

EAFS

EAFS stands for the "European Arabo-FriesianStudbook," a breeding association focused on developing sport horses through thoughtful crossbreeding. The studbook has two breeding programs: one for crosses of Friesian horses with Arabian blood and another for crosses of Friesian horses with warmblood horses. These programs aim to breed horses that excel in sport while also being suitable for recreational use. The EAFS carefully tracks bloodlines and percentages, with an emphasis on preserving the desired traits and improving the athletic performance of these horses.

Breeding Program of the Arabo-FriesianStudbook (EAFS)

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1 Breeding Goal

The breeding program of the Arabo-Friesian horse aims to improve the breed. The goal is to develop a versatile sport horse suitable for various disciplines.

The studbook is divided into a main section and an additional section. The main section specifies the bloodline limits for the registered Arabo-Friesianians. This includes the percentage of Arabian blood, Friesian blood, and foreign blood from the accepted breeds within the breeding program. It also defines the allowed white markings. Only Arabo-Friesianians that are bred according to the proper standards can form the foundation of the breeding program. More information about blood percentages and allowed white markings can be found in Chapter 4.

If the animal does not meet the requirements for inclusion in the main section but still fits within the breed standard and breeding goal, it may be included in the additional section of the studbook. The decision to include an animal in the additional section lies with the studbook's board. More information about the additional section is provided in Chapter 4.7.

2 Name of the Breed

Arabo-Friesianian

3 Breed Description

The exterior of an Arabo-Friesian is slightly baroque, with a light Friesian appearance and a sporty, athletic build, usually in black.

The Arabo-Friesian is harmoniously built, with ample space for the heart and lungs. It has long legs, hard and dry joints, and correct limb placement. The horse is compact, not too long, with sufficient depth and width in the body, and preferably has an upward build. The withers are well-developed and long, as is the shoulder.

The head is the hallmark of the black Arabo-Friesian. It should be noble, with small, pointed ears that point toward each other, and large, expressive dark eyes. The nose may have a soft Arabian appearance.

The neck is of sufficient length, directed upward and forward, rounded, and seamlessly connects to a sloping shoulder.

The back is well-muscled and not too long. The croup should not be drooping but rather broad and long. The connection between the back and the croup is strong.

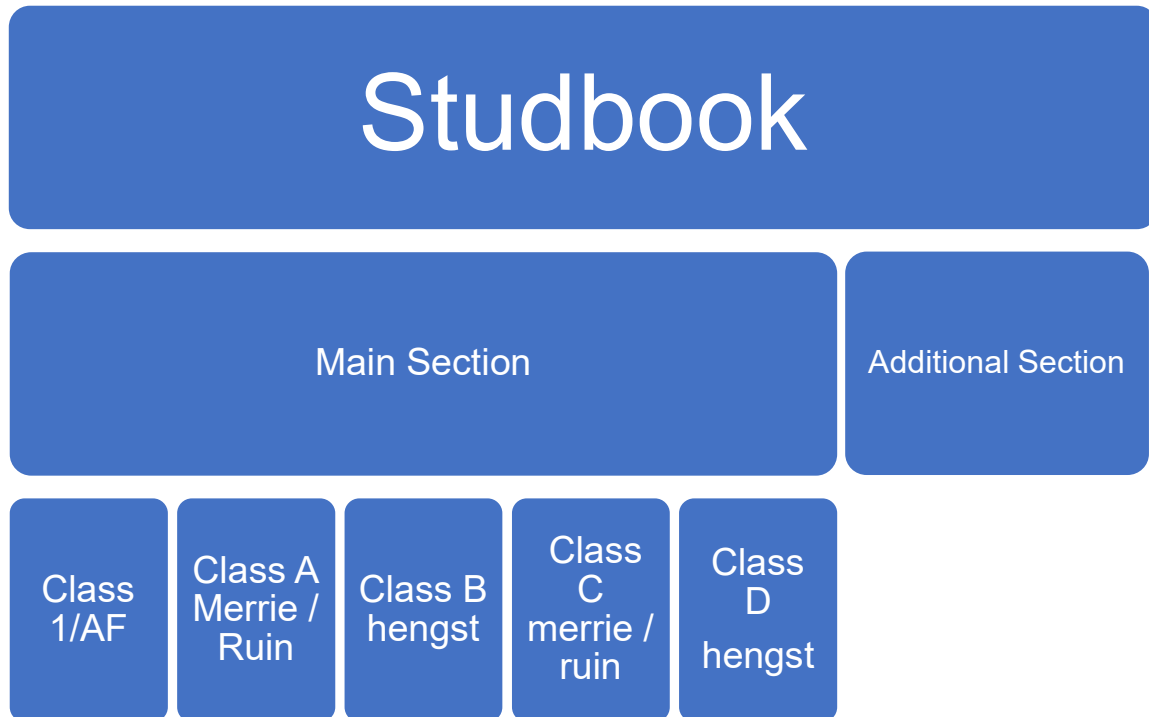
The movement at the walk is bold and expansive, with the hind leg stepping into or slightly beyond the print of the foreleg. The trot should be upward-oriented with a clear rhythm, swinging out of the shoulder, and with a strong, pushing hindquarters, making the horse truly move upward. The canter should flow calmly in the same rhythm and tempo, with a well-positioned hind leg. The hindquarters should be brought well underneath the body, showing a pure three-beat movement.

In walk, trot, and canter, we strive for purity, consistent rhythm, and fluidity of the gaits.

The movement and character are the hallmark of the Arabo-Friesian. The Arabo-Friesian is very intelligent, willing to work, eager to learn, driven, reliable, and affectionate. The breed has a calm disposition and a high threshold for fear. The Arabo-Friesian possesses a lively, cooperative character. The breed has great endurance and perseverance and is easy to train.

4 Structure of the Arabo-FriesianStudbook

4.1 General



The studbook of the Arabo-Friesian horse contains a main section and an additional section.

The main section consists of multiple classes:

- **Class 1/AF:** This is the general registration class. From here, the horse may possibly progress to the promotion classes after passing an inspection by EAFS or a sister studbook at the age of 3 or older and meeting certain conditions.
- **Class A:** This is the promotion class for approved Arabo-Friesian mares and geldings that meet the conditions described in Class A.
- **Class B:** This is the promotion class for approved Arabo-Friesian stallions that meet the conditions described in Class B.
- **Class C:** This is the promotion class for approved Arabo-Friesian mares and geldings that meet the conditions described in Class C but not those of Class A.
- **Class D:** This is the promotion class for approved Arabo-Friesian stallions that meet the conditions described in Class D but not those of Class B.

