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Rules and Regulations

Section 3 - Registration of Horses

1 PRIOR TO BREEDING

- 1.1 It is the responsibility of the mare owner to ensure that the selected sire is ASH registered, currently owned by a financial member, Sire Registered and DNA Recorded prior to their mare being mated. Additionally, the mare owner must also consider the registration status of the stallion (Stud Book, Second Cross, First Cross) and the eligibility of the resulting foal. Failure to consider these factors may result in either additional fees being incurred on the registration of the resulting foal, a lower level of registration status being granted for the resulting foal or the resulting foal not being eligible for ASH Registration.
- 1.2 The Society strongly recommends that stallion (or semen) and mare owners enter into a written agreement prior to breeding horses. The parties involved in the Breeding Programme should consider or include the following basic points in a breeding agreement as a minimum.
 - 1.2.1 **SERVICE AGREEMENT** - when a mare is transported to another property:
 - 1.2.1.1 Fees - service fee, agistment, feeding, veterinary, stallion handling and the like.
 - 1.2.1.2 Breeding - maiden or seasoned broodmare, easy or difficult breeder, live foal guarantee, pregnancy tested in foal (42 days), mare served for a limited number of breeding cycles, mare served until in foal, free return if mare slips the foal or foal born dead and the like.
 - 1.2.1.3 Transport arrangements – private or commercial, delivery and collection dates.
 - 1.2.1.4 Agistment – length of residence (1 day, 7 days, 21 days, 42 days, etc), feeding (in drought and/or abundant conditions), type of agistment (paddock, yard or stable), regular inspections, standard of facilities and the like.
 - 1.2.1.5 Type of Service – natural service (hand or paddock served) or artificially inseminated.
 - 1.2.1.6 Limitations on progeny registrations – any limitation on the number of progeny that may be bred should be identified, including outcomes in the case of multiple foals or twins or in the case of embryo breeding programmes, or use of semen.
 - 1.2.1.7 Embryo transfer programs – agreement needs to be reached as to whether or not a mare may be used in an embryo transfer program.
 - 1.2.1.8 Veterinary Requirements – care and health of mare, including condition, overall health, vaccination, as well as outcomes and responsibilities in the event of injury whilst at stud, pregnancy testing, selected Veterinarian and the like.
 - 1.2.1.9 Service Records – responsibility of obtaining, completing and issuing breeding certificates as required for registration of resulting foal.
 - 1.2.1.10 Payment – deposit, in advance, part payment and full payment deadlines (on booking, delivery, positive pregnancy test or collection of mare), payment structure, refunds, acceptable types of payment (cash, bank or personal cheque, credit card, etc), tax requirements and the like.
 - 1.2.2 **ARTIFICIAL AGREEMENT** - when semen is transported:
 - 1.2.2.1 The mare owner should firstly research the availability of a Veterinarian or Qualified Person for this procedure, along with the suitability of facilities, experience and success rate, as well as associated costs.

- 1.2.2.2 Fees – cost of semen, transport of semen and veterinary expenses, including the number of consultations, mare’s time at clinic (agistment), prescribed treatment of hormones and the like. The additional cost of registration of the foal for DNA testing must be considered.
 - 1.2.2.3 Semen (fresh, chilled or frozen) - quality and fertility of semen, number of straws provided, size of semen straws, delivery of semen, age of semen, and the like.
 - 1.2.2.4 Limitations on progeny registrations – any limitation on the number of progeny that may be bred should be identified, including outcomes in the case of multiple foals or twins, or use of semen.
 - 1.2.2.5 Embryo transfer programs – agreement needs to be reached as to whether or not a mare may be used in an embryo transfer program.
 - 1.2.2.6 Transport of semen from semen storage centre to veterinarian or qualified person and type of transport required (refrigerated, express, etc).
 - 1.2.2.7 Mare – semen for a specified mare or any mare, semen for only one mare or unlimited number of mares, and the like.
 - 1.2.2.8 Service Records – responsibility of obtaining, completing and issuing breeding certificates as required for registration of resulting foal.
 - 1.2.2.9 Payment – deposit, in advance, part payment and full payment deadlines (on booking, delivery of semen, positive pregnancy test or live foal), payment structure, refunds, acceptable types of payment (cash, bank or personal cheque, credit card, etc), tax requirements and the like.
- 1.2.3 To formalise a Breeding Agreement, both parties must sign the document. Members may seek the assistance of a legal advisor to compile, endorse or resolve issues in relation to the agreement.
- 1.2.4 Multiple progeny may be registered if specifically the subject of an agreement to that effect. Any such agreement shall be the responsibility of the mare and stallion or semen owners. The Society will not be involved in, adjudicate or manage such agreements, or withhold any registration for any eligible horse.
- 1.2.5 The Society’s policy in relation to disputes associated with breeding of horses, ownership of horses, agistment, standard of facilities and/or care, payment of fees, foal for foal agreements, live foal guarantees, difficult breeders, missed or slipped services, veterinary and the like are as follows:
- 1.2.5.1 Any disputes of a contractual or financial nature in relation to the breeding or ownership of a horse are not for the Society’s consideration. Members in such situations are advised to seek legal advice if unable to resolve the issues.
 - 1.2.5.2 Subject to 1.2.5.3, acts of wrongdoing in relation to the breeding of a horse are not for the Society’s consideration. The Society takes no responsibility for any disagreement and is unable to assist members in resolving personal disputes. Members in such situations are advised to seek legal advice if unable to resolve the issues.
 - 1.2.5.3 Acts of wrongdoing in respect of which disciplinary action is sought may be referred to the Board in accordance with Clause 14 of the Constitution.

2 BREEDING METHODS

2.1 Natural Service

- 2.1.1 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 Service - mares run with the stallion in the paddock for a period of time for service.
- 2.1.2 DNA testing is not compulsory for natural service.

2.2 Artificial Insemination

- 2.2.1 Refers to the artificial act of a Veterinarian or Qualified Person inserting semen through the cervix via manipulation into a mare's uterus, when close to ovulation, to fertilise the embryo.

- 2.2.2 Members may breed registered Australian Stock Horse mares and/or registered Australian Stock Horse stallions (Sire Registered, DNA Recorded) by Artificial Insemination – fresh, frozen or chilled semen.
- 2.2.3 The Society recommends that any member considering an artificial insemination programme, should research the availability of a veterinarian or qualified person for this procedure, along with suitability of facilities, experience and success rate, as well as associated costs.
- 2.2.4 DNA testing is compulsory for any horse resulting from Artificial Insemination, irrespective of the date on which the application is lodged with the Society and an ASH Breeding Certificate as specified under the regulations.

2.3 Embryo Transfer

- 2.3.1 Refers to the veterinary procedure where a Veterinarian or Qualified Person flushes fertile embryos from a donor mare and transfers viable fertile embryos into a recipient mare. Donor and recipient mares are usually treated with hormones so they ovulate within a given time schedule for the procedure.
- 2.3.2 Members may breed a horse eligible for ASH registration by natural service or artificial insemination for the purpose of an Embryo Transfer.
- 2.3.3 The recipient mare need not be registered with the Society.
- 2.3.4 The Society recommends that any member considering an embryo transfer programme should research the availability of a veterinarian or qualified person for this procedure, along with suitability of facilities, experience and success rate, as well as associated costs.
- 2.3.5 DNA testing is compulsory for any horse resulting from Embryo Transfer, irrespective of the date on which the application is lodged with the Society and an ASH Breeding Certificate as specified under the regulations.
- 2.3.6 The initial owner of an embryo is the Registered Owner of the donor mare. When an Embryo is sold, an Embryo Transfer Sale Notification form must be completed and attached to the Application for Registration for the resulting foal, to enable the progeny to be registered by the Embryo Purchaser. The prescribed fee for transfer of an embryo will apply.

2.4 Other Breeding Techniques:

- 2.4.1 The Society accepts progeny resulting from Natural Service, Artificial Insemination and Embryo Transfers as defined in the Rules and Regulations. Members considering other breeding techniques need to apply to the Board for acceptance of the technique or otherwise, together with conditions and requirements for same.

3 ASH BREEDING CERTIFICATES

- 3.1 ASH Breeding Certificates contain details of natural service or artificial insemination and the following conditions applies:
 - 3.1.1 ASH Breeding Certificates are obtainable from the Society upon receipt of the prescribed fee. Once a certificate has been purchased, the fee is not refundable or redeemable under any circumstances and/or situation. No replacement ASH Breeding Certificates will be obtainable for any mare that has missed or slipped the service.
 - 3.1.2 A stallion or semen owner may avoid completing and signing an ASH Breeding Certificate with the details of mating or semen supply until the mare owner has satisfied all obligations to the stallion (or semen) owner, including a cleared payment of fees relating to service.
- 3.2 When a mare produces more than one foal in the same breeding season (natural, AI or ET), a new ASH Breeding Certificates as required under rule 3; is essential for each individual progeny; completed and signed by the stallion or semen owner. In the case of more than one foal from a mating, the mare owner must contact the stallion or semen owner to obtain completed and signed breeding certificates for the additional progeny.
- 3.3 The stallion or semen owner when completing an ASH Breeding Certificate must ensure that the certificate has a unique identifying number. Whilst ASH Breeding Certificates purchased from the Society since 1st January 2013 have been pre-numbered, ASH Breeding Certificates before that date do not have any identifying number. It is recommended that ASH Breeding Certificates with no

- identifying number are manually numbered by the stallion or semen owner, ensuring that numbers are not duplicated.
- 3.4 Applications for Registration submitted from 1st August 2016 MUST be accompanied by a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate (original, duplicate or copy) for all service types (natural, artificial insemination and embryo transfers) unless:
- 3.4.1 Horse registered with another Breed Society and DNA tested – confirmation of the horse's registration and DNA test must be attached to the Application for Registration.
- 3.4.2 Horses being registered as Breeding Purposes ONLY.
- 3.4.3 Previously Foal Recorded ASH.
- 3.4.4 The Board has exercised its discretion under rule 3.14 and authorised the acceptance of an Application for Registration that is not accompanied by a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate.
- 3.5 From 1st January 2016, an ASH Breeding Certificate lodged with an Application for Registration that is incomplete or incorrectly completed will be REJECTED by the Society.
- 3.6 It is a matter for the parties involved (stallion or semen owner, mare owner or progeny owner), as to who obtains the ASH Breeding Certificate from the Society.
- 3.7 The stallion (or semen) and mare owner must negotiate the purchase of and completion date for an ASH Breeding Certificate as part of the service agreement. Any disputes are a matter for the stallion (or semen) and mare owner to resolve and not for the Society's involvement. The Society expects that the stallion or semen owner would complete and deliver to the mare owner an ASH Breeding Certificate before the foal is born.
- 3.8 When completing an ASH Breeding Certificate, the following MUST BE completed:
- 3.8.1 The name of the mare and stallion and the owner of the mare, date of first and last service, OR authorised insemination season.
- 3.8.2 In the case of a Registered ASH stallion, the signature on the Breeding Certificate must coincide with the signature on Society records as Registered Owner at time of service (or Authorised Agent).
- 3.8.2.1 If the stallion is owned by multiple members as a result of a syndicate transfer, the ASH Breeding Certificate may be signed by any one member of the syndicate (or authorised agent). The Society will not be involved in any disputes between members of a syndicate; it is for the members of the syndicate to resolve.
- 3.8.3 In the case of an unregistered or non ASH stallion, the Breeding Certificate must be signed by the person who owned the stallion at time of service. Acceptance of the signature is on the understanding that the person submitting the certificate is responsible for such documentation.
- 3.9 ASH Breeding Certificates should be issued as follows:
- 3.9.1 Original – to be retained by the mare owner.
- 3.9.2 Duplicate – to be retained by the Stallion or Semen Owner.
- 3.10 Once an ASH Breeding Certificate has been issued by the stallion or semen owner, the certificate may not be revoked or cancelled.
- 3.11 If a completed ASH Breeding Certificate is lost or misplaced, the owner of the progeny would need to contact the owner of the stallion at time of service for a replacement.
- 3.12 ASH Breeding Certificates must only encompass dates of service within one breeding season (Southern Hemisphere – August to July and Northern Hemisphere – January to December). If a mare is continuously running with or being mated to a stallion for a number of breeding seasons, a certificate must be completed in respect of each breeding season.
- 3.13 An ASH Breeding Certificate will not be accepted with sire or dam indicated as unknown, unless approved by the Board. Special cases will be treated on their merits where evidence to the Board's satisfaction can be produced.
- 3.14 From 1st August 2015, ASH Breeding Certificates NOT signed or signed by unauthorised person - the Board reserves the right to accept an Application for Registration that is not accompanied by a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate.

