

BYLAWS

WESTFALEN VERBAND NORTH AMERICA a daughter organization of the WESTFÄLISCHE PFERDESTAMMBUCHES e.V.

The association carries the name Westfalen Verband North America (hereinafter referred to as Westfalen Verband NA) and the main office is located in Murdo, South Dakota, USA. The Westfalen NA's Studbook is maintained by the Westfälisches Pferdestammbuch eV (hereinafter referred to as "Parent Verband") Sudmühlenstraße 33, 48147 Münster Germany.

The Westfalen Verband NA inspects the following breeds in North America – Westfälisches Reitpferd (Warmblood) / Deutsches Reitpony (German Riding Pony) / Haflinger / Knabstrupper

§ 2 Purpose and tasks

1. The purpose of the association is the promotion of horse breeding, primarily in North America. To achieve this purpose, the association performs the following tasks:
 - a) Advice to members on all aspects of breeding, husbandry, feeding and horse health.
 - b) Definition and implementation of breeding programs and keeping the breeding book according to the breed book regulations.
 - c) Providing WBFSH passports for North American bred horses and ponies, produced by our Parent Verband.
 - d) Promotion and sales of Westfalen breeding and riding horses and foals.

§ History

The name of the Westfalen horse derives from the region of Westfalia, where the foundation of the Westfälische Pferdestammbuch in 1904 started the organized breeding of this horse.

The Westfalen NA's Parent Verband is active in the following countries:

EU member states:

Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Croatia.

Third country states:

Switzerland, Norway, Russia, Ukraine, USA, Canada, Australia.

APPROVED VS. RECORDED.

The word APPROVED appears to be the basis of confusion in all the correspondence that all of us have

seen. Knowing this, a little background on the following words should clear up this confusion. A bit of history is necessary to clear up this matter.

Up to 1990 only approved (Gekoert) stallions were allowed to be used for breeding. It was forbidden by German Government law to breed with any other stallions.

Since 1990 the rules of breeding of livestock has changed following the rules of the European Community. Since then there are now 2 different books: Stallion Book I and Stallion Book II.

Stallion Book I: the sire must be Stallion Book I or eligible. A score at the inspection of 7.0 average or higher allows the stallion to be entered into this book.

Stallion Book II: A stallion gets RECORDED (NOT APPROVED) in this book when:

1. The sire is not in Book I or not eligible for this book.
2. And/or the dam is not in Main Mare Book/Mare Book I or not eligible.
- 3 The score at inspection is less than 7.0 average.

The following statement applies only to Stud Book II - The word APPROVED should not be used or interpreted in any context with regard to stallions RECORDED in Stallion Book II

Only the offspring of approved stallions in Stallion Book I and recorded stallions in Stallion Book II are eligible to receive sire's full pedigree documentation in the passport.

The above information is being presented under the auspices of the governing body of the Westfälisches Pferdestammbuch eV. From these discussions a concerted effort will be made to illustrate these points and other rules and regulations on the Westfalen Verband NA website.

4. Breeding Aims, Including Breed Characteristics

The breeding programme aims to achieve breeding progress with regard to the specified breeding objective and thus the improvement of the features of the breed and encompasses all measures and activities that serve this objective.

The German Riding Pony is an athletic, elegant and versatile riding pony for leisure and sport. Its willingness and character are of exceptional quality, making it ideal for children and young people. The versatility of the German Riding Pony extends especially to dressage, jumping and eventing. Its excellent basic gaits and good rideability also make the Riding Pony suitable for driving.

5. Features and Key Characteristics

Breed	German Riding Pony
Origin	Germany
Size	approx. 138 cm - 148 cm (approx 13.2 - 14.2 h.)
Colours	All
Outward Appearance	
<i>Type</i>	<p>The desired appearance is that of an elegant, harmonious riding pony with great lines. The pony's characteristics are more like a riding horse type than other pony breeds should be expressed in a small, lean, expressive and noble head with lively, friendly eyes, relatively small ears and large, wide nostrils, a well-formed neck, well-sculpted muscles and correct, clean limbs, whereby typical pony characteristics should specifically be retained.</p> <p>Undesirable characteristics include a rough, plump appearance not typical of the pony type, a coarse head, indistinct contours, imprecise joints and, for breeding animals, a lack of gender expression.</p>
<i>Physique</i>	<p>The physique should be harmonious and suitable for all kinds of ridden work.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a medium-length, broad, well-set neck, narrowing towards the head and allowing sufficient poll flexion, a large, sloping shoulder, pronounced withers extending into the back, a medium-length, well-muscled back, a sufficiently deep chest, a longer, slightly sloping, well-muscled croup with the tail not set too high, even distribution of the body into forequarters, middle and hindquarters. <p>The following characteristics are also desirable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lean framework suited to the physique with correct, appropriately-sized joints, medium-length pasterns and

hard, well-formed and medium-sized hooves that can be expected to last well.

