

Valid from 1 January 2021

BREEDING PROGRAMME

Tyrolean Haflinger Horse
Breeding Association



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Haflinger Horse Breeding Association of the Tyrol

Approval of the amended breeding programme for the 'Haflinger' breed

In its notification of 17 March 2014, the Tyrolean animal breeding authority recognised the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association as a breeding organisation for breeding of Haflinger horses in the Austrian Federal Provinces of Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg. The Tyrolean animal breeding authority gave notice on 8 January 2015 that the sphere of activity was extended to all EU Member States with the exceptions of Hungary and Italy.

The stud book documenting the origin of the Haflinger breed (Source Herd Book) is maintained by the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association. On 7 October 2020, the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association submitted a revised breeding programme for the Haflinger breed to the Tyrolean animal breeding authority.

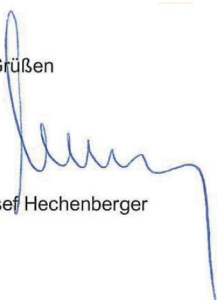
Before approving the revised breeding programme for 'Haflinger' horses, the authority sought the expert opinion of the Council for Animal Breeding.

This revised breeding programme for the 'Haflinger' breed complies, also in accordance with the 13 October 2020 expert opinion of the Council for Animal Breeding, with all the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, Article 8, Paragraph 3: this enabled approval by the animal breeding authority.

Appended is the approved copy of the revised breeding programme for the 'Haflinger' breed in accordance with Article 3 Paragraph 5 of the TTZG 2019 (Tyrolean Animal Breeding Act).

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Abg.z.NR Ing. Josef Hechenberger
Präsident



Mag. Ferdinand Gruner uGM
Kammerdirektor



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1. AIMS OF THE BREEDING PROGRAMME

1.1. Performance breeding

Within the framework of the prescribed aims of the national animal breeding law, the performance breeding programme for the Haflinger breed pursues the following aims:

1. The promotion of diverse uses on the basis of performance predisposition
2. The retention of fundamental interior and exterior indicators whilst promoting health and fertility
3. The retention of the Haflinger breed's genetic diversity (bloodlines) in pure breeding

1.2. Breeding method

Breeding is exclusively through pure breeding and selection. Permitted breeding mares and stallions of the Haflinger breed, in accordance with the rules in the Source Herd Book for mares and stallions, are those with at least six paternal and maternal Haflinger ancestors.

Breeding horses belonging to the Haflinger breed are descendants of the compact small horse, with the stallion 249 Folie (1874) as founder of the Haflinger breed. The paternal line of ancestors goes back to 249 Folie (1874) and thus to line founder A – Anselmo (1926), B – Bolzano (1915), M – Massimo (1927), N – Nibbio (1920), S – Stelvio (1923), St – Student (1927) and W – Willi (1921).

1.3. Foreign breeds

Foreign breeds are not permitted in the line of ancestors.

1.4. Foreign genes

A maximum ratio of thoroughbred Arabian of 1.56% is permitted, calculated over six generations of ancestors. The thoroughbred Arabian ratio must be stated after the name of the horse, rounded to two decimal spaces – Name of horse % ox. Where the thoroughbred Arabian ratio is under 0.09%, this is not stated.

1.5. UZB Organisation or branch stud book organisation

The Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association (THA) is the organisation that maintains the stud book of the origin of the Haflinger breed in the meaning of Commission Decision 92/353/EEC of 11 June 1992.

2. NAME OF BREED

The name of the breed is 'Haflinger'.

3. CHARACTERISTICS AND MAIN TRAITS OF THE BREED

3.1. Characteristics of the breed

The aims are for an expressive, versatile animal true to the specific characteristics of riding horses; a noble, sweet-natured, undemanding, capable and motivated Haflinger with a good character, which may be used for all riding and driving purposes by children and adults. It should also be possible to use the Haflinger as a work horse.

There are seven genealogical blood lines – A, B, M, N, S, St and W.

3.2. Colours

Basic colours: all shades of chestnut from pale chestnut to dark liver. The colour should be full and pure, white hairs and a dorsal stripe are not desirable. Head markings are permitted, leg markings are not desirable.

Mane and tail: light or white is desirable, slightly reddish mane and tail tolerated, but red, mottled greyish to grey is not acceptable.

3.3. Size

| Ideal size | Mares | Stallions |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Height at withers: | 145 – 150 cm | 146 – 152 cm |
| Cannon bone size: | 18 – 19 cm | 18.5 – 20.5 cm |

3.4. Image



3.5. Exterior

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Head: | Noble with large eyes, slightly concave noseline and good throat latch. |
| Neck: | Well-set, of sufficient length and having a slight nape. |
| Forehand: | Well-muscled, long, angular shoulders with pronounced withers and a sufficiently wide and deep chest. |
| Midsection: | Adequately long and deep barrel with a firm but elastic back that is harmoniously connected to the front and hind quarters, a longitudinally oval ribcage and sufficiently long sternum. |
| Hindquarters: | Well-formed, muscled, sufficiently long, not too wide or too strongly split croup. |
| Foundation: | Limbs that are stable, correct, dry and have well-defined joints as well as tough hooves. |
| Gait: | Even walking gait, energetic, buoyant and elastic movements at a trot, canter with an uphill tendency, all basic paces must show rhythm and rhythmic consistency, good ground coverage throughout the entire body and correct gait. |

3.6. Interior

A distinct character, sweet nature, versatile, motivated and capable horse is desired, suited to all types of use. This is especially important for use in recreational sports.

3.7. Other traits

A healthy, fertile, robust horse suited to all types of use.

3.8. Undesirable traits

These include:

- ✱ Umbilical hernia or ruptured stomach. Jaw
- ✱ abnormalities: parrot or carp bite, significant
- ✱ knee joint luxation (unhooking), congenital
- ✱ cryptorchidism
- ✱ Congenital abnormalities of the hooves, uneven hooves, flat or
- ✱ contracted hooves,
- ✱ sweet itch
- ✱ moon blindness,
- ✱ crib biting,
- ✱ sarcoids,
- ✱ ataxia

4. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The geographical area of activity of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association in Austria comprises the Federal Provinces of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg and the following EU Member States: Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic.

5. SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION

Identification of Haflinger breeding animals for entry in the stud book is performed by the breeding supervisor, appointed employees or association officials in accordance with the provisions of EU law and the Animal Identification and Registration Ordinance EU 2015/262 along with respective national legal provisions.

Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association horses are identified by means of transponder chips. The chip is a parenteral implant between the neck and withers in the middle of the neck, in the area of the nape. A sticker with bar code is inserted in the passport. No alternative identification is envisaged – however a retention sample is taken for DNA investigation to ensure identity.

5.1. Registration

Registration is performed by officials of the breeding organisation, whereby identification is performed and nationality and gender, description of colour and markings established (in text and diagram forms)

5.2. Universal Equine Life Number

Every horse will no later than at registration receive a Universal Equine Life Number (UELN), and foals at registration of birth

The UELN consists of 15 alphanumerical digits:

1. The first 3 digits, 040 for Austria, refer to the country of origin wherein the horse was first allocated a Universal Equine Life Number.
2. The next three digits refer to the breeding association that first registered and actively identified the horse in question. The Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association number for these digits is 003.
3. The next two digits refer to the Federal Province and breed (8 for the Tyrol and 2 for the Haflinger breed)
4. The next five digits (9-13) represent the sequential registration number given by the breeding association.
5. The last two digits (14 and 15) stand for the year of birth.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| UELN: | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 | x | x | x | x | x | 2 | 0 |
| | 1. | | | 2. | | | 3. | | 4. | | | | | 5. | |

The Universal Equine Life Number remains the same and is retained even if the horse is transferred to or from another stud book.

