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## 1. THE AFHS ORGANISATION

### 1.1 RELATIONSHIP WITH KONINKLIJK FREISCH PAARDEN STAMBOEK (KFPS)

- 1.1A **The AFHS recognises the KFPS** as the sole worldwide authority and registry for the Friesian horse.
- 1.1B **The KFPS recognises the AFHS** as its sole representative in Australia.
- 1.1C **Privileges of KFPS membership** – Membership in the AFHS entitles residents of Australia to many of the privileges of the KFPS membership, however they may not be direct members of the KFPS.
- 1.1D **Membership of the World Friesian Horse Organisation (WFHO)** – The AFHS is a member of the WFHO, which is the KFPS endorsed international organisation of KFPS member associations.
- 1.1E **Communication with the KFPS** – All registration procedures must be conducted through the AFHS Registrar, and any issues with the KFPS concerning Australian members must be conducted through the AFHS Secretary.

### 1.2 MEMBERSHIP IN THE AFHS (see Appendix K for further information)

- 1.2A **Categories of membership** are explained in detail in Appendix K
- 1.2B **Refusal of membership** – The AFHS has the right to refuse membership to any person if that person has been a previous member who did not remain in good standing, or upon request of the Board, or by request and vote of the membership. The person in question may submit an objection to the Secretary within 30 days of their notification of refusal of membership. This will then be discussed at the next Board Meeting and the person in question will be duly notified of the outcome.
- 1.2C **Applications for membership** – Membership of the Society is a privilege and not a right. Applications shall be accompanied by payment via cheque or internet banking for the category of membership desired. Membership applications must also be accompanied by a signed AON insurance waiver form. Upon completion of processing by the AFHS, the member shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the relevant membership category.
- 1.2D **Dues for New Members** – All membership fees are due by 1 January each year. The Society calendar runs from 1 January to 31 December. New members or members with a lapse in membership of 12 months or more must pay a joining/reinstatement fee in addition to the membership fee.
- 1.2E **Memberships are not transferable.**
- 1.2F **Membership privileges**
  - 1.2F.1 All categories of membership may:
    - (a) Attend all membership meetings.
    - (b) Receive the AFHS newsletter and subscribe to Phryso (published by the KFPS) and receive general correspondence from the Society.



- (c) Participate in AFHS sponsored events.

**1.2F.2 Full Members** (Individual, Family or Business):

May have the privileges shown above in addition to privileges that include (but are not limited to) the following:

- (a) Vote in Society proceedings as outlined in the bylaws.
- (b) Be eligible for election to the Board of Directors, as outlined in the bylaws (after four years of membership in good standing).
- (c) Utilise the registration services provided by the AFHS in conjunction with the KFPS. These include (but are not limited to) identification and registration of eligible foals; recording purchase or sale of horses; attendance at Keurings for judging and Studbook or other register entry, status/predicates, premiums and prizes and lastly, register/registry maintenance.
- (d) Petition the Board of Directors on matters of policy or concern.
- (e) Utilise certain cooperative advertising opportunities which the AFHS may promote for a fee.

**1.2G Responsibilities of the AFHS members**

1.2G.1 The AFHS has a strict policy on the behaviour of members, conduct towards other members and the Board, and the treatment of horses. Members will face disciplinary action for violating these policies. For further details, see the policies in Appendices G, H, I and J.

**1.2G.2 Good Standing**

To maintain their membership status in good standing, members are to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the AFHS which includes abiding by the Code Of Ethics (Appendix G), Social Media and Events Behaviour Policies (Appendix I) and the Cruelty Clause (Appendix J) to deal fairly with the Society and its members, and to fulfil all obligations including timely payment of dues and fees. Loss of good standing will result in termination of membership and its privileges. The member will be given at least twenty eight (28) days' notice of the meeting at which the Board will consider the termination of membership. (see article 3.3 of the Bylaws). The member has the right to appeal the Board and to make proper defence. Any member whose membership has been terminated due to behaviour resulting in the member being considered not in good standing, may request that their membership be reinstated after 12 months and the board will convene to review the members request.

1.2.G.2A - Members previously identified and documented as members not in good standing will have limited membership rights as decided by the Board. The term of limitations shall be decided by the board. Member must refrain from unacceptable behaviour as per the code of ethics and have no claims made against them for said term to regain full membership rights and privileges.

1.2G.3 **Notification of status change** – Members are to notify the AFHS secretary promptly of any change in address, telephone number or email address/personal contact details, and must notify the Registrar of any changes in status of any of their horses (eg birth, death, castration, importation or ownership transfer).

#### 1.2H **Spurious Organisations**

1.2H.1 Members should be wary of and should not be misled by any organisation that purports to provide registration services for purebred Friesian horses. Such organisations may solicit AFHS members and may imply that they represent or replace the AFHS or KFPS. Members must realise that any legitimate correspondence concerning the AFHS or KFPS will clearly indicate that it originated from within one of these two organisations. Members should be careful in any dealings with such groups in order not to jeopardise their or their horses' standings within the AFHS or KFPS.

1.2H.2 – Members involved with spurious organisations either through participation within the organisation or by advertising or promoting their horse(s) under the banner of such an organisation will have their AFHS and KFPS membership revoked and any horse(s) registered in their name will have their registration cancelled. Once membership and registration has been cancelled, the person(s) involved must show cause as to why they should be reinstated.

Members should also be aware that involvement by their family members in a spurious organisation may place the member in the same situation described above, simply by association.

#### 1.2I **Termination of membership**

1.2I.1 – Resignation – any member wishing to resign from the AFHS may do so as specified in the bylaws. If membership terminates during the calendar year, no membership fee will be refunded.

1.2I.2 – Suspension or termination – membership may be suspended or terminated at the request of the Board of Directors or by request and vote of the membership as specified in the bylaws.

1.2I.3 – Non payment of dues – membership will be terminated if annual membership dues are not paid. Members who fail to pay outstanding fees are not considered to be in good standing and therefore not entitled to vote in Society proceedings, have registrations processed or receive other services from the Society.

1.2J **Reinstatement of membership** – If membership is terminated because membership dues were not paid by 31 March, reinstatement of membership will require payment of the full annual membership fees, plus payment of the membership reinstatement fee.

### 1.3 **FEES**

1.3A **Amounts** – Establishment of and changes to service fees, deposits, penalties and membership dues are approved by the Board and are directly linked to KFPS fees. The fees may also be adapted to a new fee based on currency exchange rates at 1 August and 1 January as well as a CPI increase determined by the KFPS. A schedule of membership dues and other fees is available on request.





- 1.3B **Fees are due in advance of service** -Where possible, all fees are due and payable in advance of services. No registration documents will be processed, horses keured (judged) or any other services rendered by the AFHS or KFPS until the appropriate fees have been received and processed by the AFHS. In addition, to receive the services of the AFHS, members must be in good standing (see Section 1.2G.1).
- 1.3C **Insufficient funds** – Payments made to the AFHS with cheques drawn on accounts with insufficient funds are subject to bank and/or financial institution charges.
- 1.3D **Delinquent accounts** – In the event that members have an account owing to the AFHS, any amounts received will be first applied to the oldest balance owing. The account must be brought up to date before any further AFHS services will be performed.
- 1.4 **REGIONS** - the AFHS covers all states and territories within Australia and Papua New Guinea.
- 1.5 **AFHS EMBLEM**
  - 1.5A The AFHS is symbolised by a unique emblem, consisting of a crown and the letters 'FHS' with the word 'Australia' written below. In 2017, a new logo was designed in conjunction with the KFPS. These logos can be used separately or together (see Appendix A). These designs are the exclusive property of the AFHS and may be used by members in good standing to promote the purebred Friesian horse, subject to the following conditions:
    - (a) Must have permission in writing from the AFHS for use of the emblem
    - (b) Only to be used in conjunction with a Friesian horse(s) – for example, on a white saddle cloth when it is worn by a Friesian horse, or on a harness or carriage when being worn/pulled by a Friesian horse.
    - (c) Only used to publicise and promote activities wholly concerned with the Friesian horse; for example AFHS information booths at shows, KFPS Keurings (judging/classification days).
    - (d) Only used without any other emblem or advertising
    - (e) Only used in complete form, as illustrated in Appendix A.
    - (f) Only used for personal use and not on items for resale. Only the AFHS or its appointed agents are entitled to sell items emblazoned with the AFHS emblem(s). Requests for franchise to sell may be submitted to the Secretary.
    - (g) Only used on member stationery or printed materials when accompanied by the words 'A Member of the Australian Friesian Horse Society' and when clear distinction is made that the emblem(s) only represents membership in the Society rather than the Society itself.

## 2. BREEDING



## 2.1 BREEDING OBJECTIVE OF THE KFPS

The breeding objective of the KFPS is to breed beautiful horses with typical Friesian characteristics, which are competitive as driving horses and under saddle in dressage, and which are also suitable for recreational use. This should be accomplished by selection within the breed, while further reducing inbreeding.

**2.1A Historical Context** – The Friesian-type horse, indigenous to Western Europe, was found from Norway to Spain during the Middle Ages and was used by knights. Heavy, baroque horses are depicted in old paintings, but this image changed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when Friesians were used as racing trotters. By 1917, only three Friesian stallions remained and a difficult period began, during which the breed was used primarily in agriculture. Horses were bred with relatively short legs and overall heavy weight.

By 1970, the tractor had replaced the horse in agriculture and the Friesian horse was once again used primarily for driving and riding. The breeding objective advocates a 'modern' Friesian horse that retains the typical characteristics of the breed. Although the conformation is mentioned first in the breeding objective, the movement of the horse is 60% of the judging evaluation.

