

# THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK HORSE SOCIETY LIMITED

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Australian Stock Horse

## Rules and Regulations

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This document contains the Rules and Regulations of THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK HORSE SOCIETY LIMITED, as approved by the Board of Directors, and is effective from **1<sup>st</sup> January 2011**. Please note that from that time onwards, all prior regulations will be superseded and are null and void.

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Australian Stock Horse  
SOCIETY

## Rules and Regulations

### **Section 1 - Administration**

#### **1 REGULATIONS**

- 1.1 These regulations have been written in accordance with Article 47 of the Articles of Association of The Australian Stock Horse Society Limited and approved by the Board.
- 1.2 These regulations shall come into effect on **1<sup>st</sup> January 2011** and shall annul all regulations existing prior to that date; but such annulment shall not:
  - 1.2.1 Affect any previous operation of any regulation so annulled or anything duly done or suffered there under, or
  - 1.2.2 Affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any regulation so annulled, or
  - 1.2.3 Affect any penalty, disqualification or suspension incurred in respect of any offence committed against any regulation so annulled, or
  - 1.2.4 Affect any investigation, proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, liability, obligation or penalty as aforesaid. Any such investigation, proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty or disqualification may be imposed as if these regulations had not been passed.
  - 1.2.5 Any question not provided for by these regulations shall be determined by the Board.
- 1.3 Alterations to the regulations by addition, deletion or amendment may be effected by resolution of the Board.

#### **2 DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1 Age - the age of a horse is determined as at 1st August each year. Thus a foal born on 8th June 2008 will be considered one year old on 1st August 2008.
  - 2.1.1 For the purpose of competition, in Europe and North America, the age of a horse is determined as at 1<sup>st</sup> January each year. Thus a foal born on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2007 will be considered one year old on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008.
- 2.2 Appendix - refers to Australian Stock Horses officially accepted for registration under the regulations existing at that time. Registration numbers for horses accepted as Appendix were prefixed by the letter "A". All Appendix horses were upgraded to Stud Book on 1st August 1988. The prefix "A" is no longer used.
- 2.3 Artificial Insemination – refers to the artificial act of a veterinarian or qualified person inserting semen through the cervix via manipulation per rectum into a mare's uterus, when close to ovulation, to fertilise the embryo.
- 2.4 ASH Breeding Certificate - refers to the document in which the detail of natural service or artificial insemination is completed. These certificates will be available from the Society from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2006.
- 2.5 ASH1 Form - refers to the document which details a natural service, together with the application for registration/foal recording. These forms were available from the Society between 1<sup>st</sup> August 1987 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2006.



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#### **ASHS - RULES AND REGULATIONS**