Furthermore, correct limbs, i.e. straight when viewed from the front and rear, forelegs straight when viewed from the side and hind legs with an angle of around 150° at the hock and a straight hoof-pastern axis of around 45° to 50° to the ground.

Undesirable characteristics include:

an overall inharmonious physique, especially
a short, heavy or low-set neck,
a small, steep shoulder,
short, or barely noticeable withers,
a too-short or too-long, soft back,
a firm or convex kidney region,
a short or straight croup with high-set tail,
shallow chest and raised flanks with short hind-ribs and incorrect limbs;

these include:

small, narrow or constricted joints,
weak cannon bones and
short, steep or over-long, weak fetlocks and
undersized hooves, especially with heels pointing inwards.

Further undesirable characteristics especially include splay-footed, pigeon-toed, wide or narrow at the hocks, calf-kneed, straight or sickle hocks, cow-hocked or bow-legged limbs.

Movement

Basic gaits

Flowing, rhythmic and ground-covering basic gaits are desired (walk 4 beats, trot 2-beats, canter 3-beats).

The movement pattern in walk should be loose, energetic and elevated with clear lifting and placing of the feet.

The movement pattern in trot and canter should be elastic, light-footed and ground-covering with a clearly defined phase of suspension, impulsion and natural straightness and balance. The impetus developed from actively working hindquarters with clear lifting of the feet should be transmitted through a loosely swinging back to the forequarters, moving freely from the shoulder. Knee action is not desirable.

Undesirable characteristics especially include short, flat and inelastic movement with a rigid back and heavy movements which are on the forehand or unrhythmical, and swaying and rocking or clear dishing, rotating, narrow at the hocks, pigeon-toed, wide at the hocks or splay-footed movement and movement with excessive knee action.

Jumping

A skilled, scopey and careful jump showing composure and intelligence is desired.

In the course of the jump, clear collection, a rapid take-off, quickly tucking up the limbs (keeping the forearm as level as possible over the jump), an arched back with clearly protruding withers and a downward bend to the neck and open hindquarters (bascule) are desirable.

The flow of the movement and rhythm of the canter should be maintained throughout the process.

Undesirable characteristics especially include an uncontrolled or undecided jump with trailing legs, a high nose over the jump combined with a hollow back in which the flow of the movement and the rhythm of the canter are lost.

Inner characteristics / Willingness to perform / Health

An uncomplicated, companionable, keen, brave and reliable pony that makes an alert, intelligent impression and shows good character and a calm and balanced temperament through its appearance and behaviour are all desirable features.

Undesirable characteristics include difficult, nervous or violent ponies, especially when being handled.

A desirable pony should be rideable, versatile, willing and able to perform well, ideal for all kinds of ridden and sports purposes, especially for children.

The following characteristics are also desirable:
good health,
good physical and mental resilience,
natural fertility and
Freedom from genetic defects.

6. Selection characteristics

For entry into the Stud Book (excluding Foal Register and Appendix), the following selection characteristics for outward appearance will be assessed, paying special attention to the pony's movement (Exterior Performance Test).

Selection characteristics for outward appearance:

1. Type (Typical for breed and gender)
2. Physique
3. Correctness of gaits
4. Walk
5. Trot
6. Canter (for mares: where recorded in stud book entry)
7. Jumping (for mares: where recorded in stud book entry)
8. Overall impression (with regard to suitability as a riding pony).

The overall mark is calculated from the arithmetic mean of the selection characteristics recorded. The evaluation is given in whole / half marks according to the system explained in the statutes under point B.15 (Basic Terms for Evaluation of Breeding Horses).

