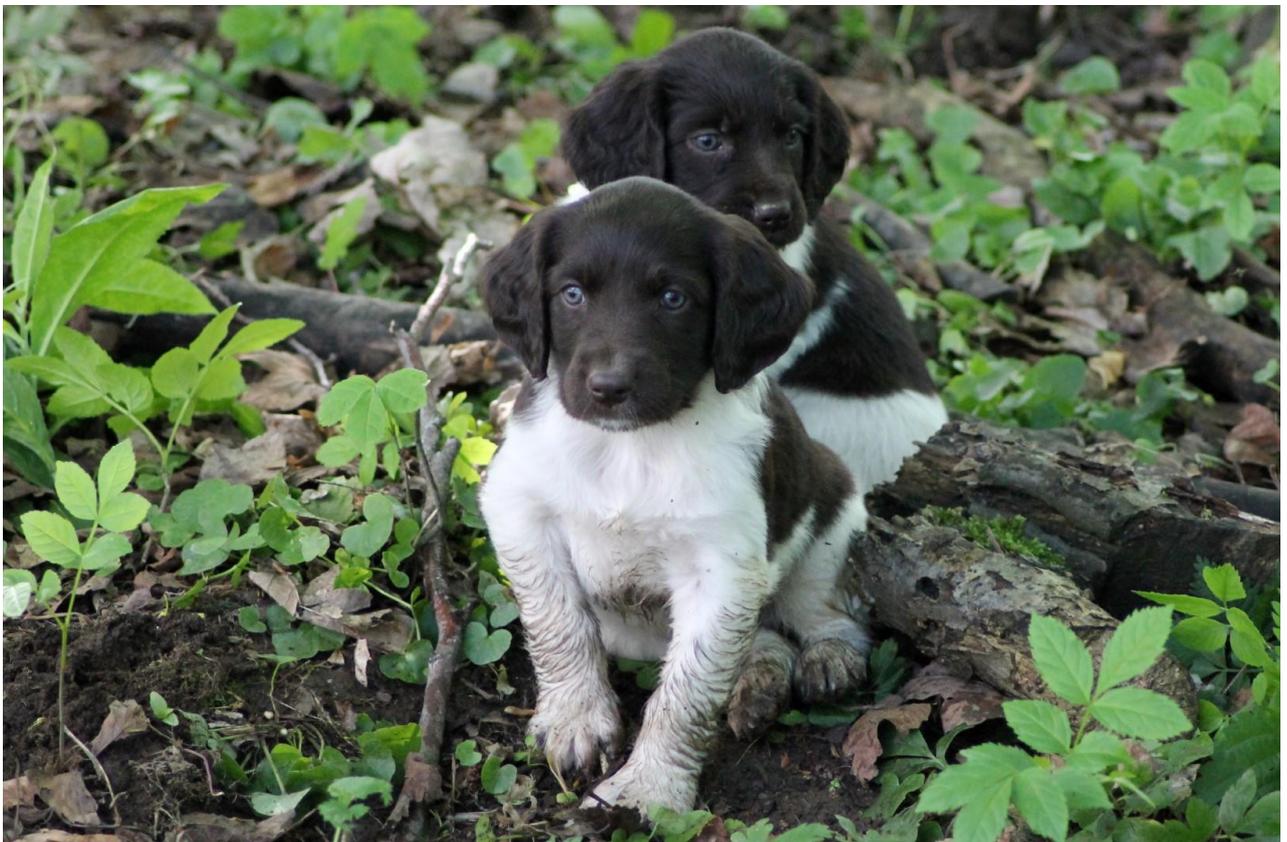


**Breeding Regulations  
of the *Verband für  
Kleine Münsterländer Vorstehhunde e.V.***



**Effective July 1, 2015**

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## **Breeding Regulations 2013**

### **§1. Breeding goals**

Breeding of the Kleine Münsterländer aims to provide the hunter with a versatile hunting dog in the field, forest and water. The dog's stable character, robust health, natural hunting abilities and functional form should enable it to perform every hunting task before and after the shot.

### **§2. Breeding fundamentals**

The basic condition for breeding the Kleine Münsterländer is the proper keeping, feeding and care of the dogs within the framework of the *Animal Protection—Dog Regulation Act* (TierSchHuV) (Note: This regulation applies to KIM owners in Germany) in the version currently applicable. In the pursuit of the breeding goals mentioned above, the breeder has freedom in carrying out their breeding activities in line with these Breeding Regulations. Breeders and owners of stud dogs are responsible for the use of their dogs in breeding and for adherence to the Breeding Regulations.

The breeding of pedigreed dogs leads to a narrowing of genetic variety. In order to avoid inbreeding depression, the fundamental principle is to maintain genetic diversity in the breed. With this in mind, attention should be given to the inbreeding co-efficient (IK) in breeding planning. This should be as low as possible.

KIM which reflect the breeding objectives, not only in the Phenotype\*, but also in the Genotype\* (breeding valuation) are considered to be especially valuable.  
(See Legend at end of document)

### **§3. Breeding valuation**

To assist breeders and Breed Wardens in approaching the Genotype of dogs, KIM-Germany makes an assessment of breeding valuation. The values of the respective natural ability subjects which have been observed at the VJP, HZP and HZP with track, the HD evaluation and all shoulder height measurements (after an age of 12 months) taken at breed shows, are entered in a computer-aided breeding valuation (Dogbase), which also includes the values of all the dog's relatives. If the subject "Duck search in dense cover" is tested only during the VGP, or if the score improves over the HZP, then this shall be calculated in.

### **§4. Breeding plan**

To curb genetic diseases, breeding plans can be created that become part of these Breeding Regulations as attachments.

