



Naming of foals for 2010

The names of foals born in 2010 should begin with the letter G, H or I.

Forwarding papers

The KFPS sometimes sends a member's studbook papers to the wrong association. This usually concerns associations in which the members are distributed over more than one country. Although the rule involving national boundaries has been strictly enforced in recent years, in previous years, members sometimes used to 'switch' to an association in another country. So it sometimes happens that the papers of these members are still being sent to the association in that country and not to the association to which they actually belong. For this reason, the KFPS is asking any associations that erroneously receive these papers to return them to the KFPS. Or, if the association that erroneously received the papers knows where the papers should be sent, to send them to the association to which that member belongs.

Crown and Model inspections

When participating in the Central Inspection, your mare might be promoted to the (provisional) Crown or Model status. To participate in the Central Inspection, your mare must have been awarded a first premium during the 2010 inspection season. However, a horse belonging to a non-Dutch owner is also eligible for promotion to the Crown or Model status on an inspection held outside of the Netherlands.

Should your mare be awarded a first premium, the jury can invite this mare to participate in an additional inspection on the same day. If she satisfies the criteria, the jury will declare her a (provisional) Crown or (provisional) Model mare.

To upgrade the provisional status to definite, the mare will then have to pass an IBOP test or be awarded the sports predicate. Consult the IBOP regulations at the KFPS website for the requirements related to the Crown or Model mare status. There is no time limit set for passing the IBOP test or obtaining the sports predicate. If you would still rather take your mare to the Central Inspection, thus making it possible for her to be awarded the Crown or Model predicate, you should send the KFPS an application to participate no later than September 12, 2010. Only the inspections held in Vilhelmsborg and Negerbötöl still have until Sunday, September 19 to submit applications for first premium mares. Please note that your mare is eligible to be inspected for the Crown or Model status only once a year. If you decide to do this in your own country, it's no more possible to participate in the Central Inspection.

Photos of inspections held outside of the Netherlands

The editors of Phryso always make sure that brief reports of foreign inspections are placed on the website under the heading 'Foreign countries'. Sometimes, there is room enough to show a photograph, but these pictures are not always available. We are therefore appealing to the boards of associations to submit a nice, typical picture of an inspection it has organized to Marja Teekens at marjateekens@fps-studbook.com.

When you submit a picture, please accompany it with the following information:

- name of the horse;
- name of the owner and city/town and country of residence;
- information about the inspection: date, location, city/town, country;
- the reason why the photo is being made available for the website (example: best of show, a model mare, etc.).



If there is enough space available, the editors can include the picture in the inspection report.

Select the best picture and send it to the KFPS as soon after the inspection as possible.

Identification and registration

The rules for the identification and registration of foals are not always being complied with. The most important of these are:

- A foal should have a microchip injected within 6 months of birth, after which an application for a passport has to be submitted.
- The foal should be at the dam's side when injected with the microchip.

The KFPS always respects the laws established by the various countries. This can mean, for example, that the passport will not be issued by the KFPS but by a passport-issuing agency in the country where the foal was born.

More information about identification and registration is given in the article entitled 'Identification & Registration'.

DNA

In some cases, a foal will have to undergo DNA testing before it can be registered. This is done to verify its parentage. This DNA testing itself cannot be done in any other country but the Netherlands. Members will thus have to send the foal's hair samples and documents to their association, that will then forward them to the KFPS from where they will be sent to a lab in the Netherlands.

Phryso International

Due to the success of Phryso International 2009, an English version of Phryso will once again be published in 2010. The KFPS distributes this publication free of extra cost to its members. And just as in 2009, the foreign associations will be called upon to help in this distribution. The KFPS and the publisher, BCM, will send these issues of Phryso International to the secretariat of each association. The association will then send them on to its members.



Testing of horses registered as offspring of Rypke 321

The KFPS has decided to use DNA testing to verify the lineage of all twenty foals born in 2009 that were registered as having been sired by Rypke 321. Random tests routinely conducted by the KFPS have shown that some of these foals are not sired by this stallion. By now, the sire of these foals has been identified. Since this stallion was not approved for breeding, these foals will be registered in Bijboek II. Foals born in 2010 and registered as having been sired by Rypke 321 will also be tested. For the time being, it is assumed that nothing is wrong with the lineage of offspring foaled before 2009 and registered as having been sired by Rypke 321. To rule out this possibility, random testing will be conducted among offspring registered in this stallion's name that were foaled in previous years.