Furthermore, selection is carried out according to the following further characteristics:

- 1) Health
- 2) Internal
- 3) Ridden, jumping or driving ability

7. Breeding methods

The breeding aims are pursued using pure breeding methods. The Stud Book is open to ponies / horses of other breeds whose inclusion is necessary to achieve the aims. Only those horses which are entered in the Stud Book (excluding the Foal Register and Appendix) may participate in the breeding programme.

German Riding Ponies are the product of crosses between German Riding Ponies and riding pony breeds or the descendants of registered breeding horses of permitted breeds, where these breeding horses are registered in the German Riding Pony Stud Book.

In the interest of proper breeding work, horses with a height difference of more than 50 cm at the withers should not be crossed together.

The breeds permitted for the German Riding Pony breed (mares and stallions) are endorsed accordingly on their breeding certificate.

The following breeds are permitted:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Group I: | Belgian Sports Pony
British Riding Pony (N.P.S.)
Dansk Sportspony (Danish Sports Pony)
Italian Riding Pony
Le Poney Français de Selle (French Riding Pony)
Nederlands Pony met Arabisch Bloed (N.P.A. - Dutch Riding Pony with
Arabian Blood) |
| | Austrian Riding Pony
Palomino (up to and including 148 cm)
Pinto (up to and including 148 cm)
Swedish Riding Pony
Swiss Riding Pony
Welsh Section K (Netherlands)
Welsh Part Bred
Dutch Welsh Riding Pony
European Pony |
| Group II: | Connemara
Dartmoor
Lewitzer
New Forest (additional entry requirements under 14. of this breeding
programme)
Welsh Sect. A, B, C and Welsh Cob |
| Group III: | American Warmblood
Anglo European Warmblood (AES)
Anglo-Arab
Arab
Arab part-bred - special horse type
Arab half-blood
Arab full-blood
Australian Warmblood
Bavarian Warmblood
Brazilian Riding Horse
Belgian Sports Horse |

Belgian Warmblood
Brandenburger
British Warmblood
Danish Warmblood
German Blood Horse
German Horse
German Sports Horse
English Thoroughbred
English Warmblood
Finnish Warmblood
Selle Française
Hanoverian
Hessian Warmblood
Holsteiner
Irish Sports Horse
Irish Warmblood
Italian Riding Horse
Canadian Warmblood
Small German Riding Horse
Dutch Warmblood (KWPN)
Luxembourg Warmblood
Mecklenburger
Dutch Riding Horse (NRPS)
Norwegian Warmblood
Oldenburger
Oldenburger Jumping Horse
Austrian Warmblood
Palomino (over 148 cm)
Pinto (over 148 cm)
Polish Warmblood
Polish Riding Pony
Portuguese Warmblood
Rhenish Riding Horse
Saxon Warmblood
Saxon-Anhalt Warmblood
Scottish Sports Horse
Swedish Warmblood
Swiss Warmblood
Shagya Arab
Slovakian Warmblood
Slovenian Warmblood
Spanish Sports Horse
British Sports Horse
La Silla Sports Horse
Thüringen Warmblood
Trakehner
Czech Warmblood
Czech Riding Pony
Hungarian Sports Horse
Westphalian Sports Horse
Württemberg
Zangersheide Sports Horse
Zweibrücker

The offspring of the following crosses belong to the German Riding Pony breed (see table below).

The following cross combinations are allowed:

Permitted breeds	German Riding Ponies and breeds from Group I	Breeds from Group II	Breeds from Group III
German Riding Ponies and breeds from Group I	X	X	X
Breeds from Group II	X	X (Crosses from the same breed are not permitted)	X
Breeds from Group III	X	X	

Stallions from breed groups I, II and III are only permitted if they meet the requirements of Stallion Book I; mares are only permitted if they meet the requirements of Stud Book I or II.

***Special condition for New Forest Ponies with more than 6.25 % Furzey Lodge Golden Wonder blood**

The Committee of the New Forest Pony Breeding and Cattle Society is of the opinion that the pony which stood at a Dutch stud as Furzey Lodge Golden Wonder is not the same pony that is registered under that name in the breed society's stud book. Consequently, registration of all descendants is declined. As a compromise (from 2013), only ponies with no more than 6.25 % Golden Wonder blood are permitted for entry in the New Forest Pony stud book. Consequently, the German Riding Pony breeding programme only permits crosses with New Forest Ponies if a New Forest Pony parent has more than 6.25 % Furzey Lodge Golden Wonder blood.