**2.1B The typical Friesian characteristics** may be found in a horse that is harmoniously built and properly proportioned. The noble head has clear, intelligent eyes and small, alert ears with the tips pointing slightly toward each other. The neck is of adequate length and is lightly arched. A strong back joins a croup of good length that does not slope too steeply. The shoulder is strong, long and sloping and the body has good depth and well-sprung ribs. The feet and legs are strong with a well-developed forearm and proper stance. A height of 1.60m (15.3 hands) is considered ideal.

The horse has fluid, elegant and suspended gaits that are emphasised by feathering on the lower legs, a fine mane and a beautiful, long tail. The preferred colour is 'jet-black' although variations of 'fading black', 'rusty black' and 'brown black' are permitted. This is a horse of luxurious and proud appearance, full of personality; honest and eager to work.

**2.1C Conformation** – At a time when many breed registries have experienced a decline in registrations and memberships, the KFPS has continued to grow. This is due, in part, to the appearance and charisma of the Friesian horse. The attraction exerted on devotees by the appearance of the Friesian horse cannot be jeopardised when breeding for specific performance qualities. A description of ideal Friesian conformation follows:

**The head** is relatively short and the width is proportionate to the length. The ears are small and alert with the tips pointing slightly towards one another. The eyes are large and shining. The nasal bone is slightly hollow or straight and the nostrils are wide. The lips are closed and the teeth meet properly. The jawbones are not heavy and are spread wide apart to allow the horse to breathe easily while at work. The head is set gracefully onto the neck with adequate space for the throat. Overall, the head is dry and expressive and blends smoothly into the neck.



**The neck** is slightly arched at the crest. It is long enough for the horse to bend properly and is adequately muscled. The neck is set on high and the lower neckline does not bulge between the throat and the chest.

**The withers** are well-developed, prominent and in particular, blend gradually into the back.

**The back** is not too long and is well-muscled. A slightly low back is allowed.

**The loin** is wide, strong, well-muscled and makes a smooth transition into the croup.

**The croup** is of good length and slopes slightly downward; it is wide and muscular. It neither forms a point or is overly rounded. The tail is not set on too low. The gluteal muscle is long and well developed.

**The shoulders** are long and sloping and are set widely enough apart to form a good chest, which is neither too wide nor too narrow.

**The ribs** are long and curved, supplying ample space for the heart and lungs, without being rotund. The belly maintains sufficient depth towards the rear.

**The legs** – The forelegs are properly positioned and when viewed from the front, are set parallel with a hoof width of space at the ground. Viewed from the side, they are perpendicular down through the fetlock joint. The cannon bone is not too long; the forearm, however, has good length. The pastern is resilient, of good length and is at a 45-degree angle to the ground. The hoofs are wide and sound.

The hind legs, viewed from the rear, are straight. Viewed from the side, the legs are set directly under the hindquarters and are strong with good, sound hoofs. The hind cannon is a little longer than in front; the gaskin is long, with well-developed muscle. The angle at the hock is approximately 150 degrees; the rear pasterns are at a 55 degree angle to the ground.

The joints in the legs are dry, well developed, and provide a good foundation for the tendons and ligaments.

**The overall appearance** of the horse's body is more of a rectangle than a square.

When the shoulder is long and sloping, the back is not too long and the croup is of adequate length, then the ratio of fore, middle and hind quarters can be an ideal 1:1:1. The horse is neither too massive, nor too light.

**The walk** is straight, vigorous and springy. There is good length of stride and the hindquarters swing forward with power.

**The trot** is a reaching and forward movement with power from the hindquarters. It is elevated and light-footed with a moment of suspension. The hock flexes as the horse moves forward and the inside angle of the hind leg closes during each stride.

**The canter** is well supported and lively with sufficient power from the hindquarters and flexion in the hock.

2.1D Breeding for performance - The Friesian horse is used in various equestrian sports: show driving, combined driving, dressage under saddle and recreation. As driving horses, Friesians perform well, but to become more competitive in all sports, attention should be given to the following points:

- strong, powerful hind quarters
- a luxurious horse that is not heavy but has ample power

- a long, sloping shoulder
- hard, dry legs
- light-footed movements with a moment of suspension
- size neither too small nor too large, the ideal range of height is 1.59-1.63 metres
- sufficiently long and well-muscled forearm and gaskin
- strong, smooth transition from loin to croup; long and well-developed gluteal
- good, wide hoofs with proper heels
- good head/neck connection
- and honest character, eager to work
- stamina

2.1E **AFHS Breeding Policy** – Members are required to abide by the AFHS Breeding Policy, which is as follows:

**Mares:** Friesian mares registered in the KFPS Studbook, Foalbook, B-Book1 (Bijboek 1) or B-Book II (Bijboek II) should be bred to KFPS Studbook Stallions with approved breeding privileges (via frozen semen) or Australian stallions with breeding Permits from the KFPS. Cross breeding to stallions of other breeds is discouraged and no registration papers will be issued to the offspring of such breedings. Mares must be a minimum of 3 years of age when bred.

**KFPS Studbook Stallions:** KFPS Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges should only be bred to Friesian mares registered with the KFPS.

**Australian Stallion with Breeding Permits:** Although many KFPS foreign affiliates do not allow breeding with any stallion other than a KFPS Studbook Stallion, the KFPS does have a policy in which under exceptional circumstances certain Foalbook stallions will be granted limited Breeding Permits. Australia's small population of Friesian horses, geographic isolation and absence of KFPS Studbook Stallions, qualifies for consideration under these exceptional circumstances. Owners of Friesian stallions may contact the AFHS to enquire about obtaining a KFPS Breeding Permit. Guidelines to the selection process appear in Appendix C. Breeding Permits must be applied for by 1<sup>st</sup> April of the breeding year.

2.2 BREEDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Boards of the Friesian horse associations and societies and the breeders together face the challenge and responsibility of improving the quality of the Friesian horse.

2.2A **Stallion Selection** – breeders should select a stallion whose conformation, movement, sport performance and pedigree will best complement the specific mare for the particular purpose for which the mare is being bred. A "Breeding Evaluation Guide; How to Select the Stallion Which Best Complements Your Mare", is printed periodically in Dutch in Phryso.

2.2B **Inbreeding** – In selecting a stallion, the mare owner has the responsibility to carefully consider the inbreeding coefficient of the resulting foal. It is not an absolute criterion by itself, but should be considered in conjunction with other factors such as desired conformation, intended use, height, etc.

2.2B.1 Inbreeding Coefficients are shown on KFPS registration certificates of horses born after 1988. A low inbreeding coefficient indicates that a foal has few common ancestors. In the Friesian breed, retained placentas also may be associated with high inbreeding coefficients. The KFPS recommends inbreeding coefficients below five percent if possible. A simple rule of thumb is that in a foal's pedigree, no one name should appear more than once within the first three generations (parents, grandparents, great-grandparents).

2.2B.2 Inbreeding Coefficient forecasts calculate the percentage of inbreeding for foals resulting from the mating of a particular mare with a KFPS Studbook Stallion or an Australian Stallion with KFPS Breeding Permit. Members may obtain an inbreeding forecast for their mare(s) from the AFHS Secretary. A guideline to calculations is also available.

2.2C **DNA testing** for Dwarfism, Hydrocephalus and chestnut is required for all mares and stallions intended to be used for breeding.

### 2.3 BREEDING GUIDELINES

2.3A **Approved Breeding Methods** – natural cover, artificial insemination and limited embryo transfer are permitted. Artificial insemination may include breeding with transported cooled semen or frozen semen. Details are in the following sections. For details regarding limited embryo transfer, see Section 2.12.

2.3B **Breeding Contracts** – All breeding contracts and related agreements between mare owners or semen purchasers and stallion owners or semen vendors are the responsibility of the parties involved in the transaction. Those involved in breeding transactions are advised to obtain signed agreements which clearly specify all rights and responsibilities of each party. The AFHS assumes no responsibility for any breeding transaction.

2.3C **KFPS Studbook Stallion Breeding Limits** are set at 150 breedings per year for stallions which have not been judged on their offspring and 200 for stallions which have been judged and approved on their offspring.

2.3D **AFHS Approved Stallion Representative** – If the owner of an Australian Stallion with a KFPS Breeding Permit is unable to maintain personally the issuing of breeding certificates due to geographic or other factors, a stallion representative may be approved by the AFHS at the stallion owner's written request.

### 2.4 PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTED SEMEN

2.4A **Use of Frozen Semen from Deceased Studbook Stallions with** approved breeding privileges is authorised.

2.4B **Imported Semen – AFHS Policy** – The importation of semen into Australia is strongly encouraged by the AFHS. This practice will allow a broadening of the gene pool within the Friesian horses in Australia. It should be clearly stated that the AFHS is not in the business of importing semen. It is the concern of the AFHS that those members importing semen follow the requirements of the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service.

## 2.5 STALLION BREEDING CERTIFICATE

2.5A **A breeding certificate** needs to be filled in and submitted to the Registrar within 28 days of the covering. Certificates need to be submitted regardless of the pregnancy status of the mare. If failing to do so, the KFPS will request DNA testing to be done at the expense of the registered owner. This applies to all breedings with Studbook Stallions (frozen AI), Foalbook stallions with a breeding permit and Foalbook stallions without a permit.

2.5B **Breeding Certificates for Imported Semen** - To enable both the AFHS and KFPS to maintain appropriate breeding records, the following procedure will apply to Breeding Certificates for inseminations with imported semen:

- (a) The semen importer must maintain a record of insemination dates, or of semen shipments, if the imported semen is for resale.
- (b) A breeding certificate needs to be submitted to the registrar within 28 days.
- (c) A completed Breeding Certificate form will then be issued directly to the mare owner.