The KFPS has already reported this matter to the studbook's disciplinary committee.



Examen de l'ascendance des descendants de Rypke 321

Le KFPS a décidé d'examiner au moyen d'un test ADN l'ascendance de tous les vingt poulains issus de l'étalon Rypke 321 qui sont nés en 2009. Des échantillons de routine pris par le KFPS ont montré qu'une partie des poulains nés en 2009 et enregistrés en tant que descendant de Rypke 321 ne descendent pas de cet étalon. Entre-temps il a pu être établi que cet étalon était le père de ces poulains. Vu qu'il s'agit d'un étalon non approuvé, ces poulains seront enregistrés au Livre supplémentaire II. Les poulains nés ou à naître en 2010 seront examinés également. Pour l'instant il n'y a pas de raison de douter de l'ascendance des descendants de Rypke 321 nés avant 2009. Pour éliminer tout doute nous prendrons des échantillons des poulains nés dans les années précédentes.

Le KFPS a déposé une plainte auprès du Conseil de discipline du Studbook.



Untersuchung Abstammung der Nachkommen von Rypke 321

Das KFPS hat beschlossen die Abstammung aller zwanzig Fohlen des Hengstes Rypke 321, die 2009 geboren sind, mittels DNA-Untersuchung prüfen zu lassen. Stichproben, die routinemäßig vom KFPS durchgeführt werden, haben ergeben, dass die 2009 geborenen und als Nachkommen von Rypke 321 eingetragenen Fohlen teilweise nicht von diesem Hengst abstammen. Inzwischen ist festgestellt worden, welcher Hengst der Vater der betreffenden Fohlen ist. Da es sich hier um einen nicht anerkannten Hengst handelt, werden diese Fohlen im Beibuch II eingetragen. Die Fohlen, die 2010 geboren werden, werden ebenfalls einer Untersuchung unterzogen. Vorerst wird nicht angenommen, dass die Abstammung der Nachkommen von Rypke 321, die vor 2009 geboren sind, nicht stimmen sollte. Um diese Möglichkeit auszuschließen, werden bei den früheren Jahrgängen Stichproben durchgeführt.

Das KFPS hat inzwischen bei der Disziplinarkommission des Stammbuches Anzeige erstattet.



Investigación sobre el origen de la descendencia de Rypke 321

El KFPS ha decidido verificar el origen de la descendencia de todos los veinte potros nacidos en 2009 del semental Rypke 321 mediante una investigación de ADN. De los muestreos, que el KFPS toma rutinariamente, ha resultado que una parte de los descendientes nacidos y registrados en 2009 como descendientes de Rypke 321, no descienden de este semental. Mientras tanto ya se ha determinado qué semental es el padre de dichos potros. Considerando que se trata de un semental no aprobado, dichos potros serán registrados en el Libro adicional II. Igualmente se investigará el origen de los potros que nacerán en 2010. De momento no se da por supuesto que el origen de los descendientes de Rypke 321, nacidos antes de 2009, no sea correcto. Para excluirlo se tomarán muestreos entre los potros nacidos en los años anteriores.

Mientras tanto el KFPS ha presentado una denuncia a la comisión de disciplina del registro genealógico.

IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

The European Regulation regarding identification and registration was amended in 2009. The new Regulation has now been implemented in full. Here's a brief refresher course on identification and registration based on the European and national regulations and the KFPS rules.

By Marja Teekens

The KFPS is authorized on behalf of the board of the Dutch Product Board for Livestock and Meat (PVV) to issue passports as part of the identification and registration of horses. In addition to this task, the KFPS also registers the pedigree of each horse. To conduct the identification and registration of horses properly, a number of EU, PVV and KFPS rules are in effect.