8. Subdivision of the Stud Book

The stud book for stallions is divided into one main section and an additional section.

The main section of the stud book for stallions is subdivided into the following classes:

- Stallion Book I,
- Stallion Book II,
- Appendix and
- Foal Register

The additional section of the stud book for stallions is the

- Pre-Book.

The stud book for mares is divided into one main section and an additional section.

The main section of the stud book for mares is subdivided into the following classes:

- Mare Book I,
- Mare Book II,
- Appendix and
- Foal Register

The additional section of the stud book for mares is the

- Pre-Book.

Section	Gender	
	Stallions	Mares
Main Section (Hauptabteilung, HA)	Stallion book I (Hengstbuch I, H I)	Mare Book I (Stutbuch I, S I)
	Stallion book II (Hengstbuch II, H II)	Mare Book II (Stutbuch II, S II)
	Appendix (A)	Appendix (A)
	Foal Register	Foal Register
Additional Section (Zusätzliche Abteilung, ZA)	Pre-Book (Vorbuch, V)	Pre-Book (Vorbuch, V)

9. Conditions of Entry in the Stud Book

The conditions given under B.8 of the statutes are the basic requirements for entry. Stallions and mares will only be entered in the Stud Book if they are identified, their pedigree has been established according to the rules of the Stud Book and they meet the conditions of entry given below. A horse from another stud book for a (permitted) breed must be entered in the stud book class for which it meets the criteria.

(9.1) Stud Book for Stallions

(9.1.1) Stallion Book I (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions may be entered in the book no sooner than their 3rd year of age if,

- their parents are entered in the main section for the breed or one of the permitted breeds (excluding Foal Register and Appendix),
- they have been presented to confirm their identity,
- their paternal and maternal parentage has been confirmed by DNA profile on their initial registration with an FN member breeding association or their paternal and maternal parentage has been confirmed on their initial registration with another recognised breeding association under animal welfare legislation,
- genetic testing for cerebellar abiotrophy (CA) and myotonia has been carried out according to point 14,
- they have received an overall score of at least 7.0 at a collective event (licensing) organised by the breeding association in accordance with B.15 of the statutes, (11.1) Licensing and Appendix 2 Licensing Regulations for this breeding programme, whereby no single selection characteristic scored below 5.0.
- they have undergone a veterinary examination in accordance with B.16 of the statutes and meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health and have been examined according to the veterinary certificate (Appendix 3) and do not show any characteristics that could be detrimental to health in accordance with the list (Appendix 1),
- they have completed the entire stallion performance test (11.3.1.3).

(9.1.2) Stallion Book II (Main Section of the Stud Book)

On application, stallions may be entered in the book no sooner than their 3rd year of age if,

- their parents are entered in the main section for the breed (excluding Foal Register and Appendix),
- their identity has been verified,
- their paternal and maternal parentage has been confirmed by DNA profile on their initial registration with an FN member breeding association or their paternal and maternal parentage has been confirmed on their initial registration with another recognised breeding association under animal welfare legislation,
- genetic testing for cerebellar abiotrophy (CA) and myotonia has been carried out according to point 14,

- they have undergone a veterinary examination in accordance with B.16 of the statutes and meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health and have been examined according to the veterinary certificate (Appendix 3) and do not show any characteristics that could be detrimental to health in accordance with the list ([Appendix 1](#)),

Furthermore, the descendants of breeding horses registered in the Appendix may also be entered,

- if the Appendix ancestors have been crossed with breeding horses from the Main Section (excluding Foal Register and Appendix) for at least two generations,
- they have been presented to confirm their identity,
- their paternal and maternal parentage has been confirmed by DNA profile on their initial registration,
- genetic testing for cerebellar abiotrophy (CA) and myotonia has been carried out according to point 14,
- they have received an overall score of at least 6.0 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the statutes, whereby no single selection characteristic scored below 5.0.
- they have undergone a veterinary examination in accordance with B.16 of the statutes and meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health and have been examined according to the veterinary certificate (Appendix 3) and do not show any characteristics that could be detrimental to health in accordance with the list ([Appendix 1](#)),

(9.1.3) Appendix (Main Section of the Stud Book)

On application, stallions may be entered if,

- their parents are entered in the Stud Book, with at least one parent in the Main Section for the breed and
- they do not meet the registration conditions for Stallion Book I and II.

