

“Fédération Cynologique Luxembourgeoise”

Breeding Guidelines

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1) Preliminary remark

These guidelines supplement the international breeding regulations of the “Fédération Cynologique International” (FCI) [International Canine Federation] and apply to all dogs of every race that are bred in Luxembourg, for which a “Livre des Origines Luxembourgeois” [LOL] pedigree is applied for.

An essential aim of breeding within the FCL is to produce healthy puppies with a perfectly shaped body and sound temperament.

The conditions set out below are to be considered as the minimum such conditions and do not lay any claim to completeness, as they are to be understood as applying in a cross-breed capacity and consequently cannot address all questions specific to individual breeds. Any and all details not spelled out here, which should be taken into consideration in breeding a particular race, can be clarified upon request in individual cases by the breeding commission of the FCL or the breeding commission of the competent club.

For the sake of responsible breeding, each breeder should endeavour to surpass the conditions now set out.

2) Application for a kennel name

Every breeder must be in possession of a kennel name (affix or prefix) protected by the FCI. Kennel name protection is guaranteed for those who are members of a club and who meet the space conditions for raising puppies appropriate for the species.

Upon acquiring the kennel name, breeders shall be required to enter all purebred dogs under that name in the studbook. The kennel protection must be conferred before mating.

The application must be filed with the accredited club with indication of at least three different names (one of which can be protected), accompanied by a fee (cf. the scale of fees). The protection of the name is applied for with the FCI and once confirmed by the latter sent to the breeder.

A protected kennel name is deleted as a result of forfeiture owing to gross breeding violation, the departure of the breeder from the club or his death. If the breeder dies, the kennel name can nonetheless be inherited upon request.

3) Breeding licence

Both parent animals must be entered in a family register recognised by the FCI. Imported dogs, which are used for breeding, must be entered in the LOL before mating.

Only dogs with “Very Good” minimum conformation grading, obtained at two different shows (CACIB, CAC or special breed shows) under two different conformation grading judges are admitted for breeding. One of these assessments can be obtained in the youth class (9 – 18 months).

Assessments which

- a) are attained in the puppy class (6 –9 months), or
- b) are issued by performance judges

are not recognised.

Breeding males which are abroad and meet the breeding guidelines in force in the respective country, are recognised in Luxembourg.

4) Breeding age

The minimum breeding age for bitches and males is 15 months.

The maximum breeding age for bitches ends at the eight completed year of life (i.e. on their 8th birthday). There is no maximum breeding age for male dogs.

5) HD regulations

Dogs in Luxembourg that are subject to HD regulations must be X-rayed before mating and assessed by an expert appointed by the FCL. The x-rays or CD must then be sent to the secretariat.

Imported dogs must be entered in the LOL beforehand.

Authorised pairings: A – A A – B B – B

The list of breeds for which x-rays are required is provided in the Annex.

The earliest x-ray period recognised as breeding permission is:

For small and medium-sized breeds: 12 months. For large breeds: 15 months.

6) Stud service certification

A breeder may select an appropriate male dog for his bitch at his discretion. Both animals must nonetheless belong to the same breed. Before mating, the owners of the male dog and of the bitch must ascertain whether both breeding partners have FCI pedigrees and whether they meet the respective breeding guidelines required.

Both breeding animals must have valid vaccine protection against distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and rabies.

Once the mating has been performed, a copy of the stud service certification must be provided to the accredited club within 8 days. The form for that purpose must be submitted to the accredited club by the owner of the bitch. The stud service certification must be signed by the owner of the male dog.

7) Litter announcement

The litter must be announced to the accredited club within 3 days with indication of the name, address and telephone number of the breeder, as well as the date of birth, number and sex of the puppies (inclusive of puppies that were stillborn or died after being born).

The breeder is required to provide the accredited club with the following documents concerning the male dog and the bitch so that the latter can proceed to the placement of the puppies:

Pedigrees, proof of conformation grading and HD assessments.

8) Rearing the puppies

All puppies may be left with the bitch.

The breeder must however make sure that the puppies are reared under conditions appropriate to the species and that they are free of parasites.

