



LUSITANO BREED

STUDBOOK

REGULATION

Approved at the General Assembly of 29 of April 2022

Approved by DGAV on 3th May 2022

I – CONSTITUTION AND OBJECT

ARTICLE 1

Pursuant to the dispositions of item 36 of the Regulation approved by Ministerial Order (“Portaria”) 385/77 of 25 June (Appendix I), the Lusitano Horse Breed Studbook, hereinafter referred to as the Book, was created under the aegis of *APSL – Associação Portuguesa de Criadores do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano* (Portuguese Lusitano Purebred Horse Breeders Association), hereinafter referred to as APSL.

ARTICLE 2

The Book provides continuity to the works on the Lusitano breed performed under the aegis of the Portuguese Equine Studbook, from the date of its institutionalisation, in 1966, up to 31 December 1989.

§ SOLE ITEM. The Lusitano Horse Breed Studbook may also be referred to as the Lusitano Breed Studbook.

ARTICLE 3

The Book aims to ensure the conservation of and improvements to the Lusitano breed by evaluating its studhorses and endeavouring to improve the breed’s zootechnical characteristics and define the respective selection programme.

ARTICLE 4

1. Membership of Portuguese or foreign Associations of Lusitano horse breeders in the Book, presupposes respect for and full compliance with this Regulation, Lusitano Breed Improvement Programme and other guidelines issued by APSL.
2. In countries with a sister breeders’ Association, these are extensions of the Animal Genetics Improvement Programme.
3. The ratification of the Book’s sections by the Competent Authority, in the case of foreign Associations shall be contingent upon the prior recognition thereof by the official services responsible for promoting horse breeding activities in the respective countries and the existence of a protocol with APSL for the implementation of this Regulation.

II – ORGANISATION AND OPERATION

ARTICLE 5

APSL is responsible for the Book's operation.

ARTICLE 6

The management of the Book will have a Technical Secretary, proposed by APSL and lawfully recognised by the competent entities, as a guarantor of compliance with the Studbook's rules and the Animal Genetics Improvement Programme.

ARTICLE 7

To achieve the objects set out in Article 3, APSL shall arrange for:

- a) The promotion, disclosure of information and valorisation of the Lusitano Purebred;
- b) The conservation and improvement of the Lusitano Purebred based on the production and implementation of an Animal Genetics Improvement Programme to be ratified by the General Meeting;
- c) The registration of animals complying with the conditions of this Regulation;
- d) The annual production of a list of animals registered in the said year;
- e) The maintenance of up-to-date information on all animals registered in the Breed Studbook;
- f) The study and production of adequate rules to ensure the authenticity of registrations;
- g) APSL may issue the Equine Identification Documents for Lusitano horses under the terms of EU Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/262 of 17 February 2015.

ARTICLE 8

The registration referred to in sub-paragraph c) of the preceding Article should specify the following for each animal:

- (a) Ascendants and descendants, involving the production of the following independent registrations:
 - (1) Births category for young animals in accordance with the dispositions of Article 16; (2) Studhorse category for adult animals in accordance with the dispositions of Article 17 of this Regulation;.
 - (3) Functional studhorse category for adult animals in accordance with the definition of Article 17 and Appendix VI of this Regulation;

- (4) Recommended studhorse category for adult animals in accordance with the definitions of Article 17 and Appendix VI of this Regulation.
- (5) Merit studhorses category for animals considered to have special merit and which are in accordance with Appendix VI of this Regulation.
- b) The number of points obtained at the time of registration in the studhorse category, in addition to other information thereto pertaining;
- c) Elements of a functional nature and prizes won at trials or competitions on which information has been officially provided;
- d) Other elements which may contribute towards a better appreciation of the animals.

ARTICLE 9

APSL's implementation of the Animal Genetics Improvement Programme and this Regulation, ratified by the competent authorities, is subject to lawfully established controls and inspections. – The possibility of the participation of a non-voting delegate of the referred to supervisory body at APSL's management meetings, at which issues related with the Book are discussed, is considered to be part of the inspection rights referred to in the body of this Article.

III – BREEDERS

ARTICLE 10

- 1 – A Lusitano breeder is defined as being a singular person or collective body owning one or more female horses registered in the Book for breeding purposes.
- 2 – The owner of the broodmare at the time of birth is considered as being the breeder of a determined animal.

IV – REGISTRATION RIGHT

ARTICLE 11

Breeders whose animals comply with the registration rules set out in this Regulation are entitled to register them in the Book, notwithstanding their membership status with APSL or another Association with its own section in the Book.

V – IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

ARTICLE 12

Animals shall be identified:

- a) By a name, proposed by the breeder and whose first letter is sequential to the Portuguese alphabet excluding the letters K, Y and W, corresponding to the year of birth in the northern hemisphere, with the same letter being considered for animals born between 1 July of the preceding year and 30 June of the following year in the southern hemisphere;
- b) By the insertion of a microchip in conformity with international standards. Cumulatively it may bear the breeder's brand (iron) on the right thigh and a number allocated by the breeder, both of which indelibly marked.

All of the identification methods used must comply with EU Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/262 of 17 February 2015 and other legislation published on the subject matter.

- c) By the collection of biological material for determining the genotype and execution of the definitive respective outline diagramme prior to weaning, sale, concession or any other form of alienation.
- d) Equines born in Portugal must be identified in accordance with lawful requirements. Currently no. 1 of Article 12 of EU Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/262 of 17 February 2015 which defines the standards on methods for identifying equidae, pursuant to Directives 90/427 EEC and Directives 90/427 EEC of the Council, prior to leaving the place of birth or within a period of twelve months from the date of birth, whichever occurs sooner.

ARTICLE 13

The indication of the name referred to in the preceding Article presupposes the following: a)

The letter A corresponds to the year 1982;

- b) Any name change, which cannot be formalised against a breeder's wishes, should retain the initial denomination, in brackets, following the new name, in order to allow an animal to be permanently and correctly identified;
- c) The name may not contain more than forty letters, symbols or blank spaces, including the suffix and any new name, to enable it to be correctly processed by computer;
- d) The use of pejorative or offensive names is not permitted.

