

Landsudvalget for Heste's general rules for registration



Heste

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Chapter 0: General orientation

0.1: Preface

Landsudvalget for Heste is an interest organization for all member organizations.

Horse breeders and horse owners are represented in the National Committee through their breeding organization. As a member of the National Committee, horse breeders and horse owners can draw on the national center's services and be informed of the latest in the horse world, nationally and internationally, and have contact with the other breeders organizations.

SEGES Heste is the secretariat of the National Committee

0.2: Breeding organizations receiving a pedigree or a passport

Pedigree records are carried out for breeding organizations approved by the ministerial order, as well as for breeding organizations, which have been made a specific agreement with.

The approved breeding organizations are:

- Frederiksborg Hesteavlforeningen (FR)
- Dansk Oldenborg Avl (OL)
- Trakehner Avlsforbundet i Danmark (TR)
- Knabstrupperforeningen for Danmark (KN)
- Dansk Selskab for Arabisk Hesteavl (Shagya, Araberrace og Angloaraber - AH)
- Dansk Pinto Forening (PI)
- Palomino Sportsheste Avlsforbund (PS)
- Avlsforeningen Den Jydske Hest (JY)
- Dansk Belgisk Hesteavl (BE)

Dansk Varmblod (DV)

- Fjordhesten Danmark (FJ)
- Haflingeravlforeningen Danmark (HA)
- Dansk Sports Ponyavl (SP)
- Avlsforeningen for Connemara Ponyer i Danmark (CO)

- Avlsforeningen for New Forest Ponyer i Danmark (NF)
- Welsh Pony og Cob avlen i Danmark (WE)
- Avlsforeningen for Shetlandsponyer i Danmark (SH)
- Avlsforeningen for Lipizzanere i Danmark (LI)

In addition, SEGES Heste carries out pedigree records for the following breeding organizations that are not ministerially approved:

- Shireforeningen i Danmark (SI)
- Avlsforeningen for Dartmoor Ponyer i Danmark (DP)
- Dansk Gotlands Russ (GR)
- Dansk Miniatureheste Forening (DM)
- Dansk Tinker forening (TF)

In addition, SEGES Heste issues passports for the following breeding organizations which, regarding pedigree registration, have a different solution than SEGES Heste:

Foreningen for Pura Raza Espanola - (P.R.E.) (PE)
Danish Quarterhorse Assosiation
Painthorse Club Denmark
Dansk Selskab for Arabisk Hesteavl, OX-arabere
Appaloosa Club Denmark

Finally, SEGES Heste issues passports for horses outside the organized breed, cf. BEK 1398 of 2/12/2015.

0.3: Purpose

Landsudvalget for Heste's Pedigree Registration is intended:

- to offer breeding organizations a safe and effective pedigree record.
- to support the work to develop and improve the individual stock's breeding stock, including coordinating a demarcation of the individual breeding organizations' populations.

0.4: Execution

SEGES Heste Department of Pedigree Registration (Pedigree Office) carries out the practical work.

The work is carried out based on detailed guidelines and in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (currently BEK 1398 of 02.12.2015) and other relevant legislation (current EU Regulation 2015/262 of February 17. 2015). Budget frameworks and prices are determined by Landsudvalget for Heste and hence by the individual breeding organization.

0.5: Agreements

A written agreement between Landsudvalget for Heste and the Breeding Organization stipulates the conditions for SEGES Heste to carry out the practical pedigree registration.

0.6: Keeping pedigree records

Pedigree records include:

1. Operation and development of the database, including storage and submission of new data.
2. Registration of data, which includes:
 - basic data concerning the horse's identity
 - pedigree data
 - reproduction data
 - Assessment data
3. Printing data in passports, stud books, directories etc.
4. Follow-up on rules, guidelines and procedure for:

- approvals for the stallion lists
- issuing of passports
- Documentation of ratings and other assessments

5. Establishing the background for and implementing statistical calculations for the organization of breeding in the individual breeding organization.

