



## Breeding Regulations

### § 1 General Regulations

- (1) The international Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) breeding regulations and the Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen (VDH) breeding regulations are binding for all VDH member clubs for purebred canines.
- (2) In charge of and responsible for breeding and definition of the breed specific breeding goals is the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband e. V. (DK-Verband). That includes breeding governance, consultation and control, as well as maintaining the Stud Book.
- (3) The DK-Verband's breeding goal is to produce healthy, high-performance gun dogs with a balanced temperament concurrent to the FCI Standard Nr. 119. Hereditary defects and health disorders will be recorded and systematically combatted.
- (4) The breeding year is from October 1st of the previous year to September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- (5) Deutsch-Kurzhaar breeding is based on the principles of purebreeding and the breeder's freedom of choice provided that the breeding regulations and restrictions therein are abided by.
- (6) The Breeding Regulations are binding for all DK-Verband affiliated clubs and their members.
- (7) Additionally, Implementing Rules to the Breeding Regulations can be enacted. They will be decreed/amended by the DK-Verband's Presidium after consultation with the breeding commission. They become effective as soon as the affiliated clubs have been informed. The next following AGM has to approve the decreed/amended rules in order to maintain validity.

### § 2 Breeders/Breeding Rights

#### (1) Breeders

- a) Breeders in the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband (DKV) must be eligible to obtain a hunting license; have lived in Germany or the USA as their primary residence for a minimum of 6 months; be an individual member of one of the DKV member clubs; be legally competent as well as having demonstrated to their club Breed Warden or a person designated by the club that he/she has expert knowledge in the matter (adequate care of dogs and related laws, basic knowledge of reproductive biology and raising puppies).
- b) There are exceptions for DK Breeders in countries without FCI sanctioned Breed Books. The breeders in those countries may opt to have their puppies registered in a sanctioned Breed Book, as long as the requirements of the Breeding Regulations have been fulfilled.
- c) Commercial breeders (puppy farmers) and dog merchants/traders cannot be DK Breeders.
- d) Each breeder belongs to a regional club and is supervised by that club. The reason(s) for changing a designated club must be submitted to the Breed Book Registry for approval.
- e) The breeder must grant the Breed Warden and/or a person appointed by the Presidium access to the breeding premises at any time.
- f) The person who owns the female dog at the time of the mating is considered the breeder; breeder can also be a community of breeders.

- g) Under a breeding lease contract, a maximum of two litters per year may be produced at kennel premises which are 100 km or less from the breeder's primary residence. Certain requirements apply to this rule: One parent must have the breeder's kennel name; and the kennel premises must have been inspected and approved of by the Breed Warden or a qualified person designated by the club in due time before the planned mating. The person with the responsibility to raise the litter must be qualified to do so under the definition of § 2 (1) a) of the Breeding Regulations. An inspection report must be written and a copy sent to the Breed Book Registry.
- h) By definition of these Breeding Regulations, the person who acquires temporary breeding rights to a female dog is considered the owner for the period from the mating to the weaning of the puppies.

## **(2) Kennel Book**

Breeders must keep a kennel book. We recommend that breeders use the standard VDH Kennel Book. Non-standard kennel books must at least consist of the records of every breeding activity in chronological order, copies of all litter records, and names of puppy buyers with address.

## **§ 3 Breed Wardens**

- (1) Each member club affiliated with DKV must designate one Breed Warden and – where necessary – one deputy Breed Warden. These club officers are responsible for consulting on breeding matters, inspecting/approving kennel premises and litters, and ensuring the correct identification of puppies.
- (2) The Breed Warden must observe the laws relative to the adequate care and welfare of dogs, the respective regulations on animal welfare, the regulations of FCI/VDH and DKV; and must monitor breeders' compliance with these laws and regulations.
- (3) Qualifying requirements for Breed Wardens are:
  - Membership in one of the DKV affiliated clubs;
  - Expert knowledge, especially in genetics, reproductive biology and raising puppies.
  - It is a desirable quality that the Breed Warden has personal experience in breeding. Expert knowledge must be proven by attendance certificates from educational seminars for Breed Wardens.
- (4) At the DKV Annual General Meeting an educational seminar for Breed Wardens and breeders will be held after the meeting.

## **§ 4 Dogs for Breeding/Breeding Qualifications**

- (1) Only healthy dogs with a balanced temperament registered in a VDH recognized Stud Book may be used for breeding, provided they fulfill the following requirements:
  - a) a passed Solms, AZP, HZP or VGP with complete water work in accordance to the DK-Verband resp. the Jagdgebrauchshundverband (JGHV) test regulations under consideration of §4 para. 7b and the DK Verband guidelines for VBR-E, resp. the Jagdgebrauchshundverbandes (JGHV) „Certificate for Tracking a Duck“. § 4 para.9 applies for foreign dogs.
  - b) A conformation score of at least „good“, obtained at a conformation show hosted by a Deutsch-Kurzhaar club in accordance to the DKV Conformation Show Regulations resp. the VDH regulations for Breed Specific Dog Shows (Spezialrassehundausstellung)