ARTICLE 14

The “suffix” designation referred to in sub-paragraph c) of the preceding Article comprises a set of two or three letters making reference to the country of origin, in accordance with international criteria in force.

ARTICLE 15

1 – The biological material and the definitive outline diagramme, referred to in sub-paragraph c) of Article 12, are collected/performed by veterinary surgeons and APSL may, whenever it sees fit and is justified, arrange for the said acts to be performed by veterinary surgeons especially engaged for the said purpose.

2 – APSL will keep a file with the genotypes of all Breed animals, as currently defined by law (in the form of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 2016).

3 – When, on the occasion of registration in the Studhorse category there are doubts over identification based on the outline diagramme, the formula of the genotype shall be confirmed. 4

– The identification used in the Studbook section of the country of origin shall be maintained in the case of imported animals and all of the relevant standards set out in this Regulation shall be complied with.

VI – REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS

ARTICLE 16

The Births category is reserved for animals descending from progenitors registered in the Studhorse category.

1 – Registration in the Births category shall always be applied for by breeders and implemented by APSL, based on the cover and birth declarations which should have been received and registered within six months from the end of the cover season, in the former case, or in the six months following the birth of the last animal, in the latter case and the outline diagramme.

2 – For the purposes of controlling the registration of a stallion’s offspring, APSL must be notified of the respective cover declarations by 31 July of the year of the respective breeding

season (in the northern hemisphere). In the southern hemisphere, the declarations must be produced by 31 January of the following year.

3 – Registration in the Births category may only be made after confirmation of the compatibility of filiation which is performed or inspected by an official, certified laboratory and defined by DGAV and APSL.

4 – Miscarriages and stillbirths shall not be registered in the Births category, although due reference must be made to the fact in the registration of the parents' descendants and breeders shall make reference thereto in the birth declarations.

5 – Registrations in the Births category of the Studbook, which have been and are accepted, registered and controlled with the use of technology and pursuant to the rules in force on the respective date, are irrevocably accepted in the Studbook, unless any error has been detected in the collection of the biological sample which may have conditioned and changed the result obtained from the use of the filiation control technology applied at the date of registration.

ARTICLE 17

1 – Animals shall be registered in the Studhorses category at the request of breeders or owners and provided that the animals fulfil the following conditions: a) They must have been registered in the Births category;

b) They must be identified in accordance with Article 12;

c) They must identify with and have the characteristics expressed in the breed standard (Appendix III);

d) They must have good conformation and development;

e) They must not have any blemishes or defects for fear of hereditary transmission;

f) They must comply with the dispositions of number three of item 18 of the Regulation approved by Ministerial Order 385/77 of 25 June (Appendix I). To comply with sub-paragraph

c) of item 18 of the above referred to Regulation "morphofunctional integrity of genital organs", male horses must have been approved for breeding following a spermogram. Cryptorchid (unilateral or bilateral), prognatous/agnathous animals or animals with excessive fat in their necks may not be registered in the Studhorses category;

g) They must originate from breeding stock which complies with the health regulations in force;

h) They must have achieved a positive evaluation in admission trials for Studhorse category purposes.

The approval of animals for the Studhorse category may be processed in two stages:

1st stage (mandatory) – Studhorses and Studhorses *

- a) Animals will be subjected to morphofunctional tests in which they shall be inspected and points attributed, in conformity with the points table (Appendix IV-A) attached to this Regulation, by the Admissions Committee, as defined in Article 22 of this Regulation. The Standard Form attached to this Regulation (Appendix II) should also be filled in.
- b) Prior to initiating the points process, animals are inspected by judges and if any serious defects in terms of movements are considered to exist, shall be withdrawn from the points process although the animal may be presented at a future date
- c) All animals whose points score do not contain more than two characters with a score of six (6) or more than one character with a score of five (5) shall be registered and authorised to commence breeding. Any animals with a score of less than five (5) shall be disqualified.
- d) Male studhorse candidates must be inspected when mounted, in public concentrations to be annually scheduled by APSL (except for animals referred to in number 2 ii) of this Article) and broodmare candidates shall be led by the hand, on the breeder's premises, or in public concentrations;
- e) The minimum age shall be three years for female and four years for male horses. Any horse may, however, be registered in the Studhorse category, prior to reaching the referred to ages, provided that all of the conditions set out in this Article have been met and that the Admissions Committee considers that their development and conformation so permit.
- f) Male studhorse candidates may need to be X-rayed to identify any signs of osteochondritis, during the concentrations in which they participate. These X-rays, of whose results only the respective breeder/owner may be informed, may be used for study purposes.
- g) At the end of this stage, animals shall be classified as a:
 - Studhorse – if obtaining up to 72 points (inclusive)
 - Studhorse * – if obtaining more than 72 points And
 both may cover up to twenty (20) mares per year.

2nd stage (facultative) Studhorses ** and ***

- a) Animals already approved at the first stage and which are at least 6 years old may compete for the Studhorse ** Title with permission to cover up to 40 mares, by performing the following trials;

i) Morphological Test

The animals shall be examined and awarded points, in accordance with the table attached to this Regulation (annex IV).

They shall also be examined on the items set out in the Standard Table.

The Jury shall be appointed by APSL (or sister Association) and shall comprise three members of the Registration Committee, defined in article 22.

ii) Dressage Trial

- Candidates, ridden by their usual riders, shall perform one of two Dressage Trials:
 - Dressage FEP (C1- Regulation in force at the time of the trial), or
 - Traditional Equitation (Debutant Working Equitation Horses – Regulation in force at the time of the trial)

- The Jury shall be appointed by APSL (or sister Association) and shall comprise three judges on FEP's list of judges (or Federations responsible for the respective sports discipline in other countries).

iii) Freestyle

- The candidates mounted by the same rider who performed trial ii), shall perform a freestyle trial, which may be in any of the equestrian areas.

