

## Breeding Show Regulations

# Zuchtschauordnung (ZSchO-KIM) des Verbandes für Kleine Münsterländer e.V.

Status 01.09.2022

These breeding show regulations apply only to scheduled and unscheduled special breeding shows within the KIM association.

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### Abbreviations:

Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V.	KIM-Verband
Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen e.V.	VDH
Fédération Cynologique Internationale	F.C.I.
Kleiner Münsterländer	KIM
Zuchtordnung des KIM-Verbandes	ZO-KIM
Zuchtschau-Ordnung des KIM-Verbandes	ZSchO-KIM
VHD Ausstellungs-Ordnung	
Zuchtrichter-Ordnung des KIM-Verbandes	ZRO-KIM
Zuchtrichterausbildungsordnung KIM	ZAO-KIM
Zuchtrichter-Obmann des KIM-Verbandes	ZROm-KIM
Zuchtrichter-Ausschuss des KIM-Verbandes	ZRA-KIM

### Appendices:

1. F.C.I. Standard 102 „Kleiner Münsterländer“
2. Evaluation form
3. Explanations of the standard
4. Ring design
5. Schedule for breeding shows

The appendices are not part of these breeding show regulations.

## §1 Definition

Breeding shows serve to evaluate “Kleine Münsterländer” owned by domestic or foreign natural persons. At these shows, the form and coat quality of the dogs presented are assessed in accordance with the currently valid ZSchO-KIM (Breeding Show Regulations for Kleine Münsterländer) and its appendices and annexes.

## § 2 Classification of breeding shows for Kleine Münsterländer

1. Special breeding shows of individual regional groups that are not subject to specific dates
2. Special breeding shows of several regional groups that are not subject to specific dates
3. Special breeding shows that are subject to specific dates, e.g., Int. Federal Breeding Show, requiring the approval of the VDH

## § 3 Announcement

The announcement for a breeding show must be published in the KIM magazine at least four weeks in advance. Further publications are at the discretion of the organizer.

“The following points must be included in the announcement for breeding shows that are not subject to a fixed date.”

1. Type of breeding show
2. Organizer
3. Breeding show management
4. Location
5. Date
6. Class division
7. Entry fee
8. Entry deadline

For breeding shows with fixed dates, the requirements of the VDH must be observed.

All printed materials produced for a breeding show, in particular the announcement and registration forms, must clearly indicate membership of the VDH and the F.C.I. and, if applicable, that the event is approved and protected by the VDH.

The announcement must provide comprehensive information about the organizer, breeding show management, location, date, schedule, breed judges, breed and class divisions, as well as conformation scores, titles, and title eligibility. It should be emphasized that there is no legal claim to the latter three.

## § 4 Admission of dogs

1. Kleiner Münsterländer dogs that are registered in the stud book or register of the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. (Association for Kleine Münsterländer) are admitted. Kleine Münsterländer dogs that are registered in a stud book abroad recognized by the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. (with F.C.I. papers) are also admitted. The dog must have reached the required age on the day before the assessment.

2. For registration purposes, dogs over 15 months of age without F.C.I. papers are admitted in order to check whether they are phenotypically similar to a Kleine Münsterländer. There is no formal assessment, only a phenotype assessment on the prescribed form.

3. Bitches that are visibly pregnant or lactating are not admitted. Bitches in heat must be reported to the breeding show management immediately; their presentation and evaluation will be carried out according to the instructions of the responsible breeding show management.

4. Dogs may be presented a maximum of twice in the open and working dog classes (does not apply to federal breeding shows). For breeding eligibility the better rating counts. The determination of a behavioral fault in the open and working dog classes is generally irrevocable.

5. All dogs brought into the breeding show grounds must be vaccinated in accordance with legal requirements (this does not apply to puppy shows—however, puppies must be dewormed).

#### § 5 Registration, registration fees, liability

Only the owner is entitled to register a dog. The owner may be represented by a proxy; proof of power of attorney must be provided. Registration may only be made under the name of the dog as entered in the stud book. Submission of the registration form obliges the owner to pay the entry fee. The registration is only valid after receipt of the entry fee.

By registering, the owner accepts these breeding show regulations (ZSchO-KIM) as binding. If a registration is withdrawn after the official registration deadline, the breeding show management may demand or retain the entry fee.

The entry fee is determined by the organizer(s).

The owners of the dogs are liable for any damage caused by their dogs. The organizer is not liable for any damage caused during the breeding show.