5.3. Registered name

The name registered in the stud book is retained for life. The name of female stock begins with the first letter of the mother's name. The name of male stock begins with the first letter of the father's name, for the ST line with the first two letters, corresponding to the seven blood lines with the letters A, B, M, N, S, ST, W.

✿ For all animals registered in the Main Stallion Book or Main Mare Book the name is also given a stud book number. This sequential number is followed by a forward slash and the letter 'T' – for a Main Stallion Book or Main Mare Book maintained in the Tyrol.

✿ Where stallions are chosen for breeding by the Tyrolean Breeding Association, the number is followed by 'lic.' This sequential number is followed by a forward slash and the letter 'T' – for the Main Stallion Book in the Tyrol.

The same name should be not be used more than once, to avoid confusion. Moreover, names are compared with existing names when provided at birth. If a name is repeated, the breeder is asked to provide an alternative name that has not already been used.

6. SYSTEM FOR COLLECTING ANCESTRY DATA

6.1. System for recording in the stud book

Entries in the stud book are made electronically at the Fohlenhof centre, which is also the headquarters of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association. In order to comply with the requirements of animal husbandry law, the stud book must contain as a minimum the following information for each horse:

Master data:

1. Type and content of identification
2. Name of the animal
3. Universal Equine Life Number and stud book number
4. Breed
5. Date and place of birth: As age of a horse born in November and December, 1 January of the following year is given. For all other births, 1 January of their birth year is the effective date.
6. Gender, colour and markings
7. Digital photograph of the head, if available
8. Name and address of the breeder: The owner of the mare at the point of covering must be a breeder who is a member of a breeding association.
9. Name and address of keeper and location of horse
10. Entry and exit dates and, where known, cause of exit

Parentage:

1. Parents
2. Six (6) generations of ancestors according to Master Data numbers 1 – 8

Other data:

1. Title of stud book department
2. Results of parentage checks undertaken (genotype card)
3. Results of exterior assessment and further performance tests
4. Results of the breeding value estimation, giving any available guaranties
5. Date of cover or insemination, stating paternal or donating animal
6. Dates of birth of progeny
7. Deficiencies found in health and breed fitness
8. Date of issue and recipient of horse passports and breeding certificates

Entries into the stud book must be monitored by the breeding supervisor, who will use the offices of the association for this purpose. In order to comply with the requirements of animal husbandry law, the stud book must contain the above information for each horse. All entries in the stud book must be accompanied by the corresponding date. All decisions on entry or non-entry in the corresponding stud book department must be noted.

6.2. Cover form

All covers must be recorded by the keeper of the stallion with the following minimum requirements, substantiated by the stud owner.

The cover form must be fully completed after mating by the keeper of the stallion (supervisor of cover place) and signed. The cover form must as a minimum contain:

The name of the stallion:

1. Identification data: The Universal Equine Life Number
2. Name
3. Breed

Keeper of stallion's business:

1. Name of business owner
2. Address
3. LFBIS number where available (agricultural and forestry enterprise number)

Business of the keeper of the inseminated animal:

1. Name of business owner
2. Address
3. LFBIS number where available (agricultural and forestry enterprise number)

Date of insemination:

1. Date:

Animal covered:

1. Identification data: Universal Equine Life Number, possible stud book number, date of birth
2. Name
3. Breed
4. Number of the cover in current cover period

The cover form for the mare covered must be directly submitted to the breeding association by the keeper of the stallion. The stud owner may request the cover form from the association.

5.1. Insemination certificate

An insemination certificate may be requested from the inseminator or owner of the stud. This must be completed by the inseminator following successful cover.

The insemination certificate must as a minimum contain the following information about the donating animal:

1. Identification data: The Universal Equine Life Number
2. Name
3. Breed
4. Name and address of extractive insemination station
5. Batch number, where available

Business of the keeper of the inseminated animal:

1. Name of business owner
2. Address
3. LFBIS number where available (agricultural and forestry enterprise number)

Date of insemination:

1. Date:

Covered animal:

1. Identification data: Universal Equine Life Number, possible stud book number, date of birth
2. Name
3. Breed
4. Number of the cover in current cover period

Inseminator:

1. Name
2. Address
3. Number of inseminator, where available

The owner of the covered mare must retain the cover form. On the sale of the mare, the buyer must take on this responsibility.



5.2. Foaling form

Following the birth of a foal, the owner of the stud must notify the association, giving relevant information. Where the foal is still-born or where foals perish after the birth and where mares have not come into foal, the foal notification must be signed, filled out with relevant information and where relevant a note made, before sending to the breeding organisation.

The foal notification must as a minimum contain:

1. Date and place of birth
2. Gender
3. Name of the foal
4. Colour and markings on the foal
5. Name and number of the mare
6. Name and number of the father
7. Name and address of the stud - as well as of the owner of the foal.
8. Birth of twins
9. or any of the following notes:
 - Mare did not come into foal
 - Mare died before giving birth
 - Mare rejected foal
 - Foal still-born
 - Foal deceased

5.3. Change of ownership

The person selling a horse registered in the stud book has an obligation to notify the association of the change of ownership within four months. The notification must as a minimum contain:

1. Name of the horse
2. Date of the change of ownership
3. Name of the business selling the horse
4. Name of the new owner
5. Signature of seller

5.4. Notice of exit

The keeper of a horse registered in the stud book has an obligation to notify the association of its exit within four months. The notification must as a minimum contain:

1. Name of the horse
2. Date of exit or death
3. Reason for exit
4. Breeder's name

5.5. Plausibility check

Before recording in the stud book, all data must be reviewed and the information checked for completeness and plausibility. If information on the cover form, insemination form or foal notice is incomplete, an ancestry check will be instigated.

In the case of electronic stud books, the documents and foal information are automatically checked. When entering data, an error notice will appear if a Universal Equine Life Number is duplicated or if the gestation period differs by 30 days or more from the average gestation period of the breed.

5.6. Ancestry check

The responsible breeding association may request an ancestry check by means of DNA typing for all registered horses or to register a horse and for all foals requiring registration. This check establishes identity. This type of verification is taken as a random sample for at least 5% of horses. The results of verification to establish identity are retained by the responsible breeding association and entered in the stud book.

Before issuing breed certification, ancestry checks based on DNA investigations to establish identity must be made if there is doubt surrounding the given ancestry. This is generally the case if

- a) The data on the cover or insemination form are not complete or plausible (paternal and maternal ancestry checks required).
- b) A mare is covered by two or more stallions within one or two consecutive covers (only paternal ancestry checks required).
- c) A mare kept in a herd with more than one stallion was covered (only paternal ancestry checks required).
- d) The gestation period of 30 days or more differs from the average gestation period
- e) The foal is the result of artificial insemination (only paternal ancestry checks required).

Where several breeding stallions have taken part in a cover, an ancestry check is required.

5.7. Notification and recording system

The breeder is responsible for the correctness of information on the foal notice. The breeding organisation must be informed without delay of mistakes in horse passports and breeding certificates. The breeding organisation must be informed by the keeper of the breeding animal of any alteration to the data relevant to breeding entered in the stud book in accordance with Chapter 5.1. (e.g., alteration to colour and markings, results of performance tests, etc.) no less than four months after the changes, so that these can be recorded in the stud book.

The breeding organisation must be informed of information on stallions by the keeper of the stallion no less than six months after its last cover.

The breeding organisation must be informed of the insemination data of mares by the stud owner before 31 August every year and no later than six months after insemination.