- Owners intending for the candidate to perform a trial in a specific equestrian area, should make express reference to this fact at the time of registration to allow the Jury to include at last one Jury member in this area.

- The Jury shall be appointed by APSL (or sister Association) and shall comprise members of recognised merit with equestrian knowledge. If an animal's owner indicates a specific area, at least one of the Jury members must be qualified in the referred to area.

iv) Test when Ridden

The horse shall be ridden by two riders indicated by APSL or a sister Association, which shall award individual scores from 0 to 100%.

The final result shall be based on the average percentages of the four trials, in the following relative proportion:

- i) Morphological trial - 10%
- ii) Dressage trial – 30%
- iii) Freestyle – 30%
- iv) Ridden horse trial – 30%

and the animals may be classified as:

Studhorse ** – if obtaining a score of between 65% (exclusive) and 80%

(inclusive)

Studhorse *** – if obtaining more than 80%

Animals failing to achieve 65% (inclusive) shall not be awarded Studhorse ** or *** status and shall retain the status achieved in the first stage, although they may, at a later stage, repeat the second stage; Male studhorses approved at this stage may cover up to 40 (forty) mares per year.

2 – An owner may apply for registration as a Functional Studhorse in the following two ways.

- (i) For any animal which has not been approved as a Studhorse and which meets all of the criteria listed in number 1 of this Article and the functional criteria for the attribution of Recommended Studhorse status (as defined in Appendix IV) in Bullfighting, Dressage Working Equitation, Carriage Driving and Showjumping.

Animals to be registered under this sub-paragraph will have to be evaluated by a Standard Form with points being awarded for information purposes (those which have not been presented in the trials described in number 2 of this Article).

- (ii) Exceptionally any animal which has not been permanently approved as a Studhorse, which has been prevented from being mounted owing to a supervenient physical impossibility and which has met the functional criteria for the attribution of Recommended Studhorse status, in any discipline (as defined in Appendix IV).

For this purpose the owner shall submit an evaluation request to APSL for the animal to be attributed a points score without being mounted, accompanied by a veterinary surgeon's report justifying this impediment.

The report will be examined by a Veterinary Committee appointed by APSL, which will analyse the horse at a later stage.

If the justification is accepted, the animal shall be presented and scored in season without being mounted. To comply with Decree-Law 37/75 of 31 January: "Morphofunctional integrity of genital organs", a spermogram must be performed. Prognathic/agnate animals or animals with excessive neck fat are not eligible for registration.

- 3. The owner may apply for Recommended Studhorse and Merit Studhorse status as defined in Appendix IV.
- 4. APSL shall produce an annual report indicating the statuses attributed in the respective disciplines and shall propose substantiated changes to Appendices: IV- A, IV - B and VI "STUDHORSES SCORESHEET", "STANDARD TABLE", and "REGULATION FOR THE ATTRIBUTION OF RECOMMENDED STUDHORSE AND MERIT STUDHORSE STATUS", whenever considered useful for the Selection Programme.

ARTICLE 18

Exceptionally and on the basis of an owner's substantiated request, Management may, after consulting the Admissions Committee and Technical Committee, allow all animals with a compatible genealogy to be registered in the Studhorse category i.e. without the introduction of bloodlines not connected to the Lusitano breed's ethnic tree, provided that they fulfil the morphofunctional requirements defined in Article 17 and that it is of obvious interest to the improvement of the breed. A document shall be prepared and a copy sent to the Chairman of the General Breed Council who shall make reference thereto in his annual report.

(SUSPENDED AT THE GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 31 OCTOBER 1997, THIS SUSPENSION BEING REPEATED IN ALL GENERAL MEETINGS FOR MAKING CHANGES TO THE REGULATION OF SUBSEQUENT STUDBOOKS)

ARTICLE 19

- 1 – Animals which have already been approved may be reassessed by the Admissions Committee, on a single occasion, at intervals of never less than a year starting from the date of the first inspection with their Studhorse category admission score being changed if the score obtained in the latter inspection is higher than the one attributed in the first inspection.
- 2 – When animals are not in a perfect state of health or presentation, their examination may be postponed under a resolution of the Admissions Committee. The expenses of the new examination, if expressly performed, are for the account of the breeder, in conformity with the charges defined in Article 32.

ARTICLE 20

Registration in the Merit Category is restricted to animals fulfilling the conditions defined in Appendix VI.

ARTICLE 21

Charges, comprising revenue for the Association and defined in accordance with Article 32, are made for each animal's registration.

VII – EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS

ARTICLE 22

- 1 – For Studhorse category registration purposes, animals shall be inspected by an Admissions Committee, comprising:

- a) In the case of male horses: three Breed judges, one of whom shall be the Technical Secretary or a delegated representative, who shall preside. Outside Portugal and in countries at stage 1 of the agreement existing between APSL and its sister Associations which follow the Animal Genetics Improvement Programme, the Admissions Committee may comprise a single judge who shall be the Technical Secretary or a representative delegated for the said purpose.
- b) In the case of female horses: the Technical Secretary or a representative delegated for the purpose.

ARTICLE 23

1 – Owners may appeal to APSL over the results of the inspection for registration in the Studhorse category, but subject to a period of never less than a year from the date of the first inspection.

2 – The appeal shall be judged by a committee, set up for each case and comprising:

- a) The Technical Secretary or representative thereof appointed by APSL;
- b) A Breed Judge to be appointed by the breeder;
- c) A Breed Judge to be appointed by the Supervisory Body.

If animals are approved under the terms of this Article, all previous descendants shall be admitted for Studbook registration, in conformity with the rules set out in this Regulation.

ARTICLE 24

APSL shall issue certificates for animals' registrations whose respective charges shall comprise revenue for APSL.

ARTICLE 25

APSL will provide owners, in Portugal or in countries which do not have a sister Association, with proof of registration as a Studhorse. In countries with a sister Association (which follow the Animal Genetics Improvement Programme the proof shall be sent on and latterly processed by the Association.

