

BYLAWS

RHEINLAND PFALZ-SAAR INTERNATIONAL

The R.P.S.I. Breeding program is designed to promote and maintain quality Warmblood Bloodlines. The Association selection process includes the Inspection of Conformation and Performance testing.

In accordance with selection criteria, registry will commence into one of the following categories:

Stallion Book I

Stallion Book II

Main Mare Book

Mare Book

Pre Book

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Usage of Breeding Stallions

- The Licensing of a Stallion is divided into two categories.

One is conformation, the other is performance.
Both are of equal worth to determine the Stallions Breeding Future
- Only Approved Stallions will be permitted to breed.
- Shall a Stallion be used for Artificial Insemination, he must be issued a collecting license.
- The Usage of a Stallion in both Artificial Insemination and Live Breeding is allowed.
- In addition to correct conformation and completion of the performance tests, it is important that the Stallion be in good health.

The Koerung (The Approval)

- The Koerung is the decision of the Breeding Association regarding the usage of a Stallion in the Breeding Program.
- Any Owner presenting a Stallion for Approval must be a Member of the Association.
- The Stallion must be at least two years of age at the time of Approvals (pre-approvals may be done).
- The decision at the Approvals are as follows:

Approved
Not Approved
Temporarily not Approved
- A Stallion may only be Approved if he meets the following requirements:

The overall score must be 7.5 with no partial score lower than 6.0

At the performance testing, the Stallion must earn a score of at least 90 in the overall scoring system or

At least 80 points in the overall scoring system and a score of 100 in the partial scoring system, or

In Dressage competing Prix St. George or above, rider/horse combination must place within the top three a minimum of five times.

In Jumping classes five placings in the top three.

In Three Day Eventing three placings in the top three.

Thoroughbred Stallions must have a score of at least 90 in the One Hundred Day Testing.

If a Warmblood Stallion does not fulfill the above mentioned requirements, but earns at least an overall score of 80 (with no partial score over 100), or an overall score lower than 80 (with no partial score above 100), the Stallion may be allowed to continue his performance in the sport in order to acquire a Breeding License. Once a Breeding License has been issued, the Stallion is permitted to breed to ten mares per year, and to be registered in the Stallion Book II.

The Minimum placings are:

1. Four year old Stallions:

Five placings in the top three competing first level dressage or jumping. However, a four year old Stallion may breed without any prior performance in the sport.

2. Five year old Stallions:

Same placings in second level dressage or jumping.

3. These requirements are to be fulfilled in each age group.

4. If any of these requirements are not fulfilled, the Stallion must be removed from the Stallion Book I b.

If the Stallion did meet the requirements, he may under the consideration of his offspring be registered in the Stallion Book I a.

This regulation is only valid if a Stallion was registered in Stallion Book I b before the performance testing.

A Stallion may be approved without an absolute Breeding score, if he meets the requirements under No. 1.

The approval will be granted if the Stallion meets the requirements under 2 and 3 before his fifth birthday.

Only under special circumstances may the Board of Directors modify these time limitations.

If these time limitations are not met, or the requirements under 2 and 3 are not met, the Board will decide any further proceedings.

If the Stallion is temporarily not approved, this means the Stallion does not meet the requirements of conformation or breeding standards. However, it is possible for the approval committee to re-evaluate the Stallion at a later date. The approval decision will be made public and the Stallion owner will be notified in writing. If the Stallion is approved this will be noted in his pedigree papers.

The approval will be revoked if one of the requirements is not met in accordance with the specified time frame.

The Stallion owner may object to the committee ruling. All objections must be submitted in writing within four weeks of presentation/approval date. The final decision will be made by two experienced Breeders, who are not members of the approval committee, as well as the Breeding Director.

A decision made by a different Breeding Organization can be approved if they meet the following:

- Performance testing based on the requirements equivalent to the ones made by PRPS or
- Satisfactory performance in shows or through his offspring.
- The overall breeding evaluation score must be positive.

The Conformation

In the judging of the confirmation, the following points are to be judged under special consideration of the movements of the Horse. The following are the scoring system:

- 1 = Very Bad
- 2 = Bad
- 3 = Fairly Bad
- 4 = Not Satisfactory
- 5 = Insufficient
- 6 = Satisfactory
- 7 = Good
- 8 = Very Good
- 9 = Excellent
- 10= Exceptional

Scores will be given in the following categories:

- Breed and Sex Type
- Quality of Body
- Correctness of Confirmation and Elasticity of Gaits
- Walk
- Trot
- Canter
- Free Jumping
- Overall Impression and Development

The arithmetic medium will be the overall score and will have one point behind the comma.

Foals will be given two scores:

1. Conformation, development and overall impression.
2. Movement and correctness of gaits.

The arithmetic medium will be the overall score.

To ensure the fairness of the scoring, the Horses should be judged in groups. Exceptions may be given.

A Commission nominated by the Board of Directors of the Breeding Association is responsible for the judging.

Performance Testing

- The Stallion performance testing will be performed by PRPS selected officials.
- The results from performance tests will be considered at the approvals.
- In addition to the Stallion performance testing, there will be a voluntary tests for mares.

Selection and Meaning of Selection

Based on the results of the inspection of conformation and performance, there will be selection criteria including ancestry, if available.

These selection criteria are important to ensure that the breeding program has a strong base.

Therefore, Horses will be placed into different parts of the Breeding Book.

The Breeding Book

The Different Sections of the Breeding Book

- Stallion Book I
- Stallion Book II
- Main Mare Book
- Mare Book

The Breeding Book for Stallions

The Breeding Book for Stallions is divided into Stallion Book I (A & B) and II.

APPROVED **V/S** 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 60 points 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 60 points.