- or an individual rating (Einzelbewertung) determined by a DK Specific Conformation Judge VDH (DK Spezialzuchtrichter VDH) or a simple DK Conformation Judge.
- c) Performed hardness during hunting practice certified in accordance to the JGHV regulations. The sire must provide proof, the dam should provide proof.
  - d) A hip joint dysplasia evaluation score of HD A1, A2, B1, B2. Verification and documentation are ensued in compliance to the DK-Verband regulations. (implementation rule governing the control of genetic disorders and defects).
  - e) A blood specimen was sent off so that the dog's DNA is stored (see implementation rule governing the control of genetic disorders and defects).
  - f) Proof of origin (genetic test as soon as the parents' DNA is available in the Bio-Bank)
- (2) Female dogs qualified for breeding may not be bred before the age of 18 months. Male dogs as soon as they are older than 12 months. There are no exceptions to the age requirements. As soon as the female dog has reached 8 years of age, or has produced 4 litters, she will be removed from breeding. The DKV Breed Warden, in coordination with the Breeding Commission, may grant an exception for female dogs which have proven to be of great breeding value. Cut-off day is the day of the mating. There is no age limitation for male dogs.
  - (3) A female dog may be bred successfully not more than two times in a 24 month-period (cut-off day is the whelp date).
  - (4) When a female dog has delivered twice by Caesarean section, she may no longer be used for breeding.
  - (5) Male dogs may only provide stud-service 4 times per calendar year during the initial 2 years after being breed-qualified. After this initial period, there is no limitation to their stud services, as long as the offspring do not show any hereditary diseases that adversely affect the dog's hunting utilization. In cases where such debilitating conditions have been observed, the Breeding Commission will decide on the future number of stud services.
  - (6) Incest matings (first degree relatives, such as daughter/father or mother/son) are prohibited. An exception can be made for mating half-siblings but this requires prior approval by the DKV Breed Warden.
  - (7) Excluding faults
    - a) Physical faults
      - all faults listed in the FCI Standard Deutsch-Kurzhaar in the category "excluding faults"
    - b) Any kind of behavioral faults
      - any kind of gun sensitivity, gun shyness, milieu shyness, nervousness, fear of live game, fear biting, being loud without the presence of game
    - c) Dogs with epileptiform seizures (any kind of convulsion)
      - otherwise § 4 (1) applies
  - (8) Loss of Breed qualification
    - a) If breed-qualified dogs show faults at a later date that are breed excluding or hereditary diseases, which limit their hunting utilization, then their breed qualification listing is to be deleted. In particular epilepsy and form of seizures belong in this category.
    - b) Breed qualification can be deleted if offspring show symptoms of hereditary disorders, even if it only occurs once. This especially applies for dogs whose parents/siblings are afflicted with hereditary disorders.
    - c) Breed qualification of sires and dams will be deleted if they have progeny with two different partners that are not HD-free (rating: HD C, D and E) or have seizures that are presumably hereditary (implementation rule governing the control of genetic disorders and defects).

- d) Loss of breed qualification will be pronounced by the Breeding Commission upon the DKV Breed Warden's request. The DKV Breed Warden informs the dog's owner and the DKV Stud Book Officer in writing. The DKV Breed Warden immediately stamps the pedigree "zuchtuntauglich" (not breed-qualified). Should the owner refuse to hand over the pedigree, then the loss of breed qualification will be published in the "Kurzhaar Blätter". Loss of breed qualification will be entered in the DKV database and be published in the Zuchtbuch (Stud Book).
  - e) Compensation claims due to these measures towards the club or Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband are excluded. This is only permissible if the DKV Breed Warden had the facts soundly reviewed by a designated veterinarian or if the dog's owner voluntarily accepts the loss of breed qualification. The dog cannot be used for breeding during the review period. The review period starts as soon as the dog's owner and the DKV Breed Warden have received the local Breed Warden's report. Should the loss of breed qualification not be determined within three months, then the preliminary breeding ban is cancelled.
- (9) Foreign Dogs
- a) DKs that were not bred in the Federal Republic of Germany and have an FCI recognized Export Pedigree (FCI member countries and FCI contract partners) can be incorporated in the DKV Stud Book upon entering Germany. German (DKV) pedigrees cannot be issued for breeders from these countries.
  - b) These dogs can be bred in the DKV system provided they themselves and their parents fulfill the DKV breeding requirements. Equivalent foreign tests are recognized. The HD evaluation confirming breed qualification must be verified by the DKV HD expert. Five generations of pure breeding must be proven.
  - c) If the requirements in the DKV Breeding Regulations cannot be fulfilled, the remark "Not bred in accordance to the DKV Regulations – not breedable" (*Nicht nach den Bestimmungen des DK-Verbandes gezüchtet – zuchtuntauglich*) will be printed on the Encompassing Certificate.
  - d) The first two generations of offspring of dogs that were bred in a foreign country but that are not breed-qualified in Germany due to excluding faults respectively that were not presented to determine breed qualification due to recorded excluding faults cannot be entered in the Stud Book. This applies analogously for offspring of dogs whose breed qualification was legitimately retracted, provided that the mating date was after retraction of the breed qualification.
  - e) The original FCI recognized pedigree will not be confiscated. Only the DKV administration number (9000 er number) will be documented on that pedigree. An Encompassing Certificate (*Übernahme Bescheinigung*) will be issued and attached to the original pedigree.
  - f) The DKV Breed Warden has to validate the breed qualification of foreign dogs prior to mating. This applies for dams as well as sires.
- (10) Dogs without VDH/FCI Pedigrees
- a) Dogs without FCI recognized pedigrees (the owner must have permanent residence in Germany) can be listed in the Registry section of the Stud Book in accordance to the VDH Breeding Regulations and after completing the DKV procedure (Implementation Rules Registry) including the phenotype assessment. They will receive a Registration Certificate in accordance to the VDH specifications. In order to distinguish these registration numbers from the regular Stud Book numbers, the letter "R" will precede the number.
  - b) Doges in the Registry section are not allowed to participate in DKV conformation shows or natural ability tests.
- (11) Crossbreeding with other breeds or varieties is prohibited.

