

## Registration Regulations

### 1. General provisions

- a. These regulations have been determined under the statutes and bylaws of the association 'Barock Pinto Studbook'.
- b. The goal of the BPS is the maintaining and improving of the Barock Pinto horse. A Barock Pinto horse means a horse that matches the breed-description as it is described in the breeding-goal and of which both parents are registered in one of the registers of the BPS. The breeding-goal and programs for the registration and breeding serve to realize the goal.

### 2. Origins of Barock Pinto Studbook

- a. The association Barock Pinto Studbook has been founded on January 29 2009 and has the goal of both promoting the (pure) breeding and registration of Barock Pinto horses and to look after the interests of the breed and her members in general.
- b. The association is engaged in the registration and execution of Barock Pinto horses in both the Netherlands and abroad.
- c. Horses from members abroad are registered in the same registers as horses from members in the Netherlands. The studbook certificate are also identical.

### 3. Article 3: Passport identification

The association BP Studbook is not recognized by the ministry of EL&I to provide valid E.U. passports. The colts registered with the BP studbook, must apply for a E.U. recognized passport with another E.U. recognized studbook/association. A veterinarian or acknowledged passport-consultant must chip the horse and fill out the paperwork for the registration (studbook certificate) and passport application of the colt, provided with a signature and stamp.

### 4. Studbook registration

The association BP Studbook performs studbook-registration of horses that can contribute to the breeding-goal, for the benefit of members and not-members of the association. Registration means the registering of the lineage of a horse as well as the registers, predicates and obtained premiums of a horse.

### 5. Books

The studbook has been divided into types and registers. The studbook knows an open stud-farm, meaning that the horses that can be used for our breeding-goal, can be enrolled in one of the books: Pre-book 1, Pre-book 2, Pre-book 3 and the BPS book.



The horses are divided into different types BP, XX or FB.

- Type BP: Less than 62,5% foreign blood.
- Type XX: More than 62,5% foreign blood
- Type FB: Less than 62,5% foreign blood and different than black paint markings.

The horses of the different types are divided into different registers, depending on the quality related to the breeding-goal.

## **6. Article 6: The BPS book**

- a. Horses of which the mother has been registered in the BPS book and the father, at the time of processing, is an approved stallion, star-stallion with a breeding-license or an approved (acknowledged by our studbook) stud of one of the breeds acknowledged by the BPS or studbook acknowledged by the E.U. that matches the BPS breeding goal, are registered in the BPS book.
- b. Horse of the BP type must match the breeding goal and horses of the XX and FB type must be able to contribute to the BPS breeding goal.

## **7. Pre-book 1**

A horse is registered in Pre-book 1 when no information is known of one or both parents.

The horse must be able to contribute to the BPS breeding goal.

## **8. Pre-book 2**

A horse is registered in Pre-book 2 when at least both parents are known and can be verified through DNA.

The horse must be able to contribute to the BPS breeding goal.

## **9. Pre-book 3**

A horse is registered in pre-book 3 when the information of parents and grandparents are known and can be verified through DNA. Horses of which the mother is registered in the BPS-book and the father, at the time of processing, is NOT an approved stallion, star-stallion with breeding-license or approved stallion from another E.U. recognized studbook which meets our breeding goal, are registered in Pre-book 3. The horse must be able to contribute to the BPS breeding goal.

## **10. Studbook certificate**

- a. For all horses that are registered in one of the registers of the BPS, a studbook certificate is issued by the BPS. The colour of the certificate depends on the type to which the horse is enrolled.
  - BP: Orange
  - XX and FB: Blue

- b. On the studbook certificate are displayed the family tree, obtained premiums and predicates, height, sex, registration-number, chip-number, date of birth, colour, breeder and/or owner and DNA identification number.
- c. The studbook certificate is only the proof of registration in one of the books and registers of the BPS, not the proof of ownership. The studbook certificate is made available to members. However, the BPS is the owner of the certificate and can claim it at all times.
- d. On the studbook certificate are stated: register, registration-number, chip-number, date of birth, colour, registered name of the horse, information of the breeder, information of the owner, book description, DNA identification number, percentage of inbreed, height and possible inspection results.

## 11. Registers

### a. *Colt-book for stallions and mares*

At the moment that the horse/colt is chipped or registered and the parents and grandparents can be traced back, the horse is registered in the colt-book. The father of the horse/colt must be a BPS recognized of approved (star) stud with a breeding-license. Only then the horse/colt will be entered into the colt-book.

### b. *Studbook for mares*

From the year a mare turns three years old, a mare can be entered into the studbook-register. For this, the horse needs to be inspected and meet the minimum requirements with regards to exterior, movement and height (a minimum of 156 cm).

