

Rules and Practices Relating to the Irish Horse Register

The Irish Horse Register 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 to from time to time. Animals

entered into the Studbook to take place 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 the Irish Horse Board;

- High performance foreign bred stallions standing in Ireland, whose studbook of origin is listed in the ISH cross breeding programme, are eligible for approval in the ISH Studbook providing they meet **all** of the following criteria:
 - Have been approved in their studbook of origin;
 - Have competed in showjumping at Grand Prix or Nations Cup level at CSIO4* (or the equivalent in eventing or dressage);
 - Have at least one progeny that has competed in showjumping at Grand Prix or Nations Cup level at CSIO4* (or the equivalent in eventing or dressage).
- 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.
- 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:

Stallions standing outside of Ireland can be classified in the Approved 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 the IHB 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 the Irish Horse Board. 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 be inspected under the standard inspection system (described in Section 3) 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 IHB 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 meet 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 IHB 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 crossbreeding programme.

Progeny from the above mentioned crosses will be entered directly into the Supplementary Section of the Irish Sport Horse Stud Book. 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 Stud Book. 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 will commence in 2007. Horses will be assessed on the basis of their conformation, athleticism and movement. A veterinary inspection will also form 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.

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 female

- 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.
- 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 AI (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.
- Pass the official Irish Draught Horse Society 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:

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 the IHB 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 the Irish Horse Board. 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 be inspected under the standard inspection system in order to be re-classified in the Irish Sport Horse Studbook.

Females:

2.3.10. 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.
- Have passed official Irish Draught Horse Society inspection for RID status.

2.3.11. 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.

2.3.12. 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 the meeting the following requirements:

- Be identified according to the stud-book 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 is allowed in the back pedigree and both parents and grandparents must be registered in the main section of the Irish Horse Register.

2.3.13. 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 IHB stallion inspection form along with a completed veterinary report and x-rays taken by a veterinary surgeon listed on the official IHB x-ray panel.

On the day of inspection stallions are assessed by an inspection panel, appointed by the IHB, 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 owners 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 the IHB. Blood samples from the stallion will also be taken by the IHB veterinary surgeon.

Following inspection stallions are classified in the Irish Horse Register (stallions are classified in accordance to 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 showjumping 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 showjumping 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 the IHB. 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 the IHB.

Prior to inspection the stallion owner must submit a completed IHB stallion inspection form along with a completed veterinary report and x-rays taken by a veterinary surgeon listed on the official IHB x-ray panel if x-rays have not previously been submitted to the IHB 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 owners request a stallion may be assessed through another discipline e.g. dressage.

Veterinary:

All stallions must undergo a full clinical examination on the day of inspection carried out by a veterinary surgeon nominated by the IHB. Blood samples from the stallion will also be taken by the IHB veterinary surgeon.

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

Studbook

The Irish Draught Horse Society carries out inspections for classifying mares and geldings in the RID section of the Irish Draught Stud Book.

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

The Irish Draught Horse Society carries inspections for classifying mares as AID in the supplementary section of the Irish Draught Horse Stud Book.

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 visual 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

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 the IHB within one month of the inspection
- the animal must be brought to a centre decided by the IHB
- 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 veterinary examination

Owners/custodians of stallions which 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 the IHB 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 School of Agriculture, Veterinary and Food, University College Dublin, or by a veterinary practice nominated by the IHB, within one calendar month of the date of the original inspection.
- 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 School of Agriculture, Veterinary and Food, University College Dublin in respect of each examination shall be final.

6. Appeals Procedures of mares and geldings failing RID inspection.

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

7. Genetic Evaluation System

Estimated breeding values for stallions and mares based on showjumping and inspection data are calculated each year by the Irish Horse Board and reflect the genetic ability of a horse to pass on a certain trait to their progeny. For more information please see the current edition of the Approved Stallion Book and the Genetic Evaluation of Showjumping Horses in Ireland.

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 the Irish Horse Board. 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 an IHB 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 the Irish Horse Board and the DNA kit to the approved laboratory (Weatherby's Ireland).
- 8.1.4. On receipt of the completed marking chart, registration fee and confirmation of pedigree from the Approved Laboratory the Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board stating that their mare is in foal and the sire of the foal is unknown. The Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board stating that his/her stallion covered an unregistered mare. The owner must also contact the Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 an IHB foal microchip. On receipt of the completed marking chart and the appropriate fee the Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 an IHB 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board. Once the Irish Horse Board receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner the Irish Horse Board will issued 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 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 the Irish Horse Board. Once the Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 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 the Irish Horse Board. Once the Irish Horse Board receives these items along with a signed

covering certificate from the stallion owner the Irish Horse Board will issued a passport for the yearling.

