



Breeding Program

of the

FRIESENPFERDE ZUCHTVERBAND e.V.
state-approved Breeding Society

(FPZV)

As per March 10, 2018

**Approved by the Members' Assembly
in Wickrath on March 10, 2018**

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Breeding Program of FPZV for the Friesian breed

1. Information concerning the Stud Book of Origin

The Stud Book of Origin for the Friesian breed is kept, in accordance with the provisions of EU law, by the royal association Het Friesch Paardenstamboek (KFPS), Oprijlaan 1, 9205 BZ Drachten, Netherlands. The Society keeps the daughter Stud Book and complies with the principles of the Breeding Society of Origin, as provided on www.kfps.nl.

2. Geographical Territory

The geographical territory in which the FPZV conducts its Breeding Program includes:

Austria
Belgium
Columbia
Federal Republic of Germany
Italy
Sweden
United States of America (USA)

3. Scale of Breeding Population

The scale of the population amounts to (valid 01.01.2018):

Mares: 205
Stallions: 41

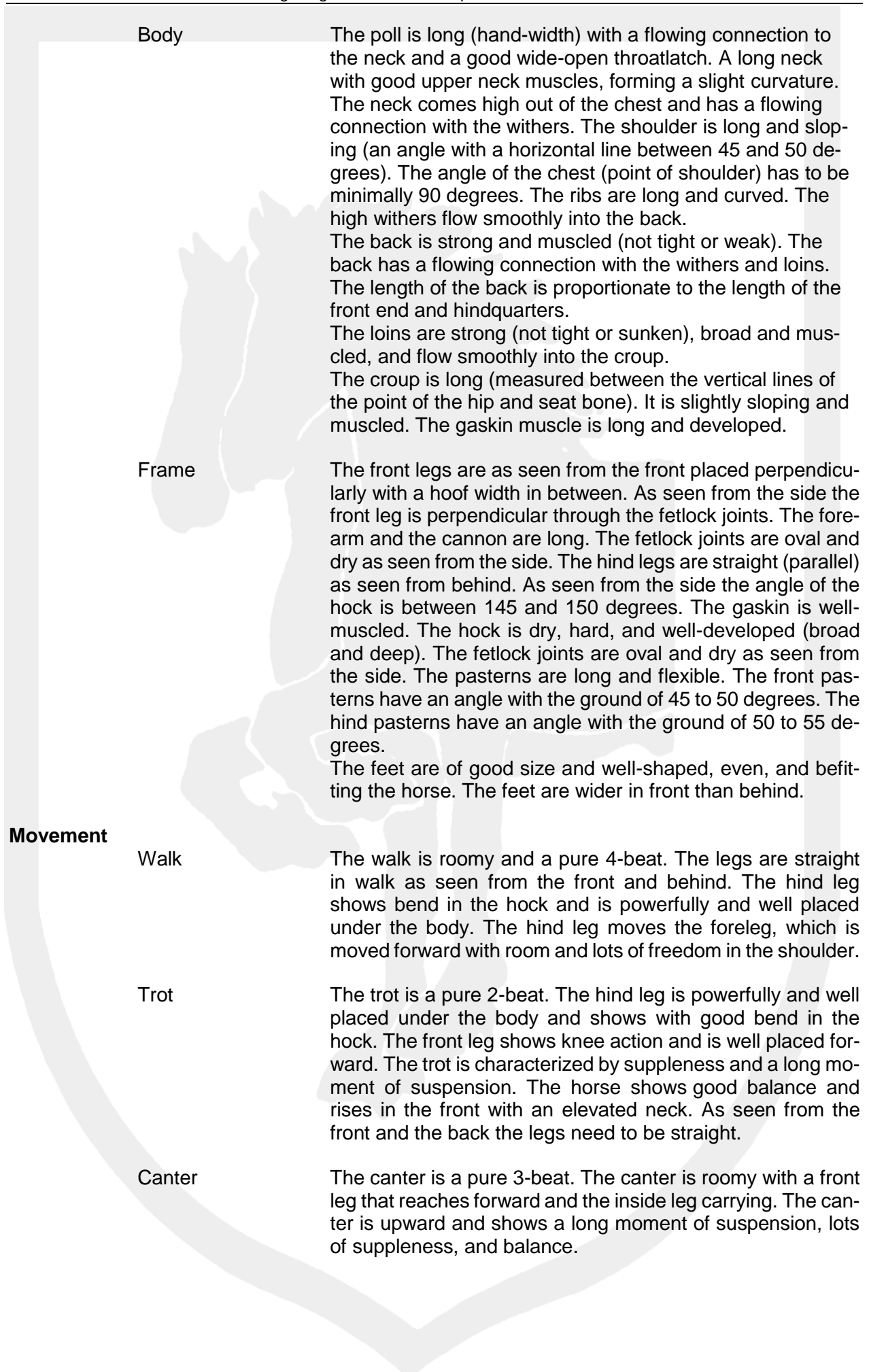
4. Breeding Aim, including Features of the Breed

The breeding program includes all measures suitable for achieving breeding progress and thus improvements to features of the breed with regards to the respective breeding aim.

The Friesian Horse is a noble, correct horse, and in its versatility suitable as a riding and driving horse.

5. Qualities and Main Features

Breed	Friesian Horse
Origin	Netherlands
Colors	Exclusively black-colored.
Markings	White markings are allowed on the face of a mare, provided that the markings do not exceed 3 cm and are not located below the eye line. White markings elsewhere on the body are not allowed, neither for mares nor stallions.
Coat	Long and full mane, full tail luxurious feathers.
Build	
General	A harmoniously, functionally, evenly, and upwardly built horse with a long forearm and not too heavy in the body. The horse is placed in a rectangle with a ratio between front end, middle section, and hind end reflecting 1:1:1.
Head	A small, expressive and noble head with eyes placed far apart and large nostrils. The nose line is ideally slightly concave. The jaw bones are light, and the length of the opening of the mouth long. The eyes are large and clear. The small, attentive ears are slightly inclined to each other at their tips.



