



HORSE SPORT

IRELAND

BREEDING PROGRAMME FOR THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

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SECTION 1 OVERVIEW OF BREEDING PROGRAMME

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Horse Sport Ireland is recognised by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine as a breed society and approved to operate a breeding programme for the improvement of the Irish Draught Horse in Ireland and is approved as a Passport Issuing Organisation. The Irish Draught Horse Studbook is the Studbook of Origin for the Irish Draught Horse breed. The Irish Draught breed is a designated rare breed by the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine. The Irish Draught Horse Studbook was originally maintained by Bord na gCapall as part of the Irish Horse Register and was established in 1971. The breeding programme shall operate in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

There are three filial studbooks for Irish Draught Horses whose breeding programme is harmonised with that of the Studbook of Origin. These are operated by the Irish Draught Horse Society of Great Britain, the Irish Draught Horse Society of Canada and the Irish Draught Horse Society of North America based in the United States of America.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this breeding programme, the following definitions will apply:

‘Agent’ A person who has been appointed by an owner giving full authority to act on behalf of the owner and who can be in all respects treated as the owner for the purpose of dealing with the studbook. The agent shall normally be appointed to act for the duration of a breeding season. The appointment of an agent by an owner requires a written instruction of the owner and must be transmitted by post or email to the studbook.

‘AIM’ The Animal Identification and Movement database maintained by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

‘Biothermo microchip’ these microchips contain a patented built-in temperature biosensor which can measure a horse’s temperature at the implantation site. These are radio-frequency Identification (RFID) systems which offer unique and unalterable identification for horses. The microchip is a passive transponder, with a unique 15-digit identification number compatible with ISO Standards 11784 and 11785.

‘Breeder’ A person(s) or entity which is recorded in the studbook as the owner of a mare at the time of foaling, shall be recorded as the breeder of the foal. This may be varied in certain

circumstances when a signed agreement has been submitted to and accepted by the studbook confirming that another arrangement has been agreed regarding the registration of the breeder of a foal. In circumstances where the owner of a mare at the time of foaling is in doubt, the keeper of the mare shall be recorded as the breeder of the foal.

‘Breeding and Production Equine’ An equine identified in line with all legislative provisions but that has not been entered in a studbook

‘CEM’ Contagious equine metritis (CEM) is an acute, highly contagious venereal disease of horses (and experimentally of donkeys) characterized by a profuse, mucopurulent vaginal discharge and early return to oestrus in most affected mares. Infected stallions and chronically infected mares show no clinical signs.

‘Classification’ The class within a section of the Studbook in which a horse is entered and the process by which this is determined

‘Competent Authority’ The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine are the current recognised Competent Authority.

‘Covering Certificate’ Certification provided in writing or in electronic format by the owner (or agent) of a stallion which confirms that the named stallion mated with an identified mare. The certificate must also show the mare owner details, the first and last date that the stallion and mare were mated and identify if the mating is through AI.

‘DNA Laboratory’ The HSI-appointed DNA analysis and storage laboratory, currently Weatherbys Scientific, Unit F1, M7 Business Park, Newhall, Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland. W91 VX86.

‘Duplicate Identification Document’ An identification document issued where the original identification document is lost, and the identity of the animal can be established, through the microchip or alternative reliable method of identity verification; or the animal has not been identified within the time limits, provided that the DNA sample is provided and the biological dam is identified or, the competent authority has proof that certain identification details in the existing identification document do not match the corresponding equine animal.

‘EIA’ Equine infectious anaemia or swamp fever is a classical bloodborne infection and the virus is transmitted by biting flies (mainly horse flies) and contaminated needles and other instruments. All infected horses remain virus carriers for life and can serve as a source of infection for other horses.

‘Entered’ Horses entered in the IC Studbook include all horses entered in the main section of the IC Studbook and all horses endorsed into the main section of the IC Studbook via the Crossbreeding Programme.

‘E-passport’ is the digital version of the horses identification document.

‘Equine Premises Numbers’ (EPN) relate to the premises where the animal is kept are compulsory on all Republic of Ireland (ROI) Applications. Applications cannot be processed without a valid EPN. EPN numbers are issued by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, [click here](#) for more detail.

‘EVA’ Equine Viral Arteritis is primarily spread by venereal infection of mares by stallions during mating or when artificially inseminated by a carrier stallion. Infected mares but they may shed virus in all her bodily fluids for up to 24 days after exposure and can infect other horses by direct contact or by aerosol. Stallions that are exposed to virus may become long term or permanent venereal shedders and may infect every mare they cover. EVA is a Notifiable disease in Ireland.

‘Fee’ The amounts quoted in the fee schedules produced by Horse Sport Ireland.

‘FEI’ The Fédération Équestre Internationale (International Federation for Equestrian Sports) is the international governing body of equestrian sports.

‘FEI disciplines’ The FEI recognises eight disciplines: show jumping, eventing, dressage, combined driving, endurance, para-equestrian, reining and equestrian vaulting.

‘FFS’ Fragile Foal Syndrome is a hereditary disease with symptoms of hyperextensible and abnormally fragile skin, as well as hyperextensibility of articulations. The skin of new-born foals lacks tensile strength due to large spaces between deep dermal fibres. Also, lesions occur across the body and limb joints are extremely lax and hyperextensible. These abnormalities require euthanasia just after delivery. The defect is caused by a gene mutation.

‘Germinal product’ Germinal products include semen, oocytes, *in vivo* derived embryos and *in vitro* derived embryos.

‘HorseSource’ Horse Source is the online system for pedigree and non-pedigree applications, which replaces the former AMS system. HorseSource is a cloud based digital software designed to reduce paperwork and bring the information that owners, breeders and equine stakeholders need into one place. HorseSource can be used to submit applications to register studbook and breeding and production equines, complete other passporting

services (change ownership, naming, endorsements, lodgements, submit covering certificates, etc.) HorseSource also hosts the CapalloOir online database.

'Identification Document' It is a legal requirement that all horses have an identification document issued within a year of birth and the document should always accompany the horse. The Identification document is a single lifetime document for a horse and contains the described particulars of the animal and includes the year of birth, sex, registration dates and microchip information as an aid to its identification and for maintaining a medical record. The document also contains the owner information but is not a certificate of legal ownership and cannot be construed as such. The Identification document remains the property of the Issuing Authority and must be surrendered upon request.

'Issuing Authority' Horse Sport Ireland is the issuing authority for the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

'Keeper' A person(s) or entity which is recorded in the studbook as the keeper of a horse following submission to and acceptance by the studbook of a completed form or notification including the relevant fee.

'Main section' The section of a studbook that caters for horses that have met all the rules for entry as outlined in the breeding programme.

'Microchip' An electronic device encoded with a unique 15-digit number and encased in biocompatible glass called a transponder. The transponder has no internal power source and remains passive and harmless when implanted in the animal. When a microchip scanner is passed over an animal it sends radio waves to the transponder which gives it sufficient power to transmit a unique signal back to the scanner. The scanner decodes this signal and displays the 15-digit number.

'Operator' Any natural or legal person having equine animals under his or her responsibility, including for a limited duration of time, but excluding veterinarians and defined in EU CIR 2021/963. Termed 'keeper' in previous legislation and Irish Statutory Instruments and in HSI documents

'Owner' A person(s) or entity having completed an ownership declaration on the animal registration form or having completed a Transfer of ownership form, and the form has been accepted as accurate, and the relevant fee has been paid will be recorded in the studbook as the owner of a horse.

'Passport' An alternative term for an equine's identification document.

‘Passport Issuing Organisation (PIO)’ An organisation recognised by the Competent Authority to issue Identification documents for horses.

‘Radiology Panel’ A studbook-appointed panel of appropriately qualified radiologists which provide veterinary advice and expertise to the Studbook in respect of the interpretation of radiographs of studbook animals.

‘Recorded’ Horses recorded in the supplementary section of the studbook includes all mares recorded in the supplementary section of the studbook.

‘Registration’ Process by which horses receive an Irish Draught Horse Studbook identification document and are entered into the main section or recorded in the supplementary section of the Studbook.

‘Studbook’ The Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

‘Supplementary Section (SUPP)’ The section of a studbook that caters for horses eligible to be recorded but that are not eligible for entry in the main section. ‘UELN’ The Unique Equine Life Number which contains 15 digits. The first three digits of the UELN represent the country of origin (372 is the code for Ireland); the next three digits represent the registration authority (414 is the code for the Horse Sport Ireland database); with the remaining 9 digits forming the registration number used to identify the animal.

‘Veterinary Surgeon’ A qualified Veterinary Surgeon who shall not be the breeder, owner or agent of a horse to which a markings certificate, blood sample or microchip implantation relates. A Veterinary Surgeon must be listed on the Veterinary Council of Ireland database.

‘Veterinary Committee’ A studbook-appointed panel of Veterinary Surgeons which provide veterinary advice and expertise to the Studbook.

