central Performance Test station stallions are trained over the course of 10 to 12 weeks and their progress is continuously assessed by an inspection panel, appointed by HSI.

Prior to inspection the stallion owner must submit a completed HSI stallion inspection form along with a completed veterinary report and x-rays taken by a veterinary surgeon listed on the official HSI x-ray panel if x-rays have not previously been submitted to HSI under Phase 1.

On the day of inspection stallions are assessed under the following criteria:

1. Conformation and Movement:
Measurements are taken of the stallion's height, girth and bone. Stallions are assessed on their conformation and movement.
2. Performance:
In general stallions will have their performance assessed by means of a show jumping demonstration. Both the stallion's rider and a test rider jump the stallion over a course of fences. Upon the stallion owner's request a stallion may be assessed through another discipline e.g. dressage.
3. Veterinary:
All stallions must undergo a full clinical examination on the day of inspection carried out by a veterinary surgeon nominated by HSI. Blood samples from the stallion will also be taken by the HSI veterinary surgeon.

4. Procedure for Inspecting mares and geldings in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook

Horse Sport Ireland carries out inspections for classifying mares and geldings in the RID section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

4.1 Mares:

To be eligible for classification as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook a mare shall:

- Be at least two years old, and
- Be inspected and classified at an official inspection consisting of a veterinary and visual conformation/movement inspection.

4.2 Geldings:

To be eligible for classification as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook a gelding shall:

- Be at least three years old, and
- Be inspected and classified at an official inspection consisting of a veterinary and visual conformation/movement inspection.

4.3 Procedure for inspection for entry into the Supplementary Section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook

Horse Sport Ireland carries out inspections for classifying mares as AID in the supplementary section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

To be eligible for classification as AID in the supplementary section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook a mare shall:

- Be at least two years old, and
- Be inspected and classified at an official inspection consisting of a veterinary and visual conformation/movement inspection.
- Have the required pedigree as detailed in section 2.3.12

5. Appeals Procedures for Stallion Inspections

5.1 Stallions that fail the conformation, movement and performance Assessment

Owners/custodians of stallions that fail the conformation, movement and performance assessment may appeal the examination. The conditions of the appeal are as follows:

- An appeal must be made to HSI within one month of the inspection.
- The animal must be brought to a centre decided by HSI.
- The animal will be re-examined by a different panel of inspectors.
- The cost of the appeal shall be borne by the stallion owner.
- The decision of the Appeal Panel shall be final.

5.2 Stallions that fail the clinical veterinary examination

Owners/custodians of stallions that fail the clinical veterinary examination may appeal the findings of the examination. The conditions of the appeal are as follows:

- The owner/custodian of the stallion must apply to HSI to have the stallion re-examined.
- The owner/custodian of the stallion shall arrange, at their own expense, to have the stallion examined by the UCD School of Agriculture, Food Science and Veterinary Medicine, or by a veterinary practice nominated by HSI, within one calendar month of the date of the original examination.
- The re-examination shall only be carried out in respect of the condition for which the stallion originally failed the clinical veterinary examination and the decision of the UCD School of Agriculture, Food Science and Veterinary Medicine in respect of each examination, shall be final.

5.3 Stallions that do not meet the radiograph requirements

Owners/custodians of stallions that do not meet the radiograph requirements, following the examination of radiographs by the HSI Radiography Veterinary Panel, may appeal the findings of the examination. The conditions of the appeal are as follows:

- The owner/custodian of the stallion may appeal the findings of the radiographic examination, within one month, to Horse Sport Ireland.
- The appeal will involve the examination of the original radiographs by the Appeal Panel in the UCD School of Agriculture, Food Science and Veterinary Medicine. If deemed necessary by the Appeal Panel, a new set of radiographs may be taken at the Veterinary Hospital, UCD School of Agriculture, Food Science and Veterinary Medicine.
- The full costs of the re-examination must be borne by the owner of the stallion.
- The decision of the Appeal Panel shall be final.

6. Appeals Procedures for mares and geldings failing RID inspection

Owners of mares/geldings that fail the conformation/movement assessment may re-apply to Horse Sport Ireland for re-inspection for classification as RID.