Chapter 1:

General rules

1. Issuance of passports and registration of foal data is done only when the foal has fallen after stallions approved for breeding in the breeding federations which have agreed with SEGES Heste on pedigree registration or after stallions approved for breeding in an EU-recognized breeders federation or when the foal is entitled to entry in the main section of a Danish EU-recognized breeders federation. However, see Chapter 9 for exceptions.
2. From the breeders' federations, SEGES Heste receives a list indicating which stallions have been approved for breeding in the breed concerned. The listings are per breeding season running from 1 February to 31 October.
In addition, SEGES Heste receive from owners requests for stallions, which are recognized by an EU-recognized breeders federation, but which are not affiliated with a breeding federation in Denmark. Overall, survey and individual recordings constitute the official breeding direction of the breed in question for the season.
3. Cover data is reported by the stallion holder to SEGES Heste within 14 days after the 1st cover, and then every 14 days. A fee is payed per registered 1. cover, while subsequent reports in the same year on the same mare and at the same report are made free of charge, see chapter 3 §3 for separate embryonic transfer / ICSI rules. The data material forms the basis for the following year's registration of foals and for the calculation of reproduction statistics.
4. The office issues passports, cf. the Ministerial Order on this. A fee is charged for this. The passport contains:
 - The horse's identification, pedigree, vaccinations, ratings and pages for registration of medication
 - Together with the passport, a certificate of ownership is issued.
5. All horses are inspected and identity marked in connection with the issuing of passports.

The cost of inspection and marking is borne by the owner and is not included in the passport fee.
6. When issuing a passport / pedigree, the horse is assigned a registration number (UELN) that follows the horse for a lifetime.
7. The passport indicates the breeding federation in whose main section the horse is born. If the guidelines give more options, the owner selects a breeding federation. In addition, the horse's race (/ - s) is stated, regardless of whether these coincide with the registered breeding federation.
8. Each breeding federation has its own rules that supplement this set of rules. It is typically regarding rules for approving of stallion and hence entry to the stallion list, attachments to the pedigree's main section, identity marking and rules for use of logo, which races are approved for cross breeding, number of joints in the stallion's pedigree and breeding code in the registration number. The breeding federation's rules apply to members of the breeding federation.
However, these rules must comply with the legislation and Landsudvalget for Heste's rules as well as be technically possible.
9. Breeding approvals, appraisals/judgments and other assessments are carried out and organized by the individual breeding federations.
10. Each breeding federation has, on its own initiative, registered a union logo, which can be seen in the passport, cf. chapter 6.

11. In exceptional cases, these rules may be waived for reasons of breeding and where the safety is maintained. Dispensation is granted by Landsudvalget for Heste's Pedigree Committee on the recommendation of SEGES Heste or a breeding federation which is affiliated with Landsudvalget for Heste. A special dispensation report must be available

Chapter 2: The stud book and the stallion list

§ 1

The stud book

SEGES Heste database contains the stud books for each breeders association and other registered horses.

§ 2

Breakdown of the stud book

The stud book is divided into a main section for each breeding federation and any annex to the main section (pre-register). In addition, there is a special section for registered horses that are not affiliated with a particular breeding federation. The individual breeding federation decides whether to create attachments.

§ 3

Conditions for introducing horses into a breeding federation's main section

The horse must be registered by an officially recognized breeding society, see the rules for this. In addition, the horse's parents, grandparents and grandparents must meet one of the following conditions:

- a) be introduced into the main section of the breeding federation or in an annex to the main section.
- b) be introduced in the main section or in an annex to the main section for another breeding organization approved for cross breeding.
- c) be introduced in the main section or in an annex to the main section for a corresponding officially recognized foreign breeders association.

§ 4

Breakdown of the stud book's main section

The main section, cf. the breeders' own rules, can be divided into several divisions / classes.

2. The breeding federation's rules state whether 3 or more joints are required in the pedigree, before the the stallion can be introduced into the main section. F3 mares' offspring is introduced in the main section, cf. section 5.

3. A joint is defined as a horse registered in the database with no less than name and registration number. Breeding federations may, in their own rules, to a degree, lay down special requirements in terms of qualifications, tests, etc.

§ 5

Annex to a breeding federation's main section (pre-register)

A breeding federation can create an attachment to the main section.

2. The appendix includes mares that do not meet the criteria for admission to the breeding federation's main section, cf. section 3. To be admitted to one of the sections of the annex, the mare must be assessed by the breeders.