SECTION 2 NAME OF THE BREED

The name of the breed is the Irish Draught Horse breed (ID).

The Irish Draught Horse Studbook is the studbook of origin for this breed.

SECTION 3 AIM OF THE BREEDING PROGRAMME

The aim of the breeding programme for the Irish Draught Horse is the preservation (conservation) of the breed and the improvement of individual horses within the breed towards the breed standard defined through breeder consultation. The Irish Draught is a designated rare breed as recognised by the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine.

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED/ BREED STANDARD

The Irish Draught Horse is a versatile, powerful and athletic animal with substance and quality. It has a pleasant head, good bone and a short shin, good spring of rib, strong loins and hindquarters and an active powerful stride. Known for its good temperament, docility and willing nature, it has a robust constitution and is inherently sound. The Irish Draught horse is a foundation breed that, when crossed with other breeds, will produce all types of leisure and performance horses.

Height: Ideally Irish Draughts should stand between 158cms (15.2hh) and a maximum of 170cms (16.3hh) at maturity.

Bone: Approximately 23 centimetres (9 inches) of strong, clean, flat bone.

Head: Should be pleasant, not coarse or hatchet like with plenty of room between the jaw bones. Wide forehead and kind eyes, set well apart, and with large quality ears.

Neck: Good length of rein with head well set on, neck should be correctly muscled and well-shaped.

Front legs: Long muscular forearms, short cannon bones with plenty of strong clean, flat bone, not back at the knee or tied in below the knee. Pasterns should be in proportion with good hoof pastern axis. Hooves should be of equal size, hard and sound with plenty of room at the heel. They should not be boxy, over large or flat.

Shoulders: A sloping shoulder neither loaded, nor too heavy, nor too short, with well-defined withers well set back.

Body, back and hindquarters: Deep girth with a good spring of rib, strong back, loins and quarters. The croup and buttocks should be long and gently sloping. Hips should not be too wide.

Hind legs: Strong gaskins, well-shaped clean hocks set into short shins. Should not be cow-hocked or wide apart at the hocks.

Action: Should be straight and free not heavy or ponderous. Movement should be active and strong, showing good flexion of joints and freedom of the shoulders.

Colour: Any strong whole colour including bay, grey, chestnut, black, brown and dun.

Excessive white markings are not desirable.

3.2 DETAILED BREEDING OBJECTIVE

The detailed breeding objective of the Irish Draught horse studbook is:

To breed Irish Draught Horses with conformation, movement and temperament that conform to the breed standard, which will make good quality, sound and versatile horses. Further to this, the objective of the studbook through its designated rare status is the preservation (conservation) and improvement of the Irish Draught horse breed.

This is completed through several mechanisms, including the annual studbook mare and stallion selections. Studbook selections assess studbook animals or grade up animals wishing to be classified for the studbook breeding programme. Presented horses as assessed by the 45-trait linear profile and upper beam scores (see appendix 1). Studbook breeders/owners are provided with their own results following selections in the form of their linear profile bar chart and their upper beam scores. This allows breeders to evaluate their studbook horses' qualities against any potential mating pair. The Studbook provides linear profiles of Studbook Stallions through the selection results page online and in the Stallion book.

Further to this, the studbook animals are eligible to qualify for additional merits (Appendix 2) following studbook selection/classification.

Genotyping of the breed will support further research and development of conservation and breed improvement strategies.

The breeding programme shall operate in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and France.

SECTION 5 DIVISION OF THE STUDBOOK

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

5.1 MAIN SECTION

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

- Be descended from parents that are entered in the main section of a breeding book of the same breed
- Have a pedigree established according to the rules set out in the breeding programme
- Be identified in accordance with the Equine Passport Regulations¹ and in accordance with the rules of the studbook (See section 6 on Entry into the Studbook)
- In the case of entry into the Union of an animal, the animal shall be accompanied by a zootechnical certificate issued in accordance with the Animal Breeding Regulations²
- Where an animal is produced from a germinal product which is traded or which is entered into the Union, it must be accompanied by a zootechnical certificate in accordance with the Animal Breeding Regulations².

The main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook is divided into classes in accordance with their merits of which they meet.

There are four current classes for stallions:

- Class 1

¹ **COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/963 of 10 June 2021 laying down rules for the application of Regulations (EU) 2016/429, (EU) 2016/1012 and (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the identification and registration of equine animals and establishing model identification documents for those animals**

² **COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1012 of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation')**

- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4

There are six historic classes for stallions:

- Registered Irish Draught Great Britain (RID GB)
- Registered Irish Draught Canada (RID CAN)
- Registered Irish Draught North America (RID NA)
- Grade 2 Great Britain (G2 GB)
- Section 1 Canada (S1 CAN)
- Section 1 North America (S1 NA)

There are four current classes for mares and geldings:

- Class 1
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4

There are two historic classes for mares and geldings:

- RID
- ID

There is one current class for foals (colts and fillies):

- Class 4

There is one historic class for foals (colts and fillies):

- ID

Stallions	Mares/Geldings	Foals

Current	Historic	Current	Historic	Current	Historic
Class 1	RID GB	Class 1	RID	Class 4	ID
Class 2	RID CAN	Class 2	ID		
Class 3	RID NA	Class 3			
Class 4	G2 GB	Class 4			
	S1 CAN				
	S1 NA				

Horses registered or classified by Irish Draught Horse Studbooks outside of Ireland, other than the Studbooks in Great Britain, Canada and North America, may be classified on an individual basis and will be classified in accordance with the criteria they meet. The classification of horses registered or classified by the Irish Draught Horse Studbooks of Great Britain, Canada and North America as described above will cease should these studbooks fail to operate a selection and classification system which is not in accordance with the principles of the Irish Draught studbook of origin. Horses registered through filial studbooks will be maintained on the register of the registering party.

These criteria and procedures require that the purebred breeding animal undergo the assessment described in the breeding programme, prior to it being entered in a class, other than Class 4, of the main section.

5.1.1 STALLION CLASSES

Stallions must be named in order to be classified as a stallion in the Main Section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

5.1.1.1 CLASS 1

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Were classified as 'RID' in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook of Origin prior to 2010;
- OR
- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook; and
 - Are by a stallion classified as Class 1, or Class 2 and are out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID or Grade Up Register in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook; or during the

period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements as outlined in section 5.1.4 and

- Meet the veterinary requirements and studbook selection requirements outlined in section 7.1.

Stallions classified as Class 1 will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their own, and/or their progeny's performance.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Stallions that have been classified as Class 1 the IDHSGB from 2010 onwards, stallions that have been classified as Class 1 by the IDHSC from 2012 onwards and stallions that have been classified as Class 1 by the IDHSNA from 2016 onwards;

OR

- Stallions that had been classified as 'RID' by the IDHSGB prior to 2010, stallions that have been classified as 'RID' by the IDHSC prior to 2012 and stallions that have been classified as 'RID' by the IDHSNA prior to 2016 can be classified as 'Class 1' providing they meet the additional veterinary requirements.

5.1.1.2 CLASS 2

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Were classified as 'Section 1 (S1)' in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook prior to 2010;

OR

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook; and
- Are by a stallion classified as Class 1, or Class 2 and are out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID or Grade Up Register in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook; or during the period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements as outlined in section 5.1.4 and
- Meet the veterinary requirements but do not meet the studbook selection requirements outlined in section 7.1.

Stallions classified as Class 2 will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their progeny's performance.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Stallions that have been classified as Class 2 by the IDHSGB from 2010 onwards, stallions that have been classified as Class 2 by the IDHSC from 2012 and stallions that have been classified as Class 2 by the IDHSNA from 2016 onwards

OR

- Stallions that had been classified as Grade 2 by the IDHSGB prior to 2004 and stallions that have been classified as 'S1' by the IDHSC prior to 2004 can be classified as 'Class 2'

OR

- Stallions that had been classified as Grade 2 by the IDHSGB between 2004 and 2010 and stallions that have been classified as 'S1' by the IDHSC prior between 2004 and 2012 can be classified as 'Class 2' providing they meet the additional veterinary requirements

Stallions that were classified as 'Section 1 (S1)' prior to 2010 will be given the opportunity to be selected for upgrading to Class 1 status. The selection will follow the process outlined in section 7.1, however, such stallions will be exempt from the veterinary aspect of the selection unless the stallions is presented for selection with an obvious veterinary condition, as determined by the HSI veterinary panel. Stallions that are presented with an obvious veterinary condition may, at the discretion of the HSI veterinary panel, have to undergo a veterinary examination and may be classified as Class 3 if they do not meet the veterinary requirements.