Foal data must be presented by the stud owner to the breeding organisation when registering the foal or within six months. Documentation relating to breeding must be kept for at least five years. Documentation of ancestry checks performed must be kept at least until the exit of the animal from the stud book.



7. AIMS OF SELECTION AND BREEDING

Haflinger breed stud animals are judged by officials of the breeding organisation for their suitability for breeding according to the performance characteristics listed in Point 8, with regard to attaining the breeding aims outlined in Point 3.

7.1. Mares

Approximately 20% of the best animals are selected from the group of mares in the Main Mare Book. These elite mares are potential mothers for the next generation of stallions.

Elite mares must have attained a minimum of 7.9 at an elite show and successfully completed a Haflinger suitability test as a performance norm. The minimum height at withers of a stallion dam is 145 cm and the minimum grade is 7.50.

7.2. Stallions

The Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association selects around 25 aspiring stallions from the 350 colts born yearly. These colts are purchased by the breeding association and jointly raised. In due time, the young stallions are judged in May and November and some are again selected. From the raised young stallions, 12 are presented annually for licensing (assessment on exterior appearance). Those acquiring the license are then used as cover stallions.

7.3. General

Mares and geldings have the option, on a voluntary basis, to sit a predisposition exam in accordance with Appendix B. The resulting performance information is collected and considered as additional performance criteria.

7.4. Selection intensity

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Mares: | 350 | Fillies (General Stud Book) | |
| | of which 120 | Main Mare Book | 34.3 % |
| | of which 15 | Elite mares | 4.3 % |
| Stallions: | 300 | Colts (General Stud Book) | |
| | of which 10 | Test stallions | 3.3 % |
| | of which 8 | Main Stallion Book | 2.6 % |

8. PERFORMANCE TESTING

Improvements in breeding are the result of systematic selection. Decisions are made on the recording of horses in a department of the stud book on the basis of the following performance characteristics, which are taken into account as contributory factors:

- 8.1. External appearance
- 8.2. Performance predisposition in stallions
- 8.3. Performance predisposition in mares
- 8.4. Additional performance predisposition
- 8.5. Measurements
- 8.6. Health and breed fitness

8.1. External appearance

8.1.1. Additional characteristics

The following 11 to 12 characteristics inform the decision with regard to the exterior:

| Mares | Stallions |
|--|--|
| Type (T) | Type (T) |
| Head (K) | Head (K) |
| Neck (H) | Neck (H) |
| Forehand (VH) | Forehand (VH) |
| Midsection (MH) | Midsection (MH) |
| Hindquarters (HH) | Hindquarters (HH) |
| Front limbs (VG) Hind limbs (HG) Gait (GK) | Front limbs (VG) Hind limbs (HG) Gait (GK) |
| Walk (S) | Walk (S) |
| Action in the trot (GT) | Action in the trot (GT) Canter (G) |

A descriptive system of grades is used to judge the individual characteristic, as per the following table. Half grades may also be given for better differentiation.

| Table of grades | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 10.0 = excellent | 4.0 = deficient |
| 9.0 = very good | 3.0 = fairly poor |
| 8.0 = good | 2.0 = poor |
| 7.0 = fairly good | 1.0 = very poor |
| 6.0 = satisfactory | 0 = not performed |
| 5.0 = adequate | |

The overall assessment (overall score) is calculated from the individual characteristics and rounded to 2 decimal points for both mares and stallions.

8.1.2. Performance testing method

Data are collected by field testing. It is collected in groups of at least five horses, to allow comparison unless this must be avoided in difficult situations or where a danger to health is posed. Data are collected by officials of the breeding organisation. The data are entered in an electronic stud book and on the breeding certificates of the animals in question.



8.1.3. Relevant animal groups

All animals in the main department are either presented for entry in the stud book (Main Stud Book) or for stallion licensing (Test Stallion Book). The presented animals must fulfil the following provisions in order to be admitted:

| | |
|------------|---|
| Mares: | At least 3 years old The father must have been entered in the Premium, Main, Test or Basic Stallion Book and the mother must have been entered in the Premium or Main Stud Book. If the father has been entered in the Test or Basic Stallion Book, the mother must have a performance disposition equivalent to a grade of at least 7.0 and an exterior grade of at least 7.50 in accordance with Appendix B. |
| Stallions: | Colts may be presented if the breeder wishes at the age of approximately six months for a first exterior assessment. Only those animals may be presented for stallion licensing (a precondition for entry in the Test Stallion Book) that fulfil the following provisions for admission: a) A minimum age of 2 ½ years; b) The stallion must be purebred and at least six generations of recognised ancestry in the Premium or Main Stud Book or in the Premium or Main Stallion Book must be proved; c) The stallion must have been raised in a breeding group of at least six stallions. |

8.1.4. Frequency

Data collection is performed at least once per year. A horse may be presented and judged only once per calendar year. The judging of performance characteristics ('exterior') may be repeated for mares after foaling up to the age of six, and a repeated presentation after the first is possible in the next calendar year. The latest result is the relevant one.

8.1.5. Additional assessment guidelines

If the height at withers of 153 cm is exceeded, one mark is deducted from the additional characteristic 'Type'.

8.1.6. Medication checks

Horses may not be included in data collection that have been given a doping substance or prohibited medication (Equine Prohibited Substances List EPSL) under the currently applicable anti-doping provisions of the FEI (Fédération Equestre Internationale) (<http://inside.fei.org/fei/cleansport/horses>) or that have undergone any intervention to influence performance, efficiency or motivation or undergone any manipulation, irrespective of the culpable person. The assessment commission is entitled to arrange medication checks as random checks at any time.

8.2. Performance predisposition in stallions

The testing of performance characteristics 'performance disposition in stallions' is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A.

8.2.1. Additional characteristics under Appendix A.

8.2.2. Performance testing method

Data collection is by means of a station test.

8.2.3. Relevant animal groups

Stallions that are registered in the Test Stallion Book and stallions that have received a positive judgement of performance characteristics on external appearance. For 3-year-old stallions, the earliest possible date of testing is 1 August.

8.2.4. Frequency

Data collection is performed once per year. Where a negative judgement of the performance characteristics and performance disposition of stallions has been received, one further presentation may be made.

8.2.5. Medication checks

As under point 8.1.6.

8.3. Performance predisposition in mares

The testing of performance characteristics 'performance disposition in mares' is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Appendix B.

8.3.1. Additional characteristics

As under Appendix A.

8.3.2. Performance testing method

Data is collected by field testing in accordance with Appendix B.

8.3.3. Relevant animal groups

Mares with a minimum age of three years, on a voluntary basis. 3-year-old mares may not be presented before June.

8.3.4. Frequency

Data collection is performed at least once per year. The judging of further performance characteristics and performance disposition may be repeated once, with the latest result the relevant one. The exam may be taken as two part-exams; however the second must be taken the following calendar year.

8.3.5. Medication checks

As under point 8.1.6.

8.4. Additional performance predisposition (post-assessment)

The testing of performance characteristics 'additional performance predisposition' of mares allows for exterior to be reassessed (Appendix G).

8.4.1. Additional characteristics see

Appendix G Appendix G

8.4.2. Method of performance testing

Data is collected through field testing.

8.4.3. Animal groups affected

See Appendix G.

8.4.4. Frequency

See Appendix G.

8.5. Measurements

8.5.1. Additional characteristics

| Measurements | Measured at | Unit of measurement |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Height | at withers | Full centimetres |
| Place of measurement | at withers | Full centimetres |
| Chest measurement / Barrel | In extension of the saddle girth position | Full centimetres |
| Cannon bone | at the upper third of the cannon bone | In half centimetres |

8.5.2. Performance testing method

Data are collected by field testing. Data are collected by officials of the breeding organisation. The data are entered in an electronic stud book and on the breeding certificates of the animals in question.