ARTICLE 26

1 – Animals which have not been entered in the Studbook may not be designated as Lusitano breed animals with APSL being recognised as the Studbook's coordinating authority.

VIII – OBLIGATIONS AND BENEFITS OF BREEDERS

ARTICLE 27

Lusitano breeders undertake:

- a) To accept the dispositions of this Regulation;
- b) To accept the decisions enabling the Book to operate, valorising animals and the breed's zootechnical progress;
- c) To present their animals at the locations and at the specified dates and times for examination or inspection purposes;
- d) To correctly fill in the forms in use for the Book and return them within the scheduled periods;
- e) To identify the animals in accordance with the dispositions of this Regulation;
- f) To fully and truthfully supply the requested information to enable registrations to be processed normally;
- g) To only use animals which have been registered in the Studbook for breeding purposes;
- h) If exists, has to be send to APSL any life-size images of their brand (iron), for registration and filing purposes when requesting registration in the Book;
- i) To ensure that the animals used for breeding purposes comply with the health regulations in force;
- j) To annually notify APSL or its respective Delegate Association of changes to their breeding stock, notably castrations, acquisitions, sales, concession or any other forms of alienation.

ARTICLE 28

In the case of approvals of studhorses for the Studbook and in Model and Movements competitions, anti-doping tests may be carried out in accordance with specific regulations.

ARTICLE 29

- a) APSL will have a Technical Committee Council to advise Management and should issue an opinion on technical issues of interest to the Breed, whenever so requested and called by its President;
- b) The Breed Technical Committee shall comprise the President of the Management Board (who will preside), two vice-Presidents, the Breed Technical Secretary and three or five members of recognised expertise in technical/scientific areas related to the Lusitano breed.
- c) The three/five members of the Technical Committee shall be nominated at the start of each term of office of the governing bodies.

ARTICLE 30

APSL member breeders benefit from:

- a) The agreements on the commercialisation of registered animals defined by APSL;
- b) The advantages obtained and subsidies or assistance achieved by APSL for breed promotion purposes;
- c) The benefits of the dispositions of Article 10 of Decree Law 37/95 of 31 January (Appendix I);
- d) A 50% discount on the charges referred to in Article 32 for the provision of registration services as opposed to supplementary subscriptions.

ARTICLE 31

Infringements of the dispositions of this Regulation shall be punishable by:

- a) A warning;
- b) An aggravated warning with an announcement of the facts that APSL's management considers should be publicised;
- c) Cancellation of the registration when the transgression of any of the rules set out in this Regulation is shown to have led to the improper registration of any animal.

ARTICLE 32

The punishments referred to in the preceding Article shall be applied as follows:

- a) A warning, in the event of a failure to comply with the rules set out in this Regulation;
- b) An aggravated warning, in the case of repeat offences or when the transgression is very serious;
- c) Cancellation of the registration, when the transgression is shown to have led to the improper registration of any animal.

IX – COMPLEMENTARY DISPOSITIONS

ARTICLE 33

The amount of the charges shall be ratified every two years by the Competent Authority under the terms of a Management proposal.

ARTICLE 34

APSL, as the Association representing breeders as a whole, shall arrange for changes to this Regulation, under the terms of its Articles of association.

ARTICLE 35

The resolution of exceptional cases or omissions to this Regulation shall always be ratified by the Supervisory Body.

Concluding remark: The application of Article 18 continues to be suspended in accordance with the General Meeting's resolution of 31 October 1997.

APPENDIX I

I – LUSITANO BREED STANDARD (100 points attributed to ideal model)

1. TYPE: Of middling weight (around 500 kilos); medium shaped, sub-convex (rounded in shape), with a square shaped silhouette.
2. HEIGHT: measured at withers using a measuring stick at age of 6:
 - female horses.... 1.55 m
 - male horses 1.60 m
3. HAIR: The most frequently found are all shades of grey and bay.
4. TEMPERAMENT: Noble, generous and ardent but always gentle and long-suffering.
5. MOVEMENTS: Agile, high stepping, forward thrusting, gentle and very easy to ride.
6. APTITUDE: A natural tendency for concentration, highly disposed to High School exercises and highly courageous and enthusiastic in “gineta” (combat, hunting, bullfighting, herding, etc) exercises.
7. HEAD: Well proportioned, of medium length, narrow and dry, relatively unpronounced lower jaw and relatively long in cheek with a slightly sub-convex profile and upwards curving forehead (over eyebrow bones) huge elliptical, live, expressive confident eyes. Ears are of average length, delicate, narrow and expressive.
8. NECK: Of average length, arched with a slight hairline, with a narrow junction to the head, broad at the base and perfectly positioned in respect of the shoulder blades rising from the withers without any marked depression.
9. WITHERS: Well defined and long, with a smooth transition between the spine and neck, always slightly more raised than the croup. In fully grown males it is covered in fat but is always clearly visible through the shoulder blades.
10. CHEST: Medium, deep and muscular.
11. RIBCAGE: Well developed, long and deep, with ribs obliquely arched into the spinal column, providing a short, full flank.
12. SHOULDER BLADES: long, oblique and very muscular.
13. BACK: Upright, leaning horizontally providing a smooth union between the withers and loins.
14. LOINS: Short, broad, muscular, slightly convex, well connected to the back and croup with which they form a continuous and perfectly harmonious line.

15. CROUP: Strong and rounded, well proportioned, slightly oblique, identical in length and breadth, convex, harmonious profile and with a relatively slight point of the hip providing the croup with an elliptical transversal section.

The tail follows the curve of the croup and is comprised of silky, long and abundant hair.

16. MEMBERS: Muscled harmoniously inclined forelegs:

Upper leg is upright and muscular;

Dry broad knee;

Dry shin bones with well defined tendons;

Dry relatively large fetlocks with smallish joints;

Relatively long and oblique pasterns;

Well formed, shapely and proportioned hooves without being excessively open and slight coronet; Short and convex buttock;

Muscular, shortish thighs pointing in such a way as for the patella to be positioned on the same vertical line as the point of the hip;

Longish leg, positioning the hock in line with the vertical part of the buttock;

Broad, strong, dry hocks;

The angle of the latter members are relatively closed.