## § 5 Protection of Kennel Name/Kennel Premises

- (1) The Kennel Name is the dog's last name. On behalf of the prospective breeder the DKV applies for the International Kennel Name Protection through VDH (*German Kennel Club*), and world-wide and for all breeds with FCI (*Worldwide Canine Organization*).
- (2) The breeder must apply for Kennel Registration (form) and the responsible breed warden must issue a supportive report. The inspection of the kennel premises is to be documented on the form "Kennel Inspection Report" and must be signed by the breeder and the inspecting breed warden. Distribution list (one copy each): Breed Warden, Stud Book Office, Breeder.
- (3) Every Kennel must be inspected before it can receive Kennel Name Protection (see standard form) and it must be ascertained that the responsible person is qualified.
- (4) The application for Kennel Name Protection must include three kennel names in order of preference. The kennel name is applicant specific and protected for the life time of the applicant, and applies only to the dogs that he/she breeds. Kennel names already in use can be found at [www.fci.be](http://www.fci.be). These names cannot be applied for and may not be listed on the application.
- (5) The breeder cannot simultaneously have his/her own kennel and be a member of a breeding community.
- (6) Further use of a kennel name can be renounced at any time by means of declaration to the Stud Book Office respectively the VDH.
- (7) Breeding communities are a merger of at least two breeders that will breed under the same kennel name, and they must be approved of by the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband respectively VDH. In order to obtain approval it is mandatory, to list all breeders belonging to the breeding community. The breeding community members must all be a member of a DKV affiliated club. Should the breeding community be dissolved, then the remaining breeder(s) can continue to use the kennel name. Any breeding community member wishing to declare renunciation for the use of the kennel name can do so by informing the Stud Book Officer in writing.
- (8) Establishing breeding communities beyond FCI national boundaries is not permissible.
- (9) Kennel Name Protection ceases
  - a) upon death of the breeder, provided that no heir claims the kennel name for him-/herself within a 10 year period
  - b) if the breeder renounces continued use of the kennel name without transferring it to another person
  - c) if the breeder becomes a member of a pedigree breeding association which is in opposition to the DKV, VDH or FCI
  - d) if the statues and regulations of the DKV, VDH or FCI are violated.
- (10) Internationally protected kennels names are deleted by the VDH, which in turn apply for deletion at the FCI.
- (11) The transfer of a kennel name among living persons is permissible , if the transferee fulfills all requirements necessary to apply for a kennel registration and if it lies within the scope of interest for the Deutsch-Kurzhaar breed to continue this breeding line under this kennel name. This particularly applies if the existing mother lines are to be continued and the kennel's current breeding material is taken over. A mere transfer of the kennel name is prohibited.
- (12) Kennels that have acquired a particular significance for the DK-breed cannot be re-awarded to someone else. The breeding commission decides about a reallocation of kennel names in which more than 20 litters have been bred.
- (13) All kennel registrations and novellas thereof will be published in the Stud Book.

- (14) Animal welfare laws, ordinances on the adequate care of dogs and DKV Regulations on Kennel Premises in their current versions must be observed.

## **§ 6 Stud Service**

- (1) The owners of male dogs must keep written records for all Stud Services.
- (2) The Stud Service Certificate (*Deckbescheinigung*) forms can be downloaded at [www.deutsch-kurzhaar.de](http://www.deutsch-kurzhaar.de).
- (3) The male's Stud Book number, name and performance achievements, and the female's name as well as her Stud Book number, the mating date and the owner's name and address must be clearly discernible. The Stud Service Certificate must be signed by the male's and female's owner.
- (4) The Stud Service Certificate must include a declaration whether the male's owner has knowledge of any of his dog's offspring having had seizures.
- (5) The Breeder must inform the Breed Book Registry and the Breed Warden of the member club immediately after a Stud Service was performed (including unsuccessful Stud Services).
- (6) The male dog's owner should hand out the signed Stud Service Certificate as soon as the pregnancy has been determined, at the latest after whelping and complete payment of the stud dog service fee.
- (7) If during her heat cycle, a female dog mates with two different male dogs, the puppies will receive pedigrees (*Ahnentafel*) only after paternity has been clearly established (see Implementation Rule for Artificial Insemination).
- (8) The amount of the stud dog service fee is to be agreed on prior to mating. The non-binding rule of thumb is the selling price for a two month old puppy. A written agreement is recommended for the case that the mating is unsuccessful and the same dog is to perform stud service free of charge at the female's next heat cycle.
- (9) The male's owner can make full payment of the stud dog service fee conditional before issuing the Stud Service Certificate.
- (10) Artificial Insemination  
Artificial insemination is only permitted if both parents have had offspring naturally. As an exception (if only the male or female have had offspring naturally) the DKV Breed Warden may grant permission. All resulting costs must be paid by the owners of the breeding mates (Implementation Rule for Artificial Insemination).

