

## **Breeding programme for the population of the East Prussian warmblood horse of Trakehner origin**

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# **Breeding program for the population of the East Prussian warmblood horse of Trakehner origin**

## **1. Information on the Source Herd Book**

The „Verband of the breeders and friends of the East Prussian warmblood horse of Trakehner origin e.V. ", in short - Trakehner Verband – maintains the herd book of the original source breed (Trakehner horse) in accordance with EU regulations and German animal breeding regulations.

The original Trakehner breed traces back, without interruptions, to the establishment of the first breeding station in 1732 by the order of the Prussian crown. The warmblood horse of Trakehner origin has been bred until this day according to the principles of pure breeding with high genetic proportions of English and Arabian Thoroughbred as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian blood under consideration of the selection criteria listed below. The main task of the Verband is to maintain this original breed in its special Trakehner-specific characteristics and to improve it as much as possible by suitable measures to guarantee breed progression in the future.

The basics of the original breed, the breeding programme as well as all changes made to these documents are published on the website of the Trakehner Verband at [www.trakehner-verband.de](http://www.trakehner-verband.de).

The establishment of an affiliated studbook in another country requires a contract with the Trakehner Verband.

## **2. Breeding area and population size**

The breeding area of the Trakehner Verband extends over the Federal Republic of Germany and the countries of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Also included are special individual breeding enterprises and breed associations in countries outside of the European Union as decided by the Board of Directors. The breeding population consists of 2,502 registered brood mares and 147 registered breeding stallions. The Trakehner Verband manages 3,530 members (annual report 2017).

## **3. Breeding goal**

The breeding goal is a healthy riding and sport horse, in the outer appearance clearly recognisable as a Trakehner, large-framed and correct, harmonic in its appearance, with rideability and talent for all three disciplines, with impulsion and ground-covering and elastic movement. A good character, balanced temperament, intelligence, willingness to perform as well as stamina and hardiness in its performance shall be particularly emphasized, intrinsic characteristics of the breed.

Weighting of the interests regarding the breeding goal in terms of the animal breeding legislations shall be a function of the Verband's committees.

## **4. Main characteristics**

### **Breed**

### **East Prussian warmblood horse of Trakehner origin (Trakehner)**

The original Trakehner breed traces back to the establishment of the first breeding station in 1732 by the order of the Prussian crown.

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Origin/ancestry</b>  | The Trakehner breed is based on the population of Trakehner warmblood horses originally developed in East Prussia with high genetic proportions of English and Arabian Thoroughbred as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian blood. Based on the principles of a pure breed, the East Prussian warmblood horse of Trakehner origin, as it was available after World War II in 1945, is primarily bred in Germany.  |
| <b>Measurement</b>      | 160 to 170 cm measured by stick at the withers  |
| <b>Coat colours</b>     | all coat colours  |
| <b>Outer Appearance</b> |   |
| Type                    | <p>The Trakehner constitutes the most noble German riding horse breed, characterised by the Trakehner breed type. Desired is the particularly elegant appearance of a riding horse of great lines that is harmonious and elegant, has great expression, nobility and distinct features. The Trakehner type is to be evident in a dry, expressive head, large eyes and a well-shaped neck, sculpted muscles, as well as correct, clearly defined legs. Breeding stallions and broodmares should be typical representatives of their sex.</p> <p>Undesirable are, in particular, a coarse, crude appearance, a common head, indistinct outlines, ill-defined joints and, for breeding stock, the lack of distinctive male or female expression.</p>   |
| Body conformation       | <p>Desired is a harmonious long-lined body which enables the horse to perform in athletic activities.</p> <p>This includes: A neck of medium length that tapers toward the head; good freedom of the throatlatch; large, sloping shoulders, distinct withers that extend far into the back, a functional back that is able to meet the requirements placed on an athletic sport horse and combines movement, impulsion, carrying ability and balance; a long, slightly sloping, powerfully muscled croup, as well as harmonious proportions of forehead, midsection and hindquarters.</p> <p>Also desired are dry legs proportionate to the body with correct, large joints, medium long pasterns and well-shaped hooves, permitting the expectation of long years of use. Moreover, a correct conformation; seen from behind, the legs should be straight; seen from the side, the forelegs should be straight, and the hind legs should have well set hocks that describe an angle of approximately 150° as well as a straight hoof axis that describes an angle of about 45° to 50° with the ground</p> <p>Undesirable are an overall inharmonious body, particularly a short, heavy, low-set neck; small, steep</p> |

shoulders; short or indistinct withers; a short or overly long, soft back; a tight or convex kidney section; a short or flat croup with the tail set high; not much depth of girth and drawn-up flanks with short rear ribs; as well as incorrectly shaped legs; this includes: small, narrow or tied-in joints, weak cannon bones and short, steep or overly long, soft pasterns as well as hooves that are too small, particularly with inwardly drawn hoof walls. Also undesirable is incorrect conformation, particularly legs that are turned-in, turned out, placed too wide or too narrow, calf-kneed, too straight, or legs that are bowed, cow-hocked or sickle-hocked.

