

EKF Breeding Rules



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EGYPTIAN KENNEL FEDERATION (EKF)

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BREEDING RULES OF THE EKF

PREAMBLE:

1. We keep in mind International Breeding Regulations of the FCI (Fédération Cynologique Internationale) prior to the formulation of EKF Breeding Regulations which are binding on all breeders that to be stated as following:

- These EKF breeding regulations apply directly to all EKF breeders. This means that breeding may only be carried out with pedigree dogs which have a sound temperament, are healthy in functional and hereditary terms and are registered with EKF studbook or studbook (appendix).
- The only dogs which are considered to be healthy in hereditary terms are those transferring breed standard features, breed type and temperament typical of that breed without displaying any substantial hereditary defects which could impair the functional health of its descendants. The EKF breeders are required in this regard to prevent any exaggeration of breed features in the standards which could result in impairment of the dogs' functional health.
- Dogs with eliminating faults such as e.g. unsound temperament, congenital deafness or blindness, hare-lip, cleft palate, substantial dental defects or jaw anomalies, PRA, epilepsy, cryptorchidism, monarchisms, albinism, improper coat colors or diagnosed severe hip dysplasia are not allowed for breeding.
- With regard to surfacing hereditary defects, e.g. HD or PRA, the EKF breeders are obliged to record affected animals, combat these defects in a methodical manner, continuously record their development and report to the EKF on this matter when requested. If a DNA test is performed, the identification (microchip) of the dog must be checked and certified by the veterinarian who collects the sample as is the case with any health protocol; the test result certificate from the laboratory must include the dog's identification.
- EKF breeders are supported by the Scientific Commission (EKF accredited veterinaries) in relation to evaluation, assistance and advice in combating hereditary defects. In case the Scientific Commission would issue a catalogue of measures, the same shall be binding on being adopted by the EKF general committee.
- Competence and responsibility for breeding rests with the EKF breeders and includes breeding guidance, breeding advice and monitoring breeding as well as the keeping of the studbook later.
- The EKF breeders are under the obligation to draw up their own breeding plans based on the EKF Breeding Regulations, in which the breeding objectives are laid down. Such plans must take appropriate and reasonable account of the specific working characteristics of the respective breeds.

- Dog traders and puppy farmers are considered to be people who focus on buying and selling dogs in order to get economic profit without taking appropriate care of the dog's individual welfare. Dog traders and puppy farmers are not permitted to undertake breeding under the patronage (responsibility) of an EKF breeder.

2. The reciprocal rights and obligations of bitch and stud dog owners are principally governed regulations which will be established by their breed clubs later includes own regulations and private agreements. In the event that such regulations and agreements do not exist, the EKF Breeding Rules will prevail.

- Breeders and owners of stud dogs are strongly urged to negotiate a written contract before each breeding wherein the financial obligations of both parties are clearly defined.
- The "owner" of a dog is the person who has legally obtained the animal, who is in possession of the dog and who can prove it through the legal possession of a valid official registration and pedigree.
- The "agent of the stud dog" is either the owner of the stud dog or the person who has been authorized by the owner to make this stud dog available for stud service.

Code of Breeding Ethics:

Breeding and the development of dog breeds must be based on long-term objectives and sound principles so that the breeding does not result in diseases, bad temperament or lack of working skills.

Breeding must serve the objective of preserving and preferably extending the genetic diversity of the breed.

Only functionally healthy dogs are to be used for breeding. It is incumbent on all breeders selecting dogs for breeding to determine whether such breeding animals are mentally and physically suitable for reproduction.

The breeder must ensure that the animals he intends to use for breeding have a stable temperament and are in good physical condition.

As long as a puppy is in the breeder's custody, he must ensure a physically, mentally and healthy beneficial environment for the puppy to guarantee both proper socialization and health conditions.

Matting Process and obligations:

Both male and female that are being used in the matting process must be EKF registered, so the breeder then must fill act of matting form figuring out all information for both male and female and submit to EKF with dogs pedigrees copies before the matting process in order to obtain EKF approval.

If the dog (stud) is not registered in EKF an international act of matting must be filled, signed by both stud's owner and bitch's owner and stamped by the national club where stud is registered then the original copy must be submitted to EKF with copies of

pedigrees for both dogs.

EKF approval for the female that is going for matting abroad must be required.

A filled and signed litter registration form must be submitted to EKF during the 45 days of puppies' age.