8.5.3. Relevant animal groups

All animals in the main department are either presented for entry in the stud book (Main Stud Book) or for stallion licensing (Test Stallion Book).

8.5.4. Frequency

Measurements are collected in combination with the data for performance characteristics, exterior. A one-off repeat measurement of height may be made in the following year.

8.6. Traits affecting health and breeding fitness

8.6.1. Additional characteristics

As for point 3.8.

8.6.2. Performance testing method

Data are collected via the registration and recording systems. Determination of requirements regarding health and breed fitness takes place

- for stallions through a breed fitness examination with a veterinary investigation.
- for mares where there is doubt, a veterinary investigation will be performed. The data are entered in an electronic stud book.

8.6.3. Relevant animal groups

All animals in the main department are either presented for entry in the stud book (Main Stud Book) or for stallion licensing (Test Stallion Book).

8.6.4. Frequency

Data are collected in combination with the data for performance characteristics, exterior.

9. BREEDING VALUE ESTIMATION

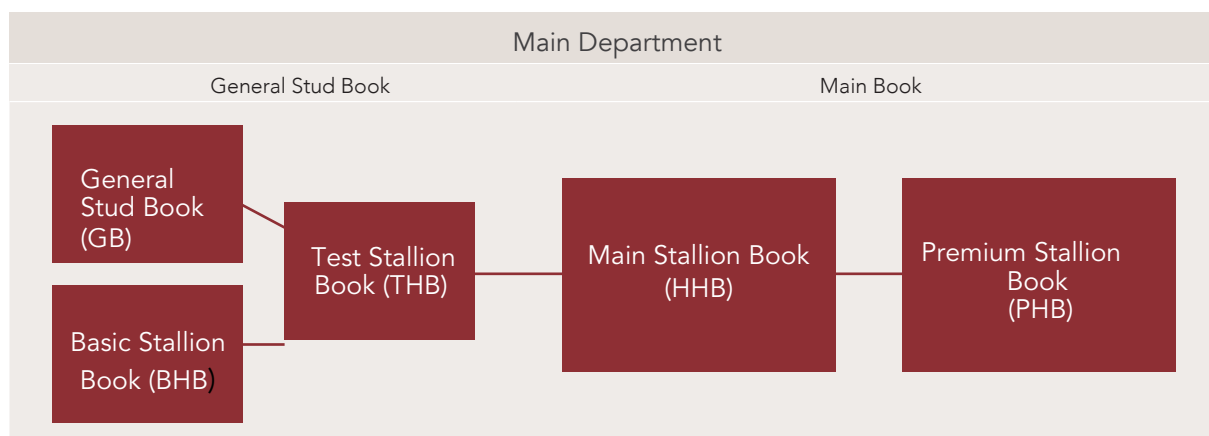
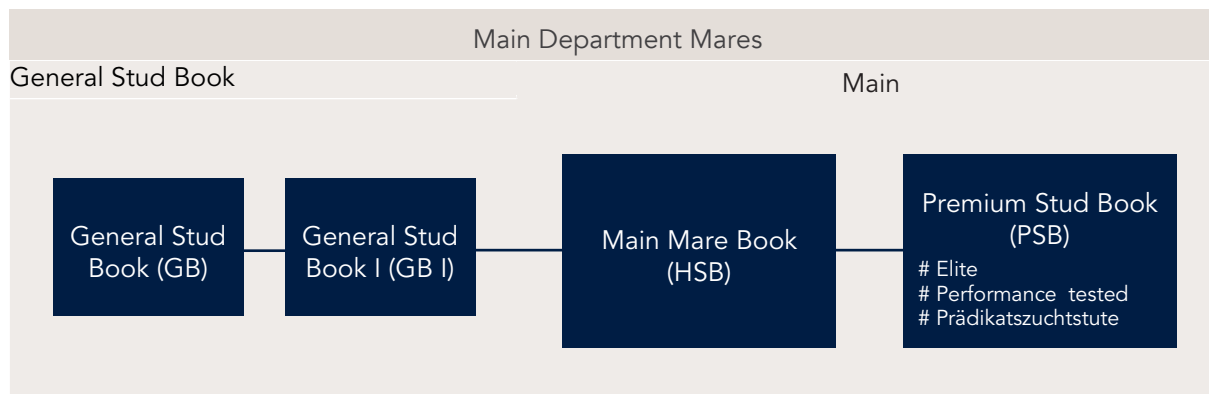
Currently no breeding value estimations are carried out. If however it is felt that an analysis of breeding value might be due, this would be constructed in accordance with BLUP – animal module, based on the performance characteristics as for Point 8.

10. RULES ON SUBDIVISION OF THE STUD BOOK

9.1. Stud book breeding departments

A stud book with the following departments is kept: Main Book – no day book kept.

Main Department Mares – Main Department Stallions:



9.1.1. Stud book for mares

The Main Department is divided into the General Stud Book and the Main Book. The General Stud Book is itself divided into the General Stud Book - Common and the General Stud Book I. The Main Book is divided into the Main Mare Book and the Premium Mare Book.

9.1.1.1. General Stud Book (GB)

All females are entered here whose parents are entered in the Main Department of a Haflinger breed stud book but that do not meet the criteria for entry in the General Stud Book I or the Main Book.

9.1.1.2. General Stud Book I (GB I)

All females are entered here whose parents are entered in the Main Department of a Haflinger breed stud book and that meet the following criteria:

- a) that are free from undesirable health-related defects and
- b) that themselves have been presented for exterior judgement and have been accepted.

9.1.1.3. Main Mare Book (HSB)

Mares are entered whose parents have been entered in the Main Book of the stud book and meet the following criteria:

- a) that are free from undesirable health-related defects
- b) that have on exterior judgement under the judging system, at minimum age three, received an overall score of 7.0 with no sub-criteria under 5.0. The progeny of stallions from the Basic Stallion Book must achieve a minimum grade of 7.5.
- c) Performance predisposition in mares: Mares whose father is entered in the Test or Basic Stallion Book must also pass a performance disposition test for mares in accordance with Appendix B and receive a minimum grade of 6.5.

9.1.1.4. Premium Stud Book (PSB)

Within the Premium Stud Book are sub-groups like 'Elite Mares', 'Performance tested', 'Prädikatszuchtstuten' or 'Staatsprämienstute' under the requirements in Appendices C - F.

9.1.2. Stud book for stallions

The Main Department is divided into the General Stud Book and the Main Book. The General Stud Book is itself divided into the General Stud Book, the Test Stallion Book and the Basic Stallion Book. The Main Book is divided into the Main Stallion Book and the Premium Stallion Book.

9.1.2.1. General Stud Book (GB)

All males are entered here whose parents are entered in the Main Department of a Haflinger breed recognised stud book but that do not meet the criteria for entry in the Test Stallion Book, the Basic Stallion Book or the Premium Stallion Book.

9.1.2.2. Basic Stallion Book (BHB)

All males are entered here that have been entered in a Main Stallion book of another recognised Haflinger breed stud book or a comparable department but that does not meet the minimum requirements for entry in the Test or Main Stallion Book.

9.1.2.3. Test Stallion Book (THB)

All stallions are entered for a maximum duration of two years whose parents are entered in the Main Department of a Haflinger breed stud book and meet the following criteria:

- a) that are free from undesirable health-related defects and
- b) that themselves have on exterior judgement, at minimum age of 2.5 years under the judging system, received an overall score of 7.60 and whose height at withers does not exceed 155 cm.
- c) that have themselves achieved no less than a grade 6.0 in all sub-criteria

The Test Stallion must pass a performance test within two years of entry in the book in accordance with Appendix A in order to be entered in the Main Stallion Book. If the performance test is negative or not taken, he will be entered in the General Stud Book.