## **Movement**

### **Basic gaits**

Desired are diligent, rhythmical and ground-covering gaits (four-beat walk, two-beat trot, three-beat canter). Movement should be elastic and developed with energy from the hindquarters, transmitted through a supple, swinging back to a forehand that reaches out freely from the shoulder. The direction of movement of the legs should be straight and forward.

Movement at the walk should be supple, energetic and elevated with clear steps. Movement at the trot and canter should include a clearly noticeable phase of suspension, be elastic, full of impulsion and light-footed, carried with natural elevation and balance. Some knee action is desirable.

Undesirable are, in particular, short, flat and inelastic movements with a tight back as well as a laboured movement on the forehand or without rhythm, also swaying movements or a rolling gait, or a movement that is clearly paddling, twisting, plaiting, wide behind, toeing in or toeing out. Movement is examined in hand and at liberty.

### **Jumping**

Desired is an elastic, scopey and careful jump, indicating calmness and intelligence. The desired jump sequence should clearly show engagement behind, a powerful and quick take-off, a distinct, quick folding of the legs (with the lower forelegs being horizontal, if possible, over the jump), a curved back with clearly emphasised withers and the neck bent downward while the hind legs open up (bascule). In the overall sequence of the jump, the flow of movement and the rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Undesirable are, in particular, jumping in a careless manner and with a lack of scope, hanging legs, head held high over the jump connected with a tight back in which the flow of movement and the rhythm of the canter are lost, as well as uncontrolled and also hesitant jumping.

## **Inner values/ willingness and ability to perform/health**

Desired is an uncomplicated, friendly horse that is simultaneously willing to perform, not nervous but reliable, which gives an alert, intelligent impression and whose appearance and behaviour reveal its good character as well as a calm, steady temperament.

Undesirable are, in particular, horses that are difficult to handle, nervous, timid or cowardly.

Also desired are robust health, good mental and physical stamina, natural fertility as well as the absence of genetic defects, as far as they are scientifically proven

## **5. Selection criteria**

Evaluation of all horses is based on the judgement of conformation, movement and, within the framework of the overall impression, the horse's temperament; they are defined by marks according to B.12 of the statutes. The results of the evaluation are entered into the stud book.

- a) Breed and gender type
- b) Upper body
- c) Conformation
- d) Walk
- e) Trot
- f) Canter
- g) Overall impression including temperament
- h) Free jumping (stallions)
- i) Rideability (stallions), if a presentation under saddle is included

The arithmetic mean of these evaluated features is the overall score and is calculated to one decimal, with rounding up taking place for 5/100 or more. Stallions that have been accepted for inspection on the basis of their own racing performance or on the basis of successes in competition (11.1.1.1) bb), cc) or dd) are exempt from the requirement of free jumping.

Further selection criteria include:

- Health
- Inner qualities
- Performance under saddle
- Free jumping for mares (optional)

## **6. Breeding method**

The breeding goal is aimed at by the pure breeding method. Ancestors of pony and draft breeds are not permitted.

Approved breeds include English and Arabian Thoroughbred as well as Shagya Arabians and Anglo-Arabians (excluding Sections I and II - Based on the principles established by the Conference Internationale de l'Anglo-Arabe (C.I.A.A.)), including crosses between these breeds. In the horse's pedigree, no more than one ancestor from a breed that does not belong to one of the above-mentioned groups is permitted in the sixth generation. In exceptional cases, stallions or mares that do not meet these pure breeding requirements may be used only by way of a breeding experiment authorised by the Board. The parental generation counts as the first generation.

## 7. Stud book divisions

Stud books for stallions and mares consist of a main division (closed stud book).

The main division of the stud book for stallions is further organised in the following classes:

- Stallion book I
- Stallion book II
- Annex and
- Foal book

The main division of the stud book for mares is further organized in the following classes

- Mare book I
- Mare book II and
- Foal book

| Divison            | Sex                     |                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|                    | Stallions               | Mares               |
| Main division (HA) | Stallion book I (H I)   | Mare book I (S I)   |
|                    | Stallion book II (H II) | Mare book II (S II) |
|                    | Annex (A)               |                     |
|                    | Foal book               | Foal book           |

## 8. Registration requirements for the stud book

The regulations outlined in B.5.4 of the statutes are the basic requirements for registration. Stallions and mares will only be entered into the stud book when they have been identified and their pedigree has been verified under the rules of the stud book. They have to meet the registration requirements as listed below.

In exceptional cases, and after the breeding commission decides in favour, the registration of a horse can be finalised without evaluation of the selection criteria, if the horse is already registered in the stud book of a different breed association. Registration is carried out in the appropriate class of the stud book.

A horse can only be registered when its owner is a regular member of the Verband, or acquires membership by way of presenting a horse for inspection.

The registration into a division of the stud book is entered in the animal breeding certificate.

### 8.1 Stud book for stallions

The stud book for stallions is divided into the categories Stallion book I and II and annex.