## **§ 7 Litters**

- (1) Both parents must have satisfied the breeding requirements in the Breeding Regulations prior to the mating. In cases where the requirements are not met, but both parents have VDH/FCI sanctioned pedigrees without breeding prohibitions, and are otherwise in compliance with DKV Regulations (kennel inspection, litter inspection etc.), the litter will be registered and pedigrees issued for the puppies for the triplicate fee.
- (2) If both parents or one parent is not breed-qualified as defined by the Breeding Regulations, the pedigrees will be stamped "*nicht nach den Regularien des DK-Verbandes gezüchtet – Zuchtverbot*" (not bred in accordance with DKV Regulations – breeding prohibited). The puppies will have 6000 Breed Book numbers. The fee for this registration and the pedigrees will be triplicate.
- (3) Each breeder, or kennel premises (if several breeders share the same kennel premises), is authorized three Litters per breed year. § 7 (2) applies to additional litters.
- (4) Matings which produce dogs with hereditary diseases may not be repeated.

(5) Litter Registration

- a) The legibly filled out form “Antrag auf Eintragung eines Wurfes” (Litter Registration Application Form) (hereinafter referred to as Litter Form) into the Deutsch-Kurzhaar Stud Book must be submitted in single copy to the responsible club president or the responsible breed warden within four weeks of whelping date. This form, which is to be sent to the Zuchtbuchstelle (Stud Book Office), must be signed by either the responsible president or breed warden and must confirm the breeder’s membership in the respective club. On the Litter Form the breeder must declare whether he/she has knowledge of any of the female’s offspring having had seizures.
- b) Each puppy will be registered with a first name and the breeder’s kennel name. The first name, kennel name, Stud Book numbers and performance achievements of both mating partners must be specified on the Litter Form.
- c) All puppies in a litter are given first names beginning with the same initial letter. The first name must be gender specific.
- d) The puppies in the first litter in a kennel will have first names beginning with the initial letter “A”, the following litters will have first names in alphabetical sequence (e. g. 2. litter = B, 3. litter = C). If a breeder uses the same name again (e. g. second or third time round in the alphabet), then II resp. III must be added to the first name.
- e) On the litter form the males are listed first in alphabetical order, then the females in alphabetical order.
- f) The colors and markings of the puppies are to be listed on the litter form.
1. Solid brown without markings.
  2. Brown with small white or flecked markings at chest and legs.
  3. Dark brown roan, with brown head, brown patches or specks. The basic color of such a dog is not brown mixed with white or white with brown, but the coat shows such an even intensive mixture of brown and white which results in that kind of inconspicuous exterior of the dog ever so valuable for the practical hunt. At the inner sides of the hindlegs as well as at the tip of the tail the color is often lighter.
  4. Light brown roan with brown head, brown patches, specks or without patches. In this coloring the brown hairs are fewer, the white hairs are predominant.
  5. White with brown head markings, brown patches or specks.
  6. Black color in the same nuances as the brown, respectively the brown roan colors.
  7. Yellow tan markings are permissible.
  8. Blaze, fleck and speckled flews are permissible. Dogs with these marking cannot be listed with m.br.K. or m.schw.K.
- g) The following abbreviations are to be used in the appropriate combination:

Brown	Br.		With solid brown head	m.br.K.
Brown roan	Brschl.		With solid black head	m.schw.K.
Light brown roan	HBrschl.		with tan marking	m.Brd.
Dark brown roan	DBrschl.		With chest patch	m.Brfl.
Black roan	Schwschl.		With chest streak	m.Brst.
Light black roan	HSchwschl.		White or fleck markings, s. f) 2.	m.Abz.
black	Schw.		With patch or speck	m.Pl.
White	White		With patches or specks	m.PlIn.

If a dog is white, the color of the patch/patches resp. head must be specified (e. g. with a brown patch = m.br.Pl., with black patches = m.schw.PlIn.).

- h) Litter registration applications for entry in the DKV Stud Book must be supported by the following documents:

- Litter Registration Application Form
  - Stud Service Certificate
  - Verification of membership by the responsible club
  - Breeding lease contract – where applicable
- i) All breeder's litters must be reported in full for registration, including litters with all stillborn puppies or puppies that died after birth.
- (6) Exclusion of Registration
- a) In litters in which both mating partners are roan colored (black roan and/or brown roan) no puppies can be monochrome (solid colored).
  - b) If there is a monochrome puppy in a litter, at least one mating partner must be monochrome.
  - c) If there is a black-haired puppy in a litter, at least one mating partner be black-haired.
  - d) Should there be doubt about the parental origin, proof of origin must be clarified by means of genetic analysis (see Implementation Rule Artificial Insemination). The breeder is borne with the examination expenses.
- (7) Tail Docking
- The practice of Tail Docking is subject to animal welfare laws which allow – as an exceptional rule – Tail Docking for hunting breeds (puppies from parents with natural ability or performance testing), as long as it is performed by a veterinarian and not later than four days after the puppies have been whelped.