EU and PVV rules

We all know that those of us in the EU may not keep or transport a horse without having it identified: having it implanted with a microchip and provided with a passport. Here is a summary of the EU rules now in force:

- Within six months after the foal's birth, you must apply for a passport from the studbook where the animal is registered. If the foal is not registered with a studbook, you can apply for the passport from a studbook of your choice or from the KNHS. When requesting a replacement passport or a duplicate passport, you must always contact the agency that issued the original passport. This also applies when you have to have a supplement to the passport because it is full.
- Requesting a passport is not linked to membership in one of the passport-issuing agencies.
- After January 1, 2010, horses older than six months of age for which no passport has yet been requested will receive a passport with limitation. These horses may not be slaughtered for human consumption.
- Applying for a passport must be done by obtaining an official form and filling it in completely. The certified horse passport officer who implants a microchip in the horse has these forms. These forms can also be downloaded from the KFPS website at www.kfps.nl by clicking on 'The KFPS', 'FAQ', and then on 'Application form for original passport', 'Application form for a follow-up horse passport' or 'Application form for the issuing of a duplicate or replacement horse passport'. The microchip form has to be sent to the agency within 7 days (if the horse passport officer has taken the form, you have satisfied this obligation).

The PVV website provides a list of the agencies in the Netherlands that issue passports. If you have the microchip number, you can also find out the name of the agency that identified and registered a horse. Just go to www.nl-paardenpaspoort.nl.

Where can I have my foal implanted with a microchip?

The KFPS makes a team of certified horse passport officers available to breeders at its inspections. To be eligible for this service, the breeder/owner has to submit the foal's birth confirmation (the "blue paper") to the microchipping team. The inspection regulations provide more information about having foals implanted with a microchip by the KFPS' microchipping team.

If you do not have an opportunity to visit an inspection, you can have the foal implanted with a microchip at home. This can be done by your veterinarian or a horse passport officer from another studbook.

How can I tell if my passport satisfies the EU rules?

The KFPS has two kinds of passports: the yellow passport issued before 2004 and the red passport. The red passport issued since 2004 satisfies the current European regulations.

The yellow passport no longer satisfies the current EU Regulation that states that each passport has to include a section on "medical treatment". This yellow passport could be updated by the addition of a "medical treatment insert sheet" until June 30, 2009 or could be replaced by a new original passport. During the period from July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, you could exchange the yellow passport for a new original passport.



Since 2004, the passports issued by the KFPS have a red cover. They satisfy the current EU regulations.

I forgot to update my yellow passport. Can I still do this?

You can still exchange your yellow passport for a new original passport but you will incur costs for doing so. Please note that the passport you will then receive will be a passport "with limitation". This passport states that the horse may no longer be "slaughtered for human consumption". The KFPS is required to indicate this in the section on "medical treatment".

To request a new original passport, you can use the application form that can

be downloaded from the website. This should be completed in full and sent to the KFPS along with your old passport.

When I exchange my yellow passport after January 1, 2010, I will receive a passport “with limitation”. Are there any other situations in which the KFPS will have to limit the option for “slaughter for human consumption”?

The reason for registering the fact that a horse is no longer suitable for human consumption is because a horse will no longer be suitable for this purpose after it has been administered certain medications. Veterinarians have a list of these medications. If you have not indicated in the passport that you do not want your horse slaughtered, a veterinarian who administers one of these medications to your horse will have to “limit” the option for consumption.

For the passport-issuing agency, there are more situations in which the limitation is recorded:

- If an owner loses the “medical insert sheet” belonging to a yellow passport, it is no longer possible to request a duplicate of this insert sheet. In this case, an entirely new passport will have to be issued. After all, because the medication history has also been lost along with the insert sheet, it is not possible to know whether the horse has had medications that would stand in the way of its being used for human consumption. The KFPS is thus automatically required to issue a passport with limitation.
- Officially, a horse has to be implanted with a microchip within the first six months of its life. When a passport is requested for an animal older than six months, a passport with limitation is automatically issued.
- When requesting a duplicate or replacement passport (should the original passport have been destroyed in a fire, for example) this passport will also include a limitation.

May I change what happens to my horse (slaughtered versus not slaughtered) later (example: upon sale)?

The intention in favor of slaughter can be changed to “not intended for slaughter” but not vice-versa.

KFPS rules

Naturally, the KFPS employs the rules stipulated in the EU Regulation. It is also necessary to employ a number of rules making it possible to register the pedigrees of the horses. These are not EU or PVV rules but rules that the KFPS has established itself. The KFPS than can register the horse with its pedigree.