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 positive points gained by the change to this system are:

1. All breeders and stallion owners are now free to make bloodline choices which were not possible under the previous rules.
2. All historical pedigree information is documented in the breeding.

The above information is being presented under the auspices of the governing body of the PRPS and RPSI registries. From these discussions a concerted effort will be made to illustrate these points and other rules and regulations on the RPSI website.

Stallion Book 1

- The Stallion is approved by the Association and performance testing completed.

Stallion Book IB

- Stallions will be placed in this Stallion book if they are approved, but have not yet completed their performance testing.
- If the Stallion finishes the performance, he will be placed into Stallion Book I A.
- If the Stallion does not finish the performance testing, he will be placed into Stallion Book II B.
- Stallions with Breeding limitation (number of Mares) will be placed into Stallion Book I B.
- Sires of foals whose dams were imported into the Region while they were pregnant will be placed into this Stallion Book.
- Stallions who were permitted by the Association and have completed the performance testing.

Stallion Book II

- For registered Stallions that are unable to be registered into Stallion Books I A/B.

For Stallions in Stud Book II are accepted for breeding but not approved due to the failure to meet the requirements of stud book I A/B. All offspring resulting from a stallion from Stud Book II will be eligible for Certificate of Pedigree (COP) and half brand.

The registration of a Stallion in Stallion Books I A/B can only be allowed if the performance requirements are fulfilled.

The Stallion and his Ancestors must be a member of the Zweibruecken breeding population whose Breeding Goals are the same.

In addition to the above mentioned requirements, the Stallion must also meet the following in order to be registered in Stallion Book I.

Warmblood

The sire and sires of the first four female ancestors in direct relation to the dam line must be registered or eligible for registration in Stallion Book I (five generation pedigree).

If a Stallion does not meet these requirements, the approval committee may only under special circumstances register the Stallion.

The Dam must be registered or eligible for registration in the Main Mare Book.

Stallions of other Breeds including Appaloosas and Quarter Horses

The sire and sires of the first three female ancestors in direct relation to the dam line must be registered Stallions or eligible for registration in Stallion Book I (four generation pedigree).

In special circumstances the Approval Committee may allow the Stallion to be registered even if he does not meet these requirements.

The Dam must be registered or eligible for registration in the Main Mare Book.

The Granddam on the Dams side must be registered or eligible for registration in the Main Mare Book.

Registration of Mares

- The minimum age for Mares at the time of registration is three years of age.

In all Breeds the conformation scores for Mares eligible for the Main Mare Book must be as follows:

- Overall score of 6.0 with no partial score lower than 5.0.

The Mare Book and Pre Mare Book 1 & 2:

- The overall score must be 5.0 with no partial score lower than 4.0.

In addition to the conformation, the Mare must meet the following requirements in her pedigree.

Warmblood

Main Mare Book

- The Sire and the Sire of her first three female Ancestors in the direct Dam line must be Stallions who are registered or are eligible for registration into the Stallion Book I (four generation pedigree).
- And the Dam must be registered or eligible for registration into the Mare Book.

Mare Book

- The Sire and the Sires of the first two female Ancestors the direct female line must be Stallions who are registered or are eligible for registration into the Stallion Book I (three generation pedigree).
- The Dam must at least be registered or is eligible for registration into the Pre Mare Book.

Pre Mare Book

- The Sire and the Sire of the Dam must be Stallions who are registered or are eligible for registration into the Stallion Book I.

Pre Mare Book II

- Mares who are meeting the Breed Type requirements but do not have one of the above mentioned pedigree requirements, and Mares by Stallions from Stallion Book II.
- Mares with no pedigree at all, but with a conformation score eligible for Main Mare Book, may be entered into this Mare Book.
- Mares of other Breeds including Appaloosas and Quarter Horses

Main Mare Book

- The Sire and the Sire of the first three female Ancestors in the direct female line must be Stallions that are registered or are eligible for registration in the Stallion Book I (four generation pedigree).

Mare Book

- The Sire and the Sires of the Dam and Grand Dam must be Stallions who are registered or are eligible for registration into the Stallion Book I (three generation pedigree).
- The Dam must at least be registered or must be eligible for registration into the Pre Mare Book.

Pre Mare Book

- Mares who meet the Breed Type requirements but cannot be entered in one of the above mentioned Books as well as Mares from Stallions from the Stallion Book II, will be entered in this Book.

Entering the Breed Book

The registration of a Horse in the appropriate divisions of the Breed Books will follow an application, after the identity of said Horse is proven without a doubt and that all requirements are met.

A Horse can only be registered if the Owner is a Member of the Association.

Some restrictions may apply or special permits may be given by the Breeding Director.

The approval and registration of a Stallion has to be applied for by the Owner.

The Application has to be accompanied by the following:

1. The Original Papers
2. A Health Certificate
3. Blood Type Card of the Dam and Sire of the Stallion

It is allowed to upgrade a Mare by one Mare Book Division if the Inspection Committee can find good reason (the minimum pedigree requirements still apply).

In case of negative reproduction of a Mare, it is allowed to downgrade said Mare.

Mares of the Warmblood Breed who do not have satisfactory pedigree can be entered into the Pre Mare Book if their conformation makes them eligible for the Main Mare Book.

Registered Mares can be registered later (after they are deceased).

This registration is only for the purpose of producing a pedigree for the last born foal out of that Mare. This particular Mare can only be entered into the Main Mare Book if the Dam was also registered into the Main Mare Book.

The registration of a Horse into one of the Divisions of the Breed Book will be noted on the Registration Papers. The registration into the Breed Book must be revoked if one of the requirements is not available. The registration has to be revoked if one of the requirements becomes invalid at a later point in time. The registration can be revoked if the registration is clear to a limitation and the payee does not fulfill this limitation in time or not at all.