### **§5. Breeding requirements**

- a. KIM intended for breeding must be registered in the Breed Book of the KIM-Germany Club or in a Breed Book of a foreign breed club which is recognized by the F.C.I. If KIM from foreign breed clubs are used in breeding, breeding approval by the club Breed Warden is necessary before the first mating. This approval goes to the owner of the KIM in written form, after verification of all the documents presented. The Office of Breed Registry and the Breed Warden of all the Landesgruppen (German regional clubs) will receive a copy of the approval. In addition, the Office of Breed Registry receives the documents submitted for entry in the Breed Book.
- b. Breeding dogs older than 15 months must conform to the breed standard and have received at least the rating "good" in form and coat at a breed show of the KIM club. In special cases, a preliminary form and coat assessment can be made outside of a breed show, after consultation with the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. This

review must be submitted to the Office of Breed Registry by the Landesgruppe within 4 weeks of the assessment. In this case, the dog must be presented again at a breed show of the KIM club within the next 12 months, before it is allowed to breed again. The preliminary form and coat evaluation will be thereby voided.

- c. When 12 months or older, the owner must provide x-rays to identify hip dysplasia (HD), which demonstrate the following valuations: free from HD, light (HD-C), medium (HD-D) or severe (HD-E). A mating partner must be HD free (HD-A). To further reduce the risk of HD, the KIM club assesses the breeding valuation found in Dogbase. The breed values of the descendants of a planned pairing should reach at least a value of 100 in the breed value HD.
- d. The dogs must be at least 18 months old at the time of the first use in breeding (mating day).
- e. They must have demonstrated sight or track Laut at a JGHV test (Verbandsprüfung). Similarly, they can demonstrate Laut on hare or fox outside of club tests. This must be confirmed by two JGHV judges (Verbandsrichter) with signatures on the form provided for this purpose by the JGHV. Within four weeks, this form must be submitted by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe to the Office of Breed Registry with the original pedigree. The demonstration of Laut and the hare track while obtaining the JGHV-recognized performance mark VBR ("Verlorenbringernachweis"/Certificate for the retrieval of wounded game) will be accepted, if a copy of the certificate recognized by the JGHV can be presented.
- f. They must provide evidence of natural and performance abilities for hunting. Either:
  - By passing the VJP and HZP
  - By passing the HZP and successful work on a hare track
  - By passing the VJP and VGP
  - The performance subject "duck search in water with dense cover" is a requirement for breeding and must have been evaluated with at least the mark "good". If the performance subject "duck search in water with dense cover" was not tested at a successfully completed HZP/VGP due to a ban by the authorities, then the passed JGHV substitute work applies.
  - If a dog comes upon a live duck at another test by chance and this work is evaluated with at least a mark of "good", then this rating is to be accepted for breeding, even though the dog has only demonstrated a "sufficient" performance at the HZP.
  - A hare track completed at a club test shall be evaluated, even though the dog has not passed the test as a whole.
  - The Armbruster Halt Award shall be recognized as a passed hare track.
  - In exceptional cases, the Breeding Commission may permit dogs to breed for single or multiple pairings on the basis of other tests. The application must be submitted 4 weeks prior to the mating by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe to the Breeding Commission.

Fundamentally, the breeding requirements laid down in these regulations must be presented before mating! If this is not the case, pedigrees for the puppies can be issued, if both parent animals meet the breeding requirements up to the litter registration. In this case the fine for violations of the breeding rules is to be paid, in addition to the litter registration fees. If the parents or one parent does not satisfy the breeding requirements under the terms of these regulations by the time of the litter registration, the pedigrees of the puppies will be provided with the addendum "barred from breeding". In addition, a fine for violations of the breeding rules is due, along with the fees for litter registration.

The breeding ban can be lifted after fulfillment of the breeding requirements upon written application to the Breeding Commission in agreement with the Breed Book Registrar. In this case, the costs for the change of the pedigree will be paid by the applicant.

All KIM, which were bred according to the previous Breeding Regulations, are further approved, even if they do not fully fulfill the Breeding Regulations in accordance with § 5 of these Breeding Regulations (grandfathering or exemption from new regulations).

#### **§6. Elite breeding**

To create an incentive for breeders to use very skilled and high-performance breed dogs in breeding, litters, whose parents meet the following requirements, shall receive the inscription "Elite Breeding - both parents VGP" on their pedigrees.

- a. Form and coat at least „very good“
- b. Passed VJP, HZP and VGP
- c. Both parents must have acquired the hardness certificate (Härtenachweis) or alternatively the performance mark S (Leistungszeichen "S"-Schwarzwild/wild boar)
- d. The breed value of the progeny must total 100 or higher in these traits: HQ (Hüftqualität-hips), nose, cooperation, water, pointing, track and gun sensitivity. The value Laut has to be at least 105 and the value shoulder height must lie between 85 and 105. The effective date is the mating date.

#### **§7. Eliminating faults**

All KIM with the following deficiencies are excluded from use in breeding:

- a. Insufficient strength of character (biting, shyness, jumpiness, nervousness, fear of human contact, fear of live game, fearful behavior toward strangers, as well as barking with no game present), and every kind of gun sensitivity or gun shyness and fear of game, determined at a JGHV test or breed show of the KIM club.  
Character deficiencies observed at breed shows and JGHV tests are not taken into account for KIM under 15 months old, with the exception of all forms of gun sensitivity or gun shyness and fear of live game, as well as barking without game present.
- b. All KIM which are afflicted with eyelid defects or other severe eye defects, with a hereditary disease, chronic skin diseases or communicable diseases.
- c. Further, all KIM which exhibit the faults listed in the F.C.I. Standard Nr. 102 under "eliminating faults".
- d. Dogs with body or coat defects that have arisen due to non-culpable external influences - verified by a veterinary certificate – can be permitted to breed with approval of the Breeding Commission. The Breeding Commission is entitled to demand further certificates or evidence (for example, assessments by senior experts) or an additional conformation evaluation.