The additional section is not divided into classes:

- This section is for all horses that resemble an Arabo-Friesian in appearance but do not meet the requirements of the classes in the main section.

Calculation of Blood Percentages EAFS keeps track of the blood percentages of the horses and calculates them based on the last four known generations of parents.

For horses or ancestors of horses from other studbooks where the blood percentages are calculated, EAFS will use the percentage obtained from that studbook (such as in the case of NRPS, BAPS).

For horses or ancestors of horses from other studbooks that do not calculate blood percentages, it is assumed that these horses are 100% warmblood, coldblood, or thoroughbred. For example, a horse registered in the BWP or Selle Français studbook will be considered a 100% warmblood. An exception is made if it can be clearly and without any doubt demonstrated that the horse has certain blood percentages in its recent ancestry (such as in the case of a KWPN horse with a KWPN mare and a Friesian stallion).

4.2 Class 1 / Class AF

This class is considered an **entry class** from which horses can be promoted to **Class A**, **Class B**, **Class C**, or **Class D** once they reach at least **3 years of age** (see conditions in chapters 4.3 to 4.6).

To be included, the foal/horse must meet the following conditions:

- Both parents must come from the **main section** (or from the supplementary section in case of upgrading descendants to the main section) of the **EAFS** or from an **EAFS-approved studbook**.
- The lineage of the animal must be verified according to the regulations of the breeding program (see Chapter 6).
- The animal must be identified in accordance with EU animal health legislation concerning the identification and registration of animals of the relevant species and the regulations of the breeding program (see Chapter 6).
- In the case of trade or importation of an animal into the Union, and if the intention is to register the animal in the studbook, the animal must be accompanied by a **zootechnical certificate**.
- If an animal is produced from a live product that has been traded or imported into the Union, and if the intention is to register the animal in the studbook, that live product must be accompanied by a **zootechnical certificate**.
- **Bloodline requirements for an Arabo-Friesian:**

An **Arabo-Friesian** must have both **Arabian blood** and **Friesian blood**.

The foal/horse must meet the following blood percentage limits:

- At least **3% Arabian STB blood**: Pure Arabian blood (ox), Shagya (sha), Anglo-Arabian (AA).
- At least **25% Friesian STB blood**.

Foreign blood can also be included. The conditions for this are:

- A maximum of **50% foreign STB blood** from one of the following breeds: **PRE (Pura Raza Española)**, **Lusitano**, **Lipizzaner**, **Kladruber**, **Orlov**, **Morgan**, **Hackney**, and **European Warmblood**.

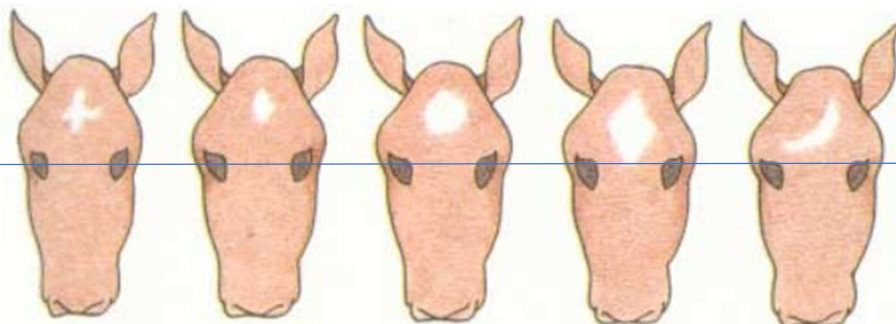
Foals from **Class 1/AF** can only be presented at an inspection if they meet the blood percentage conditions, are black in coat color, and have no or only the allowed white markings (see Class C and D for the maximum allowed white markings), in order to be promoted to Class A, B, C, or D once they are 3 years old or older (and after inspection). It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure that these conditions are met.

4.3 Class A

This class is a **promotion class** where horses are included after an evaluation and priming at inspections organized by the **EAFS** or a **sister studbook**. It is a class for mares and geldings.

Here are the conditions that must be met:

- The horses must be **black**.
- They must meet the **breed description**.
- They must already be registered in **Class 1/AF**.
- At the age of **3 years or older**, they must participate in an **EAFS studbook inspection** and be approved by the **EAFS inspection committee**, achieving a **third premium** or higher.
- They must descend from at least **4 generations of known parents**.
- They must have a **height of at least 1.55m** at 3 years (or older).
- The father must be a **approved stallion** from the **EAFS** or one of the **accepted studbooks** recognized by the **EAFS**.
- An **Arabo-Friesian** must have both **Arabian blood** and **Friesian blood**, with the following blood percentage limits:
 - At least **3% and a maximum of 40% Arabian STB blood**: Pure Arabian blood (ox), Shagya (sha), Anglo-Arabian (AA).
 - At least **50% Friesian blood**.
- Foreign blood can also be added. The conditions for this are as follows:
 - A maximum of **25% foreign STB blood** from one of the following breeds: **PRE (Pura Raza Española)**, **Lusitano**, **Lipizzaner**, **Kladruber**, **Orlov**, **Morgan**, **Hackney**, and **European Warmblood**.
- **White markings** are only allowed on the head, above the eye line, as shown in the examples in the figure below (Fig. 1).



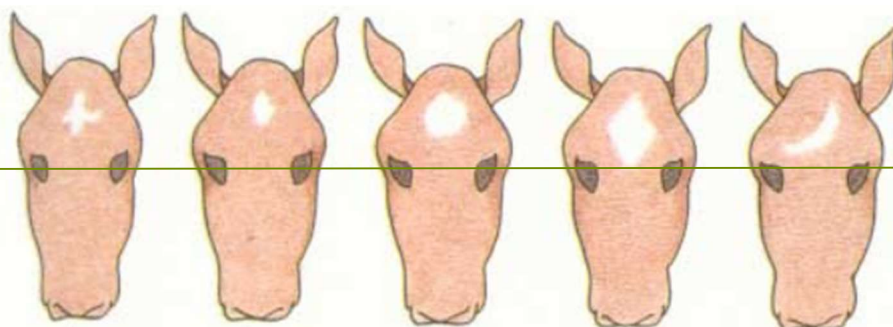
White markings above the eye line

4.4 Class B

This class is a **promotion class** where stallions are included after an evaluation at inspections organized by the **EAFS** or a **sister studbook**.