7. Genetic Evaluation System

Estimated breeding values for stallions and mares based on show jumping and inspection data are calculated each year by Horse Sport Ireland and reflect the genetic ability of a horse to pass on a certain trait to their progeny. For more information please see www.irishsporthorse.com

Procedures for Registering Horses

8. Registering Foals

8.1 Registering a foal with full breeding recorded (sire and dam recorded):

- 8.1.1** Once a mare is covered by a stallion registered in the Irish Horse Register the stallion owner submits a signed covering certificate to Horse Sport Ireland. On receipt of this covering certificate a foal kit (including a marking chart with the sire and dam recorded on it, a DNA kit and an explanatory note) is issued automatically to the owner in the year of foaling.
- 8.1.2** When the foal is born the breeder must get the foal marked by a veterinary surgeon when the foal is between 2 and 4 months of age. The veterinary surgeon must also microchip the foal* with a HSI foal microchip (the microchip number must be recorded on the marking chart) and take a sample of the foal's hair for the DNA kit. *It is compulsory to microchip all foals on registration.
- 8.1.3** The owner must then send the completed marking chart with the appropriate fee to Horse Sport Ireland and the DNA kit to the approved laboratory (Weatherbys Ireland).
- 8.1.4** On receipt of the completed marking chart, registration fee and confirmation of pedigree from the Approved Laboratory, Horse Sport Ireland will then issue the passport.

8.2 Registering a foal with partial breeding recorded (sire or dam only recorded):

- 8.2.1** If the dam is the only parent known the owner must write to Horse Sport Ireland stating that their mare is in foal and the sire of the foal is unknown. Horse Sport Ireland will then send a foal kit to the owner (including a marking chart with the dam recorded on it, a DNA kit and an explanatory note). Proceed as outlined above in 8.1.2 to 8.1.4.
- 8.2.2** If the sire is the only parent known the owner must contact the owner of the stallion and ask him/her to send a covering certificate to Horse Sport Ireland stating that his/her stallion covered an unregistered mare. The owner must also contact Horse Sport Ireland requesting a foal kit. The owner must proceed with the steps outlined above in 8.1.2 to 8.1.4.

8.3 Registering a foal with no breeding (sire and dam unknown): The owner contacts Horse Sport Ireland and requests a marking chart for a foal with no breeding. The owner must then get the foal marked by a veterinary surgeon when the foal is between 2 and 4 months of age. The veterinary surgeon must also microchip the foal with a HSI foal microchip. On receipt of the completed marking chart and the appropriate fee, Horse Sport Ireland will issue the owner with the appropriate identification document.

8.4 Naming foals: Only individuals who have a prefix registered with the Irish Horse Register can name a foal on registration (see section 13 for details on registering a prefix). If a breeder does not have a prefix registered they must wait until the animal is two years of age before they name it in the Irish Horse Register.

9. Registering Yearling Horses

9.1 Registering a yearling with breeding (sire and dam recorded):

9.1.1 If the owner has a foal kit for the yearling which he/she failed to use when the yearling was a foal the owner may use this kit as outlined in above in 8.1.2 to 8.1.4, however, they will have to pay an increased fee for registering a yearling.

9.1.2 If the owner does not have a foal kit for the yearling they must contact Horse Sport Ireland for a marking chart and the Approved Laboratory for a DNA kit. The owner must get a veterinary surgeon to complete the marking chart, insert a HSI microchip into the yearling and take a sample of the yearling's hair for the DNA kit. The owner then sends the completed marking chart to Horse Sport Ireland and the DNA kit to the Approved Laboratory. The Approved Laboratory will send a report detailing the results of the parentage testing back to the owner. The owner must then send the parentage report, the completed marking chart and the appropriate registration fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Once Horse Sport Ireland receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner, Horse Sport Ireland will issue a passport for the yearling.

9.2 Registering a yearling with partial breeding (sire or dam recorded):

9.2.1 If the dam is the only parent known the owner must contact Horse Sport Ireland requesting a marking chart. The owner must also contact the Approved Laboratory requesting a DNA kit. The owner must then get a veterinary surgeon to complete the marking chart, insert a HSI microchip into the yearling and take a sample of hair for the DNA kit. The owner then sends the DNA kit to the Approved Laboratory. The Approved Laboratory will send a report detailing the results of the parentage testing back to the owner. The owner must then send the parentage report, the completed marking chart and the appropriate registration fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Once Horse Sport Ireland is in receipt of these items, a passport will be issued for the yearling.