#### 8.1.1 Stallion book I (main division of the stud book)

##### 8.1.1.1 Trakehner stallions

At the earliest, Trakehner stallions in their 3rd year may be entered into the stud book that,

- a) have parents registered in the main division of the stud book (except foal book and annex), or are potentially eligible to be registered there,
- b) have been licensed with a total score of at least 7.5 at a central stallion licensing according to section B.12 and 10.1 of the statutes (licensing part I),
- c) that have fulfilled the criteria within the specs of the veterinary examination, regarding health and suitability for breeding outlined in (10.1.2),
- d) that have fully completed all requirements regarding stallion performance testing as outlined in (11.1.1).

#### **8.1.1.2 Stallions of other breeds**

English and Arabian Thoroughbred stallions as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian stallions (according to ZP 6) and crosses of these breeds may be registered if at least in their 3rd year and if they meet all requirements outlined in 8.1.1.1 b) and c) as well as 11.1.1.1 aa) through hh). In addition, they have attained a flat racing handicap (GAG) of at least 70 kg or steeplechase GAG of at least 75 kg; or, with at least 20 starts in three racing years, have attained a flat racing GAG of at least 65 kg or steeplechase GAG of at least 70 kg, or have been successfully tested in a performance test according to the breeding programme of their original breeding area.

#### **8.1.2 Stud book II (main division of the stud book)**

All Trakehner stallions and English and Arabian Thoroughbreds as well as Shagya-Arabians, Anglo-Arabians (according to ZP 6) and crosses between these breeds are registered

- a) whose parents are or can be registered in the main division of their breed except the foal book and annex,
- b) which have received at least an overall score of 7.5 at a licensing of the Trakehner Verband according to B. 12 of the statutes and according to 10.1. of a licensing of this breeding programme (licensing part I),
- c) which meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health during a veterinary examination according to (10.1.2),
- d) which do not (yet) fulfil the performance related requirements (11.1.1) for registration in the Stallion book I.

#### **8.1.3 Annex (main division of the stud book)**

All Trakehner stallions and English and Arabian Thoroughbreds as well as Shagya-Arabians, Anglo-Arabians (according to ZP 6) and crosses between these breeds, whose parents are registered in a stud book of their breed, which do not meet the performance related requirements for registration in the stallion book I or II, are registered.

#### **8.1.4 Special breeding permit/Breeding trial**

Special breeding permits can be granted by the Board of Directors in its function as breeding committee. In clearly defined cases, the Board may transfer these rights to the Breed Director. The breed director is then required to report on all such cases at the next available date of a Board meeting.

The requirements for the granting of a special breeding permit are:

The request has to be submitted for each mare before she is bred; the stallion in question fulfils the pedigree requirements outlined in Section 6 of this breeding programme and is approved for an accepted riding horse breed association, where he is registered in the highest stud book division (analogue stud book I of the Trakehner Verband); the stallion has passed the required performance standards in accordance with the Trakehner Verband statutes.

The one-time approval for a special breeding permit does not automatically equal a general acceptance of the stallion. The permit is only valid for the current breeding season and the approved mare.

### **8.2 Stud book for mares**

The stud book for mares is divided into the categories Mare book I and II.

#### **8.2.1 Mare book I (main division of the stud book)**

##### **8.2.1.1 Trakehner mares**

Trakehner mares are registered if they are at least 3 years of age at the time of inspection and

- a) where at least one parent is or can be registered in the highest division (Stallion Book I / Mare Book I) and the other parent is or can be registered at least in Stallion Book II or Mare Book II,



- b) when they meet the requirements for conformation evaluation as outlined in B.12 and 10.2 of the statutes and have received an overall score of at least 5.0, with no single score 4.0 or less,
- c) when Mares registered in mare book II, but that meet the criteria for a Verband premium may be registered in Mare Book I upon request by the owner.

### 8.2.1.2 Mares of other breeds

English and Arabian Thoroughbred mares as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian mares (according to ZP 1) and crosses of these breeds may be registered if they meet all requirements outlined in 8.1.1.1 b) and c).

### 8.2.2 Mare book II (main division of the stud book)

All Trakehner mares and English and Arabian Thoroughbreds as well as Shagya-Arabians, Anglo-Arabians (according to ZP 6) and crosses between these breeds are registered if their parents are registered in the stud book of the original breeds and they do not meet the performance requirements defined for registration in mare book I.

### 8.3 Foal book (main division of the stud book)

The Verband maintains a foal book for fillies and colts. Foals with parents registered/eligible to be registered in the stud book are entered in the year they are born. A Verband evaluation commission has to identify all foals before foal book registration.

### 8.4. Exceptions

Exceptions to requirements outlined in (8.1) and (8.2) have to be accepted by the Board in its function as breeding oversight and in accordance with reason and purpose in terms of the statutes. A ¾-majority is necessary. All exceptions need to be justified on the basis of the aim to improve the breed. The justification has to be documented.