Dogs may be presented in the open and utility dog class not more than two times (not applicable for international breed shows). For breeding approval, the better evaluation counts. The determination of a behavioral fault in the open and the utility dog class is fundamentally unalterable.

#### **§8. Breeding restrictions**

- a. Bitches may be bred until the completion of the eighth year of life (i.e. eighth birthday, effective date is the mating date). A bitch may have a maximum of two litters in 24 months (effective date is the whelp date), and a total of not more than 5 litters.
- b. In the case of large litters, use of a surrogate mother/wet nurse is possible after consultation with the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe.
- c. Bitches, which have given birth to two litters by Caesarian section, are excluded from further breeding.
- d. Stud dogs may be used for breeding until the completion of the 10<sup>th</sup> year of life (i.e. 10<sup>th</sup> birthday, cutoff is the mating date). Males are free to mate 5 times in the

calendar year. They can be used for further mating by a decision of the Breeding Commission.

- e. For a breeder, no more than two litters per year can be registered in the Breed Book in their kennel name.
- f. Dogs with a shoulder height in the tolerance zone (ZE) may be bred for a maximum of two pairings. The Breeding Commission decides on exceptions.

### **§9. Breeding ban**

KIM, which show symptoms of a hereditary disease, will be barred from breeding. Dogs can be banned from breeding, if they have passed on character defects or severe errors in standard with several mating partners. If descendants of a dog show symptoms of a hereditary disease, the dog can be banned from breeding upon a single transmission of the disease. In especially severe cases, especially in the case of hereditary diseases, parents, siblings and descendants of dogs which are subject to a breeding ban, can be barred from breeding.

The breeding ban will be pronounced by the Breeding Commission. It is to be communicated to the owner of the dog and the Breed Book Registrar in writing. The Breed Book Registrar will make a note of it immediately in the pedigree of the dog. The breeding ban is to be published in the KIM Magazine, if the owner of the dog does not hand over the pedigree. The breeding ban will be noted in the KIM database (dogbase).

### **§10. Hereditary diseases**

Breeders and owners of stud dogs confirm with their signature on the litter registration documents, that no symptoms of a hereditary disease were known in their breeding dog before the breeding. They are obligated to immediately report all symptoms of hereditary diseases, which occur after breeding approval, to the responsible Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. This Breed Warden passes on the report to the Breeding Commission without delay. If possible, the report should include a veterinary certificate.

### **§11. Inbreeding**

In pursuit of good breeding principles, connections among dogs that are very closely related require careful monitoring. In the context of the ZO (Zuchtordnung-Breeding Regulations), inbreeding is understood to mean full sibling mating and the mating of father to daughter or son to mother.

Deliberately planned inbred pairings are to be applied for by the breeder through the Breed Warden to the Breeding Commission at least four weeks in advance of the mating date. The purpose of the inbred pairing is to be specified.

### **§12. Breeding rights**

For owners and handlers of Kleine Münsterländer, who want to make use of the Breed Book of the club, membership in the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. is required. They must have bought a German hunting or falconry license when applying for kennel registration.

### **§13. Breeders**

The breeder of a litter is the owner or leaseholder of the breeding female at the time of the breeding. Breeders must be informed prior to breeding of the complex legal, genetic, bio-behavioral and practical breeding correlations. Their skilled work is very important for the health and character formation of the KIM.

If a pregnant bitch changes owners, the Breed Book Registrar must be notified immediately and will decide about the procedures to register and check the litter.

#### **§14. Leased breeding**

Leasing (or renting out) a bitch for the purpose of breeding is an exception and requires the prior consent of the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. The application for a leased breeding must be approved at least four weeks before the mating date by the Breed Warden of KIM-Germany on the form (breeding agreement) provided by the KIM-Germany club. The approved breeding contract is part of the registration documents and must be attached to the application for litter registration.

The bitch should be in custody of the lessee from the mating day up to the day of litter inspection. Reasonable exceptions are possible.

Puppies from a leased breeding must be registered under the kennel name of the lessee.

Fulfillment of the obligations arising from the contract are the responsibility of the lessee.

Females, which are in the ownership or possession of persons who are banned from the Breed Book, may not be used for leased breeding. Leased breeding beyond German national borders, requires prior approval of the Breeding Commission.

#### **§15. Kennel name and kennel registration**

The kennel name must be applied for on the KIM-Germany kennel registration form provided by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. The kennel inspection approval report must be submitted with the application for kennel registration to the Breed Book Registrar. Kennel registration must be granted prior to breeding (mating).

Kennel registration is granted to each member for the KIM breed only. The kennel name will be protected for the sole use of the applicant and only for the dogs bred by them. With the application for kennel registration, the breeder pledges to report all KIM bred by him/her for registration without exception. Transfer of the kennel name by gift or sales contract is not allowed; exceptions are only possible by hereditary succession upon application.

International kennel registration ranks above national kennel registration and can be applied for with the VDH by the breeder through the Breed Book Registrar of the KIM-Germany club. The breeder must fundamentally have successfully handled a KIM trained by him/herself at the tests necessary for obtaining eligibility to breed and at a breed show.

Call names receive a Roman numeral behind the call names in kennels which have bred through the ABCs, so that it is apparent, how many litters have been born in a kennel and a call name can be used again.