9.2.2 If the sire is the only parent known the owner must contact Horse Sport Ireland requesting a marking chart. They must also contact the Approved Laboratory requesting a DNA kit. The owner must then get a veterinary surgeon to complete the marking chart, insert a HSI microchip into the yearling and take a sample of hair for the DNA kit. The owner then sends the DNA kit to the Approved Laboratory. The Approved Laboratory will send a report detailing the results of the parentage testing back to the owner. The owner must then send the parentage report, the completed marking chart and the appropriate registration fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Once Horse Sport Ireland receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner, Horse Sport Ireland will issue a passport for the yearling.

9.3 Registering a yearling with no breeding (sire and dam unknown): The owner must contact Horse Sport Ireland and request a marking chart. The owner must then get

the yearling marked by a veterinary surgeon. It is compulsory that the yearling is microchipped. On receipt of the completed marking chart and the appropriate fee, Horse Sport Ireland will issue the appropriate identification document for the yearling.

****Please note:** HSI microchips for yearlings are free of charge and owners should ask their veterinary surgeon to microchip their yearling when it is being marked. The veterinary surgeon should record the microchip number on the marking chart.

9.4 Naming yearlings: Only individuals who have a prefix registered with the Irish Horse Register can name a yearling on registration (see section 13 on registering a prefix). If a breeder/owner does not have a prefix registered they must wait until the animal is two years of age before it can be named in the Irish Horse Register.

10. Registering Adult Horses (2 years and older)

10.1 Registering an adult horse with breeding (sire and dam recorded):

10.1.1 The owner must contact Horse Sport Ireland for a marking chart and the Approved Laboratory for a DNA kit. The owner must then get a veterinary surgeon to complete the marking chart, insert a microchip and take a sample of hair for the DNA kit. The microchip number must be recorded on the marking chart.

10.1.2 The owner must then send the DNA kit to the Approved Laboratory. The Approved Laboratory will send a report detailing the results of the parentage testing back to the owner. The owner must then send the parentage report, the completed marking chart, including a choice of four names, and the appropriate registration fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Once Horse Sport Ireland receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner, Horse Sport Ireland will issue a passport for the horse.

10.2 Registering an adult horse with partial breeding (sire or dam recorded):

10.2.1 If the dam is the only parent known the owner must contact Horse Sport Ireland requesting a marking chart. They must also contact the Approved Laboratory for a DNA kit. The owner must then get a veterinary surgeon to complete the marking chart, insert a microchip and take a sample of hair for the DNA kit. The owner must then send the DNA kit to the Approved Laboratory. The Approved Laboratory will send a report detailing the results of the parentage testing back to the owner. The owner must then send the parentage report, the completed marking chart, including a choice of four names, and the appropriate registration fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Once Horse Sport Ireland receives these items, Horse Sport Ireland will issue a passport for the horse.

10.2.2 If the sire is the only parent known the owner must contact Horse Sport Ireland requesting a marking chart. They must also contact the Approved Laboratory requesting a DNA kit. The owner must then get a veterinary surgeon

to complete the marking chart, insert a microchip and take a sample of hair for the DNA kit. The owner then sends the DNA kit to the Approved Laboratory. The Approved Laboratory will send a report detailing the results of the parentage testing back to the owner. The owner must then send the parentage report, the completed marking chart, including a choice of four names, and the appropriate registration fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Once Horse Sport Ireland receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner, Horse Sport Ireland will issue an identification document for the horse.

10.3 Registering an adult horse with no breeding (sire and dam unknown): The owner contacts Horse Sport Ireland and requests a marking chart. The owner must then get the horse marked and a microchip inserted by a veterinary surgeon. On receipt of the completed marking chart (including a choice of four names for the horse) and the appropriate fee, Horse Sport Ireland will issue an identification document for the horse.

10.4 Microchipping Adult Horses: It is compulsory to microchip all animals since 1st July 2009. Veterinary surgeons apply to receive HSI microchips that are then used in animals to be registered on the Irish Horse Register.

Note: In certain circumstances where it is not possible for the owner of a horse to obtain a covering certificate for an animal, a passport may be issued with recorded pedigree at the discretion of the Director of Breeding and Programmes at Horse Sport Ireland.