For a Horse deceased, the Registration Papers have to be returned to the Association to be invalidated. If the Registration Papers are not returned the Horse cannot be canceled out of the Breed Book.

The Inspection Committees

1. The members of the Inspection Committees will be nominated by the Association. Any rulings are made with a single majority. In case of a hung decision, the Breeding Director will make a final decision.
2. Inspection for an Approval Committee for Stallions consist of the following:
 - Two Practicing Breeders
 - The Breeding Director of the Association
 - The Representative of the Government
 - A Veterinarian or the Appropriate Assistants
3. Inspection and Approval Committees for Mares:
 - One Practicing Breeder
 - The Breeding Director
 - Or the Appropriate Assistants
4. In special cases with reasonable explanation there may be the following exceptions:
 - The committee for Stallions may consist of at least two practicing Breeders and the Breeding Director, or the appropriate assistants.
 - The Committee for Mares may consist of the Breeding Director or the appropriate assistants.
5. The result of the inspection will be made public at the Inspection.

The Keeping of the Breeding Books

1. General

The keeping of the Breeding Books is the responsibility of the Breeding Book Keeper. He uses the office of the Association as well as computers to provide this service. The Breeders support this book keeping by giving all necessary information to the Breeding Book Keeper.

The Breeder is responsible for the correctness of the information regarding Breeding Certificate, Birth Records or other Records he has to record, keep and hand to the Breeding Book Keeper.

All forms regarding the above mentioned records as well as the records regarding Pedigree have to be corrected before given to the Association. All mistakes have to be reported to the Association immediately. All corrections are to be made by the Breeding Book Keeper only. Any changes made by the Breeder are not valid.

The Breeding Book Keeper is responsible for the keeping of the records made to the Breeding Book, the Birth Certificates, the recording of the Breeding records as well as the centralizing of all Breeding Book recording.

The Breeding Book

The Association computerizes the storing of the Breeding data. The computerization allows the Association to keep records of all Horses as well as their relatives. The Breeding data for every single Horse includes at least the following:

- Name and Address of Breeder and Owner
- Breeding Date of the Mother
- Date of Birth, Sex, Color and Markings
- Registration Number
- Identification (Brand)
- Parents Color and Registration Number
- Four Generation Pedigree
- Date of Issue of Papers
- Score for Conformation
- Results from Performance Testing
- Breed Show and Premium Awards
- The Offspring
- Stallions
- Registered Fillies
- Colts with Registration Numbers
- Mares
- The Complete Offspring with Registration Numbers
- Decisions regarding Registration in the Breed Book
- Changes in the Breed Book
- Breeding Limitation (if applicable)
- Blood Type (Stallions and Dams of Stallions)
- Date and if known reason for exiting the Breed Book

Horses born between November and December will be considered Horses of the year thereafter.

All other Horses born on or after January 1, will be considered Horses of that year.

In case of Ownership or Address changes, the Association has to be notified immediately.

In case of a Mare being registered in a different Association, her Registration with PRPS will terminate.

The Stable Book

Every Breeder keeps a Stable Book for all Horses in his possession where he will keep all necessary Records regarding every Horse. These Records are the basis for the Breed Book.

The Breeder has to give this Stable Book to the Breed Book Keeper or his Assistant.

The Breeding Certificate

The Breeding Certificate has to be filled out and signed by the Stallion Owner or his Assistant.

The Breeding Certificate has to consist of at least the following:

- Name of the Stallion Station
- Name, Number, Color and Markings of the Mare
- All Breeding Dates
- Name and Address of Mare Owner

The Owner of the Mare will get the Breeding Certificate and has to keep it until foaling day.

The Breeding List

Every Stallion Owner will receive a Breeding List from the Association. He has to report every Breeding performed by each Stallion. Each Stallion has his own Breeding List. The Stallion Owner is responsible for the correctness of these records. Every Breeding List has to be signed and sent into the Association by the end of the Breeding Season, but no later than September 15th. New Breeding Lists will be sent out afterwards. The appropriate Breeding Lists for the Stallions in the Stallion Books I A/B or Stallion Book II have to be used accordingly.

Report of Birth

The report of Birth has to be sent in no later than 28 days after the foal was born. This report has to be filled out, signed and sent into the Association by the Mare Owner. This includes cases of still born Foals, deceased shortly after Birth or Mares that did not carry out the Foal. The Mare Owner is responsible for the correctness of this report. In case of report sent in after the time limit of 28 days, the Association will order a Bloodtyping at the Owner's expense to determine the Parenthood of said Foal.

Pedigree and Birth Certificates

Pedigrees and Birth Certificates are documents to record the Pedigree and the Performance of Horse.

Pedigree and Birth Certificates belong with the Horse and belong to the Association.

In case of transfer of Ownership, they are to be handed to the new Owner. In case the Horse passes away, they are to be handed back to the Association.

Duplicates can only be applied for in special cases and a notarized explanation and certification of reason of loss has to accompany the Application. The Duplicate is clearly to be marked as a duplicate.

Certified Pedigree

A Pedigree can be certified only if the following requirements are met:

1. Both Parents were registered in the Breeding Book in the year of Breeding or are going to be registered in the year of Birth.
2. The Sire must meet the requirements for the registration into the Stallion Book I A/B.
3. The Birth of the Foal was reported to the Association no later than 28 days after the day of birth.
4. The identification of the Foal is to be done by the Breeding Book Keeper or his Assistant while the Foal is at its Mother's side.

The Breeder or the Owner is responsible for the correctness of all Pedigrees and Breeding data. Changes or mistakes are to be reported to the Association immediately.