3. The annex is divided into three sections: F1, F2 and F3, corresponding to the number of recognized generations

3.1 In F1, mares are recorded, which have been assessed and approved by the breeders association, but without a recognized descent. However, the individual breeding federation may require that the father of mares admitted to F1 must meet the conditions for admission to the breeding federation's main section and be approved for breeding in the associated or a corresponding EU-recognized breeding federation.

3.2 In F2, mares are recorded, which have been evaluated and approved by the breeding federation and with a pedigree where the father meets the conditions for admission to the breeding federation's main section and is approved for breeding in the associated or a corresponding EU-recognized breeding federation and the mother is included in the Annex's section F1.

3.3 In F3, mares are recorded, which have been assessed and approved by the breeding federation and with a descent where the father meets the conditions for admission to the breeding federation's main section and is approved for breeding in the associated or a corresponding EU-recognized breeding federation and the mother is included in section F2 of the Annex.

§ 6 stallion List

The breeding federations announce each year before February 15th to SEGES Heste, which stallions are approved to be on the list for the coming season.

2. In addition, at the stallion owner's request, stallions, recognized by an EU-recognized breeders federation, but not affiliated to a breeding federation in Denmark (see §7) can be registered on the SEGES Heste stallion list.

3. Overall, the breeding federation's announcement cf. §1 as well as recordings cf. §2 constitute the official stallion list of the breed concerned for the season.

§ 7 Admissions to the stallion list

Persons wishing a stallion, which has not been approved by a Danish breeders' association with pedigree records on SEGES Heste, admitted to the stallion list, must submit the following documentation:

- 1) Documentation that the stallion for the breeding season is approved for breeding in an officially recognized EU breeders' association. The documentation must contain information on when the stallion became approved for breeding, whether specific requirements have been made for the breeding license, and when the breeding permit ceases.
- 2) Documentation that the stallion has been identified and parental controlled based on DNA determination or evidence that the stallion meets any less stringent DNA / descent control requirements in the federation in which it has been approved.

- 3) Identification document (passport) or a certified copy thereof, as well as descendants in 3 or more joints indicating the names, nationalities and names of all the ancestors of the lineage.
- 4) Results of tests and breeding value assessments.
- 5) The Pedigree Office bills the time and other costs of the case after Landsudvalget for Heste's normal tariffs.

2. For breeding approved stallions a fee is charged to the pedigree office per. stallion, per. breeding federations, per. year.

- 1) If the stallion has not been approved and registered by a breeding federation, or registered before 15 February, a fee will be paid per. mare, equal to 50% of the fee per stallion.
- 2) For breeding federations who arrange stallion assessments later than 15 February, newly assessed stallions may be registered for normal fee after this date.
- 3) If the stallion is unsubscribed from the stallion list, and the stallion holder later in the same season register the stallion again, there will be a double fee.

3. In the case of imports of semen or cover of mares abroad, the owner of the mare whose stallion has not been registered on the stallion list, cf. sections 6 and 7, shall cause notification from the relevant Danish breeders' association to the pedigree office if the stallion is to be regarded as approved for breeding. If the Pedigree Office does not receive such notification, the stallion is considered "unauthorized" by the breeding federation concerned. The owner of the mare is invoiced in such cases in accordance with paragraph. 2.1, and the pedigree office must have information in accordance with paragraph. 1.1. - 1.4.

Foals after a stallion approved by a Danish breeding federation and stationed at an EU-station outside Denmark is treated on an equal footing with foals after a stallion approved by a Danish breeding federation and stationed in Denmark.

Chapter 3: Rules for registration of foals and issuance of passport / pedigree (identification document)

§ 1

Registration of covering

Registration of foals takes place: When the stallion holder has correctly reported the 1st covering and the subsequent coverings and when the foal is properly reported.

2) All 1st coverings and other coverings must be reported by the stallion holder within 14 days of the date of the incident.

3) When using foreign stallions and using frozen semen, reporting to SEGES Heste must be done by an inseminating veterinarian or inseminator within 14 days of the date of the incident.

4) The stallion holder is obliged to report all coverings on time regardless of the expected result.