Here are all the conditions that must be met:

- The horses must be **black**.
- They must meet the **breed description**.
- They must already be registered in **Class 1/AF**.
- At the age of **3 years or older**, they must participate in an **EAFS studbook inspection** and be approved by the **EAFS inspection committee**.
- They must descend from at least **4 generations of known parents**.
- The father must be an **approved stallion** from the **EAFS** or one of the **accepted studbooks** recognized by the **EAFS**.
- They must have a **height of at least 1.58m** at 3 years (or older).
- They must meet all the requirements for **mandatory examinations** set by the **EAFS**, including: veterinary examination and report, DNA, sperm, radiographs, and tests for CEM, Ca, SCID, and Lavender Foal. The **CEM** test must be repeated **every year**, and the report must be submitted to the secretariat before the start of the new breeding season (by **March 1st**).
- They must meet the **quality standards** of:
 - **1000 TNB** (Total Normal Motile Sperm) for a **3-year-old stallion** with **45% fertility**.
 - A minimum of **2500 TNB** for a **4-year-old or older stallion** with **50% fertility**.
- An **Arabo-Friesian** must have both **Arabian blood** and **Friesian blood**, with the following blood percentage limits:
 - At least **6% and a maximum of 40% Arabian STB blood**: Pure Arabian blood (ox), Shagya (sha), Anglo-Arabian (AA).
 - At least **50% Friesian blood**.
- Foreign blood can also be added. The conditions for this are as follows:
 - A maximum of **25% foreign STB blood** from one of the following breeds: **PRE (Pura Raza Española)**, **Lusitano**, **Lipizzaner**, **Kladruher**, **Orlov**, **Morgan**, **Hackney**, and **European Warmblood**.
- **White markings** are only allowed on the head, above the eye line, as shown in the examples in the figure below (Fig. 1).



White markings above the eyeline.

4.5 Class C

This class is a **promotion class** where horses are included after an evaluation and priming at inspections organized by the **EAFS** or a **sister studbook**. Like **Class A**, it is a class for

mares and geldings, but the criteria regarding blood percentages and allowed white markings are more lenient compared to **Class A**.

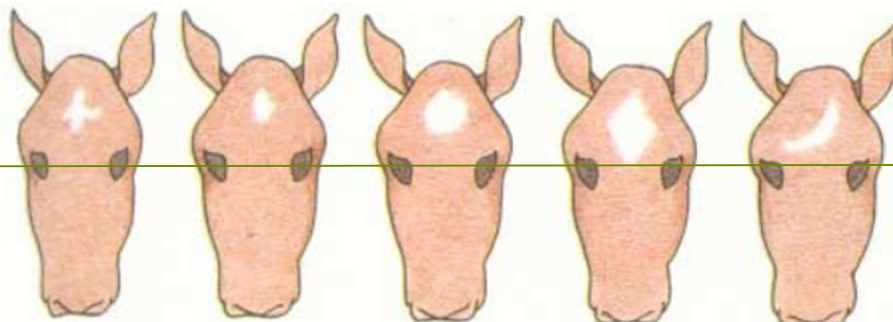
The purpose of this class is to provide opportunities to determine the breeding values of promising black **Arabo-Friesian mares and geldings**. These horses can introduce new blood and extra sporting qualities into the Arabo-Friesian breed, thus improving the breed further. In this class, bloodlines are tested, including pure Arabians, Shagya Arabians, and Anglo Arabians. This is important because it helps to better understand the lineage and characteristics of the horses and to find the best combinations to improve the quality of the breed.

By determining the breeding values of these horses, breeders can make decisions about which horses they want to use for breeding and which traits they want to enhance in the breed. This can ultimately lead to the development of better horses suited for various sports and activities.

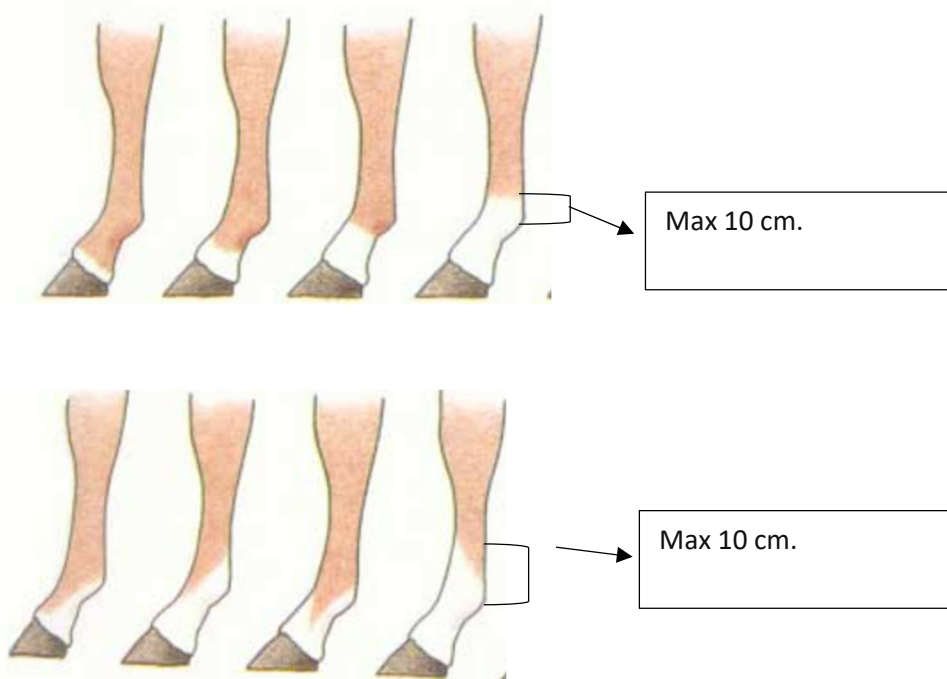
Here are all the conditions that must be met:

- The horses must be **black**.
- They must meet the **breed description**.
- They must already be registered in **Class 1/AF**.
- At the age of **3 years or older**, they must participate in an **EAFS studbook inspection** and be approved by the **EAFS inspection committee**, achieving a **third premium or higher**.
- They must descend from at least **4 generations of known parents**.
- The father must be an **approved stallion** from the **EAFS** or one of the **accepted studbooks** recognized by the **EAFS**.
- They must have a **height of at least 1.55m** at 3 years (or older).
- An **Arabo-Friesian** must have both **Arabian blood** and **Friesian blood**, with the following blood percentage limits:
 - At least **3% Arabian STB blood**: Pure Arabian blood (ox), Shagya (sha), Anglo-Arabian (AA).
 - At least **25% Friesian STB blood**.
- Foreign blood can also be added. The conditions for this are as follows:
 - A maximum of **50% foreign STB blood** from one of the following breeds: **PRE (Pura Raza Española)**, **Lusitano**, **Lipizzaner**, **Kladruher**, **Orlov**, **Morgan**, **Hackney**, and **European Warmblood**.
- **White markings** are only allowed on the head, above the eye line, as shown in the examples in the figure below (Fig. 1), and on the legs, limited from the hoof up to a maximum of **10 cm above the fetlock**, as depicted in Fig. 2.

White markings above the eyeline.



White from the hoof up to a maximum of 10 cm above the fetlock. Higher is not allowed.
Fig.2



4.6 Class D

This class is a promotion class in which stallions are admitted after evaluation at inspections organized by the EAFS or a sister studbook. Like Class B, it is a class for stallions, but the criteria for blood percentages and permitted white markings are more flexible than those for Class B.

The purpose of this class, just like Class C, is to provide opportunities to determine breeding values for promising black Arabo-Friesian stallions. These horses can bring in new bloodlines and enhanced sport qualities into the Arabo-Friesian breed, thus contributing to its improvement.

In this class, bloodlines are tested with, among others, purebred Arabians, Shagya Arabians, and Anglo-Arabians. This is important as it helps to better understand the ancestry and traits of the horses, and to find the best combinations to improve the breed's quality.

By determining the breeding value of these horses, breeders can make informed decisions about which horses to use in breeding and which traits to strengthen in the breed. This can ultimately lead to the development of better horses suited for various sports and activities.

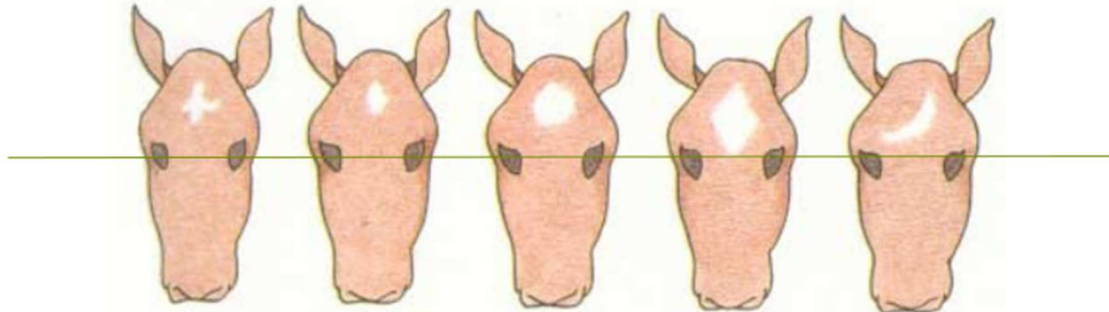
Depending on an excessively high divergent blood percentage, a breeding limit of 10 coverings per year may be imposed on the stallions.

These are the conditions that must be met:

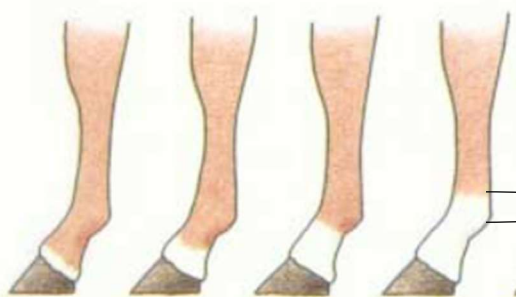
- The horses must be black;
- Must conform to the breed description;
- Must already be registered in Class 1/AF;
- At the age of 3 years or older, must participate in an EAFS studbook inspection and be approved by the EAFS inspection committee;
- Must descend from at least 4 generations of known parentage;
- The sire must be an approved stallion of the EAFS or one of the studbooks accepted by the EAFS;
- Must have a minimum height at the withers of 1.58 m at the age of 3 (or older);
- Must meet all the requirements of the tests imposed by the EAFS, namely: veterinary examination and report, DNA, semen, X-rays, and CEM, CA, SCID, and Lavender Foal tests. The CEM test is mandatory annually, and the report must be submitted to the secretariat before the start of the new breeding season, i.e., before March 1;
- Must meet the imposed quality standard of:
 - 1000 TNB (Total Normally Moving Cells) for a 3-year-old stallion with a 45% fertilization rate;
 - Minimum 2500 TNB for a 4-year-old or older stallion with a 50% fertilization rate;
- An Arabo-Friesian has both Arabian and Friesian blood. The following blood limits must be respected:
 - At least 6% Arabian studbook blood: purebred Arabian (ox), Shagya (sha), Anglo-Arabian (AA);
 - At least 25% Friesian blood;
- Foreign blood may also be added under the following conditions:
 - A maximum of 50% foreign studbook blood from one of the following breeds: PRE (Pura Raza Española), Lusitano, Lipizzaner, Kladruher, Orlov, Morgan, Hackney, and European Warmblood;
- White markings are only allowed on the head, above the eye line as shown in Figure 1, and on the legs, limited from the hoof up to a maximum of 10 cm above the fetlock as shown in Figure 2.

White markings above
the eye line.

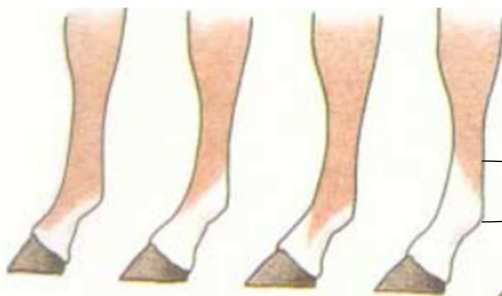
Fig.1



White from the hoof up to a
maximum of 10 cm above the
fetlock. Higher is not allowed.
Fig.2



Max 10 cm.



Max 10 cm.