- 3.14.1 The acceptance or non-acceptance of an Application for Registration shall be a matter for the Board in its absolute discretion, subject to the requirements of this rule.
- 3.14.2 An applicant seeking the Board to exercise its discretion under this rule must make written application to the Board by completing a No Breeding Certificate Declaration form. The application to outline the circumstances surrounding the inability to provide a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate, together with any other pertinent material. The applicant shall pay the prescribed appeal fee (non-refundable) in advance. The applicant will also be responsible for payment of any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.
- 3.14.3 Upon receipt of a No Breeding Certificate Declaration form, the Society will contact the stallion (or semen) owner at time of service, in writing, and request the following:
- 3.14.3.1 Complete, sign and submit an ASH Breeding Certificate to the Society in relation to the mating within 45 days, thus enabling the progeny registration to proceed in the normal manner, without the Board's consideration, OR
- 3.14.3.2 Provide the Board with a written statement within 45 days, outlining the circumstances surrounding the reasons for not providing a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate, together with any other pertinent material that the Board should consider in the matter.
- 3.14.4 Any other pertinent material to assist the Board's consideration of the matter may include: copy of signed service agreement, proof of invoice and payment, records of communications or correspondence and the like. Failure to provide information will waive the right for consideration of such facts. Sufficient evidence needs to be provided to determine facts. The most reliable is where disputed facts are proven to be true or false in a court of law.
- 3.14.5 The Board may, should it deem fit, make enquiries of relevant parties and request the provision of any statement in writing or other pertinent material to assist with its consideration of the matter.
- 3.14.6 In the event that the Board is satisfied, after considering such circumstances:
- 3.14.6.1 That the applicant, through no fault on the part of the applicant or failure by the applicant to protect its own interests, has not been able to obtain a Breeding Certificate; or
- 3.14.6.2 That a stallion or semen owner is acting in a manifestly unreasonable or capricious way in withholding its signature on a Breeding Certificate;
- 3.14.6.3 then the Board may direct the issue to the applicant of a DNA kit to enable DNA Testing and Sire Verification of the horse the subject of the application. In the event that parentage can be proven by DNA Testing and Sire Verification in accordance with these Rules, the Board may in its discretion accept an Application for Registration.
- 3.14.7 Should the Board determine that a stallion or semen owner has withheld an ASH Breeding Certificate for a manifestly unreasonable or capricious reason, and the requirements of Clause 14 of the Constitution is satisfied, then the Board may refer the matter to the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with that clause.
- 3.14.8 The provisions of this rule conferring a discretion of the Board to proceed with an Application for Registration without a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate extend to those circumstances in Section 3, Rules 13.1 and 13.2 where a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate is required to be furnished by an applicant for registration or the owner of a registered horse, as the case may be.

4 SEMEN OWNERSHIP

- 4.1 In these Regulations, a reference to a registered owner of a horse includes, where the horse is the subject of a lease in respect of which a Lease Notification has been accepted by the Society, the lessee, and also includes any authorised agent.
- 4.2 Any past or present registered owner of a stallion shall be recognised as a possible owner of stored semen and shall be recognised as a Registered Semen Owner without the need for any further action or lodgement of documents with the Society.

- 4.3 When bulk semen is sold by the registered owner of a stallion, a Semen Ownership Notification must be completed and lodged with the Society to enable another member to be recognised as a Registered Semen Owner for the nominated stallion.
- 4.4 Once recognised as a Registered Semen Owner, the owner may sell semen for the nominated stallion as follows:
- 4.4.1 The Registered Semen Owner may sell bulk semen and complete and lodge a Semen Ownership Notification to enable another member or members to be recognised as a Registered Semen Owner for the nominated stallion.
- 4.4.2 When the Registered Semen Owner sells semen for immediate use, the owner must complete and sign an ASH Breeding Certificate for each mare to be inseminated.
- 4.5 The Registered Semen Owner shall be responsible for completion and lodgement with the Society of the Semen Ownership Notification.
- 4.6 For a Semen Ownership Notification to be accepted by the Society, the signature on the notification of a past or present Registered Owner or Registered Semen Owner must be consistent with Society records.
- 4.7 The Semen Purchaser must be a financial member of the Society for the notification to be accepted and duly recorded by the Society.
- 4.8 Once the Society records the Semen Ownership Notification, the Society shall be authorised to accept the signature of Semen Purchaser on any future ASH Breeding Certificates or Semen Ownership Notification. The Semen Vendor acknowledges that this authorisation shall be irrevocable. Registered Semen Owners should remain a Financial Member of the Society for completion of ASH Breeding Certificates, otherwise penalties for registration of resulting progeny will apply.
- 4.9 Irrespective of whether a stallion is alive, has passed away, is gelded or is unable to serve mares naturally, stored semen can be used indefinitely, providing the required documents and procedures are completed in accordance with these Regulations.
- 4.10 The Registered Semen Owner can use stored semen for private or commercial use, for either short or long term, providing the required documents and procedures are completed in accordance with these Regulations.
- 4.11 If semen is sold for immediate use, an ASH Breeding Certificate would be completed and signed by the registered owner or Registered Semen Owner for each mare being inseminated in the normal manner. It shall be for the parties involved to determine who shall obtain the certificate from the Society.
- 4.12 When a stallion or bulk semen is offered for sale and the vendor retains stored semen for private or commercial use for either short or long term storage, this fact must be disclosed by the vendor at time of sale. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to investigate whether past owners have also retained or sold bulk stored semen. The Society accepts no responsibility in relation to disclosure of stored semen. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to investigate the quantity of semen in storage prior to purchase.
- 4.13 Where a stallion is the subject of a lease, the Society recommends that the owner and lessee specify any terms and conditions in regard to stored semen in the lease agreement. The Society accepts no responsibility in relation to the terms and conditions of a lease agreement.
- 4.14 The Semen Ownership Notification fee should be paid by the Semen Purchaser, or by mutual agreement by the Semen Vendor. If the fee is not attached to the Semen Ownership Notification, it will be assumed that the purchaser will pay. A Semen Ownership Notification will not be recorded until all fees have been paid.
- 4.15 Once the Society has recorded a Semen Ownership Notification, the Society will provide the purchaser with a Semen Owner Registration Certificate.
- 4.16 The Society has no limitations on the number of mares that may be inseminated, or the number of stored semen owners holding stored semen from a stallion.
- 4.17 All progeny resulting from Artificial Insemination must be DNA Tested and Sire Verified in accordance with the Regulations.
- 4.18 It shall be a matter for the Semen Purchaser to satisfy itself as to the quality and identity of the semen. In the case of stored semen sold for export, it shall be the responsibility of the Semen Vendor and the Semen Purchaser to ensure that all necessary quarantine requirements in the exporting and importing countries are complied with.

- 4.19 Agreements in writing are recommended and, without limitation, the following should be considered or addressed:
- 4.19.1 Agreement in relation to semen collection costs, semen quality, positive pregnancies, live foal guarantees, agreement term, disease, losses, lifespan, quantity, splitting of straws, limitations on mares inseminated, provision of signed documentation, delivery, quarantine and the like are the responsibility of the semen owner and purchaser to negotiate.
 - 4.19.2 Commercial or private usage rights, number of mares/foals to be bred, specified or unlimited breeding seasons and the like. Any disputes of a contractual or financial nature, are not for the Society's consideration.
 - 4.19.3 The Society takes no responsibility in respect of any contractual dispute and is unable to assist members in resolving disputes. Members in such situations are advised to seek legal advice if unable to resolve the issues.
 - 4.19.4 The Society will not take any action to enforce any semen or insemination agreement, and the parties must protect their own rights in this regard. Members are also advised to protect their interests. Agreements should include all terms and conditions as agreed between the parties.
 - 4.19.5 The Society makes no recommendation in relation to semen, including the quantity or quality of semen that survives the freezing process. The Society acknowledges that not all semen is suitable for freezing and this may impair the potential for a mare to produce a positive pregnancy. Members purchasing semen should consult with a veterinarian or qualified person in relation to semen quality.
 - 4.19.6 Live foal or positive pregnancy guarantees may be offered by a semen owner. The semen owner may also charge additional fees if an insemination fails and additional semen is provided to attempt another insemination. The semen owner may offer a money back guarantee or charge additional fees on a positive test or live foal. Such conditions should be included in a written agreement.
- 4.20 For Semen Ownership Notifications NOT signed or signed by an unauthorised person - the Board reserves the right to accept and record a Semen Ownership Notification that is not properly completed and signed.
- 4.20.1 The acceptance or non-acceptance of a Semen Ownership Notification shall be a matter for the Board in its absolute discretion, subject to the requirements of this rule.
 - 4.20.2 An applicant seeking the exercise by the Board of its discretion under this rule must make written application to the Board outlining the circumstances surrounding the inability to provide a properly completed and signed Semen Ownership Notification and shall pay the prescribed appeal fee (and any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the matter). The applicant is responsible for providing sufficient written evidence to support the application. .
 - 4.20.3 The Board may, should it deem fit, make enquiries of relevant parties and request the provision of any statement in writing or other pertinent material to assist with its consideration of the matter.
 - 4.20.4 In the event that the Board is satisfied, after considering such circumstances:
 - 4.20.4.1 That the applicant, through no fault on the part of the applicant or failure by the applicant to protect its own interests, has not been able to obtain a Semen Ownership Notification; or
 - 4.20.4.2 That a semen owner is acting in a manifestly unreasonable or capricious way in withholding its signature on a Semen Ownership Notification;
 then the Board may in its discretion accept a Semen Ownership Notification.
- 4.21 Should the Board determine that a semen owner has withheld a Semen Ownership Notification for a manifestly unreasonable or capricious reason, and the requirements of Clause 14 of the Constitution is satisfied, then the Board may refer the matter to the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with that clause.
- 4.22 The provisions of this rule, conferring a discretion of the Board to proceed without a properly completed and signed Semen Ownership Notification, extends to the applicant's signature on future ASH Breeding Certificates and Semen Ownership Notifications.
- 4.23 Should a semen vendor have left the last known address and cannot be contacted by the semen purchaser or by the Society, the Society will accept an unsigned Semen Ownership Notification

(without the need for the Board to exercise its discretion) if a copy of a semen sale agreement previously signed by the semen vendor is provided.