9.3. Registering a yearling with no breeding (sire and dam unknown): The owner must contact the Irish Horse Board and requests a marking chart. The owner must then get the yearling marked by a veterinary surgeon. While it is recommended that the yearling is micro chipped it is not compulsory for horses (other than foals) with unknown breeding to be micro chipped. On receipt of the completed marking chart and the appropriate fee the Irish Horse Board will issue the appropriate identification document for the yearling.

****Please note:** while it is not compulsory to microchip yearlings with no or partial breeding it is highly recommended. IHB microchips for yearlings are free of charge and if owners wish to get their yearling with no or partial breeding microchipped they should ask their vet when they are getting the yearling marked. The vet should record the microchip number of 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 the Irish Horse Board 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 and take a sample of hair for the DNA kit. If the animal has been born from 2001 onwards it is compulsory to microchip the animal with an Irish Horse Board microchip and the microchip number must be recorded on the marking chart. * See section 10.4. 'Micro chipping Adult Horses'.

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 the Irish Horse Board. Once the Irish Horse Board receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner the Irish Horse Board will issued 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 the Irish Horse Board requesting a marking chart. He/she must also contact the Approved Laboratory for a DNA kit. The owner must then get a veterinary surgeon to complete the marking chart 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 the Irish Horse Board. Once the Irish Horse Board receives these items the Irish Horse Board will issued a passport for the horse.

10.2.2. If the sire is the only parent known the owner must contact the Irish Horse Board 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 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 the Irish Horse Board. Once the Irish Horse Board receives these items along with a signed covering certificate from the stallion owner the Irish Horse Board will issued an identification document for the horse.

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

***10.4. Micro chipping Adult Horses:**

It is compulsory to micro chip all animals registered with full pedigree that are born from 2001 onwards. While it is not compulsory to micro chip horses with full breeding born before 2001, or horses with no or partial breeding, it is highly recommended to do so. In order to apply for a microchip for an adult the owner must contact the Irish Horse Board and request a form entitled 'Application for Microchips for Adult Animals Registered or Eligible for Registration in the Irish Horse Register'. The owner must then complete this form, giving details of their veterinary surgeon etc., and return it to the Irish Horse Board with the appropriate fee. Once the completed form and fee are received an adult IHB microchip will be sent to the owner's veterinary surgeon for insertion into the horse.

11. Endorsing Passports.

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

11.1.1. The Irish Horse Board will endorse the passports of mares eligible for the Irish Sport Horse Crossbreeding 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 the Irish Horse Board.

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 mares passport and the relevant fee to the Irish Horse Board. The Irish Horse Board 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 Crossbreeding programme:

Mares that are not eligible for the Irish Sport Horse crossbreeding 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 the Irish Horse Board that are not eligible for the Irish Sport Horse crossbreeding 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: The Irish Horse Board will endorse passports for colts/gelding 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/geldings passport endorsed the owners must send the horses passport and the relevant fee to the Irish Horse Board. The Irish Horse Board 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. The Irish Horse Board 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 the Irish Horse Board. 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 the Irish Horse Board will contact the owner to agree upon a different name that has not yet been used. The Irish Horse Board 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 breeders' 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 to all stallions that are classified as Approved, Section 1, Section 2 or Supplementary that are actively breeding at the start of each breeding season free of charge. An active stallion is defined as a stallion that produced a registered foal in the previous two years. Stallions owners stallions classified in Section A or B, or stallions with white covered identification documents, can request covering certificates by applying directly to the IHB 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 the IHB at the end of the breeding season or upon request,
- Notify the appropriate IHB of the death of the classified stallion.

15. Duplicate Passports

Where a passport is lost, stolen or destroyed the owner can apply to the IHB 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 micro chipped, then a signed declaration from a veterinary surgeon confirming the microchip number in the animal is required.
- If the animal is not micro chipped 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 the IHB with his/her contact details. The IHB will record the new owners details in the IHR and return the passport to the new owner.

17. Registering Donkeys

Owners must contact the Irish Horse Board stating that they wish to apply for a passport for a donkey and send in a fee of €15 for a microchip for the donkey. The Irish Horse Board will then send the micro chip 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 (€20) to the Irish Horse Board. The Irish Horse Board will then issue the owner with the passport.

Note: It is compulsory to micro chip all donkeys. Donkeys are issued with an identification documents 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 the Irish Horse Board contain the UELN.

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

17th January 2007 (Accepted by DAF)