5.1.1.3 CLASS 3

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Were classified as 'Section 2 (S2)' in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook prior to 2010;

OR

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook;
- Are by a stallion classified as Class 1, or Class 2 and are out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID or Grade Up Register in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook; or during the period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements as outlined in section 5.1.4 and
- Do not meet the veterinary requirements as outlined in section 7.1.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Stallions that have been classified as Class 3 by the IDHSGB from 2010 onwards, stallions that have been classified as Class 3 by the IDHSC from 2012 onwards and stallion that have been classified as Class 3 by the IDHSNA from 2016 onwards;

OR

- Stallions that have been classified as Grade 3 by the IDHSGB prior to 2010, stallions that have been classified as S2 by the IDHSC prior to 2012 and stallions that have been classified as S2 by the IDHSNA prior to 2016.

The descendants of stallions that are classified in Class 3 are not eligible to be presented for studbook selection.

5.1.1.4 CLASS 4

Irish Draught Horse stallions are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook; and
- Have not been presented for the studbook selection or are not eligible to be selected.

The progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 4 are not eligible to be presented for studbook selection. However, for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements applies as outlined in section 5.1.4.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Stallions that are classified as 'Class 4' by the IDHSGB from 2010 onwards, stallions that are classified as 'Class 4' by the IDHSC from 2012 onwards and stallions that are classified as 'Class 4' by the IDHSNA from 2016 onwards will also be eligible for classification in Class 4.

The progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 4 are not eligible to be presented for studbook selection. However, for the period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements applies as outlined in section 5.1.4.

5.1.1.5 RID GB

Irish Draught Horse stallions were classified in this class provided they met the following criteria:

- Were classified as Registered Irish Draught in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain from 2001 to 2010 and are dead, gelded or named below:

Appledark Thumbs Up	Avanti Amorous Archie	Balinmore Ballyhoo
Balinmore Irish Rebel	Ballineen Blue Mountain	Blackwater
Bridgefords Ferryman	Caerba Legacy	Classic Scot
Coilldarach Scirocco	Diamond Lodge	Euro
Hillviewfarm Trevelyan	Kelston Blue Max	Kensons High Prospect
Munfin Midnight Rebel	Pembroke Royal Blue	Skip and Sea
Snowford Mount Western	Soldier of Fortune	Tullys Court

Stallions classified as RID GB will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their own, and/or their progeny's performance.

Stallions classified as RID GB will be treated in the same manner as stallions that are classified in Class 1 in terms of registration/classification and the progeny of stallions classified as RID GB will be treated in the same manner as the progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 1 in terms of registration/classification.

5.1.1.6 RID CAN

Stallions that have been classified in the RID class of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook maintained by the IDHSC are eligible for classification in this class.

Stallions classified as RID CAN will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their own, and/or their progeny's performance.

Stallions classified as RID CAN will be treated in the same manner as stallions that are classified in Class 1 in terms of registration/classification and the progeny of stallions classified as RID CAN will be treated in the same manner as the progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 1 in terms of registration/classification.

5.1.1.7 RID NA

Stallions that have been classified in the RID class of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook maintained by the IDHSNA are eligible for classification in this class.

Stallions classified as RID NA will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their own, and/or their progeny's performance.

Stallions classified as RID NA will be treated in the same manner as stallions that are classified in Class 1 in terms of registration/classification and the progeny of stallions classified as RID NA will be treated in the same manner as the progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 1 in terms of registration/classification.

5.1.1.8 G2 GB

Stallions that have been classified as 'Grade 2' by the IDHSGB between 2004 and 2010 are eligible for classification as 'G2 GB'.

Stallions classified as G2 GB will be treated in the same manner as stallions that are classified in Class 2 in terms of registration/classification and the progeny of stallions classified as G2 GB will be treated in the same manner as the progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 2 in terms of registration/classification.

5.1.1.9 S1 CAN

Stallions that have been classified as 'S1' by the IDHSC between 2004 and 2012 are eligible for classification as 'S1 CAN'.

Stallions classified as S1 CAN will be treated in the same manner as stallions that are classified in Class 2 in terms of registration/classification and the progeny of stallions classified as S1 CAN will be treated in the same manner as the progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 2 in terms of registration/classification.

5.1.1.10 S1 NA

Stallions that have been classified as 'S1' by the IDHSNA between 2004 and 2012 are eligible for classification as 'S1 NA'.

Stallions classified as S1 NA will be treated in the same manner as stallions that are classified in Class 2 in terms of registration/classification and the progeny of stallions classified as S1 NA will be treated in the same manner as the progeny of stallions that are classified in Class 2 in terms of registration/classification.

5.1.2 MARE AND GELDING CLASSES

5.1.2.1 CLASS 1

Irish Draught Horse mares and geldings are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook;
- Are by a stallion classified as Class 1 or Class 2 and are out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID, Grade Up Register or ID, providing the ID mare is by a stallion that is classified as Class 1 or Class 2 and out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID or Grade Up Register; or during the period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements as outlined in section 5.1.4 and
- Meet the veterinary requirements and the studbook selection requirements outlined in section 7.2.

OR

- Irish Draught mares who are considered to possess rare bloodlines may apply to the Irish Draught Horse Studbook to have the animal's rarity calculated based on their kinship versus the active Irish Draught mare herd. A fee will be applied to this assessment. Please note kinships change based on each individual foal born and entered into the main section of the studbook. These will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Head of Breeding and determined by the HSI Geneticist.

AND;

- Meet the pedigree and veterinary requirements as designated by the studbook. And;
- Attend a studbook selection for linear profiling.

Mares and geldings must be named in order to be classified as Class 1 and will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their own performance. Mares will also be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their progeny's performance.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Mares and geldings classified as Class 1 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain from 2010 onwards, mares and geldings that are classified as Class 1 in the Irish Draught Studbook in Canada from 2012 onwards and mares and geldings classified as Class 1 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in North America from 2016 onwards are eligible for classification as 'Class 1'.

5.1.2.2 CLASS 2

Irish Draught Horse mares and geldings are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook;
- Are by a stallion classified as Class 1 or Class 2 and are out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID, Grade Up Register or ID, providing the ID mare is by a stallion that is classified as Class 1 or Class 2 and out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID or Grade Up Register; or during the period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements as outlined in section 5.1.4 and
- Meet the veterinary requirements but do not meet the studbook selection requirements outlined in section 7.2.

Mares classified as Class 2 will be eligible to be awarded additional merits for their progeny's performance.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Mares and geldings classified as Class 2 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain from 2010 onwards, mares and geldings that are classified as Class 2 in the Irish Draught Studbook in Canada from 2012 onwards and mares and geldings that are classified as Class 2 in the Irish Draught Studbook in North America from 2016 onwards are eligible for classification as 'Class 2'.

5.1.2.3 CLASS 3

Irish Draught Horse mares and geldings are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and;
- Are by a stallion classified as Class 1 or Class 2 and are out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID, Grade Up Register or ID, providing the ID mare is by a stallion that is classified as Class 1 or Class 2 and out of a dam that is classified as RID, Class 1, Class 2, AID or Grade Up Register; or during the period outlined in section 5.1.4 for horses that meet the Irish Draught amnesty pedigree requirements as outlined in section 5.1.4 and
- Do not meet the veterinary requirements as outlined in section 7.2.

The descendants of mares that are classified in Class 3 are not eligible to be presented for studbook selection.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Mares and geldings classified as Class 3 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain from 2010 onwards, mares and geldings that are classified as Class 3 in the Irish Draught Studbook in Canada from 2012 onwards and mares and geldings that are classified as Class 3 in the Irish Draught Studbook in North America from 2016 onwards are eligible for classification as 'Class 3'.

5.1.2.4 CLASS 4

Irish Draught Horse mares and geldings are classified in this class providing they meet the following criteria:

- Are entered in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook;
- Have not been presented for the breed standard selection or are not eligible to be selected.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Mares and geldings classified as Class 4 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain from 2010 onwards, mares that are classified as Class 4 in the Irish Draught Studbook in Canada from 2012 onwards and mares that are classified as Class 4 in the Irish Draught Studbook in North America from 2016 onwards are eligible for classification as 'Class 4'.

5.1.2.5 RID

Irish Draught mares and geldings were eligible for classification in this class if they met the following criteria:

- Were classified as RID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain prior to 2010 or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Canada or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in North America.
-

5.1.2.6 ID

Irish Draught mares and geldings are eligible for classification in this class if they meet the following criteria:

- Were classified as ID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook of Origin prior to March 2011 or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain prior to 2010 or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Canada or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in North America.

5.1.3 FOAL CLASSES

5.1.3.1 CLASS 4

All foals eligible for entry into the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook are classified in Class 4.

Harmonisation provisions for filial studbooks

Foals classified as Class 4 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain from 2010 onwards, foals that are classified as Class 4 in the Irish Draught Studbook in Canada from 2012 onwards and foals that are classified as Class 4 in the Irish Draught Studbook in North America from 2016 onwards are eligible for classification as 'Class 4'.

5.1.3.2 ID

Irish Draught foals were eligible for entry into this class if they met the following criteria:

- Were classified as ID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook of Origin prior to March 2011 or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain prior to 2010 or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Canada or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in North America.