### **§ 8 Litter Inspection/Identification of Puppies**

- (1) The responsible club Breed Warden must inspect the entire litter in the presence of the dam and on the breeder's kennel premises. The inspection must take place after the puppies have reached the age of 7 weeks. The Breed Warden may not inspect his/her own Litters.
- (2) The Breeder is obligated to allow the responsible Breed Warden from the responsible club access to the kennel premises and inspect the litter, the dam, the environment in which the puppies are raised, and kennel conditions in general.
- (3) The person inspecting the litter must have proof of the same expert knowledge as the responsible club Breed Warden.
- (4) Proof of the following actions must be shown: Deworming and initial puppy vaccinations in accordance with the guidelines of StiKoVet (Veterinary Board for Immunizations), to include distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and parvovirus vaccinations which are mandatory. Puppies that are leaving the kennel grounds at a later time must have received follow-up vaccinations as recommended by the Veterinary Board for Immunization.
- (6) A Litter Inspection Report is written (standard form attached) with one copy each going to the Breeder, the Breed Warden and the Stud Book Office.
- (7) All registered Deutsch-Kurzhaar puppies must be micro-chipped. This is performed by a veterinarian or an accredited person between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> week of age and can coincide with the vaccination. The Stud Book Office sends the micro-chips with the invoice including the fees for litter registration and pedigrees. The pedigrees will be sent to the breed warden/designated litter inspector after receipt of payment. *(Not applicable for US clubs).*
- (8) The Stud Book Office sends the pedigrees to the breed warden/designated litter inspector.
- (9) In cases where one or more of the following conditions are found to be present, the Litter Inspection will be declined:
  - a) the litter invoice has not been paid (statement)
  - b) not all of the live puppies are present and/or have not been permanently identified

- pedigrees of puppies that died after birth will be marked **Void** by the Breed Warden and returned to the Stud Book Office)
- c) The markings of the dam and the puppies do not concur with the information on the pedigrees, thus making the dogs' identities uncertain. The guidelines in § 7 Abs. 1 (g) of the Breeding Regulations must be applied to describe details of dam and puppies
  - d) the puppies are not micro-chipped
  - e) The care of the dogs or their conditions are inconsistent with animal welfare laws, the DKV regulations on the adequate care of dogs, or the relative DKV ordinances in their current versions
  - f) the puppies are not vaccinated (StiKoVet guideline) and dewormed.

Appeals against the breed warden's decisions are addressed in § 13 of the Breeding Regulations.

Puppies cannot be given away before the age of eight full weeks.

### **§ 9 Stud Book**

- (1) Stud books are essential foundations of pedigree dog breeding. The quality of information should be as comprehensive as possible.
- (2) The regulations in § 4, 5 and 7 apply for entries in the Stud Book.
- (3) In the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verbands Stud Book, in continuation of the "Stammbuch Deutsch-Kurzhaar from 1897, at least the following is recorded:
  - a) all new kennel registrations
  - b) all novellas of established kennels and breeding communities
  - c) all litters registered within the breeding year including the kennel name, the breeder's name and address, the whelping day, the parent's names, Stud Book numbers and test results, the puppies names, gender, Stud Book number, color; and any specifics of the puppies are documented in the Stud Book section (Ostermannsche Statistik)
  - d) the "Ostermannsche Statistik" (breeding test results Derby, Solms, AZP, VJP, HZP), results of the Dr. Kleemann-Zuchtausleseprüfung and IKP resp. NAKP, conformation show results, JGHV performance awards, positive JGHV performance test results, HD-evaluations, randomly detected defects
  - e) testing and breeding statistics
  - f) statistics of breeding defects and hereditary diseases.
- (4) The Stud Book number is a six-digit number with the following structure: dddd/yy (e. g. 0001/17).
- (5) The results of the HD assessments are published in the Stud Book as well as in the "Kurzhaar Blätter" in accordance to the FCI nomenclature.
- (6) A register (livre d'attend) is kept in the Stud Book.
- (7) There is a print version of the Stud Book for each breeding year. Two copies are sent to the VDH by July 1<sup>st</sup> of the following year (digital transmission is accepted).
- (8) The clubs are obligated to purchase one Stud Book per 20 members.