### c. *Studbook for stallions*

From the age of 26 months, a stallion can be entered into the Studbook register. For more information, see stud-selection regulations.

### d. *Gelding book*

From the year a gelding turns three years old, it can be entered into the gelding-book. For this, a horse must be inspected and meet the minimum requirements with regards to exterior, movement and height (a minimum of 156 cm). Colt-book stallions that are gelded, will be enrolled into the gelding-book after a declaration from the veterinarian with regards to the castration. **Registration procedures BPS**

Stallion	BPS>	Pre-book 1	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 3
Mare				
BPS	BPS	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 3	Pre-book 3
Pre-book 1	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 2
Pre-book 2	Pre-book 3	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 3	Pre-book 3
Pre-book 3	BPS*	Pre-book 2	Pre-book 3	Pre-book 3

\*Provided that the breeding goal is met

## 12. Colour and markings

1. Type BP (less than 62,5% foreign blood)  
The colt/horse must be black paint in colour with a minimum of two spots at a minimal diameter of 10 cm each. Additionally, a DNA test to prove the presence of the Tobiano factor. A positive result is adequate. Blue eyes (moon eyes) are not desired.
2. Type XX (more than 62,5% foreign blood)  
The colt/horse can be all colours and markings. Blue eyes (moon eyes) are no desired.
3. Type FB (less than 62,5% foreign blood and different than black paint markings)  
The colt/horse can be all colours and markings. Blue eyes (moon eyes) are not desired.

## 13. Article 13: Predicates

- a. Through predicates, the horses are distinguished on quality within the registers. The predicates can be based on own achievement or based on the quality of the offspring. Additionally, predicates can be based on exterior, predisposition for sports, achievements in sports or a combination of these two.
- b. *Star-predicate*  
The star-predicate is assigned during the inspection for horse of three years and older. To be eligible for the star-predicate, the horse must meet the minimum requirements for exterior, movements and height (a minimum of 158 cm). The star-predicate can be achieved by mares in the studbook register, gelding in the gelding-book and colt-book stallions. The star declaration for mares and geldings can happen simultaneously with the entering into the studbook. Colt-book stallions with a star-predicate, that are gelded, maintain the star-predicate. Colt-book stallions are eligible for a star-predication from the age of 26 months. They can receive the star-predicate in the Netherlands during the stud inspection. Star studs with a minimum of 42 points are eligible for a breeding license, provided that they also meet the other requirements for the stud selection.
- c. *Elite*  
The elite-predicate is a predicate with requirements for exterior and predisposition for sports. The elite-predicate can be obtained by mares in the studbook register. An elite declaration can be obtained simultaneously with the enrollment into the studbook. The requirements to be eligible for the elite-predicate are:
  - Minimum age of three years old.
  - The mare must score a minimum of 44 points without inadequate on the gates.
  - A minimum height of 160 cm.
  - For the definitive declaration of elite, the mare must have a positive IBOP score. A minimum of 60 points on dressage and/or 45 points in front of the cart.
  - Obtaining a sports-predicate is also sufficient as an operations requirement for the definitive declaration of Elite.
- d. *Sports-predicate*  
The sports-predicate can be issued to mares, geldings and stallions, after good results in the competitive sports. The sport-predicate can only be obtained based on results during competitions registered at the “Koninklijke Nederlandse Hippische Federatie”, or KNHS

(Royal Dutch Equestrian Federation). The results, as registered at the KNHS, are determinative to be eligible for the sports-predicate. The minimum requirements to obtain the sports-predicate are:

- Dressage: Z1 plus 5 profit points x 60%.
- Driving (dressage): Z plus 5 profit points x 60%.
- Driving (combined): Third class plus 10 profit points x 60%.

e. *Topsports-predicate*

The Topsports-predicate can be awarded to horses with the same criteria as for ad. 4.

"Sports-predicate". The minimum requirements to obtain the Topsports-predicate are:

- Dressage: Prix. St. George + 5 profit points x 60%.

The requirements as mentioned above, apply to sports achievements in the Netherlands. For sports achievements obtained abroad, similar requirements will be stated, to assess by the BPS Sports commission.

f. *Preferred status for mares*

Mare that are registered in one of the BPS books can be declared 'preferred status' based on offspring. The preferred status is automatically issued. A preferred status can also be awarded

posthumously. The preferred status for mares is granted through a point system.

When the mare obtains 15 points, she will be declared preferred status.