5.1.4 IRISH DRAUGHT INSPECTION AMNESTY

The Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development will review the amnesty on a triennial basis (every three years). The next review will take place in advance of the 2027 breeding season. The amnesty clause pertains to stallions and mares that are by a Class 4 Irish Draught stallion or are out of a Class 4 Irish Draught mare, are also deemed eligible to be presented for inspection for Classes 1, 2, and 3 in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook. The amnesty does not extend to foals with a birthdate in that period wherein the amnesty applies.

5.2 SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

The supplementary section is only open to female and entire male animals. To qualify for recording into the supplementary section animals must meet the following criteria:

- Are identified in accordance with the Equine Passport Regulations and in accordance with the rules of the breeding programme (See section 6 on Entry into the Studbook);
- Are judged to conform to the characteristics of the breed through assessment at selection;

AND

- Meet the pedigree requirements as outlined below.

The supplementary section of the Irish Draught Horse studbook is divided into two classes.

- AID;
- Grade Up Register,
- Genomic Grade Up Register.

5.2.1 SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES

5.2.1.1 AID

Mares were classified in this class providing they met the following criteria:

- Were classified as AID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook prior to 2010.
- Were classified as AID in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Great Britain prior to 2010, in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Canada prior to 2012 or in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in North America prior to 2016.

Mares classified as AID will be awarded additional merits for their own, or their progeny's performance.

5.2.1.2 GRADE UP REGISTER

Mares that meet the following criteria are classified in this class:

- Are classified in the main section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook and meet the following pedigree requirements:
 - Have one parent (either the dam or the sire) classified in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook as Class 1 or Class 2 and one parent that is classified in the main section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook;

AND

- Have three grandparents classified in the main section of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook in Class 1, Class 2 or RID GB and one grandparent classified in the main section of the Irish Sport Horse Studbook as a Thoroughbred, Connemara Pony or Irish Sport Horse of Thoroughbred/Irish Draught/Connemara Pony descent; and

- Be judged to conform to the ID breed standard at an official studbook selection as outlined in section 7.2.

Mares that are recorded in the Grade Up Register of the supplementary section will retain their original classification in the Irish Sport Horse Studbook and their identification documents reflect that they are recorded in the supplementary section (Grade Up Register) of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

Mares classified in the Grade Up register will be awarded additional merits for their own, or their progeny's performance.

5.2.1.3 GENOMIC DESIGNATION: G-GRADE UP REGISTER

The studbook will review genomic designation on a case-case basis for entire male and female animals as follows:

- The breeder submits a hair sample, where required, and the relevant fee to the studbook
- The animal is genotyped and assessed through:
 - The genetic clustering of the breed within the existing Irish Draught breed gene pool**AND**
 - Via the admixture technique
- These tests are completed to assess the animals pure-bred status and ensure that it contains the relevant genetic make-up of a pure-bred Irish Draught horse.
- The HSI geneticist will make a recommendation on the pure-bred status of the tested animal, based on the analysis, to the Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development.
- Should the animal be recommended for inclusion in the breeding programme the Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development will designate that:
 - The horse can be upgraded to the supplementary section of the studbook (G-Grade Up)**OR**
 - Be endorsed into the Irish Draught Horse supplementary section (G-Grade Up) for breeding purposes where it is already registered in another studbook
- These genetic findings will take precedence over the crossbreeding programme and or any unknown pedigree of the animal.

- The progeny of the G-Grade Up animal will be eligible to enter the main section under Class 4.
- Where the animal meets the criteria, the applicant will submit a fee to the studbook for passport updating.

5.2.2 UPGRADING OF PROGENY FROM THE SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

The progeny of AID, Grade Up and Genomic Grade Up Register horses by Class 1, RID GB or Class 2, Class 3 or Class 4 Irish Draught stallions are eligible for entry in Class 4 of the main section of the studbook.

However:

- Progeny of Class 3 animals will not be eligible for inspection
- Progeny of Class 4 sires will only be eligible for inspection during an amnesty period.

5.3 CLASSIFICATIONS OF HORSES REGISTERED IN OTHER IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOKS

Irish Draught Horse stallions and mares that are registered in other Irish Draught Horse Studbooks are eligible for entry in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook of Origin and will be entered in the class whose criteria they meet.

SECTION 6 SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING IRISH DRAUGHT HORSES AND RECORDING PEDIGREES

This section details the required procedures for Registering equines in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook.

Irish Draught Horse identification documents must be returned to the issuing authority when, a transfer of ownership is to be recorded, the animal to which it refers dies or is destroyed, or the owner / keeper is requested to do so by the issuing authority.

6.1 REGISTERING OF FOALS

6.1.1. REGISTERING A FOAL

6.1.1.1. Initiation of process:

- Once a mare is covered by a stallion entered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook the stallion owner can upload the covering certificate should be submitted by the stallion owner to Horse Sport Ireland.

OR

- The owner of offspring from germinal products (e.g. embryos, oocytes from donor females, semen from fertilising sires) can initiate the process by contacting HSI and providing a zootechnical certificate for the embryo or an embryo transfer certificate and, a zootechnical certificate, for both the donor male and the donor female where relevant if either are entered in another studbook.

The mare owner/keeper/breeder submits a foal registration application via Horse Source once the foal is born. In the case of germinal products, the owner/keeper/breeder of the surrogate mare.

On receipt of the a fully paid application on Horse Source, a foal kit (which includes an HSI marking chart with the sire and dam recorded on it, a DNA kit and an explanatory note) is issued to the breeder in the year of foaling. Foal kits may be supplied to the keeper of the foal, if different to the breeder, only when written instructions to this effect have been received by HSI from the breeder.

- 6.1.1.2 The breeder should arrange to have the foal marked by a veterinary surgeon when the foal is between 8 days and 1 month old. The veterinary surgeon is also required to microchip the foal with transponder issued by a PIO approved by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, record the microchip number on the marking chart and take a sample of the foal's hair for the DNA kit. In certain cases, dam and or sire hair samples may be required. This may vary in other jurisdictions depending on national legislation for Equine Identification in place.
- 6.1.1.3 The keeper should complete the necessary declarations on the form and send the completed marking chart with the appropriate fee to Horse Sport Ireland. The keeper may also name the foal for an additional fee.
- 6.1.1.4 The keeper should send the DNA kit to Horse Sport Ireland (not the DNA Laboratory). DNA is also required for germinal products and for sires and dams breeding through Embryo Transfer (ET), Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) and other artificial methods.

6.1.1.5 On receipt of the completed marking chart, registration fee and confirmation of pedigree from the DNA Laboratory, Horse Sport Ireland will process the registration, issue the identification document to the applicant and enter the foal in the appropriate section of the studbook. A zootechnical certificate shall also be provided in respect of purebred animals entered in the main section of the studbook.

6.1.1.6 Where in extenuating circumstances, the sire's specific genetic markers (DNA profile) is unattainable or being withheld by the stallion owner/agent/controller, the Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development of HSI reserves all rights related to the issuance of an identification document to the respective progeny, subject to receipt of the progeny's specific genetic markers (DNA profile). Such decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis by the Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development of HSI with the sole objective of discharging the functions of a studbook.

6.2 REGISTRATION OF OTHER HORSES

The procedures for registering yearlings and older horses are the same as the process described in section 6.1 except the horse is not identified as a foal at foot, the owner must register the adult animal via the HorseSource platform.

In circumstances where it is not possible for the keeper/owner of a horse to obtain a covering certificate for an animal, an identification document may be issued with recorded pedigree where the horse is identified by DNA analysis at the discretion of the Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development of HSI. This derogation has been authorised by the competent authority.

6.3 REGISTRATION OF CLONES

The registration of clones is permitted in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook. Such animals will follow the same procedures regarding registration and entering the Studbook and selection/classification as other animals registered and entered in the Studbook. The identification documents of cloned animals will clearly state that the animal is a clone by the suffixing of their name with the term "CLONE".

6.4 SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING ANIMALS IN THE STUDBOOK

6.4.1 IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS USED IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

All animals registered in the Irish Draught Horse studbook are uniquely 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 Draught Horse Studbook are 372 which is the code for Ireland; the next three digits are 414 which is the code for the Horse Sport Ireland database, their identification document and their e-passport (where relevant) and the remaining 9 digits form the registration number used to identify the animal in the Horse Sport Ireland database. An animal registered in another studbook retains its original identification number as issued by the approved studbook keeping authority when entered in the Irish Draught Horse.

6.4.2 NAMES USED IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

Horses can be named from birth. To (re)name a horse, the owner must send in the identification document that the horse was issued as a foal, along with a choice of four names for the horse and the relevant fee to Horse Sport Ireland. There is no duplication of names of horses registered in the Horse Sport Ireland database. All horses registered as yearlings or older must be named at the time of registration. If the owner's choices of names for the horse have already been taken Horse Sport Ireland may contact the owner to agree upon a different name that has not yet been used. Horse Sport Ireland will then send the identification document back to the owner/keeper/nominated party with the name of the horse recorded on it.