##### *Section 1 – Administration*

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- 2.6 ASH2 Form - refers to the document which details an artificial insemination, together with the application for registration/foal recording. These forms were available from the Society between 1<sup>st</sup> August 1987 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2006.
- 2.7 Australian Stud Book - refers to mares and stallions of Thoroughbred bloodlines officially recorded with the Keeper of the Australian Stud Book in Australia.
- 2.8 Authorised Agent - any person over the age of eighteen years who has been authorised, in writing, by the nominee to complete, sign and lodge breeding certificates and applications on their behalf.
- 2.9 Bloodtype - is an exclusion test, in that it can do no more than show which parent is not the real parent. Animals that are related have a greater chance of sharing the same bloodtype.
- 2.10 Breeder - is the person and/or persons listed on the Society's records as being the owner or lessee of the registered broodmare when covered. Such a breeder on the Society's records shall be identical with the name in which the membership exists. Breeder does not constitute proof of legal or beneficial ownership of any horse. Should the broodmare not be Australian Stock Horse registered when covered, the breeder shall be the person in possession of the broodmare when covered.
- 2.11 Breeding Purposes Only - refers to mares and stallions accepted for Registration, which are not entitled to compete in Australian Stock Horse events.
- 2.12 Breeding Season – is a twelve-month period, from 1<sup>st</sup> August to 31<sup>st</sup> July of the following year, during which a mare is served. The Breeding Season is abbreviated to four digits with a hyphen in the middle. The first two digits refer to the year the period commences (1<sup>st</sup> August) and the last two digits refer to the year the period ends (31<sup>st</sup> July). For example: the Breeding Season commencing on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2007 and ending on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008 is the 07/08 Breeding Season.
- 2.12.1 In Europe and North America, the breeding season period is 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December of the same year. The Breeding Season is abbreviated to two digits, referring to the year the period commences (1<sup>st</sup> January). For example: the Breeding Season commencing on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007 is the 07 Breeding Season.
- 2.13 Broodmare - a female horse used to produce foals.
- 2.14 Colt - an entire horse that has not been castrated and is under the age of four years. Common abbreviation "C".
- 2.15 Conflict of Interest – is defined as a situation in which a Society Official (Director, Inspector, Judge and the like) has a duty to make decisions on behalf of the Society and has an interest in the subject sufficient to appear to influence the decision to pass judgement (accept, reject, score, place and the like).
- 2.16 Dam - the female parent of a horse (mother).
- 2.17 Disqualification - a penalty which may be defined and imposed by the Board.
- 2.18 DNA Recording – A process to identify one horse's individual DNA, so that future progeny can be DNA Tested.
- 2.19 DNA Testing – A process to identify one horse's individual DNA and compare the DNA data with parents to enable the horse in question to be Parentage Verified, Sire Verified or Dam Verified.
- 2.19.1 Parentage Verification – This is the process that tests whether a given foal cannot be excluded (and, therefore, qualifies) as the offspring of both its parents by applying laws of inheritance to the genetic constitution of all animals concerned – foal, sire and dam.
- 2.19.2 Sire Verification – Also known as Paternal Verification, is a process that tests whether a given foal cannot be excluded (and therefore qualifies) as the offspring of its sire by applying laws of inheritance to the genetic constitution of the animals concerned – foal and sire.
- 2.19.3 Dam Verification – Also known as Maternal Verification, is a process that tests whether a given foal cannot be excluded (and therefore qualifies) as the offspring of its dam by applying laws of inheritance to the genetic constitution of the animals concerned – foal and dam.
- 2.20 Drug - The term "drug" is used interchangeably with the term "prohibited substance", which is defined in detail in Regulation Section 8. In short, any substance is a "prohibited substance" if it contains an ingredient that is a stimulant, depressant, tranquilliser, local anaesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behaviour altering) substance, or drug which might effect the performance of the horse and might interfere with the prohibited substance testing process. The use of so-called herbal and natural

products on the horse could result in a positive prohibited substance test. The plant origin of any ingredient does not preclude it containing a pharmacologically potent and readily detectable prohibited substance.

- 2.21 Embryo Transfer - refers to the veterinary procedure of a veterinarian or qualified person flushing embryos from a donor mare and transferring viable fertile embryos into recipient mares. Donor and recipient mares are usually treated with hormones so they ovulate within a given time schedule for the procedure.
- 2.22 Entire - any male horse with both testicles in the scrotum.
- 2.23 Filly - a female horse under four years of age. Common abbreviation "F".
- 2.24 Financial Member - a member who has paid the Society all annual membership fees due and payable by such member, even though there may be other amounts unpaid.
- 2.25 First Cross - refers to Australian Stock Horses officially accepted, by the Society, for registration under the regulations titled Registration - First Cross. The registration number for First Cross horses is prefixed by "C1-".
- 2.26 Foal - a young horse of any sex still dependant on mare's milk and under twelve months of age.
- 2.27 Foal Recording Number - is the identification number for Australian Stock Horses officially accepted, by the Society, for foal recording under the regulation titled Foal Recording. The recording number for Foal Recorded horses is prefixed by "F" or "FX" - depending on the regulations at the time of acceptance.
- 2.28 Foaling Year – is a twelve-month period, from 1<sup>st</sup> August to 31<sup>st</sup> July of the following year, during which a foal is born. The Foaling Year is abbreviated to a single year, being the year the period commences. For example: the Foaling Year commencing on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2007 and ending on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008 is the 2007 Foaling Year.
- 2.28.1 In Europe and North America, the foaling year period is 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December of the same year. The Foaling Year is abbreviated to two digits, referring to the year the period commences (1<sup>st</sup> January). For example: the Foaling Year commencing on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007 is the 2007 Foaling Year.
- 2.29 Gelding - a castrated male horse of any age with both testicles removed. Common abbreviation "G".
- 2.30 Horse's Certificate - means horse's Certificate of Registration or Foal Recording Certificate depending on the horse's registration status.
- 2.31 Lessee - is a person and/or persons listed on the Society's records as leasing a horse from the owner through the Society's records. Such a lessee on the Society's records shall be identical with the name in which the membership exists. Lessee does not constitute proof of legal or beneficial ownership of any horse.
- 2.32 Lessor - is a person and/or persons listed on the Society's records as the owner of the horse and has leased the horse through the Society's records. Such a lessor on the Society's records shall be identical with the name in which the membership exists. Lessor does not constitute proof of legal or beneficial ownership of any horse.
- 2.33 Live Foal Guarantee - when the broodmare has been covered and the owner of the stallion has advised that if the broodmare misses or slips the service she may be returned to the stallion to be covered a second time (next cycle) without incurring another service fee. When the broodmare is covered a second time, the stallion owner may continue or discontinue the live foal guarantee.
- 2.34 Mare - a female horse four years of age or older. Common abbreviation "M".
- 2.35 Membership Number - is the identification number for a person or persons, partnership, or company, accepted by the Society for membership under the regulations titled Membership.
- 2.36 Missed - term used to describe the status of a broodmare which has been covered naturally or artificially, but did not conceive.
- 2.37 Natural Service - also known as covering or mating and refers to the natural act of a stallion mating the mare. Hand Service – under the control of handlers, a mare (when in oestrus) is presented to a stallion for service. Paddock covering - mares run with the stallion in the paddock for a period of time for service.