	<p>Body</p>	<p>The poll is long (hand-width) with a flowing connection to the neck and a good wide-open throatlatch. A long neck with good upper neck muscles, forming a slight curvature. The neck comes high out of the chest and has a flowing connection with the withers. The shoulder is long and sloping (an angle with a horizontal line between 45 and 50 degrees). The angle of the chest (point of shoulder) has to be minimally 90 degrees. The ribs are long and curved. The high withers flow smoothly into the back. The back is strong and muscled (not tight or weak). The back has a flowing connection with the withers and loins. The length of the back is proportionate to the length of the front end and hindquarters. The loins are strong (not tight or sunken), broad and muscled, and flow smoothly into the croup. The croup is long (measured between the vertical lines of the point of the hip and seat bone). It is slightly sloping and muscled. The gaskin muscle is long and developed.</p>
	<p>Frame</p>	<p>The front legs are as seen from the front placed perpendicularly with a hoof width in between. As seen from the side the front leg is perpendicular through the fetlock joints. The forearm and the cannon are long. The fetlock joints are oval and dry as seen from the side. The hind legs are straight (parallel) as seen from behind. As seen from the side the angle of the hock is between 145 and 150 degrees. The gaskin is well-muscled. The hock is dry, hard, and well-developed (broad and deep). The fetlock joints are oval and dry as seen from the side. The pasterns are long and flexible. The front pasterns have an angle with the ground of 45 to 50 degrees. The hind pasterns have an angle with the ground of 50 to 55 degrees. The feet are of good size and well-shaped, even, and befitting the horse. The feet are wider in front than behind.</p>
<p>Movement</p>	<p>Walk</p>	<p>The walk is roomy and a pure 4-beat. The legs are straight in walk as seen from the front and behind. The hind leg shows bend in the hock and is powerfully and well placed under the body. The hind leg moves the foreleg, which is moved forward with room and lots of freedom in the shoulder.</p>
	<p>Trot</p>	<p>The trot is a pure 2-beat. The hind leg is powerfully and well placed under the body and shows with good bend in the hock. The front leg shows knee action and is well placed forward. The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse shows good balance and rises in the front with an elevated neck. As seen from the front and the back the legs need to be straight.</p>
	<p>Canter</p>	<p>The canter is a pure 3-beat. The canter is roomy with a front leg that reaches forward and the inside leg carrying. The canter is upward and shows a long moment of suspension, lots of suppleness, and balance.</p>

Inner Qualities, Disposition, Health

Character

A sociable, with a flawless character, uncomplicated, calm and reliable horse that is ideal for riding and driving sports. Its strength of character and its balanced temperament should be recognizable.

Health

Robust health, good physical and mental resilience, good fertility and absence of hereditary defects. It is particularly important to ensure that no luxating patella exists.

Use

Noble, correct horse, in its versatility suitable as a riding and driving horse. This does not imply that each horse must show talents for all disciplines to the same degree. The breeding aims allow for specializations without the need to introduce separate types of breeds. The breeding aim description for the exterior and movement is universally applicable for all disciplines and uses.



Breeding aim description according to the Stud Book of Origin

Source: Official KFPS website. (2018). Breeding Goal. [online] Available at: <http://english.kfps.nl/Breeding/Breedinginformation/Breedinggoal.aspx> [Accessed 09.27.2018].

A functionally and harmoniously built and usable horse that has the Friesian breed characteristics, is healthy and vital, and has aptitude to perform in the sport.

The breeding goal consists of various aspects that can be subdivided into:

- 1) exterior and movement,*
- 2) use, and*
- 3) vitality and health.*

The sub elements of these aspects are reflected in the breeding program by selection criteria.

The breeding goal below needs to be seen as the description of the breed characteristics, as described in decree 92/353/EEG, pint 3, part b), second hyphen of the addendum.

1. Exterior and movement

Breed characteristics

General

A horse that by its characteristic front, abundance of hair, black colour, and roomy, elevated gaits (knee action) makes a luxurious and proud impression.

Head

A small, expressive, noble head, in which the eyes are placed far apart. The nasal bone is preferably a bit dished. Large nostrils. The jaws are light and the length of the opening of the mouth long. The eyes are large and clear. The small, attentive ears point lightly towards each other.

Neck

The long neck and poll together form a lightly upwards sloping line. The neck shows much elevation.

Hair

The Friesian horse has an abundance of hair in the form of mane, tail, and feathers.

Colour

The colour of all hair is black. White markings are allowed on the face if they do not exceed 3.2 cm and are not located below the eye line. White markings elsewhere on the body of the horse are not allowed.

Build

General

A harmoniously, functionally, evenly, and upwardly built horse with a long forearm and not too heavy in the body. The horse is placed in a rectangle with a ratio between front end, middle section, and hind end reflecting 1:1:1.

Head/neck connection

a. Poll

The poll is long (hand-width) with a flowing connection to the neck.

b. The throatlatch

The throatlatch has an open underline with room at the throat.

Neck

The neck is long with good upper musculature, which creates a light curvature. The neck comes high out of the chest and has a flowing connection with the withers.

Shoulder

The shoulder is long and sloping (an angle with a horizontal line between 45 and 50 degrees).

The angle of the chest has to be minimally 90 degrees.

Rib cage

The ribs are long and curved.

Withers

The high withers flow smoothly into the back.

Back

The back is strong and muscled (not tight or weak). The back has a flowing connection with the withers and loins. The length of the back is proportionate to the length of the front end and hind-quarters.

Loins

The loins are strong (not tight or sunken), broad and muscled, and flow smoothly into the croup.

Croup

The croup is long (measured between the vertical lines of the point of the hip and seat bone). It is lightly sloping and muscled.

Gaskin muscle

The gaskin muscle is long and developed.

Legs

The front legs are as seen from the front placed perpendicularly with a hoof width in between. As seen from the side the front leg is perpendicular through the fetlock joints. The forearm and the cannon are long. The fetlock joints are oval and dry as seen from the side.

The hind legs are straight (parallel) as seen from behind. As seen from the side the angle of the hock is between 145 and 150 degrees. The gaskin is well-muscled. The hock is dry, hard, and well-developed (broad and deep). The fetlock joints are oval and dry as seen from the side.

The pasterns are long and flexible. The front pasterns have an angle with the ground of 45 to 50 degrees. The hind pasterns have an angle with the ground of 50 to 55 degrees.

The feet are of good size and well-shaped, even, and befitting the horse. The feet are wider in front than behind.

Movement

Walk

The walk is roomy and a pure 4-beat. The legs are straight in walk as seen from the front and behind.

The hind leg shows bend in the hock and is powerfully and well placed under the body. The hind leg moves the foreleg, which is moved forward with room and lots of freedom in the shoulder.

Trot

The trot is a pure 2-beat. The hind leg is powerfully and well placed under the body and shows with good bend in the hock.

The front leg shows knee action and is well placed forward.

The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse shows good balance and rises in the front with an elevated neck. As seen from the front and the back the legs need to be straight.

Canter

The canter is a pure 3-beat. The canter is roomy with a front leg that reaches forward and the inside leg carrying. The canter is upward and shows a long moment of suspension, lots of suppleness, and balance.

2. Use

The purpose of use of the Friesian horse varies from recreational use to participation at the highest levels of competition sport. The disciplines in which the Friesian horse is used are:

- Show driving
- Dressage under saddle
- Driving
- Combined driving
- Endurance

The objective is to improve the aptitude for sport in all uses. Condition for this is that the easy character of the Friesian horse is maintained, which will continue to keep the Friesian horse an exceptional horse for recreational use.

As a utility horse the Friesian horse is a very versatile horse. This does not mean however, that each horse must display aptitude for all disciplines to the same degree. Within the breeding goal there is room for specialization without the need to diversify into different breeding types. The breeding goal description for exterior and movement is universal for all disciplines and use.