Registrations are automatically transferred from the Foal Register to the Appendix if offspring are recorded for them.

(9.1.4) Foal Register (Main Section of the Stud Book)

All colt foals are registered in the year of their birth,

- whose parents are entered in the Stud Book, with at least one parent in the Main Section for the breed.

(9.1.5) Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Stud Book)

Stallions may be entered no sooner than their 3rd year of age,

- if they cannot be entered in one of the stallion classes in the Stud Book as mentioned above, but they do conform to the breeding aims of the German Riding Pony,
- they have been presented to confirm their identity,
- they have received an overall score of at least 6.0 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the statutes,
- they have undergone a veterinary examination in accordance with B.16 of the statutes and meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health and have been examined according to the veterinary certificate (Appendix 3) and do not show any characteristics that could be detrimental to health in accordance with the list ([Appendix 1](#)).

(9.2) Stud Book for Mares

(9.2.1) Mare Book I (Main section of the Stud Book)

Mares may be entered if they are at least three years of age in the year of registration, if

- their parents are entered in the main section for the breed or one of the permitted breeds (excluding Foal Register and Appendix),

- they have been presented to confirm their identity,
- genetic testing for myotonia has been carried out according to point 14,
- they have received an overall score of at least 6.0 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the statutes and according to (11.2.1) of this breeding programme, whereby no single selection characteristic scored below 5.0, or they have received an overall score of at least 6.5 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the statutes and according to (11.2.2) of this breeding programme, whereby no single selection characteristic scored below 5.0,
- they do not show any characteristics that could be detrimental to healthList (Appendix 1).

(9.2.2) Mare Book II (Main section of the Stud Book)

Mares may be entered if they are at least three years of age in the year of registration, if

- Their parents are entered in the main section for the breed or one of the permitted breeds (excluding Foal Register and Appendix),
- their identity has been verified,
- genetic testing for myotonia has been carried out according to point 14,
- they do not show any characteristics that could be detrimental to healthList (Appendix 1).

Furthermore, the descendants of breeding horses registered in the Appendix may also be entered,

- if the Appendix ancestors have been crossed with breeding horses from the Main Section (excluding Foal Register and Appendix) for at least one generation,
- they have been presented to confirm their identity,
- genetic testing for myotonia has been carried out according to point 14,
- they have received an overall score of at least 6.0 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the statutes, whereby no single selection characteristic scored below 5.0,
- they do not show any characteristics according to the list (Appendix 1) that could be detrimental to health.

(9.2.3) Appendix (Main Section of the Stud Book)

Mares may be registered if

- their parents are entered in the Stud Book, with at least one parent in the Main Section for the breed and
- they do not meet the registration conditions for Mare Book I and II.

Registrations are automatically transferred from the Foal Register to the Appendix if offspring are recorded for them.

(9.2.4) Foal Register (Main Section of the Stud Book)

All filly foals are registered in the year of their birth,

- whose parents are entered in the Stud Book, with at least one parent in the Main Section for the breed.

(9.2.5) Pre-Book (Additional Section of the Stud Book)

Mares may be entered if they are at least three years of age in the year of registration, if

- if they cannot be entered in one of the mare classes in the Stud Book as mentioned above, but they do conform to the breeding aims of the German Riding Pony,
- they have been presented to confirm their identity,
- they have received an overall score of at least 5.0 in the evaluation of external appearance in accordance with B.15 of the statutes,

- they do not show any characteristics according to the list (Appendix 1) that could be detrimental to health.

10. Passports/Certificate of Pedigree/Confirmation of Registration

Passports are issued for foals in accordance with the basic terms under B.9 of the statutes, according to the following formula.

		Dam	Main Section			Additional Section
Sire		<i>Mare Book I,</i>	<i>Mare Book II</i>	<i>Appendix</i>	<i>Pre-Book (Mares)</i>	
Main Section	<i>Stallion book I</i>	Full Passport	Full Passport	COP	COP	
	<i>Stallion Book II</i>	COP	COP	COP	COP	
	<i>Appendix</i>	COP	COP	COP	COP	
Additional Section	<i>Pre-Book (Stallions)</i>	COP	COP	COP	X	

(10.1) Certificate of Pedigree as Pedigree

The breeder or owner of the horse is responsible for ensuring that all data recorded in the Certificate of Pedigree is accurate. Any discrepancies or inaccuracies must be reported to the association immediately. Furthermore, the breeder or owner is obliged to keep the Certificate of Pedigree safely because subsequent registration of the horse in the Stud Book can only be undertaken if a valid breeding certificate is submitted.