#### **§16. Kennel Registry**

Every breeder has to keep a Kennel Registry, in which at least the following information must be included:

- Mating date, name, Breed Book number and chip number of the stud dog
- Name, Breed Book number and chip number of the female used
- Whelp date, number of puppies with names, Breed Book number and chip number
- Addresses of the puppy buyers with phone number

The Kennel Registry can also be kept as a PC data file. The fully filled out Kennel Registry is to be presented to the Breed Warden or their representative at the time of the litter inspection.

#### **§17. Stud dog owners/guardians**

- a. The general provisions governing breeding law shall apply analogously for the stud dog owners/guardians. The selection of the bitch is free to the stud dog owner/guardians within the framework of the restrictions of these Breeding Regulations. The stud dog owner/guardian is to pay a stud fee and solidarity

surcharge to the Office of Breed Registry for each successful mating registered in the German Breed Book according to the rate set out in the applicable fee schedule, see § 20.

- b. Foreign matings are to be reported by the stud dog owner to the Breed Warden of KIM-Germany at least four weeks before the planned mating. The export of semen also requires approval and should be reported to the Breed Warden of KIM-Germany at least four weeks before. Stud dogs must comply with the German Breeding Regulations. The owner of the foreign breeding bitch must be a member of a club affiliated with KIM-I. Foreign breeders in countries which do not have a club affiliated with KIM-I, can gain membership in club in a neighboring country which is affiliated with KIM-I as a second membership. This principle also applies to the export of semen. The owner of the foreign bitch must be a member of a club affiliated with KIM-International. Furthermore, the bitch must have a pedigree certificate recognized by the F.C.I. and comply with the F.C.I. standard in form (at least "good"), health and performance.

The German Breed Warden decides on approval of foreign matings in agreement with the German Breeding Commission and the Breed Warden of the KIM-I member club in which the foreign breeder is a member.

### **§18. Stud Book**

Each keeper of a stud dog has to maintain a Stud Book. The Stud Book can also be kept as a PC data file. The responsible Breed Warden and the Office of Breed Registry have the right to request the completed Stud Book for inspection at any time.

### **§19. Breeding conditions**

#### Breeding sites/kennels:

Before registering a kennel name, the breeder must apply for inspection of the kennel with the competent Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. This individual checks the kennel according to the Breed Warden regulations. The rearing of puppies solely indoors is permissible only in the first four weeks. If the kennel does not meet the requirements, approval for breeding is to be denied. The costs for the kennel inspection are set by the Landesgruppe and born by the breeder.

#### Dogs:

Before the first use in breeding, copies of the pedigree and all certificates of participation in all successfully completed tests and breed shows, as well as a photo of the dog from the breeder/stud dog owner, must be submitted to the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe four weeks before the planned breeding. Later tests are to be substantiated in the same way before subsequent breedings. All performance marks are recognized, even if they were earned after mating, but before the whelp date.

Any planned further pairing must be communicated in writing by the breeder to the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe, at least four weeks before the planned breeding. In good time before the mating, the breeder must have a discussion with the Breed Warden of his/her Landesgruppe. The Breed Warden advises the breeder and makes them aware of the current values of the breeding valuation for the planned mating. The breeder has the final decision on the choice of stud dogs within the framework of these Breeding Regulations. As a rule, the breeder must have access to the breeding bitch and the litter at any time during pregnancy and throughout the rearing phase of the puppies.

## **§20. Mating**

The owners of dogs intended for a pairing must insure that the conditions for breeding have been fulfilled before the actual mating. The properly consummated mating is confirmed by signature of the owner of the stud dog on the mating certificate. The mating certificate, which is subject to fees, can be obtained by the owner of the stud dog exclusively through the Office of Breed Registry, after payment of the fees set out in the current scale of fees. This also applies to the use of foreign stud dogs. Within a week, the breeder has to inform the Breed Warden of the appropriate Landesgruppe in writing about the mating.

## **§21. Artificial insemination**

Artificial insemination is possible in justified cases; it requires previous approval by the Breeding Commission. The prerequisite is that both parents have already reproduced in a natural way. The rules of the F.C.I. Breeding Regulations apply for the process; the certificates thereby required are to be submitted to the Office of Breed Registry.

## **§22. Breed Book**

The Breed Book for Kleine Münsterländer Vorstehhunde is the only recognized registry of the breed in Germany and is kept by the *Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V.* It forms the basis of breeding by recording KIM offspring which have been used in breeding. For that reason, the Breed Book must record all registerable KIM, which belong to the breed within the meaning of the Breeding Regulations.

## **§23. Acceptance of KIM bred abroad**

KIM bred abroad can be entered in the Breed Book of the KIM-Germany Club, if they have a pedigree that is recognized by the F.C.I. Exceptions are made for Kleine Münsterländer from member clubs of KIM-International which do not keep a Breed Book recognized by the F.C.I. A pedigree recognized by the F.C.I. may not be included. The newly issued Breed Book number (take-over number) will only be noted in this pedigree and a take-over certificate will be issued.

## **§24. Register**

The KIM-Germany Club maintains a register as an appendix to the Breed Book in accordance with VDH Breeding Regulations. In the register, dogs over 15 months can be entered, which have no pedigree recognized by the F.C.I., and whose appearance and character correspond to the fixed features of the race following previous phenotype assessment by the KIM-Germany club. The dog does not become eligible for breeding by entry in the register. In registering, a registration certificate is issued that contains the note "Only for exhibition purposes - not for breeding".