The puppies must be provided with an ID chip by a veterinary surgeon between the 6th and 7th week of life.

The puppies may not be given away before the 8th week of life. Upon giving puppies away, the breeder must provide the owner with a vaccination certificate drawn up by a veterinary surgeon (first vaccination against distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and parvivirus) as well as a certificate of health for the puppies.

9) Litter check

It is up to the competent breed warden's discretion to inspect the litter several times. The last litter check by the breed warden takes place after the 7th week.

The following documents must be submitted to the breed warden:

- 1) Original pedigree of the bitch.

Copy or original pedigree of the male dog.

The stud service certification completed by the owner of the male dog.

The litter certificate completed and signed by the breeder.

The litter check certificate (completed by the breed warden in the presence of the breeder).

The HD findings of both parents (if required for the breed).

Show results.

The form made available by FCL per puppy:

- a) Front side: to be completed by the veterinary surgeon:

Name of the veterinary surgeon, date of examination, breed, sex, litter date, age on the day of examination, name of the puppy, ID chip number, name of the breeder, remarks by and signature of the veterinary surgeon.

- b) Back side: to be completed by the breeder:

Kennel name of the breeder, name of the puppy, type of hair, colour, surname, forename and address of owner in block letters and signature of the breeder.

After the litter check, the breeder submits an application to have the entire litter entered in the LOL, whereby he sends the aforementioned documents to the FCL secretariat by post.

The breeder concurrently remits the costs for the issue and processing of the pedigree to the postal check account of the FCL (LOL).

The names of the puppies of a litter that are entered on the pedigree must begin with a predefined letter. This letter changes from year to year in running alphabetical order.

Example: 2009: G 2010: F 2011: I 2012: J and so forth.

10) Pedigrees

If the litter complies with the FCL breeding guidelines, it is entered in the Luxembourg studbook and the pedigrees are issued.

The pedigree is a document in which entries and changes may be made only by the pedigree office. The pedigrees drawn up by the pedigree office must be authenticated by the signature of the breeder and be presented to the respective owner of the puppy free of charge.

The pedigrees remain the property of the FCL. When the animal is delivered, the pedigree is handed to the new owner. When the animal dies, the pedigree must be sent back to the FCL secretariat.

11) Breeding pause

A “normal breeding pause” in the case of up to 8 nurtured puppies is nine months, calculated as of the litter day to the next mating day.

If more than 8 puppies are reared in a litter, the bitch may be mated again only after 15 months, as of the litter day.

An “extraordinary breeding pause” may be requested from the accredited club if:

Only up to 3 puppies are reared in a litter for medium-sized and large breeds.

Only 1 puppy is reared in the case of small breeds.

In these cases, the next time the bitch is in heat may be availed of. After that litter, the bitch may be allowed the normal breeding pause, irrespective of the number of puppies.

12) Scale of fees

The fees for all services of the accredited club, as well as any changes, are fixed by the Board of the FCL and published in the official publication.

The following fees are payable:

Application for the protection of a kennel name (€150.00)

Entry of an imported dog in the Luxembourg studbook (€10.00)

Processing of the litter (€20.00)

Issuance of the pedigree (€30.00 per puppy)

Issuance of a duplicate if the pedigree is stolen (€50.00).

Litter check(s) and litter certification by the breed warden (depending on the accredited club).

Entry of a dog in the “Livre d’Attente” [Waiting List] (€50.00).

Entry of a dog in the “Register” (€50.00)

13) Sanctions

In the event of irregularities or violations of the foregoing guidelines by a breeder, the FCL Board shall, subsequent to requesting the opinion of the accredited club concerned, be entitled to take disciplinary measures (sanctions).

These sanctions may range from a simple reprimand, to breeding suspension and the imposition of fines, and up to refusing entries or recognition of the kennel name.

14) Entry in the "Livre d'Attente" [Waiting List]

The FCL has since 1976 been keeping a "Livre d'Attente" (LA) [Waiting List] in which dogs with a pedigree not recognised by the FCI can be entered.