APPENDIX II A

SCORECARD FOR STUDHORSES

(Classification)

<u>Regions</u>	Coef	Partial	Part scores	FINAL SCORE
Head and neck	1	Head		
		Neck		
Shoulder blades and withers	1			
Chest and ribcage	1			
Back and loins	1.5			
Croup	1			
Members	1.5	Fore parts		
		Rear parts		
Movements	1.5	Walk		
		Trot		
		Canter		
Forms as a whole	1.5			
TOTAL	10			

APPENDIX II B STANDARD TABLE

Name of animal		NIN (national equine ID card)				Birth register		Height at withers							
Father				Mother											
Breeder				Owner											
Maternal grandparent				Date of birth											
Gender	Microchip			Remarks.											
Model				Marks										Defects	
General appearance	Structure			Light	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Heavy	
	Typicality			A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot	
	Silhouette			Rectangular	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	High	
Head	Mouth			Round	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Exaggeratedly pointed	
	Profile			Concave	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Convex	-Flat forehead -Profile concave
	Form			Triangular	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	
	Eye			Large	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Round	
	Ear			Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	
	Expression			Dull	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Lively	
	Head neck joint			Fine	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Thick	
Neck	Length			Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	
	Position			Horizontal	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Vertical	Linear depression at point of contact of withers
	Adiposity			A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot	"Gato"
	Ventral edge			Concave	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Inverted	
Shoulder	Length			Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	
	Angle			Vertical	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Horizontal	
Withers	Prominence			Shallow	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Conspicuous	
	Length			Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	
Chest	Amplitude			Narrow	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Broad	
Ribcage	Thoracic depth			A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot	
	Form of ribcage			Narrow	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Cylindrical	
Back	Orientation			Rising	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Dipping	

Name of Animal		NIN (national equine ID card)		Date												
Model			Marks											Defects		
Members	Forelegs	Length	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	Disproportionate		
		Shin	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long			
		Pastern	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long			
			Vertical	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Horizontal			
		Uprightness defects viewed from the side	Curved	Bent				Stretched				Note				
			Stooped	Misalignment of podophalangi				Note								
		Uprightness defects viewed from the front		Knee mi	sleft				Windswept legs				Note			
		Hindlegs	Length	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	Disproportionate	
			Shin	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long		
			Pastern	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long		
				Vertical	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Horizontal		
		Uprightness defects viewed from the side		Curved	Misalignment of podophalangi				Right	Bent				Spavin	Note	
		Uprightness defects viewed from the rear		Crosslegged	Narrow				Open	Crossfooted				Crooked	Note	
		General	Substance	Fine	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	legs 35	40	Thick		
		Definition of articulations	Fine	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Thick	Strangulations		
		Amplitude of hooves	Narrow	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Broad	Asymmetries		
		Length of heels	Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Long	Asymmetries		
Gaits			Marks											Defects		
Walk	Amplitude		Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Broad			
	Correction		Inwards deviation	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Outwards deviation			
	Regularity		A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot			
	Definition of four temps		Slow	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Precipitated			
	Hindlegs entrance		A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot			
Trot	Amplitude		Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Broad	Irregularity		
	Impulsion		Weak	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Powerful			
	Regularity		A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot			
	Elasticity and suspension		Flaccid	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Toned			
	Raising of forelegs		Flat	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Up -"with Knee"			
	Direction of forelegs		Cover up	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	"Dishes"			
Looseness of shoulder		Tense	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Free				

	Hindlegs entrance		A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot	Protruding legs
Canter	Amplitude		Short	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	large	Irregularity
	Position and suspension		Shoulder	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Up	
	Regularity		A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot	
	Transitions (broaden-shorten)		Weak	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	Powerful	
	Hindlegs entrance		A little	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	A lot	
Date			Judge(s)											
			Initialed by:											

ANNEX III

LUSITANO BREEDING REGULATION

Preamble

This Appendix to the Lusitano Breed Studbook Regulation updates the procedures related to breeding, via natural mount and the use of artificial insemination, using fresh, refrigerated or frozen semen.

The aim of these alterations is to accelerate the breed's progress.

As both the grading of stallions and the use of artificial insemination may lead to the predominance of certain Lusitano breed studhorses, any eventual excessive loss of variability shall therefore be analysed. This Regulation is expected to be revised within three years.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Article 1

Semen may only be collected and administered at officially registered approved establishments and the administration thereof must be supervised by veterinary surgeons.

Article 2

There is no limit on the number of vials to be obtained from each stallion and they may be administered after the stallion's death although the annual quantities defined in Article 3 shall be maintained.

Article 3

The total number of mares to be covered by a stallion and in a year is conditioned, notwithstanding the form of breeding used, by the grading of the male Studhorse on 1 January of the year to which the covers refer, as follows:

- 10 mares for a Functional Studhorse;
- 20 mares for Studhorses with no stars or only one star;
- 40 mares for Studhorses with two or three stars;
- no limit on the number of mares per Recommended Studhorse; –
- no limit on the number of mares per Merit Studhorse.

To facilitate the testing of young studhorses, sons of Studhorses or Merit Mares shall be allowed to cover a further ten mares per year, between their time of registration as a Studhorse up to the age of 10 (inclusive) or until graded as a Recommended or Merit Studhorse.

Article 4

– The respective Association must be notified of the use of artificial insemination in respect of a stallion up to 31 December (northern hemisphere countries) or 30 June (southern hemisphere countries), which dates precede the respective cover seasons. The respective declaration must be delivered in conformity with Article 16 of the Studbook Regulation.

– The use of artificial insemination in respect of a stallion requires an application for a passbook containing the forms required for the use of the semen, as described in Article 7.