5 **ELIGIBILITY FOR ASH EVENTS, SALES AND AWARDS**

- 5.1 **COMPETITION ELIGIBLE** – Australian Stock Horses will have full competition rights providing the Registered Owner/Lessee is a Financial Member of the Society and the horse has NOT been accepted for registration as Breeding Purposes Only, or is a Foal Recorded horse. Competition Eligibility applies to ASH events and awards, as follows:
- 5.1.1 Events for Australian Stock Horses as conducted by The Australian Stock Horse Society (or any affiliate of the Society).
 - 5.1.2 Events for Australian Stock Horses conducted by any organisation or association outside The Australian Stock Horse Society.
 - 5.1.3 Sales where eligibility is restricted to Australian Stock Horses.
 - 5.1.4 Prizes or awards for Australian Stock Horses offered at any event conducted by:
 - 5.1.4.1 The Society (or any affiliate of the Society), or
 - 5.1.4.2 Any organisation or association outside The Australian Stock Horse Society.
- 5.2 **NOT COMPETITION ELIGIBLE** – Australian Stock Horses are NOT eligible to compete in any ASH events (including sales where eligibility is restricted to Australian Stock Horses) and is NOT eligible to claim prizes or awards for Australian Stock Horses (at any event) if the following applies:
- 5.2.1 The Registered Owner or Lessee is unfinancial – the horse's registration is SUSPENDED.
 - 5.2.1.1 The registration is suspended until such time as the Registered Owner/Lessee is a Financial Member of the Society, or the horse is transferred to a Financial Membership.
 - 5.2.2 If Society records indicate the current owner as “unknown”, the registration is SUSPENDED until the transfer of ownership is completed to a Financial Member of the Society.
 - 5.2.3 Where ownership of a Registered Australian Stock Horse has changed and transfer to the new owner is not finalised within 60 days of the horse changing ownership.
 - 5.2.4 Horses Australian Stock Horse Registered as Breeding Purposes Only.
 - 5.2.5 Foal Recorded Australian Stock Horses.
 - 5.2.6 The registration has been SUSPENDED or DEREGISTERED by the Board.
 - 5.2.7 A horse recorded on Society records as deceased.

6 **REGISTRATION OF HORSES**

- 6.1 **Submitting an Application**
- 6.1.1 The current owner of the horse must complete an Application for Registration and submit the form to the Society together with the prescribed fee. A horse is not considered registered until the fees have been paid, a number allocated and the horse's Certificate issued.
 - 6.1.2 Unless an exemption applies (as defined in rule 3), an ASH Breeding Certificate (original, duplicate or copy) must be completed and attached to the Application for Registration, irrespective of whether the sire is a registered horse.
 - 6.1.3 The service and foaling dates indicated on the ASH Breeding Certificate (as required) and the Application for Registration must be in accordance with an eleven month gestation period. The service and foaling dates must correspond with foaling dates for other registered progeny out of the same mare.
 - 6.1.3.1 The average gestation period is considered to be 340 days or 11 months and gestation periods between 320 and 370 days are considered fairly normal.
 - 6.1.3.2 Any foal born less than 300 days from the first service, or greater than 390 days from the last service, will require the resulting progeny to be DNA Tested to verify the accuracy of parentage.

- 6.1.4 To have a horse registered with the Society, the current owner of the horse must be a financial member of the Society at time of application, as well as when the registration is completed.
- 6.1.5 For the prescribed registration fee for foals under 1 year to apply, the Applications for Registration must be received by Head Office, as follows:
- 6.1.5.1 By 15th September for foals born in the Southern Hemisphere, or if under three months of age on the due date, an extension until 31st December of the same year will apply.
- 6.1.5.2 By 15th February for foals born in the Northern Hemisphere, or if under three months of age on the due date, an extension until 31st May of the same year will apply.
- 6.1.6 The prescribed fee for registration for progeny 1 year and over is calculated on the horse's birthday, as follows:
- 6.1.6.1 1st August for progeny residing in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 6.1.6.2 1st January for progeny residing in the Northern Hemisphere.
- 6.1.7 The application must be fully completed as indicated and include the following information in relation to the horse: name, sex, colour, foaling date, parentage, markings and brands, owner's details and the like.
- 6.1.8 Any Member submitting an application that is incomplete or incorrect, and the Society contacts the member for additional information or documentation, will be charged an administration fee. It is the responsibility of the member seeking registration to ensure that all requirements for registration are submitted to the Society.
- 6.1.9 Owners of eligible newborn foals are advised to submit the Application for Registration after the foal coat has shed (Society recommend a minimum of 4 months of age) to reduce the chance of colour amendments being necessary in the future.
- 6.1.10 The Society will register the horse's name in accordance with the Prefix and Naming of Horses Regulations. If the names submitted are not available, the application will be returned to the owner to submit a further list of names.
- 6.1.11 If the dam is ASH registered, the progeny must be registered under the membership that owned or leased the dam at time of foaling. If the Registered Owner of the dam is unfinancial and the unregistered progeny is sold to a financial member, an Application for Registration will be accepted providing a Transfer Application is completed by the Registered Owner of the dam and submitted with the Application for Registration for the resulting progeny. In relation to foals under 365 days old and embryos, the following applies:
- 6.1.11.1 If a member has purchased a Registered ASH mare with an unregistered foal at foot, the foal can be registered under the new owner's membership. The transfer for the dam must be finalised and indicate the date the dam changed hands as being within 365 days of the foal's birth. No transfer will be required for the foal.
- 6.1.11.2 If an unregistered foal under 365 days old is sold without the dam, the owner of the dam at time of foaling must complete and sign the Breeder's Declaration (or Transfer Application) on the Application for Registration and registration and transfer fees will apply.
- 6.1.11.3 In the case of an embryo, the resulting foal must be registered under the membership that owned the donor mare, except when the embryo is sold prior to foaling.
- 6.1.11.4 If the embryo is sold, the purchaser of the embryo may register the resulting foal under their membership providing an Embryo Transfer Sale Notification form has been completed and attached to the Application for Registration for the resulting foal. The prescribed fee for transfer of an embryo will apply.
- 6.1.12 If the dam is the ASH parent and is owned by multiple members as a result of a syndicate transfer (at time of foaling), the progeny may be registered under any one financial member of the syndicate. It is the responsibility of the syndicate to select which member is authorised to register the progeny. The Society will not be involved in any disputes over ownership of progeny; it is for the members of the syndicate to resolve.

- 6.1.13 It is recommended (not compulsory) that photographs of the horse being registered be attached to the Application for Registration for all types of registrations.
- 6.1.14 The member submitting the application must ensure that the horse has been clearly branded in accordance with the Society's branding requirements under the Identification of Horses Regulations. Any application which does not indicate brands, or which indicates that the horse has not been branded in accordance with the regulations, will be considered incorrect. The Society shall have the right to request that a photograph of the horse's brands be submitted.
- 6.1.15 The application must accurately disclose all white markings and identifying markings on the horse, in accordance with the Society's Identification of Horses Regulations. The Society shall have the right to request that a photograph of the horse's markings be submitted.
- 6.1.16 All progeny resulting from Artificial Insemination must be DNA Tested and Sire Verified in accordance with the Regulations – sire must have a DNA profile. All progeny resulting from an Embryo Transfer must be DNA Tested and Parentage Verified – sire and dam must have a DNA profile. DNA testing for progeny resulting from Natural Service is optional.
- 6.1.17 Cryptorchids (rigs) or any horse showing a visible deformity of the genitalia are not acceptable by the Society. In the absolute discretion of the Board, any Registered ASH presenting as a cryptorchid, or any Registered ASH showing a visible deformity of the genitalia may be deregistered by the Society. In relation to cryptorchids, the following applies:
- 6.1.17.1 Any stallion or colt showing signs of being a cryptorchid (or rig) must not be used in any breeding program as Cryptorchidism is most-likely genetic. Horses with the defect are often more aggressive than geldings due to testosterone production and often act in a stallion-like manner, they are more difficult to castrate and the veterinary costs are generally more expensive, they have a lower fertility or may be sterile, they have an increased risk of testicular tumours and the like.
- 6.1.17.2 If both testicles have not descended into the scrotum by 2 years of age, consult your local veterinarian for advice.
- 6.1.17.3 If both testicles have not descended into the scrotum by 3 years of age, the colt must be gelded and both testicles removed - descended and/or retained. The registration of the horse must be updated to indicate gelding.
- 6.1.18 Any horses potentially carrying a genetic inherited anomaly, must be DNA tested as negative (or a non carrier of the gene) before the horse is registered with the Society. In the absolute discretion of the Board, any Registered ASH proven to be carrying a genetic inherited anomaly may be deregistered. **Refer rule 13 – Genetic Disorders.**
- 6.1.19 All horses that are descendants of the Quarter Horse, "Impressive" and could be carriers of the HYPP (Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis) gene, must be DNA tested as Negative (N/N) for HYPP before they are registered with the Society. In the absolute discretion of the Board, any Registered ASH testing positive to the gene mutation HYPP (Homozygous – H/H) or (Heterozygous – N/H) may be deregistered by the Society.
- 6.1.20 All horses that are descendants of the American Quarter Horse Sire, "Poco Bueno" and could be carriers of Herda (Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia), must be DNA tested as Negative (N/N) for Herda before they are registered with the Society. In the absolute discretion of the Board, any Registered ASH testing positive to the Herda as a carrier (N/Hr) or afflicted (Hr/Hr) may be deregistered by the Society.
- 6.1.21 In the event that a stallion or mare owner or semen is aware that a mare may have been mated with more than one stallion or colt in the same breeding season, the resulting progeny (prior to registration) must be DNA tested and sire verified before the progeny is eligible for registration. It is the responsibility of the stallion (or semen) owner to advise the mare owner of such situations and/or concerns. It is the responsibility of the mare owner to advise the Society when lodging the application for registration of the resulting progeny.
- 6.1.22 Registration applications will be processed by the Society in date received order, unless a priority fee has been paid.
- 6.1.23 Any requests for amendments or additions to breeding records must be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration, with sufficient evidence, for approval or otherwise. The applicant will also be responsible for payment of the prescribed appeal fee (non-

refundable) in advance, along with any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.

- 6.1.24 The Society retains the right to accept or reject any Application for Registration for any eligible horse without assigning a reason.
- 6.1.25 An applicant may withdraw an Application for Registration at any time prior to determination of that application. If the application is withdrawn prior to processing of that application, the registration fee, less an administration fee will be refunded. If the application has been processed, the registration fee will not be refunded.
- 6.1.26 Subject to the following, an Application for Registration will be determined in accordance with the rules and eligibility criteria as at the date the application is submitted to the Society. In the event that the application has not been determined within three months of the date of its submission to the Society (over than by reason of delay on the Society's part) the application will be determined in accordance with the rules and eligibility criteria as at the date of determination.
- 6.1.27 If a registration fee is not paid in full within three months of the date on which the Application for Registration is submitted to the Society, the applicant will be liable for the fee applicable as at the date of determination of that application, calculated having regard to the age of the horse at that time, its registration status and other relevant factors as at that date.
- 6.1.28 Any Application for Registration not finalised within twelve months of lodgement will be cancelled and no refund will apply. It is the responsibility of the member seeking registration to ensure that all requirements for registration have been submitted to the Society.
- 6.1.29 When a registration is initially processed, the current owner must advise the Society within 30 days of any errors with the identification of the horse, or anomalies that are inconsistent with the Application for Registration, for amendment at no charge.