## 2.6 BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Birth announcement/notification forms need to be submitted within 14 days of the birth of the foal, either through the KFPS website or via the Registrar. If submitting via the KFPS member section, you will be able to download the birth acknowledge form. If submitting via the Registrar, the KFPS will issue the birth acknowledge form and mail it to the Registrar. Registration needs to be completed within six months and the foal needs to be microchipped prior to weaning or before the age of six months. Late registrations or late submission of forms (breeding certificate, birth announcement/notification forms) or late submission of the final registration process, will require DNA testing to be done at the mare owner's expense and will incur a late fee (contact Registrar for fees). In the event of the foal belonging to someone other than the mare's owner, the foal's current owner may pay the fees to facilitate the registration process. The same process applies to older horses that were not registered prior to six months of age.

2.6A **Naming the Foal** – Each calendar year foal names must begin with specific letters designated by the KFPS. Names must be relatively simple ideally consisting of a single word. Abbreviation of farm names or initials is not allowed to precede a name, but may follow the name if approved by the KFPS. Names need not be Dutch. Once processed by the KFPS, registered names cannot be changed by the owner.

## 2.7 BIRTH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

After submitting the Birth Announcement on the KFPS website portal, the Birth Acknowledgement form will be available for downloading. This document serves as a temporary registration paper and must be presented at the initial identification marking of

the foal. The Birth Acknowledgement along with the identification certificate and DNA (if required) is then sent to the registrar to complete the registration process. A copy of the document should be retained by the owner. Members who do not have access to the KFPS portal can still send in paper birth announcements to the registrar and a birth acknowledgement will be mailed back to them.

## 2.8 JUDGING THE FOAL/YOUNG HORSE

When KFPS judges visit Australia, foals, one and two-year olds may be presented to the judges to receive 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or no premiums. The original Birth Acknowledgement document and Identification Certificate (see Section 2.9B) or the Registration Certificate must accompany the youngster to the judging. More information about judging may be found in Section 5.

## 2.9 IDENTIFICATION CODE

**2.9A Foal Identification.** Final registration of the foal will take place after the foal has been identified (microchipped). Identification (microchipping) must be carried out by veterinarians. A foal needs to be identified (microchipped) within six months of birth or before weaning, whichever occurs first. At the time of identification (microchipping) the foal must be at the dam's side. If this is not the case, identification can only be carried out by DNA verification. Said DNA verification will take place at the owner's expense. In case the foal's dam dies during the time of lactation, the foal must be microchipped by a veterinarian within one week. When this is the case, the application must include a veterinarian statement confirming the dam's death. If the one-week period has been exceeded, then verification of lineage must be carried out by DNA testing at the owner's expense.

**2.9B Identification form** – When your vet microchips your foal, he/she also needs to fill in and sign the AFHS microchip form. The microchip form can be downloaded from the AFHS website.

## 2.10 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE FOAL

**2.10A Appropriate Registry** – Foals will be registered in the appropriate registry, according to their parentage (see Section 3.4).

**2.10B Initiation of Registration** - Registration proceedings will be initiated by the AFHS Registrar.

**2.10C DNA Samples** – By requesting registration of a foal, foal owners agree to provide appropriate genetic material from the foal and dam (see Section 2.11C).

**2.10D Processing** – Once all documents/samples have been returned to AFHS and any test completed, a laminated Registration Certificate will be applied for from the KFPS by the AFHS.

## 2.11 PARENTAGE VERIFICATION POLICY





- 2.11A Parentage verification policy** – All female Friesians used for breeding and all Australian Stallions with or without KFPS Breeding Permits will make available genetic samples enabling parentage verification and testing for Dwarfism, Hydrocephalus and chestnut. These samples are to take the form of DNA testing. Samples will be taken from non-weaned foals at the time when their Identification Codes are applied; all other horses requiring individual genetic sampling will need to contact the AFHS to arrange this. These samples may be used to verify parentage at the discretion of AFHS or KFPS. In addition, Parentage Verification testing at the owner's expense will be required in all of the following cases:
- (a) Embryo transfer.
  - (b) Foals not recorded within 14 days of birth.
  - (c) Foals not registered prior to six months of age.
  - (d) In the case of a mare who has been covered/inseminated by two different stallions within one cycle or in two consecutive cycles.
  - (e) Other situations in which the parentage and/or identity of the horse cannot be conclusively proved without parentage verification testing.
- 2.11B Stallion Genetic Testing** – All breeding stallions, both KFPS Breeding Permit stallions and non-permitted stallions, must have appropriate genetic test results on file with AFHS and KFPS before they can have their offspring registered.
- 2.11C Obtaining Genetic Material from Dams** – It is the responsibility of each foal owner to provide genetic material from the dam for parentage verification. In any case where material from the dam is not already on file with KFPS, owners are advised to request genetic testing of the dam prior to the foal's birth. This will ensure that the foal's parentage can be verified in the event that the dam is not available at the time the foal is presented for registration.
- 2.11D Certification of Genetic Material** – Members of the KFPS jury or the horse owner's veterinarian may collect genetic material for parentage verification. The veterinarian or official of the KFPS must certify the identification code of the horse. The owner or former owner may not certify their own horse even if they are a veterinarian.

## 2.12 EMBRYO TRANSFER

The main reason for embryo transfers is to enable high performance mares to have foals without interrupting training/competition schedules. Two further reasons are increasing the number of foals from a mare in her later years after her offspring are proven i.e. from a preferential or performance mother, or when an accident has made further pregnancies impossible. Subject to the foregoing and other exceptional circumstances, foals produced by embryo transfer may be registered, provided the following conditions are met:

- 2.12A Written Permission for Embryo Transfer** must be obtained for each year from the AFHS in advance of the embryo transfer procedure. An application form is available from the AFHS Registrar. Adequate time must be allowed for the AFHS to obtain concurrence from the KFPS. In addition to the goal of improving the purebred





Friesian horse, diversifying the gene pool in Australia is a major consideration for embryo transfer approval.

2.12B **Embryo Transfer Mare Eligibility** – The following mares are not eligible for embryo transfer:

- (a) Mares not registered with AFHS and KFPS.
- (b) Mares not measuring a minimum of 14.3hh at the withers.
- (c) Mares who have not produced a live foal.

2.12C **Veterinary Certification** – Veterinary certification of the identification code number and verification of a normal reproductive anatomy of the embryo transfer mare will be required on a form provided by the AFHS. The certification must be done by a veterinarian specializing in equine reproduction who is not the current or former owner of the horse, or who has no interest in the horse/s involved.

2.12D **Embryo Transfer Parentage Verification Requirements** - Samples of genetic material must be furnished from the donor mare using AFHS's Parentage Verification procedure, not later than the time at which the embryo is transferred. The resulting ET foal(s) must have parentage verified via testing at the owner's expense before registration papers will be issued.

2.12E **Embryo Transfer Conditions** - The AFHS reserved the right to adjust any of the embryo transfer conditions, which includes limiting the number of foals, or withdrawing embryo transfer permission. All foals approved by the AFHS will be eligible for registration.

2.12F **Embryo Transfer Limitations** - Permission for embryo transfers will apply only for the breeding season for which the application was made. A maximum of four embryos can be taken per breeding season.

2.12G **Cloning** - will not be allowed.

### 3. REGISTERS FOR FRIESIAN HORSES

(Refer to Appendix B)

3.1 B-BOOK 11 - Not all KFPS affiliates maintain a B-Book 11. Horses eligible for B-Book 11 registration in Australia are:

- The dam is registered in the Studbook, B-Book I or B-Book II and the sire is a foalbook, B-book I or B-book II stallion, without a permit.
- The dam is B-book II and the sire of the dam is not a foalbook stallion with a permit and the sire of the offspring is a foalbook stallion with or without a permit.
- After two generations, offspring of B-Book II mares will be registered in B-Book 1 if the sire and the dam's sire is a Foal Book stallion with a breeding permit.

3.1.A **B-Book 11 Sub-Registers** - will consist of sub-registers for foals, mares and geldings. Mares and geldings registered in B-Book 1 may be considered for B-Book Star or Provisional Crown or Crown status. The qualifications for the mare and gelding star, Provisional Crown or Crown sub-registers of B-Book 1 are the same as for Studbook horses (see Section 3.5 and 3.6)

**3.1.B “Australian stallion” description** - within these Rules & Regulations an “Australian stallion” refers to a Foal Book, but NOT to a B-Book 1 or B-Book 2 stallion. This allows any stallion owner who’s horse meets the eligibility requirements (see Section 3.3.C) to apply to the KFPS via the AFHS office for an KFPS Breeding Permit. Eligibility requirements and final decision on the application are at the discretion of the KFPS.

**3.2 B-BOOK 1** - Horses eligible for B-Book 1 registration in Australia are:

- The dam is in B-book I and the sire is a foalbook stallion with a breeding permit
- The dam is in the Main Studbook and the sire is a foalbook stallion with a breeding permit
- The dam is in B-book I and the sire is an approved stallion
- The dam is in B-book II *and* the sire of the dam is a stallion with a breeding permit *and* the sire of the offspring is an approved studbook stallion or a stallion with a breeding permit.

**3.2.A B-Book 1 Sub-Registers** -will consist of sub-registers for foals, mares and geldings. Mares and geldings registered in B-Book 2 may be considered for B-Book Star or Provisional Crown or Crown status. The qualifications for the mare and gelding star, Provisional Crown or Crown sub-registers of B-Book 2 are the same as for Studbook horses (see Section 3.5 and 3.6)

**3.3 FOALBOOK**

**3.3A Qualifications** – The Foalbook is the basic registry for Friesian horses whose lineage would qualify them for entry into the Studbook at adulthood. There are no restrictions based on physical appearance or soundness. Some horses will remain Foalbook adults. Common reasons for permanent Foalbook status are unacceptable white markings or serious faults or unsoundness. In addition, some owners never present their horses for registration in the Studbook. All stallions who do not qualify as KFPS Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges will remain in the Foalbook permanently.

**3.3B Foalbook Sub-registers** – will consist of sub-registers for foals and Foalbook stallions with a KFPS Breeding Permit. Foals may be judged by the KFPS jury for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or no premiums.