Article 5

Responsibility for any excess in terms of the number of mares covered and births given by the same mare is the responsibility of the stallion's owner in the first case and the mare's owner in the second.

As regards failure to comply with the notification rules on the mares for which the sold semen is to be used and the mare's owner as regards a different use of the semen from that recorded in the studhorse's owner's passbook

APSL, as the Association holding international title to the Breed Studbook, may register a number of colts in excess of the limits defined in Articles 3 and 16, upon payment of a surcharge.

The amount to be charged by APSL shall be 500 euros for the first, twice this amount for the second, four times this amount for the third and so on. The sequence of the colts is defined by the chronological order of the births of the said stallion's sons, based on the cover and birth declarations.

Article 6

Breed Studbook registration requires filiation control to be realised or inspected by an officially certified laboratory.

Article 7

The semen's zootechnical certificate should lawfully comply with the following requirements:
APSL cannot be held responsible for the registration of any offspring of a stallion whose owner

(or sister Association) has not sent the above referred to zootechnical certificate by 31 December (in northern hemisphere countries) or by 30 June (southern hemisphere countries) of the years to which the covers refer.

Article 8

The respective Association must be informed, in writing, of the location in which the stallions are stabled during the cover season (in the case of artificial or natural insemination).

Article 9

The Certificates of Origin/Equine Identification Documents of all animals produced by artificial insemination should make reference to this fact.

Article 10

The artificial insemination agreement shall be reached between the owners of the stallion and the mare. The stallion's owner is responsible for providing information on the mares to be covered subject to the number of licences attributed by sending the original and the quadruplicate of the form defined in Article 7 to the Association.

A stallion's sale implies the transfer of responsibility for its use and that of its stored semen. The date of change of owner and consequent change of responsibility is the date upon which the Association receives the respective properly filled in Change of Owner request, of which APSL should be notified.

Article 11

The conditions governing the use of the semen are defined by the legislation in force in Portugal, notably as regards the form of the collection and processing thereof, collection points and the animal's health.

The conditions governing the use of the semen, in addition to the approval and inspection of the centres are defined by Portuguese and/or European legislation and include the conditions applicable to the admission of male studhorses, depending on whether they are classified as Studhorses, Recommended Studhorses or Merit Studhorses.

Article 12

The fact that the use of frozen semen permits international traffic, requires a unique registration of such use, to be centralised by APSL which shall provide information thereon to all sister Associations.

Article 13

This Regulation enters into force immediately after having been ratified by the Supervisory Body.

Article 14

Studhorse categories are defined in Appendix V of the Lusitano Breed Studbook Regulation.

Article 15

Embryos may only be collected and administered by a team approved by DGAV.

Article 16

There is no limit on the number of embryos to be obtained from each mare, although only a maximum of three animals per year from each donor mare may be registered, which authorisation shall remain in force after her death.

Female horses obtaining Recommended Broodmare or Merit Broodmare status may register an unlimited number of products per year.

Article 17

The respective Association must be notified of the use of the embryo donor mare by 31 December (northern hemisphere countries) or 30 June (southern hemisphere countries) of each year, corresponding to the dates preceding the respective cover periods. The respective declaration should be delivered in accordance with the dispositions of Article 16 of the Studbook Regulation.

Article 18

The owner is presumed to be responsible for any excess in the maximum number of the donor mare's offspring and notably as regards failure to comply with the rules for the notification of the number of embryos transferred in comparison to the mare's passbook records.

Article 19

Registration of animals in the Breed Studbook resulting from the transfer of embryos presupposes a requirement for the control of filiation or an inspection by the Molecular Genetics Laboratory of Alter.

Article 20

The embryos' Zootechnical Certificate should include the lawful requirements.

Article 21

Receiving mares are not required to comply with any restriction related to their breed and may be registered in any Studbook or National Register.

Article 22

The Certificates of Origin/Equine Identification Documents of all animals produced by embryo transfer should make reference to this fact.

Article 23

The embryo transfer agreement is entered into between the owners of the donor mare and receiving mare. Information on the mares to which the embryo is to be transferred is the responsibility of the owner of the donor mare. This shall be realised by sending the original and quadruplicate of the form defined in Article 20 to the Association.

The sale of the donor mare implies the transfer of responsibility for its use and that of all of its stored embryos. The date of change of owner and consequent change of responsibilities, is the date upon which the Association receives the filled in *Change of Ownership* request.

Article 24

The conditions governing the transfer of embryos are defined by the legislation in force in Portugal, notably as regards the form of the collection and processing thereof, collection points and animal's health.

Article 25

The fact that the use of embryos permits international traffic, requires a unique registration of such use, to be centralised by APSL which shall provide information thereon to all sister Associations.

Article 26

This Regulation enters into force immediately after ratification by the Supervisor and should, therefore, be applied to the births of letter F animals.

Article 27

This Regulation is subject to revision within a maximum period of three years.

APPENDIX IV

REGULATION FOR THE ATTRIBUTION OF RECOMMENDED STUDHORSE AND MERIT STUDHORSE STATUS

1 – Introduction and definitions

An alteration to the Studbook Regulation was approved at the General Meeting held in April 2001, with the objective of enhancing the value of studhorses which, after approval, demonstrate that their reproductive lives (studhorse functionality and quality) deserve special consideration.

At a time when changes are being made to the Lusitano Breeding Regulation, namely by permitting the use of frozen semen for insemination, the aim is also to modify the Regulation, notably as regards the attribution of Studhorse status. The objective of these changes is for the referred to status to provide information on the functional and breeding characteristics of a larger number of animals, providing breeders with increasingly better information on the animals used as studhorses to achieve better and faster evolution in terms of selection.