Immediately upon entering the breeding show grounds, the owners of the registered dogs or their representatives must report to the breeding show management. The pedigree and vaccination certificate of the registered dog must be presented. If the ownership status is unclear, the dog will not be admitted.

#### § 6 Class classification

Notwithstanding the F.C.I. class classification, the following classes apply

1. Puppy class        6 - 9 months
2. Junior class        9 - 15 months
3. Open class        15 months and older without passing the HZP/VGP/VPS
4. Working dog class 15 months and older with passed HZP or VGP/VPS

The cut-off date is the day before the breeding show.

Classification in the working dog class can only take place if proof of passing the HZP or VGP/VPS is presented on the day of the breeding show. If proof is not provided, the dog will be moved to the open class. Classification by gender is permitted within the classes.

#### § 7 Evaluation

The evaluation is based on the valid F.C.I. standard for the Kleiner Münsterländer in the evaluation form (description of appearance).

Ratings:

The breeding judge can award the following conformation ratings:

Excellent	V
Very Good	SG
Good	G
Sufficient	Ggd
Disqualified	Disq

In the junior class:

Very promising	vv
Promising	vsp
Not very promising	wv

“Excellent” may only be awarded to a dog that comes very close to the ideal standard of the breed, presented in excellent condition, radiates a harmonious, balanced character, has “class” and excellent posture. Its superior characteristics compared to its breed will make minor imperfections forgettable but it will possess the typical characteristics of its gender.

“Very good” is only awarded to a dog that possesses the typical characteristics of its breed, is well-proportioned, and in good condition. Some forgivable faults will be overlooked, but not morphological ones. This rating can only be awarded to a class dog.

“Good” is given to a dog that possesses the main characteristics of its breed but has faults, provided that these are not concealed.

A dog that sufficiently corresponds to its breed type without possessing its generally known characteristics or whose physical condition leaves something to be desired is given a “sufficient” rating.

A dog is “disqualified” if it does not conform to the type prescribed by the standard, exhibits clearly non-standard behavior or is aggressive, has a testicular defect, has a significant dental defect or jaw abnormality, has a color and/or coat defect, or shows clear signs of albinism. This conformation rating must also be given to dogs that so poorly conform to a single breed characteristic that the dog's head is impaired. Dogs that have a disqualifying fault according to the applicable standard must also be evaluated with this conformation rating.

“No rating” - Only dogs that cannot be awarded any of the five aforementioned conformation ratings may be dismissed from the ring with a “no rating” assessment. This would be the case, for example, if the dog does not walk, constantly jumps up at the exhibitor, or constantly tries to leave the ring, so that its gait and movement cannot be assessed, or if the dog constantly avoids the judge, so that it is not possible to check its teeth, build, coat, tail, or testicles, or if traces of surgery or treatment can be detected on the dog being presented, making an attempt at deception likely. The same applies if the judge has reasonable suspicion that the dog has undergone surgery that conceals its original condition (e.g., eyelid, ear, or tail correction) or if the judge finds something that he or she considers questionable. The reason for the “no evaluation” rating must be stated in the judge's report.

“Withdrawn” - A dog is considered “withdrawn” if it is removed from the ring before the evaluation process begins.

“Did not appear” - A dog is considered “did not appear” if it is not presented in the ring on time.

Note: Character flaws identified in the junior class have no influence on the conformation and coat assessment or on breeding approval.

The four best dogs in a class can be placed with the numbers 1-4 if they have received at least a “very good” conformation rating.

Test procedures developed for behavior assessment can be used at breeding shows.

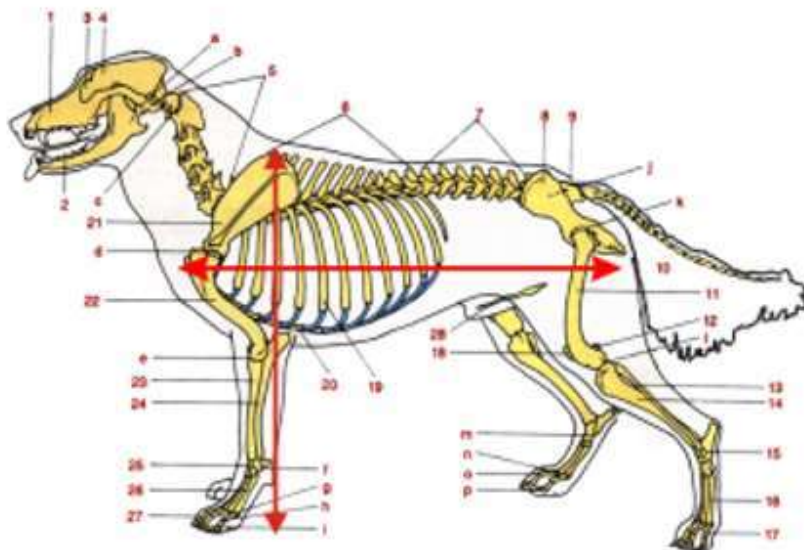
## § 8 Determination of withers height

The withers height must be determined before evaluation. If the proportions are clearly incorrect, the body length must also be checked.