9.1.2.4. Main Stallion Book (HHB)

Three-year old and older stallions are entered here that meet the following criteria:

- stallions that meet the requirements of the Test Stallion Book Point 10.1.2.3
- that attain an overall score of 7.00 or 70 index points at the performance disposition test for stallions at the station with a minimum age of three.

9.1.2.5. Premium Stallion Book (PHB)

All stallions are entered here that are entered in the Haflinger Breed Main Stallion Book and meet the following criteria:



The stallion has at least 12 direct progeny where the mares have been assessed at least as grade 7.70 or where stallions have been entered in the Main Stallion Book.

10.2. Registration of horses from other breeding populations

Horses from other breeding populations will be entered in the corresponding department of the stud book depending on their performance criteria. To establish comparability of performance criteria and level of judging, the horses must be presented once again to an official expert commission (breed judge). Mares are entered in the General Stud Book I and stallions in the respective category of the General Stud Book until the next possible presentation for testing. When acquiring breeding animals that were previously entered or noted in the stud book of another breeding organisation, these must be entered under their previous name. Haflinger breed horses from other Member States or contractual or third party states receive their horse passport and Universal Equine Life Number if this corresponds to the UELN system.

11. POPULATION SIZE

9.2. Overall population and breeding areas

At the end of 2019, the breeding population of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association was: 16 associations in the Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg with a total of 788 members (breeding businesses) and around 220 young breeders.

| | |
|-------|-------------------------|
| 1,280 | Mares (sexually mature) |
| 642 | Young mares |
| 8 | Geldings |
| 26 | Breeding stallions |
| 49 | Young stallions |

The effective size of the population was:
 $4 \times 1,280 \times 26 / (1,280 + 26) = 102$

9.3. Selected horses for breeding

| | |
|------------|---|
| Mares: | Approximately 20% of the best animals are selected from the group of mares in the Main Mare Book. These elite mares or stallion dams are potential mothers for the next generation of stallions. Elite mares must have attained a minimum of 7.9 at an elite show and successfully completed a Haflinger suitability test as a performance norm. For stallion dams a 7.5 exterior assessment is set as well as a pass in the Haflinger suitability test. The minimum height at withers of a stallion dam must be 145 cm. The average gestation period of a stallion dam may not fall below 75% of the norm. |
| Stallions: | The Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association selects around 25 aspiring stallions from the 350 colts born yearly. These colts are purchased by the breeding association and jointly raised. In due time, the young stallions are judged in May and November and some are again selected. From the raised young stallions, 10 - 12 are presented annually for licensing (assessment on exterior appearance). Those acquiring a license are then used as cover stallions. |

9.4. Linking to other populations

It is expected that there will be a breeding link to all subsidiary stud book organisations. In the past year however, only a few female and no male animals from subsidiary stud book organisations were registered in the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association.

12. EVALUATION / SUCCESS MONITORING

Monitoring of the success of the breeding programme and its long-term efficiency is done by analysis of the statistics and results.

This monitoring is in particular useful for:

- The distribution of the bloodline in order to retain all bloodlines
- Cover statistics and the use of stallions in respect of their bloodlines
- Average gestation results of mares and stallions with respect to the preservation of high fertility
- Average developments with respect to limb sizes as statistical and comparative data on the strength of cannon bones and the development of height at withers and midsection
- Comparison of performance characteristics for mares and stallions within lines and generations
- Results of judgements of exteriors and comparisons within individual grades with a view to development and improvements.



13. APPOINTING THIRD PARTIES

9.5. Training of experts and judges

The Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association engages the Central Consortium of Austrian Horse Breeders, Stallamtsweg 1, A-4651 Stadl-Paura to train and provide further education for experts and judges in the collection of performance characteristics data under points 8.1., 8.3., 8.4., 8.5. and 8.6.

9.6. Carrying out DNA: ancestry checks:

The Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association contracts XenoGenetik Biotechnologie, Wienerneustädterstrasse 47 in A-2540 Bad Vöslau to perform DNA analyses and ancestry checks.



APPENDIX A

Guidelines for performance testing at stations for Haflinger stallions

1. Introduction





Performance testing is part of the selection system for stallions of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association. It is generally performed with a view to entry in the Main Stallion Book. Because of the young age of test subjects at the point of the performance test, health, well-being and training are of particular significance in preparing as well as carrying out a performance test and for the further development of stallions.

The present guidelines are intended for breeders, owners, trainers, training and test riders, educational leaders and judges. They aim to show the performance criteria which are demanded of stallions, in order to inform preparation and training (as preliminary testing) as well as the final test. The content and aims of these guidelines take into consideration accumulated knowledge on the behaviour of the horse. The well-being of the horse is thus a significant guiding principle for successful training.

In accordance with Article 5 paragraph 9 of the animal protection law, 28 September 2004, it is forbidden to train an animal or demand performance from it if this incurs evident pain, suffering, damage or severe anxiety for the animal.

2. Setting the aims of the performance test

Performance testing implies the following aims:

-  Entry in the Main Stallion Book only for performance-tested stallions.
-  The provision of additional information for selecting breeding stallions with a view to improving interior, constitutional and performance indicators of the Haflinger breed, and excluding extreme negative characteristics.
-  Testing of health and performance and suitability for training of stallions for registration is by:
 - individual constitution and condition (physiological and psychological maturity)
 - movement under the saddle (walk, trot, canter)
 - rideability
 - predisposition in jumping
 - manner of jumping and ability to canter on the site
 - interior indicators (character, temperament, motivation)
 - motivation and readiness to pull a carriage
-  Consistent performance in the test with a view to improving expressiveness.

3. Carrying out testing and procedure for tests

Performance testing of stallions is carried out as a station test and takes place over 30 days. It takes the form of a preliminary test and a concluding two-day test.

The performance test is geared in particular to three-year old stallions. Older stallions are however entitled to take part. Beginning of testing for three-year-old stallions is not before 1 August of the year. If stallions are unable to attend the performance test due to illness or injury, they may enter in the following year on the condition that a recognised veterinary certificate has been presented. The following examination reports are recognised if presented before the start of the exam:






- a) Certificate from a university clinic
- b) Certificate from a vet approved by the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association if performed in the presence of the association umpire or director. The association representative must confirm this in writing.

Performance tests are carried out yearly at the Chamber of Agriculture's recognised testing institute, Fohlenhof, in Ebbs. Stallions that fail the performance test may take it a second time.

3.1. Preliminary test and concluding test

Preliminary and concluding tests of a performance test must conform to the current testing provisions. Furthermore, the following aspects are important for the conduct of the preliminary test and concluding tests:

Tasks of training management

-  Cooperation within the testing and observation
-  commission; creation of a training plan for preliminary tests;
-  categorisation of the procedure for the day;
-  Classification of training personnel;
-  Judging of preliminary testing characteristics across the entire period of the preliminary test.

The keeping of stallions must conform with the minimum requirements under animal protection law in its current version. Feeding must be adapted to performance, and take into account the proportion of staple diet. Care of stallions must be carried out by the testing institution according to the best knowledge and belief.



4. Criteria

On arrival and during the performance test, the stallion must conform to the following criteria:
Perfect health, no infectious diseases or infections, satisfactory protection against infection (entered in horse passport).