4.7 Additional Section

The Additional Section is for all horses that resemble an Arabo-Friesian in appearance but do not meet the requirements of the classes in the Main Section.

If the studbook determines that the characteristics of the foal or horse are more closely aligned with another breed, the studbook will advise the owner to register with a different studbook.

4.8 Upgrading Offspring in the Additional Section

The offspring of a mare registered in the Additional Section can be upgraded to the Main Section if they meet the requirements of the relevant Main Section.

5 Geographic Area

The geographic area of the EAFS extends across several countries.

- EU Member States where approval for expansion has been granted and where foals can therefore be registered: Germany, Finland, France, Poland, Luxembourg, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden;
- For other EU Member States, approval for expansion has not yet been requested. Such expansion may still be pursued by the EAFS in the future.

For more information about the registration of animals outside of Belgium, please contact the studbook.

6 Identification

1. Foals must have a passport within the year of their birth. A valid passport is required by EU Implementing Regulation 2015/262 and national regulations and serves as the identification document. It must accompany the horse/foal during all transportation on public roads.
2. Microchipping and sketches are carried out in accordance with the applicable EU Implementing Regulation 2015/262 and the regulations of the foal's country of birth.
3. If the foal is no longer with the mother during the microchipping or if the birth report is submitted late, a DNA test must be conducted, with the necessary additional costs borne by the applicant for the passport.
4. The owner of the foal is required to register the foal in the relevant national database:
 - For Belgium: the foal must be registered via the foal registration of the studbook. The studbook will forward the registration to Horseid.

- For Germany: the HIT database.
- For France: SIRE via AFCAF.
- For the Netherlands: National database (RVO), report to the EAFS studbook.

5. Duplicates: To obtain a duplicate breeding certificate, studbook pedigree certificate, or duplicate passport, the loss must be reported in writing (preferably by email) to the studbook. "Duplicate" will be indicated in the new passport and other new documents replacing the lost documents.

Duplicates can only be issued in accordance with the provisions of EU Implementing Regulation 2015/262 and will be provided at the applicable rates.

A duplicate passport is issued when the original passport has been lost and the identity of the horse can be proven.

6.1 Identification by EAFS

Identification must be carried out by a certified veterinarian while the foal is still at the mother's side. The passport must be issued no later than six months after the birth date.

Upon registration, the following details will be recorded:

- Name, life number
- Date of registration, date of birth, gender, color, and markings (sketch)
- Name, address, and location of the breeder and owner
- Microchip number
- Percentage of Friesian, Arabian, and foreign blood from the accepted breeds
- The foal must be registered in the central database of the Belgian Confederation of the Horse (CBC - BCP). A complete identification file will be provided to the owner after payment to the CBC - BCP. The owner must then forward the complete file to the EAFS secretariat. (See also quick registration via our website EAFS.be)
- Awarded premium at inspections
- For horses aged 3 years and older, the withers height and awarded premium will be noted.

6.2 Procedure for Registering Arabo-Friesian Foals

Via the online registration of the EAFS (www.eafs.be), the mare owner sends the birth certificate along with the stallion's breeding certificate to the studbook for registration within one month after birth, along with a copy of the zootechnical certificate of the mother and/or father and a sketch/description with the chip number.

The foal will be registered in the designated section (main section – AF class or additional section) once all requirements have been met (sketch/chip and registration in the national database).

A lineage check via DNA must always be performed by taking hair samples from the foal. If the DNA profile of the stallion and mare is not known to the EAFS, DNA samples must also be taken, or the DNA profile must be requested from the studbook that holds it. The results of this lineage test will be directly sent from the laboratory to the EAFS studbook. The costs are borne by the applicant for the passport.

By sending the completed and signed birth certificate to the EAFS, the breeder automatically requests the EAFS studbook to issue the passport and certificate of origin.

Note, however, that a DNA lineage test is required to confirm the pedigree. A birth certificate and breeding certificate alone are not sufficient.

DNA Control: According to the Flemish breeding regulations, 0.4% of the foals must be checked annually via DNA control to verify the correctness of their lineage. The DNA profile of the father is known to EAFS or can be requested by taking hair samples or by requesting the DNA card. Random DNA testing can be conducted at any inspection for a number of the participating foals/horses.

6.3 Zootechnical Certificates

General

Zootechnical certificates are studbook certificates, statements, or commercial documentation, either on paper or in electronic form, issued for breeding animals and their living products, providing information related to the pedigree, identification, and, if available, the results of performance tests or genetic evaluations.

Breeders participating in the EAFS breeding program have the right to obtain zootechnical certificates for their breeding animals under the program, as well as for the living products (semen, eggs, and embryos) of these animals. Zootechnical certificates must accompany breeding animals or their living products when they are traded or brought into the Union for registration or inscription of these animals in other studbooks. Zootechnical certificates must provide breeders with information on the genetic quality and pedigree of the acquired animal. Such certificates must also be issued, if necessary, to accompany breeding animals when they participate in exhibitions or are placed in breeding stations or artificial insemination centers.

Only the European Arabo-Friesian Studbook Association (EAFS) can issue zootechnical certificates for horses registered in the main section of the EAFS studbook. The EAFS provides a zootechnical certificate for purebred horses or their living products when requested by a breeder. The EAFS Secretariat ensures timely delivery of the zootechnical certificate. As long as the EAFS Secretariat has not received payment for the issuance of a zootechnical certificate, no action will be taken on the request.

Zootechnical Certificates for Purebred Horses

The form and content of the zootechnical certificate for purebred horses are included in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1940. Part I of the zootechnical certificate issued for purebred breeding horses is contained in the unique, lifelong valid identification document for horses, specifically in Section V of the horse's passport. Part II of the zootechnical certificate is issued in a separate document that accompanies the horse's passport and is provided when a breeder requests it.

The results of the genetic evaluation (admission for reproduction or studbook inclusion) are communicated to the owner of the horse via a separate document and are also published on and made publicly available via the official website of the studbook association: www.eafs.be

Zootechnical certificates can be requested by the owner of a horse without providing a reason. The horse must be registered in the name of that owner in the EAFS registers.

As long as the EAFS Secretariat has not received payment for the issuance of a zootechnical certificate, no action will be taken on the request.

Zootechnical Certificates for Semen, Oocytes, and Embryos

The form and content of the zootechnical certificate for semen, oocytes, and embryos from purebred horses are included in Implementing Regulation 2017/717.