6.2 Registration Status, Eligibility and Procedures

6.2.1 STUD BOOK - Non Foal Recorded

- 6.2.1.1 Progeny resulting from a Stud Book Australian Stock Horse mated to a Stud Book or Second Cross Australian Stock Horse is eligible for Stud Book Registration.
- 6.2.1.2 The sire must be Sire Registered for the resulting progeny to be eligible for Stud Book registration. If the service date is after 1st August 2004, the sire must be DNA Recorded.
- 6.2.1.3 Horses eligible for registration may be registered at any age.
- 6.2.1.4 Mares, fillies, stallions, colts and geldings are eligible under this rule.
- 6.2.1.5 If the owner of the sire was unfinancial when the mare was served, a penalty fee will be charged on the registration fee for the resulting foal.
- 6.2.1.6 Subject to the Society's Regulations, the breeding options for Stud Book horses and the registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:
- | <u>Mated to:</u> | <u>Resulting Progeny:</u> |
|------------------|---|
| Stud Book | Stud Book |
| Second Cross | Stud Book |
| First Cross | Second Cross |
| Unregistered | First Cross (mare or gelding only),
unless Special Merit applies |

6.2.2 FOAL RECORDING - was discontinued 1st August 2015

- 6.2.2.1 The number allocated to foal recorded horses is prefixed by "F" or "FX" - depending on the regulations at the time of acceptance.
- 6.2.2.2 Foal Recorded horses are NOT ELIGIBLE to be shown in Australian Stock Horse events or sold at Approved ASH Sales. (Registration – refer to Regulations 2.3.3).

6.2.3 STUD BOOK - Previously Foal Recorded

- 6.2.3.1 Under this rule, Previously Foal Recorded horses are eligible for Stud Book registration.

- 6.2.3.2 Horses eligible for registration must be registered before 3 yrs of age to obtain any discount on registration fees. After attaining 3 years, the full prescribed fee for Stud Book registration will apply.
- 6.2.3.3 The horse may only be registered under the current owner's membership.
- 6.2.3.4 The ASH Breeding Certificate (or proof of service) is not required, as it was supplied at time of Foal Recording.

6.2.4 BREEDING PURPOSES ONLY - Australian Stud Book (Thoroughbred)

- 6.2.4.1 Eligibility as Breeding Purposes Only is limited to horses registered as an Australian Stud Book - Thoroughbreds. Race eligible horses, registered in the Non Thoroughbred Register, are not eligible under this rule, being horses identified with the ASB as - ntb after horse name.
- 6.2.4.2 Australian Stud Book -Thoroughbred horses will only be accepted as Breeding Purposes Only – Second Cross, the registration number will be identified as “B2-” and the registration status for breeding purposes is equivalent to Second Cross.
- 6.2.4.3 Horses accepted for Breeding Purposes Only are NOT ELIGIBLE to be shown in any events restricted to Australian Stock Horses.
- 6.2.4.4 Only stallions, colts, mares and fillies are eligible for inspection for registration under this rule and must be a minimum of two years old to be inspected.
- 6.2.4.5 Horses under this rule must pass inspection by a Society Inspector prior to registration. (Refer Regulations - Inspection).
- 6.2.4.6 An ASH Breeding Certificate is not required, as breeding and eligibility will be verified on the Australian Stud Book Official Website - www.studbook.org.au.
- 6.2.4.7 Horses accepted for Breeding Purposes Only registration (“B2-”) must always be advertised as Breeding Purposes Only and Second Cross status, if at any time sold or used at stud.
- 6.2.4.8 Subject to the Society’s Regulations, the breeding options for Breeding Purposes Only - Second Cross horses (“B2-”) and registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:

<u>Mated to:</u>	<u>Resulting Progeny:</u>
Stud Book	Stud Book
Second Cross	Second Cross
First Cross	First Cross (mare or gelding only)
Unregistered	Not Eligible

- 6.2.4.9 Subject to the Society’s Regulations, the breeding options for horses previously accepted as Breeding Purposes Only - Stud Book horses (identified as “BP-”, discontinued in 2008) and the registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:

<u>Mated to:</u>	<u>Resulting Progeny:</u>
Stud Book	Stud Book
Second Cross	Stud Book
First Cross	Second Cross
Unregistered	First Cross (mare or gelding only), unless Special Merit applies

6.2.5 FIRST CROSS

- 6.2.5.1 Progeny resulting from a Stud Book Australian Stock Horse mated to an unregistered horse or a horse registered with another breed may be eligible for First Cross Registration.
- 6.2.5.2 Progeny resulting from a Second Cross Australian Stock Horse mated to a First Cross Australian Stock Horse may be eligible for First Cross Registration.
- 6.2.5.3 Progeny resulting from a First Cross Australian Stock Horse mated to a First Cross Australian Stock Horse may be eligible for First Cross Registration.
- 6.2.5.4 Only mares, fillies and geldings are eligible for inspection and registration as First Cross. Stallions and colts are not eligible under this rule.

- 6.2.5.5 In the case of the sire being the ASH registered parent, he must be Sire Registered and DNA Recorded for the resulting progeny to be considered for First Cross registration.
- 6.2.5.6 In the case of the dam being the ASH registered parent, a Breeder's Declaration must be signed by the Registered Owner of the dam at the time of foaling to verifying breeding details.
- 6.2.5.7 Horses eligible for First Cross registration may be registered at any age providing they have passed inspection by a Society Inspector prior to registration.
- 6.2.5.8 All horses accepted for First Cross registration will have full competition rights.
- 6.2.5.9 First Cross horses are not eligible for Foal Recording.
- 6.2.5.10 Subject to the Society's Regulations, the breeding options for First Cross horses (identified as "C1-") and the registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:

<u>Mated to:</u>	<u>Resulting Progeny:</u>
Stud Book	Second Cross
Second Cross	First Cross (mare or gelding only)
First Cross	First Cross (mare or gelding only)
Unregistered	Not Eligible

6.2.6 SECOND CROSS

- 6.2.6.1 Progeny resulting from a Stud Book or Second Cross Australian Stock Horse mated to a Second Cross Australian Stock Horse are eligible for Second Cross Registration.
- 6.2.6.2 The sire must be Sire Registered for the resulting progeny to be eligible for Second Cross registration. If the service date is after 1st August 2004, the sire must also be DNA Recorded.
- 6.2.6.3 Horses eligible for registration may be registered at any age.
- 6.2.6.4 Mares, fillies, stallions, colts and geldings are eligible under this rule.
- 6.2.6.5 All horses accepted for Second Cross registration will have full competition rights.
- 6.2.6.6 Second Cross horses are not eligible for Foal Recording.
- 6.2.6.7 If the owner of the sire was unfinancial when the mare was served, a penalty fee will be charged on the registration fee for the resulting foal.
- 6.2.6.8 Subject to the Society's Regulations (including Sire Registration), the breeding options for Second Cross horses and the registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:

<u>Mated to:</u>	<u>Resulting Progeny:</u>
Stud Book	Stud Book
Second Cross	Second Cross
First Cross	First Cross
Unregistered	Not Eligible

6.2.7 SPECIAL MERIT

- 6.2.7.1 Horses eligible for Special Merit registration must have Registered Australian Stock Horses with Stud Book status on both sides of the horse's pedigree within two generations of the horse that is being registered. The Australian Stock Horse breeding must appear at least twice on one side of the pedigree and once on the other side of the pedigree.
- 6.2.7.2 Horses accepted under the Special Merit regulations will be accepted as Second Cross and the registration number will be identified as "C2-".
- 6.2.7.3 All horses accepted for registration under the Special Merit category, will have full competition rights.
- 6.2.7.4 Mares, fillies, stallions, colts and geldings are eligible under this rule.

- 6.2.7.5 Horses eligible for Special Merit registration may be registered at any age and must pass inspection by a Society Inspector prior to registration. (Refer Regulations - Inspection).
- 6.2.7.6 Special Merit horses are not eligible for Foal Recording.
- 6.2.7.7 Horses under the Special Merit regulations as Second Cross ("C2-") must always be advertised as Second Cross, if at any time sold or used at stud.
- 6.2.7.8 Subject to the Society's Regulations, the breeding options for Second Cross horses ("C2-") and registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:

<u>Mated to:</u>	<u>Resulting Progeny:</u>
Stud Book	Stud Book
Second Cross	Second Cross
First Cross	First Cross (mare or gelding only)
Unregistered	Not Eligible

- 6.2.7.9 Subject to the Society's Regulations, the breeding options for horses previously accepted as Special Merit - Stud Book horses (identified as "SM-", discontinued in 2008) and the registration opportunities for resulting progeny are as follows:

<u>Mated to:</u>	<u>Resulting Progeny:</u>
Stud Book	Stud Book
Second Cross	Stud Book
First Cross	Second Cross
Unregistered	First Cross (mare or gelding only), unless Special Merit applies

6.2.8 EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

- 6.2.8.1 A horse accepted for registration under the Exceptional Circumstances shall have been invited by the Board to do so because in the opinion of the Board, the horse has superior Australian Stock Horse attributes (such as type, conformation and temperament) and shall have achieved a superior performance record. The Board may restrict privileges attached to registration.
- 6.2.8.2 When accepting a horse under Exceptional Circumstances (any sex), the Board in its absolute discretion will determine the Registration status as follows:
- 6.2.8.2.1 Exceptional Horse – High Achiever: the registration status for Breeding Purposes is equivalent to STUD BOOK.
- 6.2.8.2.2 Exceptional Horse – Superior Achiever: the registration status for Breeding Purposes is equivalent to SECOND CROSS
- 6.2.8.2.3 Exceptional Horse – Merit: the registration status for Breeding Purposes is equivalent to FIRST CROSS.
- 6.2.8.3 Horses accepted and registered as an Exceptional Horse will be eligible for ASH events and prizes; providing the Registered Owner is a Financial Member of the Society.
- 6.2.8.4 Any individual Director may recommend a horse deemed worthy of the Board's consideration by submitting a letter of recommendation to the Board, together with a resume, photographs and video footage of the horse. The resume must include the horse's name, age, sex, brands and markings, three generations of breeding and outlining the reasons for the horse to be considered, including performance records.
- 6.2.8.4.1 The letter of recommendation and resume must be lodged with the Society, a minimum of 30 days prior to a Board Meeting. Failure to provide information will waive the right for consideration of such facts.
- 6.2.8.5 Horses considered under this rule, may consist of either a new registration or an amendment to an existing registration.
- 6.2.8.6 The criteria for the Board to invite Exceptional Circumstance horses are as follows: The Board will assess the horse's performance, breeding, Australian Stock Horse type, ASH type and conformation and temperament. The chance



of invitation would be significantly reduced if the horse does not adequately meet the requirements.

- 6.2.8.7 **PERFORMANCE** – is limited to the horse being considered for registration, performances for ancestors or progeny will not be considered. All performances must be ridden (not led) and attained in Australia, in classes open to any breed of horse. Team success are not considered, individual prizes must be achieved. The required standard of performance is outlined under Breeding.
- 6.2.8.8 **BREEDING:**
- 6.2.8.8.1 **Heritage Australian Stock Horse bloodlines:** The Board must be satisfied that the horse is dominated by Heritage ASH bloodlines and registration of the horse would significantly benefit the Society. Performances must be consistent with wins and places at local level or higher.
- 6.2.8.8.2 **Heritage Australian Stock Horse crossed with other breeds:** The Board must be satisfied that the horse has adequate Heritage Stock Horse lineage, sufficient for consideration. The chance of acceptance would be reduced if the horse has limited Heritage Australian Stock Horse bloodlines. Performances **MUST** be exceptional, at the highest benchmark (State or National level), with the horse consistently winning major events.
- 6.2.8.8.3 **Bloodlines dominated by another breed:** The chance of acceptance would be unlikely, regardless of performance achievements.
- 6.2.8.9 **ASH TYPE and CONFORMATION** – the horse must be of Australian Stock Horse type and not exhibit attributes defined by other breeds. Conformation must be accordance with the Society's Conformation and Movement Standards as published in The Australian Stock Horse Society Limited - Events Handbook.
- 6.2.8.10 **TEMPERAMENT** – Quiet and intelligent.
- 6.2.8.11 The Board after considering the application will determine eligibility. The acceptance or non-acceptance of an Application for Registration under this regulation shall be a matter for the Board in its absolute discretion, subject to the requirements of this rule.
- 6.2.8.12 In cases where the Board agree to invite a horse, the Board will determine the applicable registration status as Exceptional Horse – High Achiever (EH), Exceptional Horse - Superior Achiever (E2) or Exceptional Horse – Merit Achiever (E1). The registration status will be reliant on the Board's determination of the standard in which the horse meets the requirements.
- 6.2.8.13 The owner of any horse considered for registration under this rule 6.2.8 shall pay the prescribed appeal fee (non-refundable) in advance. The owner shall also be responsible for payment of any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.
- 6.2.8.14 The Board may require DNA testing of the horse to confirm parentage before final acceptance of the horse for registration.