This change to the Studbook Regulation completes the selection system which now comprises three stages, in line with the Studbooks of breeds which have evidenced greater speed and sustainability in terms of genetic progress:

- a first selection stage – registration in the Studhorse category (Studhorse and Functional Studhorse);
- a second selection stage – attribution of Recommended Studhorse status to reward a Studhorse's morphofunctional qualities;
- a third selection stage – attribution of Merit Studhorse status to reward Studhorses whose quality, as evidenced by their descendants, demonstrates their capacity to transmit better than average qualities to the Lusitano breed. The objective of the third stage is to make changes having the effect of making their attribution also include the objectives underpinning the creation of the former Merit Category, which has fallen into disuse owing to the very small number of eligible animals which may be registered owing to the conditions therein defined.

The aim is therefore to apply a breeding assessment and utilisation system to most Studhorses, enabling faster and more consistent genetic progress than could have been achieved from the total sum of the work of each individual breeder, even if several of them, in practical terms already use this three stage system to plan the genetic progress of their stud.

2 – Studhorse

A studhorse is a Lusitano Breed equine whose assessment, when submitted to morphofunctional tests in public concentrations or when used for breeding operations (female horses), in all parameters under consideration, does not correspond to: three scores of six (6), two scores of five (5), or one score of less than five (5).

2.1. This classification is based on a comparison with the ideal breed phenotype to which 100 points have been attributed, in the animal's presence.

2.2. In addition to morphological aspects, an assessment is also made of functionality, particularly movements, which, for male horses, must, in all cases, be assessed when mounted.

2.3. Male horses must provide proof of their breeding capacity in the form of a spermogram.

2.4. This shall authorise the animal to begin breeding with the aim of producing animals for registration in the Lusitano Studbook.

Studhorses shall be distributed in the following categories, depending on the total number of points attributed:

- Studhorse/broodmare – all animals with a score of 72 points or less in the first stage of the studhorse/broodmare tests
- Studhorse/broodmare * – all animals with a score of more than 72 in the first stage of the studhorse/broodmare tests
- Studhorse/broodmare ** – all animals with a score of between 65% (exclusive) and 80% (inclusive) in the second stage of the studhorse/broodmare tests
- Studhorse/broodmare *** – all animals with a score of more than 80% in the second stage of the studhorse/broodmare tests.

A Functional Studhorse is an equine, more than 5 years old, that not having been approved as a Studhorse, meets the functional criteria for the attribution of Recommended Studhorse status, in Bullfighting, Dressage or Working Equitation.

3 – Recommended Studhorse (**)**

All studhorses/broodmares which, during their lifetimes, have achieved relevant results (fulfilling the minimum parameters hereinafter defined) in respect of their functionality or results in Model and Movements competitions. Studhorses shall be Recommended Studhorses in the area in which they excel, which may include more than one discipline.

Recommended Studhorses shall always be marked ****, followed by the initial or initials of the disciplines on the basis of whose performance this status has been attributed.

3.1 – General access conditions

To be a candidate for Recommended Studhorse status, animals must:

- be proposed by their owner and/or breeder;
- have been previously registered as a STUDHORSE;
- be at least six years old.

When submitting the candidature, owners/breeders must provide proof of the diverse scores or classifications obtained by the candidate studhorse, in terms of its use.

In terms of functionality the different areas in which the Studhorse/Broodmare may be Recommended, are as follows:

- Equestrian art (AE)
- Carriage driving (CA)
- Complete equitation test (CCE)
- Dressage (CD)
- Portuguese equitation (EP)
- Working equitation (ET)
- Horse-Ball (HB)
- Raids (RE)
- Show jumping (CSO)
- Bullfighting (T)
- Doma Vaquera (DV)

Studhorses may also be recommended on the basis of their results in Model and Movements competitions (MA).

3.2 Conditions for the attribution of Recommended Studhorse status

3.2.1 Conditions for the attribution of Recommended Studhorse status **** in Model and Movements (MA) competitions

To obtain Recommended Studhorse status, animals must, at the minimum, have Studhorse * status (the number of points achieved at the time of Studhorse status approval must not have been less than 72) and must stand at least 1.55 m. at the withers.

The individual classes in the following competitions count towards the results:

- International Lusitano Horse Championship
- Official International Competitions in foreign countries, when recognized by APSL
- National Horse Fair, Golegã
- Expoégua, Golegã (female horses)
- National Agricultural Fair (mares with foals)
- Ponte de Lima Fair

In these competitions the animals must compete directly with others of the same class and must have evidenced outstanding morphological conformation and movements when measured against breed standards.

Animals shall be approved as Recommended Studhorses if they fulfil the requirements defined in Table I:

APPROVAL AS A STUDHORSE	INTERNATIONAL LUSITANO HORSE FAIR FESTIVAL OR SIMILAR (OVERSEAS)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NATIONAL HORSE FAIR (Golegã) - EXPOÉGUA (Female horses) - NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR (Mares with foals) -PONTE DE LIMA FAIR
>=72 PTS AND >= 1.55 M	2 MEDALS (GOLD OR SILVER) IN 2 YEARS OR DIFFERENT EVENTS (*)	OR	- 3 GOLD MEDALS IN 3 YEARS OR DIFFERENT EVENTS (*)
	1 GOLD MEDAL (*)	And	2 GOLD MEDALS (*)

(*) – A medal must have been obtained in a mounted class. In the case of female horses this obligation is only effective from 1 January 2019.

3.2.2 Conditions for the attribution of Recommended Studhorse status **** in respect of functionality.

In addition to good morphological conformation, a Recommended Studhorse shall be required to have provided proof of its physical capacities in terms of learning and skill, and its courage and gentleness, as breed characteristics.

As the intention is not to create special trials for each, it was decided that recognition of a horse's sporting achievements and functional life would be the best gauge of its individual capacities with the results of these same public trials being taken into account.

The public trials must be set out on a list to be supplied annually by APSL or country Equestrian Federations with the results being ratified by the entity overseeing the respective discipline, which, in Portugal, is the Portuguese Equestrian Federation or the respective Federation of the countries in which the trials are held for federated disciplines, or APSL, or the overseas Associations recognised by APSL in other cases.

a) Equestrian Art (AE)

A studhorse having regularly performed as a soloist or a jumper across three seasons having achieved a minimum number of 15 events per year. Animals performing as soloists in long reining or pas-de-deux movements must, at least, perform a passage, piaffe, pirouette or canter and approximate changes of hand.

b) Carriage Driving (CA)

1. National

Classification (in categories of one or more animals) in one of the top three places, in two official trials, in two different years.