## 9. Animal breeding certificate

Animal breeding certificates are issued for foals according to B.8 of the basic regulations and following this scheme:

|               |              | Main divisions       |                      |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|               |              | Mare book I          | Mare book II         |
| Main division | Stud book I  | Pedigree certificate | Pedigree certificate |
|               | Stud book II | Pedigree certificate | Pedigree certificate |
|               | Annex        | Birth certificate    | Birth Certificate    |

### 9.1 Animal breeding certificate as pedigree certificate

#### 9.1.1 Issuing of pedigree certificate

A pedigree certificate can be issued if the following requirements are met:

- The sire is registered in Stallion book I or II in the year of insemination or no later than in the year of birth (including December 31<sup>st</sup> of that year). The dam is registered in Mare book I or II in the year of insemination or no later than in the year of birth (including December 31<sup>st</sup> of that year). This includes foals from crosses of approved breeds as outlined in 6.

- The insemination/covering certificate and foaling report have been submitted in accordance with the statutes.

### **9.1.2 Minimum information for pedigree certificate**

The pedigree certificate shall contain at least the following information

- a) name and homepage of the breed association
- b) location and date of issue
- c) lifetime registration number (UELN)
- d) breed
- e) name and address of breeder and owner as well as email address (if available)
- f) date of covering/insemination of the dam
- g) date and location of foaling, sex, coat colour and markings; code of country of birth
- h) active identifying markings
- i) category/division in which the horse and its parent are registered
- j) name, lifetime registration number (UELN), coat colour and breed of the parents; and name, lifetime registration number (UELN) and breed of three further generations if available
- k) signature of the breed director or his representatives (may be given electronically)
- l) licensing decision (if applicable)
- m) the most up to date result from performance tests and breeding value estimation of the horse, with date, or the webpage of the database where this information is available
- n) Information about any genetic variations associated with suffering or undesirable genetic features of the horse relating to the breeding programme
- o) method and result of pedigree verification measures performed for breeding stock intended for removal of breeding material
- p) for horses resulting from embryo transfer, the genetic parents with their DNA and blood type
- q) Name and function of signee

## **9.2 Animal breeding certificate as birth certificate**

### **9.2.1 Issuing of a birth certificate**

A birth certificate is issued if the conditions for a pedigree certificate are not met but the following conditions apply:

- Both parents are registered (year of breeding or year of birth, including December 31<sup>st</sup> of that year) in a category of the stud book.
- Insemination/covering certificate and foaling report were submitted in accordance with the statutes.

### **9.2.2 Minimum information for the birth certificate**

Insofar as available, the Birth Certificate contains the same information as the Pedigree certificate.

## **9.3 Animal breeding certificate for breeding material**

The transfer of breeding material also requires an animal breeding certificate according to VO (EU) 2016/1012 when the donor animal is registered in the stud book of a breed association.

The animal breeding certificate for semen and egg cells has two parts, with the breeding association completing part A. Part B has to be completed by the insemination station/embryo transfer clinic. The animal breeding certificate for embryos consists of three parts, with the breeding association completing parts A and/or B. Parts C and D have to be completed by the embryo transfer clinic.

## **10. Selection events**

### **10.1 Licensing**

Rules outlined in B.13 of the statutes are binding.

The licensing is the first selection for stallions. The decision is based on, in particular, the evaluation of conformation, movement and ability to perform as well as the results of veterinary examinations, particularly radiographs, insofar as these criteria can be determined from the information at hand.

#### **10.1.1 Acceptance**

In principle, all owners of a stallion, whose sires and, on the maternal side, the sires of the dam, the second dam and the third dam (4 generations in total) are registered in the Stallion Book I or a category of the Stud Book corresponding to the Stallion Book I and whose dams are registered in the Mare Book I or a class of the Stud Book corresponding to the Mare Book I are entitled to participate in a licensing. The owner of a stallion intending to present his stallion at an inspection must be a member of the Trakehner Verband and shall submit a written application for inspection to the office of the Verband. The minimum age of a stallion for inspection is 2 years.

As a rule, the stallion licensing takes place at central locations in the area of the Federal Republic determined, as is the modus of the inspection, by the Board of Directors. These dates and inspection locations are published in the official publications of the Verband.

In justified exceptional cases it is possible to apply for a special inspection for a stallion. The Board of Directors decides about this application and shall consider in making this decision particularly to what extent the conduction of such a special inspection serves the improvement of the breed. If the decision is positive, the Board determines the location, date and modus of conduction of such a special inspection. These dates are published on the webpage of the Verband.

A preselection for the stallion licensing is organised by the Verband as a breeding consultation for objectively determining the quality of a stallion for which an application for approval has been submitted.

The owner of the stallion is entitled to appeal the exclusion from the inspection or revocation of the licensing decision according to (10.4.2).

#### **10.1.2 Evaluation of breeding suitability**

A stallion is not licensed if he shows at least one of the following findings:

##### **1. X-ray findings**

- a) an OCD finding and/or a notch in the knee joint
- b) OCD findings in both hocks
- c) Shading isolated in more than 3 joints ("chips")
- d) a medium to high grade spavin finding
- e) cystoid defects

##### **2. other veterinary findings**

- a) windsucking/cribbing
- b) laryngeal paralysis (grade 3 and higher according to OHNESORGE)
- c) an obvious sign (from grade 2 of 5) of ataxia
- d) Equine recurrent uveitis (periodic eye inflammation)
- e) clear clinical signs of sweet itch
- f) Overbite or underbite (friction area less than 50 percent)

- g) Shivering
- h) stringhalt
- i) Impairment of the genital organs, which justify serious reservations about breeding suitability
- j) Other high grade/risk radiographic or non-acquired findings

or underwent surgery because of the following findings

- a) windsucking/cribbing
- b) wry tail
- c) Throat whistling
- d) buck hoof
- e) neurectomy
- f) Equine recurrent uveitis (periodic eye inflammation)
- g) undescended testicles

The currently valid health requirements are announced in the licensing conditions. The veterinary assessment of the stallion or the veterinary report submitted for the stallion is carried out by veterinarians who are appointed by the entire board on the proposal of the executive board.