6.2.9 **REGISTRATION FOR ELIGIBLE HORSES – APPROVED BY BOARD**

- 6.2.9.1 The Board reserves the right to accept any Application for Registration, that does not satisfy all requirements as specified in the regulations, subject to the requirements of this rule. The acceptance or non-acceptance of an Application for Registration shall be a matter for the Board in its absolute discretion.
- 6.2.9.2 The pedigree of the horse must qualify the horse as eligible for First Cross, Second Cross, Breeding Purposes or Stud Book registration. Under no circumstances, should the identity or pedigree of the horse be disputed.
- 6.2.9.3 Any member may apply for consideration of extra-ordinary circumstances whereby procedural requirements for registration are unable to be satisfied. These circumstances must be fully disclosed for the Board's consideration and the Society reserves the right to investigate such claims.

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- 6.2.9.4 A member seeking the exercise by the Board of its discretion under this rule must make written application to the Board outlining the circumstances surrounding the inability to satisfy all requirements and shall pay the prescribed appeal fee (non-refundable) in advance. The applicant will also be responsible for payment of any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.
- 6.2.9.5 The member making application under this rule is responsible for providing sufficient evidence to support their application. Failure to present documentation for the Society's consideration will waive the right for consideration of such facts.
- 6.2.9.6 The Board and/or Society may, should it deem fit, make enquiries of relevant parties and request the provision of any statement in writing or other pertinent material to assist with its consideration of the matter.
- 6.2.9.7 In the event that the Board is satisfied, after considering such circumstances:
 - 6.2.9.7.1 That the applicant, through no fault on the part of the applicant or failure by the applicant to protect its own interests, has not been able to satisfy the requirements; or
 - 6.2.9.7.2 That other parties are acting in a manifestly unreasonable or capricious way in withholding completion of necessary documents;
 - 6.2.9.7.3 then the Board may in its discretion accept an Application for Registration, without lodgement of specified documents.
- 6.2.9.8 The Board will determine the applicable registration status before accepting a horse for registration as First Cross, Second Cross, Breeding Purposes or Stud Book.
- 6.2.9.9 Should the Board determine that a member has withheld documents required for registration of eligible progeny for a manifestly unreasonable or capricious reason; then member may be bought before the Disciplinary Committee and/or fined by the Board.
- 6.2.9.10 The Society reserves the right to deregister a horse accepted under this rule if the application is found to be false in any way. Any member found to be making a false claim or a claim that could be considered to be malicious could be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

7 UPGRADING REGISTRATION

- 7.1 Registered Owners of First and Second Cross horses may apply for a horse to be upgraded as follows:
- 7.2 **Breeding Upgrade** - the criteria are as follows:
 - 7.2.1 In the event that a First or Second Cross horse has sufficient Australian Stock Horse breeding to be eligible for registration under a higher status, provided the horse meets the breeding requirements for the status, the horse may be upgraded as follows:
 - 7.2.1.1 A letter requesting a Breeding Upgrade must be submitted to the Society together with the horse's Original Certificate of Registration and the prescribed fee.
 - 7.2.2 The registration status for Breeding Purposes Only horses (including competition status) cannot be changed.

8 PREFIX REGISTRATION

- 8.1 It is recommended that members breeding a number of horses on a yearly basis register a Prefix for the following reasons:
 - 8.1.1 Creates an individual identity for the member and their horses as an Australian Stock Horse stud.
 - 8.1.2 It is a perfect way of recognising the stud and horses bred for years to come.
 - 8.1.3 It provides a convenient and simple way to name horses.

- 8.1.4 The performance of horses bred by the stud and overall success of the stud are easily recognised.
- 8.1.5 At sales, horses bred or appearing in pedigrees are easily identified as being from the stud.
- 8.1.6 It is a way of promoting the stud and all it has to offer, under one identity.
- 8.2 A Prefix is the initial part of a horse's name. From 1st April 2006, members may register a Prefix for standard naming of horses, or use a different name (including Prefix) for each horse registered.
- 8.3 The Board may reject a prefix without providing a reason or explanation. Any prefix approved in error, inconsistent with the regulations at time of registration must be amended. No fees will apply.
- 8.4 Prefixes of an offensive nature will not be considered.
- 8.5 The member must complete a Prefix Application and submit the application to the Society together with the prescribed fee.
- 8.6 From 1st April 2002, a Prefix must be of one word only.
- 8.7 Initials are not acceptable as a prefix, unless stated otherwise below:
 - 8.7.1 Initials are allowed for members with initials registered as a trademark, government departments and/or agricultural colleges.
- 8.8 Prefixes that sound phonetically similar will not be permitted.
- 8.9 Once a prefix is registered, a singular or plural form of the prefix becomes unavailable.
- 8.10 For a prefix to be eligible for registration and an individual identity to be created, the requested prefix must not have been used more than ten times.
- 8.11 The registered owner of the prefix may notify the Society, in writing, that the prefix may be allocated to a particular horse where a registered owner of the prefix has been involved with the breeding or ownership of the horse in question.
- 8.12 The registered owner of the prefix may notify the Society, in writing, that a family member, business partner or devoted friend is permitted to dual register the prefix for the purpose of registering horses under their membership. To dual register a prefix, the following is required:
 - 8.12.1 The nominee of the membership must provide written authorisation for another member to dual register a prefix for his/her use.
 - 8.12.2 If giving another member the authority to dual register the prefix, the original member also gives the right for members with dual registration status to authorise other members to use the prefix in accordance with the regulations as an owner of the prefix.
 - 8.12.3 The fee for dual registration of a prefix to another membership is as follows:
 - 8.12.3.1 Immediate family members – no fee is applicable. The written authorisation for dual registration of the prefix must include that the members concerned are immediate family members.
 - 8.12.3.2 Outside the immediate family – the prescribed fee for prefix registration must be paid. It is an agreement between the parties concerned as to who pays the fee.
- 8.13 A prefix is suspended when the registered owner is unfinancial. A suspended prefix is unable to be used when naming any horse.
- 8.14 A prefix will be deregistered if the owner of the prefix has been unfinancial for fifteen consecutive years.
- 8.15 A prefix, which has been used in the naming of 40 horses or comes before an Impact or Foundation Stallion or Mare, will be deemed a significant prefix. A significant prefix cannot be deregistered or reallocated to any other member, except under prefix regulations 7.11 and 7.12.
- 8.16 In the event that one or more registered prefixes are deemed to be conflicting, the Board will review the applications and may deregister a prefix if deem conflicting. In such circumstances, priority will be given to the earlier-registered prefix.

9 NAMING OF HORSES

- 9.1 The Board may reject the name of a horse without providing a reason or explanation. Names of an offensive nature will not be considered.

- 9.2 A Prefix is the initial part of a horse's name. From 1st April 2006, members may register a Prefix for standard naming of horses, or use a different name (including Prefix) for each horse registered.
- 9.3 A horse's name, including the Prefix, will be no longer than thirty spaces, allowing a space for every letter and a space between words.
- 9.4 A horse will not be accepted for registration or foal recording unless it has been allocated a name.
- 9.5 A horse's name will not be accepted if it has already been registered with the Society.
- 9.6 A horse's name will not be accepted if it contains any punctuation marks or any other symbol.
- 9.7 Names that sound phonetically similar will not be permitted.
- 9.8 A horse's name will not be accepted if the prefix is an initial; eg. B J Lady. However, the names Bee Jay Lady or Lady BJ are acceptable.
- 9.9 A horse's name will not be accepted if the name contains numerals. However, Roman numerals, as a suffix, are acceptable; eg Bee Jay Lady II.
- 9.10 A horse's name will not be accepted if another member of the Society has already registered the prefix – singular or plural.
- 9.11 From 1st April 2006, when using a registered prefix to name a horse, the prefix must be used "as registered" and not changed in any way.
- 9.12 From 1st April 2006, a member is unable to use a standard word when naming horses unless registered as a prefix.
- 9.13 A horse's name, once registered or foal recorded, cannot be changed or altered in any way whatsoever, unless the following exceptions apply:
- 9.13.1 In exceptional circumstances, where the Owner and Board of Directors agree that a horse's name is offensive in nature within the country the horse resides, the horse's name may be approved for change. For the name change to be accepted the member who registered the horse (if financial) must agree to the change (in writing) and the owner must declare that the horse has not been used for breeding purposes. The member seeking the exercise by the Board of its discretion under this rule must make written application to the Board outlining the offensive nature and shall pay the prescribed appeal fee (non-refundable) in advance. The applicant will also be responsible for payment of any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.
- 9.13.2 Applicants be allowed an opportunity to change their minds and amend a horse's name within 30 days of registration, providing the horse has not been shown or sold as a Registered Australian Stock Horse. An amendment fee will apply.
- 9.13.3 Any horse name approved in error, inconsistent with the regulations at time of registration must be amended. No fees will apply.
- 9.14 To obtain Australian Stock Horse registration naming rights for an unregistered horse, the breeder or current owner must ensure that the Application for Registration is submitted and finalised whilst having ownership of the horse and prior to the horse being offered for sale. Once the unregistered horse has been sold, the vendor surrenders the naming rights of the horse to the new owner.

10 **SIRE REGISTRATION**

- 10.1 All Registered ASH stallions being used for breeding from 1st August 2004 must be Sire Registered and DNA Recorded. All fees must have been paid and completion of the DNA Profile recorded with the Society.
- 10.2 From 1st August 2004, Sire Registration of an ASH stallion, not DNA Recorded, is SUSPENDED until the stallion has been DNA Recorded.