- Registration of foals: The KFPS conducts studbook registration on Friesian horses only for the members of the association. Studbook registration includes the registration of a horse’s pedigree. To arrive at the proper registration of a pedigree, these rules have to be complied with:
 - A foal must accompany its dam at the time identification (implanting a microchip) occurs. Should this not be the case, registration of the pedigree can take place only after DNA verification. The costs for this DNA testing shall be incurred by the owner. If the pedigree cannot be proven by means of DNA verification, only an identification document (passport) without pedigree information can be issued. In the event that the foal’s dam dies during the suckling period, the veterinarian will have to implant the foal with a microchip within one week. In such a case, the application must be accompanied with a veterinarian’s statement that confirms the death of the dam. If the one-week deadline is not met, the pedigree must first be verified by DNA testing, the costs of which shall be incurred by the owner.
 - A foal must accompany its dam at the time identification (implanting a microchip) occurs. Should this not be the case, registration of the pedigree can take place only after DNA verification, the costs of which shall be incurred by the owner.

A foal should be identified within 6 months of its birth. It should also be accompanying its dam when this is done. If circumstances keep you from meeting both of these conditions, a DNA test will have to be conducted before the registration of the pedigree.



My horse's pedigree can no longer be accessed. Can I still request a passport from the KFPS?

The KFPS is a passport-issuing agency and can issue a passport for any equine animal. In general, the owner requests a passport from the agency with which the horse is registered. If the horse is not registered anywhere, the owner can choose the agency. In such a case, the KFPS will issue a passport stating the breed as being "unknown". The passport will then not include any information about the pedigree because it is unknown or cannot be proven. In such a case, you will not receive a passport bearing the KFPS logo but a PVV logo.

I breed Friesian horses but I am not Dutch. Where can I have my foal implanted with a microchip and registered?

A horse has to be identified (implanted with a microchip, issued with a passport and registered) in the country in which it was born. The KFPS may provide identification for its members and does so at various inspections held abroad. If other rules apply to the microchip to be used or to the persons who are permitted to carry out the identification in another country, the KFPS will always conform to these rules.

An example: In Belgium, microchips have to be implanted by a veterinarian certified to do so, and having foals identified in groups is not permitted. This means that this activity cannot be organized at an inspection but must take place at home. For proper identification, an "identification certificate" has to be completed in full by the veterinarian. This includes having the horse sketched. Even horses without markings are sketched (the animal's crown, for example). The passport then has to be requested in Belgium from the Belgisch Stamboek van het Friese Paard (BSFP). For that matter, you can consult the rules for identification at the BSFP website (www.bsfp.be). Registering a horse also includes recording it in the Belgian databank. For this purpose, the horse will always have to be transferred in the name of the owner. Even if you import a mature horse, you will still have to satisfy this requirement of registration in the databank. To arrange for the registration in the databank correctly, you can request a change form from the BSFP. The BSFP will then ensure that the information is properly forwarded to the Vlaamse Confederatie van Het Paard that will also update the databank.

I want to import a horse. Will I have to exchange its passport for a passport in the country to which is being imported?

In general, horses that are exported from one EU member state to another already have a valid passport. Passports of horses imported from a non-EU country will first have to be checked for their validity. A new passport might be required.

Attention breeders and owners

The two most important rules that apply to the registration of foals are:

- Make sure to have your foal implanted with a microchip within 6 months of birth.
- During the implantation process, the foal must be at its dam's side.

If you cannot fulfill both of these conditions, registration of the pedigree can take place only after DNA verification, the costs of which shall be incurred by the owner.

And lastly: never buy a horse without a passport!

Definitions

- Identification: the establishment of the horse's identity and the implantation of a microchip. This is done by a certified horse passport officer or a veterinarian.
- Registration: the recording of the horse's identification information which may or may not include its pedigree.
- Original passport: the first passport requested for a foal or horse is known as its original passport.
- Duplicate or replacement passport: In the event that the original passport is lost, the owner can request a duplicate or replacement passport. A duplicate passport can be issued only if it is still possible to establish the horse's identity. A replacement passport is issued when the identity of the horse can no longer be established (examples: the lack of a microchip or when it is no longer possible to establish the horse's pedigree by means of DNA verification).





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