## **§25. Pedigrees**

The pedigree is an excerpt from the Breed Book and shows three generations. It is a document in the legal sense and remains the property of the KIM-Germany club. The pedigrees of all KIM puppies bred according to the currently valid Breeding Regulations of KIM-Germany, receive the imprint "from performance-tested parents" ("aus leistungsgeprüften Eltern) on the front. Because KIM with passing VGP scores are considered especially valuable for breeding, the pedigrees of puppies whose parents have both passed the VGP, also receive the imprint "Both parents VGP". At the delivery of the puppy, the pedigree and proof of vaccination are to be handed over to the new owner of the dog without any additional charges. The breeder has to confirm the parents of the dog specified on the pedigree with a signature.

The change of ownership is to be certified on the back of the pedigree by the breeder or previous owner. In the case of any further change of ownership, the pedigree is to be turned over with the dog. Entries in the pedigree may be made only by authorized persons, and entries by pencil are not valid.

Lost pedigrees can be replaced for a fee. Such pedigrees are marked clearly with the note "Duplicate". The issuing of a duplicate pedigree shall be published in the KIM magazine.

#### **§26. Pedigrees for KIM from member clubs of KIM-International whose countries are not recognized by the F.C.I.**

In accordance with the regulation on the take-over of foreign dogs into the Breed Book of the KIM club (§ 23) pedigrees can be issued for KIM from member clubs of KIM International not recognized by the F.C.I. instead of take-over certificates. For the issuing of such a pedigree, the fee for single entries will be charged.

#### **§27. Delivery of the puppies**

The puppies may only be delivered after the litter inspection by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe or their authorized representative has taken place. The litter inspection can be done after the completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> week of life, and the delivery of the puppies after the completion of the 8<sup>th</sup> week of life.

The breeders should sell the puppies bred by them only to hunters and encourage the puppy buyers to handle/show the dogs at breed tests/breed shows, and, if possible, at the VGP (Verbandsgebrauchsprüfung-JGHV Utility Test). An HD-evaluation of all dogs over 12 months old should be encouraged.

#### **§28. Registration of puppies**

To assist the Landesgruppen in supporting puppy buyers, and to register and combat hereditary defects and diseases, the whereabouts of all puppies will be centrally recorded. For this purpose, together with the pedigree, the breeder receives a puppy record sheet on which they enter the names and addresses of the purchasers for every puppy and immediately sends this to the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe and directly to the TG-Verlag.

#### **§29. Annual Breed Book**

The Breed Book will be issued and published annually. It is delivered by order for a fee to all interested KIM club members.

Compulsory purchase is for

- Newly registered kennels
- Breeders for the breed year, in which the puppies were born
- Owners of stud dogs for the breed year, in which the male was successfully used in breeding (decisive is the whelp date). If the stud dog owner is also a breeder and has given birth to puppies in the breed year, they do not need to purchase a second Breed Book.
- All dogs (stud dogs and bitches) that die should be signed out with cause of death at the Office of Breed Registry.
- At the end of the year, all Breed Wardens report unsuccessful matings to the Breed Warden of KIM-Germany.

### **§30. Breeding fees**

All fees are set in the fee schedule (appendix 2) of the Breeding Regulations, as well as fines for late payment or other violations to the Breeding Regulations (ZO).

### **§31. Exceptions for KIM breeders in North America**

Exceptions for North American breeders are stipulated in Appendix 8 of the Breeding Regulations.

### **§32. Appendices**

The following appendices are part of the Breeding Regulations:

Appendix 1 Disciplinary regulations

Appendix 2 Fee schedule

Appendix 3 Breeding consultation and monitoring of breeding

Appendix 4 Breeding plan - epilepsy

Appendix 5 KIM – Solidarity fund

Appendix 6 Regulations on procedures for registering puppies

Appendix 7 Regulations for Breed Wardens

Appendix 8 Provisions for exemptions in North America –regulations not yet prepared

Appendix 9 Storage of blood samples

Attachment *Animal Protection—Dog Regulation Act* (TierSchHuV)

(Note: Not translated as it applies to KIM owners in Germany)

### **§33. Disciplinary regulations**

Violations to these regulations and/or the respective appendices can be punished according to the catalogue of disciplinary regulations (Appendix 1).

### **§34. Right of appeal**

In all cases in which these Breeding Regulations prescribe no responsibility for processing appeals, the Breeding Commission is responsible. The Extended Board decides on appeals against the decisions of the Breeding Commission.

### **§35. Entry into force and implementation**

These Breeding Regulations were decided upon by the Annual Meeting 2013 and take effect on the date of its publication.

### **§ 36. Partial invalidity**

The invalidity of parts of these regulations shall not render the regulations as a whole invalid.

#### **Legend:**

Genotype = All the genetic markers of an organism

Phenotype = The appearance of an organism

Incest = Pairing of nearest blood relatives

## **Appendix 1 to the Breeding Regulations “Disciplinary Regulations”**

In the case of violations to animal welfare requirements, Breeding Regulations and decisions of the Breeding Commission, a reprimand can be given, a temporary or permanent breeding and registration ban, or a final withdrawal of breeding approval.

In addition, fines or late payment surcharges in the amount set by the schedule of fees can be charged to breeders or stud dog owners/proprietors, in the case of the above-mentioned violations to the Breeding Regulations.

A breeding and registration ban is to be imposed, if compliance with the *Animal Protection—Dog Regulation Act* (Note: This regulation applies to KIM owners in Germany) and thereby proper animal care and rearing conditions are not guaranteed. If the competent Landesgruppe Breed Warden or their representatives observe poor rearing conditions, they must deny further breeding approvals.