11 **DNA SAMPLE COLLECTION**

- 11.1 The DNA testing fee must be paid to the Society, before a DNA kit will be issued by the Society and prior to the DNA sample being collected.
- 11.2 DNA Testing by the Society is available as follows:
- 11.2.1 Registered Australian Stock Horses, or

- 11.2.2 Horses eligible for ASH registration and an Application for Registration has been submitted to the Society, or
- 11.2.3 Collecting and processing a DNA sample for an unregistered horse will be limited to cases where DNA of the unregistered horse is pertinent to an Application for Registration for an eligible horse. An Application for Registration for the eligible horse must be submitted, with payment for all applicable fees, in addition to DNA and an administration fee for any unregistered horse. The Society reserves the right to accept or reject such applications.
- 11.3 The Registered Owner (or authorised agent) with a witness may collect the sample. The witness must be an adult person, 18 years or over. A Veterinarian is not required to collect the DNA sample.
- 11.4 STEP 1 – The owner and witness to check that the horse’s Certificate of Registration (or copy of Application for Registration) matches exactly the horse presented for DNA collection.
- 11.5 STEP 2 – Collection of a hair samples as follows:
 - 11.5.1 Approximately 50 hairs are to be pulled from the horse’s mane or tail by wrapping the hair around a finger or a clean mane comb.
 - 11.5.2 The hair should be grasped close to the horse’s body to ensure that at least 5 cm of hair with roots is obtained. If the hair is pulled evenly and directly away from the horse’s body, it should come out by the roots rather than breaking off.
 - 11.5.3 THE HAIR ROOTS ARE NOT TO BE TOUCHED. The ends should be examined closely to ensure the hair roots are present. A magnifying glass should be used if necessary. Approximately 50 hairs are required and at least half of the sample should have roots.
 - 11.5.4 Place the hairs on the DNA – Hair Sample Card as indicated. Place the horse identification label vertically over the shafts of hair to hold them in place - do not cover the hair follicles and avoid damaging the root hair follicles.
 - 11.5.5 It is imperative that the DNA – Hair Sample Card with hair sample attached is sealed immediately into the resealable bag, without coming into contact with any other surface. Use only one card/sample per resealable bag.
 - 11.5.6 Place the plastic bag containing the sample into the envelope addressed to: Australian Equine Genetics Research Centre and seal the envelope. DO NOT leave the envelope in direct sunlight, or subject to heat.
- 11.6 STEP 3 – The DNA – Identification Card must be completed, illustrating the brands and white markings of the horse which the sample was taken (shaded in clearly and accurately). Any indentations, scars or hair whorls should be completed accordingly. This description must match exactly the horse’s Certificate of Registration.
 - 11.6.1 The Registered Owner of the horse and the witness must both sign the declaration contained on the DNA - Identification Card.
 - 11.6.2 The DNA - Identification card and the horse’s Certificate of Registration must be placed in the envelope addressed to The Australian Stock Horse Society Limited and seal the envelope.
- 11.7 STEP 4 – Ensure that both envelopes are posted immediately. A DNA sample will be considered null and void if the DNA – Identification Card has not been correctly completed and another DNA sample will be required, in addition to payment of a second DNA kit.
- 11.8 Semen may be submitted in lieu of submitting a hair sample, under exceptional circumstances. Circumstances relating to this request must be initially authorised by the Society, so approval can be endorsed and instructions can be provided.

12 DNA PROFILES AND SCREENING TESTS

- 12.1 DNA profiles will be accepted if a DNA sample is correctly submitted as required under these regulations, or the horse has been DNA Tested by another breed where an agreement to share DNA data exists through the Society’s Official DNA Testing Laboratory.
 - 12.1.1 In the event that the horse has been DNA profiled with another Breed Society, provided the DNA profile is held by the Society’s Official DNA Testing Laboratory, the following may be submitted in lieu of submitting another DNA sample:
 - 12.1.1.1 Copy of the horse’s registration papers with other breed.
 - 12.1.1.2 Copy of documentation indicating the DNA number.

- 12.1.1.3 The horse's Original Certificate of Registration.
- 12.1.1.4 Payment of the prescribed fee for Another Breed DNA Recording.
- 12.2 DNA Tests are "exclusion" tests that with nearly absolute certainty prove that an individual is not the offspring of a specified sire or dam by excluding a falsely attributed foal as being the offspring of its putative parents after typing it and its putative parents.
- 12.3 Definitions in relation to DNA Recording and processing of DNA samples for horses are as follows:
 - 12.3.1 DNA Testing – A process to identify one horse's individual DNA and compares the DNA data with parents to enable the horse in question to be Parentage Verified, Sire Verified or Dam Verified.
 - 12.3.1.1 From 1st August 2013, all DNA samples submitted for horses (any age) will be DNA Tested (sire and/or dam) if the Society has access to a DNA profile for the sire and/or dam of the horse at the time of testing.
 - 12.3.2 DNA Profile – A process to identify one horse's individual DNA, so that future progeny can be DNA Tested. Parentage details in these circumstances are not compared through DNA testing and will be based on the information provided on or with the Application for Registration. The horse's registration will be updated to indicate "Not Parentage Verified".
 - 12.3.3 Parentage Verification – Is a process that tests whether a given foal cannot be excluded (and therefore qualifies) as the offspring of its sire and dam by applying laws of inheritance to the genetic constitution of the animals concerned – foal, sire and dam. The horse's registration will be updated to indicate "Parentage Verified".
 - 12.3.4 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. The horse's registration will be updated to indicate "Sire Verified Only".
 - 12.3.5 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. The horse's registration will be updated to indicate "Dam Verified Only".

13 GENETIC DISORDERS

13.1 Screen Tests & Results

- 13.1.1 The Society in its sole discretion may test any horse at any time for Genetic Disorders and/or Parent Verification.
- 13.1.2 The standard test is a 6 panel Genetic Screening test for the following disorders:
 - 13.1.2.1 OLWS - Overo Lethal White Syndrome is an inherited syndrome of foals born to parents of the overo coat-pattern lineage. Test results as follows:
 - 13.1.2.1.1 Homozygous O/O - Affected horses are totally or almost totally white and die within days.
 - 13.1.2.1.2 Heterozygous N/O – Carrier horses remain healthy and unaffected but are carriers and display patches of white coat colour known as "frame overo".
 - 13.1.2.1.3 Negative N/N – Normal horses.
 - 13.1.2.2 HERDA - Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia is a severe skin blistering and lesions leading to secondary infections and early death. Test results as follows:
 - 13.1.2.2.1 Homozygous Hr/Hr – Affected horses.
 - 13.1.2.2.2 Heterozygous N/Hr - Carrier horses.
 - 13.1.2.2.3 Negative N/N – Normal horses.
 - 13.1.2.3 HYPP - Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis Disease is a muscular disease caused by an inherited genetic mutation. HYPP is a dominant disorder. Symptoms include muscle twitching, unpredictable paralysis attacks which can lead to sudden death and respiratory noises. Test results as follows:

- 13.1.2.3.1 Homozygous H/H – Affected horses are genetically bound to pass the dominant gene to 100% of their progeny when bred and all foals will be HYPP horses.
- 13.1.2.3.2 Heterozygous N/H – Affected horses are affected with the HYPP genetic disorder and there is a 50% chance this horse will pass a HYPP allele to its offspring.
- 13.1.2.3.3 Negative N/N – Normal horses.
- 13.1.2.4 **PSSM1** - Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy. Chronic exercise induced muscle breakdown (exertional rhabdomyolysis). Severity modified by other genes and environmental factors. PSSM1 is associated with a mutation in the GYS1 gene. Test results as follows:
 - 13.1.2.4.1 Homozygous P1/P1- Affected horses.
 - 13.1.2.4.2 Heterozygous N/P1 - Affected horses.
 - 13.1.2.4.3 Negative N/N - Normal horses.
- 13.1.2.5 **MH** - Malignant Hyperthermia. Disorder of skeletal muscle leading to tying up, elevated body temperature and adverse reactions to anaesthetic. MH has been associated with a mutation in the RyR1 gene. This mutation has also been found to increase the severity of PSSM when both the MH and PSSM1 mutations are present in the same horse. Test results as follows:
 - 13.1.2.5.1 Homozygous MH/MH- Affected horses.
 - 13.1.2.5.2 Heterozygous N/MH - Affected horses.
 - 13.1.2.5.3 Negative N/N - Normal horses.
- 13.1.2.6 **GBED** - Glycogen Branching Enzyme Deficiency is a metabolic genetic disease that is fatal in foetal and neonatal stages. GBED has been associated with a mutation in the GBE1 gene. Test results as follows:
 - 13.1.2.6.1 Homozygous GB/GB- Affected horses.
 - 13.1.2.6.2 Heterozygous N/GB - Carrier horses.
 - 13.1.2.6.3 Negative N/N - Normal horses.
- 13.1.3 Normal horses are not affected and will not pass it on to offspring, unless mated to a carrier or affected horse.
- 13.1.4 Carrier horses mated to normal horses have a 50% chance of spreading disease as a carrier to its offspring. When two carrier horses are mated, the chance of spreading the disease increases to 50% carrier and 25% affected. If a carrier is mated to an affected horse, the chance of spreading the disease increases to 50% carrier and 50% affected.
- 13.1.5 Affected horses will pass the disease onto 100% of its offspring.
- 13.1.6 The Society may accept or act on Genetic Disorder results from other Associations, or organisations with similar objectives to the Society.
- 13.1.7 Horses descending from other breeds may be tested for additional genetic disorders relevant to the breed ancestry.
- 13.1.8 Horses recording a positive result for Genetic Disorders as a carrier or affected, with the Society or other association, must be disclosed at sales (private or auction) and all breeding opportunities.
- 13.1.9 Any horse not tested by the required date will be **SUSPENDED** and all ASH privileges withdrawn (including breeding, competition, sales, promotion and awards).

13.2 Sire Registered Stallions – registered prior to 16th March 2018

- 13.2.1 Sire Registered stallions (alive or semen in storage) must be tested for Genetic Disorders by 1st August 2019. The registration of any stallion not tested by the required date will be **SUSPENDED**. The registration will be reinstated, after the genetic testing is completed, providing the owner is a financial member.
- 13.2.2 Progeny born after 1st August 2020 will not be eligible for ASH registration unless the Genetic Disorder testing for the sire has been completed.

- 13.2.3 Any horse accepted for registration and returning a Positive Test as a carrier or affected will be noted on the horse's registration and the Online Stud Book. The horse's ORIGINAL Certificate of Registration must be returned to the Society to record the result.
- 13.2.4 All female and entire progeny of a horse returning a Positive Test will be required to be tested for Genetic Disorders and parentage verified within three months of notification. The registration of any progeny not tested within 3 months of notification by the Society will be SUSPENDED or application REJECTED.

13.3 Sire Registration – NEW applications from 16th March 2018

- 13.3.1 All horses being Sire Registered require a 6 panel Genetic Disorder test, as well as Parentage Verification by DNA.
- 13.3.2 Any application that returns a Positive Test as a carrier or affected for a Genetic Disorder will be REJECTED for Sire registration. Progeny will NOT be eligible for ASH registration.

13.4 Sire Registration – PENDING applications from 16th March 2018

- 13.4.1 Sire Registration and DNA parentage verification completed prior to 1st August 2018 without Genetic Testing:
 - 13.4.1.1 Genetic Screening test must be completed prior to 1st August 2019, otherwise the Registration will be SUSPENDED. If the horse returns a Positive Test as a carrier or affected with a Genetic Disorder prior to 1st August 2019, the result will be noted on the horse's registration and the Online Stud Book. The horse's ORIGINAL Certificate of Registration must be returned to the Society to record the result.
 - 13.4.1.2 Progeny born after 1st August 2020 will not be eligible for ASH registration unless the Genetic Disorder testing for the sire has been completed.
 - 13.4.1.3 All female and entire progeny of a horse returning a Positive Test will be required to be tested for Genetic Disorders and parentage verified within three months of notification. The registration of any progeny not tested within 3 months of notification by the Society will be SUSPENDED or application REJECTED.
- 13.4.2 Sire Registration and DNA parentage verification NOT completed by 1st August 2018:
 - 13.4.2.1 DNA Parentage Verification and Genetic Screening tests must be completed prior to Sire Registration being accepted. Any horse returning a Positive Test as a carrier or affected will be REJECTED for Sire Registration. Progeny will NOT be eligible for ASH registration.

13.5 Progeny Registrations

- 13.5.1 All female and entire progeny of a horse returning a Positive Test will be required to be tested for Genetic Disorders and parentage verified.
- 13.5.2 **Progeny born prior to 1st August 2020**
 - 13.5.2.1 All female and entire progeny of a horse testing positive to a Genetic Disorder (carrier or affected), must be tested and the results will be noted on the horse's registration and the Online Stud Book. The horse's ORIGINAL Certificate of Registration must be returned to the Society to record the result.
 - 13.5.2.2 Any horse not tested within three months of notification by the Society will be SUSPENDED – registration will be reinstated when Genetic Testing is complete.
 - 13.5.2.3 With regards to deceased or suspended progeny, the next generation of female and entire descendants must be tested for Genetic Disorders.
- 13.5.3 **Progeny born after 1st August 2020**
 - 13.5.3.1 All female and entire progeny of horses testing positive to a Genetic Disorder (carrier or affected), must be tested for Genetic Disorders and results must be NEGATIVE to be accepted for registration.