Offspring:

- Youth (until 3 years old) first premium, 1 point.
- Star mare/stallion/gelding, 3 points.
- Elite mare, 5 points.
- Approved stud, 10 points.

g. *Preferred status for stallions*

The preferred status can be granted to studbook stallions when they have a positive influence on the breeding. The preferred status is automatically awarded and can also be awarded posthumously. The preferred status for stallions is granted through a point system.

When the stallion reaches 250 points, it is declared preferred status.

Offspring:

- Youth (until 3 years old) first premium, 1 point.
- Star mare/stallion/gelding, 5 points.
- Elite mare, 10 points.
- Approved stud, 25 points.
- Positive IBOP, 5 points.
- Sports, 10 points.

h. *Performance mother predicate*

The predicate mother performance is awarded through a points system. When the mare reaches 15 points, the mare is declared performance.

Offspring:

- Sports, 5 points.
- Positive IBOP, 3 points.

## 14. Registration of colts

### a. *Identification*

Legally a colt has to be identified (chipped) within six months after birth. When the owner neglects to do so, a horse over six months can still be issued a passport (the horse is excluded from slaughter for human consumption). The colt must be identified (chipped) by a recognized horse passport consultant. The BPS makes a horse passport consultant available at each inspection. When the colt is not chipped at an inspection, the passport application must be submitted with an application form, fully filled out by a horse passport consultant or qualified veterinarian and signed by the applicant. The form and notification of birth must be submitted by a passport issuing instance within 7 days after the chipping. When the horse passport consultant takes the form with him/her, this obligation has been met.

### b. *Registration of colts*

The association Barock Pinto Studbook performs studbook registration of the horses that meet our breeding goal for the benefit of members and not-members of the association. Registration means registering the lineage of a horse, as well as the records, predicates and obtained premiums of the horse. To achieve a correct manner of registration of the lineage of the horses, the following rules must be followed.

### c. At the time of identification (chipping), the colt must be at the mothers side.

When this is not the case, the registration of lineage can only take place after DNA verification. The BPS registers all foals of approved, star-studs with a breeding license or recognized stud through DNA verification to verify the paternity.

The results are documented with a certificate. This certificate is send to the breeder. The DNA research number (VHL ID number) is stated on the bottom right corner of the studbook certificate.

### d. When DNA research is necessary to determine maternity/paternity of a not approved or recognized stallion, this research will happen at the cost of the owner.

When the lineage cannot be determined through DNA verification, the certificate will state 'unknown'. In the case of the mother passing away within the lactation period, the colt must be chipped by a veterinarian within 7 days of the passing.

The application in this case must be accompanied by a veterinary statement confirming the mothers' passing. In the case where the term of 7 days is exceeded, the lineage must be confirmed through DNA research first, at costs of the owner.

### e. A colt must be chipped and registered within 6 months after birth. If the colt is chipped after these 6 months, the lineage must be verified through DNA research first.

### f. The BPS would like a sample of each registered colt/horse in the archives. When the hair of the mother is not send in along with the colts' the colt will not be registered.

### g. Filling out the notification of breeding/birth and checking the chip-number and lineage of the mother is only permitted by an acknowledged passport-consultant or veterinarian. Additionally, they must pull the hair for DNA research. When the documents are not signed and stamped, the colt cannot be registered.

- h. When, after breeding with a studbook or star-stud with a breeding-license, the mare is not pregnant, loses the colt, has a stillbirth, loses the colt shortly after birth or produces a deformed colt (dwarf colt, hydrocephalus, or other) you are required to send back the notification of birth to the studbook, with the deviation stated on it, as mentioned above.
- i. *Passport*

A colt must legally be chipped at the age between a minimum of 6 weeks and a maximum of 6 months. When a colt younger than 6 weeks is presented for chipping, this is at the risk of the owner and not insured. Since 2004 every horse must be provided with a microchip, in accordance with the E.U. laws. For each chipped horse a passport must be issued. Horses/colts over 6 months old are not allowed to be transported or appear at an inspection without a passport. A passport is an identification-document that needs to be with the horse at all times.

## **15. Registration-number and naming**

- a. Every colt presented to the BPS for registration is provided with a unique registration-number. The registration-number is a 9 digit number. The registration-number is constructed by the year of birth and a number, provided by the studbook.
- b. A registration number cannot be altered.
- c. The names of colts born in a specific year must start with a set number. These letters are annually determined by the BPS. The name of a colt can only occur once per year. A name can, including stable name, have a maximum of 30 characters. When the name occurs more than once, the letter of the last breeders' name, is placed behind the colts' name.
- d. Changing the name of a horse can only happen at the moment a colt (mare and stallion) is entered into the studbook. Approved and star-studs with a breeding-license, must have a Dutch or royal name. Additives or stable names are not permitted.
- e. Documents of the BPS will always display the studbook names.

