

Cloned horse raises hopes for equestrian sports in China

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"Zhuang Zhuang", a cloned horse bred by the Chinese company Sinogene, is presented after being approved by the China Horse Industry Association. It is hoped cloning will help reduce the cost of breeding and raising horses.

A Chinese company presented a cloned horse to the public on Thursday that is the first of its kind born in the country and approved for

equestrian sport.

The cloning of competition and thoroughbred horses has been practiced in several countries since the early 2000s, particularly for genetic improvements.

Born last June from a [surrogate mother](#), "Zhuang Zhuang" was produced by the Beijing laboratory Sinogene and is a clone of a horse imported from Germany.

The black animal is the first from the "warmblood" group of breeds to be born in China and to be officially approved by the China Horse Industry Association.

"Warmbloods" are generally light horses with a lively temperament.

Equestrian sports, especially show jumping, have been making strides in China in recent years.

But a shortage of high-performance horses and a lag in breeding technologies are limiting growth.

"I spoke with (Chinese) riders who participate in the Olympics. All of them have more than one horse, usually two or three. Each horse costs from a few million to 10 million yuan (\$1.5 million)," Mi Jidong, CEO of Sinogene, told AFP.

"Cloning can help reduce the price of breeding and raising horses."

Producing competitive horses in China by cloning should make it less dependent on costly imported animals to supply Chinese equestrian sports.

The world's first cloned horse was born in Italy in 2003.

Chinese animal cloning companies have made significant progress in recent years, with technologies now relatively mature for sheep, cows, pigs, dogs and cats.

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