Intended names will be checked against a number of criteria, and any other matters considered relevant, and the following exclusions will apply: names including prefix should be no more than 30 characters; names should not be too similar to another animal's name; no brand or company names are allowed; names of people living or dead are not allowed; vulgar or obscene words are also excluded as are words that may be offensive to religious, political or ethnic groups. Horse Sport Ireland reserves the right to refuse to register any name for any reason if deemed undesirable and reserves the right to cancel any animal's registered name for any reason if deemed necessary.

6.4.3 PREFIX REGISTRATION

Breeders and owners can register a prefix with the Irish Draught Horse Studbook upon application and subject to the prescribed fee. Prefixes are subject to the rules of naming as outlined in section 6.4.2.

Unless an owner has registered a prefix formally with Horse Sport Ireland, there is no protection from other breeders using the same or similar identifiers in front of horse's names. Further, other studbooks may have similar prefixes already in use.

The benefits of owning a prefix include:

- A breeder prefix cannot be used by another breeder/owner within the HSI studbooks unless written consent is given by the prefix owner.
- An animal that has been named with a prefix cannot have its prefix removed/changed without the written consent of the prefix owner.
- Owners are made aware of the FEI General Regulations prior to purchasing a prefix as follows:

HSI, as the National Federation in Ireland, is obliged to follow the FEI regulations on naming and cannot refuse to change a name when registering a horse with the FEI on the grounds that the horse is registered with a prefix in the IHR.

The FEI General Regulations outline the rules for naming horses registered with the FEI in Article 138 'Names of Horses'.

- 1. In principle, the first registered name of a Horse entered in the passport shall be the original name under which it was originally registered by its studbook/NF, and this name must remain permanently in the passport.*
- 2. The first registered name may not be the name of a commercial company or product. If this name is considered to be the name of a commercial company or product, a new first registered name must be entered and remain permanently in the passport.*
- 3. A commercial prefix or suffix may be added to the name mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and must be entered in the passport. However, at Regional and Olympic Games under the patronage of the IOC, such prefix or suffix cannot appear in a programme or be used in any other way.*
- 4. If a new first name shall be used and entered in the passport and/or the commercial prefix/suffix be changed, the Horse must carry the new name and/or the new prefix/suffix for the next twelve (12) months as follows: new name and/or new prefix/suffix ex previous name/prefix/ suffix (see VRs)."*

All horses registered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook are required to be microchipped with a transponder issued by a PIO by a veterinary surgeon as part of the registration process. Microchips issued to veterinary surgeons by Horse Sport Ireland contain the last nine digits of the UELN. This number is documented by the veterinary surgeon on the marking chart, recorded in Horse Sport Ireland's database and printed on the horse's identification document and entered on the horse's e-passport. Microchips must comply with ISO standard 11784. Only microchips supplied by a PIO approved by DAFM are permitted to be implanted in horses identified in Ireland. Microchips can only be implanted in horses by veterinary surgeons. Veterinary surgeons are required to take all appropriate measures to ensure that a horse has not been microchipped previously.

6.4.5 MARKING CHARTS USED IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

All horses registered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook are required to have a marking chart completed by a veterinary surgeon as part of the registration process. Marking charts are supplied to mare owners or vets as part of a HSI foaling kit. Markings are documented by the veterinary surgeon on the marking chart, recorded in Horse Sport Ireland's database and printed on the horse's identification document and digitally on the e-passport.

6.4.6 DNA VERIFICATION OF PEDIGREE IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

All horses registered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook as required to undergo DNA verification of parentage as part of the registration process. A DNA kit and an explanatory note are issued to the owner as part of a foal kit. The veterinary surgeon marking a foal will take a sample of the foal's hair for the DNA kit, in some cases a dam hair sample may be required. The owner should send the DNA kit to Horse Sport Ireland (not the DNA Laboratory). For yearlings and older horses, the DNA sample should also be returned to HSI rather than the DNA Laboratory. Confirmation of pedigree from the DNA Laboratory OR returned genotype is required for Horse Sport Ireland to issue the passport. Confirmation of the pedigree via the genotype must be completed by a suitably trained staff, supervised by a qualified geneticist and approved by the HSI Head of Breeding.

The HSI-appointed DNA analysis and storage laboratory is currently Weatherbys Scientific, Unit F1, M7 Business Park, Newhall, Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland. W91 VX86. Information on DNA profiles is recorded in Horse Sport Ireland's database.

6.5 SYSTEM OF RECORDING PEDIGREE

Pedigrees of horses entered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook are recorded in Horse Sport Ireland's electronic database, Horse Source. For each horse entered on the database, the following

information is recorded where applicable: name of the horse, UELN, studbook of registration, date and country of birth, parents and known ancestors, sex, microchip number, DNA profile details, markings, human consumption status, name and contact details of breeder, name and contact details of keeper, name and contact details of owner, name and contact details of agent, section and class of the studbook, classification in other studbooks managed by HSI, insemination or covering information, links to performance results, details including date of death, slaughter or export, other relevant information to the registration process.

6.5.1 CAPALLÓIR

CapallÓir is a web-based data resource of animals entered or recorded in the HSI database and includes animals entered in HSI studbooks. It provides information on the pedigree, progeny, and performance information to breeders. The classification of horses following selection is also provided to enable breeders to make informed breeding decisions. See Section 1.2 for full definition of CapallÓir.

6.6 COVERING CERTIFICATES

HSI provides a facility to participating stallion owners to record stallion online covering certificates via Horse Source.

An active stallion is defined as a stallion that produced a registered foal in the previous two years.

All stallion owners are obliged to do the following regarding active stallions:

- Notify HSI of the death of the stallion.
- In cases where a mare is inseminated using Artificial Insemination techniques, a veterinary declaration of insemination identifying the stallion and the mare and showing the date of insemination may be accepted in place of a covering certificate. A zootechnical certificate must be provided where the donor is entered in another breeding book.

In cases involving *in vitro* derived embryos, the zootechnical certificate relating to the embryo may be accepted in place of a covering certificate.

Agents of stallions must register with the Irish Draught Horse Studbook for each stallion in order to be an authorised signature for covering certificates. An 'Application for agents to declare covering certificates' form is available from the Horse Sport Ireland Registration Unit.

In cases where germinal products (for example, semen, oocytes or embryos) have been traded, zootechnical certificates and proof of purchase may comprise the covering certificate.

In certain circumstances where it is not possible for the owner of a horse to obtain a covering certificate for an animal an identification document may be issued with recorded pedigree based on DNA analysis at the discretion of the Head of Breeding, Innovation and Development of HSI.

6.8 SUBMISSION OF ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATES FOR GERMINAL PRODUCTS

An owner may declare an embryo by submitting a zootechnical certificate for germinal products (if they are registered in a different studbook), prior to the birth of the resulting foal. By submitting the zootechnical certificate(s) in advance, the owner will receive the foaling kit in time. Any issues that might delay the process can also be resolved.

6.9 PROCEDURE FOR THE PROVISION OF DUPLICATE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

If the identification document is lost, the loss should be reported immediately to the Issuing Authority and the procedure to obtain a duplicate identification document should be initiated.

Duplicate identification documents will be issued in accordance with Article 25 of Commission Regulation (EC No 2021/963) laying down rules pursuant to Council Regulations 2016/429, 2016/1012 and 2019/6 as regards the methods for the identification of Equidae.

Where an identification document is lost, stolen or destroyed and the identity of the animal can be established the owner can apply to HSI for a duplicate identification document. The following is required to issue a duplicate identification document:

- A signed declaration from the owner recorded on the database confirming that the initial identification document 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 replacement identification document issued to the applicant.
- The prescribed fee;
- A new set of markings must be taken by a veterinary surgeon and the animal must be microchipped if a microchip is not already present;

- In certain circumstances the Studbook may require that DNA confirmation of the animal's identity is required.

6.10 TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF ANIMALS IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

Transfer of ownerships will be conducted in accordance with S.I. 201 of 2016.

When an animal transfers ownership, the new owner is legally obliged within 30 days of purchase, to return the identification document and the appropriate fee to the issuing authority with his/her contact details and a completed Transfer of Ownership form. HSI will record the new owner's details in their database and return the identification document to the new owner.

The identification document is issued as an identifying document of the equine and is not a certificate of legal ownership and should not be construed as such. The identification document remains the property of the studbook and must be surrendered to the studbook upon request.

If the identification document / Identity document is lost, the loss should be reported immediately to the Issuing Authority and the procedure to obtain a duplicate identification document should be initiated.