The breeder must figure out in the litter registration form which kind of documents to be issued for puppies (Puppy certificate, certified pedigree or export pedigree).

It's preferable if the breeder holds both forms act of matting and litter registration during the matting process since both forms demand the stud owner signature.

The Breeder must know that a random DNA parentage check test may be applied, so he has to confirm with the stud's owner in case of the stud isn't owned by the breeder.

Puppy certificate is a document that qualifies the owner to apply for pedigree for his dog on his own; this certificate is only nine months validation.

Puppy certificate isn't qualifying the dog for breeding.

Inbreeding:

EKF is completely against the excessive inbreeding. Usually inbreeding is only applicable under science and experience conditions. So, based on a required purposes with minor problems can occur inbreeding can be permitted.

Penalties:

Any lack of commitment incident shall be approved on any breeder or a dog owner concerning the breeding, a gradually sanctions shall be applied as follows:

- One year suspension
- A three years suspension
- A complete suspension

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Dogs should be able to reproduce naturally. Artificial insemination should not be used on animals which have not reproduced naturally before. Exceptions can be made by the Egyptian Kennel Federation to improve the health of the breed, for the welfare of the bitch or to preserve or increase the genetic pool within the breed.

In the event the bitch is to be artificially inseminated, the veterinary surgeon collecting the stud dog's sperm must provide a written certificate to the EKF which keeps the stud book with which the litter is to be registered stating that the fresh or frozen sperm was indeed produced by the agreed stud dog.

The costs for collecting the sperm and performing the insemination are charged to the owner of the bitch. The veterinary surgeon performing the insemination has to confirm to EKF that the bitch has been artificially inseminated with the sperm of the stud dog originally foreseen. This certificate should also include the place and date of the

insemination, the name and studbook registration number of the bitch and the name and address of the owner of the bitch.

The owner of the stud dog from which the semen was taken must provide a signed form to the owner of the bitch in addition to the veterinary surgeon.

TRANSFER OF BREEDING RIGHTS – LEASE AGREEMENT

As a rule, the owner of the bitch at the time of the mating is considered to be the breeder of the litter.

The right to use the bitch or the stud dog for breeding may be transferred to a third party by contract.

It is compulsory that such a transfer of breeding rights/leasing agreement be executed in writing before the breeding takes place.

The written agreement transferring the breeding rights must be recorded in due time with EKF which keeps the stud book and, if required, with the breed club.

The lease agreement must be enclosed with the application to register the litter. It must clearly outline the rights and obligations of the two contracting parties.

The lease of the bitch is considered to be its owner, as understood by these rules, from the date of the whelping until the litter is weaned.

BASICS

Puppies from two pure-bred dogs of the same breed holding pedigrees after submitting act of mating and litter registration forms without any objection or restriction on them are considered to be pedigree puppies and are therefore entitled to be issued EKF recognized pedigrees.

As a rule, puppies are to be sold and transferred to a private individual in whose name the pedigree must be issued.

EKF recommends allowing the breeder to breed six times during the breeding period, the interval of breeding is once per year, if less, an EKF approval **MUST** be applied.

The maximum age of breeding females on the recommendation of EKF is no more eight years.

Males can be used as studs without limitation of age.

Dogs may be used in breeding to achieve their physiological maturity for females no earlier than the second heat.

EKF breeding requirements:

In females:

Large breeds of 18 months old.

Small and medium-sized breeds from 15 months old.

Accepted grading: excellent & very good

In males:

Large breeds from 18 months old.

Medium-sized breeds from 15 months old.

Small-sized breeds from 12 months old.

Accepted grading: excellent

Mix breeding between long haired & short haired at the breed is prohibited.

STUD BOOK REGISTRATION OF A LITTER

In the absence of other agreements, the new owner of a pregnant bitch automatically becomes the breeder of the expected litter.

Each dog bred in and registered with an EKF member provided with permanent and falsification-proof identification; this identification is to appear on its pedigree. A litter is registered with the stud book of Egypt where the owner of the bitch has his/her legal residence. The litter will bear his/her kennel name. All litters are to be fully registered; this includes all puppies reared to the date of application for registration. Pedigrees, which are in fact birth certificates, must be issued for correct parentage only.

Amended on September 2014.

Secretary-General (Secretary)



Eman Farouk

President



Mohamed El Azhary