5) In the case of stood coverings, the report is filled in with the information on when the mare is inserted into the stood and when the mare is taken out of the stood.

6) Only coverings by approved stallions recorded on the stallion list can be reported.

7) Reporters of 1st coverings are charged an amount per 1st covering, see SEGES Heste's current price list for this, see Chapter 3 §3 for separate embryonic transfer rules / ICSI. If the 14-days deadline is not respected, cf. §1 paragraph. 2, a special fee is also charged.

8) In order to increase the validity of statistical information, after the end of the season, the stallion owner will receive a comprehensive overview of all reported coverings. Any corrections to this will be communicated to SEGES Heste before November 1. of the year of covering. Subsequently, the reports are considered final. Calculation of pregnancy rates is performed based on the first reporting.

9) Report and registration of foals is free of charge until 40 days after birth. If the 40-day deadline is not met, a special fee will be charged, according to the SEGES Heste's applicable price list.

§ 2

Insemination

In breeding where insemination is allowed, the stallion holder is responsible for reporting to SEGES Heste. In this regard, the stallion holder is the person who is registered as the owner / user of the stallion.

2) If the insemination has not been carried out at the stallion's home station, the authorized person having performed the insemination is required to confirm the insemination to the stallion holder, after which he makes a report to SEGES Heste.

3) In case of insemination with foreign stallions and using frozen semen, notification of inseminating is made by the inseminating veterinarian or an authorized inseminator.

4) Insemination with breeding approved stallions follows special rules for authorized stallion stations.

§ 3 **Embryonic transfer and ICSI**

When embryos are taken from a mare, reporting of both insemination and embryo transfer from donor mare to surrogate mare must be reported.

The report is made by the veterinarian responsible for the transfer of the embryo. The form "Embryo Transfer Certificate" is used.

Reports of embryo transfers are charged an amount per transfer, corresponding to the price for the reporting of 1st covering, as per the SEGES Heste's current price list. If the 14-days deadline is not respected, cf. §1 paragraph. 2, a special fee is also charged.

§ 4 **Breeder**

The foal can be reported by the owner of the mare or the owner of the foal at the time of the foaling. If there is no coincidence, they decide on their own initiative who should report the foal.

The person who reports the foal is entered in the passport as breeder and vouches for the information transferred from the notification to the passport.

§ 5 **Issue of passport**

Passport / Pedigree Issue takes place when the following conditions are met (however, see Chapter 9 for exceptions from this):

- a) The covering is registered in the SEGES Heste's database
 - b) The foal is registered in the SEGES Heste's database
 - c) The foal is inspected, and identification marking is performed, cf. rules for this.
 - d) Any requirement for DNA determination is met, cf. rules for this.
- 2) Foal reports must take place during the birth year, while identification marking/inspection must be made in a timely manner for the passport application, incl completion of DNA control where applicable when the foal is 10 months old.
- 3) Upon notification of the foal beyond the date of birth or for late application for passports, the lineage must be verified by a DNA parentage control.

4) The pedigree of the foal may be documented by a DNA parentage control before the foal can be registered and the pedigree / passport can be issued, according to the rules for this, if it is required by Landsudvalget for Heste or the breeders' association.

5) A special fee for the issue of passports / pedigree is paid.

6) For inspection / identification and DNA determination, a separate fee is charged, cf. price list.

§ 6 **Result of coverings**

The result of a covering, which is not a report of foal, is reported by the owner of the mare, no later than the year after the covering took place.

2) The individual breeding federation is obliged to encourage the mare owners to report the results of the covering.

3) Reporting of covering results is free.

§ 7 **Approved breeding stallion**

No stallion holder can report covering with approved stallions if at the same time he seeks to run a breeding business with a non-approved stallion, regardless of race, or is the owner of a non-approved stallion which he is attempting to run a breeding business with.

2) No stallion owner / holder can register a foal or be issued a passport if he / she is in arrears to SEGES Heste.

3) No mare owner can register a foal or be issued passports if they are in arrears to SEGES Heste.

§ 8 **Passport types**

One of two types of passports / pedigrees can be issued on the individual foal called: "Registration Certificate" or "Pedigree".

