

IceHNZ Studbook Rules

1. Principles

1.1 IceHNZ Inc (hereinafter referred to as 'the Association') shall, maintain a record of the breeding and registration of all pure-bred Icelandic horses in New Zealand by adding them to the World Fengur database. This document sets down the rules, which regulate the registration of Icelandic horses by the Association, and is called "Rules for Registration of Icelandic horses in New Zealand" (hereinafter referred to as 'The Studbook Rules').

1.2 Questions or disputes over interpretation shall be referred to the registrar. If a member is not satisfied with the decision of the registrar, he/she may apply to the Board for a ruling, which shall be binding.

1.3 If a member considers that the Board has not applied legislation or governmental guidance correctly, they may seek clarification from the appropriate government agency and must copy all correspondence to the IceHNZ Secretary.

1.4 Members are required, not only to follow the letter of the Studbook Rules, but also their spirit in ensuring the integrity of pure breeding of Icelandic horses in New Zealand.

1.5 In order to comply with Commission Decisionthe Association declares that there will be no discrimination between members of the Association.

1.6 Every member of the Association undertakes by membership of the Association to register with the Association all pure-bred Icelandic horses owned by that member (or under his control) and which are in New Zealand and satisfy the requirements of the Rules.

1.7 Members of the Association may receive a discount upon registering horses with the Association, as decided by the Board.

1.8 The Association declares that The Studbook Rules and the maintenance of the studbook shall be in accordance with the principles laid down by the International Federation of Icelandic-Horse Associations (FEIF).

2. Registration of Horses

2.1 Definition of a pure-bred Icelandic horse

The Association recognises that when Icelandic horses were first imported into New Zealand, there was no national or state registration system available for Icelandic horses in New Zealand. In respect of applications to register horses submitted prior to 1st January 2007, the Association retained discretion as to how it satisfied itself that a horse is pure-bred, taking into account all circumstances and evidence. With effect from 1st January 2007 a horse is only be considered to be pure-bred and

thus eligible for registration with the Association if it satisfies at least one of the following categories: -

- a) The Horse is registered with another FEIF-affiliated organisation
- b) The Horse is born in New Zealand; both parents of the Horse are registered with the Association or with another FEIF affiliated organisation, and the Horse's ancestry has been verified by DNA testing of hair samples of both parents and the horse itself.
- c) The Horse is registered with a foreign breeding association recognised its national governing body. Its registration meets the requirements set to warrant the correctness of its registration, thereby vouching for the horse being a pure-bred Icelandic, and therefore eligible for registration in World Fengur.

2.2 Confirmation of ancestry

2.2.1 For the protection of its members, the Association reserves the right to confirm the pedigree of any horse by use of DNA evidence and declares the following:

Where there are reasonable grounds to doubt the ancestry of a horse, the Association may require that the horse's ancestry be investigated by DNA analysis. Such investigation shall be paid for by the owner. Following such investigation, if the committee of the Association is not satisfied that a horse is pure-bred, a second test shall be performed. If both tests do not produce satisfying results, the horse shall be removed from the WF database and the owner is liable to pay the Association's costs. Any owner found by the committee of the Association to have made a false entry on an application to register a horse deliberately shall be expelled from the Association (see Article 2.50)

2.2.2 All stallions must have proof of ancestry by DNA analysis.

2.3 Visiting Stallions

A stallion temporarily located in New Zealand for the purpose of covering mares for a period not exceeding six months does not require to be registered in New Zealand, but the owner, or the person responsible for the said stallion, shall submit to the Registrar such papers as would have been required under these Rules to register the horse.

3. Requirements for Registration

A Horse whose registration complies with one or more of the requirements stated under 2.1 a, b or c is accepted as a pure-bred Icelandic Horse. In addition, the owners must comply with the following sections as appropriate:

3.1 Horses imported into New Zealand

3.2 Horses born in New Zealand

3.3 Horses born outside New Zealand

4. Additional requirements for Stallions

5. Additional requirements for Mares and Foals

6. Identification of Horses

7. Registration procedures to be followed by horse owners and the Registrar of IceHNZ Inc.

3.1 Horses imported into New Zealand

A Horse imported into New Zealand and fulfilling the requirements of Section 2.1 of these Rules shall be accepted as a pure-bred Icelandic Horse provided that

- a) The owner who imported the horse, or the Association member in charge of the horse on arrival in New Zealand, shall apply to the Registrar for registration.
- b) A horse that has been imported and meets the requirements of Section 2.1 may be accepted upon payment of the standard fee.
- c) The horse has been marked individually before import or has been marked individually since import, in accordance with a method approved by the Association (see section 6I).
- d) The owner must provide to the Registrar the certificate of ownership/origin and/or the Passport from the competent Authority, a completed Certificate of Change of Ownership and the required fee as determined by the Board.