Interventions on a dog with the aim of fulfilling the breeding requirements are banned and result in a breeding and registration ban, as well as internal disciplinary proceedings by the Club.

If the intent to deceive is observed in documenting hunting natural abilities and performance, in order to fulfill the breed requirements or improve breed valuation, this will result in a breeding and registration ban and internal disciplinary proceedings by the Club.

If breeders or stud dog owners/proprietors conceal eliminating faults of the parent animals to be mated from the responsible Breed Warden, or if incorrect or not all of the records are presented, then there is no claim to a pedigree, nor to breeding approval for the progeny, even if a breeding permit was awarded by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe.

If the puppies of a beddable bitch are passed off on another bitch, the breeding license of the breeder will be taken away.

Breeders, who fail to maintain or who maintain an incomplete Breed Book, can be fined according to the fee regulations. This is also true for stud dog owners/proprietors, who do not keep a Breed Book.

Whoever engages in rental breeding without an approved breeding contract, has no claim to a pedigree. License to breed can be taken away.

A fine according to the amount set out in the fee regulations may be charged for failure to meet deadlines.

If a litter entry in the Breed Book can be made only by later approval of the Breeding Commission, the breeder or the stud dog owner/proprietor may be charged a fine according to the amount specified in the fee regulations and depending on the fault.

If the stud dog owner/proprietor violates the Breeding Regulations, he can be given a breeding ban for males in his possession.

Appendix 1 of the Breeding Regulations was decided upon at the Annual Meeting in 2006 and enters into force with publication.

## Appendix 2 to the Breeding Regulations “Fee Schedule”

<b>01. Cost for each application</b>	
• For members	\$15.00
• For non-members	\$30.00
<b>02. Kennel registration, total</b>	
Registration of the kennel name	\$60.00
Cost for each application (see above)	\$15.00
Annual Breed Book	\$37.50
<b>03. • Litter registration, total</b>	
• Registration of a litter	\$22.50
• Cost for each application (see above)	\$15.00
• Preparation of a pedigree per puppy	\$22.50
• Solidarity surcharge per pedigree	\$1.50
Transponder/puppy	\$21.00
• Breed Book	\$37.50
<b>04. Breeding yearbook</b>	
• Breed Book / Germany	\$37.50
• Breed book / Europe	\$49.50
<b>05. Entry in the registry</b>	\$225.00
<b>06. Duplication of a replacement pedigree</b>	
• For members	\$30.00
• For non-members	\$45.00
+ Cost per application for members	\$15.00
+ Cost per application for non-members	\$30.00
<b>07. Photo publication in the Breed Book</b>	\$52.50
<b>08. HD fee</b>	\$45.00
<b>09. HD evaluation by senior specialist</b>	\$150.00
<b>10. Mating Certificate (stud tax \$31.50 + solidarity surcharge \$15)</b>	\$46.50
<b>11. Mating Certificate for foreign breedings</b>	\$46.50
(\$15 KIM-D and \$31.50 KIM-I)	
<b>12. Fee for single registrations</b>	\$45.00
<b>13. Late payment fee</b>	\$75.00
<b>14. Fine in the case of violations to the Breeding Regulations, up to</b>	\$375.00
<b>15. Fine for litter registration with belated approval of the Breeding Commission</b>	\$75.00 per pedigree of the puppy
<b>16. Late payment fee for Landesgruppen in the case of late submission of reports on breed show results</b>	\$75.00

Appendix 2 of the Breeding Regulations was decided upon at the Annual Meeting in 2011 and enters into force with publication.

## **Appendix 3 to the Breeding Regulations „Breeding Consultation and Monitoring“**

### The Breed Warden

The Breed Warden of the Club has to ensure broad unity of breeding through close ties with the Landesgruppen and with the Breed Book Registrar. In particular, the Breed Warden is responsible for the formulation of statistical information about the father and mother lines, about the performance of the breed annually and over a series of years, as well as the determination of breed valuation of the breeding animals through a comparison of their progeny. In doing this, the breeding valuation created by the KIM database is available to the Breed Warden. On the basis of the information at hand, the Breed Warden makes recommendations to the Landesgruppen regarding individual hereditary lines, kennels, parents and individual animals, while also making proposals to the Breeding Commission on updating the Breeding Regulations, and on making breeding experiments, whose observance and execution the Breed Warden should monitor. The Breed Warden should attend as many Club tests and breed shows as possible. The Club Breed Warden leads the Breed Warden conference.

### The Breeding Commission

The Breeding Commission monitors compliance with the Breeding Regulations. If the Breeding Regulations need to be amended or changed with regard to their application, it prepares the pertinent proposals for the Annual Meeting. It decides on special cases, among other things, on breeding bans and clearance to breed. It approves proposed breeding experiments and evaluates their results in collaboration with the Club's appointed breeding representatives.

### The Breed Book Registrar

The Breed Book Registrar manages the Breed Book, the directory of kennel names protected by the Club and the breeder card file. He/she has to prepare the pedigrees, collect registration fees and perform all tasks related to maintaining a Breed Book. He/she will work closely with the Breed Wardens and the Breeding Commission. He/she has to inform breeders and interested parties and advise them if necessary.

### Breed Wardens of the Landesgruppen

The tasks of the Breed Wardens of the Landesgruppen are governed by the Breed Warden Regulations.

### The Breed Warden Conference

- a. The Breed Warden Conference aids the coordination of breeding goals, the exchange of information and experiences, as well as the basic and ongoing education of the Breed Wardens of the Landesgruppen.
- b. Preparation of motions on changes to the Breeding Regulations
- c. Developing fundamental principles for future breeding activities
- d. Discussion of proposals on the Breeding Regulations

### Activity report

The Breed Book Registrar and the Breed Warden of KIM-Germany have to deliver a written activity report to the Annual Meeting.