The zootechnical certificate is issued in a separate document. Only the EAFS can issue these certificates and does so only at the explicit request of a breeder.

Zootechnical certificates can be requested without providing a reason by the owner of the stallion whose semen has been collected or the owner of the mare whose oocytes have been collected. The horse must be registered in the name of the applicant in the EAFS registers. As long as the EAFS Secretariat has not received payment for the issuance of a zootechnical certificate and (if applicable) the membership fee, no action will be taken on the request.

Only the EAFS issues zootechnical certificates for semen from EAFS stallions.

7 Inspection Program and Inspection Regulations

During the inspection days of the EAFS, there is the possibility for the two breeding programs, Arabo-Friesian and Warmblood-Fries, to take place simultaneously on the same day.

The following categories are available:

Foals

- Foals – main section – class 1/AF – that may progress to class A starting 3 years after inspection
- Foals – main section – class 1/AF – that may progress to class B starting 3 years after inspection
- Foals – main section – class 1/AF – that may progress to class C starting 3 years after inspection
- Foals – main section – class 1/AF – that may progress to class D starting 3 years after inspection

Mares/Geldings

- Main section – class A
- Main section – class C

Stallions

- Main section – class B
- Main section – class D

It is important to note that the inspections are meant to assess the qualities and potential of the horse/foal, and all participants must adhere to the rules to ensure a fair and safe inspection. The horse is to be evaluated based on its own abilities, without external influences. The use of a whip and/or a rattling box is allowed, but only under certain conditions. A rattling box, which makes noise when shaken, and a whip can be used to attract or encourage the foal/horse's attention. The whip may not touch the foal/horse. The use of plastic or whips with plastic attached is prohibited during presentation.

It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that their foal/horse is suitable for the relevant category of the inspection. If it is found that the animal does not meet the requirements for a particular category before, during, or after the inspection, the management reserves the right to refuse the animal's participation in the inspection and invalidate the results.

The presenter should be dressed in light, neat clothing: light pants and a light shirt or blouse.

To ensure the smooth running of the inspection, participants should be at the ring at least 15 minutes before the relevant category begins and strictly follow the instructions of the ringmasters.

7.1 Foal Inspection

First Inspection

During the first inspection, the foal will be presented with the mare by the owners/handlers in catalog order in the arena. Both will be lined up in front of the jury for the first inspection of the exterior in a standing position.

Next, the foal will be shown in hand by the owners/handlers at a walk in the designated area for the jury.

Afterwards, the foal will be shown at trot, freely moving beside the mare, led by the owners/handlers.

Second Inspection

During the second inspection, the foal will be presented with the mother by the owners/handlers in hand and at a walk in the arena. At this inspection, the other foals in the same class will also be present. It is a group inspection.

After the walk, the foal will also be judged at trot, along with the other foals in the ring.

Finally, the foals will be ranked, and the premiums will be announced by the jury.

7.2 Mare/ gelding inspection

Height

To participate in the inspection, the withers height is measured, and the mare/gelding must be at least 1.55 meters at the age of 3 or older.

Class division

To participate in the inspection, the mare/gelding must meet the requirements of class A or C (see Chapter 4).

First presentation

During the first presentation, the mare/gelding will be presented by the owners/handlers in catalog order in the arena. The horse will be set up in front of the jury so that the first inspection can take place on the exterior in standstill.

Then, the horse will be led by the owners/handlers in hand at a walk in the designated area for the jury.

Afterwards, the horse will be shown freely by the owners/handlers at a trot.

Second presentation

During the second presentation, the mare/gelding will be presented by the owners/handlers in the arena at hand and at a walk. During this presentation, other mares/geldings from the same class will also be present. Therefore, it is a group inspection.

After the walk, the horse will also be inspected at a trot, just like the other horses in the ring at that moment.

The mares/geldings will then be ranked, and the premiums will be announced by the jury.

7.3 Premiums and Promotion Class

At each inspection, a youth champion and a day champion will be chosen.

Youth Champion A/B - Class 1/AF (to progress to class A or B)

All mare and stallion foals, fillies, and colts from class 1/AF that meet the blood percentage, color, and white markings requirements as determined by the conditions of class A and B (see chapters 4.3 and 4.4) and who have achieved a premium 1A are eligible for the Youth Championship A/B. The best horse from this group will be chosen as the Youth Champion A/B.

Day Champion A/B - Class 1/AF (to progress to class A or B)

This will be chosen from the Youth Champion A/B and the mare/gelding with a 1st premium A from class A.

Youth Champion C/D - Class 1/AF (to progress to class C or D)

All mare and stallion foals, fillies, and colts from class 1/AF that meet the blood percentage, color, and white markings requirements as determined by the conditions of class C and D (see chapters 4.5 and 4.6) and who have achieved a premium 1A are eligible for the Youth Championship C/D. The best horse from this group will be chosen as the Youth Champion C/D.

Day Champion C/D - Class 1/AF (to progress to class C or D)

This will be chosen from the Youth Champion C/D and the mare/gelding with a 1st premium A from class C.

Inspection Certificate

Each foal or horse in class 1/AF or class A, C that is approved (= at least a 3rd premium) will receive a certificate stating the received premium.

7.4 Stallion Inspection

7.4.1 Height and Classification

To participate in the inspection, the withers height will be measured, and the stallion must be at least 1.58 meters tall at the age of 3 years or older.

To participate in the inspection, the stallion must meet the requirements of class B or D (see chapter 4).

7.4.2 Hoof Care, Doping, Medication...

The stallion may have normal thickness of hoof shoes, ranging from 8 to 10 mm. It is forbidden to use extra thick shoes, lead, or other artificial devices that could influence the natural gaits.

A doping control may be conducted. If prohibited substances (according to the FEI list) are found, the stallion will be excluded from approval/recognition, and no young stallion from the same owner will be inspected for the next 3 years as a sanction. In this case, the costs of the doping control will be borne by the owner.

7.4.3 Bridle Number, Passport, Registration Form

Participants must also submit the passport and original pedigree certificate to the secretariat, as well as the fully completed registration form.

The numbers must be collected from the secretariat in a timely manner, at least 30 minutes before the inspection of the respective class.