The (added) value of the Friesian horse in sport consists of the combination of the following characteristics:

- Easy to use and work with
- Eager to learn and intelligent

- *Impressive and elegant*
- *versatile*

In order to improve the position of the Friesian horse in the sport, high demands are placed on the following characteristics which together determine the aptitude for sport:

- *Movement*
- *Exterior (build)*
- *Stamina*
- *Character (willingness to work and sociable)*
- *Durability*
- *Healthy*

3. Vitality and health:

With the breeding of Friesian horses high demands are placed on the following characteristics that together determine vitality and health:

- *vitality (durable and healthy)*
- *fertility (stallions and mares)*
- *no hereditary defects*

6. Selection Criteria

For entry in the Stud Books (except Foal Book) the following external appearance criteria will be evaluated under consideration of the sequence of movement (performance test external appearance).

Registration criteria:

1. Type (breed and sex -related type) and development
2. Quality of the conformation
3. Frame
4. Walk
5. Trot
6. Canter

The overall score is calculated based on the partial scores "exterior" (arithmetic mean of the first three criteria) and "basic gaits" (arithmetic mean of the weighted scores, walk (x 1.2), trot (x 1.0) and canter (x 0.8)). The partial score "exterior" is weighted at 40, the partial score "basic gaits" at 60% when calculating the overall score. The overall score is rounded to a single decimal point. The evaluation is carried out in full/half scores according to the system provided by the Statutes under article B.15 (Fundamental Provisions concerning the Evaluation of Breeding Horses).

Additional selection criteria:

- 1) Health
- 2) Inner qualities
- 3) Riding or driving disposition

7. Breeding Method

The Stud Book of the Friesian Horse is closed. Pure breeding is the applied breeding method. Only horses entered in the Main Section of the Stud Book (except Foal Book and Annex) participate in the breeding program.

8. Classification of the Stud Book

The Main Section for Stallions is classified into the divisions

- Stallions' Book I,
- Stallions' Book II
- Stallions' Book III
- Annex and
- Foal Book.

The Main Section for Mares is classified into the divisions

- Mares' Book I,
- Mares' Book II
- Mares' Book III
- Annex and
- Foal Book.

Section	Sex	
	Stallions	Mares
Main Section (HA)	Stallions' Book I (H I)	Mares' Book I (S I)
	Stallions' Book II (H II)	Mares' Book II (S II)
	Stallions' Book III (H III)	Mares' Book III (S III)
	Annex (A)	Annex (A)
	Foal Book	Foal Book

9. Conditions of registration in the Stud Book

The provisions under B8 of the Statutes are basic requirements for registration. Stallions and mares are only registered in the Stud Book if they have been identified, their genealogy has been determined according to the rules of the Stud Book and if the following criteria for registration are met. A horse of the Friesian breed registered in another Stud Book, must be entered in the appropriate Stud Book division for which it meets the criteria.

(9.1) Stud Book for Stallions

(9.1.1) Stallions' Book I (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- Their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of DNA profile,
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- They achieved, at a stallion licensing event held by the Breeding Society, according to B.15 of the Statutes and according to (11.1) stallion licensing, an overall score of 7.5, whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 158cm or respectively as four-year-olds of at least 160cm (stick-measure),
- They pass the mandatory veterinarian examination according to 17.5.1, the examination confirms suitability regarding breeding and health according to B.16 of the Statutes, they have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1),
- They achieved a weighted final score of 7.0 or above at a stallion station test according to 11.3.1.3, whereby no single registration criterion was graded below 5.0 or respectively can provide competition results for dressage or driving as described in 11.3.1.1.

Stallions with not allowed markings are not eligible for registration in Stallion's Book I.

Stallions that have not taken an own performance test are not qualified for registration until the test has been passed successfully. Stallions above the age of five are required to successfully pass a performance test before being qualified for stallion licensing. Registration of stallions in the Stallions' Book I by a Breeding Society, certified by animal breeding laws, is recognized, provided the stallions fulfil all criteria for registration.

All stallions registered in Stallions' Book I (Main Book) are required to be presented annually for the examination of physical development and for further updating on a stallion licensing event of the registration committee. The anew presentations also serves as an informational event for the breeders and allows for a direct comparison of the stallions.

An exemption from this rule is only granted by presenting a veterinary certificate at the stallion licensing event at the latest. Stallions under the age of 16, which were not presented at a stallion licensing event three times in a row (including certificates) are unregistered from Stallion's Book I and registered in Stallion's Book II. Stallions subsequently presented at a stallion licensing event will have their Stallions' Book I registration renewed. In exceptional duly substantiated cases a renewed registration may take place following an individual presentation of the horse at the breeders yard.

For all stallions the participation in competitive sport is desired.

(9.1.2) Stallions' Book II (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- Their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of DNA profile,
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 158cm or respectively as four-year-olds of at least 160cm (stick-measure),
- They have been presented at a stallion licensing event of the breeding association according to (11.1) of the Breeding Program,
- They pass the mandatory veterinarian examination according to 17.5.1, the examination confirms suitability regarding breeding and health according to B.16 of the Statutes, they have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1),
- They achieved a weighted final score of 6.5 or above at a stallion station test according to 11.3.1.4, whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0 or respectively can provide competition results for dressage or driving as described in § 34 Nr.2 ZBO.

Stallions with not allowed markings are not eligible for registration in Stallion's Book II.

(9.1.3) Stallions' Book III (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- Their pedigree on the sire's and dam's side has been confirmed by means of DNA profile,
- Their identity has been verified,
- They pass the mandatory veterinarian examination according to 17.5.1, the examination confirms suitability regarding breeding and health according to B.16 of the Statutes, they have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1).

Stallions with not allowed markings are not eligible for registration in Stallion's Book III.

Furthermore, the offspring of breeding horses registered in the Annex, can be registered, providing

- The ancestors of the breeding horse registered in the Annex were bred with horses registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex) for three generation,
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- Their exterior was rated at a final score of 6.0 and above according to B.15 of the Statutes at a Society event (as a general rule), whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0.
- They pass a veterinarian examination, according to B.16 of the Statutes, confirming suitability regarding breeding and health, they have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1),

(9.1.4) Annex (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Stud Book of the breed and
- They do not meet the requirements for entry in Stallions' Book I, II and III.

Horses registered in the Foal Book, are registered automatically as soon as their offspring is registered.

Stallions with not allowed markings are eligible for registration in the Annex.

(9.1.5) Foal Book (Main Section of the Stud Book)

In the year of birth, all stallions are registered, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Stud Book of the breed.

(9.2) Stud Books for Mares

(9.2.1) Mares' Book I (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Mares are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 154cm (stick-measure),
- Their exterior was rated at a final score of 6.5 and above according to B.15 of the Statutes and (11.2) entry in the Mares' Book, whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0.
- They have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1).

Mares with not allowed markings are not eligible for registration in Mares' Book I.

(9.2.2) Mares' Book II (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Mares are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 154cm (stick-measure),
- Their exterior was rated at a final score of 5.5 and above according to B.15 of the Statutes and (11.2) entry in the Mares' Book, whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0.
- They have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1).

Mares with not allowed markings are not eligible for registration in Mares' Book II.

(9.2.3) Mares' Book III (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Mares are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 154cm (stick-measure),
- They have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1).