The measurements must be taken by breeding judges – if necessary, also by a special breeding judge or a group of breeding judges.

According to the F.C.I. standard KIM, the withers height must be measured during every form assessment. The withers are the highest point of the spinous processes of the first thoracic vertebra.

The measuring line for the withers height runs vertically immediately at the front legs, to the baseline.



Only measuring devices approved by the KLM Association may be used.

The bite check may also be carried out by this special group of judges.

## § 9 Documentation

The evaluations of the dogs are recorded manually or electronically on an evaluation sheet. Four copies must be made: for the handler, the stud book office, the breeding judge chairman, and the organizer. The breeding show documents must be submitted to the stud book office within 4 weeks.

The issuance of a special certificate is optional.

The results of the breeding show must be published in a suitable form.

The following information must be provided to the breeding judge chairman KIM for the purpose of monitoring breeding judge activities:

Name and location of the event, organizer - association/regional group, date, breeding show director with full address, breeding judge with first and last name - in the case of identical names, also with address - number of entries and late entries.

#### § 10 Obligations of the dog handler or owner

1. Dog handlers are responsible for presenting their dogs on time.
2. Any attempt to falsify pedigree certificates, vaccination certificates, or hunting test certificates will result in disqualification. Disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the statutes of the KIM Association remain unaffected by this.
3. Any form of influencing the dog being evaluated from outside the ring is prohibited.
4. By participating in the breeding show, the dog owner agrees that the breeding show results of his dog will be published within the KIM association and further processed for breeding purposes.

#### § 11 Rights of the dog handler

The rights of the dog handler are regulated in the appeal rules in Appendix 1 of these breeding show rules (ZSchO).

#### § 12 Persons in the ring

No one except the assigned group of breed judges and the dog handlers called up may be in the ring. The breeding show director and the persons appointed by the organizer with special tasks have the right to enter the judging rings. No influence may be exerted on the evaluation of the dogs.

#### § 13 House rules

The organizer has the right of access. They are entitled to impose bans on persons who disrupt the orderly running of the breeding show or violate the provisions of these regulations. Violations of these regulations will be punished by the board of the organizing regional group. They may impose a temporary or permanent ban on participation in breeding shows of the regional group.

#### § 14 Rules of conduct

Violations of these rules may be punished with disciplinary measures. The VDH Exhibition Regulations – § 37 Rules and Regulations – are responsible for punishing violations of these regulations. The provisions apply to “special breed dog shows with fixed dates” as well as to “exhibitions and breeding shows without fixed dates.”

#### § 15 Final provisions

These breeding show regulations (ZSchO-KIM) were adopted at the 2009 general meeting and apply from the date of publication. At the 2010 general meeting, Appendix 3 was added to the ZSchO-KIM. Amendments to the ZSchO were adopted by the general meetings in 2012, 2013, and 2017 and came into force upon publication. At the 2014 general meeting, Appendix 4 was added to the breeding show regulations, which was supplemented with amendments at the 2015 general meeting. At the 2018 general meeting, Appendix 5 was added to the breeding show regulations.