7.4.4 Pulling Hair, Measuring Height, Clinical and Doping Examination, Chip Check

The stallions will be clinically examined by the attending veterinarian before the inspection. The height of all stallions will be measured before they are assessed on hard ground.

At the age of 3 years (or older), the stallion must be 1.58 m.

An accredited chipper/veterinarian will perform a chip check.

Immediately after acceptance, the veterinarian will draw blood and hair for DNA and doping testing of the stallion, for future verification for the control of the pedigree of his offspring.

7.4.5 Manner of Presentation

In the first presentation, the stallion will be presented on hard ground by the owners/handlers in catalog order.

In the second presentation, the stallion will be presented by the owners/handlers, maintaining sufficient distance from each other, in the arena where the stallion will show walk and trot in hand to the jury.

In the third presentation, the owners/handlers, maintaining sufficient distance from each other, will allow the 3-year-old stallions to walk and trot around and perform a free jumping test.

4-year-old and older stallions will be presented under saddle or in harness by a rider or driver during the third presentation.

7.4.6 X-ray Examination and Fertility, Hereditary Diseases

Within 28 days after acceptance by the jury, the owner must:

1. Submit a veterinary report from an accredited veterinarian confirming that no hereditary defects have been found.
2. Send a complete set of photos and a full radiological report (CDs with a maximum of 18 photos).

3. Provide a semen report and CEM test report.

The semen report must meet the following values:

- Minimum 1000 TNB for a 3-year-old stallion with 45% fertility.
- Minimum 2500 TNB for a 4-year-old or older stallion with 50% fertility.

Tests for chestnut factor, SCID, CA, Lavender foal syndrome, Hydrocephalus, and Dwarfism:

- Those who are carriers of any hereditary disease or defect will not be admitted to breeding, and their products cannot be registered with the EAFS.
- The test for the chestnut factor is required to have this information for breeding. Stallions that are carriers of the chestnut factor are not excluded from breeding.

These reports must be issued by an accredited clinic or laboratory for horses.

They must be submitted to the EAFS within 3 months after provisional approval, otherwise, the stallion will not be approved and will need to present himself again at the next stallion inspection in the year following the year of his provisional approval, where he will have to go through the full process again.

7.4.7 Others

Each stallion may only participate in an Arabo-Friesian stallion inspection once per year.

Every participant is free to present the stallion again the following year.

Re-inspection in the same year is not possible according to the rules of recognition of our Studbook.

Already approved Studbook stallions can participate in the stallion inspection. They may be shown, driven, ridden, lunged, or presented at hand.

7.5 Disclaimer

Each participant explicitly indemnifies the organization from any legal procedures, costs, claims, or liabilities related to their registration or participation. Your participation is at your own risk regarding damage, theft, or loss. The EAFS requires the owner to obtain insurance that covers all eventualities/emergencies.

7.6 How and on what basis will the horses be judged?

Foals will be judged using a 5-section score sheet without numerical scores, being rated as very good, good, moderate, or insufficient.

Mares and geldings from 3 years and older will be scored linearly in the various sections with a score from 0 to 10 points.

Mares and geldings from 3 years and older will also be judged for priming using a 5-section score sheet without numerical scores, with ratings of very good, good, moderate, or insufficient.

Stallions from 3 years and older will be scored linearly in the various sections with a score from 0 to 10 points.

Judging Criteria:

- Exterior:

- Harmoniously built with sufficient nobility and athletic appearance.
- Light Frisian sport horse type with sufficient strength and suppleness.
- Long-legged with adequate rib length to allow enough space for the heart and lungs.
- Rectangular model with strong connections, not overly stretched.
- Body with sufficient depth and width, slightly upward built.
- Head noble with a large and expressive eye.
- Head-neck connection sufficiently spacious.
- Neck sufficiently upright with a crest, not too deeply coming from the chest, more vertical than horizontal, with a curved mane.
- Shoulder sufficiently long and slanted.
- Withers well-developed, sufficiently long with a smooth transition to the back.
- Back strong, not too long, with good muscle development.
- Loin sufficiently broad and strong, with a flowing connection between the back and the croup.
- Croup long, broad, slightly downward sloping, well-muscled.
- Hindquarters with strong muscle development that extends sufficiently.
- Thigh with adequate length and muscle development.
- Legs correctly positioned and hard, joints well-developed but not coarse.
- Hooves with sufficient heels, equal in shape and size in relation to the horse with good horn quality.

- Movement:

- Walk: Sufficiently powerful, spacious, and pure.
- Trot: Movement with rhythm, spacious, pure, and presenting a strong, overreaching hind leg.
- Canter: Three-beat movement, light-footed, powerful, with good balance and posture.
- All Gaits: Movement with suppleness and the ability to switch with maintained purity and rhythm. Ability to lengthen and shorten strides while maintaining good balance.
- Turning: Ability to maintain rhythm and balance in turns.

- Character:

- Intelligent, lively, diligent, and honest.
- Reliable and calm with great perseverance.
- High threshold for fear. Not too easily excited in unusual circumstances.

Tests During the Inspection:

The tests scheduled for the inspection may be adjusted each year and will be communicated prior to the inspection.

8 Performance Evaluation

8.1 Predicates

Arabo-Friesian horses are sport horses and receive the following predicates:

A. Ster: 3-year-old horses and older with a first premium.

B. Elite: Ster + definitive sport certificate + 2 approved descendants registered in the studbook with a first premium.

C. Preferent: Ster with 3 registered ster offspring.

D. A sport certificate will be awarded to Arabo-Friesian horses of at least 6 years old that meet the sport requirements (see Sports Requirements/Performance Regulations set by the EAFS).

8.2 Sport Certificate

Requirements for Sport Certificate EAFS

Arabo-Friesian mares, geldings, stallions, and breeding stallions can obtain a sport certificate when the required standards are met, and the horse is at least 6 years old.

The sport certificate can be obtained by achieving a performance result three times or more, with a minimum score according to the attached chart (percentage score of the maximum points achievable in the relevant dressage test).

The results must be obtained at official competitions and must be verifiable by the national sports federations. In cases where the chart does not cover specific performances, the board, in consultation with the sports committee, will decide if those performances are comparable to the requirements.

The results must be achieved in one of the following categories, with distinctions made between approved EAFS breeding stallions on one hand and mares, geldings, and stallions on the other hand (the requirements for breeding stallions are more demanding).