11. Endorsing Passports

11.1 Endorsing passports for mares for inclusion in the Irish Sport Horse Cross-Breeding Programme:

11.1.1 Horse Sport Ireland will endorse the passports of mares eligible for the Irish Sport Horse cross-breeding programme. This includes mares that are of the following breeds, providing they possess a valid passport and are entered in the main section of their studbook of the relevant breed society: Irish Riding Pony, Connemara Pony, Thoroughbred, Full Arab, Anglo Arab, Weatherbys Non Thoroughbred (with established studbook pedigree) and all studbooks that are full members of the World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses, and other breeds that may be added to from time to time by Horse Sport Ireland.

11.1.2 In order to get mares of the above mentioned breeds endorsed and included in the Irish Horse Register owners must send the mare's passport and the relevant fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Horse Sport Ireland will then enter the details of the mare into the Irish Horse Register and return the passport to the owner. The progeny of the mare are then eligible for registration in the Irish Sport Horse Studbook, providing they are by a stallion registered in the Irish Horse Register.

11.2 Endorsing passports for mares not eligible for the Irish Sport Horse Cross-Breeding programme: Owners of mares that are not eligible for the Irish Sport Horse cross-breeding programme (i.e. in possession of a passport for a breed not listed in

11.1.1) may submit their passport for endorsement by following the steps outlined in 11.1. The progeny of these mares are eligible for entry into the supplementary section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook providing they are by a stallion classified in the Approved section of the Irish Horse Register. Progeny out of mares that have been endorsed by Horse Sport Ireland that are not eligible for the Irish Sport Horse cross-breeding programme, and by sires that are not classified as Approved in the Irish Horse Register, are not eligible for entry into the Irish Sport Horse Studbook. Such animals will be issued with an identification document and may only enter the Irish Sport Horse Studbook subject to passing inspection to conform to breed standard.

11.3 Endorsing passports for geldings/colts: Horse Sport Ireland will endorse passports for colt/geldings of breeds other than Irish Sport Horse and Irish Draught in order to give these horses/ponies competition status. In order to get a colt/gelding's passport endorsed the owners must send the horse's passport and the relevant fee to Horse Sport Ireland. Horse Sport Ireland will then enter the details of the horse into the Irish Horse Register (to ensure that the pedigree information is recorded) and return the passport to the owner.

11.4 Endorsing passports for stallions: Horse Sport Ireland will endorse passports for stallions that have been inspected according to the inspection procedure and are eligible for inclusion in the cross-breeding programme.

12. Naming Horses

Horses (other than those named as a foal/yearling with a prefix) can be named after they reach two years of age. In order to name a horse the owner must send in the passport that the horse was issued as a foal, along with a choice of four names for the horse and the relevant fee to Horse Sport Ireland. There is no duplication of names in the Irish Horse Register. If the owner's choices of names for the horse have already been taken Horse Sport Ireland will contact the owner to agree upon a different name that has not yet been used. Horse Sport Ireland will then send the passport back to the owner with the name of the horse recorded on it.

13. Registering a Prefix

Breeders can register a prefix with the Irish Horse Register. A once-off fee of €50 is required to register the prefix with the Central Prefix Register in the United Kingdom to ensure that there is no duplication of prefixes in the Irish Horse Register.

The benefits of owning a prefix include:

- A prefix entitles a breeder to naming their foals on registration.
- A breeder's prefix cannot be used by another breeder/owner unless written consent is given by the prefix owner.
- An animal that has been named with a prefix cannot have its name changed without the written consent of the prefix owner.

14. Covering certificates

Covering certificates are automatically issued free of charge to all stallions classified as Approved, Section 1, Section 2 or Supplementary that are actively breeding at the start of each breeding season. An active stallion is defined as a stallion that produced a registered foal in the previous two years. Owners of stallions classified in Section A or B, or stallions with white covered identification documents, can request covering certificates by applying directly to HSI following payment of the appropriate fee.

All stallion owners are obliged to do the following with regard to covering certificates:

- Record in the Covering Book on a daily basis full details of all coverings to mares registered in the Irish Horse Register.
- Return the Covering Books to HSI at the end of the breeding season or upon request.
- Notify HSI of the death of the stallion.