## Appendix 1 to the Breeding Show Regulations (ZSchO) - Appeal Regulations Regarding §11 Rights of the dog handler:

1. Complaints are limited to mistakes and errors made by the organizer, the breeding show director, the breeding judges, and assistants in the preparation and execution of the breeding show, insofar as the handler and dog are disadvantaged by this. Complaints must be submitted to the breeding show management immediately. If the show management is unable to remedy the situation, the complaint may be submitted in writing to the breeding judge committee within 7 days (postmark).
2. Objections to the discretion of the breed judges cannot be the subject of a complaint, unless there is an obvious abuse of discretion or the judge's decision constitutes a gross violation of F.C.I. Standard No. 102. Complaints must be submitted immediately by the dog handler to the breeding show management. If the show management is unable to remedy the situation, the complaint may be submitted in writing to the Breeding Judges Committee, for the attention of the Breeding Judges Chairman, within 7 days (postmark). The Breeding Judges Committee will decide on the complaint. Depending on the circumstances, it will ensure that the dog in question is subjected to a further, independent assessment.
3. If a dog receives a "disqualified" rating due to a breeding defect, the owner of the dog may request clarification as to whether the defect that led to this rating is an acquired or inherited defect. The burden of proof lies with the owner of the dog. The complainant must notify the breeding commission in writing within 7 days (postmark) to the attention of the chairperson and provide proof within 4 weeks by means of a veterinary certificate that the defect found was acquired. The breeding commission shall decide and is entitled to request further certificates or evidence (e.g., expert opinions) or a further form assessment of the dog.
4. If a new assessment of the dog is ordered in the case of No. 2 and No. 3, a new group of breeding judges must be formed in consultation with the Breeding Judges Committee, in which none of the breeding judges who have already assessed the dog may be active.
5. Written complaints and objections must be accompanied by either a crossed check or proof that a security deposit of €50 has been transferred to the KIM Association's account with the reference "Appeal - Name of the dog."
6. Appeals against the decisions may be lodged with the Extended Board. The Extended Board shall make the final decision.
7. If the appeal is ultimately rejected, the security deposit shall be forfeited in favor of the KIM Association.

## Appendix 2 to the Breeding Show Regulations (ZSchO)

### 1.) Combination of conformation and coat quality:

For a long time, there has been uncertainty within the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. regarding the awarding and combination of conformation and coat quality scores. In order to ensure uniform assessment, the following procedure has been established:

The conformation score represents the overall appearance of the dog. In addition to the conformation score, the coat score is given as part of the overall appearance in a separate score.

This means that conformation and coat scores may vary.

When describing/combining conformation and hair color, the definitions of the individual pre accordance with § 7 ZSO must be observed.

This results in the following possible combinations:

Conformation (overall appearance)	Hair value
Excellent	Excellent
	Very Good
Very Good	Excellent
	Very Good
	Good
Good	Excellent
	Very Good
	Good
	Sufficient
Sufficient	Excellent
	Very Good
	Good
	Sufficient
Disqualified	Excellent
	Very Good
	Good
	Sufficient

If a ZE (Zucht Einschränkung= Breeding restriction) or ZA (Zucht Ausschluss= Breeding exclusion) must be awarded for conformation, the coat rating is presented independently of the conformation rating.

## 2.) Conformation and coat rating in combination with ZE (Breeding restriction):

When awarding the conformation rating in conjunction with a ZE, the conformation rating can be graded no higher than “Good.”

Reason:

According to our KIM-ZSchO, § 7 “Evaluation” defines the rating “Good” as follows:

“Good” is to be given to a dog that possesses the main characteristics of its breed but has faults provided that these are not concealed.

In the case of breeding-restricting standard deviations that are not concealed, i.e., are visible, the conformation or coat rating can only be assessed as “Good.”

For example, with an oversize or undersize of +/- 2 cm:

Male dog 57 cm Conformation = good / Coat = excellent

Female dog 48 cm    Conformation = good / Coat = excellent

Depending on the type and number of deviations from the standard, the conformation rating is lowered accordingly.

This rule also applies to the coat quality score.

### 3.) Assessing the height at the withers in the junior class:

Paragraph 8 of the ZSchO regulates the determination of the height at the withers. The height at the withers must be determined before a dog is assessed.

In the junior class, the measurement result is only entered in the pedigree if the measurement is more than 2 cm above the target height, i.e., males over 56 cm and females over 54 cm. Under this condition, the measurement result must be taken into account in the evaluation. Analogous to this appendix, this dog can be evaluated with a maximum of "Good" in terms of conformation. In this case, the dog must be entered as ZE (=Breeding restriction).

If the measurement result is more than 4 cm above the target height, i.e., males over 58 cm and females over 56 cm, the dog must be assessed as disqualified in terms of conformation. In this case, the dog must be entered as ZA.

If the withers height of a dog in the junior class is more than 2 cm below the target height, i.e., males below 52 cm and females below 50 cm, the measurement result is not included in the evaluation. The withers height is not entered in the pedigree.