**3.3C Eligibility of Stallions for KFPS Breeding Permits** – Breeding Permits for Foalbook stallions are at the discretion of the KFPS and must be re-applied for each breeding season. Suitable stallions must meet the following criteria:

- (a) Veterinary certification of a minimum height of 1.58 metres at the withers.
- (b) Veterinary certification of the stallion’s breeding soundness via a physical exam.
- (c) Veterinary certification of conformational soundness and of meeting the type specified by KFPS breed guidelines (see Sections 2.1B and 2.1C).
- (d) No unacceptable white markings.
- (e) No inheritable abnormalities.
- (f) Genetic testing.

See Appendix C

### 3.4 STUDBOOKS

Studbooks are the basic registries for eligible adult Friesians, segregated by gender. Certain Studbook horses may qualify for specific status/predicates e.g. Ster, model, preferential, or performance mother.

3.4A **Judging** – Mares and geldings older than three years may be judged for inclusion in the Studbook for Mares or Studbook for Geldings. This evaluation is conducted at judging sites throughout Australia at the time of a KFPS visit. The original Registration Certificate must accompany the horse to the judging.

3.4B **Eligibility** for Studbook Mare or Studbook Gelding requires that they:

- (a) Be registered in the Foalbook.
- (b) Mare be at least 1.54 metres at the withers and geldings at least 1.56 metres.
- (c) Be black and have no white except for a small Ster or a few white hairs on the forehead or muzzle; white is not permitted on the body, legs or hoofs.
- (d) Be sound; unsound horses cannot enter the Studbook.
- (e) Be free of hereditary defects (mares with hereditary defects should not be used for breeding); criteria of rejection are, among others: ringbone, bone spavin, curb, bog spavin, swollen stifle joint, lameness, dished face, insufficient shoulder height, poor use of the hind legs, defects of the stifle including a locking or loose stifle or improper development of the hock.

3.4C **Criteria for acceptance** in the Studbooks requires that the horse demonstrate conformation and movement which adequately meets the desired typical Friesian characteristics, as outlined in Section 2.1B.

3.4D **Registration Certificate** – The Original Foalbook Registration Certificate must be relinquished at the time of entry in the Studbook. It will be replaced with a Studbook Registration Certificate.

### 3.5 STER (Ster) MARE AND STAR (Ster) GELDING REGISTERS

3.5A **Judging** – Studbook mares and geldings may be judged for inclusion in the Ster Mare and Ster Gelding registers. At the time of initial entry in the Studbook, all mares and geldings are automatically evaluated for Ster. Studbook mares and geldings without the Ster designation are permitted to be re-evaluated in subsequent years. The original Studbook registration Certificate must accompany the horse to the judging. This evaluation will be held at judging sites throughout Australia at the time of KFPS visits.

3.5B **Eligibility** for Ster Mare and Ster Gelding requires that they:

- (a) Previously or simultaneously be designated as a Studbook Mare or Studbook Gelding.
- (b) Mares must be at least 1.56 metres at the withers and geldings at least 1.58 metres at the withers.



- (c) From 2016 onwards, parentage verification for mares will be a mandatory component of the Ster Predicate.

**3.5C Criteria** for designation as Ster requires the horse to demonstrate to the judges:

- (a) Conformation meeting the breeding objective of the KFPS (see Section 2.1).
- (b) Totally correct movement.
- (c) The walk must be straight, powerful and flexible, with good reach from the shoulder while the hind quarters swing forward with power.
- (d) The trot should be reaching and forward movement with power from the hind quarters and flexion in the hock, it should be elevated and light-footed with a moment of suspension; there should be no winging, paddling or interfering.
- (e) Mandatory IBOP testing (the suitability test for mares), or the equivalent may be required.

**3.5D Registration Certificate** – The original Registration Certificate must be relinquished at the time of entry in the Ster register. Following payment of the Ster Registration Fee to the AFHS, the owner will receive a Registration Certificate showing the Studbook Ster register.

**3.6 CROWN MARE REGISTER**

**3.6A Judging** – The designation for the (provisional) Crown Predicate takes place during the inspection circuit from mares three years and older who are awarded a first premium in that same year. The judges may reconsider these first premium mares and may name exceptional mares as “Provisional Crown”.

**3.6B Eligibility** for Crown Mare requires that they:

- (a) Receive a 1<sup>st</sup> premium in the same year.
- (b) Be at least 1.58 metres at the wither.
- (c) They must perform (before or after being judged for Crown) an IBOP or ABFP test with a minimum of 77.0 points and an average of 7 for walk and the trot.
- (d) Obtaining the Sport Predicate will also satisfy the performance requirement for the Crown designation.

**3.7 MODEL MARE REGISTER**

**3.7A Judging** – Ster mares may be evaluated for the designation Provisional Model. This evaluation can be conducted at the judging sites throughout Australia at the time of a KFPS visit.

**3.7B Eligibility for Provisional Model** requires that they:

- (a) Be a Ster Mare, normally age seven or older.
- (b) Be at least 1.60 metres at the withers.
- (b) Be fertile, as demonstrated by having borne and nursed a foal.



- 3.7C **Criteria** for Provisional Model requires that the mare demonstrate to the judges that she is among the very best of all Ster Mares worldwide:
- (a) Her conformation serves as a model for the ideal Friesian horse.
  - (b) Her movements are of superb quality.
- 3.7D **Model Proof Performance Test** – Within the next calendar year following designation as a Provisional Model, the mare must pass an IBOP performance test with at least a B designation of 77 or more points or an equivalent test if determined by the KFPS. Performance ability may be proven under saddle or as a driving horse.
- 3.8 **PREFERENTIAL MARE REGISTER**
- 3.8A **Qualification** for Preferential Status requires that Studbook mares must have produced at least four quality offspring which were:
- (a) Ster, Crown or Model mare.
  - (b) Studbook Preferent mare.
  - (c) Foalbook Preferent mare.
  - (d) Ster gelding.
  - (e) Foalbook Ster stallion
- This method of selecting Preferential Mares was initiated in 1992. Prior to that, a more complex method was used which required a certain number of points based on offspring's premiums and status/predicates.
- 3.8B **Application** – Preferential status may be awarded to living mares or can be awarded posthumously. Owners or breeders who believe a mare qualifies for Preferential status should contact the AFHS Secretary. Following payments of the appropriate fee, the records of the mare's offspring will be checked to verify her Preferential status.
- 3.9 **PERFORMANCE MOTHER (PRESTATIE) REGISTER**
- 3.9A **Qualification** – the Performance dam predicate is awarded to mares that have produced three offspring which have acquired the Sport predicate or who have complete a performance test with a minimum of 75 points.
- 3.9B **Application** – owners or breeders who believe the mare qualifies for Performance Mother status should contact the AFHS Secretary. Following payments of the appropriate fee, the records of the mare's offspring will be checked to verify her Performance Mother status.
- 3.10 **SPORT PREDICATE** – can be awarded to mares, geldings and stallions that achieve good results in competitive sport. The Sport title can be awarded only on the basis of results achieved during competitions registered at the national dressage organisation in the country they reside in. The minimum requirements for being awarded the Sport title are different for each country.
- 3.10.1 The minimum criteria for awarding the Sport Predicate in Australia are:
- Dressage medium level (4B and 4C) and five points must have been obtained by scoring a result of 60 percent or higher (1 point).



- Driven dressage to level ZZ or FEI Advanced (equivalent in Australia is FEI Driven Dressage, Senior Test 3\*B HP1) with five times a minimal score of 60%.

The tests must have been done at different times and signed by different judges.

3.11 SPORT “ELITE” PREDICATE – can be awarded to mares, geldings and stallions that have achieved extraordinary results in riding competitive sports. The Sport “Elite” Predicate can be awarded only on the basis of results achieved during competitions registered at the national and international dressage organizations.

3.11A **Criteria** – Dressage: Five winning points at Prix St. Georges level (or higher) or having obtained the Sport Predicate in all three disciplines: dressage, driving (dressage) and in-harness sports (show driving). Submit an application and qualifying score sheets to the AFHS Secretary.

### 3.12 STUDBOOK FOR STALLIONS

3.12A **Eligibility** – Stallions registered in the Foalbook which are age three or older may be presented as candidates for the Central Stallion Proving for Studbook Stallions. Candidates must be sired by a Studbook Stallion and must have a valid identification number.

3.12A.1 Eligibility Based on Physical Appearance – to be eligible for consideration as a candidate for the Central Stallion Proving stallions must:

- Be at least 1.58 metres at age three and at least 1.60 metres at age four.
- Be entirely black with no white markings except for a small Ster or a few white hairs on the forehead or muzzle; white is not permitted on the body, legs or hoofs.
- Demonstrate to the inspection jury that their movement and conformation is of sufficiently excellent quality to warrant consideration as a Studbook Stallion.

3.12A.2 Eligibility Based on Pedigree and Dam – there are strict requirements for the pedigrees and dams of prospective Studbook Stallions:

- The pedigree of the stallion may not contain any mares registered in the B-Books for four generations.
- The registration certificate of the stallion may not contain any Foalbook parents or grandparents.
- White on the legs will not be allowed within the first three generations of the pedigree of the stallion. A white hoof or hoof sole is also undesirable.
- The mother, grandmother and great-grandmother must all be at least Ster mares.
- The dam line (female ancestors on the bottom line of the pedigree) of Studbook stallions should be fertile and of consistent high quality as shown by the presence of Preferential ancestors.

- (f) The dams of studbook Stallions may not have any leg defects. In case of doubt, a veterinary exam will be required.
- (g) The sporting and IBOP results of the dam and offspring of the dam line will be considered in the evaluation for Studbook Stallion.
- (h) The disposition of the dam will be considered in the evaluation for Studbook Stallion.
- (i) Dams of Studbook Stallions must not have over or under bites; navel hernias, and stable vices are also undesirable.