Mares with not allowed markings are eligible for registration in Mares' Book III.

Furthermore, the offspring of breeding horses registered in the Annex, can be registered, providing

- The ancestors of the breeding horse registered in the Annex were bred with horses registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex) for two generations,
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- Their exterior was rated at a final score of 6.5 and above according to B.15 of the Statutes at a Society event (as a general rule), whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0.
- They have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1).

(9.2.4) Annex (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Mares are registered, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Stud Book of the breed and
- They do not meet the requirements for entry in Mares' Book I, II and III.

Horses registered in the Foal Book, are registered automatically as soon as their offspring is registered.

(9.2.5) Foal Book (Main Section of the Stud Book)

In the year of birth every mare is registered, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Stud Book of the breed.

(9.3) Stud Book for geldings

Geldings are registered, upon written application, at the age of three at earliest, providing

- Their parents are registered in the Main Section (except Foal Book and Annex),
- They have been presented for verification of identity,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 154cm (stick-measure),
- Their exterior was rated at a final score of 5.5 and above according to B.15 of the Statutes and (11.2) entry in the Mares' Book, whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0.
- They have no impairment of health according to list (Appendix 1).

10. Animal Breeding Certificate

Animal breeding certificates for foals are issued according to the fundamental principles B.9 of the Statutes and as follows.

		Dam			
		Main Section			
Sire		Mares' Book I	Mares' Book II	Mares' Book III	Annex
Main Section	Stallions' Book I	Pedigree certificate	Pedigree certificate	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	Birth certificate
	Stallions' Book II	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	Birth certificate
	Stallions' Book III	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	♂ Birth certificate ♀ Pedigree certificate	Birth certificate
	Annex	Birth certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate	Birth certificate

(10.1) Animal Breeding Certificate as Evidence of Pedigree

(10.1.1) Issuing of evidence of Pedigree

The evidence of pedigree certificate is issued, provided:

- **Male offspring:** The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book I in the year of covering, or at latest in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 12.31. of the year) and the dam was registered in the Mares' Book I or Mares' Book II in the year of covering, or at latest in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 12.31. of the year).
- **Female offspring:** The sire was registered in the Stallions' Book I, Stallions' Book II or Stallions' Book III in the year of covering, or at latest in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 12.31. of the year) and the dam was registered in the Mares' Book I, Mares' Book II or Mares' Book III in the year of covering, or at latest in the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 12.31. of the year).
- Certificates of covering and registration of foaling were submitted in due time according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative (at the heel of the dam or by pedigree test).

In case one of the previous conditions mentioned under bullet point 3. or 4. is not met, the identity must be verified by pedigree test.

The breeder or owner of the horse is responsible for the correctness of all information on the animal breeding certificate. The Society is to be informed immediately about any deviations or incorrect details. Furthermore, the breeder or owner is obliged to carefully retain the animal breeding certificate, as a horse can only be registered in the Stud Book on presentation of a valid animal breeding certificate.

(10.1.2) Minimum information to be included in the evidence of pedigree

The evidence of pedigree has to contain at least the following information:

- a) Name of Breeding Society and website reference,
- b) Date and place of issue,
- c) Life number (UELN),
- d) breed,
- e) Name, address and email-address (if available) of the breeder and the owner,
- f) Last covering date of the dam,
- g) Date of birth, code of the country of birth, sex, color and markings,
- h) Completed outline diagram signed and stamped by an approved veterinarian / representative of the Breeding Society,
- i) Transponder number,
- j) Division in which the horse as well as its parents are registered,
- k) Name, life number (UELN), color and breed of the genetic parents and names, life number (UELN) and breed of a further generation,
- l) A pedigree including four generations (if available),
- m) Signature of the person responsible for breeding work or of his representative,
- n) Licensing judgement,
- o) The latest performance test results and breeding value evaluation, including indication of date, or reference to the website publishing the results,
- p) Information concerning genetic defects and anomalies of the horse,
- q) Method and results of pedigree tests for breeding animals, which are intended for extraction of breeding material,
- r) In the case of a horse ensuing from an embryo transfer, additional information regarding the genetic parents and their DNA or blood type,
- s) Name and position of signatory.

(10.2) Animal Breeding Certificate as Birth Certificate

(10.2.1) Issue of a birth certificate

A birth certificate is issued, if the conditions for issuing an evidence of pedigree are not met although the following applies:

- Certificates of covering and registration of foaling were submitted in due time according to the Statutes.
- The foal was identified by the Breeding Director or his representative (at the heel of the dam or by pedigree test).

(10.2.2) Minimum information to be included in the birth certificate

The birth certificate must contain the same information as the evidence of pedigree, if available.

(10.3) Animal Breeding Certificate for Breeding material

Animal breeding certificates according to Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 are also issued for the extraction of breeding material if the donor animal is registered in the Stud Book of the Breeding Society. In this context the Breeding Society makes use of the exemption allowed under Article 31 (2) b of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012.

The animal breeding certificate for semen and ovules consists of two parts. Part A is issued by the Breeding Society, part B by the insemination station/embryo transfer facility. The animal breeding certificate for embryos consists of three parts. Parts A and/or B are issued by the Breeding Society, part C by the embryo transfer facility.

11. Selection events

(11.1) Licensing

The fundamental provisions according to B.16 of the Statutes apply.

The minimum age for a stallion to be eligible for licensing is 3 years, stallions older than 5 years are only eligible for licensing after successfully passing the stallion performance test. In exceptional duly substantiated cases and on application, stallions are eligible for licensing without

passing the stallion performance test before reaching the age of 8. To ensure orderly licensing events, pre-selection of stallions registered for licensing can be carried out. If a pre-selection is carried out, it is considered as an admission requirement for the stallions for the respective licensing event. The Selection Committee conducts the pre-selection.

Stallions are eligible for licensing, providing

- The lineage of their ancestors consists of at least four generations of registered pure-bred Friesian Horses. All stallions on the sire's side, are required to be licensed by a recognized Breeding Society, furthermore, they are required to have undergone a performance test and must be registered in the Stallion's Book I (Main Book). All dams are required to be pure-bred Friesians and to be registered in the Mares' Book I.
- They don't have any disallowed natural markings (including white sole or white markings on the sole)
- A test result for red gene (extension gene) is presented,
- If genetic defects are suspected, test result for dwarfism and hydrocephalus are presented in addition,
- They, as three-year-olds, have a height to withers of at least 158cm (stick-measure), or respectively as four-year-olds of at least 160cm,
- They fulfill the additional admission requirements according to B 16.1 of the Statutes.

Stallions are only eligible for licensing, providing

- a) Their movement (according to B.15 of the Statutes) was graded at a final score of 7.5 and above, whereby no single criteria was graded below 5.0,
- b) They meet all health requirements according to Appendix 1,
- c) They meet all requirements concerning suitability for breeding according to B.16 of the Statutes.

The licensing results of other Societies complying with animal protection laws can be recognized (recognition).