Appendix 3 of the Breeding Regulations was decided upon at the Annual Meeting in 2013 and enters into force with publication.

## **Appendix 4 to the Breeding Regulations (ZO) „Breeding Plan to Combat Epilepsy“**

### **1. General**

Epilepsy is a general term for a recurring seizure disorder, whose causes can be diverse. In the case of genetically caused epilepsy, usually only one form occurs in a race. The mutated gene will be subsequently referred to with a, the intact gene with A. The subsequent Breeding Plan governs the breeding measures to reduce the frequency in the population.

### **2. Documentation**

All previously known cases of illness serve as information for the calculation of risk. Furthermore, the documentation of the affected and free animals is done by means of a specially designed system of owner survey and the evaluation of veterinary diagnoses and treatments.

### **3. Calculation of probabilities**

Probabilities are calculated from the results of the investigation, with the animals which have the genotype:

aa = homozygous affected

Aa = heterozygous free

AA = homozygous free

In the calculation, the diagnostic confidence is adequately taken into consideration. From the genotype probabilities, a probability (P) is calculated, that indicates with what probability a sperm or an egg of an animal carries epilepsy gene a (affected = 1, heterozygous = 0.5, definitely free = 0). Animals, which are heterozygous or that may also be free, can be between 0 and 0.5.

The results of the calculations are published in lists with the three genotype probabilities and the value of P or made available to the breeders. New findings lead to the updating of knowledge.

### **4. Epilepsy—Risk**

The risk R for the occurrence of the anomaly (epilepsy) is the product of the paternal and maternal P value. The pairing of a heterozygous genetic carrier (P = 0.5) with a definitely homozygous free animal (P = 0) results in a risk of epilepsy for the puppies of  $0.5 \times 0 = 0$ . Therefore, healthy animals can also be bred from genetic carriers, which may however still be carriers.

### **5. General conditions**

All animals approved for breeding can be further used in the breeding kennels. All puppies born from the breeding program are potentially capable of breeding.

### **6. Pairing requirements**

Only those pairings may be undertaken, in which the risk for the puppy does not exceed a certain threshold. In the first phase of the program, a risk is set as the top limit, which corresponds to a pairing of two healthy animals from litters with sick siblings (P = 0.33). This gives an R value of  $0.33 \times 0.33 = 0.11$ .

Lower risk values are to be aimed for. The value of the risk can be reduced by adjusting to the new circumstances in special time intervals.

## **7. Violations**

Violations of the requirements of the Breeding Plan will be prosecuted as violations of the Breeding Regulations.

## **8. Solidarity fund**

The puppy buyer receives a certificate together with the pedigree. To cover the risk, the KIM Club will organize a Solidarity Fund, from which owners of dogs suffering from epilepsy receive aid for the treatment or purchase of a new puppy.

## **9. Effective date**

The Breeding Plan enters into force as of July 1, 2008. In cooperation with the Breeding Commission, the Board of Directors is authorized to adapt the provisions of the Breeding Plan to the current findings. The modified Breeding Plan was agreed upon at the Annual Meeting 2013 and goes into effect with publication.

## **Appendix 5 to the Breeding Regulations (ZO) „KIM Solidarity Fund “**

### **1. General**

On March 15, 2008, the Annual Meeting of the KIM Club decided to establish a Solidarity Fund. Thereby the breeders in the KIM Club support those puppy buyers, whose KIM have become ill from epilepsy, in spite of following the precautions contained in the Breeding Regulations, or whose x-rays are evaluated with hip dysplasia (HD medium and severe).

### **2. Organization**

The organization of the Solidarity Fund has been taken over by the KIM Club, the solidarity fund is run by the Treasurer of the Club.

### **3. Financing**

For every newly registered puppy, the breeders pay into the Solidarity Fund according to the amount set out in the Fee Schedule, and the payment becomes due with remittance of the litter registration fees. The breeder receives a certificate for every puppy bred by him/her, which must be turned over with the pedigree. The stud dog owner also pays the amount set out in the Fee Schedule into the Solidarity Fund; the payment becomes due when collecting the fee for a Mating Certificate.

### **4. Compensation**

If a KIM becomes ill from epilepsy before the end of the 5th year of life, or is evaluated with hip dysplasia (HD medium and severe), the owner of the afflicted dog can receive a one-time financial aid payment from the Solidarity Fund in the amount of 500 Euro.

### **5. Requirements**

The aid requires an application to the Office of Breed Registry of the KIM Club, to which are attached, along with the certificate, the original pedigree of the afflicted KIM and a certificate issued by a veterinarian, which shows the diagnosis, and, in the case of epilepsy, the need for treatment, surgery or euthanasia. If the diagnosis is HD medium or severe, an X-ray of the hip for the HD or HQ evaluation is to be attached, if this has not been done already. The identity of the dog must be checked and certified by the veterinarian by means of a tattoo or chip number and pedigree. It is possible that additional evidence or blood samples must be submitted later. The Breeding Commission, in consultation with the Club Breed Warden and the Breed Book Registrar, decides on approval of the application.

### **6. Payment**

If the application was approved, the illness and breeding ban will be entered on the pedigree of the afflicted dog and payment processed to the owner of the dog.

### **7. Effective date**

The Solidarity Fund is established on July 1, 2008, and goes into effect for puppies from the breeding plans HD and epilepsy which were born after July 1, 2008.

## **Appendix 6 to the Breeding Regulations (ZO) „Rules and Regulations on Registering Litters“**

### **§1 Litter announcement**

After the birth of a litter, the breeder must notify the relevant Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe within 5 days.