**3.12B Judging for Candidacy** for Central Stallion Proving can be scheduled at the judging sites throughout Australia at the time of a KFPS visit. Re-evaluation is permitted in subsequent years. Candidates for the Central Proving must meet all KFPS requirements for judging presentation. If a stallion qualifies for consideration for the Central Stallion Proving, a video of the stallion will be reviewed by the KFPS in the Netherlands. If the stallion's candidacy is approved, he will be invited to the Central Stallion Proving in the Netherlands, subject to the pre-evaluations noted below.

**3.12B.1 Candidacy of Exceptional Performance Horses** – Foalbook stallions excelling in equestrian sports should be able to become Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges on the basis of their performance record, provided they do not have any defects.

**3.12B.2 Candidate's Pre-evaluations** – Prior to final selection as a candidate for the Central Stallion Proving, certain pre-evaluations must be performed at the owner's expense:

- (a) X-Rays as specified by the KFPS must be taken of knee joints and reveal the bones as sound.
- (b) Semen analysis, as specified by the KFPS, must be performed and meet minimum motility standards.
- (c) Blood typing, or other DNA analysis, as specified by the KFPS, must be performed on the stallion and on his dam.

**3.12C Entry in the Studbook for Stallions** – Those candidates which successfully pass the Central Stallion Proving will be given Friesian names which have not previously been used for stallions and will be entered in the Studbook for Stallions and given the next consecutive stallion studbook number.

**3.12C.1 Provisional Approval for Breeding** – Those stallions which enter the Studbook for Stallions will receive provisional Approved Breeding Privileges until their offspring have been judges for the first time.

**3.12C.2 Offspring Judging I** – When the stallion's oldest offspring becomes three years old, a percentage of the offspring from each year's foal crop will be evaluated for quality by the KFPS. Through the quality of his offspring, the stallion must demonstrate a positive impact on the breed or he will no longer be granted Approved Breeding Privileges.

**3.12C.3 Offspring Judging II** – Five years after Offspring Judging I, a second offspring judging using the then-current breeding objectives, will evaluate:

- (a) Performance of the offspring in various sport disciplines.



- (b) Conformation of the offspring as adults.
- (c) Performance of the stallion himself.

3.12D **Approved Breeding Privileges Withdrawn** – Stallions which have had their breeding approval withdrawn remain listed in the Studbook for Stallions, although they are no longer eligible as sires of Studbook horses. All offspring born or conceived prior to the withdrawal of Approved Breeding Privileges remain eligible for Studbook registration. In the event that the adult offspring of such a stallion subsequently demonstrates exceptional ability in equestrian sports, the stallion may have his Approved Breeding Privileges reinstated.

3.12E **Maintaining Approved Breeding Privileges** – All Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges must be judged annually. They are also informally evaluated on the basis of their offspring every year. A decline in the quality of offspring or the discovery of hereditary faults may result in the withdrawal of Approved Breeding Privileges from any Studbook Stallion at any time. In addition, stallion owners must comply with AFHS and KFPS requirements in order to maintain their stallions' breeding approval status.

### 3.13 PREFERENTIAL STALLIONS

3.13A **Qualification** – Preferential status may be awarded to stallions showing consistency and quality in passing on their genetic qualities. The oldest offspring must be at least ten years old and there must be sufficient numbers to judge sport performance and growth of older offspring. The stallion should have one or more sons approved on offspring. Criteria for the stallion and his offspring are listed in order of importance:

- (a) Exterior – Comparison of the stallion's percentage of Ster, Model, Approved Stallion, Preferential and not approved offspring against overall averages for all stallions during the general time period.
- (b) Performance – As shown in various sport associations, IBOP, ABFP, performance tests of stallions and national and regional competitions.
- (c) Fertility – 50 percent average over the entire breeding period.
- (d) Hereditary defects and growth – information about possible hereditary defects acquired after the offspring judging and growth of horses after they have been approved for the Studbook.
- (e) Colour and markings – distinguish between allowed (head) and non-allowed (legs and body) white markings. Also distinguish with regard to the average.
- (f) Size – what are the average sizes of offspring, taking into consideration the sizes of the dams, and how this compares to the ideal size shown in the breeding policy.
- (g) Character.



## 4. REGISTRATION

### 4.1 GENERAL REGISTRATION GUIDELINES

- 4.1A **Eligibility and Method of Receiving Registration Services** – All registration procedures and issues regarding Friesian horses in Australia must be handled through the AFHS Registrar; residents of Australia are not eligible to receive registration services or communications directly from the KFPS. Only AFHS members in good standing are eligible to utilize the registration, judging, identification coding and related services of the KFPS. Fees are due in advance of services, wherever possible.
- 4.1B **Buyers and Importers** of Friesian horses have the sole responsibility to ensure that the documents needed to transfer ownership or register in-utero foals are forwarded to AFHS office either directly or through the KFPS.
- 4.1C **The Registration Certificate** is strictly a statement that a specific horse has a recognized pedigree and the privilege of being entered into the official world-wide registry for the Friesian horse. It has no specific rights or privileges in conjunction with it and is not, in itself, a proof of ownership; buyers should obtain a properly executed Bill of Sale from the Sellers for this purpose. The Registration Certificate is not the property of the horse owner and can be withdrawn by the KFPS or the AFHS for justifiable cause. The certificate must be returned to the AFHS upon the death of the horse.
- 4.1C.1 The Appearance of Registration Certificates vary according to the birth year and registry of the horse.
- (a) Foalbook and Studbook horses born between 1989 and 2015 receive laminated certificates which are yellow-green and yellow with a light blue-gray horse. After 2015, these certificates are now blue.
  - (b) Horses born prior to 1989 received white, unlaminated paper certificates.
  - (c) B-Book horses born 1989 to 1992 have yellow-green and yellow laminated certificates which identify the KFPS register as “Bijboek”. This register has now been renamed B-Book I.
  - (d) B-Book I horses born 1992 to 2015 received brown and gold laminated certificates with a light blue-gray horse. After 2015 these certificates are now black.
  - (e) B-Book II horses born 1992-2015 received blue and pastel red laminated certificates with a light blue-gray horse. After 2015, these certificates are now black.

### 4.2 REGISTRATION FEE

A registration fee is charged for entry to the Foalbook. A fee is again due each time a horse's Registration Certificate is upgraded to show entry in the Studbook, and in the Ster, Model and Preferential studbook registers. Appropriate identification marking is to be included at no additional charge.



- 4.2A **Late Registration Fee** – Registrations received after the foal is six months of age will incur a late fee (contact Registrar for fees) and the owner will be required to prove parentage via appropriate paperwork and DNA testing.
- 4.3 **TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP**
- 4.3A **Recording Ownership Transfer on the Registration Certificate** – To transfer the recorded ownership of a registered horse, the seller (Previous Owner) and the Buyer (New Owner) must fill in and sign the transfer form. Both the seller and buyer must be current financial members of the KFPS and AFHS, a transfer fee plus deposit of the registration paper is required. The certification must NOT be given directly to the buyer.
- 4.3A.1 **To Record Transfer of Foal Without the Registration Certificate** – When a foal is sold prior to being registered, the original Birth Acknowledgement – not changed in any way – should be submitted to the AFHS office. In this case, and also when a foal is sold after judging/identification coding but before the Registration Certificate is issued, the seller should send the AFHS a signed transfer form showing the foal name and KFPS identification code (if there is one), transfer date and buyer's name and address.
- 4.3B **Seller's Responsibility in Transfer** – The seller must forward the completed Registration Certificate to the AFHS Registrar. The Certificate should NOT be given directly to the buyer. The appropriate Transfer Fee must be submitted along with the Registration Certificate. The buyer will not receive the Registration Certificate until the Transfer Fee and Paper Deposit fee has been paid.
- 4.3C **Buyer's Responsibility in Transfer** – To become a recorded owner and receive the Registration Certificate, the buyer must be a member in good standing of the KFPS and AFHS and must pay the Transfer Fee and Paper Deposit Fee.
- 4.3D **Transfer to Immediate Family Members** – Horses held in the name of one family member may be transferred only to other members of the immediate family (or to the heirs of the owner's estate upon the death of the owner) upon payment of full transfer fees. The recorded owner should complete the back of the Registration Certificate to record the transfer and send the document and Transfer Fee to the AFHS along with a signed statement that the New Owner is an immediate family member. In the event of the death of a recorded owner, a transfer may also be initiated by order or decree of court or other authority. In this case, the fees will be in addition to any expenses involved in the investigation of the right to transfer.
- 4.4 **REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED HORSES**
- 4.4A **Registration Documents** for Friesian horses registered with the KFPS and purchased abroad are identical to the documents for Australian horses. Buyers should ascertain that horses purchased abroad are registered with KFPS and that the Seller is the registered owner or has valid proof of ownership. To avoid potential inter-country litigation, it is recommended that the Buyer obtain a Bill of Sale and a copy



of the Registration Certificate containing the Seller's signature, or ensure that the Seller has forwarded the Certificate to the KFPS or the appropriate affiliate.

- 4.4B **The Transfer of Ownership of Imported Horses** should be initiated abroad by the Seller, who should submit the horse's papers to the KFPS Office directly or through the recognised KFPS affiliate. The KFPS will then forward them to the AFHS office. Genetic samples must be made available for fillies/mares. (See Section 2.11A)
- 4.4C **Importation of In-Utero Foals** – Individuals who import foals in-utero are responsible for obtaining the Breeding Certificate for the unborn foal. No Import Fee will be charged on the importation of unborn foals.

#### 4.5 DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES

To obtain a duplicate Registration Certificate, the recorded owner must submit to the AFHS:

- (a) A signed affidavit from the owner satisfactorily explaining the loss of the original certificate.
- (b) A signed affidavit from the owner's customary veterinarian attesting to the Identification Code number of the horse.
- (c) The Duplicate Certificate Fee.