A condition suitable for the age and the status of development of the horse. Trust in people when being ridden or driven. Presentation in basic gaits by the owner or their representative on arrival.

Unproblematic behaviour when being groomed or when preparing for work or after it.

Willing acceptance of impulsive actions.

Unproblematic harnessing and yoking to the carriage

Jumping fixed obstacles, e.g., a tree trunk.

The following point to improper preparation of the stallion and should not be permanently present on delivery or during the performance test:

Damage to health, contagious disease or infections, insufficient protection against infection.

Unsatisfactory condition and muscle development that does not correspond to age.

Lasting fear or nervousness when close to people, combined with sustained avoidance behaviour or significant defects of character.

Incorrect reaction to the rider when asked to move forwards or when pulling a carriage.

On arrival of the stallion and during the entire preliminary test, they must be closely observed with a view to constitution, condition, character traits, well-being and health. Stallions whose manner or behaviour does not conform with these criteria are not permitted to take the performance test and may be excluded from further participation.

4.1. Criteria of veterinary medicine on delivery, preliminary and concluding tests:

For health reasons, the following criteria must on all accounts be observed and consistently implemented at the testing institution:

☀ Only patently healthy horses are accepted.

☀ Any type of infection or spread of infection must be avoided (e.g., coughing, cutaneous fungus,, strangles). Horses displaying any sign of infection must be turned away!

Transparency in carrying out the performance test is assured by the observation commission. The observation commission consists of:

☀ A representative of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding

☀ Association, riding and driving training supervisors and

☀ The responsible vet belonging to the testing institution.

In order to ensure health, performance ability and the ensuing test fitness of test subjects, the observation commission must:

☀ Be active when the stallions are brought to the testing station and

☀ Repeatedly induce activity during the preliminary test (training).

Procedure for delivery at the test institution:

- ✿ Examination of horses with logging in the inspection and certification protocol (Appendix) for standing, walking, trot and gallop.
- ✿ Inspection of horse passport immunisation records
- ✿ In the event of a problem, the following measures are taken, for example:
 - Refusal if deficiencies exist in the immunisation records (completeness of immunisation against influenza and tetanus)
 - Refusal if there are symptoms of acute infections of the skin/respiratory tracts
 - Refusal if there are conditions affecting performance, due to injury or disease.
 - Acceptance despite reservations after the diagnosis of e.g., slight lameness, injuries, etc., where a speedy recovery may be expected
 - In the event of dental problems due to age, a veterinary dentist must be consulted
 - Written notification to the owner of noticeable results that deviate from the norm

The presence of the observation committee is required! Measures taken

during the preliminary test and before the concluding test:

Illnesses, accidents, observations by the training supervisor made during the preliminary test or the concluding test, with relevant results or events require information to be sent to the members of the observation committee with the aim of consultation and a decision on further participation, or possible cancellation of the predisposition examination for the test subject.

4.2. Assessment criteria for test indicators

Assessment should take place without taking into consideration the status of training of the stallion. Judges must be informed of the age of the stallions and extra attention is paid to four-year-old or older test subjects.

4.3. Interior characteristics:

Sociability/temperament
Willingness to
learn/constitution

The training supervisor assesses these interior indicators. Information must be obtained from the training staff. All three individual characteristics are weighed equally.

Sociability/temperament

The following criteria are considered when assessing sociability and temperament:

- ✿ Sociability and interaction with people
- ✿ Behaviour when being groomed, saddled and bridle fitted or removed, harnessing or yoking to a carriage. Calmness and alertness
- ✿ Ability to react and sensitivity to instructions and exposure.
- ✿ Behaviour in the horse box

Willingness to learn

Assessment of willingness to learn is based in particular on the criteria of:

- ✿ Courage and curiosity,
- ✿ learning ability,
- ✿ willingness.

Willingness to learn/constitution

Assessment of willingness to learn and constitution are based on criteria such as:

- ✿ health,
- ✿ perseverance,
- ✿ sturdiness and
- ✿ robustness.

4.4. Basic gaits

Without taking the status of training into account, the natural movements of stallions are assessed in the three basic gaits on the basis of training in riding and driving.

✿ Walk

A clear, assured and evenly-spaced walk, with the stallion relaxed, is desirable. The gait is assessed under particular consideration of the criteria of beat, effort and ground coverage.

✿ Trot

The trot is assessed during movement for beat, ground coverage, thrust and impulsion, above all for elasticity and relaxation.

✿ Canter

Stallions are mainly assessed on the working canter. The quality of the gait is judged.

4.5. Rideability

The rideability of the stallion and not the fact of being ridden is assessed using the criteria

✿ Gait

- ✿ Relaxedness, mouth/chewing activity and alignment, self-
- ✿ carriage, balance and readiness to stretch, reaction to
- ✿ instructions (intelligence, obedience, temperament), seat
- ✿ and suppleness



4.6. Ability to jump – free jumping

Desirable traits are a willing, fluid and attentive jumping of obstacles with engagement of the back and effort corresponding to the height.

Free jumping is judged on the basis of the following criteria:

- ✿ canter, rhythm and balance
- ✿ Energetic push-off and ease at the jump,
- ✿ stretching of neck and back (bloggers)
- ✿ Leg technique (fore/hind)
- ✿ Willingness to perform
- ✿ Adaptability to the jump (overview)
- ✿ Ability within the framework of age and training-related requirements. The following requirements are applicable to over-fence exercises:
- ✿ - Introducing the horse to the jumps in hand or in the free run
- ✿ - The jumps consist of:
 - pole or Cavaletti, followed by
 - Cavaletti or upright, followed by
 - gallop oxer, followed by
 - gallop oxer

4.7. Aptitude for jumping – cross-country test

Jumping style, ability in the gallop, reactions, overview, agility and courage are judged. The following minimum requirements apply for the jumping course:

- ✿ Long course, 1,100 to 1,300 metres,
- ✿ 6 jumps without water,
- ✿ maximum height 80 cm

4.8. Course for one-horse carriage

A simple task is set (see Appendix), testing normal pace, working trot and the progression to a trot. Two mistakes or leaving the track result in a negative score. The task is performed using a light carriage.

Impulsion on the course is achieved through correct turning and positioning in the turns, relaxedness and active effort in front of the carriage. Behaviour when the harness is attached and removed in front of the judging panel also contributes to the result.

5. Presentation of results

5.1. Public announcement of individual grades

At the end of the final test, a public announcement is made of grades as well as the overall index and mapping of stallions. The publication of results of the performance test is the preserve of the test station and appears on the homepage of www.haflinger-tirol.com, via the Haflinger horse magazine and on social media.

| Indicators | Weighting in % | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Training supervisor for riding | | |
| Sociability, temperament | 5.00 | |
| Willingness to learn | 5.00 | |
| Willingness to learn, constitution | 5.00 | |
| Rideability | 10.00 | |
| Walk | 1.25 | |
| Trot | 1.25 | |
| Canter | 2.50 | |
| Jumping | 2.50 | |
| Jumping style over the course | 2.50 | |
| Ability in the gallop over the course | 2.50 | |
| Total: | 37.50 | |
| Training supervisor driving | | |
| Sociability, temperament | 2.50 | |
| Willingness to learn | 2.50 | |
| Willingness to learn, constitution: | 2.50 | |
| Walk | 1.25 | |
| Trot | 1.25 | |
| Course for one-horse carriage | 5.00 | |
| Total: | 15.00 | |
| Judge for riding | | |
| Walk | 2.50 | |
| Trot | 2.50 | |
| Canter | 5.00 | |
| Rideability | 10.00 | |
| Jumping | 2.50 | |
| Jumping style over the course | 2.50 | |
| Ability in the gallop over the course | 2.50 | |
| Total: | 27.50 | |
| Judge for driving | | |
| Walk | 2.50 | |
| Trot | 2.50 | |
| Course for one-horse carriage | 15.00 | |
| Total: | 20.00 | |

Training evaluation for riding and driving accounts for 52.5%, judging of riding and driving accounts for 47.5 % of the overall result. The assessment scores for riding and driving form a 65:35 ratio of the final result.