6.11 ISSUING OF ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATES AND SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATES

Zootechnical certificates are issued by the breed society for horses entered in the main section in the model format outlined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1940³ are provided in addition to the identification document to breeders at the point of entry into the breeding book. The certificates are also available to owners online from the Horse Source website. Zootechnical certificates will distinguish the class where horses are entered in the main section of the studbook. Horses recorded in the supplementary section will receive a supplementary certificate at the back of their identification documents.

³ COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2017/1940 of 13 July 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the content and format of zootechnical certificates issued for purebred breeding animals of the equine species contained in a single lifetime identification document for equidae

6.12 DEROGATION CONCERNING ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATES FOR GERMINAL PRODUCTS

HSI has been authorised a derogation by the Competent Authority to permit the listed semen collection and storage centres issue zootechnical certificates based on the information received from the society (appendix 5).

Information regarding these facilitates is provided on the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine [website](#):

- Centres authorised to issue zootechnical certificates for germinal products for the Irish Draught Horse breed:
Approved semen storage centres for intra-Community trade in approved semen collection centres for intra Community trade in semen of domestic animals of the equine species (Regulation (EU) 2016/429)
- Equine Semen Storage Centres: Approved semen storage centres for intra-Community trade in semen of domestic animals of the equine species (Regulation (EU) 2016/429)

Zootechnical certificates are required to accompany germinal products when traded and when the offspring produced from these germinal products are intended to be entered in another breeding book. For example, when semen from breeding animals has been exported to other Member States it must be accompanied by a zootechnical certificate where the offspring is to be entered in another breed book of that Member State. The model form for semen is set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/602⁴. It will be noticed the zootechnical certificate for semen is in two parts with Part A providing information on the donor male and Part B on the identification of the semen.

SECTION 7 PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING HORSES FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

⁴ COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/602 of 15 April 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/717 as regards the model forms of zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products

The Studbook shall operate assessments of breeding animals including performance testing at selection, performance testing in sport and genetic diversity of breeding animals.

HSI reserves the right to terminate any selection for health and safety reasons and where animals must meet minimum body condition scoring to participate in a selection event. Failure to satisfy the conditions of Studbook selections may result in a horse being disqualified from selection/classification, where the prescribed fee will not be refunded.

7.1 PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING STALLIONS FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

Eligible stallions must be a minimum of three years of age to be presented for studbook selection. All stallions must be named prior to the selection and the owner must submit a completed and signed application form.

During the selection stallions are assessed by a selection panel, appointed by HSI, under the following criteria:

1. Veterinary examination:

Prior to selection all stallions must undergo an endoscopic examination and submit a specified number of X-rays taken by a Veterinary Surgeon listed on the HSI Stallion designated clinic list and required tests for EVA, EIA, CEM and FFS and shall form part of a completed application.

Stallion owners are required to have their stallion's clinical veterinary examination carried out at a HSI designated veterinary clinic prior to selection. Stallions that have met the veterinary requirements prior to the selection following an examination at a HSI designated clinic will be subject to a soundness trot-up on the day of selection and will be referred to the University College Dublin Veterinary Hospital if they are presented with an obvious veterinary condition.

All stallions will be measured and these measurements shall be regarded as official measurements for the purpose of stallion classification. In instances where the measurements of a stallion are disputed, the owner shall have the option to appeal the measurements at the University Veterinary Hospital at his/her own expense.

Blood samples will be taken on the day of selection for and may be subject to screening for substances listed on the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List. The selection of stallions that test positive for substances on the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List will be considered invalid. Fees paid in respect of the selection will be forfeited.

2. Pedigree assessment:

The stallion's pedigree will be assessed based on the sire and dam lines and genetic diversity measured.

3. Conformation assessment:

The stallion's conformation will be described using a linear scoring profile and will be given an overall score (Appendix 1).

4. In hand gait assessment on a hard surface and in an indoor arena:

The stallion will be required to stand for a visual assessment and will be assessed in walk and trot on a hard surface and in walk and trot on a triangle in an indoor arena.

5. Free gait assessment in jumping pen:

The stallion's free gaits will be assessed in a jump pen.

6. Free athleticism/jumping assessment in jumping pen:

The stallion will be required to loose jump in a jumping pen to facilitate an assessment of its athleticism/jumping ability.

The minimum scores for confirmation, type movement and athleticism are stated on the linear profile sheet (appendix 1)

If in the opinion of the selection panel a horse is jumping in an unnatural manner, the selection panel reserves the right to award a score of zero for their assessment of the stallion's athleticism/jumping ability.

7.2 PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING MARES AND GELDINGS FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

Eligible mares and geldings must be a minimum of three years of age to be presented for spring selection. Eligible mares and geldings must be a minimum of two years of age to be presented for autumn selection. Mares/geldings must be named prior to being presented for selection.

During the selection mares/geldings are assessed by a selection panel, appointed by HSI, under the following criteria:

1. Veterinary examination:

Mares/geldings will undergo a veterinary examination at the selection carried out by the HSI Veterinary Panel.

Mares/geldings will undergo a clinical veterinary examination on the day of selection by the HSI Veterinary Panel. Where the horse does not meet the veterinary requirements of the selection or is presented with an obvious veterinary condition, the owner shall have the option to appeal the findings under the Horse Sport Ireland Studbook Inspection Terms and Conditions.

Horses will be measured at the selection and these measurements shall be regarded as official measurements for the purpose of classification in the studbook. In instances where the measurements are disputed, a second measurement may be taken following completion of the selection. The measurement must be taken on the same day. The owner shall have the option to appeal the measurements the Horse Sport Ireland Studbook Inspection Terms and Conditions.

Blood samples may be taken on the day of selection and may be subject to screening for substances listed on the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List. The selection of horses that test positive for substances on the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List will be considered invalid. Fees paid in respect of the selection will be forfeited.

2. Pedigree assessment:

Pedigree will be assessed based on sire and dam lines and genetic diversity measures.

3. Conformation assessment:

Conformation will be described using a linear scoring profile and will be given an overall score (Appendix 1).

4. In hand gait assessment:

Mares/geldings will be required to stand for a visual assessment and will be assessed in hand in walk and trot.

5. Free gait assessment in jumping pen:

The mare's/gelding's free gaits will be assessed in a jump pen.

This element of the selection is optional for mares.

The minimum scores for confirmation, type movement and athleticism are stated on the linear profile sheet (appendix 1)

Optional Selection for Bronze Merit in Showjumping

Mares and geldings that qualify for classification in Class 1 may, at the owner's discretion, be assessed loose jumping in a jumping pen. Mares and geldings that meet the athleticism/jumping requirements will be awarded a Bronze merit for their own performance in the discipline of show jumping.

If in the opinion of the selection panel a horse is jumping in an unnatural manner, the selection panel reserves the right to award a score of zero for their assessment of the mare's athleticism/jumping ability.

7.3 RE-PRESENTATIONS AND APPEALS PROCEDURES FOR SELECTIONS

The owners of horses that do not meet the selection requirements (conformation, type, movement, or athleticism requirements) will be given the opportunity to re-apply for selection by completing the appropriate forms and fees and to present the horse on one occasion at a subsequent selection date in accordance with the procedure in section 7.1 or section 7.2 as appropriate.

Appeals relating to selections must be dealt with under the procedures outlined in the Horse Sport Ireland Studbook Inspection Terms and Conditions are available on the Horse Sport Ireland website.

7.4 PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSMENT OF SPORT AND SHOWING PERFORMANCE FOR MERITS IN THE IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK

The Irish Draught Horse Studbook assesses sport and showing performance for merit purposes in line with its breeding objective. All assessments of sport and showing performance are made using the Irish Draught Horse Studbook merit criteria as shown in Appendix 2.

The assessment of sport and showing performance is based on objective, verifiable results from a combination of official sources. The main source of international performance results is the FEI database which includes results from 2006. The main source of national performance results is the Show Jumping Ireland and Eventing Ireland databases which includes results from the 1990s. Where appropriate, national governing body and sport organisations databases are used, e.g. the British Eventing database, the British Show Jumping database, the German FN database. Showing results are retrieved from the show organisation. Sport and showing results retrieved by Horse Sport Ireland personnel, contractors and supplied by owners and breeders is considered. Details of each assessment are made available to owner and breeders on request. Re-assessments are carried out annually for active breeding stallions and mares and on request from an owner.

Owners that are not satisfied with the merits of a horse which is based on performance results, or the results of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook Merit Criteria may appeal the outcome as outlined in the Horse Sport Ireland Studbook Inspection Terms and Conditions available on the HSI website.

7.5 GENETIC EVALUATION SYSTEM

Routine genetic evaluation is not carried out in the Irish Draught Studbook of Origin. Irish Draught horses are routinely evaluated for the purposes of measuring genetic diversity within the studbook, this includes kinship and relatedness.