(11.2) Entry in the Mares' Book

The minimum age for a mare to be eligible for entry in the Mares' Books is 3 years. The grading is conducted according to B.15 of the Statutes.

For entry in Mares' Book I, mares are eligible for evaluation of their exterior, providing

- Their sires have been registered (for at least four generations) in Stallions' Book I (Main Book) or in a Breeding Book section of a Breeding Society of the breed equivalent to Stallion's Book I,
- Their dams have been registered (for at least four generations) in Mares' Book I (Main Book) or in a Breeding Book section of a Breeding Society of the breed equivalent to Mares' Book I.

For entry in Mares' Book II, mares are eligible for evaluation of their exterior, providing

- Their sires have been registered (for at least two generations) in Stallions' Book I (Main Book) or in a Breeding Book section of a Breeding Society of the breed equivalent to Stallion's Book I,
- Their dams have been registered in the Main Section (except Annex) or in a Breeding Book section of a Breeding Society of the breed equivalent to the Main Section (except Annex).

(11.3) Performance Tests

(11.3.1) Stallion performance tests

The tests are conducted according to the generally accepted rules of equestrian riding and driving sport. They are performance tests within the meaning of Animal Breeding Law and can be carried out as station test or competitive sport test.

(11.3.1.1) Station test

The stallion performance tests are conducted according to the LP guidelines for performance tests for stallions, mares and geldings of all ponys, small horses and other breeds listed by the ZVO (Appendix 3).

The station tests, short and cross-country tests for the stallion performance test are conducted according to the LP guidelines for performance tests for stallions, mares and geldings of all pony, small horses and other breeds listed by the ZVO (Appendix 3).

Following performance test of the LP guidelines in its current version is recognized for stallions of the Friesian breed:

- Test CXII - 50 days **station test** for stallions – breeding direction riding/driving/cross-country

(11.3.1.2) Competitive sport test

Alternatively, the performance test is considered as passed, if evidence is shown that the stallion has been successful in competitive sport tests. The competitive sport test is conducted for the disciplines of dressage and driving.

Following competitive sport tests are recognized:

- A minimum of 5x 60 percent in dressage tests of class S or
- A minimum of 3x 60 percent in dressage tests of Prix St. Georges or
- A minimum of 10x 60 percent in dressage driving tests class M or
- A minimum of 5x 60 percent in dressage driving tests class S or
- Five registered placings according to § 38 (2) LPO in a combinatory test for driving horses class S (dressage/marathon/obstacle drive).

(11.3.1.3) Conditions for entry in Stallions' Book I

Stallions are registered at the age of three at earliest, providing

- They achieved a weighted final score of 7.0 or above at a stallion station test according to 11.3.1.3, whereby no single registration criteria was graded below 5.0 or respectively can provide competition results for dressage or driving as described in 11.3.1.1.

Stallions that have not taken an own performance test are **not** qualified for registration until the test has been passed successfully.

(11.3.1.4) Conditions for entry in Stallions' Book II

Stallions are registered at the age of three at earliest, providing

- They have completed a station performance test for stallions.

(11.3.2) Mare Performance Tests

The tests are conducted according to the generally accepted rules of equestrian riding and driving sport. They are performance tests within the meaning of Animal Breeding Law and can be carried out as station test, cross-country test or competitive sport test.

(11.3.2.1) Station and Cross-Country Test (also applicable for stallions without performance test and geldings)

The mare performance tests are conducted according to the LP guidelines for performance tests for stallions, mares and geldings of all ponies, small horses and other breeds listed by the ZVO (Appendix 3).

The station tests, short and cross-country tests for the mare performance test are conducted according to the LP guidelines for performance tests for stallions, mares and geldings of all pony, small horses and other breeds listed by the ZVO (Appendix 3).

Following performance test of the LP guidelines in its current version is recognized for mares of the Friesian Horse breed:

- Test CXIII - 14 days **station test** for mares and geldings – breeding direction riding and/or driving
- Test EXIII – cross-country test for mares and geldings – breeding direction riding and/or driving

(11.3.2.2) Competitive Sport Test (also applicable for stallions without performance test and geldings)

Alternatively, the performance test is considered as passed, if evidence is shown that the mare has been successful in competitive sport tests. The competitive sport test is conducted for the disciplines of dressage and driving.

For Ster Mares following competitive sport results are considered:

Five registered placings at 1st to 4th place according to § 38 (2) LPO in at least:

- Dressage class A or dressage horses class A or
- Driving class A (combined test) or aptitude test for driving horses class A

For Model Mares following competitive sport results are considered:

Five registered placings at 1st to 4th place according to § 38 (2) LPO in at least:

- Dressage class A or
- Driving class A (combined test / dressage).

12. Assurance of Identity / Parentage Verification Test

The Society can request a pedigree test according to the methods summarized under B.12.1 of the Statutes for each horse registered or presented for registration.

A parentage verification test must be conducted for at least 10 percent of the foals. The results of the parentage verification tests must be noted in the Stud Book. Horses whose parentage can't be verified are not registered.

A parental verification must be conducted before the issuance of an Animal Breeding Certificate if the parentage is in reasonable doubt. This is the case, providing

- a) A mare was covered by two or more stallions during the last or penultimate season,
- b) A deviation of at least 30 days from the average gestation period of 335 days,
- c) The foal can't be identified at the heel of the dam.

Costs therefore are borne by the breeder.

The Society will request a parentage verification test for a stallion at the time of his registration in the Stallions' Book. Costs are borne by the applicant for the performance test or the registration.

13. Use of Reproductive Techniques

(13.1) Artificial Insemination

Only stallions registered in Stallion's Book I or II of the Stud Book are qualified for the method of artificial insemination.

(13.2) Embryo Transfer

Only mares registered in the main section of the Stud Book are qualified as donors for an embryo transfer.

(13.3) Cloning

The cloning technique is not permitted in the breeding program. Clones as well as their descendants are not qualified for registration in the Stud Book and are exempt from participating in the breeding program.

14. Consideration of Health Features and Genetic Defects or Anomalies

Stallions are only qualified for registration in Stallions' Book I and II, mares are only qualified for registration in Mares' Book I and II providing no consideration of health features are reported (Appendix 1).

If genetic defects and genetic and genetic anomalies are considered in the Breeding Program, they must be mentioned in the Animal Breeding Certificates and published in accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2016/1012.

15. Breeding Evaluation

Breeding evaluations are carried out according to the latest generally recognized and scientifically confirmed methods. Therefore, the breeding evaluation is carried out according to BLUP-animal model (Best Linear Unbiased Prediction). Differences in performance which are not of genetic origin are, as far as possible, to be eliminated.