Duplicate Certificates will not be issued to any individual except the recorded owner as shown in the Society's records.

#### 4.6 CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF HORSES

- 4.6A **Castration** – After a stallion is castrated, a signed statement by the owner showing the date of castration should be submitted to the AFHS Registrar. Without charge to the owner, the KFPS records will be changed to show the horse as a gelding.
- 4.6B **Death** – Upon the death of a horse, the original Registration Certificate must be sent to the AFHS Registrar along with a statement signed by the owner indicating the date and reason of death. The Certificate can be returned to the owner but it will be stamped with 'ongeldig' (invalid).

#### 4.7 OWNERSHIP

The AFHS will not enter into disputes over ownership. All parties are advised to seek legal advice to resolve any ownership disputes. The KFPS and the AFHS register foals based on the owner's name that appears on the dam's registration certificate. Transfer of ownership is authorised via a signed AFHS transfer document from the current registered owner. It is the responsibility of the members to provide all the correct paperwork and that it is completed correctly to ensure the horse is registered in the correct name.

### 5. JUDGING

- 5.1 **PURPOSE OF JUDGING** – The judging conducted by the KFPS has as its primary purpose the evaluation and selection of Friesian breeding stock. Certain categories of horses may be evaluated for premium awards and adult Friesians may be evaluated for promotion to the Studbooks and to the registers of status/predicates.



- 5.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR JUDGING – To be evaluated by the KFPS judges, a horse must be registered with the KFPS. The AFHS reserves the right to withhold judging services from those horses for which Judging Applications and/or payments are not received by the published deadline.
- 5.2A **Accountability** – By presenting a horse to be judged, identification coded or to have a genetic sample taken for parentage verification, the owner acknowledges that this is done on a voluntary basis, that the horse participates entirely at the owner's risk, that the owner will pay all fees associated with the judging and/or procedures and that neither the AFHS, the KFPS, nor the host(s) can be held responsible for whatever consequences occur.
- 5.2B **Members in Good Standing** – Horses to be judged must be registered on the Judging Application Deadline and on the day of judging, to an AFHS member in good standing.
- 5.2C **Horses Must Be Sound** – In order to be evaluated, a horse must be sound. Unsound horses cannot be evaluated for prizes or premiums, for the Studbooks or B-Books or for status/predicates. These horses must remain in their current register indefinitely, or until they are sound. **However, all foals eligible by pedigree to various registers may be entered. There are no soundness restrictions for foals.**
- 5.2D **Categories to be Judged** are described in detail in Appendix D.
- 5.3 JUDGING FEES.
- 5.3A **Late Application Fee** – Applications and/or Fees received after the published deadline will incur a Late Application Fee for each horse.
- 5.3B **Substitutions and Refunds** – The substitution of horses and refunds of Judging Fees and Circuit Fees may not be allowed after the Judging Application Deadline. Late Application Fees will not be refunded.
- 5.3C **Cancellations** – If a horse/foal does not appear at a keuring, a veterinarian certificate (or doctor's certificate) must be submitted to the AFHS secretary prior to, or within 7 days, of the keuring. In the case where a veterinary/doctor's certificate is not submitted, then the judging fees will be invoiced according to the keuring enrolment form which was signed when the horse was entered.

The fees consist of three parts plus a possible IBOP fee if a horse is entered for this test:

- 5.3.1 The KFPS Keuring fee. The fee is based on the exchange rate as of 1 December. This fee is included in the entry fee. Additionally, there may be a fee after the Keuring for admission in an adult book or ster, kroon or model register.
- 5.3.2 The AFHS fees which consists of a cost recovery fee for travel (local and internationally) and accommodation of the jury, promotion, sashes and catalogue. This fee is also included in the entry fee.
- 5.3.3 The local/regional costs, which include hiring the venue, requirements at the venue, refreshments and accommodation for the jury. This is different

for each venue and needs to be paid to the coordinator of the local event.  
It is based on the number of entries.

5.3.4 IBOP test fee.

5.4 LOCATIONS AND TYPES OF JUDGING

- 5.4A **Judging Sites** – When a KFPS visit is scheduled, judging sites will be determined by the AFHS, taking into account the needs of regional areas, the number of horses for which judging has been requested (especially foals and horses applying for entry in the Studbooks), and the length of time since the previous judging at the location. An attempt will be made to honour as many requests as possible, but some locations may not be judged at each visit.
- 5.4B **Responsibilities of Hosts** – Any individual or region requesting to host a Judging or Central Show should do so by the date advertised in the AFHS newsletter prior to a KFPS visit and must agree to fulfil the responsibilities listed under ‘Responsibilities of Judging Coordinators’ in Appendix E. Regional groups holding a judging at a public or private facility should consider obtaining liability insurance for the event.
- 5.4C **Types of Judgings** – The AFHS only allows Regional Judging in which a concentration of horses within a geographic area are judged. The KFPS considers all Regional Judgings in Australia equivalent to a Central Mare or Stallion Show in the Netherlands for the purpose of awarding premiums.

5.5 PREMIUMS AND PRIZES

- 5.5A **Premiums** are awarded by the KFPS at Judgings in Australia for horses registered in the Foalbook, Studbook, B-Book I and B-Book II.
- 5.5A.1 Premiums to Foals shall be awarded by the KFPS judges:
- 1<sup>st</sup> Premium – Orange ribbon; top five percent approx.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Premium – Red ribbon; next 35 percent approx.
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Premium – white ribbon; next 50 percent approx.
- Premiums will not be awarded to foals with white on legs, feet or body; which are unsound; which are of very poor quality or in very bad condition; or which have a serious fault. However all foals qualifying on the basis of their lineage will be entered in the Foalbook of the relevant register.
- 5.5A.2 Premiums to other horses will be awarded by the KFPS only to the highest quality horses within the specific categories listed in Section 3.
- 5.5B **Prizes** can be awarded by the AFHS, by sponsors or by the host of the Regional Judgings, if desired. Prizes are strictly optional and may consist of championship awards and place ribbons which should not go beyond third place for any category.

5.6 PRESENTATION OF HORSES FOR JUDGING

- 5.6A **Judging Format** – It shall be left to the discretion of the judges as to the final sequence and format for the judging. In general, horses are presented individually in hand by category (foals, yearlings, two-year olds, three-year olds and so forth); then in classes of several horses, all horses within the category return to be placed in class



order. Taking genetic samples for parentage verification and measuring horses entering the register typically follow the completion of judging activities.

See Appendix D.

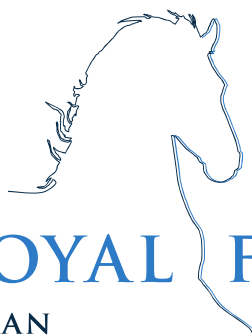
- 5.6B **Presentation of Horses** – All horses are to be presented in hand. The handler may have an assistant who encourages the horse to be attentive while standing and to move forward vigorously at the walk and trot. Presentation will require that the horse stand squarely for evaluation of conformation and then walk and trot in a triangular pattern for evaluation of movement. Emphasis is placed on uninhibited forward movement; handlers should walk or trot their horses in an unrestrictive manner, as steadily and quickly as possible, to demonstrate the best movement of the horse.
- 5.6C **Equipment for Presentation** – Foals and yearlings should be presented in a halter and lead, with or without a chain. Horses two years and older should be presented in a bridle with a jointed snaffle bit. White halters, bridles and leads are traditional but are not necessary. The assistant may carry a whip and/or noisemaker to encourage the horse to move forward.
- 5.6D **Grooming for Presentation** – Horses are to be clean and well groomed with full and unbraided manes and tails. Additional grooming, such as clipping a small bridle path, polishing hooves or removing superfluous hair on the muzzle or ears is optional. Removal of whiskers or the hairs from inside the ears is strictly forbidden.
- 5.6E **Dress of the Handler** – It is traditional for the handler to wear white trousers and a white shirt, either with or without a necktie. Shoes must be suitable for running. The assistant traditionally dresses in white also. While white clothing is not required, it is respectful and an effort should be made for at least the shirt or trousers to be white.
- 5.6F **Presentation in the Triangular Arena** – Horses are to be judged in a triangular arena. The far side of the triangle is to be approximately 40 metres, if possible, and the other two sides are to be approximately 45 metres. The horse will be judged first at the halt and then at the walk. Only half the length of the arena's long side is used for the walk. After the walk, the horse will proceed to the trot. The trot will use the entire triangular arena. The horse will then be presented again at the halt.
- 5.7 **LINEAR SCORES** – Mares and geldings entering the adult studbooks are evaluated on a number of points which include various aspects of conformation, breed characteristics and movement. The horses are scored on each point based on their positive or negative deviation from the average for the Friesian horse population. The linear scores are used to inform the horse's owner of their animal's strong and weak points and to obtain data on the stallion's influence on their offspring. Horse owners receive a copy of their linear score sheet along with the registration certificate. The linear score sheet should be given to the buyer when a horse is sold.
- 5.8 **IBOPS** – Ridden and Driven IBOPS are to be performed in the morning of the keurings prior to the inhand judgings. A score of 77 or higher is a pass. Any horse that achieves a score of 74+ and the inspectors think that the horse has the ability/potential to achieve higher will be granted a second attempt. This will only be done at the end of the day after all the

scheduled events so as to not interrupt the day's program. All second entrants are to pay a second IBOP charge and the inspectors' decision is final.

**6. FINAL PROVISION – for all cases unprovided for in these Rules and Regulations and in the Constitution (Bylaws), the Board shall make a ruling at a duly convened meeting.**



## APPENDIX A – AFHS EMBLEMS



AFHS • ROYAL FRIESIAN  
AUSTRALIAN FRIESIAN  
HORSE SOCIETY BY KFPS





## APPENDIX B

Register in which horses are to be registered.