### **§ 10 Pedigrees (Ahnentafel)**

- (1) A pedigree, which is a verbatim extract of the Stud Book, is issued for each dog entered in the Deutsch-Kurzhaar Stud Book.
- (2) The pedigrees show the logotype of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband, VDH, JGHV and FCI.
- (3) The pedigrees remain the property of DKV. The owner of the dog has the right of physical possession of the pedigree. The following is printed on the pedigrees: *Die Ahnentafel gilt*

*als Urkunde im juristischen Sinne, sie bleibt Eigentum des DK-Verbandes e.V. (This pedigree is a legal document and remains the property of DKV e.V.).*

- (4) The pedigrees are only valid in foreign countries when accompanied by an attached “Anerkennung für das Ausland” document (*VDH certificate that enables entry of a dog in a foreign stud book*). This is subject to a fee and must be applied for at the VDH by either the DK-Verband, the breeder or the owner of the dog. The application must include the original copy of the pedigree.
- (5) The pedigrees include five generations of ancestors with all to date of issue recorded performance results and the best conformation score. Titles and performance results acquired by any of the ancestors after the litter has been entered will not be added at a later date.
- (6) The Stud Book Office can replace lost pedigrees. A fee will be charged. Replacement pedigrees are distinctly marked with “Zweitschrift” (*for non-German speaking countries “duplicate”*).
- (7) Foreign dogs can be entered in the Stud Book according to the regulations under § 4.
- (8) Test and conformation show results will be transcribed to the pedigree by the testing director of the hosting club, including location, date and signature. The DK-Verband is not liable for the factual accuracy of testing and conformation results. Negative findings are to be transcribed to the pedigree (breed excluding faults, unsuccessful test results).
- (9) Changes in ownership must be noted on the pedigree, including the name and address of the new owner. The previous owner must sign the pedigree with the date and location of the transfer of ownership.

## **§ 11 Fees**

The Stud Book Office charges fees, which are determined by the Annual General Meeting of the DK-Verband. Timely announcements about amended fees will be published in the “Kurzhaar Blätter”.

## **§ 12 Regulatory and Penalty Stipulations**

- (1) The valence for the entire breeding activity is based on the veracity of the Stud Book and the correct and unambiguous information on the pedigree. Any reservation to contribute to the ulterior purpose of the Breed Book and pedigree harms the DKV mission and that of the affiliated member clubs.
- (2) Infringements and breaches of the provisions in the Breeding Regulations will be punishable by means of a temporary or permanent breeding ban or a complete ban for all breeding activities (DKV Breed Warden’s decision)
- (3) If a breeder is excluded for breeding relevant reasons, then all VDH Stud Books are inaccessible for him/her.
- (4) In these cases, all member clubs and DKV are obligated to take action and safeguard the purpose of DKV. Such actions may include the temporary prohibition to breed or the ban from entries in the Breed Book or expulsion of the person, notwithstanding criminal prosecution in certain cases.

Being prohibited from breeding means that a certain dog (male or female) may not be used for breeding. The prohibition is always dog specific and applies only to that dog. The breeding prohibition is entered in the Stud Book and pedigrees. Breeding prohibitions are particularly appropriate in the following cases:

- One or both parents were not breed-qualified;

- Health related defects are noted which preclude breeding qualification;

The ban from entries in the Stud Book means that a certain breeder is not allowed any breeding activity. The ban can be of temporary or permanent nature. Breeding bans are particularly appropriate in the following cases:

- Adequate care and raising of puppies cannot be guaranteed;
- Repeated negligent or willful violations of the Breeding Regulations and/or violations of the principles of the planned breeding program of pure-bred, healthy and temperamentally stable pure-bred dogs with socially acceptable behaviors. The ban from entries in the Stud Book encompasses all dogs (male and female) owned or co-owned by the respective breeder. The ban further includes all dogs acquired by the breeder during the banned period. In particular, the following activities are covered as well by the ban:
  - Leasing a female dog to a third party for breeding purposes
  - Stud services by any of the breeder's male dogs;
  - Accidental matings.

Breedings in progress before a ban from entries in the Stud Book becomes effective (reference date is the mating date), are to be duly completed.

- (5) Entries which are based on intentional incorrect or grossly negligent disclosures will be deleted in the Stud Book upon the DKV Breed Warden's proposal, the incorrect pedigrees will be retracted, and the findings will be published in the "Kurzhaar-Blätter".
- (6) Disclosures that are proven to be incorrect due to slight negligence will be corrected on the cost-by-cause principle.
- (7) All entries which do not comply with the provisions of the DKV Breeding Regulations will be rejected.
- (8) The provisions of the Disciplinary Regulations of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband apply to the Breeding Regulations.
- (9) The following punitive actions apply to violations against the above regulations:
  - § 2 (2) a)** Failure to keep Kennel Book, or Kennel Book is not available when requested: 50.00 €/per litter
  - § 4 Breeding: 1st offense:** Triplicate fee for litter registration and pedigrees **further offense:** Ban from entries in the Stud Book for one year; thereafter a ban from entries in the Stud Book for five years.
  - Breeding a female older than eight years of age:** ban from entries in the Stud Book for two years.

### § 13 Objections

- (1) All decisions concerning measures of these Breeding Regulations are legislated by the DKV Breed Warden, after having a hearing with the party concerned, possible witnesses, the Stud Book Officer, the Breeding Commission, as well as the President of the club in which the party concerned is a member.
- (2) Complaints concerning the measures taken by the DKV Breed Warden will be finalized by the DKV Board, after hearing the parties concerned and the DKV Breed Warden. The hearings can be exercised in written form.
- (3) Within two weeks after receipt of the DKV Breed Warden's decision, appeals can be filed to the DKV President by registered mail. Legal action is excluded.