16. Responsible agencies

Responsible agency	Function
TG-Verlag, Gießen Bereich Zucht der FN, Warendorf	Stud Book Breeding Evaluation Data center Coordination Data Center
Pferdezuchtverband Baden-Württemberg e.V. Pferdezuchtverband Brandenburg-Anhalt e.V. Verband der Pferdezüchter Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V. Rheinisches Pferdestammbuch e.V. Pferdezuchtverband Rheinland-Pfalz-Saar e.V. Pferdezuchtverband Sachsen-Thüringen e.V. Westfälisches Pferdestammbuch e.V. Pferdestammbuch Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg e.V. Bayerischer Zuchtverband für Kleinpferde und Spezialpferderassen e.V. Verband der Pony- und Kleinpferdezüchter Hannover e.V. Verband der Pony- und Pferdezüchter Hessen e.V. Pferdestammbuch Weser-Ems e.V. Zuchtverband für deutsche Pferde e.V.	Performance Test

17. Further Provisions**(17.1) Allocation of a life number (Unique Equine Lifenumber – UELN)**

The UELN is allocated as follows:

As an example: 276 411 1234567 18

The coding is to be understood as follows:

First three digits: state code for Germany = 276 = _DE

Fourth digit: 3 for horses born prior to 2000, 4 for horses born in 2000 and later.

Fifth and sixth digit: code of the agency that issued the UELN (11 for FPZV).

Digits 7 to 13 are a consecutive code within the Breeding Society that can be assigned freely.

The 7 digits are encrypted with the last 7 digits of the transponder number by the FPZV.

Digits 14 and 15: year of birth (as an example: 18 for 2018)

(17.2) Allocation of a name on entry in the Stud Book

The names of foals born in any certain year will need to start with assigned alphabet letters determined by FPZV for the year in question

Names used for registration in the Stud Book must be retained lifelong. In certain cases, it is exceptionally possible to change a name under the conditions that the original name must be included in brackets following the new name for the entire life of the horse on papers (horse passport including breeding certificate (pedigree or birth certificate)), databases and publications.

(17.3) Allocation of a Breed Brand Mark

(17.3.1) Persons authorized to perform branding

Only persons commissioned by the Society are permitted to brand horses.

(17.3.2) Breed Brand Mark

Only foals for which an Animal Breeding Certificate was issued are qualified to receive a Breed Brand Mark.

The Breed Brand Mark is voluntarily applied on the thigh of the left hindleg.

The following brand is applied:



(17.4) Transponder

Identification of foals by means of a transponder is carried out according to B.11.2 and B.11.2.1 of the

(17.5) Further Provisions for the Friesian Horse

(17.5.1) Mandatory examinations for registration in Stallions' Book I, II and III.

The parentage of all stallions must be tested.

Upon registrations, x-ray images of all four feet including fetlock joints (lateral view), navicular bone of the two front feet (frontal view according to Oxspring), both hocks (at two angles at least, 70 degree and 105 degree) and both stifle joints (lateral view) must be presented.

Stallions with findings that deviate noticeably or significantly from the norm, where clinical conditions are unlikely or probable, must be entered in the Annex.

(17.5.2) Transitional rules for performance tested stallions and their descendants

The population of already registered stallions is protected. Descendants of stallions, which completed a performance test, born from 2012 on, are no longer qualified for registration in Stallions' Book I or II. From 2011 on new registrations of stallions and mares are conducted according to 9. of the Breeding Program, conditions of registration in the Stud Book.

(17.5.3) Awarding of predicates

Following options apply for awarding predicates:

FPZV Elite Stallion

Minimum requirement: a score of 50 according to the following:

- A son registered by a recognized Breeding Society = 2 points
- FPZV-Premium Stallion (Society award) = 1 points
- Elite mare = 3 points
- Model- or FPZV-Premium Mare = 2 points
- 1.-Premium-Foal = 0,5 Points (double scoring not allowed)
- Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare = 0.5 points
- Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare with passed performance test = 1 points

If proven, grandchildren in the corresponding position equate double the points.

If proven, great-grandchildren in the corresponding position equate three times the points, etc.

Only entries in Stud Book of the FPZV, the Stud Book or Origin or Stud Books of Breeding Societies affiliated with the German FN.

A posthumous award is possible.

FPZV Premium Stallion

Minimum requirement: a score of 30 according to the following:

a) Stallion Licensing / Registration

- Winner of a Stallion Licensing event (only stallions which had their first Stallion Licensing done by FPZV) = 2 points
- Age group champion (all stallions of the FPZV registered in the Main Section) according to the rules of the stallion championship = 2 points

b) Sports (own sports achievements above average)

- every ranking from 1st to 3rd place in class S or higher = 4 points
- a victory in dressage or driving class M = 1 point

c) Breeding

- A son registered by a recognized Breeding Society = 2 points
- Model- or FPZV-Premium Mare = 2 points
- 1. Premium-Foal = 0,5 Points (double scoring not allowed)
- Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare = 0.5 points
- Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare with passed performance test = 1 points

If proven, grandchildren in the corresponding position equate double the points.

If proven, great-grandchildren in the corresponding position equate three times the points, etc.

Only entries in Stud Book of the FPZV, the Stud Book or Origin or Stud Books of Breeding Societies affiliated with the German FN are recognized.

A posthumous award is possible.

Stern Stallion / Stern Gelding

- minimum age of three years
- ensured Friesian Horse parentage
- sires (4 generations) Friesian Horse stallions licensed at a recognized Breeding Society for Friesian Horses
- Registration criteria at a final score of 7.5 and above
- Minimum height at the withers 1.55m.

State Premium Mares

- Model Mares on proposal from the FPZV according to the rules of the competent states.

Elite-Mare

- at least entered in the Mares' Book,
- at least 6 descendants in 8 years of breeding,
- additionally a score of 8 and above following:
 - Son in Stallions' Book I = 2 points
 - Model Mare or FPZV Premium Mare = 2 points
 - 1. Premium-Foal = 0,5 Punkte (double scoring not allowed)
 - Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare = 0.5 points
 - Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare with passed performance test = 1 points

If proven, grandchildren in the corresponding position equate double the points.

If proven, great-grandchildren in the corresponding position equate three times the points, etc.

Only entries in Stud Book of the FPZV, the Stud Book or Origin or Stud Books of Breeding Societies affiliated with the German FN are recognized.

A posthumous award is possible.

Kroon Mare

Analogous to the KFPS, Kroon Mare titles are also awarded by the FPZV. A Kroon Mare equates a Ster Mare 1. Premium, if the mare is of at least 158cm height to withers and passed the performance test (like Model). The mare becomes a Model, if she has 2 descendants and is 7 years old.

Model-Mare

- at least entered in the Mares' Book,
- at least 2 descendants in 5 years of breeding,
- Registration criteria at a final score of 8 and above

- minimum height to withers 158 cm,
- minimum age of 7 years

Only entries in Stud Book of the FPZV, the Stud Book or Origin or Stud Books of Breeding Societies affiliated with the German FN are recognized.

After fulfilling these criteria, instructions for a performance test will be given. The test should preferably be carried out as a station, cross-country or tournament test according to 11.3.2 within 24 month following the instructions. Registration of the premium and declaration „Model“ is only carried out following the prove of successfully passed tests. In the case of a potential stallion mother, the commission can demand an X-ray examination – part of the Model declaration!