3.2 Horses born in New Zealand

When a Horse is born in New Zealand the mare owner shall notify IceHNZ Inc and fill in an 'Registration Application World Fengur' together with taking a DNA sample for proof of parentage by DNA analysis, verified on both parents, and micro chipping / freeze branding at the same time all done by a Veterinary Surgeon qualified to practice in New Zealand and pay the required fees. See 7.4 Requirements for registration.

3.3 Horses born outside New Zealand

Members may register pure-bred Icelandic horses born outside of New Zealand with a required proof of ancestry by DNA analysis.

4. Additional requirements for Stallions

4.1 Offspring of Stallions

Before the offspring of any stallion born in New Zealand can be registered, the Registrar must receive a Certificate issued by a Veterinary Surgeon qualified to practise in New Zealand. This certificate must certify that the stallion does not suffer from any congenital defects that are likely to affect the performance of basic functions by said stallion such as sight, mastication, support,

locomotion and reproduction. This certificate should be received by the Registrar prior to the stallion serving any mares.

4.2 Stallions used for breeding in New Zealand

All Stallions used for breeding must be fully registered in World Fengur and must have proof of ancestry by DNA analysis.

4.3 Additional health checks for stallions on stud, aged 5 years and older

For stallions, additional health checks are required as mentioned on the "Vetted Stallion Certification" form and certified by a qualified Veterinarian.

The stallion will be checked on as required according FEIF breeding assessments:

- a) The presence of cryptorchidism (abdominal retention or inguinal retention), scrotal width with less than 8 cm and difference in the testicle size (mm³) which is equal or more than 50 % is regarded as unsound.
- b) Severe abnormalities of teeth or jaws (e.g. overshot or undershot)
- c) Medial or lateral luxation of the patella
- d) X-rayed for Bone Spavin and osteochondritis

Assessment:

Radiographic examination of the distal tarsus

- a) A complete radiographic examination is requested including four different projections of each hock (Lateromedial (LM) Dorsolateral-plantar medial oblique (DL-PIMO), Plantar lateral-dorsomedial oblique (PIL-DMO) and Dorsoplantar (DPI). Size 24-30. Each film has to be documented with the date, life No, microchip/brand, object R/L indication.
- b) The radiographs must be diagnosed by a qualified Veterinarian
- d) The results must be forwarded to the Registrar in writing by the Veterinarian.
- e) Information about the radiographic diagnosis will be recorded in World Fengur for information of breeders.

5. Additional requirements for Mares and Foals

5.1 Hair samples for DNA testing must be taken from all Foals born in the year 2007 and thereafter, and also from their mothers (if no such sample is already in store). These samples must be forwarded to the Registrar; they are part of the registration requirements (detailed at Section 7.4).

6. Identification of Horses

6.1 Icelandic Horses as specified in Section 2 of The Studbook Rules shall be marked in accordance with at least one of the following systems:

- i) Freeze branding
- ii) Microchipping
- iii) Branding (Only accepted without Micro chip when branded before 2007)

6.2 Microchipping is an IceHNZ Inc. requirement for all pure-bred Icelandic horses born in 2007 and later.

6.3 In the event of failure to comply with The Rules, the horse cannot be registered by the Association.

7. Registration procedures to be followed by horse owners and the Registrar of IceHNZ Inc.

This section covers the registration process, including serving, foaling, marking, gelding and registration. It also covers regulations regarding the naming of horses and studs and the Studbook number/s issued to the horse by the Association.

7.1.2 If the male horse is not used as a stallion and/or has been gelded, the member shall inform the Registrar about this and the information in the World Fengur database shall be adjusted accordingly, cost to be paid by the owner.

7.1.3 In the event where the owner of the stallion is not the keeper of the stallion, the keeper in charge of or with the responsibility for the stallion shall fulfil the obligations of the owner under these Rules.