The Studbook of the KFPS contains five books and each book has a number of registers. The books are:

The Main Studbook

Two B-books I and II

The D-book and B-book III.

### Main Studbook:

This book contains all offspring from parents that are both in the main studbook. The sire is an approved studbook stallion.

B-Book I: All offspring from parents for which:

- The dam is in B-book I and the sire is a Foalbook stallion with a breeding permit
- The dam is in the Main Studbook and the sire is a Foalbook stallion with a breeding permit
- The dam is in B-book I and the sire is an approved stallion \*
- The dam is in B-book II *and* the sire of the offspring is an approved studbook stallion or a stallion with a breeding permit
- The dam is B-book II and the sire of the dam is not a Foalbook stallion with a permit and the sire of the offspring is a Foalbook stallion with or without a permit.

*\* Registration in the main book can take place in one generation if including the sire of the offspring three of the four previous generations are sired by a KFPS approved studbook stallion.*

Stallion →	KFPS-studbook	Foalbook with breeding permit	Foalbook B-b I/ B-b II
Mare ↓			
KFPS-book	KFPS-book	B-b I	B-b II
KFPS-D	KFPS-book	B-b I	B-b II
B-b I	B-b I*	B-b I	B-b II
B-b II**	B-b I	B-b II/ B-b I**	B-b II

*\* After the use of three KFPS Studbook stallions in the last four consecutive generations of the dam's line, the offspring from a B-Book I mare will directly be registered in the KFPS main section.*

*\*\* If a B-Book II dam is covered by a Foalbook stallion with breeding permit: promotion to B-Book I takes two generations. If a B-Book II dam is covered by a KFPS Studbook stallion, then promotion to B-Book I takes place in one generation.*

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Breeding Permit Policy**

#### **Purpose of a breeding permit**

- The KFPS supports and approves breeding permits for Foalbook stallions in countries where the access to studbook stallions is minimal and where access to and breeding with frozen semen has a limited positive result.
- A breeding permit offers opportunities for Foalbook stallions of excellent quality in Australia (or that will be imported ) to be used to breed quality foals.
- Breeding permits are issued for a period between keurings, currently at two-year intervals.
- The stallions must be inspected at every keuring where possible and an as-large-as-possible number of offspring needs to be presented as well.
- The jury team at the keuring will report to the KFPS inspection team for a decision on extending a breeding permit.

#### **Conditions of the permit**

Conditions that must be met after a permit has been issued:

1. The breeding permit is for a limited number of mares and is usually set at 20 purebred mares maximum.
2. A minimum of five purebred mares must be bred to every season. This may be averaged over a number of years.
3. The offspring of the stallion must show a consistent positive contribution to the breed.
4. The stallion must be presented a keuring location in Australia when the Keuring tour is organised.
5. The AFHS/KFPS will advise in writing if a “yellow card” is issued. This card is issued if the contribution to the breed population is not sufficient, either in quantity or quality or both.
6. Advertising a stallion must include the registration number, the name as listed on the registration papers and the statement “Foalbook stallion with a KFPS breeding permit”. The statement “imported from” may be added if applicable. All information provided about the stallion must be according to the information on the registration papers.
7. Stallions with a permit must be accessible to owners and breeders of Friesian horses in Australia.
8. Breedings must be reported using the KFPS supplied forms. They are available through the AFHS.
9. A permit is issued to the owner of the stallion. If the ownership changes, a request for the transfer of the permit will be required.
10. Owner of the stallion, and approved stallion representative if applicable, must be members in good standing with the AFHS and the KFPS.

#### **Requesting a New Permit**

A number of criteria must be satisfied:

1. The Foalbook stallion must have the “ster” predicate and have been to at least the second round of the stallion inspection as a minimum.
2. A Foalbook stallion bred in Australia may be considered if the stallion is of ster quality with a higher-than-average linear score with a proven performance in an equestrian sport.
3. The X-ray report and semen report must report a positive result.
4. The DNA tests must prove that the stallion is not a carrier of the Dwarfism and Hydrocephalus gene.

5. The stallion must have passed the IBOP of ABFP tests with a result of 77 or higher.
6. The inspection team needs to inspect the stallion when the permit is requested, unless a recent inspection has taken place.
7. The stallion must contribute to extending the gene pool/bloodlines in Australia.
8. The stallion must be available to breeders in Australia through natural service, chilled semen and/or frozen semen.
9. A form is available for the AFHS to request a permit.
10. The evaluation criteria are: pedigree/lineage – Exterior – Movement – Semen quality – X-ray testing – Clinical examination – Character – Hereditary defects.

#### **Role of the AFHS and KFPS in this process**

The KFPS is the decision-making body for the issue of the breeding permit and determines whether the quality of the stallion is sufficient. The role of the AFHS is to advise the KFPS about the contribution the stallion will make to the population of horses in Australia. This will be based on available bloodlines through already available (imported) stallions with a permit and the results of breeding with frozen semen with the stallions for which semen is available. Requests must be submitted with the AFHS first. The AFHS will make a recommendation in regards to the effect on the existing population of Friesian Horses in Australia and will send this on the KFPS. A decision may take up to a month, depending on the date of the KFPS inspection team meeting. There is no set limit to the number of Foalbook stallions with a breeding permit. The AFHS in conjunction with the KFPS will monitor the status of the stallions and the number of permits in Australia with the aim to continuously improve the breed and protect the interest of the breeders.

## **APPENDIX D**

### Categories of horses to be judged

- Rubriek 1 – Premium judging colts
  - Rubriek 2 – Premium judging fillies
  - Rubriek 3 – Premium judging yearling mares
  - Rubriek 4 – Premium judging two year old mares
  - Rubriek 5 – Judging for inclusion in the mare Studbook from four years and older (VB)
  - Rubriek 6 – Judging for inclusion in the Studbook mares from three years (VB)
  - Rubriek 7 – Judging for the Ster designation for mares who are already registered in the Studbook four years and older
  - Rubriek 8 - Premium judging of Ster mares four-six years
  - Rubriek 9 - Premium judging of Ster mares for seven years of age and older
  - Rubriek 10 - Premium judging of Crown mares
  - Rubriek 11 - Premium judging of Model mares
  - Rubriek 12 - Judging for inclusion in the Gelding Studbook from 3 years and older (VB)
  - Rubriek 13 - Judging for the Ster designation for geldings already registered in the Studbook four years and older
  - Rubriek 14 - Premium judging of Ster geldings for five years of age and older
  - Rubriek 15 - Premium judging of one year old stallions (colts)
  - Rubriek 16 - Premium judging of two year old stallions (colts)
  - Rubriek 17 - Judging of three years and older stallions to become Ster
  - Rubriek 18 - Judging Studbook stallions KFPS
  - Rubriek 19 - Observing Foalbook stallions with breeding permit
  - Rubriek 20 - Observing Foalbook stallions with a request for a breeding permit
  - Rubriek 21 - Observing Foalbook stallions who are already Ster
- IBOP

## **APPENDIX E**

### **Judgings – Responsibilities of the Coordinator**

1. Immediately after receiving the tentative itinerary and list of participating owners from AFHS, each participant should be contacted with the following information:
  - a. Tentative judging date and time (this may require revision after the judges' final itinerary is determined).
  - b. Directions to the judging site.
  - c. Motel and stabling information if required.
  - d. Charge for each horse (each horse's pro-rata share of the judges' lodging/meal/travel expenses in the local area plus other costs of the Regional Judging); notified in advance.
  - e. Reminder: foal owners must bring the Birth Acknowledgement and microchip form; owners of all other horses must bring the Registration Certificate.
  - f. Other details such as catered food service, entertainment or meetings in conjunction with the judging.
2. Make copies of the judging program available to each participant and spectator. A program for the location will be provided by the AFHS. A small fee may be charged to spectators for the program.
3. Arrange for the judges' ground transportation, lodging (judges are not to stay at members' homes) and meals while in the local area. These costs should be paid by the coordinator and may be shared with other participating owners.
4. Establish communication with the Judging Coordinator of the previous and next judging sites to ensure that the judges' travel arrangements are clear to everyone involved and that calls will be made to the appropriate persons if problems arise.
5. Review the judging site and select locations for:
  - a. Judging arena (ideal conditions would have it outdoors for natural light and large enough to contain a track on the outside of a triangle 148'x 131'x 148'); it must be on level ground with safe footing free of potholes and bumps; some type of safe enclosure should be provided so foals can be turned loose.
  - b. Gate area, with adequate space for several horses.
  - c. Parking area for horse floats/trucks.
  - d. Observation area for spectators.
  - e. Safe area for measuring, not in a public area, and supply a measuring stick.
  - f. Stabling if needed.
  - g. Rest room facilities.
6. Prepare halter numbers for all participating horses and provide a method of attachment.

7. Arrange other aspects of the event which might be appropriate, for example: local newspaper coverage, buffet, beverages and snacks, spectator entertainment, or advertising to encourage local spectators.
8. On judging day, give halter numbers to owners, review the judging schedule with them and collect local judging fee. Collect horses' papers or DNA samples (if applicable).
9. Organise public address system and MC, tents for judges in summer, ribbon area, judges seating and table. Pooper scooper, stable labelling, running sheet for back stalls/IBOPs etc.
10. Confirm with the judges the order in which horses should be presented, and which classes, if any, will need to return for class placement. Then review the judging sequence with the gate person who is responsible for having the next horse(s) ready at the gate. Be certain owners know if they must return for class placement following individual judgments.

## APPENDIX F

### Explanation of KFPS Registration Certificates

#### KFPS Register

*Veulenboek* – Foalbook for foals or any older horses not in an adult, or Studbook, registry

*Ruinenboek* – Geldings book, Studbook for Geldings

*Merrieboek* – Mares book, Studbook for Mares

*Bijboek* – B-book, Subsidiary Register

*Gestlacht* – gender

*Hengst* for male horses

*Merrie* for female horses

*Registratienummer* – registration number. A number which will be a permanent designation for the specific horse.