The Breeder or the Owner are also responsible to keep the Pedigree papers in a safe place.

Data Given on the Pedigree Papers

- Name of the Breeding Association
- Date of Issue
- Registration Number and Breed
- Name and Address of Breeder
- Breeding Date of Dam
- Date of Birth, Sex, Color and Markings
- Identification
- Name, Registration Number, Color and Breed of Parents
- Names, Registration Numbers and Breed of one more Generation
- Signature of the Breeding Book Keeper or his Assistant
- Results of the Performance Testing of its Ancestors

Birth Certificate

The certification of birth will be given if the requirements for a Pedigree paper are not fulfilled but the following requirements are met:

1. In the year of breeding or not later than in the year of birth, one of the parents must be registered in one of the divisions of the Breed Book.
2. The report of birth was forwarded to the Association no later than 28 days after the birth.
3. The identification of the Foal by the Dam's side was secured by the Breed Book Keeper.

A Pre-Approval Breeding

A Stallion may breed a Mare before his actual Approval if the Owner applied for such Breeding at the Association and the Association approved such breeding.

Foals out of such breeding may only be branded and papered if the Stallion has applied for the Approval and meets the Pedigree requirements.

He must be approved no later than in the year of birth of said Foal and be registered in the Stallion Book I of the Association.

If said requirements are not met, the Foal will get a Birth Certificate if the Dam is registered.

The Foal must be properly identified.

Special Permits

A breeding of a Mare registered with PRPS, by a Stallion not registered with PRPS, but approved by a different Breeding Association who is outside the Breeding Region of PRPS and has done the Performance Testing can be allowed in special cases if applied for.

The Application has to be done before the breeding.

Only in case of an Approved Application can a full Pedigree be granted for the Foal out of such breeding.

The Foal must comply to the Pedigree requirements.

If this is not the case, the Foal will get a Birth Certificate.

Breeders, Aufzuechter (Foal Raiser) and Owners

Breeder of a Horse is the Owner of the Dam at the time of Breeding.

Breeder of a Thoroughbred or Half Thoroughbred is the Owner of the Dam at the time of foaling.

The Owner of a Horse is the party lawfully responsible for said Horse.

The Aufzuechter (Foal Raiser) of a Horse is the person who owns the Horse for more than one consecutive year before said Horse's fourth Birthday.

Identification

Horses are being identified through the following methods:

1. **Description of Color and Markings**
2. **A registration number at the time of entry into one of the divisions of the Breed Book, every Horse will get a registration number. This number consists of nine digits. The first two stands for the Breed Association. The next five digits are running registration numbers. The last two numbers are giving the year of birth of the Horse. This registration number is final and the only number to be given to said Horse.**
3. **Names to be given at time of entry in the Breed Book. The name given to he Horse at the time of its entry into the Breed Book has to be kept for life. Only in exceptions can a different name be given and only in addition to the old name. A name given to a Stallion can only be given to his full Brother with the addition "II" after the name. The name of Mares and Stallions begin with the first initial of their Sire. In addition to this, a name of a Stallion Station can be given. This name can be given only once.**
4. **Foal and registration branding. Horses registered in the Breed Book and their offspring are to be branded for identification reasons.**

The condition for such branding is birth report on the Foal to be branded.

Branding will only by done by employees of the Association. Before branding the Foals, markings will be reported the Foal will be given a registration number, which will be noted on the Pedigree paper.

Horses of all Breeds, except Thoroughbreds and Horses who already have a Brand on the left side of their neck, will be branded with a Registration Brand on the left side of their neck.

Securing the Identity through Blood Testing

1. **For every registered Horse or Horses to be registered, and for every Foal to be registered, the Association can request a Blood Test. A Blood Testing Card may be received from the Association.**
2. **Before issuing any Pedigree Papers or Birth Certificates, the Association may request a Blood Typing if the Pedigree is questionable.**

Especially if:

- The Dam was bred by two or more Stallions during one heat cycle.
- The period of pregnancy differs more than 30 days from the usual pregnancy period.
- The Foal was identified while at the Mother's side.
- At the Stallion Approval and registration a Blood Typing Card of the Sire and Dam of the Stallion is requested. Some exceptions may apply. A Blood Test regarding doping can be done at the Approvals at request of the Approval Committee. If the Doping Test is positive any judgment regarding the Approval will be revoked.
- To ensure identity and to ensure security, the Association will Blood Test approximately 10 per cent of all Foals born in one year. The cost for this Testing will be covered through Fees endured by the Association.
- At any point it may be possible to update these methods and use DNA fingerprinting or DNA profiles.

The Breeding Goals for Breeding Warmblood Horse

Every Breed Association breeding Warmblood Horses in Germany will follow these Guidelines which describe the Horses seeded by thorough Breeding and following Rules and Regulations.

The Warmblood Horse should be:

- Noble, large framed and a correct Horse with dynamic, spacious and elastic movements.
- Well suited for Dressage, Hunter Classes, Show Jumping or Eventing because of its Temperament, Character and Rideability.

What is the Judge Looking For

The Type and Conformation

“Type” refers to the general physical appropriateness of the horse for the intended purpose – ad a Dressage horse.

In Sport Horse breeding, riding horse “type” addresses whether the horse is physically suitable to become a riding sport horse for Dressage. Draft horse type, stock horse type, Dutch Carriage type, etc. are not the “type” which fulfills the Breeding Goal or the breed standard for Dressage riding horses.

A suitable “type” may not be particularly pretty, but should be harmonious. In dealing with “Type”, it is important to distinguish between fashion and function, and to be clear that it is not an issue of pure prettiness – but rather a consideration of suitability for the intended purpose. The judge guards against the danger of letting fashion overwhelm function, as has happened so disastrously in dog breeding.