- 2.38 Nominee - a person over the age of eighteen years who is nominated as the representative to vote, complete breeding certificates and application and sign documents on behalf of the membership.
- 2.39 Owner - is the person and/or persons listed on the Society's records as having ownership. Such an owner on the Society's records shall be identical with the name in which the membership exists. Owner does not constitute proof of legal or beneficial ownership of any horse.
- 2.40 Parentage - also known as breeding and refers to the sire and dam of a horse.
- 2.41 Pecuniary Interest - is defined as an interest that a Society Official (Director, Inspector, Judge and the like) may have in relation to a person or horse because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person.
- 2.42 Pedigree - a tree diagram setting out the parents, grandparents and their parents, etc for a chosen number of generations.
- 2.43 Pregnancy - also known as "in foal"; gives a positive reaction to a recognised biological test for conception after forty-two days from the last service, where positive signs of conception are found by a Veterinary Surgeon on rectal and vaginal examinations after the forty-two days of the last service.
- 2.44 Prescribed Fee - set by the Board and refers to the required fee for an application to be acceptable.
- 2.45 Registration Number - is the identification number for Australian Stock Horses accepted, by the Society, for registration under the regulations titled Registration.
- 2.46 Registry - refers to Australian Stock Horses officially accepted for registration under the regulations existing at that time. Registration numbers for horses accepted as Registry were prefixed by the letter "R". All Registry horses were upgraded to Stud Book on 1st August 1988. The prefix "R" is no longer used.
- 2.47 Rig - also known as cryptorchid and refers to a male horse which has one or two undescended testicles in the abdomen at the normal time of the horse's adult development.
- 2.48 Second Cross - refers to Australian Stock Horses officially accepted, by the Society, for registration under the regulations titled Registration - Second Cross. The registration number for Second Cross horses is prefixed by "C2-".
- 2.49 Service Certificate - refers to the document in which the detail of service is completed. These certificates were available from the Society prior to 31<sup>st</sup> July 1987.
- 2.50 Sire - a male horse that has produced foals, also known as the male parent of a horse (father).
- 2.51 Slipped - the term used to describe the status of a broodmare when an abortion has been observed, or when a mare has been previously diagnosed as pregnant and is subsequently found not in foal.
- 2.52 Society - means The Australian Stock Horse Society Limited.
- 2.53 Special Merit - refers to Australian Stock Horses officially accepted, by the Society, for registration under the regulations titled Registration - Special Merit. Special Merit horses carry Stud Book status. The registration number for Special Merit horses is prefixed by "SM-".
- 2.54 Stallion - an entire horse that has not been castrated and is four years of age or older. Common abbreviation "S".
- 2.55 Stud Book - refers to Australian Stock Horses officially accepted, by the Society, for registration under the regulations titled Registration - Stud Book.
- 2.56 Suspension - a state which may be defined and imposed by the Board in which all rights, privileges and transactions are held in abeyance pending some course of action to be outlined at that time.
- 2.57 Syndicate - is a group of members associated with the registration of a horse and acknowledged by the Society as being part owners of the horse for purposes of showing and breeding. Syndicate does not constitute proof of legal or beneficial ownership of any horse.
- 2.58 Weanling - a young horse of any sex not dependant on mare's milk and under twelve months of age.
- 2.59 Yearling - a young horse of any sex that is one year old and under two years of age.