7.3.2 In the case of a foal born in New Zealand to a mare covered abroad by a stallion registered with another FEIF-affiliated Society or an organization recognised under Commission Decision 92/353/EEC, the mare's owner must follow the requirements of registration of the foal as mentioned in section 3.2.

7.4 Requirements for Registration

7.4.1 The owner of the horse must submit a written application for registration. After payment the "Application for registration in World Fengur" form and bags for hair sample bags will be forwarded to the breeder/owner.

The completed "Application for registration in World Fengur" form should be signed by a qualified veterinary and accompanied with a hair sample of the foal (with hair follicles) of the foal as taken by the same veterinarian, combined with a check of (freeze) brand or microchip number (sticker to be affixed to the form).

NB Micro chipping always needs to be combined with a DNA check in case a horse is microchipped by a qualified veterinarian at a later date than that on which the hair sample for DNA testing was taken.

7.5 Naming

7.5.1 To retain the character of the Icelandic horse, members should preferably use an Icelandic name when registering a horse.

7.5.2 At their discretion the Registrar may refuse to register any name of a horse which is unacceptable/offensive, or a stud name which is inappropriate or already in use.

7.5.3 A horse name may be changed, but the change of name must be agreed on by its breeder and its original name must be included in parentheses on a Passport when issued or listed under remarks in the passport.

7.5.4 The applicant must designate the stud name. The Registrar will inform the applicant if the Stud name chosen is not appropriate or already in use.

7.5.5 Following the Icelandic tradition a horse shall be known as being 'from' or 'frá' or any foreign equivalent followed by the stud name.

7.5.6 Names and locations of horses registered with a FEIF-affiliated Society, or organisation recognized under Commission Decision 92/353/EEC satisfy these requirements.

7.6 The FEIF identification number and Universal Equine Life Number

7.6.1 The Association allocates FEIF identification numbers for horses born in New Zealand, in accordance with the protocols in operation by FEIF.

The FEIF identification number for New Zealand shall denote:

- a) New Zealand as the country of registration
- b) Year of Birth
- c) Sex of the horse
- d) Area of Birth
- e) Individual Horse Number

7.6.2 Since 2009, horses must have a Universal Equine Life Number (UELN) in the 15-digit format defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008. All passports issued by World Fengur through IceHNZ INC. since 2009 are therefore issued with a UELN in addition to the FEIF identification number. For pre-existing passports, UELNs have been added to the electronic records in World Fengur.

7.7 Registration Fees

7.7.1 The fee to register a new born foal will be set by the Board annually.

8. Gelding

8.1 If any male horse, which has been registered as entire, has subsequently been gelded, the registrar must be notified in writing immediately, supplying the date on which the horse was gelded.

9. Transfer of Ownership

9.1 The seller and buyer shall fill out a Certificate for Changing Ownership and the seller shall pass on any official paperwork concerning the horse (Certificate of Ownership, Passport etc) to the buyer. The seller or buyer shall submit the Certificate for Changing Ownership to the Treasurer, together with the required fee, as determined by the Board. The Registrar shall perform the change of ownership in the World Fengur database, as well as registering the new owner in Passport and issuing a new Certificate of Ownership), and return the latter to the new owner.

9.2 Where the Passport was issued by an organisation other than IceHNZ Inc., the Registrar will ensure that the Passport Issuing Organisation is informed of the change of ownership.

10. Death of a horse

10.1 On the death of a registered horse, the owner must inform the Registrar within 30 days about the date of death. The Registrar will register the death of the horse in all appropriate databases and return the passport after invalidating it if requested.

11. Export of a horse

11.1 When a horse is permanently exported the NZ owner should notify the Registrar of the export. Such notification must be traceable e.g. letter or email. The Registrar will record the movement of the horse in all appropriate databases and notify the receiving Nation State.

12. Amendments

12.1 Any member may propose an amendment to The Rules at a General Meeting provided a written proposal has been sent to both the Secretary and the Registrar in time for inclusion in the agenda. The amendment shall be incorporated into these Rules if it is approved by the General Meeting, provided that not less than two thirds of the members present shall have voted in favour of the alteration and that details of all proposed alterations have been included in the notice of the meeting sent to all members.