The Gaits

The judge looks for purity, correctness, and quality in all the gaits. Purity is the correctness of the rhythm of the gait – the footfalls. Correctness is the straightness of the action of the limbs. Quality encompasses many considerations, but especially scope or freedom, elasticity, and power. All of these issues are matters of the bio-mechanics of the gaits.

Confusingly, the same words may mean different things for a Riding Type as opposed to a Driving Type. “Power from behind” is an appealing phrase, but the difference between “pushing power” (a riding horse) can be as different as night and day.

Walk

By the nature of the bio-mechanics, the walk can have almost no impulsion or engagement. Its energy is derived from “swing”, which is primarily a function of the neck and back. For riding horses, the walk should have a clear, but not necessarily excessive overstep, though cherished by the uninitiated and inexperienced, often leads to difficulties with the purity of the gait in collection, and with ability in piaffe. It can sometimes also indicate a tendency toward ‘sprawling’ in canter. It is often accompanied by a tendency to be shoulder-bound. The fore and hind legs should seem to operate similarly – in “balance” (not huge steps behind and short steps in front). The two legs on the same side should appear to form a “V” as the hind leg touches the ground. The most common faults in walk are impurity (lateralness – not a “V”), shortness behind (lack of overstep), shortness in front (shoulder-bound), and lack of swing.

Trot

For riding horses, the trot should be long, elastic, and powerful. The feet should touch and leave the ground approximately equidistantly from a plumb line dropped from the hip or shoulder.

Length is determined by the range of motion in the horse's shoulders and hips. Elasticity is determined by the shock absorbing quality or “storing of energy” of the grounded hind leg, the springy tension in the back musculature, and by the quickness with which the fore and hind legs leave the ground.

Power is determined by the timing and vigor of the straightening of the joints of the grounded hind leg.

The most common faults in trot are sprawling and sagging (which the uninitiated interpret as “suspension”), lack of scope and lack of suspension.

Canter (not judged on the triangle)

The canter is the only one of the three “normal” gaits in which the two hind legs travel forward at the same time, and the only gait in which the horse ever has all his weight on one foreleg while all the other legs are in the air. Good indicators of good quality are the longitudinal spread between the two forelegs and the two hind legs, and the quickness with which the outside foreleg is lifted from the ground (before reaching and acute angle).

Length elasticity, and power are determined in the same way as in trot.

The most common faults in the canter are whipping up behind, lack of spread and reach, lack of suspension, and excessive ground time/backward angle of the forelegs. A 4-beat canter, or lateral canter, is a severe fault which may come from nature or training.



B.V Breeding Program For Ponies And Small Horses ***B.V.8 Breeding Program*** For German Riding Ponies

§ 508a Breeding aim incl. breed marks
(Acc. to the breeding organization rules § 1a no. 2 b) and d))

The following general breeding aim is available for the breeding of the German Riding Pony:

Breed	German Riding Pony
Origin	Germany
Size	about 13.2 hh – 14.2 hh (138 cm - 148 cm)
Colors	All
Appearance	

Type

Desirable: An elegant, big-framed and harmonical appearance; more like a riding pony type than other pony breeds, with a small, well-defined and noble head, with large keen eyes, well-sized ears, big nostrils, a well-proportioned neck, well muscled, correct and lean limbs, with pony-typical marks. **Undesirable:** plain and rough types, a big head, poorly marked outline, weak joints, no sex type.

Conformation

Desirable: a harmonic conformation, suitable for all kinds of riding purposes, i.e.: a well-developed neck, growing smaller towards the head being good through the jaw; a broad sloping shoulder; pronounced long withers; a strong back being long enough; a chest being deep enough; a long slightly sloping croup, a tail being set not too high; harmonic proportions of the conformation into forehand, middle-piece and hindquarters. A lean caliber; lean and well-muscled foreleg; well-defined, strong joints; elastic and medium long pastern, angle between ground surface and pastern approx. 45 to 50°; strong, even-sized and even-angled hoofs proportionate to the size of the horse, angle between ground surface and the anterior line approx. 45 to 50°; the hind legs should show lean, well-defined joints, strong, well-defined hocks angled at approx. 150°, elastic and medium sized pastern.

Undesirable: a bad-proportioned conformation, a short and bad-developed neck, a small upright shoulder, short and bad-pronounced withers, a weak back being too short or too long, tight or hollow loins, a short or straight croup with high set tail, narrow and tight chest, poor flanks, bad joints (i.e. small joints with weak cannon bones and weak pastern being too short or too long, small hoofs with heels pointing inwards, abnormal formation of the limbs such as outwards straight, wide or narrow at the knees, calf-kneed, sagging knees, bow-legged, narrow or wide at the hocks, cow-hocked, sickle-shaped.

Movements

Basic paces

Desirable: Energetic, rhythm and ground covering basic paces (walk 4-beat, trot 2-beat, canter 3-beat). The walk should be rhythmical, ground covering, energetic and elastic, well-balanced and elevated. The basic trot is to start with a clear two-beated cadence, a high level of impulsion, elasticity, ground cover and balance, uphill-moving forehand with a freely moving shoulder. The canter should also show impulsion, elasticity, ground cover and balance, clearly uphill and every canter stride should be powerful push with well bent hind legs. Some high knee action is desired.

Undesirable: short, flat and inelastic movements without impulsion and lacking cadence, clumsy moving on the forehand with uneven rhythm, all faults as winging, dishing paces, loose joints and extreme high knee action.