The following guidelines must be observed in that respect:

It must be possible to provide proof of both sides of the family, inclusive of the grandparents. Provided that the dog attains a minimum conformation grading of "Very Good" at 2 of the shows organised by the FCL, this pedigree may be withdrawn and replaced with an FCL pedigree with a LOL/LA number. Such dogs can take part in international exhibitions and contests as well as be used for breeding, if they comply with the FCL breeding guidelines in force. The offspring of these breeding animals are entered with an LOL studbook number only as of the 4th generation. Mating of dogs, both of which have a LA pedigree, is not authorised.

One of the animals must be in possession of a pedigree recognised by the FCI.

Dogs without pedigrees may not be entered in the waiting list.

15) Entry in the "Registry"

Dogs without or with incomplete pedigrees may be entered in the Registry (Reg), once the conformation grading judge has certified that the dog meets the standard of its breed. An LOL pedigree without forebears is issued. Such dogs may not be used for breeding, but they can take part in national sport events and competitions (agility, protection service).

These breeding guidelines shall enter into force on 1 January 2002 and replace all previous breeding guidelines in force.

They apply to all dogs born as of 1 January 2000.

Guidelines accepted on 22 October 2001.

Annex

HD X-rays are required for the following breeds

FCI Group 1:

Chien de Berger belge (Belgian Shepherd Dog)- (Groenendael – Laekenois – Malinois – Tervueren)

Ceskoslovensky Vlcak (Czechoslovakian Wolfdog)

Kuvasz-Deutscher Schäferhund (German Shepherd Dog) -Berger de Beauce-Berger de Brie-
Berger de Picardie- Berger des Pyrénées (Long-Haired and Smooth Faced Pyrenean
Sheepdog)– Beared Collie – Border Collie- Collie rough – Collie smooth – Old English
Sheepdog – Hollandse Herdershond (Dutch Shepherd Dog – long/short and rough haired) –
Saarlooswolfhond (Saarloos Wolfdog) – Schapendoes (Dutch Schapendoes) – Australian
Kelpie – Australian Cattle dog – Australian Shepherd.

FCI Group 2:

Dobbermann –Riesenschнауzer (Giant Schnauzer) - Dogo Argentino – Fila Brasileiro –
Rottweiler – Koban Köpegi (Anatolian Shepherd Dog) – Mastiff – Bullmastiff – Dogue de
Bordeaux – Deutsche Dogge (Great Dane) – Leonberger – Mastino Napoletano (Neapolitan
Mastiff) – Terre Neuve (Newfoundland) – Landseer – Mantagne des Pyrénées (Pyrenean
Mountain Dog) – Saint Bernard (short haired and long haired) - Deutscher Boxer – Hovawart
– Appenzell Cattle Dog - Bernese Mountain Dog – Entlebuch Cattle Dog – Great Swiss
Mountain Dog – Cane Corso (Italian Corso Dog).

FCI Group 3:

Airedale – Kerry Blue – Irish Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier.

FCI Group 5:

Alaskan Malamute – Siberian Husky – Eurasier – American Akita – Akita.

FCI Group 6:

Chien de Saint-Hubert (Bloodhound) – Slovensky Kopov (Slovakian Hound) – Bayrischer
Gebirgsschweishund (Bavarian Mountain Scenthound) – Dalmatiner (Dalmatian) –
Rhodesian Ridgeback.

FCI Group 7:

Deutsch kurzhaar (German Short- Haired Pointing Dog) – Deutsch drahthaar (German Wire-Haired Pointing Dog) – Weimaraner – Magyar Vizsla (Hungarian Pointer) – Kleiner & Grosser Münsterländer (Large Munsterlander) – Epagneul Breton (Brittany Spaniel) – Drentsche Patrijshond (Drentsche Partridge Dog) – Spinone Italiano (Spinone) – English Pointer – English Setter – Gordon Setter – Irish Red Setter – Irish Red and White Setter.

FCI Group 8:

All Retrievers – Deutscher Wachtelhund (German Spaniel) – English Cocker Spaniel.