### § 14 Enforcement Date

- (1) The Annual General Meeting of the Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Verband approved these regulations on March 19, 2016. These Breeding Regulations will be effective as of October 1, 2016 when the 2017 breed year commences.
- (2) Should amendments become imperative due to scientific knowledge, breeding experience or amendments to the VDH Breeding Regulations, then the Breeding Commission can determine interim regulations.

Annexes: Implementation Rules

Controlling Genetic Diseases and Defects

Artificial Insemination

Assessment to Determine Registry Entry Eligibility

## **Implementation Rule Controlling Genetic Diseases and Defects**

The VDH member clubs are obligated to combat genetic diseases and defects with scientifically profound breeding programs and to implement them with appropriate strategies. If possible, molecular genetic testing of the genotype for genetic defects (DNA-test) should be used. Dogs with predispositions (heterozygotes) determined by this method need not be excluded from breeding. However, they can only be mated with homozygous healthy animals.

### **1. Hip Joint Dysplasia (HD)**

All breeding dogs must be HD examined. The most modern, reliable and gentle technique for the dog is to be used.

The minimum age for x-ray diagnostics is 12 months.

Dogs with a HD-B rating should be mated to dogs with an HD-A rating.

Radiological Diagnostics:

The HD expert must be an accredited expert in the "Gesellschaft für Röntgendiagnostik genetisch beeinflusster Skeletterkrankungen bei Kleintieren e. V." (GRSK). If the HD expert is a breeder or stud dog owner, then he cannot x-ray or evaluate his own dogs or dogs belonging to persons living in his household and/or dogs that were bred by them. To designate or change to a new HD expert, the DK-Verband will recommend an expert and apply for confirmation thereof at the VDH. The DK clubs and the Breeding Commission have the right to make a recommendation. The final decision is made at a meeting with the DKV member clubs. The same procedure applies for designating the Superior HD expert, under consideration of the GRSK List of Superior Expert Veterinarians.

A veterinarian x-rays the dog after sedation or anesthesia to the point of complete muscle relaxation (print-out of the digital x-ray in original size or online via the company VetZ, where the vet has to be registered: [www.myvetsxl.com](http://www.myvetsxl.com). The veterinarian is charged 4 € per examination).

- Format 30 x 40 cm

For correct positioning and sufficient technical quality the following criteria have to be met:

- The entire pelvis and femur with stifles and patellas must be depicted
- Symmetrical positioning of the hip, the ilial wings and both obturate foramens making these appear the same on both sides
- Both femurs are parallel to each other, to the spine and the radiography table
- The patellas are located at the height of the sesamoid bones, centered between the two femoral condyles
- The dorsal labrum is visible through the femoral head

The following must be on the x-ray:

- The dog's complete name
- The dog's date of birth
- The transponder number resp. the stud book number

The x-ray (image or upload) and the X-Ray Evaluation Form (DKV form: Röntgenuntersuchungsbogen) certified by your veterinarian and the original copy of the pedigree (photocopy is not sufficient) are to be sent to the Deutsch-Kurzhaar HD expert:

Tierärztliche Klinik für Kleintiere  
Dr. Wolfram Lemmer  
Bogenweg 10  
35085 Ebsdorfergrund – Heskern  
GERMANY

The expert analysis fee of 25 € is to be paid to Dr. Wolfram Lemmer's account:  
IBAN: DE9653361724000070770  
BIC: GENODEFIEBG

The dog's name and stud book number must be indicated on the transfer. The x-ray will be analysed after receipt of the fee.

Appeals against the analysis are possible. The DKV Breed Warden can apply for a re-evaluation by the DK Superior HD Expert at the earliest 6 months after the initial analysis. For that purpose, 2 new x-rays in position 1 and 2 must be made at a university clinic for veterinary medicine. The Superior HD expert's analysis is binding and final. The DKV Superior HD expert is Dr. Bernd Tellhelm.

**2. Osteochondrosis Dissecans of the Shoulder Joint (OCD) and Elbow Dysplasia (ED)**

The examination and radiological analysis are carried out on a voluntary basis by our HD expert. The type and number of necessary x-rays must be concluded on with the expert. Care must be taken that the depiction of the shoulder joint is not superimposed by other structures (sternum etc.). The fee for the OCD analysis is 20 €.

**3. Idiopathic Epilepsy and Epileptiform Seizures**

Dogs with recurring seizures may not be used for breeding, irrespective of the cause for the seizures. As a basis for breed relevant measures in regard to the parents and siblings of the afflicted dog, a veterinarian attestation after thorough diagnostics according to the guidelines of the "AG Neurologie at the TiHO Hanover" must be submitted. It must be obviated that parents/siblings of an afflicted dog underlie breed restrictions although a hereditary disease is not to be assumed, because there are many other non-hereditary reasons for seizures. The Stud Book Officer compiles a list of all dogs reported to have had seizures which is available to club Presidents and Breed Wardens.

**4. Bio-/DNA-Bank and Molecular Biological Diagnostics**

Bio-banking is the prerequisite for performing genomic diagnostics as well as for developing tests for genetic disorders. All dogs qualified for breeding must participate by sending in specimen, for all other DK's it's on a voluntary basis.

The DK-Verband is highly interested in having as many participating dogs as possible. Not only should data be collected from healthy dogs but also from dogs with genetic diseases or other disorders. That way molecular biological diagnostics can be performed at a later date.