#### **10.1.3 Evaluation**

The evaluation of the stallions as part of the approval process is in accordance with basic rules B.12 of the statutes and Section 5 of the breeding programme, and is conducted by the evaluation commission for stallions (A.12.1.1 of the bylaws).

#### **10.1.4 Approval verdict**

The licensing decision can be:

- licensed
- not licensed
- temporarily not licensed

The licensing decision may be connected with requirements or limitations whose fulfilment is decided by the Board of Directors. The licensing is recorded under consideration of B.12 of the statutes and Section 5 of the breeding programme.

A stallion is licensed if he has completed the inspection with at least a total score of 7.5, which is the arithmetic mean of the evaluated categories, and he meets the requirements outlined in B.5.4 and B.9.1, Section 3 of the statutes as well as (8.1.1) of the breeding programme. The licensing decision is announced publicly during the event. The addition "licensed" will be added to the equine passport (incl. the animal breeding certificate) and will be documented in the stud book.

The licensing decision is "temporarily not licensed" if the stallion does not yet meet the requirements for licensing, but it is to be expected that he will meet them in the future (e.g., late maturing colts or colts born late in the year). This decision must include the requirements and deadlines by which the stallion may be re-presented for licensing.

#### **10.1.5 Medication checks**

Not accepted for inspection are stallions that have received a doping or other forbidden substance according to the implementing regulations of the Performance Testing Order (LPO) or have been subjected to manipulation in order to influence performance, ability to perform, willingness to perform, development or growth. The evaluation commission for stallions is authorised to order medication checks by veterinarians under contract to the Verband. All associated costs have to be covered by the stallion owner. The medication checks are carried out according to the implementing regulations of the currently valid Performance Testing Order (LPO).

If the medication or manipulation tests are positive, the stallion must be excluded from the licensing. If there is subsequent proof of forbidden medication or manipulation that occurred before the inspection, the licensing will be revoked according to (10.4.1), Section 1.

After a stallion is excluded from the licensing or the licensing is revoked due to forbidden medication or manipulation, renewed presentation of the stallion is permitted no earlier than 6 (in case of forbidden medication) or 12 months (in case of doping) later.

## **10.2 Mare inspection/registration**

Mares are registered by the commissions authorized for this purpose by A.12.1 of the statutes.

The minimum age for mares is three years.

The registration of mares is a decision on the basis of which the Verband decides about the use, in principle, of a mare within the breeding programme. It serves to select female breeding animals for registration in a division of the main stud book. The decision is based on the evaluation categories as outlined in B.12 of the statutes.

As a rule, mares are registered at central locations within the Federal Republic as determined with respect to and manner of conduction by the Board of Directors. The dates and locations of these inspections are published in the official publication of the Verband.

The results of the mare inspections shall be published.

A re-evaluation of the mare inspection without appeal is possible no earlier than one year after the initial inspection. The latest obtained result is applicable

Mares may also be registered posthumously if they meet all other registration requirements. The same applies for mares which, because of accidental injuries, are unable to participate in an inspection. They may be registered in the division of the breed records in which they had been entered had they completed the registration procedure in the proper manner.

## **10.3 Foal registration**

Foals are registered by the commissions appointed for this purpose as outlined in A.12.1 of the bylaws and according to the requirements of the bylaws.

Foals may be evaluated in order to evaluate the progeny of their ancestors by appropriately applying the provisions of B.12 of the bylaws and Section 5 of the breeding program.

## **10.4 Retraction, revocation, appeal**

### **10.4.1 Retraction and revocation**

The licensing/registration in the breed records

1. shall be retracted by the Verband if a condition for issue did not exist,
2. shall be revoked by the Verband if one of the conditions no longer exists,
3. shall be revoked by the Verband if a requirement had been connected with it and this requirement was not met or not met within the set time, unless the set time had been extended before its expiration as a result of a written request.

In case of revocation, no reversed transaction is granted.

## **10.4.2 Appeal**

The owner of the horse may file an appeal with the office against the result of a licensing or mare registration – not against foal registrations –, the exclusion from these inspections and the revocation or retraction of the registration in the appropriate division of the breed records.

The appeal period is one month from the publication of the measure of (10.4.1.1) above. Within this period, the appeal fee set in the fee schedule must be paid to the Verband, said fee being reimbursed if the appeal is successful. These periods are limitation periods.

The owner is permitted to re-present his horse if the subject of the appeal is the evaluation of the respective performance test. The Board of Directors decides about location and date of the renewed presentation.