FCI Group 9:

Caniche Grand (Poodle)

This list is not complete and may be lengthened at all times. In case of doubts, information about the breeding of the bitch can be obtained from the accredited club upon request.

Address of the FCI Secretariat

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Fax: 50 54 14
E-mail: office@uchl.lu
Website: www.uchl.lu

LOL Postal check account number:

LU93 1111 0061 5039 0000

CCC Supplementary Guidelines

1) General

An essential aim of breeding within the CCC is to produce healthy puppies with a perfectly formed body and sound temperament, as well as to promote hunting qualities.

The following recommendations concern breeds used for hunting found in Luxembourg and approved by the FCI:

All breeds of FCI Groups 4 – 6 – 7 and 8, and the following breeds of FCI Group 3: German Hunting Terrier– Fox terrier (smooth and wire hair).

2) Breeding permission

For some hunting breeds (the list of which may be lengthened at all times), the CCC recommends a hunting test, in addition to the FCL guidelines, before they are used for breeding.

The CCC recommends an eye examination for different breeds:

- Dachshunds should be examined for cataracts and PRA every two years
- Retrievers should be examined for cataracts and PRA every year.

3) Performance breeding

To upgrade the breeding of dogs thoroughly tested for hunting purposes, the CCC recommends what is known as “performance breeding.” Puppies from such breeding are provided with specially characterised performance pedigrees from the pedigree office.

For a litter to meet the performance breeding criteria, the parents must have attained the following performance levels before mating:

Pointers:

Versatility examination or autumn breeding test plus blood tracking test – 20 st.

Gundogs:

Obedience test or breeding test or aptitude test – 20 st.

Hunting dogs:

Obedience test

Bloodhounds:

Blood tracking test – 40 st.

Retrievers:

Retrieving test

German hunting terriers

Obedience test or breeding test plus blood tracking test -- 20 st.

Dachshunds:

Versatility test + built test or

Built test + gun test + blood tracking test.

CLSCU Supplementary Guidelines

1) General

An essential aim of breeding in the CLSCU is to produce strong and healthy offspring, and to promote the performance of working dogs. For this reason, stamina tests, breeding shows and assessments are held.

The following recommendations concern all working dog breeds in FCI Group 1, as well as the following breeds of FCI Groups 2 and 3: Riesenschнауzer – Rottweiler – Dobermann – Hovawart – Airedale Terrier which are found in Luxembourg and recognised by the FCI.

The list may be changed where necessary.

2) Breeding recommendation

To promote the breeding of working dog breeds, the CLSCU recommends “performance breeding” and “selected breeding” in addition to the FCI breeding guidelines.

A performance test is required for “performance breeding”, and if the animal is passed, a training certificate is obtained for scent, obedience and protection service departments.

Animals suitable for “selected breeding” are those which are selected in Selection Class 2 (concurrent assessment of the standard, built/beauty/nature /obedience and protection service, both in restricted form).

Animals recommended for “selected breeding” are those selected in Selection Class 1.

The purpose of the selection is to choose among the breeding animals those which, thanks to their nature, performance and anatomical built, are particularly suitable for preserving and promoting the breed.

3. Selection and performance breeding

Particularly distinguished pedigrees are conferred on working dog puppies, whose parents exceed the breeding permission guidelines required by the FCL.

These are:

Pedigrees with the imprint “Performance Breeding” if both parents have an internationally recognised training certificate.

Pedigrees with the imprint “Selection and Performance Breeding” if both parents are selected and have an internationally recognised training certificate.

All guidelines must be met before mating, and are entered in the pedigree by the pedigree office.

CCAC Supplementary guidelines

1. Excellent Selection Breeding

Excellent selection breeding pedigrees are conferred only on puppies whose parents were given the conformation grading mark “Excellent” with conferral of the CSC by 4 different judges at 5 CACIB, CAC or special breeding shows recognised by the FCI.

These guidelines must be met before mating. Puppies from a selected litter are accordingly conferred distinguished pedigrees by the pedigree office.

International breeding regulations of the FCI

Annex