SECTION 8 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

The monitoring of the genetic diversity of the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and the assessment of sport and showing performance and related matters is completed by the Horse Sport Ireland geneticist at genetics@horsesportireland.ie

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLE LINEAR PROFILE SHEET

INSPECTOR SIGNATURE:

1: _____

2: _____

IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE INSPECTION SHEET

Min. Req. Score	Conformation:	Type:	Movement:	Athleticism: OPT
Conf. 70 Type 65 Mov. 70 OPT. Bronze - 70			Walk: Trot: Canter:	Reflexes: Technique: Scope:
Total Score				

a b c d e f g h i

Conformation/Trait		Obvious	Average	Obvious	Comments
22. Shape of feet	wide	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	narrow [] different
23. Knees (front view)	big	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	small [] abnormal
24. Stance of forelegs	toed in	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	toed out [] offset knees
25. Hindquarters and gaskins	strong	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	weak
26. Stance of hind legs	cow-hocked	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	bow-hocked [] base narrow
27. Type	breed standard	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	not breed standard [] excessive white markings

Movement/Trait		Obvious	Average	Obvious	Comments
28. Walk: length of stride	long	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	short [] irregular
29. Walk: correctness	toed in	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	toed out [] uncoordinated
30. Trot: length of stride	long	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	short
31. Trot: correctness	correct	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	incorrect [] dish (F/R) [] plaiting (F/R)
32. Trot: elasticity	elastic	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	stiff [] irregular
33. Trot: impulsion	powerful	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	weak [] uncoordinated
34. Trot: balance	carrying	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	pushing
35. Canter: length of stride	long	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	short
36. Canter: impulsion	powerful	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	weak
37. Canter: balance	carrying	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	pushing

Conformation/Trait		Obvious	Average	Obvious	Comments
1. Body shape	rectangular	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	square
2. Head: appearance, forehead, ears, eyes, jawlines & gullet	fine	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	plain [] roman nose [] long
3. Head neck connection	light	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	heavy
4. Length of neck	long	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	short [] Deep out of chest
5. Muscling of neck	heavy	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	poor [] ewe-neck
6. Position of neck	vertical	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	horizontal
7. Height of withers	high	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	flat
8. Position of shoulder	sloping	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	straight [] narrow chest
9. Barrel	deep	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	shallow
10. Line of back	strong	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	weak
11. Line of loins	strong	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	weak
12. Shape of croup	sloping	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	flat
13. Length of croup	long	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	short
14. Forearm	strong	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	weak [] tied in elbow
15. Cannon bone length	short	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	long
16. Substance of legs	heavy	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	light [] tied in knee
17. Quality of legs	lean	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	blurred
18. Stance of forelegs	over at knee	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	back at knee [] standing under
19. Stance of pastern	sloping	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	upright
20. Heels	high	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	low
21. Stance of hind legs	sickle	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	straight [] camped out [] abnormal hock [] abnormal stifle

Athleticism/Trait		Obvious	Average	Obvious	Comments
38. Reflexes:	quick	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	slow [] forwards
39. Technique: forelegs	bent	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	stretched [] under the body
40. Technique: back	rounded	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	hollow
41. Technique: haunches	open	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	tight
42. Scope	much	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	little
43. Elasticity	supple	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	stiff
44. Care	careful	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	not careful
45. Attitude	much	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	little

APPENDIX 2 IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUDBOOK MERIT SYSTEM

Irish Draught Horse Stallions Merits

	Own Performance (minimum) – available to Class 1	Progeny Performance Criteria (minimum)* - available to Class 1 and 2
D	<p>Jumping: A Stallion that achieves 4 double clear rounds at 1.30m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A stallion that achieves 4 score of above 64% at advanced medium level.</p> <p>Eventing: A stallion that has completed 4 events at EI115 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC OR on completion of 2 EI115 events & either 1 CIC** (up to 2018) or 1 CCI3*-S (from 2019) with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent</p> <p>Showing: A stallion that achieves 1st three times in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>	<p>Jumping: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each achieve 4 double clear rounds at 1.30m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each achieves 4 scores of above 64% at advanced medium level.</p> <p>Eventing: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each complete 4 events at EI115 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC OR on completion of 2 EI115 events & either 1 CIC** (up to 2108) or 1 CCI3*-S (from 2019) with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving /Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A stallion that produces 5 distinctive progeny that each achieve 1st in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>
R	<p>Jumping: A stallion that achieves 4 double clear rounds at 1.20m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A stallion that achieves 3 scores of above 64% at elementary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A stallion that has completed 3 events at EI110 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC OR on completion of one EI110 and either one CCI*/CIC* (up to 2018) or one CCI2*-S/L (from 2019) with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent</p> <p>Showing: A stallion that achieves 1st twice in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>	<p>Jumping: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each achieves 2 double clear rounds at 1.20m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each achieves 3 scores of above 64% at elementary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each have completed 2 events at EI110 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC OR on completion of one EI110 and either one CCI/CIC* (up to 2018) or one CCI2*-S/L (from 2019) with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent</p> <p>Showing: A stallion that achieves 3 progeny that each achieves 1st or 2nd in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>
ZE	<p>Jumping: A stallion that achieves 2 double clear rounds at 1m level OR jumps 1m level under saddle as a four year old or older at the stallion selections and achieves a score of above 70%.</p> <p>Dressage: A stallion that achieves 2 scores of above 64% at preliminary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A stallion that has completed 2 events at EI100 level with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A stallion that achieves 1st in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>	<p>Jumping: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each achieves 2 double clear rounds at 1m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A stallion that produces 3 progeny that each achieves 2 scores of above 64% at preliminary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A stallion that produces 2 progeny that each has completed two events at EI100 level with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level Equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A stallion that produces 2 progeny that each achieves 1st in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>

* Includes progeny registered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and in other studbooks

Irish Draught Mares and Geldings Merits

Category	Own Performance (minimum) – available to Class 1 mares & geldings	Progeny Performance (Minimum) - available to Class 1 and 2
GOLD	<p>Jumping: A mare or gelding that achieves 2 double clear rounds at 1.20m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A mare or gelding that achieves 2 scores of above 64% at elementary level.</p> <p>Eventing: a mare or gelding that has completed 2 events at EI110 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC OR on completion or one EI110 and either one CCI*/CIC* (up to 2018) or one CCI2*-S/L (from 2019) with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A mare or gelding that wins 3 times in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>	<p>Jumping: A mare that produces 2 progeny that each achieve a double clear round at 1.20m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A mare that produces 2 progeny that each achieve a score of above 64% at elementary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A mare that produces 1 progeny that each achieve a clear round SJ and clear jumping at XC OR on completion or either one CCI*/CIC* (up to 2018) or one CCI2*-S/L (from 2019) with a clear round SJ and clear jumping at XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A mare that produces 2 progeny that each win 3 times in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>
SILVER	<p>Jumping: A mare that achieves 2 double clear rounds at 1.10m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A mare that achieved 2 scores of 64% novice level.</p> <p>Eventing: A mare that has completed 2 events at EI100 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping at XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A mare or gelding that wins in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>	<p>Jumping: A mare that produces 2 progeny that each achieve a double clear round at 1.10m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A mare that produces 2 progeny that each achieve a score of 64% at novice level.</p> <p>Eventing: A mare that produces 1 progeny that each achieve a clear round SJ and clear jumping at XC at EI100 with a clear round SJ and clear jumping at XC.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A mare that produces 2 progeny that each win 3 times in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>
BRONZE	<p>Conformation & Movement: Mares or geldings that on selection, pass the clinical veterinary and achieve an above average score on conformation and movement (i.e. Above 80%) will receive a bronze merit. Mares that are already classified within the IHR as 'Premier Broodmares' will also receive a bronze merit.</p> <p>Jumping: A mare or gelding that achieves one double clear round at 1m level OR a mare or gelding that loose jumps under the HSI selection process to 1m level and achieves a score of above 70%.</p> <p>Dressage: A mare or gelding that achieves 2 scores of above 64% at preliminary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A mare or gelding that has completed 2 events with a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC at EI90 level.</p> <p>Showing: A mare or gelding that achieves 1st/2nd in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent</p>	<p>Jumping: A mare that produces one progeny that achieves a double clear round at 1m level.</p> <p>Dressage: A mare that produces one progeny that achieves a score of above 64% at preliminary level.</p> <p>Eventing: A mare that produces one progeny that each achieve a clear round SJ and clear jumping XC at EI90 level.</p> <p>Driving/Endurance: Level equivalent.</p> <p>Showing: A mare that produces one progeny that each win 3 times in Championship classes held at the RDS, RUAS, national ISA Championships and the two national breed societies' shows.</p>

* Includes progeny registered in the Irish Draught Horse Studbook and in other studbooks

APPENDIX 3 LIST OF APPROVED STUBBOOKS IN IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE STUBBOOK CROSS-BREEDING PROGRAMME

- Irish Sport Horse (ISH) females who enter the studbook through the Grade up classification (see 5.2.1.2)
- Entire male and female horses who meet the Genomic-Grade up criteria as outlined in section (see 5.2.1.3).