If a horse is excluded from inspection or the licensing, or Mare Book registration is retracted or revoked, the Board of Directors initially decides whether the horse should be presented again or the Appeal Commission handles the matter in a written procedure.

If the decision is that the horse may be presented again, the rules of (10.4.1.3) apply. In a written procedure, the person filing the appeal is requested to justify this appeal in writing within a limitation period of one month. Then the Appeal Commission decides, using the rules of civil procedure, about procedures in the first instance and the further steps to take, with the commission being able at any time to obtain legal or other expert counsel.

A repeated mare inspection is possible only once by way of the appeals process. Not affected by this provision is the re-evaluation of mares according to (10.2) of the breeding programme.

As a rule, Section 1, above, also applies for the repetition of a stallion inspection. Stallions may be newly presented for licensing if the previous disapproving inspection decision is valid and the stallion meets the requirements defined in (8.1.1), except for the licensing as outlined in (10.1).

The decision of the Appeals Commission is final.

## **11. Performance test**

### **11.1 Stud book for stallions**

Valid for all test performances that have been rendered by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2019.

#### **11.1.1 Stud book I (H I)**

##### **11.1.1.1 Trakehner Stallions**

Further registration requirements according to (8.1.1.1) are the following points (aa) through ff):

- aa) the 50 day stallion performance test with the focus on either dressage or show jumping according to the HLP-guidelines for stallion performance tests of the FN. The passing score is a weighted mean of at least 7.8.
- bb) competitions with the following results:
  - show jumping at S\* level, five placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or
  - show jumping at S\*\* level, three placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or
  - dressage at S level, five placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or
  - dressage at S-Intermediaire II level, three placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or

or

- three placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position at CCI\*/CIC\*\* level eventing (or equivalent national levels) or
- three placings at CCI\*\*/CIC\*\*\* level eventing (or equivalent national levels)

- cc) Placing in the finals of the German Bundeschampionat (National Young Horse Championships) in dressage, show jumping or eventing
- dd) Participation in the finals of the FEI Young Horse World Championships in dressage or show jumping, or a final finish within the top 50% in eventing.
- ee) a 14-day test according to the HLP-guidelines for stallion performance tests of the FN and in agreement with the BMELV guidelines for performance testing of stallions of the German Riding Horse Breeds. The passing score is a weighted mean of at least 7.5 (7.0 for Anglo-bred stallions with at least 50% Thoroughbred blood in the first two generations maximum). Alternatively, a passing score is a dressage- or jumping-focussed final score of 8.0 or better. This has to be combined with either two discipline-specific sport tests for dressage and show jumping stallions or three sport tests for eventing stallions at age 4 and 5, all according to ZVO.
- ff) the 14-day test as outlined in ee) in combination with the qualification for the Bundeschampionat as a 5yr old or the qualification for the Bundeschampionat as a 6yr old.

The requirements outlined in gg) through hh) have to be fulfilled in order to be registered in the stallion book I.

- gg) 3 yr old licensed stallions, with a weighted final score of at least 7.5 from the 14-day test or a dressage or show jumping-focussed score of at least 8.0.
- hh) 4 yr old licensed stallions, with a weighted final score of at least 7.5 from the 14-day test or a dressage or show jumping-focussed score of at least 8.0 and a final score of 7.5 from any one of the sports tests.

Stallions that do not meet the above-mentioned requirements are deleted from the stallion book as of the date of the expiration of the time. As soon as they meet the registration conditions again, they are re-entered into the stallion book. The Board of Directors decides about exceptionally possible extensions of time on the basis of reasonable documentation.

## 11.1 Stud book for stallions

Valid for all test performances, which will be rendered from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 onwards.

### 11.1.1 Stud book I (H I)

#### 11.1.1.1 Trakehner Stallions

Further registration requirements according to (8.1.1.1) are the following points (aa) through ff):

- aa) the 50 day stallion performance test with the focus on either dressage or show jumping according to the HLP-guidelines for stallion performance tests of the FN. The passing score is a weighted mean of at least 7.0.
- bb) competitions with the following results:  
show jumping at S\* level, five placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or  
show jumping at S\*\* level, three placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or  
dressage at S level, five placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or  
dressage at S-Intermediaire II level, three placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position or

or

three placings 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> position at CCI\*\*-/CCI\*\*\*-S level eventing or  
three placings at CCI\*\*\*-/CIC\*\*\*\*-S level eventing.

- cc) Placing in the finals of the German Bundeschampionat (National Young Horse Championships) in dressage, show jumping or eventing
- dd) Qualification and participation in the finals of the FEI Young Horse World Championships in dressage or show jumping, or a final finish within the top 50% of the field in eventing.
- ee) a 14-day test according to the HLP-guidelines for stallion performance tests of the FN and in agreement with the BMELV guidelines for performance testing of stallions of the German Riding Horse Breeds. The passing score is a weighted mean of at least 7.0. Alternatively, a passing score is a dressage- or jumping-focussed final score of 8.0 or better. This has to be combined with either two discipline-specific sports tests for dressage and show jumping stallions or three sports tests for eventing stallions at age 4 and 5, all according to ZVO, with the respective required result of an overall score of at least 7.0.
- ff) the 14-day test as outlined in ee) in combination with the qualification for the Bundeschampionat as a 5yr old or the qualification for the Bundeschampionat as a 6yr old.