(10.1.1) Issue of a Full Passport

A Full Passport can be issued if the following requirements are met:

- in the year of covering or no later than the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 12/31 each year) the sire is entered in Stallion Book I, and in the year of covering or no later than the year of the foal's birth (up to and including 12/31 each year) the mare is entered in Mare Book I or Mare Book II.
- The covering certificate and foal notification were issued promptly in accordance with the statutes.
- Identification of the foal (at foot with the dam or by parentage testing) is carried out by the breeding director or their agent.

(10.1.2) Minimum Information for a Pedigree

The pedigree must contain at least the following information:

- a) Name of the breeding association and details of its website,
- b) Date and place of issue,
- c) Life Number (UELN),
- d) Breed and name of stud book,
- e) Name, address and email address (where available) of the breeder and owner,
- f) Dam's covering date,

11. Breed studbook for stallions

(11.1) Stallion book I (Main division of the studbook)

Stallions are not licensed before the age of two years. Only those stallions will be licensed whose sires and sires of dam, grand dam and great-grand dam are registered in the main studbook or a similar studbook of a breeding association and whose dams are registered in the main studbook or a similar studbook of a breeding association.

- who at least reached a total score of 7.0 points; however, in each of the main criteria it had to come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.
- who fulfill the fertility and health requirements within a vet-check.
- who at least reached a total score of 6.5 points or better at a stallion test, showing at least 5.0 points in each of the main criteria, unless they provide the required competition successes in dressage, jumping or eventing;
- who fulfill the additional criteria for the entry into the stallion book I fixed in the breeding program for the German Riding Pony,
- Stallions of the registered breeds also meet the requirements of the individual performance test for breeding aim “riding” if they passed a stallion performance test (German Riding Pony) or if they got an equal performance result (German Riding Pony). Ponies of the registered breeds which are smaller than 137 cm are allowed to pass this performance test in driving (Dartmoor), § 524f ZVO (Welsh A und B).
- Stallions of racing breeds even fulfill the requirements for the performance test “riding for ponies and small horses” if
 - they reached a GAG of at least 80 kg on flat race or at least 85 kg on steeple-chase or if
 - they reached a GAG of at least 75 kg on flat race, 80 kg on steeple-chase at minimum 20 starts in total three racing periods.

Stallions which serve for the improvement of certain breeds can only be entered.

Stallions who haven't yet passed a performance test can be entered with the proviso that they will pass the test upon attaining the age of 5 years. Under certain circumstances and in individual cases the responsible breeding association can give 15 more months.

(11.2) Stallion Book II (Main division of the studbook)

On request all stallions can be licensed in the age of two at the earliest

- who fulfill the requirements concerning origin and veterinary requirements concerning fertility and health but who don't fulfil the requirements concerning performance test and who were identified by the breeding association but who cannot be entered into

stallion book I.

They need to reach a total score of at least 6.0 points for their appearance; however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.

In case stallions have to be inspected, these stallions have to be presented at the next possible date for licensing/registration in order to judge them for their breeding usability.

(11.3) Pre-Studbook (Special division of the breeding studbook)

Eligible for licensing are stallions being at least two years old who cannot be entered in one of the main breeding studbooks for stallions but who were identified by the breeding associations and who conform with the breeding aim of the German Riding Pony.

12. Studbook for Mares

(12.1) Studbook I (Main division of the breeding studbook)

Entry of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of inspection,

- whose dams are entered in the main division of a breeding association
- whose sires and dam's sires are entered in the main division of an accepted breeding association,
- who at least reached a total score of 6.0 points for their appearance, however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.

(12.2) Studbook II (Main division of the breeding studbook)

Entry of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of inspection,

- whose sires and dam's sires are entered at least in stallion book II of an accepted breeding association or in a breeding studbook similar to stallion book II,
- whose dams and grand dams are entered at least in the pre-studbook of a breeding association.
- who at least reached a total score of 5.0 points for their appearance, however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 4.0 points.

(12.3) Pre-Studbook (Special division of the breeding studbook)

Entry of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of inspection, who cannot be entered in one of the Main Section studbooks for mares but who conform with the breeding aim of the German Riding Pony and who were identified by the breeding association.