2. International

Classification (in categories of one or more animals) in one of the top five places, in two official overseas trials.

c) Complete Equitation Test (CCE)

1. National

Classification in one of the top three places in CNC (Combined National Competition) or one of the top five places in the CCN (one star Complete National Competition), in at least four trials.

2. International

Classification in one of the top five places in a Combined Competition or one of the top seven places in the Combined Competition or completing a one star Complete Competition.

d) Dressage (CD)

1. National

Classification in the top 5 places at trials of a National or International FEI level for young horses competing at the National Championship Final, Portugal Dressage Cup or CNDs (six times in at least 2 years), always with an average of more than 70% in National Trials and more than 75% in International FEI trials for young horses.

2. International

Classification on 3 occasions in the top five places at International FEI Trials for young horses with averages of more than 75% or St George or Grand Prix Level at three different CDIs always with averages of more than 70%.

e) Portuguese Equitation (EP)

Classification in one of the top three places in Level A Official Trials, in at least three trials (with a percentage of more than 65%)

f) Working Equitation (ET)

1. National

Classification in the top three places at National Championship Trials, at a seasoned horses' or masters' level at least three times in the same year and always with averages of more than 65% in two years.

2. International

Classification in the top quartile of the final classification of a European or World Championship, always with averages of more than 65% .

g) Horse-ball (HB)

1. National

Member of a team classified in one of the top two places of the National Championship for at least three years

2. International

Member of a national team classified in one of the three top places in European Championships for at least two years

h) Raids (RE)

1. National

Classification in one of the top three places in intermediate level trials or having been classified in one of the top five places in trials of more than 80 kilometres in at least two trials with an identical level of difficulty.

2. International

Classification in one of the top five places in two intermediate level trials or having been classified in the top third of the table in trials of more than 80 kilometres in at least two trials with an identical level of difficulty.

i) Showjumping (CSO)

1. National

Classified twice in one of the top three places in 1.10m. trials, provided that they are fault-free, in two different years or twice in the top five places in trials of 1.2m provided there are fault-free in two different years or in two fault-free rounds in senior trials in two different years.

2. International

Classified three times in the top third of the classification in trials of 1.10m, provided that they are fault-free or classified in the top half of the classification twice at trials with a high level of difficulty, provided that they are fault-free.

j) Bullfighting (T)

- A horse shown to have fought at least thirty bulls (in official bullfights) over a maximum period of five years
- A horse which, in a single year, has won the prize as the best bullfighting horse – in the Seasoned horses category

l) Doma Vaquera (DV)

Qualify in the top five, with averages above 72% in two of the following tests:

- National Championship
- Copa del Rey (Spain)
- Spanish Cup
- Maestros Cup (Spain)

in two different years, or

Qualify in the first quarter of the final classification of a European Championship or World Championship, always with averages above 70 % and provided that there are more than six countries in that Championship.

m) Exceptional Cases

1. Sport (FEI and WE Trials)

Participant in the World Cup, Continental Championships, World Championships, Olympic Games and trials of an identical level.

The designation of RECOMMENDED STUDHORSE status shall be marked **** followed by the initials of the disciplines on the basis of whose performance this status has been attributed.

4 – Merit Studhorse (**)**

All Studhorses/Broodmares (recommended or not), whose offspring achieve results on the basis of their functionality enabling the conclusion to be drawn that their progenitor has transmitted higher than average qualities to its offspring.

A Merit Studhorse shall always be marked *****, followed by the initial or initials of the disciplines in which this status has been attributed on account of the performance of its offspring.

4.1 General access conditions

Applications for Merit Studhorse ***** status must be made by the owner or the breeder. In the event of the equine's death, the application should be submitted by the breeder or its last owner who should provide proof that the necessary requirements have been met.

It must be than 9 years old

It must have descendants which have already been registered in the Studhorse Category.

The following will be taken into consideration;

Consanguinity

Genealogy

Descendants' results

Results of functional activity

4.1.1. – Male horses

The Studhorse must have produced at least 12 offspring (male or female) registered in the Lusitano Breed Studbook in three different years.

It must have at least six offspring (male or female) registered in the Studhorse Category.

4.1.2. – Female Horses

A female horse must have at least four offspring (male or female) registered in the Lusitano Breed Studbook.

It must have at least 2 offspring (male or female) registered in the Studhorse category.

4.2 – Specific Conditions

4.2.1. – Male Horses

a) – Recommended Studhorses ****

A Recommended Studhorse **** must have at least three offspring with Recommended Studhorse **** status or which have achieved the functional conditions to enable Recommended Studhorse **** status to be attributed, even if they are female horses or have been castrated.

These three offspring must be the result of a pairing with at least two different mares. b)

– If not a Recommended Studhorse

The Studhorse must have at least four offspring which have achieved Recommended Studhorse **** status or which have achieved the functional conditions to enable Recommended Studhorse **** status to be attributed, even if they are female horses or have been castrated.

These four offspring must be the result of a pairing with at least three different mares.

4.2.2. – Female horses

a) – If a Recommended Broodmare ****

A Recommended Broodmare **** must have at least two offspring with Recommended Studhorse **** status or which have achieved the functional conditions to enable Recommended Studhorse **** status to be attributed, even if they are female horses or have been castrated.

These two offspring must be the result of a pairing with at least two different stallions.

b) – If not a Recommended Broodmare

The Broodmare must have at least three offspring with Recommended Studhorse **** status or which have achieved the functional conditions to enable Recommended Studhorse **** status to be attributed, even if they are female horses or have been castrated.

These three offspring must be the result of pairing with at least two different stallions.

Concluding remark: In conformity with the resolution of the General Meeting of 31/10/97, the application of Article 18 remains suspended.