The requirements outlined in gg) through hh) have to be fulfilled in order to be registered in the stallion book I.

- gg) 3yr old licensed stallions, with a weighted final score of at least 7.0 from the 14-day test or a dressage or show jumping-specific score of at least 8.0.
- hh) 4yr old licensed stallions, with a weighted final score of at least 7.0 from the 14-day test or a dressage or show jumping-specific score of at least 8.0 and a final score of 7.0 from any one of the sports tests.

As soon as and as long as licensed stallions meet the entry requirements for the Stallion Book I, they are listed there. If they do not or no longer fulfil the conditions for registration in the Stallion Book I, they can be listed in the Stallion Book II.

The Board of Directors decides about exceptionally possible extensions of time on the basis of reasonable documentation.

All test results must be published.

### **11.2 Mare performance test / young horse test**

The tests are based on the general accepted terms and conditions of equine competition. They are considered performance tests in the terms of the Animal Breeding Regulation and can be conducted as a station test, a field test or as part of regular competitions.

The performance test is designed to assess and score temperament, basic gaits, rideability and jumping potential as best as possible.

Only results from performance tests conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the Animal Breeding Regulation (TZG), the German states, the Performance Testing Orders (LPO) of the FN as well as the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) will be considered valid.

The Trakehner Verband is responsible and may delegate the implementation of performance tests to appropriate organisations. The Board of Directors in its function as breeding committee establishes the relevant guidelines for performance test implementation.

The host/organiser is not liable for damages, which might occur to persons, animals or objects during the test.



## **12. Naming of breeding stock in stud book**

When registered in the stud book, mares and stallions are given names that begin with the same letter as the name of their dam. This name shall not be changed. A new name can be recorded only if, during the entire life of the horse, the original name is always listed after the new name in any publication as well as in the horse's pedigree.

A name once issued for a stallion shall not be used again for any stallion other than a full brother of this stallion (with the appropriate addition of II, etc.).

## **13. Reproduction techniques**

Stallion owners are required to observe and comply with all breeding regulations published by the EU, the federal government and all states. If requested by the Verband, the owner has to produce all relevant papers for inspection.

Accepted breeding methods include live cover, artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

Foals produced by means of embryo transfer may be registered only if the Verband is informed of the donor and recipient animals. All breeding relevant data (time of insemination, time of collection, time of transfer of the embryo) as well as name and address of the embryo transfer institute must also be recorded and indicated. All foals resulting from such transfer are subject to parentage verification. The applicant bears all costs.

The cloning of horses is not permitted.

## **14. Breeding value index**

To estimate the genetic potency of a stallion or a mare, the Trakehner Verband may use the following information to estimate a breeding value index for individual horses:

- a) results of performance tests of the progeny,
- b) results of foal evaluations made on the occasion of their inspection,
- c) results of performance tests of other relatives.

The Trakehner Verband may request a breeding value estimate from the FN or other offices. The FN is authorised to provide the competition breeding values. Vereinigte Informationssysteme Tierhaltung w.V. (VIT) in Verden or another correspondingly qualified and recognised enterprise in Germany is authorised to calculate the conformation breeding values. The rules for these compilations are published online (homepage of the Trakehner Verband) as well as in the Verband's official publication and may be viewed in the business office.

The control mechanisms employed by the Verband regarding breeding value index estimates are published online (homepage of the Trakehner Verband) as well as in the Verband's official publication and may be viewed in the business office. The Board of Directors decides them annually.

The results of performance tests and breeding value index estimates serve as the basis for selection decisions and may be made available to members for their breeding decisions.

## 15. Authorized entities

| Authorized entities   | Function  |
|---|---|
| Vit, Verden<br>Heinrich-Schröder-Weg 1, 27283 Verden (Aller)<br><a href="http://www.vit.de">www.vit.de</a>  | Central data hub<br>Stud book<br>Membership administration  |
| Breeding division of the FN Warendorf<br>Freiherr-von-Langen-Straße 13, 48231 Warendorf<br><a href="http://www.pferd-aktuell.de">www.pferd-aktuell.de</a> | Breeding value index<br>assessment<br>Central data hub<br>Competition data<br>Stallion performance test |
| TiDa Animal and Data GmbH<br>Bosseer Str. 4c, 24259 Westensee/Brux<br><a href="http://www.tierdaten.de">www.tierdaten.de</a>                              | Breeding value index<br>assessment<br>Phenotype   |

## 16. Premiums

### 16.1 Verband premium

#### 16.1.1 Premium mare

Broodmares (except for Mare book II) receive the title “Premium mare” if, on the occasion of a central mare inspection, they:

1. receive at least 54 conformation points and have completed a mare performance test with an overall score of 7.0 or better, or have demonstrated the results in competition required for registration in the FN Performance Stud Book, Division A or B,
2. receive 53.5 conformation points and have completed a mare performance test with an overall score of 7.25 or better,
3. receive 53 conformation points and have completed a mare performance test with an overall score of 7.5 or better.