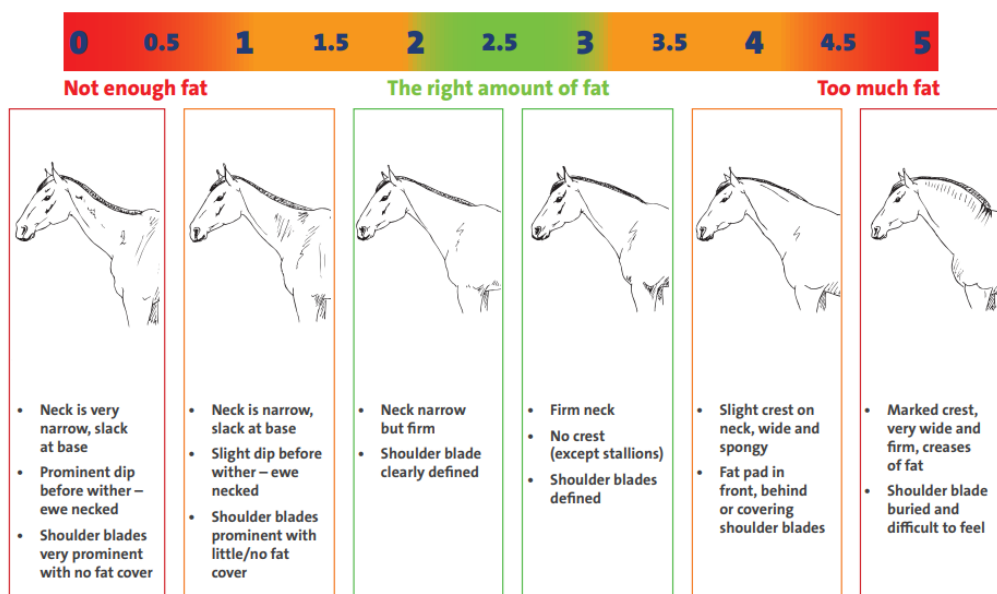
APPENDIX 4. BODY CONDITION SCORING

The studbook applies the Body Condition Score (BCS) based on the Carroll and Huntington Method (1988). Images below reproduced with permission from the World Horse Welfare [‘right weight’ report](#) 2024 [accessed 28/04/2025].

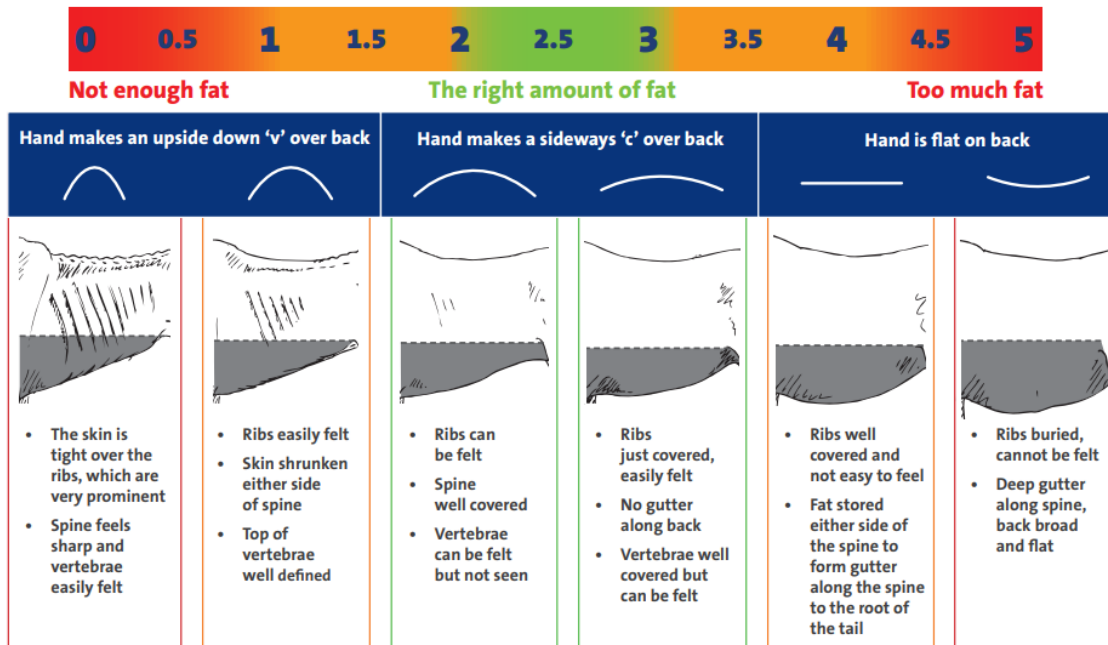
Where the inspection vet deems the horse to have an inadequate Body Condition Score (BCS) of 0,1 or 5 based on the Carroll and Huntington Method (1988); the horse will not be permitted to continue the inspection or be classified in the studbook on that occasion. The studbook will not issue a refund of the inspection fee.

- Horses must achieve a score of 2 - 4 inclusive to proceed with inspection.
- The studbook recommends that all horses are presented with a score of 3.

Neck/Shoulder Fat Scores

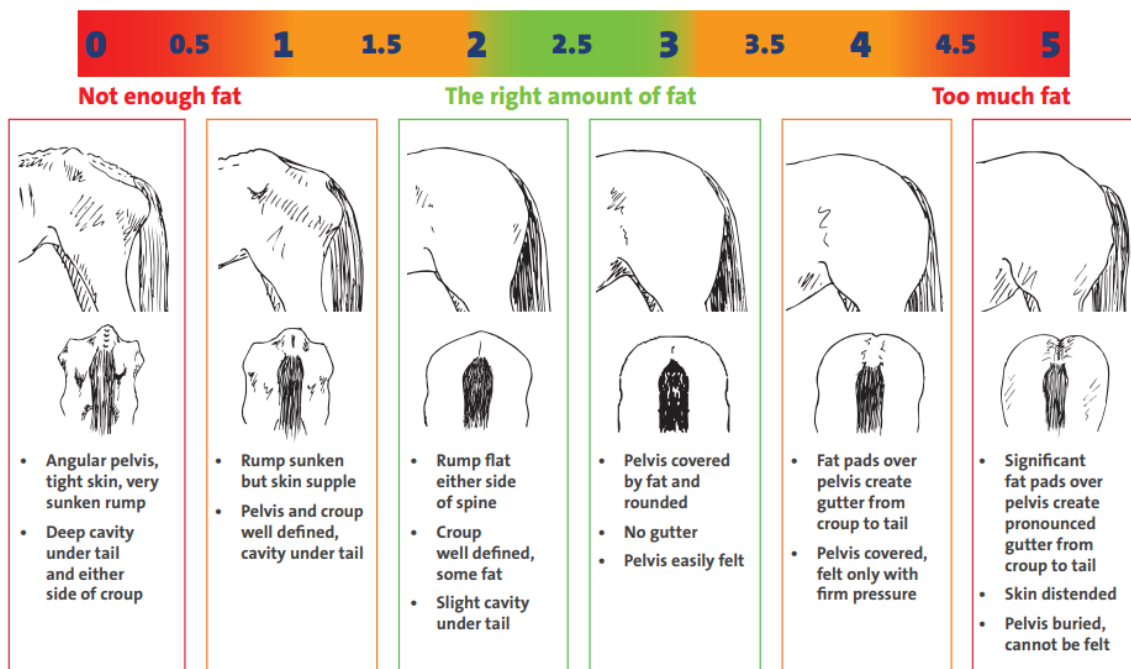


Back/Barrel Fat Scores



Score the horse only using areas of the body that are above the grey section.

Hindquarters Fat Scores



APPENDIX 5. SEMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE CENTRES ISSUE ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATES

Derogation granted by competent authority in line with Article 31(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 to authorise the listed Semen Collection or Storage Centres and Embryo Collection or Production Teams to issue Zootechnical Certificates for germinal products on behalf of the listed breed societies (Horse Sport Ireland). As approved by the competent authority for Horse Sport Ireland, image below taken from the [Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine website](#) [accessed 28/04/2025].

Revised 6th April, 2022

b) Equine Semen Collection Centres

Approved Equine Semen Collection Centres	Recognised Equine Breeding Organisations
Kedrah House Stud	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)
Hartwell Stud	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)
Kylemore Stud	Irish Harness Racing Association Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)
Ballymureen Stud	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Warmblood Studbook of Ireland Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)
The Stallion Company	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)
Sean Barker	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)

d) Equine Semen Storage Centres

Approved Equine Semen Storage Centres	Recognised Equine Breeding Organisations
Ballymureen Stud	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook) Warmblood Studbook of Ireland
Rockmount AI Centre	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook) Warmblood Studbook of Ireland
The Stallion Company	Irish Harness Racing Association (Irish Pacer Studbook and Irish Standard Studbook) Horse Sport Ireland (Irish Sport Horse Studbook, Irish Draught Horse Studbook, Irish Sport Pony and Irish Cob Studbook)