14 DNA ANOMALY PROCEDURES

14.1 Arising during the course of an Application - Registration Pending

- 14.1.1 In relation to a horse being DNA Tested during the course of an Application for Registration of that horse as an Australian Stock Horse, should an anomaly become obvious during the DNA testing process, the Society will request that a new DNA sample be submitted.
- 14.1.1.1 A new sample for the horse MUST be submitted within 60 days of a request by the Society. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that DNA samples are provided.
- 14.1.1.2 If the result of the second test confirms the anomaly, the Application for Registration will not be further processed until further information on the correct pedigree is provided and can be verified by DNA testing.
- 14.1.1.3 If there is another possible sire and/or dam, the applicant also needs to advise the Society within 60 days (in writing) of the horse's details. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain such information from previous owners and/or the breeder.
- 14.1.1.4 In relation to the request for a second sample, the following will apply:
- 14.1.1.4.1 If a second sample is lodged within 60 days, no additional fees will apply.
- 14.1.1.4.2 If a second sample is not lodged within 60 days, the application will be rejected and any fees paid in respect of the application will not be refunded.
- 14.1.1.4.3 If an alternate sire and/or dam can be verified by DNA testing, a properly signed and completed ASH Breeding Certificate must be submitted to the Society prior to the registration being accepted. If a properly signed and completed ASH Breeding Certificate is not submitted, the registration will be rejected (subject however to Section 3, rule 3.14 relating to the inability of a person to procure a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate and the discretion vested in the Board in those circumstances).
- 14.1.1.4.4 If the DNA testing results remain anomalous (can be excluded) after 90 days, or an alternate sire and/or dam is unable to be verified by DNA testing (parent unknown, deceased, no DNA profile, whereabouts unknown and the like), the application will be rejected and any fees paid in respect of the application will not be refunded.

14.2 Arising in respect of a Registered Australian Stock Horse

- 14.2.1 In relation to a registered horse being DNA Tested, should an anomaly become obvious during any DNA testing process, the Society will request that new DNA samples be submitted by the owner.
- 14.2.2 New samples for the horse must be submitted within 60 days of a request by the Society. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure that DNA samples are provided.
- 14.2.3 If the result of the second test confirms the anomaly, the horse's pedigree will be amended to show the anomalous parent as "Unknown" and the registration of the horse will be SUSPENDED until further information on the correct pedigree is provided and can be verified by DNA testing.
- 14.2.4 If there is another possible sire and/or dam, the owner must advise the Society within 60 days (in writing) of the horse's details. It is the responsibility of the owner to obtain such information from previous owners and/or the breeder.
- 14.2.5 In relation to the request for a second sample, the following will apply:
- 14.2.5.1 If a second sample is lodged within 60 days, no additional fees will apply.
- 14.2.5.2 If a second sample is not lodged within 60 days, the registration will remain SUSPENDED pending the review of the registration by the Board in accordance with these Rules.
- 14.2.5.3 If an alternate sire and/or dam can be verified by DNA testing, a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate must be submitted to the Society prior to the registration being amended to reflect the correct pedigree and reinstated. If a properly completed and signed ASH Breeding Certificate

is not submitted, the registration will remain SUSPENDED unless and until the Board, in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon it by Section 3, rule 3.14, determines otherwise.

- 14.2.5.4 If the DNA testing results remain anomalous (can be excluded) after 90 days, or an alternate sire and/or dam is unable to be verified by DNA testing (parent unknown, deceased, no DNA profile, whereabouts unknown and the like), the registration will remain SUSPENDED whilst a review by the Board, in accordance with the following Rule, is undertaken.
- 14.2.6 The Board will review the registration of any horse that has been SUSPENDED due to a DNA anomaly. As part of such review the Board:
 - 14.2.6.1 must hear submissions from the owner in respect of the circumstances surrounding the breeding of the horse;
 - 14.2.6.2 may, should it deem fit, make enquiries of any other relevant party or parties and request the provision of any statement in writing or other pertinent material to assist with its consideration of the matter.
- 14.2.7 The Board, in its absolute discretion, may consider the following outcomes, or similar action, as appropriate:
 - 14.2.7.1 The Board may require the other parent to be DNA profiled, if not already profiled.
 - 14.2.7.2 The horse may be deregistered.
 - 14.2.7.3 The horse's suspension may be lifted and the registration status of the horse be downgraded.
 - 14.2.7.4 The horse's suspension may be lifted and the relevant part of its pedigree be annotated as "Unknown" or in any other manner deemed appropriate by the Board.
 - 14.2.7.5 The Board may SUSPEND any member responsible for submitting false documentation.
- 14.2.8 The registration status of any progeny of the subject horse that are already registered or foal recorded at the time of any such determination by the Board under the preceding Rule shall not be affected in any way. The Board may however, in its discretion, determine to amend the pedigree of any such progeny by annotation to reflect the anomaly.
- 14.2.9 Applications for registrations of progeny of the subject horse (not already registered or foal recorded) shall be considered under the then current Rules with the anomalous ancestor being identified as unknown.

15 DISPUTED PARENTAGE

- 15.1 Should the sire and/or dam of any registered horse be disputed by another member, providing the disputed parent has been DNA recorded and the disputed horse is alive and owned by a financial member, the following will apply:
 - 15.1.1 The claims relating to the dispute must be submitted in writing to the Society with payment of the prescribed appeal fee (non-refundable) in advance. The claimant will also be responsible for payment of any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.
 - 15.1.2 A DNA kit will be issued to the owner of the horse the subject of the disputed parentage. The owner must ensure that a DNA sample (collected in accordance with Section 3, rule 10, relating to the collection of DNA samples) is lodged to the testing laboratory within 60 days.
 - 15.1.3 If the sample is not submitted to the testing laboratory within 60 days, the horse's registration will be SUSPENDED.
 - 15.1.4 The Society will rely on the DNA analysis to resolve the accuracy of the parentage.
 - 15.1.5 If the DNA report indicates that the parentage qualifies, continuation of registration will be approved and case closed.
 - 15.1.6 If the DNA report indicates an anomaly, the procedure outlined in Section 3, rule 12.2, shall apply.

- 15.2 Should the sire and/or dam of any registered horse be disputed by another member and the disputed parent is alive, owned by a financial member and has NOT been DNA recorded and the disputed horse is alive and owned by a financial member, the following will apply:
- 15.2.1 The claims relating to the dispute must be submitted in writing to the Society with payment of a non-refundable DNA Verification fee for the disputed horse and a DNA Recording fee/s for the disputed parent/s.
 - 15.2.2 A DNA kit will be issued to the owners of the dispute horse and parent/s the subject of the dispute. The owners must ensure that a DNA samples (collected in accordance with Section 3, rule 10) are lodged to the testing laboratory within 60 days.
 - 15.2.3 If the samples are not submitted to the testing laboratory within 60 days, the horse's registration will be SUSPENDED.
 - 15.2.4 The Society will rely on the DNA analysis to resolve the accuracy of the parentage.
 - 15.2.5 If the DNA report indicates that the parentage qualifies, continuation of registration will be approved and case closed.
 - 15.2.6 If the DNA report indicates an anomaly, the procedure outlined in Section 3, rule 12.2, shall apply.
- 15.3 Should the sire and/or dam of any registered horse be disputed by another member and the disputed horse and/or disputed parent are deceased, owned by a non-member or unfinancial member or whereabouts unknown and they are NOT DNA recorded, the following will apply:
- 15.3.1 The Society reserves the right to review any such case and special cases will be treated on their merits where written evidence to the Board's satisfaction by persons who witnessed the mating can be produced. In reviewing such cases, the Board may require that any person with an interest in the case or said to have witnessed the mating must complete a Statutory Declaration setting out the relevant circumstances. The Board is empowered to question other parties involved in the case if deemed necessary.
 - 15.3.2 In such cases, the Board will consider the conduct of the members concerned, including whether they have acted in accordance with the regulations.
 - 15.3.3 If the Board rejects the claim as to disputed parentage the registration of the subject horse will remain as is and case closed.
 - 15.3.4 If the Board accepts the veracity of a disputed parentage claim (in full or in part), the Board may alter, suspend or deregister the registration of the disputed horse.
 - 15.3.5 The Board's determination under this rule shall be a matter for the Board in its absolute discretion.
- 15.4 Any member found to be making a false claim or a claim that could be consider to be malicious could be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

16 CASTRATION

- 16.1 If a horse is gelded, the owner must notify the Society, in writing within sixty days, advising date.
- 16.2 The horse's Certificate must be returned to the Society for alteration.
- 16.3 Provided the horse's Certificate has not been defaced, no fee will be charged for the alteration.
- 16.4 When a member notifies the Society that a horse is, or has been, gelded but the horse has, in fact, not been gelded, the owner must complete a statutory declaration stating the details of the horse and declare that the horse has not yet been gelded. An alteration and a penalty fee will be charged on the amendment.

17 DEATH

- 17.1 If a horse dies, the owner must notify the Society in writing, by electronic notification or on a current owner's horse list.

18 REISSUE OF HORSE'S CERTIFICATE

- 18.1 When the original horse's Certificate has been lost, destroyed or stolen, the current owner may apply to have the horse's Certificate reissued.

- 18.2 The current owner must be a Financial Member of the Society.
- 18.3 The owner must complete a Statutory Declaration stating the registered name and number of the horse together with an explanation as to why the papers are to be reissued. The declaration must be signed by the owner and witnessed by a Justice of the Peace or Solicitor. A standard declaration is available from the Society.
- 18.4 The declaration must be submitted to the Society together with the prescribed reissue fee.

19 **PRIORITY APPLICATIONS**

- 19.1 Applications for Registration are processed in date order received. Any member requiring an application to be attended to urgently and require an express service, a priority fee will apply.
- 19.2 A Priority Fee will apply to any member who requires a registration or transfer application to be processed or provided within two working days. For a member to be eligible for this service, the member must lodge the original form to the Society, with payment of all fees (including Priority Fee) by bank cheque, mastercard or visa. A reply facsimile number for the member is required for urgent transmissions. Any applications paid by personal cheque will be held for ten working days.
- 19.3 For any registration application submitted for a horse requiring inspection, a video inspection must be included. In such cases, the registration application may be held up to five working days for inspection purposes.
- 19.4 Once the registration or transfer application has been processed by the Society, the processed documentation will be faxed to the member. If the application is incomplete or inaccurate, a fax will be sent to the owner listing the errors. For the Priority Fee to remain valid for incomplete or inaccurate applications, the owner must rectify all errors within five working days. It is the responsibility of the member to ensure that all errors are rectified.