Instead of results in mare performance tests according to (16.1.1, 1.-3.), performance in regular competitions may be accepted. These are defined in (11.2).

#### 16.1.2 Elite mares

Broodmares (except for Mare book II) may, upon request, be awarded the title “Elite mare,” which may also be awarded posthumously, if she has attained an overall mark of at least 7.0 according to 5. in the selection criteria, and has produced at least two foals and

1. has herself won at least three placings in competitions at Medium level dressage/ 1.30m showjumping or novice level eventing (CCI\*\* -S or L)  
  
or
2. has produced at least three offspring which have either been approved or accepted by the Trakehner Verband or its daughters, and/or have been awarded the Verband Premium or the Elite title and/or have achieved at least three placings in competitions at Medium level dressage/ 1.30m showjumping or novice level eventing (CCI\*\* -S or L)

or

3. has achieved a combination of 1. and 2. with fulfilment of at least three elements outlined above.

### **16.2 State premiums**

State Premiums are awarded according to guidelines established by the individual states.

### **16.3 Performance stud book (Lstb) of the FN**

Registration in the Performance Stud Book of the FN may be made upon application; requirements for registration are defined as follows:

#### **Basic requirements are:**

1. Registration in the Main Mare Book/Mare Book 1 of the Trakehner Verband
2. Evaluation of conformation with an average mark better than 7.0 ( $\geq 49.5$  points)
3. At least 2 foals within no more than 4 breeding years

#### **Requirements for Performance Stud Book Division A:**

Mare performance test (field or station);

Final mark better than 7.0 or index greater than 100 points

#### **Requirements for Performance Stud Book Division B:**

2 placings first through fifth in riding horse championships or

3 firsts in jumping and/or dressage tests at Elementary level/ 1.20m and/or

3 placings in higher level classes or

3 firsts in 100cm level eventing (Intro/CCI\*) or

1 first in novice level eventing (CCI2\* S/L) or

1 placing at a higher level of eventing or

2 placings first through fifth in driving championships or

3 firsts in dressage, obstacle driving tests or driving utility tests or

1 first in a combined driving test at L level or

a general handicap (GAG) of at least 70 kg in racing

#### **Requirements for Performance Stud Book Division C:**

at least 3 offspring that were placed first through fifth or higher in tests at L level

#### **Requirements for Performance Stud Book Division D:**

at least 5 foals with a foaling rate of at least 70%, that is:

at least 5 foals in 7 breeding years

at least 6 foals in 8 breeding years

at least 7 foals in 9-10 breeding years

at least 8 foals in 11 breeding years

at least 9 foals in 12-13 breeding years

at least 10 foals in 14 breeding years

at least 11 foals in 15 breeding years

at least 12 foals in 16-17 breeding years

at least 13 foals in 18 breeding years, and so on

### **16.4 Elite candidate and Elite stallion**

The title Elite stallion is used to spotlight and recognize sires that have proven to be clearly above average in their own performance and the performance of their offspring. The Elite title is a seal of quality, which is also entered as a title in the equine passport

The requirements for obtaining this title have been defined as follows by the Board of Directors in its capacity as Breeding Committee:

**Elite candidate:** 1. A conformation breeding value of at least 120 based on the evaluation of foals; and 2. His own performance that is likewise above average as, for example, a 50-day performance test, a 14-day test, placing at the German Bundeschampionat (National Young Horse Championships), a general handicap (GAG) or first placings at S level.

The title of Elite candidate is intended particularly for younger stallions, which give rise to greater hopes based on their stallion performance test and their first foals. For that reason, an Elite candidate, when so designated, should not have stood at stud for more than 6 years. That should be sufficient time to sire enough foals to produce an estimate of his progeny with sufficient reliability by means of statistical-mathematical methods.

**Elite stallion:** The two different paths to elite status are:

1. A clearly positive, statistically sufficiently firm offspring performance under saddle demonstrated by a sufficient number of Trakehner horses as proven by the Annual Breeding Report and breeding values determined by the German Equestrian Federation (FN). The guiding value is a result of at least 120 for each individual breeding value category over at least two years in succession with a reliability of at least 85%. The number of Trakehner sport horse offspring should be higher than 10.

- or -

2. Success in competition by the stallion himself with placings up to and including S level and an overall breeding value determined on the basis of the inspection results of his registered daughters of at least 120 (with at least 10 daughters considered).

The Board of Directors, in its capacity as the Breeding Committee, decides about the awarding of the elite stallion title as proposed by the Breed Director annually. The stallions to be awarded the title must be listed in the Trakehner stallion directory of the respective year. The names of the new Elite stallion candidates and Elite stallions are announced publicly.

This breeding programme was finalised at the general membership assembly in Reutlingen, May 14<sup>th</sup> 2022.



Dr. Norbert Camp  
1. Vorsitzender  
des Trakehner Verbandes



Dr. Hans-Peter Karp  
stellvertretender Vorsitzender  
des Trakehner Verbandes