15. Duplicate Passports

Where a passport is lost, stolen or destroyed the owner can apply to HSI for a replacement passport. The following is required to issue a replacement passport:

- A signed declaration from the owner confirming that the initial passport was lost/stolen or destroyed. If the current owner is not the recorded owner in the IHR, then a statement is required from the owner as recorded on IHR that they agree to have the passport issued to the applicant for the replacement passport.
- Replacement passport fee.
- If the animal is microchipped, then a signed declaration from a veterinary surgeon confirming the microchip number in the animal is required.
- If the animal is not microchipped a new set of markings must be taken by a veterinary surgeon.
- If the markings do not match the original markings on file in the IHR then DNA confirmation is required.

16. Change of ownership on passport

When an animal transfers ownership, the new owner should return the passport to HSI with his/her contact details. HSI will record the new owner's details in the IHR and return the passport to the new owner.

17. Registering Donkeys

Owners must contact Horse Sport Ireland stating that they wish to apply for a passport for a donkey and send in a fee of €7 for a microchip for the donkey. Horse Sport Ireland will then send the microchip and the donkey marking chart to the owner's veterinary surgeon. Once the veterinary surgeon completes the marking chart and microchips the donkey the owner sends the marking chart and the relevant fee of €20 to Horse Sport Ireland. Horse Sport Ireland will then issue the owner with the passport.

Note: It is compulsory to microchip all donkeys. Donkeys are issued with an identification document and their details are recorded but they are not included in the Irish Horse Register.

18. Identification Numbers used in the Irish Horse Register

All animals registered in the Irish Horse Register are identified by a Unique Equine Life Number (UELN). This UELN identifies the country and studbook where the horse was first registered and the registration number within the studbook. All UELN numbers contain 15 digits. The first three digits of animals registered in the Irish Horse Register are '372' which is the code for Ireland, the next three digits are '414' which is the code for the Irish Horse Register and the remaining 9 digits form the registration number used to identify the animal in the Irish Horse Register.

Microchips issued to veterinary surgeons by Horse Sport Ireland contain the UELN.

An animal registered in another studbook retains its original identification number as issued by the approved studbook keeping authority when registered in the Irish Horse Register.

19. Non-discrimination

Horse Sport Ireland shall operate in a non-discriminatory fashion in all studbook/registration matters.

20. Appeals Procedures for Studbook/Registration matters

The objective of this procedure is to provide individuals, who have a grievance with Horse Sport Ireland with regard to a studbook/registration matter, an opportunity to have the grievance examined and resolved at the earliest practical time and at the most local level possible.

While the matter is being considered under the Appeals Procedures, the operation of Horse Sport Ireland cannot be interrupted. The person(s) raising the matter shall continue to comply with the rules of Horse Sport Ireland during the course of the examination of the matter in question. By so doing he/she will not create any precedent nor will his/her transactions with HSI be prejudiced in any way in relation to the matter being processed.

The procedure to apply shall be as follows:

Stage 1

An individual who feels aggrieved in relation to any matter pertaining to studbook/registration business should, in the first instance, write to the Director of Breeding and Programmes of Horse Sport Ireland, making it clear that Stage 1 of the Appeals Procedures is being invoked. The Director of Breeding and Programmes

will reply as soon as is reasonably practicable, but in any case within 30 days from receipt of the letter from the appellant.

Stage 2

If the grievance is not resolved at Stage 1, or if a reply is not forthcoming from the Director of Breeding and Programmes within 30 days, the individual(s) may request in writing that at the next Board meeting, the HSI Board allows the individual(s) to attend the meeting during the period that the grievance is being considered. The individual(s) will be allowed to make an oral submission on the grievance. The HSI Board will then consider the issue and must communicate its decision to the appellant within 30 days.

Stage 3

If the issue remains unresolved after Stage 2, the individual(s) may request an independent hearing. The HSI Board shall grant such a hearing. Appeals at Stage 3 will be heard by an individual or group of individuals with appropriate expertise, agreed by both parties to the dispute. From the date of appointment of the person(s) hearing the appeal, the case will be heard and the decision taken will be communicated to both parties within three months. The person(s) hearing the case will decide on the apportionment of costs, as appropriate.

Stage 4

Any dispute that remains unresolved after Stage 3 may be pursued by invoking provisions under the legal personality of the Society: 1963 Companies Act.