Five – 10 ml EDTA blood are needed to prepare high-quality DNA (EDTA-K monovettes). The blood sample may, for example, be taken in connection with the HD x-ray.

The blood sample is to be sent to the designated institute (see below) together with the filled out "Blood Sample Storage Form". Storage costs a one-time fee of 40 € (the dog's owner will be billed).

amedes genetics  
Prof. Epplen  
Georgstraße 50  
30159 Hannover

The sample remains the property of the DK-Verband and is available for molecular biological diagnostics (proof of parentage, molecular diagnostics for diseases etc.)

## **Implementation Rule Artificial Insemination**

The DKV Breeding Regulations permit artificial insemination in certain cases. The following procedure is to be applied to Artificial Insemination:

### **1. Owners of Male Dog**

The owner of the male dog selects a veterinarian whose practice is equipped to freeze semen. At the time of the semen extraction, a saliva specimen is taken from the male dog if his DNA has not yet been stored. The saliva specimen is sent to amedes genetics (see address below) for DNA fingerprinting.

Breeders in North America can obtain their dogs' DNA analysis and proof of origin from this US-based facility: DNA Technology Park, One DDC Way, Fairfield, OHIO 45014

### **2. Owners of Female Dogs**

The owner of the female dog selects a veterinarian to perform the artificial insemination on the female. If her DNA has not yet been stored, a saliva specimen is taken and sent to amedes genetics.

For Breeders in North America: DNA Technology Park, One DDC Way, Fairfield, OHIO 45014.

### **3. Litter is on the Ground**

At age 3 weeks, the Breeder will take a specimen of each puppies' saliva/oral mucosa and send all specimen to amedes genetics, see address below, including information on the parents (names, Stud Book numbers).

amedes genetics  
Prof. Epplen  
Georgstraße 50  
30159 Hannover

For Breeders in North America: DNA Technology Park, One DDC Way, Fairfield, OHIO 45014.

Test results will be released to the DKV Breed Warden who verifies concurrence of the data and thereby authenticity of origin. Once correctness has been verified, the Breed Warden instructs the Stud Book Office to issue and release the pedigrees which were requested with the litter registration.

If parental origin is uncertain (for example, more than one male dog mated with the female dog) saliva specimen of all dogs involved, including the puppies, will be taken and sent to the above laboratory. Pedigrees will reflect the parental origins as determined by the laboratory. The DKV Breed Warden releases the pedigrees.

The Breeder is responsible for the cost(s) associated with these tests.

## **Implementation Rule**

### **Phenotype Assessment to Determine Registry (Register) Entry Eligibility**

#### 1. Instructions for Conformation Show Coordinators:

##### Requirements

Dogs can only be accepted for phenotype assessment if the show was announced as “including phenotype assessment” („mit Phänotypbegutachtung“) or the Stud Book Officer sends a dog there to be assessed.

The fee for the assessment is 80 €, payable in cash. The judge and the club hosting the show each receive half the fee as compensation for expenses.

- The Application for Registry Entry (form) must be submitted to the DKV by the dog's owner.
- The dog must be at least 15 months old. The age must be substantiated by means of proof of decent document or at least the vaccination certificate.
- The dog must be permanently identifiable either with a tattoo or a microchip
- The originals of the vaccination certificate respectively the proof of decent document must be presented at the time of the assessment. Copies must be submitted with the application.

The conformation show coordinator must ascertain that these requirements are fulfilled as soon as the application has been submitted, otherwise the dog cannot be assessed.

#### 2. Instructions for the Judge

- A phenotype assessment may only be conducted by a Breed Specific Judge (Spezialzuchtrichter) that has a release for the specific breed (see VDH Judge's List).
- The judge must also verify that the requirements stated under 1. are fulfilled.
- In accordance to the DKV Regulations, dogs that are entered into the DKV Registry (Register) due to their phenotype assessment are not (and will never be) breed-qualified or allowed to participate in DKV conformation shows or natural ability or performance tests.

This procedure must be clearly pointed out to the dog's owner at the time of the assessment. Please also point out any faults that would exclude the dog from participation at VDH shows. Under these circumstances, the owner should be given the opportunity to withdraw the dog. In that case, naturally, the fee is not due.

- In order to enable the Breeding Commission (Zuchtkommission) to deliberate soundly and make an informed decision, it is indispensable that your phenotype assessment is extremely differentiated and individually worded, and of significant value. There is sufficient space for that on the DKV form. The dog must be described precisely; all assets and faults and faults that would exclude any DK from being breed-qualified as well as the dog's behavior, must be clearly defined in the assessment.
- Should the dog explicitly need the Registry (Register) entry in order to participate at a regional utility test (Brauchbarkeitsprüfung), an agility or other dog sporting event, then it is mandatory to state that in the assessment document. In that case the dog can get approval and be entered in the Registry (Register) even if it has significant faults.
- It is extremely advisable to take notes of all relevant features at the time of assessment in order to compose a very detailed assessment report later.
- The original copy of the assessment report is to be sent to the dog's owner. Please send a copy thereof to the DKV Stud Book Officer for further consultation with the Breeding Commission.