20 **HERITAGE STOCK HORSE**

- 20.1 **HERITAGE STOCK HORSE** – The criteria for eligible horses are defined as follows:
 - 20.1.1 The horse is a Registered Australian Stock Horse that has descended from the same breeds as horses ridden by the Australian Light Horse in WWI that resided in Australia prior to 1945. Horses eligible for Heritage Stock Horse status must satisfy all of the following requirements:
 - 20.1.1.1 The bloodlines must be a minimum of 7/8 (87.5%) Heritage Stock Horse bloodlines (HSH) being Australian Stock Horses, Australian-born Station Horses, Thoroughbreds – born in any country and/or limited Approved Breeds as detailed below:
 - 20.1.1.2 The horse being assessed is not an **Australian Stud Book (Thoroughbred);** or **100% Thoroughbred (TB)** lineage, being all grandparents (2nd generation) being Thoroughbred registered on any international Thoroughbred Online Stud Book.
 - 20.1.1.3 The bloodlines are restricted to a maximum of 1/4 (25%) of **Approved Breeds (AB)** being a breed that existed in Australia before 1945 (For example: breeds may include: Arabian, Barb, Welsh Mountain Pony, Timor Pony, Cleveland Bay, Spanish Horse and the like) and is limited to breeds that can be identified through registration or an unregistered ancestor where an Approved Breed is the suggested lineage (ie, Pony sire, Arab mare and the like). Maximum being one 2nd generation ancestor, two 3rd generation ancestors, four 4th generation ancestors and the like. In the case of an unregistered ancestor where an Approved Breed is the suggested lineage and not confirmed through registration, the following applies:
 - 20.1.1.3.1 If the unregistered ancestor is estimated to be born prior to 1960, the ancestor will be deemed to be 100% Australian-born Station Horse.
 - 20.1.1.3.2 If the unregistered ancestor is estimated to be born between 1960 and 1970, the ancestor will be deemed to be 50% Australian-born Station Horse and 50% Approved Breed.
 - 20.1.1.3.3 If the unregistered ancestor is estimated to be born after 1970, the ancestor will be deemed to be 100% Approved Breed.

- 20.1.1.3.4 Where foaling dates are unknown, a generation interval will be deemed to be 10 years.
- 20.1.2 In relation to **Unknown Ancestry or Breed (UB)**, the following applies:
- 20.1.2.1 ASHS Foundation Sires and Mares (with unknown parentage) recognised by the Society as Australian-bred will be deemed to be 100% Australian-born Station Horse.
- 20.1.2.2 If an unknown ancestor is estimated to be born prior to 1960, the unknown ancestor will be deemed to be 100% Australian-born Station Horse.
- 20.1.2.3 Any breeding line where an unknown ancestor is estimated to be born between 1960 and 1970 the unknown ancestor will be deemed to be 50% Australian-born Station Horse and 50% Unknown Breed.
- 20.1.2.4 Any breeding line where an unknown ancestor is estimated to be born after 1970 the unknown ancestor will be deemed to be 100% Unknown Breed.
- 20.1.2.5 If additional information beyond ASHS records is identified and such information satisfies the requirements for Heritage Stock Horse, the horse may be accepted (ie, other Breed's Online Stud Book, stud records and the like).
- 20.1.2.6 Where foaling dates are unknown, a generation interval will be deemed to be 10 years.
- 20.1.3 The horse's pedigree must not exceed a maximum of **1/8 (12.5%) Combined Ancestor Bloodlines** as defined below and not exceeding the following individual levels:
- 20.1.3.1 1/16 (6.25%) **Modern Breeds (MB)** introduced to Australia after 1945 (For example: breeds may include: Warmblood, Quarter Horse, Paint, Appaloosa, Andalusian, Lipizzaner, Morgan, Friesian, Connemara and the like). Maximum being one 4th generation ancestor, two 5th generation ancestors.
- 20.1.3.2 1/8 (12.5%) **Unknown Breed (UB)** as defined in rule 19.1.2. Maximum being one 3rd generation ancestor, two 4th generation ancestors, four 5th generation ancestors and the like.
- 20.1.4 Any horse with less than 1% in any category will be considered 0% for that category. Any horse with more than 99% will be considered 100% for that category.
- 20.2 **APPLICATION** – as follows:
- 20.2.1 Application for Heritage Stock Horse assessment is only available for Registered Australian Stock Horses, including Stud Book, First and Second Cross horses.
- 20.2.2 Any member may apply to have a horse assessed as a Heritage Stock Horse by submitting an Application for Heritage Stock Horse Assessment to the Society together with the prescribed fee. No refund if not eligible.
- 20.2.3 All assessments will include Heritage Stock Horse classification of three generations of Registered Australian Stock Horse ancestors appearing in the pedigree.
- 20.2.4 Discounts apply for bulk assessments being lodged at one time as follows: 10% - 5 to 9 individual horses, 15% - 10 to 14 individual horses, 20% - 15 to 19 individual horses and 25% - 20 or more individual horses.
- 20.3 **ELIGIBLE** – All horses who meet the criteria for Heritage Stock Horse.
- 20.3.1 Registered Australian Stock Horses approved as eligible for Heritage Stock Horse will be identified through the horse's name with the suffix - HSH.
- 20.3.2 Registered Australian Stock Horses with both sire and dam recognised as Heritage Stock Horses, or a full sibling Approved HSH (provide sibling's Registered ASH name), are eligible for Heritage Stock Horse status without assessment of further generations.
- 20.3.3 A Certificate of Assessment will be issued to the current owner of the horse and the horse's registration details will be updated on the Online Stud Book.
- 20.3.4 The Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Stud Book Committee will assess any horses for Heritage Stock Horse status where eligibility is unclear.
- 20.4 **NOT ELIGIBLE** – All horses who do NOT meet the criteria for Heritage Stock Horse.
- 20.4.1 Registered Australian Stock Horses NOT eligible for Heritage Stock Horse will be identified through the horse's name with a suffix as follows:

- 20.4.1.1 TB 100% Thoroughbred
 - 20.4.1.2 ABP 100% Approved Breeds existing in Australia before 1945
 - 20.4.1.3 AB 50-100% Approved Breeds existing in Australia before 1945
 - 20.4.1.4 MBP 100% Modern Breeds introduced to Australia after 1945
 - 20.4.1.5 MB 50-100% Modern Breeds introduced to Australia after 1945
 - 20.4.1.6 UBP 100% Unknown breeding foaled after 1960
 - 20.4.1.7 UB 50-100% Unknown breeding foaled after 1960
 - 20.4.1.8 LH Limited Heritage (not eligible under any other code)
- 20.4.2 Any member not satisfied with a Heritage Stock Horse classification may request a review. In reviewing the horse, the classification will be reassessed and a written explanation provided on eligibility. The review fee must be paid, in advance, by the member requesting the review. After obtaining a written review, should a member be able to provide adequate information on ancestors, the classification may be changed. If additional information beyond ASHS records is identified and such information satisfies the requirements for Heritage Stock Horse, the horse may be accepted.

21 ASHS WALER HORSE

21.1 **ASHS Waler Horses are identified as follows::**

- 21.1.1 An unregistered stallion that was born in Australia (with known breeding) during the Waler era (1945 or earlier) and appearing in pedigrees of Australian Stock Horse Foundation Sires and Mares within three generations. ASHS Waler Horses will be identified through the horse's name with the suffix – WH.
- 21.1.2 Any unregistered stallion or mare born (or estimated to be born) in Australia in 1950 or earlier, is accepted as having Waler Horse bloodlines. Such horses are only identified as ASHS Waler Horse if satisfying the criteria of the above rule.
- 21.1.3 The Society has no category of registration or recognition for current horses to be indicated as a Waler Horse.

22 HALL OF FAME RECOGNITION

22.1 Foundation Sire – Registered ASH Stallions, registered in the first ten years (registration numbers 1 - 65,000), with over 1,000 Registered ASH Descendants within five generations.

- 22.1.1 The horse's name is identified with a suffix – **FS**.

22.2 Foundation Mare – Registered ASH Mares, registered in the first ten years (registration numbers 1 - 65,000), with over 500 Registered ASH Descendants within five generations.

- 22.2.1 The horse's name is identified with a suffix – **FM**.

22.3 Impact Sire – as follows:

- 22.3.1 Registered ASH Stallions that are progeny of Foundation or Impact Stallions and registered in the first ten years (registration numbers 1 – 65,000) with over 1,000 Registered ASH Descendants within five generations.
- 22.3.2 ASH Stallions registered after first 10 years (registration numbers over 65,001) with over 1,000 Registered ASH Descendants within five generations.
- 22.3.3 The horse's name is identified with a suffix – **IS**.

22.4 Impact Mare – as follows:

- 22.4.1 Registered ASH Mares that are progeny of Foundation or Impact Mares and registered in the first ten years (registration numbers 1 – 65,000) with over 500 Registered ASH Descendants within five generations.
- 22.4.2 ASH Mares registered after first 10 years (registration numbers over 65,001) with over 500 Registered ASH Descendants within five generations.
- 22.4.3 The horse's name is identified with a suffix – **IM**.

22.5 Performance Horse – as follows:

- 22.5.1 The horse must be a Registered Australian Stock Horse and owned by a Financial Member of the Society at time the performances were gained.
- 22.5.2 Within the chosen equine discipline or disciplines, the horse should be regarded a special achiever and a great horse, consistently winning at the highest level at many major events during a period of time exceeding 3 years.
- 22.5.3 Successes at a standard level, random wins or numerous places at a high level and performances not exceeding 3 years are not considered under this criteria.
- 22.5.4 Members, Branches, Management Councils and Directors may nominate horses for consideration to the Board. The acceptance or non-acceptance of a horse as a Hall of Fame - Performance Horse shall be a matter for the Board in its absolute discretion.

23 POWERS OF THE BOARD AND/OR SOCIETY

- 23.1 The Board may accept or refuse any ASH Breeding Certificate, Application for Registration or Foal Recording, Upgrade Registration, Prefix Application, Name of Horse or Sire Registration for any horse without assigning a reason.
- 23.2 Any regulation or situation not covered by these regulations will be determined by the Board, in its absolute discretion.
- 23.3 Any ASH Breeding Certificate or Application for Registration will be accepted by the Society on the understanding that the person submitting the certificate or application agrees to abide by the requirements of the Board regarding such documents. The Board shall have the right to call upon any person submitting such documents to produce any horse and/or progeny for inspection and examination if, and when, required.
 - 23.3.1 Any member found to be submitting false documentation may be referred to the Society's Disciplinary Committee at the discretion of the Board or the Stud Book Committee.
- 23.4 For the Society to compile and maintain accurate records, the receipt of correct horse information is imperative. The Society has the right to reject incomplete, inaccurate or late certificates. The Board may impose penalties for incomplete, incorrect or late lodgement of applications.
- 23.5 The Board is empowered to request a DNA sample or fertility test for any horse used in a breeding programme, or Application for Registration or foal recording that has been submitted or obtained. The Board may suspend any member responsible for submitting incorrect or inaccurate breeding records or applications and may deregister or suspend the horse/s in question.
- 23.6 If it is proven that a breach of the rules and regulations has occurred regarding the registration or foal recording of a horse, the horse may be deregistered, or its eligibility to compete in ASH events be suspended, at the discretion of the Board.
- 23.7 The registration of a horse shall not be affected if the sire or dam has been deregistered, providing however, that the progeny was registered whilst the horse was registered.
- 23.8 Horses or their progeny which, in the opinion of the Board, are rigs or objectionable horses, and have already been accepted for registration, may be deregistered by the Board.
- 23.9 At the discretion of the Board, any horse proven to be carrying any genetic inherited anomaly will not be registered and if currently registered will be deregistered by The Australian Stock Horse Society.
- 23.10 Any member seeking the exercise by the Board of its discretion under these rule must make written application to the Board outlining the circumstances surrounding the case and shall pay the prescribed appeal fee (non-refundable) in advance. The applicant will also be responsible for payment of any additional expenses incurred by the Society in reviewing the case.
- 23.11 The ASH Breeding Certificate or Certificate of Registration does not constitute proof of legal or beneficial ownership of any horse or proof of breeding. It contains information provided by members to the Society for the purpose of the Society's records. The ASH Breeding Certificate or Certificate of Registration at all times remains the property of The Australian Stock Horse Society Limited.
- 23.12 NOTE: Any disputes of a contractual or financial nature in relation to the breeding or ownership of a horse are not for the Society's consideration. Members in such situations are advised to seek legal advice if unable to resolve the issues.