FPZV Premium Mare

- at least entered in the Mares' Book,
- at least 2 descendants in 5 years of breeding,
- additionally a score of 4 and above following:
 - Son in Stallions' Book I = 2 points
 - Model Mare or FPZV Premium Mare = 2 points
 - 1. Premium-Foal = 0,5 points (double scoring not allowed)
 - Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare = 0.5 points
 - Ster Stallion / Ster Gelding / Ster Mare with passed performance test = 1 points

If proven, grandchildren in the corresponding position equate double the points.

If proven, great-grandchildren in the corresponding position equate three times the points, etc.

Only entries in Stud Book of the FPZV, the Stud Book or Origin or Stud Books of Breeding Societies affiliated with the German FN are recognized.

A posthumous award is possible.

Ster Mare

- minimum age of 7 years
- entered in the Mares' Book and ensured Friesian parentage
- sires (4 generations) Friesian stallions licensed at a recognized Breeding Society for Friesian Horses
- minimum height to withers 155 cm,
- additional for Ster Mare 1. Premium registration criteria at a final score of 7.5 and above is also recognized without a performance test after successfully passing a performance test with an overall score of 7.5 and better (riding or driving) or 7.0 and better (riding and driving) (comparable to 77 points at a IBOB in Holland), the Star Mare becomes a Model Mare. The mare will be declared a Performance Tested Star Mare if she scored below the above-mentioned minimum scores at a performance test.
- additional for Ster Mare 2. Premium registration criteria at a final score between 7.5 to 7.9 is also recognized without a performance test, a performance test is possible

Only entries in Stud Book of the FPZV, the Stud Book or Origin or Stud Books of Breeding Societies affiliated with the German FN are recognized.

In the case of a potential stallion mother, the commission can demand an X-ray examination – part of the Ster declaration!

(17.6) Prefix/Suffix rules for Ponies, Small Horses and other Breeds

The prefix/suffix refers to a word preceded by the horse name. It shall be of referential importance to the breeding site or the breeder and may only be used for horses bred from that breeding site or breeder. Misleading terms can be rejected.

The prefix/suffix must be requested by the breeder for his breeding site exclusively at the FN. If the prefix/suffix is entered in the Central Prefix Register via the FN, it is automatically the

property of the applicant and may not be used by any other breeder. It is then protected within all breeding associations connected to this register. The prefix/suffix must be used for all ponies or small horses of the breeder in which he is listed as a breeder in the animal breeding certificate.

Prefixes/suffixes for the breeding site, which have already been registered regionally by the Breeding Society, are not automatically adopted by the CPR (Central prefix register), but must be requested by the breeder again via the FN.

The prefix/suffix must consist of least three and may not contain more than 20 letters and should preferably consist of one word.

If a name is associated with a registered name of a breeding site, it must be incorporated without any amendments or additions when entered in a Stud Book.

(17.7) Excerpt from the original text of HET FRIESCH PAARDEN-STAMBOEK 2008

ARTICLE 13 - MARKINGS

13.1 For registration in the Studbook register for stallions and mares and the Gelding Book only horses are considered that are entirely black. A number of white markings are allowed at the time of awarding premiums to foals and at the time of Studbook entry:

- markings on the face (star) if above the eye line and with a maximum cross section of no more than 3.2cm/1.25". Some scattered white hairs above the eye line are allowed as well.
- white (spots in the) soles of the feet.
- for mares: white (spots on the) soles of the feet.

Markings not allowed are:

- markings on the face below the eye line.
- markings on the face with a cross section measuring more than 3.2cm/1.25".
- markings on the body (roaning).
- markings on the legs, including the hoof wall.

13.2 Horses and foals with markings that are not allowed are not registered in the Studbook and/or not awarded a premium.

13.3 For the stallion selection stricter criteria are used for allowed markings. These are provided for in the Stallion-Inspection regulations.

13.4 Markings may not be removed/camouflaged for the inspection of foals and for registration in the Studbook of horses.

13.5 Markings are noted on the studbook certificate.

13.6 KFPS can in cases when non-allowed markings are found annul earlier inspection results (premier, studbook entry).

13.7 If non-allowed markings are the result of external factors and can be substantiated by means of a (veterinary) statement these will not hinder premier award or studbook entry. This is to be decided upon by the KFPS Inspection.

ARTICLE 14 - PREDICATES

14.1 The horses are differentiated in quality within the registers by means of predicates. The predicates are based on the horse's own merit or based on the quality of offspring. In addition predicates can be based on exterior, sport aptitude, sport performances or a combination thereof.

14.2 STER PREDICATE: The Ster predicate is awarded during inspections of horses from the year they are three years of age. To be considered for the Ster predicate the horse needs to meet minimum requirements for exterior, movement (in hand), and height at the withers (minimum height 1.56m). The Ster predicate may be awarded to mares in the Studbook register, geldings in the Gelding Book, and Foal-Book stallions. The awarding of the Ster predicate for mares and geldings can take place at the same time as Studbook entry. Foal-Book stallions with the Ster predicate that are gelded keep their Ster status. Foal-Book stallions can become Ster at the first viewing of the stallion inspection in the year they are two and half years of age.

14.3 KROON PREDICATE: The Kroon predicate is a predicate to which exterior and sport-aptitude requirements apply. Selection for the (preliminary) Kroon predicate takes place during the Central Mare Show/Centrale Keuring, from the mares that during the breeding days and studbook inspections in that same year were awarded a first premium. Selection for the Kroon predicate can in foreign countries outside The Netherlands also take place at the respective inspections abroad (outside The Netherlands). The requirements for consideration for the (preliminary) Kroon predicate are:

1. minimum age is three years old.
2. for permanent Kroon status the mare must complete an IBOP with a minimum score of 77.0 points and an average of 7 for walk and trot. If the Sport predicate is earned the mare will also convert from preliminary-Kroon status into permanent Kroon status.
3. Minimum height at the withers 1.55m.

14.4 MODEL PREDICATE: The Model predicate is a predicate to which exterior and sport-aptitude requirements apply. The best mares of the population are considered for the Model predicate. Awarding of the (preliminary) Model status takes place at the Central Mare Show/Centrale Keuring and are selected from Ster and Kroon mares that during the breeding days in that same year were awarded a first premium. Selection for the Model predicate can also take place at the

respective inspections abroad (outside The Netherlands). The requirements for the (preliminary) Model status are:

1. minimum age is 7 years old.
2. the mare must have produced a foal or have a foal on her. for permanent Model status the mare must complete an IBOP with a minimum score of 77.0 points and an average of 7 for walk and trot. If the Sport predicate is earned the mare will convert from preliminary-Model status into permanent Model status.
3. minimum height at the withers 1.58m.