## **16. DNA verification**

- a. All colts that are enrolled and have an approved, star-stud with a breeding-license or recognized stud of the BPS as a father are verified for paternity through DNA. The costs of the DNA research are processed in the registration costs.
- b. In the case of the colt or horse needs to be chipped and is over the age of 6 months, the costs for chipping are for the registered person.
- c. In the case of the colt not being at the mother's side when it is presented for chipping, DNA verification is required. The cost of the research are for the registered person.
- d. When there are doubts about the correctness of the breeding/birth information, DNA research is required. When the lineage is correct, the costs are for the BPS. When the lineage is incorrect the costs are for the registered person.
- e. When the registered breeding date on the notification of breeding/birth does not correspond with the date the colt was born (date of birth: 3 weeks before the breeding date and 3 weeks

- after the breeding date). DNA research is required. When the lineage is correct, the costs are for the BPS. When the lineage is incorrect the costs are for the registered person.
- f. When the colt has been identified (chipped) by an uncertified person, DNA research is required. The costs are for the registered person.
  - g. When the microchip cannot be located or is defect, DNA research is required. The costs are for the registered person.
  - h. When the chip-number does not correspond with the expected chip-number, DNA research is required. The costs are for the registered person.
  - i. When the colt that is registered was born through embryo transplantation, DNA research is required. The costs are for the registered person.
  - j. When horses come from a not approved or not recognized stallion, DNA research is required. The costs are for the registered person.
  - k. When a colt/horse is registered into the colt-book of a registered stallion, DNA research is required. The costs are for the registered person.
  - l. The ownership of the submitted DNA samples will transfer to the BPS. The BPS will also be the owner of the DNA profiles, requested by the BPS. These profile will be available for the BPS and registration at all times.
  - m. The DNA profile of a BPS registered horse will only be used for the verification of lineage, right registration and identification.

Hair-samples for the purpose of DNA verification must be collected by a recognized passport consultant, a BPS official or veterinarian, unless the BPD has indicated differently. Hair-samples are sent to the BPS and must be accompanied by a statement of the person that took the sample (name, date, stamp and signature).

## **17. Breeder and registered person**

- a. At the notification of birth the registered owner of the mother at the BPS is noted as the breeder of the colt.
- b. When the notification of birth shows that a different person than the registered owner of the mare is the owner of the colt, this is seen as a sale and the transfer costs will be charged. The studbook certificate must be sent in.
- c. For each horse there must be at least one person registered as the registered person. For one horse, there can be more than one person registered as the registered person if these members join in a so called association. For this, there must be an application sent to the BPS. The registered person is responsible for the rights and obligations that come with the registration of a horse.
- d. By submitting a request for registration in one of the registers of the BPS, the registered person declares him/herself to be known and in agreement with the applying provisions, as meant in these regulations.
- e. For registration, issuing of studbook certificates and inspections, rates are being charged to the registered person that is in accordance with the rates set and determined by the BPS.



- f. The registration of the registered person is limited to the internal registration of the BPS, in connection with the rights and obligation involved with the registration. No rights can be derived from this from the BPS.
- g. Every person from the age of 16 from the Netherlands and abroad can be registered as the registered person. For all other cases, a proof of consent has to be submitted by a parent or legal guardian.

## **18. Article 18: Stable names**

- a. Members can request a protected stable name, which can be added to the submitted name of the colt, after being awarded. Other parties are then no longer permitted to use this name.
- b. This name cannot be discriminating, defamatory or commercial. Together with the regular name, it can have a maximum of 30 characters. The stable name itself, can be a maximum of 25 characters. The use of the brand-name Barock Pinto Studbook is not permitted.
- c. A request for the protection of a name must be submitted in writing. After awarding the protection, this is valid for one year. Without correspondence against it, the protection will be extended each year. For the protection of a stable name, €50,- will be charged once.
- d. A protected name is only protected within the BPS.

## **19. Embryo transplantation**

The lineage of a colt, born from an embryo, will be determined through DNA research on both the mother and the father, before the colt can be registered.

## **20. Colt-book star-studs with a breeding license**

It is possible that a colt-book stallion receives a breeding license based on a star declaration with a minimum of 42 points. The colt-book star-stud must meet the same requirements as an approved stud. The breeding license is valid for a period of three years. The colt-book star-stud can breed with a maximum of 50 mares per year.

## **21. Decision general board**

In every case where these regulation do not provide, the general board of the BPS decides. The board has the authority of extending terms that are stated in these regulations.

## **22. Final provision**

- a. These inspection regulations have been approved and determined by the yearly general members meeting in 2016.
- b. The information is subject to error, the Dutch version is leading at all times.