For example:

Male    51 cm        Conformation = SG / Coat = SG

Female    48 cm        Conformation rating = VG / Coat rating = VG

### Appendix 3 to the Breeding Show Regulations (ZSchO) – Organization of a breeding show

- 1.) Each regional group of the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. (Association for Kleiner Münsterländer) shall hold at least one non-fixed-date breeding show per year in accordance with ZSchO-KIM.
- 2.) The regional groups shall remain fully responsible for determining the conditions for admission to the breeding show, in compliance with and proper observance of the relevant regulations.
- 3.) The organizer must announce the breeding show in good time in accordance with § 3 ZSchO-KIM.
- 4.) The organizing regional group must appoint a responsible breeding show manager for the preparation and implementation of the breeding show. A breeding show manager should be a recognized conformation or special breeding judge (VDH).
- 5.) The breeding show management, together with the organizing regional group, bears full responsibility for the proper conduct of the breeding show.
- 6.) A judges' meeting shall be held before each breeding show.
- 7.) Form 1 (entry) shall be used to register a dog. A photocopy of the pedigree must be enclosed with the entry.
- 8.) The breeding show documents must be submitted to the stud book office and the breeding show chairman within 4 weeks in accordance with § 9 ZSchO-KIM. Form ZS\_2 "Notification of a breeding show held" must be used for this purpose.

### Appendix 4 to the Breeding Show Regulations (ZSchO) – Breeding show assessment using the 12-point system As of September 1, 2022

In order to statistically record and evaluate the assessment of conformation, coat, and temperament at a breeding show in the future, a numerical recording is necessary. The numerical assessment will be done using a 12-point system as follows:

No.	Body	ZWK	Coat	ZWK	Temperament	ZWK
1	V	12	V	12	V	12
2	SG	9-11	SG	9-11	SG	9-11
3	G	6-8	G	6-8	G	6-8
4	Ggd	3-5	Ggd	3-5	Ggd	3-5
5	Disq	0	Disq	0	Disq	0
6	vv	-		-		-
7	vsp	-		-		-
8	wv	-		-		-
9	ob	-		-		-
10	zg	-		-		-
11	ne	-		-		-

Key: V = Excellent, SG = Very good, G = Good, Ggd = Sufficient, Disq = Disqualified; in the class: vv = Very promising, vsp = Promising, wv = Not very promising; ob = Not evaluated, Withdrawn, ne = Did not appear; ZWK = Breeding value index

In the youngest class, serial numbers 6-8, no assessment is made using the 12-point system made for numbers 9-11.

In future, a gradation within the ratings “sufficient” to “very good” will be deliberately applied to describe trends. The numerical assessment is shown on the breeding show certificate.

On the breeding show evaluation form, the corresponding breeding value index is placed at the beginning of the fields “body,” “coat,” and “temperament” as a number and separated from the description of the dog with a hyphen.

The scoring must be carried out on a trial basis at all breeding shows over the next five years.

The scoring will initially be incorporated into the breeding value estimation on a trial basis by introducing a new breeding value that runs in the background (not visible) in dogbase. After that, at the earliest, the next generation will show whether there is a genetic effect.

The evaluation using the 12-point system will be extended by 5 years and an evaluation will be carried out before the end of this period in 2027.

Appendix 4 to the ZSchO was adopted at the general meeting of the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. (Association for Kleine Münsterländer) on March 22, 2014, supplemented with the amendment on March 21, 2015, and is valid from the date of publication.

#### Appendix 5 to the Breeding Show Regulations (ZSchO) – Note – Assessment of tail length

The F.C.I. KIM standard defines the tail as follows:

Set high with a long feather, strong at the base, then tapering, medium length. Carried low but horizontal and not too high above the back line when moving, and slightly curved, it may be slightly curved upwards in the last third.

The tail length is not clearly described in the KIM standard as medium length. In order to avoid confusion when measuring tail length in the future, the common measurement practice is described as follows:

When standing upright, the Kleine Münsterländer has a high-set tail and a pronounced flag. The tail should reach the hock.

How to assess deviations:

The breeding judge must always be aware that by awarding the conformation score, he is making a decisive contribution to breeding control. Therefore, when interpreting the standard, he must carefully examine and weigh the strengths and weaknesses of a dog in terms of their significance for the health and functionality of the breed.

Regardless of this, the KIM-ZSchO is binding for the assessment of tail length in accordance with paragraph 7 (evaluation). Paragraph 7 clearly defines the conformation grades Excellent, Very Good, Good, and GOOD:

“Very Good” is only awarded to a dog that possesses the typical characteristics of its breed, and forgivable faults will be overlooked, but not morphological ones...

“Good” is to be awarded to a dog that possesses the main characteristics of its breed but has provided that these are not concealed.

Appendix 5 to the Breeding Show Regulations (ZSchO) was adopted at the 2018 General Meeting and comes into force upon publication.