14.5 SPORT PREDICATE: The Sport predicate can be awarded to mares, geldings, and stallions that achieve good results in competitive sport. The Sport predicate can only be obtained based on results achieved at shows registered with the “Koninklijke Nederlands Hippische Sportfederatie”/Royal Dutch Equestrian Sport Federation (KNHS)The scores registered with KNHS determine qualification for the Sport predicate. The minimum requirements for awarding of the Sport predicate are:

1. Dressage: Z1 +5.
2. Show driving: cat. I & II honor class/ere klasse and cat. III open class/open klasse in one season six placements as prize winner in the “green season” (April 15 until October 1).
3. Driving (dressage): Z +10.
4. Driving (combined): class 3 +10. It has to be announced ahead of time to both KFPS and KNHS with which Friesian horse(s) one will participate. The horse has to have obtained at least 10 gain points in class 3 at the time the horse is entered with KFPS and KNHS to this end. The above-mentioned requirements apply to sport performances achieved in The Netherlands. For sport results achieved abroad comparable requirements will be applicable, to be evaluated the KFPS Inspection.

14.6 PREFERENT FOR MARES: Mares registered in the Foal Book and the Studbook may become Preferent on offspring. The Preferent predicate needs to be requested with KFPS. Preferent status may be requested both by the owner of a mare or by the owner of (one of) the offspring. Preferent status may also be requested posthumously. Preferent status for mares is granted when the mare in question has produced at least four quality horses. Quality horses are considered:

1. Ster or Model mares.
2. Ster geldings.
3. Foal Book Ster stallions.
4. Studbook stallions.
5. Stallions that made the second viewing of the stallion inspection.

14.7 PREFERENT FOR STALLIONS: The Preferent predicate can be awarded to stallions that have a lasting, special influence on the breed. For consideration for Preferent the quality of the offspring will be tested for the breeding-goal characteristics. The lasting value of a stallion is evaluated based on the predicates achieved by offspring, such as Preferent mares, dams to stallions and (based on the offspring) identified sons.

14.8 PERFORMANCE-DAM/PRESTATIEMOEDER PREDICATE: The predicate Performance dam/Prestatiemoeder is awarded to mares that have produced three direct offspring that were awarded the Sport predicate.

Appendix 1: List of health-affecting characteristics
Appendix 2: Veterinary certificate
Comments on the Stallion Evaluation



Appendix 1**List of health-affecting characteristics / characteristics leading to exclusion from the Breeding Program**

(based on appendix 4 of the ZVO as of May 2014, Status as of May 2015)

Health characteristics	Breed	Examination/ reporting by	Maximum degree of manifestation	Registration regulations: Stallions/Mares – Stud Book Section	Monitoring of registered horses
Jaw abnormalities	all	Stallions: special veterinary examination Mares: In case of suspicion, special veterinary examination	The incisors must not protrude by more than 50% of the surface of the teeth. Deviations of one or several tooth, such as a shewed tooth, are among exclusion criteria. Special arrangements can be found in the respective ZVO sections of the breed.	Stallion: not allowed for licensing, registered in the Annex Mares: registered in the Annex For riding horses: in Stallions' Book II and Mares' Book II	Information in the database of the respective Breeding Society – information can be obtained from the Breeding Society
Cryptorchidism/ Microorchism	all	Stallions: special veterinary examination	Both testicles should be of normal and equal size, shape and density and should have descended completely into the scrotum.	Stallion: not allowed for licensing, registered in the Annex For riding horses: in Stallions' Book II and Mares' Book II	Information in the database of the respective Breeding Society – information can be obtained from the Breeding Society
Osteochondrosis	Riding horses	Stallions: special veterinary examination	- in the knee 1 OCD finding - in the ankle joint and in more than 1 other joint 1 OCD finding (3 and more OCD findings)	Stallion: not allowed for licensing, registered in Stallions' Book II	Information in the database of the respective Breeding Society – information can be obtained from the Breeding Society
Patellaluxation or -fixation	Shetland Pony,	Stallions: special veterinary examination (Palpation)	A dislocible patella	Stallion: not allowed for licensing, registered in the Annex	Information in the database of the respective Breeding Society –

	German Part-Bred Shetland Pony, German Classic Pony, Friesian Horse, Tinker	Due to palpatory and adspectory examina- tion			information can be ob- tained from the Breeding Society
Hemiplegia laryngis (Pa- ralysis of the larynx)	all	Stallions with inspira- tory breathing noise: special veterinary ex- amination	Paralysis of the larynx Paralysis	Stallion: not allowed for licensing, registered in Stallions' Book II	Information in the data- base of the respective Breeding Society – infor- mation can be obtained from the Breeding Society

Appendix 2

Stallion Evaluation to be conducted by a veterinarian

Name of the Stallion: _____

Reg. number: _____

Stick measurement: _____

Microchip number: _____

Position of the horse teeth: normal / abnormal: _____

Abnormal results of an eye examination in a darkened room: yes / no

Signs of summer eczema yes / no

Signs of contagious sicknesses such as strangles, fungus or similar: yes / no

Muscular System symmetrical: yes / no

Hernias: yes, / no, remarks: _____

Normal heart and lung function in calm state? yes / no

Normal heart and lung function under physical stress? yes / no

Testicles: normal / same size / unusual hard / soft / unequal / oversized / small / twisted

Limbs: Examination of joints and sheaths.

Front: Left: normal / abnormal: _____

Right: normal / abnormal: _____

Back: Left: normal / abnormal: _____

Right: normal / abnormal: _____

Signs of habitual or stationary patellar luxation "jumping patella" yes / no

Hoof shape

Front: Left: _____

Right: _____

Back: Left: _____

Right: _____

Position of limbs: normal / abnormal: _____

Movement on hard and even ground without previous physical stress and lead by hand:

Walk: normal / abnormal: _____

Trot: normal / abnormal: _____

Pain while turning: yes / no

Lameness after ½ minutes flexion test:

Front: Left: yes / no

Right: yes / no

Back: Left: yes / no

Right: yes / no

Lameness after 1 ½ minutes flexion test:

Front: Left: yes / no

Right: yes / no

Back: Left: yes / no

Right: yes / no

Doping control: yes / no

City, Date, Signature and stamp of the veterinarian

Comments on the Stallion Evaluation

Following the abolition of the "Kaiseliche Verordnung" (Imperial Ordinance), an extensive examination by a veterinarian specialized in horses prior to licensing became necessary for reasons of animal welfare.

It is crucial to identify the horse without any doubt and to document all steps of the examination. In case an examination is not possible in an individual case, please specify and note the reasons.

No white markings on any part of the body are allowed including soles. Noticeable white hairs are not allowed either.

Please understand that only veterinarians specialized in horses or veterinarians that are included on the current list of tournament veterinarians by the respective state commission are allowed to conduct examinations.

An X-ray examination is obligatory **before** registration into the qualified Stallions' Book.

For assurance reason, you should also recommend your clients to take x-ray images of all four feet including fetlock joints (lateral view), navicular bone of the two front feet without horseshoes (frontal view according to Oxspring), both hocks (at two angles at least, 70 degree and 105 degree) and both stifle joints (lateral view) Findings that deviate noticeably or significantly from the norm are to be examined further via x-ray images.

We also ask you to verify that the horse presented to you has been properly immunized against influenza, herpes and tetanus and that at least the basic immunization has been completed.

Subject to an andrological examination, you certify with your signature that the horse is considered suitable for breeding from a medical point of view.

Thank you for your help.

The Breeding Director of the Friesenpferdezuchtverband