§ 508e Issuing of Breeding Documents

Each horse whose parents have been entered in the main division of the respective breeding association, gets a breeding document passport (certificate of origin).

Each horse whose sire has been entered in the stallion book I of the main division and whose dam has been entered in the pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (certificate of pedigree).

Each horse whose dam has been entered in studbook I of the main division and whose sire has been entered in the pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (certificate of pedigree).

Each horse from which one parent has been entered in stallion book II or studbook II of the main division and one parent has been entered in pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (certificate of pedigree).

Each horse whose parents are entered in the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (certificate of pedigree).

Each horse from which only one parent is entered in the studbook of the respective breeding association gets a horse identification document passport.

§ 508f Performance tests

The tests are held acc. to the general equestrian regulations. They are regarded as performance tests according to the stockbreeding law and can either be done as a station test or a competition test.

PONY STALLION LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

3 year old Stallions

- **With appropriate inspection scores, entered into Stud Book I**
- **To maintain Stud Book I licensing –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**
 - **Meet performance requirements or successfully complete appropriate Pony test by the end of their 6th year**

4 year old Stallions

- **With appropriate inspection scores, entered into Stud Book I**
- **To maintain Stud Book I licensing –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**
 - **Meet performance requirements or successfully complete appropriate Pony test by the end of their 6th year**

5/6 year old Stallions

- **With appropriate inspection scores and appropriate performance results or successful Pony test, entered into Stud Book I**
 - **To maintain Stud Book I licensing –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**
 - **Present documentation of Pony test scores and proof of performance requirements at inspection**
- **With appropriate inspection scores, entered into Stud Book II**
 - **To upgrade to Stud Book I –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**

- Complete appropriate Pony test within 6 months
- Meet performance requirements or successfully complete Pony test by the end of their 6th year

7 year old and older Stallions

- With appropriate inspection scores and appropriate PRIOR test and/or performance results, entered into Stud Book I
 - To maintain Stud Book I licensing –
 - Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days
 - Present documentation of proof of prior test and performance requirements at inspection (appropriate Pony test, or older stallion performance results)

PONY STALLION PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Welsh Ponies B and C

Driving Sport

Training Level (A) 5 places 1st-3rd

Dressage

1st level (A) five placings 1st-3rd place

Jumping

Level 1-2 (A) five placings 1st-3rd place

Welsh Cob

Driving Sport

Training Level (A) 5 places 1st-3rd

Dressage

2nd Level (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

Jumping

Level 3-4 (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

German Riding Ponies

Driving

Preliminary Level (M) five placings 1st-3rd place

Dressage

2nd Level (L) five placings 1st-3rd place with score of 60% or higher

Jumping

Level 3-4 (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

§ 508g Mare Performance Tests

The tests are held acc. to the general equestrian regulations. They are regarded as performance tests according to the stockbreeding law and they are either done in the course of a station test or in a so-called field test.

(2) Field Test

(2.1) Duration

The test is to take place in one day.

(2.2) Location

Testing stations chosen by the Breeding Association.

(2.3) Requirements

Eligible are three-year-old and older mares.

All mares need to be ridden

(2.4) Field test

The field test is judged by at least three experts (at least one professional rider and two judges). The mares are judged by the experts acc. to the following criteria:

(2.5) Criteria

10 = excellent	5 = sufficient
9 = very good	4 = insufficient
8 = good	3 = fairly bad
7 = fairly good	2 = bad
6 = satisfactory	1 = very bad

This judgement is decisive for the mare's breeding suitability with regard to the improvement of the population's rideability.

(2.7) Publication of the test results

After finishing the final performance test the final results of the mares are published. The owner of each mare gets a certificate which shows the mare's final result, the judgement of the particular criteria and the average result of the test group.

(2.8) Retake

The station test can be retaken once. In this case the result of the retake is decisive.

(3) Test by competition successes

Alternatively to the performance test a mare can also pass her exam by presentation of proven competition successes. This test by competition successes is passed in dressage, jumping and eventing.

The following competition successes are considered:

5 placements acc. to § 38 (2) LPO (official show rules) in

- Dressage Class L – Training test (FEI-level) or
- Jumping Class L – Elementary test (Cat. B) or
- Eventing Class VA – Novice test