Free jumping

Desirable: agile, full of ability and scope; pronounced coolness and intelligence; clear pick-up, well-developed quick legs and take-off (almost horizontal lower front arm over the jump); well rounded back with clear marked withers, downward rounded neck and hind legs opening slightly (bascule); the flow and rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Undesirable: uncontrolled or hesitant jumping; hanging legs, high head carriage, hallow back, loss of action.

Mental qualities/willingness to work/health

Desirable: an uncomplicated and friendly pony being eager to work and reliable, with strong nerves, intelligent, showing good temper and character.

Undesirable: difficult to handle, nervous or fiery ponies.

Desirable: good rideability, suitable for various riding purposes, willing to work, suitable for kids; robust health, good physical and psychological capacity, natural fertility, without any hereditary defects.

§ 508b Breeding method

(Acc. to the regulation of the breeding organizations § 1a no. 1 and 2 b))

The studbook of the German Riding Pony is open. The breeding aim is the improvement of the breeding. The German Riding Pony is the result of the mating of different pony breeds or offspring of registered breeding stock of the registered breeds, provided that these breeding stock is registered in the studbook of the German Riding Pony.

The following breeds are registered: Anglo-Arabian, Arabian, Arabian Partbred, Arabian Thoroughbred, Bavarian, Belgium Sport Pony, Brandenburg, British Riding Pony (N.P.S.), Connemara, Dansk Sportspony, Dartmoor, German Riding Horse, English Thoroughbred, Hannoverian, Hesse, Holsteiner, Italian Riding Pony, German Small Riding Horse, Le Poney Français de Selle (franz. Reitpony), Lewitzer, Mecklenburger, Nederlands Pony met Arabisch Bloed (N.P.A.), New Forest, Austrian Riding Pony, Oldenburger, Palomino Pony, Pinto Pony, Rheinländer, Sachse, Sachsen-Anhaltiner, Swedish Riding Pony, Swiss Riding Pony, Shagya-Arabian, Thüringer, Trakehner, Welsh Sectie K (Niederlande), Welsh Sect. B, Welsh Sect. C, Welsh Sect. D, Westphalian, Württemberger, Zweibrücker.

§ 508c Subdivision of the studbooks

(Acc. to the regulation of the breeding organizations § 1a no. 2 e))

The breed studbook for stallions is subdivided into a Main Division and a Special Division.

The Main Division of the breed studbook for stallions is subdivided into Stallion Book I and Stallion Book II.

The Special Division of the breed studbook for stallions is the Pre-Stallion Book

The breed studbook for mares is subdivided into a Main Division and a Special Division.

The Main Division of the breed studbook for mares is subdivided into Main Studbook (Main-Mare Book) and Studbook II (Mare-Book).

The Special Division of the breed studbook for mares is the Pre-Studbook (Pre Mare Book)

§ 508d Requirements for the entering into the Studbooks

(Acc. to the regulation of the breeding organizations § 1a no. 2 e) and f))

For the registration into the studbooks the following marks of the appearance with special regard to the movements are judged:

Registration marks:

1. Type (breed and sex type)
2. Conformation
3. Correctness of the paces
4. Walk
5. Trot
6. Canter (if recorded at the registration into the breeding stud book)
7. Free jumping (if recorded at the registration into the breeding stud book)
8. Overall impression (with regard to suitability as riding pony).

The total score results from adding together the points awarded.

(1) Breed studbook for stallions

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

Stallions are not licensed before the age of three 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 at an event of the breeding association acc. to § 14 ZVO; 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 acc. to § 4 (8) ZVO within a vet-check.
- who at least reached a total score of 6.5 points or better at a stallion test acc. to § 508f ZVO, 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 registration 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 the breeding aim "riding" if they passed a 30-days-test acc. to § 508f ZVO (German Riding Pony) or if they got an equal result acc. to § 508f ZVO (German Riding Pony). Ponies of the registered breeds which are smaller than 137 cm are allowed to pass this performance test in driving acc. to § 505f ZVO (Dartmoor), § 524f ZVO (Welsh A und B) after having passed a 14-days-station test.
- 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 registered in stallion book I.

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

(1.2) Stallion book II (Main division of the studbook)

On request all stallions can be licensed in the age of 3 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 registered into stallion book I.

They need to reach a total score of at least 6.0 points for their appearance acc. to § 14 ZVO; however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.

In case stallions have to be registered because of decision 96/78 EWG, these stallions have to be presented at the next possible date for licensing/registration in order to judge them for their breeding usability.

(1.3) Pre-studbook (Special division of the breeding studbook)

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

(2) Studbook for mares

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

Registration of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of registration,

- whose dams are registered in the main division of a breeding association
- whose sires and dam's sires are registered in the main division of a breeding association,
- who at least reached a total score of 6.0 points for their appearance acc. to § 14 ZVO; however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.

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

Registration of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of registration,

- whose sires and dam's sires are registered at least in stallion book II of a breeding association or in a breeding studbook similar to stallion book II,
- whose dams and grand dams are registered at least in the pre-studbook of a breeding association.
- who at least reached a total score of 5.0 points for their appearance acc. to § 14 ZVO; however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 4.0 points.

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

Registration of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of registration, who cannot be registered in one of the a.m. 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 registered in the main division of the respective breeding association, gets a breeding document (certificate of origin) acc. to § 10 ZVO.

Each horse whose sire has been registered in the stallion book I of the main division and whose dam has been registered in the pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (certificate of origin) acc. to § 10 ZVO.

Each horse whose dam has been registered in studbook I of the main division and whose sire has been registered in the pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (birth notification) acc. to § 10 ZVO.

Each horse from which one parent has been registered in stallion book II or studbook II of the main division and one parent has been registered in pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (birth notification) acc. to § 10 ZVO.

Each horse whose parents are registered in the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (birth notification) acc. to § 10 ZVO.