Category 1: Dressage under saddle:

The dressage tests at the basic competitions in the Netherlands and Belgium are identical and comparable to the M tests in Germany.

CAT 1	Nederland	België	Duitsland
Merries, ruinen en hengsten	Z1 min.60% (3x)	Z1 min.60% (3x)	M* min.60% (3x)
Dekhengsten	Z2 min.60% (3x)	Z2 min.60% (3x)	M**min. 60% (3x)

Category 2: Driven Dressage

In the Netherlands, the basic competitions with only dressage in the highest category feature different tests than in Belgium and Germany, where the FEI tests, which are also used in combined driving competitions at national and international levels, are conducted. These tests have been compared and evaluated below.

CAT 2	Nederland	België	Duitsland
Merries, ruinen en hengsten	<u>KI</u> Z min 65% 3x	CAN1 min 65% 3x	<u>KI.S</u> min 65% 3x
Dekhengsten	<u>KI</u> ZZ min 65% 3x	CAN1 min 68% 3x	<u>KI.S</u> min 68% 3x

Category 3: Combined Driving in the Netherlands, Class 3

In the Netherlands, in basic combined driving competitions, Class 3 is the highest class. The dressage test prescribed for this category applies to the respective turnout: single, pair, or four-in-hand.

CAT 3	1-Span	2-Span	4-Span
Merries, ruinen en hengsten	<u>KI</u> 3 min 70% (3x)	<u>KI</u> 3 min 67% (3x)	<u>KI</u> 3 min 64% (3x)
Dekhengsten	<u>KI</u> 3 min 73% (3x)	<u>KI</u> 3 min 70% (3x)	<u>KI</u> 3 min 67% (3x)

Category 4: Combined Driving National and International

The FEI dressage test that is prescribed nationally and internationally in all countries for the respective turnout: single, pair, or four-in-hand.

CAT 4	1-Span	2-Span	4-Span
Merries, ruinen en hengsten	65% (3x)	62% (3x)	59% (3x)
Dekhengsten	68% (3x)	65% (3x)	62% (3x)

Category 5: Final Results in Combined Driving, Finish in the Top 30%

To take endurance and effort in the marathon, as well as driveability in the cone course, into account, there is also the possibility to achieve the sport certificate through a high placing in the final results (only applicable for combined driving, both national and international, not for Category 3). The condition is that the class in which the horse is competing must have a sufficient number of participants (entries) to ensure the quality of the performances.

CAT 5	1-Span	2-Span	4-Span
Merries, ruinen en hengsten nationaal	Min. 10 starts (3x)	min. 7 starts (3x)	min. 5 starts (3x)
Dekhengsten internationaal	Min. 10 starts (3x)	min. 7 starts (3x)	min. 5 starts (3x)

9 Ownership transfer / Export / Import

1. All changes regarding horses and owners must be communicated through our secretariat and also indicated by you in the Horse ID database in Belgium or the database of the owner's country according to local regulations. In case of a change of ownership, relocation, or the death of a horse, it must be reported to the studbook and to Horse ID. In the event of the horse's death, the passport and pedigree certificate must be returned to the EAFS studbook, which remains the owner of every issued passport. The passport and registration certificate must be handed over to the new owner in case of the horse's sale.

2. If an Arabo-Friesian horse was registered with another studbook or in case of import or export, we will register the horse or foal in the appropriate register according to this regulation, provided it meets the requirements of this breeding regulation. Imported horses must have a health certificate according to the latest regulations. If the health certificate is older than 30 days, compulsory laboratory testing for "infectious anemia" will be carried out.

3. After each upgrade of the predicate, a new pedigree will be issued in exchange for the original, at the applicable fee.

4. If a document is lost, a duplicate can be issued according to the applicable fees and EU regulations.

5. Every Arabo-Friesian horse retains for life:

- its UELN (or life) number; this international number will not change, even if the horse is registered in another studbook. UELN numbers of horses born abroad will be adopted by our studbook.
- its originally issued passport.
- In this passport, the EAFS will record any changes in the designated place.

10 Responsibility of the Breeders

To ensure the prescribed basic breeding objectives of the EAFS, every EAFS breeder is required to breed according to the breeding regulations and the established guidelines. This must be done in an animal-friendly manner, and breeders are expected to inform themselves about hereditary diseases inherent to any of the breeds they are crossing with. They must also inquire with the stallion owner about the status of the stallion. The stallion owner is obligated to provide this information.

11 Responsibility of the Stallion Owners

Responsibilities of Stallion Owners

Stallion owners of the EAFS are required to maintain their stallions in a way that ensures compliance with the EAFS breeding regulations. EAFS stallion owners must be certified according to the applicable standards in their country.

In the case of violations of the regulations, the responsible member of the breeding committee will inform the board, which will take the necessary measures according to the EAFS statutes. This also applies when the stallion owner provides inaccurate information to the breeder or disregards hygiene regulations or other fundamental principles of stallion management. The stallion owner must, upon request, inform the mare owner about the status of the stallion(s) and report any relevant life-threatening hereditary diseases.

For every approved breeding stallion, a semen and CEM (Contagious Equine Metritis) report must be submitted to the studbook by March 1st of the breeding year.

The breeding certificate/foal report is issued by the EAFS and must be requested by the stallion owner in a timely manner. After each breeding, it must be fully completed, including the insemination dates, and signed by the stallion owner.

A copy of each breeding certificate must be sent to the studbook by November 1st of the calendar year/breeding year.

Measures for Late Submissions:

- A reminder will first be sent.
- If the submission deadline is exceeded by 30 calendar days, the required breeding fee will be doubled.

If no action is taken thereafter, DNA testing will be carried out on each foal born without a control document from the stallion owner, at the cost of the applicant for the passport.

The stallion owner and the breeder will be notified of this.

The mare owner will receive a breeding certificate/foal report directly after the breeding fee has been paid to the stallion owner.

12 Administrative Processing

Outsourcing of Studbook Administration to Paardenpunt Vlaanderen vzw

The EAFS outsources part of its administrative activities to Paardenpunt Vlaanderen, such as the follow-up of passport issuance, ownership changes, etc.

Paardenpunt Vlaanderen, Secretariat EAFS
Belgicastraat 9, 1930 Zaventem
+32 16 89 94 10

Software Packages

The studbook program used is Falcoo. All breeding animals are registered in this system. For the issuance of breeding certificates, HorseCards is used.