*Tongcode* – tongue code. The unique code tattooed by the FPS on the tongue of horses entering the Foalbook prior to 1997.

*Chipnummer* – chip number. The unique code of the microchip implanted in the neck of horses entering the Foalbook in 1997 and later. Some older horses have also received an electronic identification chip and in that case, both the tongue code and chip number are shown on the certificate.

*Geboortedatum* – birth date. Birth date in European sequence of day-month-year.

*Inteelcoefficient* – inbreeding coefficient. The percentage of inbreeding (refer Section 2.2B.1).

*Geregistreerde naam* – registered name.

*Kleur* – colour. *Zwart* for black.

*Aftekening* – markings. *Geen* for none.

*Brandmerk* – brand location and mark of the horse's brand, if any

*Schofthoogte* – height at withers. Height in centimetres and the date entered in the Studbook.

*Premie* – premium. Premium(s) awarded prior to issuance of the current Certificate. New Certificates are not issued each time a premium is awarded, but premiums are updated when new Certificates are issued (i.e. entry into Studbook, upgrading to Ster register).

*Fokker* – breeder. First owner of the horse.

*Eigenaar* – owner. Owner of record at the time the Certificate was issued.

*Staat van overdracht* – record of transfer details of ownership transfers, if any.

## **APPENDIX G**

### **Code of Ethics**

This CODE relates to section 1.2 of the Rules and Regulations

We, the members of the Australian Horse Society, in carrying out our role of providing service to the Friesian Horse industry, recognise the need to do so in a professional manner, and to deal with the public and our colleagues with the highest degree of integrity. Therefore, we have set forth the following creed which shall govern our endeavours to fulfil our obligations:

- a. To adhere to the professional standards, rules and regulations as referenced in the constitution of the Australia Friesian Horse Society and to work to further its goals and objectives.
- b. To ensure that the welfare of the Australian Friesian Horse Society is paramount and that every Friesian Horse shall at all times be treated humanely and with dignity, respect and compassion.
- c. To conduct all business affairs with integrity, sincerity and accuracy in an open and forthright manner.
- d. To act with integrity in financial dealings with clients, other professionals and the public.
- e. To handle our business and operations in a manner that promotes the image of the Friesian Horse industry.
- f. To instil confidence among clients and the public in the Friesian Horse industry, avoiding any action conducive to discrediting it or membership in the Australian Friesian Horse Society.



## APPENDIX H

### AFHS Grievance Policy

- Members wishing to submit a grievance about another member must do so in a signed, dated, written correspondence. This should be submitted to the Secretary with clear indication that it is a Formal Grievance.
- Grievance letters will be handled by the Board and will not be tabled at AGM's for other members to view. Once the grievance has been investigated, the Board may publish the grievance and the outcome in the newsletter only if the Board considers the issue to be of concern to the membership.
- AFHS will not entertain grievances arising from business dealings between members, including, but not limited to, stud services or the buying and selling of horses or semen. Members should use contracts to protect themselves and can resort to the court system for redress when necessary. The AFHS board will however assist with information and advice where possible.
- Upon receipt of a proper grievance, the Board will consider whether it is within AFHS's providence to consider the matter and whether there is good cause to investigate the matter. If so, the Board will investigate the matter and decide whether any action should be taken.
- The AFHS Board can also investigate matters and initiate proceedings on its own without there having been a formal grievance from a member. This would include, but is not limited to, making fraudulent representations to the Board and/or filing misleading grievances.
- Under the Rules and Regulations, the AFHS's only recourse is the suspension or termination of membership. AFHS has no authority to impose fines or other sanctions. The member has the right to appear before the Board to make proper defence. The member will be given at least twenty eighty (28) days' notice of the meeting at which the Board will consider the suspension or termination of membership. See article 3.3 of the Bylaws.

## APPENDIX I

### Behaviour Policies

#### Social Media Policy

It is not uncommon for the attention of the AFHS to be drawn to posts on social media. Used responsibly, social media can be a valuable tool for communicating to the Friesian horse community. However, social media can also be used in ways that can cause great offence.

Previously, the AFHS has been disappointed with some posts on social media concerning the AFHS and its members. In particular, members are using social media to remark on AFHS events, including the conduct of other members of the AFHS and their horses.

For example, derogatory remarks about AFHS members and their horses that are posted on social media networks can have a harmful impact on those involved, as well as reflect unfavourably on the Friesian horse industry in Australia. Derogatory remarks can be insulting or disrespectful. They are usually based on an individual's view or judgement, but these can be formed about something not necessarily based on fact or knowledge. The result is often unflattering, unkind, or demeaning.

Members should be aware that the AFHS has a Professional Code of Ethics (see Appendix G). This applies to the use of social media.

Members are asked to use social media for collegiate purposes - to keep in touch with friends and family - and not as a forum for derogatory remarks and opinions about another person or their horse. All members should be aware that the AFHS Bylaws and Rules states that a member can be suspended or expelled for Conduct Unbecoming of a Member (contravening the clause "member in good standing".)

#### AFHS Events Behaviour Policy

At any Keuring or other AFHS organised event or show (herein referred to as 'events'), members should remain polite and respectful to other competitors and organisers at all times.

- Members who have complaints on the day of the event must approach the AFHS Board member present, or the event's organiser if a Board member is not present, and ask for a private audience to discuss the problem. Complaints or issues are not to be discussed in view of the public and the AFHS Board member or organiser has the final say on all matters.
- Any member who in any way disrespects an AFHS Board member, judge, jury member or event's organiser will be asked to leave the event immediately and will forfeit all entries. At the discretion of the Board, such members may also be banned from future events.
- Members who wish to submit complaints about other members' behaviour at an event must do so within 60 days and must follow the AFHS Grievance Policy protocol. See Appendix H.
- Any member who is going to be banned from future events has the right to appear before the Board to make proper defence. The member will be given at least twenty-eight (28) days' notice of the meeting at which the Board will consider the ban. (See article 3.3 of the Bylaws).

## **APPENDIX J**

### **Cruelty Clause**

The AFHS does not approve of nor allow the use of cruel, inhumane or illegal methods for preparing horses for, or competing in, shows, Keurings or other AFHS events. This includes but is not limited to the use of Rollkur, leg chains, sensory deprivation, drugs, withholding of food or water or the use of illegal cosmetic features.

Any member found to be using such methods either during or prior to the keuring or any AFHS recognised show or event will be disqualified from the event and will be considered a member not in good standing.

## APPENDIX K

### Membership

The membership year is 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December (Exception – see Life Membership Rule).

Membership of the Society is a privilege not a right, application for which shall be made on forms and by payment of fees and according to the procedures as prescribed from time to time by the Society. Membership or application therefore may be terminated or rejected by the Society for a cause detrimental to the interest of the Society, policies, objectives and harmonious relationship of its members, as determined by the Society. Termination or application rejection proceedings under this paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with the Articles of the Society.

- a. The facilities and services provided for by these Rules and Regulations shall be available only to those current financial members in good standing with the Society. All applicants who wish to use these facilities will be required to satisfy the Society that they are so entitled.
- b. In the case where a person is a first time member of the Society, or is seeking to register a Friesian Horse in their name for the first time, they need to pay a Joining fee.
- c. A member is considered a first-time member if they have not been a member in the previous financial year. They therefore need to pay the joining fee.
- d. If a membership is not paid within two months after the start of the membership year, they need to pay a member fee plus a late fee.
- e. **Categories of Membership:** There shall be three (3) categories of members, namely:
  - (i) Individual, Family or Business Members who are members of both AFHS and KFPS (referred to as Full Members) and able to register and transfer horses with both Societies. These members have voting rights at duly convened AFHS meetings. Only one member of a Family membership may vote.
  - (ii) AFHS Members. These members have no access to horse registration facilities of either AFHS or KFPS but do have voting rights at duly convened AFHS meetings. These members may enter AFHS sponsored classes at show but not KFPS keurings.
  - (iii) Honorary Members who are 'life' members of AFHS only and who have similar benefits to those described in point (ii).
- f. **Registration Services:**
  - a. To be eligible for the Registry services offered by the Society, e.g. Register/Transfer a horse, the person or persons must be a Full Member of the Society.
  - b. A horse can only be transferred into the name of a member with full financial membership.
  - c. No registry services are available to suspended members.



- d. Horses can only be registered by full members that are the breeders of the horse.
- g. **Breeding Returns:** To lodge Breeding returns, the owner of the stallion must be a full member.
- h. **Signatory Authorisation:** A financial membership may appoint another individual to lodge and sign paperwork on their behalf. This must be done in writing on a Signatory Authorisation form and lodged with the Society. If the authorisation is to be cancelled, it must be done in writing to the Society.
- i. **Membership High Point Award and Roll of Merits Rules:** To gain points for a Horse, from any show, demonstration or pleasure activity, the horse must be registered in the name of an AFHS or Full membership and the membership must be current.
- j. **Board Members and Voting privileges:** Board Members are persons who are full members and who have been financial members in good standing of the Society, in their name only, for the past four (4) consecutive years, are resident in Australia and are not employees of the Society.
- k. **Insurance:** Members of the AFHS and KFPS are covered for third party liability under our insurance policy for keurings and other AFHS sanctioned events. For all other events members must sign an AON waiver form as part of their membership application releasing the AFHS of any liability for personal injury and/or damage to property, therefore we recommend members have their own insurance cover for all other events. An Associate membership is available for a fee that allows any person/parties to be covered by the AFHS insurance at AFHS sanctioned events. This may include riding and/or driving a horse during that event. This membership does not include the magazine and other bulletins and this membership does not entitle the person to voting rights. This is purely to cover the member for third party liability when participating with a horse.