Each horse from which only one parent is registered in the studbook of the respective breeding association gets a horse passport acc. to § 10 ZVO.

§ 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.

(1) Station test

(1.1) Duration

The test takes at least 30 days and consists of a pre-test and a final performance test.

(1.2) Location

Testing stations chosen by the respective authorities.

(1.3) Requirements

Eligible are three-year-old and older stallions, but the target group are four-year-old stallions.

All stallions need to be ridden and vaccinated acc. to the regulations of the official show rules of the German National Federation.

(1.4) Pre-test

During the pre-test (training) the stallions undergo carefully controlled and standardised training by professional riders. Before starting the final performance test the stallions are judged by the chief trainer acc. to the following criteria:

1. Character
 - Friendliness
 - Willingness to learn and work
 - Overall capacity to work
2. Movements
 - Walk
 - Trot
 - Canter
3. Rideability
4. Jumping ability
5. Cross-country test

(1.5) Final performance test

The final performance test is judged by at least four experts (two professional riders and two judges). The stallions are judged by the experts acc. to the following criteria:

1. Movements
 - Walk
 - Trot
 - Canter
2. Rideability
3. Jumping ability
 - Free jumping
 - Course jumping (fences up to 100 cm)
 - Cross-country test (1,500 m with 6 fences up to 90 cm)

(1.6) Criteria

The criteria are judged acc. to § 14 ZVO:

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 stallion's breeding suitability with regard to the improvement of the population's rideability.

(1.7) Calculation of the result

The particular parts of the test are added to an overall score acc. to the following evaluation:

Evaluation Factor

Criteria	Chief Trainer	Experts	Pro Rider
Character			
Friendliness	1.0		
Willingness to learn and work	1.0		
Capacity to work	0.5		
Movements			
Walk	0.25	0.5	
Trot	0.25	0.5	
Canter	0.25	0.5	
Rideability	1.0	0.5	0.75
Jumping Ability			
Free Jumping	0.5	0.5	
Course Jumping	0.5	0.5	
Cross Country Test	0.5	0.5	
Total Score	5.75	3.5	0.75

If the tests were not passed completely an evaluation would only be done if the stallion was judged in more than 3/5 (> 60%) of the a.m. criteria. The average result of the stallion test is calculated with the sum of the a.m. particular parts of the test. In order to get a result for those parts of the test which were not passed the results from the pre-tests are taken. These results taken from the pre-tests must be indicated in the result sheet.

The final result is calculated from the sum of all main criteria divided by 10. The finding of the final result is done by a standard mathematic formula.

Any indications for defects or vices during the test have to be recorded by the chief trainer. The breeding association has to be informed about all these incidents.

(1.8) Publication of the test results

After finishing the final performance test the final results of each stallion are published. The owner of each stallion gets a certificate which shows the stallion's final result, the judgement of the particular criteria and the average result of the test group. The publication of the individual result concerns to the respective authorities. These individual results consisting of

- Character, i.e.
 - Friendliness
 - Willingness to learn and work
 - Capacity to work
- Movements, i.e.
 - Walk
 - Trot
 - Canter
- Rideability, i.e.
 - Rideability / Chief trainer
 - Rideability / Experts
 - Rideability / Professional rider
- Jumping ability, i.e.
 - Free jumping
 - Course jumping

Cross-country test have to be added to the final result.

The test result of all stallions incl. the individual results are sent to the breeding associations.

(1.9) Retake

The performance test can be retaken once. In this case the result of the retake is decisive. If a stallion drops out before having passed half of the pre-test he won't get any results.

(2) Test by competition successes

Alternatively to the performance test at a testing station a stallion can also pass his 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 x 1.-3. placements in
 - Dressage Class L – Training test (FEI-level) or
 - Jumping Class M – Medium test (Cat. B) or
 - Eventing Class VA – Novice test

§ 508g Mare performance tests

The tests are hold 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.

(1) Station test

(1.1) Duration

The test takes at least 14 days and consists of a pre-test and a final test.

(1.2) Location

Testing stations chosen from the respective authorities.

(1.3) Requirements

Eligible are three-year old and older mares.

All mares need to be ridden and vaccinated acc. to the regulations of the official show rules of the German National Federation.

(1.4) Pre-test

From the assessments during the pre-test (training) the mares are judged by the head trainer before starting the final performance test acc. to the following criteria:

1. Character
2. Movements
 - Walk
 - Trot
 - Canter
4. Rideability
5. Jumping ability
 - Free jumping

(1.5) Final performance test

The final station 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:

1. Movements
 - Walk
 - Trot
 - Canter
2. Rideability
3. Jumping ability
 - Free jumping

1.6) Criteria

The criteria are judged acc. to § 14 ZVO:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 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.

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

(1.7) Calculation of the result

The particular parts of the test are added to an overall score acc. to the following evaluation:

Criteria	Chief Trainer	Pro Trainer	Expert	Total
Character	30			30
Movements	10		15	25
Rideability	10	7.50	7.50	25
Free Jumping	10		10	20
Total Score	60	7.50	32.50	100

If the tests were not passed completely an evaluation would only be done if the mare was judged in more than 3/5 (> 60%) of the a.m. criteria. The average result of the test is calculated with the sum of the a.m. particular parts of the test. In order to get a result for those parts of the test which were not passed the results from the pre-tests are taken. These results taken from the pre-tests must be indicated in the result sheet.

Any indications for defects or vices during the test have to be recorded by the chief trainer. The breeding association has to be informed about all these incidents.

(1.8) 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.

(1.9) Retake

The stallion test can be retaken once. In this case the result of the retake is decisive. If a mare drops out before having passed half of the pre-test she won't get any result.