5.2. Analysis and notification of results

The evaluation of indicators is based on the Austrian Tournament Regulations, where the grade 0 = Not performed and up to 10 = Excellent (half grades are permitted).

Table of grades:

| | |
|----|---------------|
| 0 | Not performed |
| 1 | Very poor |
| 2 | Poor |
| 3 | Fairly poor |
| 4 | Deficient |
| 5 | Adequate |
| 6 | Satisfactory |
| 7 | Fairly good |
| 8 | Good |
| 9 | Very good |
| 10 | Excellent |

Recognition and analysis of the test results is based on the specifications of the breeding programme. The owner receives a result log from which the individual assessments by training supervisors and judges are listed for each indicator, as well as the average performance of the test group.

Where there are more than 12 stallions in the test group, results are presented in an overall index. Where there are fewer test subjects, performance is given by grades. A pass in the performance test for Haflinger stallions requires a minimum overall index of 70 or a grade of at least 7.00, with individual grades under 5.0 not permitted. The result of the performance test must be entered in the horse passport by the test station with final results. Only performance tests that are successfully completed are entered.

5.3. Incomplete performance tests

If a stallion leaves the performance test before the end of the preliminary test, this performance test will be discounted.

If a stallion is unable to complete the performance test but has shown that for 2/3 of the time he has attained the assessment indicators in the preliminary test for riding and driving and has a total of 2/3 of all grades in the entire test, the missing results from the corresponding values of the preliminary test are given as projections. These will be recovered for the test group in the concluding exam and earmarked.

Projected stallions are mapped separately.

For stallions that achieve less than 2/3 of all test indicators, or could not be assessed over less than 2/3 of the preliminary test duration, grades for the preliminary test will not be given and the performance test result will be negative.



INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION PROTOCOL FOR THE PERFORMANCE TEST FOR STALLIONS AT THE STATION TEST FOHLENHOF EBBS

| | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|--|
| Presented on: | | Assessor: | |
|---------------|--|-----------|--|

1. Identification

| | | | |
|------------|--|---------|--|
| Horse: | | born: | |
| ID number: | | Marks: | |
| Father: | | Mother: | |
| Owner: | | Place: | |

2. Preliminary report

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

3. Inspection and palpation

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------|--|
| Head: | | Body: | |
| Teeth: | | Legs: | |
| Neck: | | Hooves: | |
| Nutritional status: | | | |

4. Demonstration

| | | | |
|---------|--|---------|--|
| Status: | | Trot | |
| Walk: | | Canter: | |
| | | | |

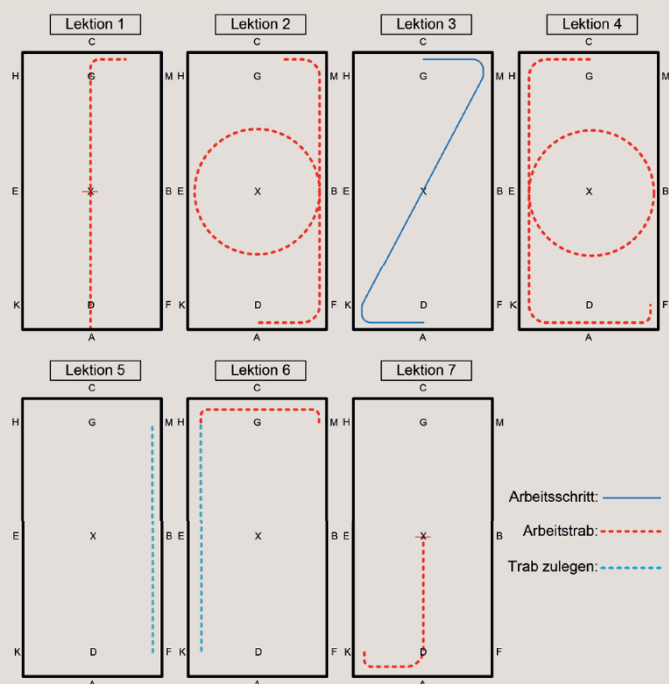
5. Special examinations

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----|--|----------|
| Stopped on: | | by: | | Assessor |
| Collected on: | | by: | | |

SINGLES DRIVING TEST

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | A | Transition to working trot |
| | X | Halt and greeting, transition to working trot |
| | C | Right hand |
| Section 2 | C-M-B | Working trot |
| | B-E-B | Turn |
| | B-F-A | Working trot |
| Section 3 | A-K-X-M-C | Working pace |
| Section 4 | C-H-E | Working trot |
| | E-B-E | Turn |
| | E-K-A-F | Working trot |
| Section 5 | F-B-M | Transition to trot |
| Section 6 | M-C-H | Working trot |
| | H-E-K | Transition to trot |
| Section 7 | K-A-X | Halt -10 Sec., followed by greeting |
| | X | Leaving track at walking pace |



APPENDIX B





Guidelines for the performance test field test for Haflinger mares and geldings

1. Introduction:

The performance test for mares and geldings is a one-day test (field test) with the presentation of mares by the owner, their representative or trainer. The test is judged by an FEI-accredited judge or judge accredited by the national Riding and Driving Association, as well as a representative of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association. All entered mares and geldings may be presented for this test and if they pass, an 'L' for performance-tested (leistungsgeprüft) is entered in front of the stud book number and also noted in the horse passport. A positive result in the performance test is required for attainment of the Elite Mare class of the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association.

In accordance with Article 5 paragraph 9 of the animal protection law, 28 September 2004, it is forbidden to train an animal or demand performance from it if this incurs evident pain, suffering, damage or severe anxiety for the animal.

2. Conditions of participation in the test:

-  Haflinger horses may take part that are in their third year from their actual date of birth, although three-year-olds may not be presented before June 1.
-  Horses presented to the commission must be in good condition, have a good status of training and be in excellent condition.
-  A collar harness is required for the driving test. Driving is performed using a light carriage. (ca 200 - 250 kg.)
-  Rider and driver must be dressed suitably and correctly. Riders must wear a riding hat.

3. Test criteria:









Test A – Basic gaits:

Horses are presented in groups of up to four as instructed by the judge, showing the three basic gaits (walk, trot and canter) under the saddle in the English style of riding. Without taking the status of training into account, the natural movements of the horses are assessed in the three basic gaits on the basis of training in riding. The status of training is not decisive for assessment, however a certain standard is required for proper presentation.

The individual grades go towards the average grade for the basic gaits. This mark accounts for 30 % of the overall result.

Test B – Rideability.

The rideability of the horses and not the fact of being ridden is assessed using the criteria:

-  Gait
-  relaxedness
-  Mouth/chewing activity and
-  alignment,
-  self-carriage
-  Balance and readiness to stretch,
-  reaction to instructions
-  Seat and suppleness

Rideability is assessed by the judges and by a test rider. The rideability mark accounts for 20% of the overall result.

Test C – Singles driving test:






A simple task is set, see Appendix, testing normal pace, working trot and the transition to a trot. Impulsion on the course is achieved through correct turning and positioning, relaxedness and lightness as well as active effort in front of the carriage.

Two mistakes or leaving the track result in a negative score. This mark accounts for 30 % of the overall result.