2) The horse passport is issued with the term "registration certificate" with red cover when the foal is born into the main section of an EU-recognized breeding federation. However, if the foal's father is not approved for breeding during the covering year, passports are issued with black cover.

If a foal is bred after a stallion approved in the EU-recognized breeders' federation, and a mare recorded in appendices (F1, F2 and for stallions, in some cases also F3), a horse passport is issued with the name "Pedigree" with blue cover.

For all other foals, horse passes are issued cf. the guidelines in Chapter 9.

3) The name and logo of the breeding association are applied to the passports according to the association's own guidelines.

Breeding associations are responsible for registering their own logo and for the rules that apply to its use (see chapter 1, paragraph 8).

If a breeding association's logo is not listed, both certificates will indicate a neutral logo for SEGES Heste.

§ 9

Registration number

Upon notification of foals and thus registration in the SEGES Heste's database, the foal is assigned a registration number, which is stated in the passport and follows the horse for a lifetime.

The registration number is unique and follows the international guidelines (www.ueln.net).

It consists of 15 digits. The first 3 digits are the country code for Denmark (208) cf. ISO standard. The next 3 digits are the database code for SEGES Heste (333). The next 4 digits are the birth year and the last 5 digits are a continuous number. The individual breeding associations can choose whether the first two digits of the birth year should be replaced by the breeding association's code.

If the breeding association wishes to apply the breeders code, it is only used for horses, which is entitled to logo in the passport.

§ 9

Race

Landsudvalget for Heste has decided to define a horse as belonging to the breed / breeding direction when it is included in the breeding federation's main section.

The breed / breeding direction is indicated in the passport, and if there are more, all are stated as far as technically possible.

Chapter 4: Rules for registration of foals born abroad

§ 1 Registration of foals

SEGES Heste can register foals and issue pedigrees, according to the rules for this. For foals born abroad, the following assumptions also apply:

- a) A Danish breeders federation attached to Landsudvalget for Heste, and with the studbook on SEGES Heste, shall justify and recommend the issuing of certificates on foals born in the country concerned.
- b) The foals in question must be entitled to registration certificates in the breeding of the Danish breeding federation in question, or follow the mares recorded in the relevant breeding federation's attachment to the main section.
- c) Pedigree control of the lineage of the foal is always carried out in an approved laboratory.
- d) For practical reasons, the identification marking may be dispensed with prior to issuing a passport / pedigree, however, inspection must take place.

§ 2 Imported horses

Imported horses / ponies are registered in the SEGES Heste database, if data for breeding or competitions is to be stored. Registration numbers are retained.

Imported horses / ponies retain their original certificate from their country of origin. SEGES Heste records all relevant information based on the original certificate and applies to the original certificate that the registration has taken place.

Chapter 5: Naming

§ 1

The name must not exceed 31 characters including spaces.

§ 2

Approval of a name may be refused by the Pedigree Office or for competition horses by the Danish Riding Association Secretariat, if it is of a kind that cannot be approved/is frowned upon.

§ 3

When awarding a breeding permit for a stallion, the stallion must change name if there already is a stallion with the same name on the breeders' stallion list, so that no stallions with the same name appear on the list within the same breeding federation.

§ 4

Imported horses / ponies must be registered with the same name as they are registered with in their country of birth.

§ 5

The name is an essential part of a horse's identity. Name change can therefore only be made upon application and payment of fee, and only in connection with ownership change or sponsorship.

2) In the case of a name change of horses of 3 years or more, the original name is given in parentheses according to the new name, cf. the limitation in section 1.

3) Stud names are retained by name changes, except for sponsorship assignments where it is not always possible for technical reasons.

4) Sponsorship names will only be retained for as long as the sponsorship lasts.

5) In order to be defined as a sponsorship, the name must identify an actual product line or consulting company. Adding names for studs, sales and training stalls cannot be defined as sponsorship.

These rules have been prepared in cooperation with the Danish Equestrian Federation

Chapter 6: Guidelines for a common identity marking

§ 1

Types of identity markings

Identity marking of horses born in Denmark is carried out by Landsudvalget for Heste.

Microchip labeling is done by SEGES Heste's authorized identification markers or a veterinarian. The microchip is placed in the center of the left side of the neck, at the junction between the muscle and the spine.

