



Australian Stock Horse
SOCIETY

THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK HORSE SOCIETY LIMITED

ABN 35 001 440 437

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IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR SOCIETY INSPECTORS

- A list of Society Inspectors will be available on the Society website and Members will be able to contact Inspectors directly to arrange a mutually acceptable time and place to carry out the inspection. Prior to arranging the inspection, ensure that the person requesting the inspection has completed the appropriate Application for Registration and the horse has been **branded and/or microchipped**. The owner of the horse must be a Financial Member of the Society or will be submitting an Application for Membership with the registration.
- The Inspector must consider the horse's conformation, Stock Horse type, movement, ability, colour, height, temperament, overall appearance and the like. When inspecting horses, we ask that you endeavour to build on the quality of our Australian Stock Horses when making your decision to accept or reject.
- The preferred height for an Australian Stock Horse is between 14 and 16 hands. The following characteristics are considered undesirable:
 - Feathered legs, together with a heavy build
 - Leopard or blanket markings
 - Excessive irregular white coat (more than 70%)
 - Pale coloured eyes or eyes showing excessive white
 - Severe conformation faults or abnormalities
 - Extremely nervous or nasty temperament
 - Overall appearance being unbalanced
- A horse presenting with limited or marginal undesirable characteristics may pass inspection if the horse is deemed to be of a reasonably good standard in other aspects. In the case of a horse presenting with severe undesirable characteristics (very bad, acute, serious, or extreme), the horse should be rejected. When inspecting a stallion or colt, the overall impression of the horse should be of a high standard.
- Horse must be branded with **CLEARLY VISIBLE BRANDS** (owner, identification and foaling season year brands), **OR** microchipped with a **READABLE MICROCHIP**. If brands are not clearly visible, horse must be microchipped. It is important that the identity of the horse presented for inspection is verified against the Application for Registration – sex, colour, brands (if any, providing the owner has indicated the horse is microchipped), markings, permanent scars, hair whorls and the like. Any discrepancies must be marked on the Application for Registration.
- Once inspection is finalised, the completed Application for Registration and Proof of Service must be returned to the Society with payment of registration fees. First Cross (mares and geldings), Stud Book Thoroughbred (mares and stallions) and Base Registry (mares, geldings and stallions) are eligible for inspection **at any age** after **branding and/or microchipping**.
- Members should be advised that an inspection pass does not constitute acceptance by the Society of any such application. The application will be considered by the Society in accordance with the Regulations when submitted to the Society. It is Society policy for horses not to be ridden during the inspection process, unless the owner feels it is in their best interest.
- When carrying out inspections on behalf of the Society, you are required to be a Financial Member and the Nominee of an Honorary, Life, Diamond, Platinum, Gold, Full, Participant or Subscriber Membership.
- Whilst volunteering to inspect horses, the Society's Volunteer Insurance is available in the event of an incident whilst inspecting a horse. Being a volunteer, you may charge the Member a per kilometre travelling expense - the Society recommends **85 cents per kilometre travelled**. If you charge a flat rate per horse, you are a contractor and no longer considered a volunteer for insurance purposes and would either need to have your own insurance or attend at your own risk. It is the Society's Policy that the Inspector discuss travel expenses with the owner prior to the inspection. These fees must be paid directly to the Inspector when the horse is inspected.
- **A Society Inspector is NOT able to participate in the inspection of any horse as indicated below:**
 - The Inspector has a conflict of interest – any situation whereby the Inspector's decision may be influenced.
 - The Inspector has a pecuniary interest – expectation of financial gain or loss.
 - The Inspector's immediate family, including partner, owns the horse.
 - The Inspector is a business partner, employer or employee of the member.
 - A horse currently owned or previously owned (less than one year) by the Inspector.
 - The horse was sired by a stallion currently owned or owned within a twelve month period of inspection date by the Inspector.
- **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** – is defined as a situation in which a Society Official (Director, Inspector, Judge and the like) has a duty to make decisions on behalf of the Society and has an interest in the subject sufficient to appear to influence the decision to pass judgement (accept, reject, score, place and the like). **A PECUNIARY INTEREST** – is defined as an interest that a Society Official (Director, Inspector, Judge and the like) may have in relation to a person or horse because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person.
- Having a **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** or **PECUNIARY INTEREST** is not evidence of wrongdoing, but it may appear to compromise a decision. When making a choice to act as a Society Official, the person must consider the responsibilities of acting in the capacity of the position. The Society expects any person accepting a role as a Society Official to make decisions that are objective and independent from such interests that can result in impartial decisions.
- When a situation is recognised that could be considered a **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** or **PECUNIARY INTEREST**, the response is straightforward: make the interest known and decline the duty. An interest may be that of the person; the person's spouse or de facto partner, a business partner, employer or employee and the like.
- A Society Official does not have a **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** if the concern is so insignificant or a **PECUNIARY INTEREST** if the expectation of gain or loss is so remote or insignificant; that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision the person might make in relation to the decision. A person is not taken to have a Conflict of Interest or Pecuniary Interest in a matter, if the person is unaware of the interest.