Test D – Sociability/temperament

This assessment takes account of the alertness, calmness and temperament of the horse. Special note is taken of sociability and reaction to people. The lifting of fore and hind feet as well as mounting and attaching to the tournament carriage are part of this test, which accounts for 20% of the overall result.

4. Further information:

-  The test may be undertaken in two parts but the second part must be taken the following year.
-  In the event of a fail, the test may be repeated once.
-  A minimum grade of 6.0 is required for a pass, while no single grade under 5.0 is permitted.
-  The test result is entered in the horse passport.
-  The test fee is per the HPT fee regulation and includes judge fees, the test protocol and recording of results in the horse passport.

The judging panel assesses test criteria according to generally accepted riding and driving sport rules using the following system of grades:

| | |
|----|---------------|
| 10 | Excellent |
| 9 | Very good |
| 8 | Good |
| 7 | Fairly good |
| 6 | Satisfactory |
| 5 | Adequate |
| 4 | Deficient |
| 3 | Fairly poor |
| 2 | Poor |
| 1 | Very poor |
| 0 | Not performed |

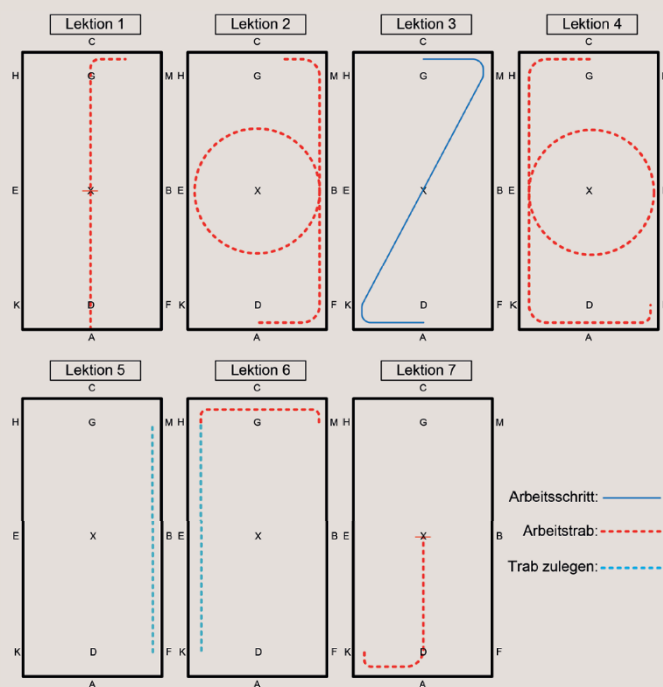
Grade table:

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 6.00 - 6.50 | Satisfactory |
| 6.51 - 7.00 | Good |
| 7.01 - 7.50 | Very good |
| 7.51 | Excellent |



SINGLES DRIVING TEST

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| Section 1 | A | Transition to working trot |
| | X | Halt and greeting, transition to working trot |
| | C | Right hand |
| Section 2 | C-M-B | Working trot |
| | B-E-B | Turn |
| | B-F-A | Working trot |
| Section 3 | A-K-X-M-C | Working pace |
| Section 4 | C-H-E | Working trot |
| | E-B-E | Turn |
| | E-K-A-F | Working trot |
| Section 5 | F-B-M | Transition to trot |
| Section 6 | M-C-H | Working trot |
| | H-E-K | Entry into trot |
| Section 7 | K-A- X | Halt -10 Sec., followed by greeting |
| | X | Leaving track at walking pace |



| | | | |
|---------|--|---------|--|
| Horse: | | born: | |
| Owner: | | ID | |
| Rider: | | number: | |
| Driver: | | Judge: | |

| Test A: Basic gaits | | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|-----|---|
| Walk: | 0.00 | | | |
| Trot: | 0.00 | | | |
| Canter: | 0.00 | | | |
| Ø | 0.00 | | 30% | 0 |

| Test B: Rideability | | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|-----|---|
| Judge: | 0.00 | | | |
| Test rider: | 0.00 | | | |
| | | | | |
| Ø | 0.00 | | 20% | 0 |

| Test C: Driving single-horse carriage | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|-----|---|
| Walk: | 0.00 | | | |
| Trot: | 0.00 | | | |
| Driving style: | 0.00 | | | |
| Ø | 0.00 | | 30% | 0 |

| Test D: Sociability/temperament | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|-----|---|
| Hoof check: | 0.00 | | | |
| Saddling: | 0.00 | | | |
| Harnessing: | 0.00 | | | |
| Ø | 0.00 | | 20% | 0 |

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Total: | 0 |
| Deduction for age: 0% | 0.00 |
| Overall grade: | 0.00 |




Fohlenhof Ebbs, Date:

Signature of judge:

APPENDIX C

Criteria for attaining the 'Elite class' for Haflinger mares:

Mares join the elite class if they conform to the following requirements:

-  Mares of at least 3 years old (stud book record) that attained total exterior scores under the judging system of 7.9 or more.
-  Mares must take part in the next possible elite mare show or have taken part in the physical examination of elite mares and were able to satisfy the performance criteria in both
-  Mares must have passed the performance test in accordance with Appendix B.

The result is recorded in the horse passport and an 'E' for Elite mare is noted before the stud book number.

APPENDIX D

Criteria for attaining the note 'performance tested':

Haflinger mares and geldings that have passed the performance test in accordance with Appendix B are recorded as performance-tested. Mares are given an 'L' before the stud book number. The results for mares and geldings are entered in the horse passport.

APPENDIX E

Criteria for attaining the note 'Prädikatszuchtstute':

All mares entered in the Main Mare Book in the Tyrolean association area with proof of successful progeny receive a 'P' for Breeding Rated Mare in front of the stud book number.

Every direct progeny of the mare presented for individual performance testing receives a grade in accordance with the assessment system. The following points system is used to calculate the Premium Breeding Mare:

| | Grade | | Points |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------|
| Fillies | On registration | = | 2 |
| | 7.3 – 7.4 | = | 3 |
| | 7.5 – 7.6 | = | 4 |
| | >7.7 | = | 7 |
| Entry in stud book | 7.0 – 7.8 | = | 3 |
| | Elite class | = | 10 |
| Performance test in accordance with Appendix B | Pass | = | 5 |
| Colts | On registration | = | 3 |
| | 7.7 Aspiring stallions | = | 7 |
| Stallion licensing | >7.6 Entry in the Test Stallion Book | = | 10 |

The requisite total score for attaining the 'Prädikatszuchtstute' level is set at 50 as of June 2020, since data collection in the last eight years derives from consistent assessment systems and is thus comparable and replicable.

APPENDIX F

Criteria for attaining the note 'Prädikatszuchtstute':

Premium Rated Mare: Participation in a national filly show required, with success in show class Ia and Ib, moreover the mare must have foaled or have attained a First, Second or Third place in a World Show.

APPENDIX G

Additional performance predisposition (post-assessment):

The testing of the performance indicator 'additional performance predisposition' of mares allows for exterior to be reassessed under the following conditions:

- ✿ Mares must be registered and recorded at the Tyrolean Haflinger Horse Breeding Association.
- ✿ Mares are admitted for voluntary post-assessment at the ages of four, five and six years.
- ✿ Mares must have been presented for stud book entry and assessed and recorded in the Main Mare Book. Mares may be presented only in the year following entry.
- ✿ Mares must have foaled.
- ✿ The post-assessment of entered breeding mares is offered annually, but mares may be presented only once.
- ✿ The latest result is the relevant one.
- ✿ The result may not be downgraded.
- ✿ Booking (using the booking form) is valid on payment of the entry fee.



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