(2) Field test

(2.1) Duration

The test takes at least one day.

(2.2) Location

Testing stations chosen by breeding associations joined to the German National Federation.

(2.3) Requirements

Eligible are three-year-old and older mares.

All mares need to be ridden and vaccinated acc. to the regulations of the official show rules of the German National Federation.

(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

The criteria are judged acc. to § 14 ZVO:

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.

(2.6) Calculation of the result

The finding of the mare's final result the following criteria are decisive. In its rules every breeding association fixes the following appropriate main criteria. The final result is calculated from the sum of all main criteria.

Criteria

	Judiciary	Pro Rider	Total
Movements	30		30
Rideability	20	20	40
Free Jumping	30		30
Total Score	80	20	100

(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



30 DAY TEST
ZWEIBRÜCKER LICENSING APPROVAL

Stallion Performance Testing

The testings are being held in accordance with the general rules and regulations of the (German) equestrian sports and can either be performed at a testing site, by producing a show record, by combining a suitability test with the performance at the testing site or by combining the suitability test with a show record.

(1) Suitability test at the testing suite

The suitability tests are being held in accordance with the BMVEL (German Government-Federal Ministry) guidelines for suitability tests of stallions of German riding horse breeds.

(1.1) Duration

The testing is being held on site and lasts 30 days. It consists of a pre-testing and training phase followed by a final test. The start of the testing for 3 year old stallions is after March 1st of the current year. The start of the testing for 3 year old stallions born after June 1st is after May 1st of the current year.

Testing Sites

The testing sites will be determined and approved by the officials in charge.

Eligibility

3 to 6 year old stallions are eligible to participate. The stallions must fulfill the vaccination requirements of the LPO (rule book) of the German Equestrian Association (FN) and must be broke to ride.

Pre-Testing

Based upon the evaluation and results during the training phase (first 29 days) the training director will give scores to the stallions for the following criteria before they start the final test on the 30th day.

Interior Values

The sub scores for character, temperament, willingness to perform and athletic ability will be listed separately and count together equally to form the overall score for interior values.

Trot
Canter
Walk
Rideability
Jumping ability
Free jumping (technique and capability)

When evaluating the basic gaits the judging experts will have the stallions presented under saddle.

To evaluate the rideability (test rider test) each stallion will be ridden by each of the test riders who give a score for rideability.

When evaluating the jumping ability the panel of judging experts will score the stallion free jumping on technique and capability.

Evaluation Guide Lines

The evaluation of the single criteria is in accordance with paragraph 14 ZBO (German Breeding Book Rules).

10= Excellent
9= Very Good
8=Good
7=Fairly Good
6=Satisfactory

5=Sufficient
4=Insufficient
3=Fairly Bad
2=Bad
1=Very Bad

The critical factor in evaluating a stallion's suitability to become a breeding stallion is his ability to improve the Riding Horse characteristics in the breed population...

Upon their arrival and during the entire training period the stallions will be monitored in detail with regards to their physical condition, athletic ability, well being and health. Stallions displaying any shortcomings or weakness in otherwise criteria will be excluded from the suitability test as well as from further training or the final test.

Central Calculation of Test Results from the FN (German Equestrian Association)

To calculate the final score of each stallion, all the single scores from each criteria are taken into consideration by using factors/coefficients according to the following formula. The sum of the single scores times the coefficient divided by 100 equals the final score. The calculation of the final score and the coefficients can be seen in the tabulation below. Furthermore the single results are being analyzed with regards to the disciplines of Dressage and Jumping to calculate a dressage and a jumping index score.

WEIGHTED FINAL

Score

Interior Values	_____
Trot	_____
Canter	_____
Walk	_____
Rideability	_____
Free Jumping	_____
Sum	_____
Final Score	_____

*Interior= Character, Temperament, Athletic Ability, Willingness, Constitution (in equal parts)

DISCIPLINE INDEX

Interior	_____
Trot	_____
Canter	_____
Walk	_____
Rideability	_____
Free Jumping	_____
Sum	_____
Final Score	_____

A Stallion has to receive scores in at least 2/3 (66.67%) of the above listed criteria of the final test to be able to have a final score calculated. The percentage of the criteria in which the Stallion was tested and received a score can be calculated by using the sum of the coefficients to get a weighted final score.

Stallions who receive the score for more than 2/3 (66.67%) of the criteria listed above will receive

a score for the missed parts of the test by projecting the scores from the training period. The projected scores will be marked (projected) in the final results report.

Recognition and acceptance of the final score is up to the relevant breed organizations. Only results which are calculated in accordance with a formula recognized by a breed organization associated with the FN (German Equestrian Association) are valid.

If any indications of physical or psychological weakness of the stallions become apparent during the testing phase the training director will document these in writing and make these notes available to the breed organizations.

Publication of the Test Results

After the Final Testing the end result of each Stallion is publicly announced. The owner of each Stallion receives a score sheet which shows the stallion's scores and the single criteria as well as the average scores of the rest of the group of tested Stallions. Other breed registries can request these test results with all the single scores of the Stallions.

Publication of the single results is up to the office in charge. To publish the results, average scores of the single criteria are being calculated following this formula:

Interior Values Consisting of scores for character, temperament, willingness to perform and athletic ability, calculated (1:1:1:1:)

Trot Consisting of scores from training director, judging experts calculated (1:1)

Cantor (Same as trot)

Walk (Same as trot)

Rideability Consisting of scores from training director and both test riders, calculated (1:(1:1))

Jumping Ability Consisting of scores from training director and judging experts calculated (1:1)

Repetition of Test

The suitability test can be repeated once. In the case the result of the repeated test counts. If a Stallion drops out in the first half of the training phase he does not have a suitability test.