PCS. 2 Only microchips that conforms to ISO standard may be used.

PCS. 3 The microchip number is indicated together with an indication of the chip's location in the horse identification document.

Chapter 7: Rules for descent/pedigree control

§1 Descent/pedigree Control

All breeding stallions must have made DNA determination before insertion in breeding.

PCS. 2 Stallions born after 1 January 1994 must, prior to be granted a breeding permit, have their descendants verified by DNA determination cf. Executive Order 566 of 5 July 1999.

Stallion awarded a breeding permit in Denmark based on a statement in a foreign EU-recognized breeding federation with more flexible rules shall follow the rules of the federation in which the stallion is voted/judged/assessed.

PCS. 3 All expenses are borne by the owner.

§2 Identity check

The pedigree office or breeding federation may imply a DNA determination completed before pedigree can be printed. The Pedigree Office takes a number of foals for random check.

PCS. 2 The samples are taken by SEGES Heste's staff, typically in connection with inspection.

PCS. 3 Laboratory expenses and costs of sampling by SEGES Heste's staff are covered by SEGES Heste, if the case is not due to the error of the mare or stallion owner.

§3 Foreign stallions

Progeny for stallion, which is based in a country outside the EU, DNA is always determined for descent control.

PCS. 2 For stallions, which are breeding approved or have a dispensation to work in a Danish breeders' federation and who have their work in the EU outside of Denmark and who follow Landscentret for Heste's rules, procedures and regulations, the same rules apply as Danish stallions station in Denmark, including sampling control. However, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

2.1. The seed is imported in accordance with applicable rules from a semen collection center approved in accordance with EU rules or:

2.2. The mare is inseminated on a semen collection center approved under EU rules, or:

2.3. The mare is naturally covered and:

2.4. The breeder can show proof of the identity of the used breeding approved stallion and:

2.5. All expenses are borne by the owner.

§4
Egg transplant, etc.

Progeny resulting from egg transplant or frozen semen insemination, DNA is always determined for descent control.

PCS. 2. All expenses are borne by the owner.

Chapter 8: Guidelines for assessment of offspring after stallions

§ 1

A progeny for stallion that is admitted to or approved for admission to the pedigree of the breeders concerned may be considered, cf. the breeding federation's rules for this.

§ 2

Statistical statements of descent groups, including calculations of breeding index, are carried out by SEGES Heste in collaboration with Danish Cattle. Other similarly independent organizations may be used.

§ 3

Minimum guidelines for external assessment of offspring after stallion:

PCS. 1 Ordinary progeny collection

3 or 4 years after the stallion's first cover season, a compilation of at least 50 % of the registered or breeding approved mares of 2 and 3 years is produced at the time of the exhibition in the country concerned. The collection must consist of at least 5 offspring, mares, stallions and geldings at 2 years and over. In addition, one-year colts can be included.

PCS. 2 Large offspring collection

For stallions with "approved" offspring of 5 years and over, a "big offspring" collection can be produced consisting of at least 15 pieces of offspring of 2 years and over, of which at least 5 offspring of 5 years and over is be included. Stallions, mares and geldings can be included.

In addition, at least 50 % of the "approved" mares of 3 years or more, which at the time of the exhibition is in the relevant part of the country, must be included.

PCS. 3 For assessment, the following scale is used:

I	1 st class 1 st degree (23 and 24 points)
I	1 st class 2 nd degree (21 and 22 points)
II	2 nd grade 1 st degree (19 and 20 points)
II	2 nd grade 2 nd degree (17 and 18 points)
III	3 rd class (15 and 16 points)

PCS. 4 Review shall be made to the breeding federation who carries out the assessment.

Chapter 9: Rules for registering horses outside the organized breed

§ 1

Issue of horse passport

Horses not covered by the rules in Chapters 2-4 and 7-8 may be granted a horse passport, cf. BEK 1398 of 02.12.2015. These horse passports are issued with the designation "Identification Document for Equidae" and light green cover.

A pedigree may be mentioned in the passport if the horse belongs to the main section or attachment in a breeding federation that is not ministerially approved, but where the studbook keeping is carried out by SEGES Heste. In addition, descendants may be mentioned in the passport if this is issued based on an existing pedigree.