### **§2 Registration names**

Each dog is entered with the kennel name registered to the breeder and with a first name. Kennel name, first name, Breed Book number and chip number are identifying characteristics of the dog.

The choice of the first name is up to the applicant. The name must indicate the sex of the dog. The names of all puppies of a litter must begin with the same letter. The letters, starting with A, refer to the kennel and not to the mother dog.

### **§3 Litter registration**

The breeder has to register all of the puppies in his/her litter with the Office of Breed Registry. The application for entry in the Breed Book and the issuing of pedigrees must be made through the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe to the Office of Breed Registry. The registration of the litter is subject to a fee and is made after transfer of the fees to the account of the Office of Breed Registry, in accordance with the currently applicable Fee Schedule,. If a litter registration in the Breed Book is possible only by the subsequent approval of the Breeding Commission, the breeder or the stud dog owner/ proprietors can be fined according to the amount set out in the Fee Schedule, and depending on the extent of negligence. After receipt of the complete litter registration documents at the Office of Breed Registry, pedigrees and certificates will be sent to the breeder within three weeks.

The complete litter registration documents consist of at least 4-5 components:

1. **Application for litter registration**, filled out completely and signed by the breeder. The form is available from the Breed Warden or on the internet at [www.klm-gna.org](http://www.klm-gna.org).
2. **Mating certificate**, filled out completely and signed by the owner of the stud dog. The form can be obtained by the owner of the stud dog from the Office of Breed Registry upon payment of the current stud tax + solidarity surcharge.
3. **Original pedigree of the breeding bitch**
4. **Questionnaire for Litter Registration Fees, filled out by the breeder, calculated and signed.**  
The form is available from the Breed Warden or on the internet at [www.klm-gna.org](http://www.klm-gna.org).
5. Print out of **mating plan** DogBase in the case of select breeding (key date=mating date)
6. If the mating took place with special permission, then this is also part of the litter registration documents and must be attached.

Special approval is required in the following cases:

1. Rental/leased breeding situations (§14 KIM Breeding Regulations) = The breeding contract approved by the Breed Warden of the KIM Club must be attached.
2. First use of foreign stud dogs in breeding (§5 Breeding Regulations) = Breeding approval of the KIM Club Breed Warden must be attached.
3. Undershooting the 24 month deadline of the breeding bitch (§8 Breeding

Regulations) = The approval of the Breeding Commission must be attached.

4. Exceeding 5 matings/calendar year (§8 Breeding Regulations) = The approval of the Breeding Commission must be attached.
5. Exceeding the maximum age of the breeding bitch or stud dog (§8 Breeding Regulations) = The approval of the Breeding Commission must be attached.

#### **§4 Litter inspection**

The proper litter inspection can be done after completion of 7 weeks of life, at the earliest. The Litter Inspection is to be completed and signed by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe and sent to the Office of Breed Registry. The breeder also signs the Litter Inspection.

Appendix 6 of the Breeding Regulations was adopted at the Annual Meeting 2013 and goes into effect with publication.

#### Legend:

bw = brown and white

bs = brown roan

hs = light roan

mBl = with blaze

Jungkl.Abz. = Jungklaus marking (Tan colored-markings at the muzzle, the eyes and around the anus are permissible)

#### Example entries:

bw-Jungkl.Abz. = brown and white with Jungklaus marking

bsmBl = brown roan with blaze

## **Appendix 7 to the Breeding Regulations „Regulations for Breed Wardens“ (Zuchtwareordnung)**

### **§1 General**

These regulations govern the training, activity and continuing education of the Breed Wardens in the KIM-Germany Club.

### **§2 The Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe**

**§2.1** The Breed Warden is an honorary representative of the KIM Club and their Landesgruppe. He/she has to therefore observe the rules and regulations of the KIM Club and to enforce them with the breeders. He/she works closely with the Office of Breed Registry of the KIM Club and is subject to the professional supervision of the Club Breed Warden.

**§2.2** The Breed Warden fulfills key tasks in the managed breeding of Kleine Münsterländer. The prerequisites for this task are reliability of character and canine expertise. In order to fulfil their advisory function, the Breed Warden must use a PC with Internet access, in order to have access to the KIM database (dogbase) and the homepage of the KIM Club. The Breed Warden also needs an email address.

**§2.3** The Breed Warden must have the trust of their Landesgruppe and is elected to the Board by Landesgruppe. He/she must have been a member of the KIM Club for at least three years, be at least 25 years old and have their own personal experiences in breeding. The Breed Warden must know the policies of the KIM Club and the legal provisions regarding the keeping and breeding of dogs.

**§2.4** If the Breed Warden is also a breeder, all of the tasks which affect their own litter must be performed by the Deputy Breed Warden.

### **§3 Training, knowledge and ongoing education of the Breed Wardens**

#### 3.1 Training

The Landesgruppen should ensure that the Breed Warden and the Deputy Breed Warden receive training/an introduction in the year before their election. The training takes place under the professional guidance of the reigning Breed Warden by observing the litter inspections and by participation in the breeder's meetings of the Landesgruppen and the KIM Club training sessions for Breed Wardens.

#### 3.2 Knowledge

After election, the Breed Warden is obligated to quickly acquire comprehensive knowledge in the following areas:

- General questions about the KIM, VDH and F.C.I. Breeding Regulations
- General questions about simple genetic correlations
- KIM breeding, rearing, breeding goals and standards
- Tasks in practicing the activities of a Breed Warden
- Questions which experience shows are frequently asked by breeders
- Knowledge of dogbase

#### §3.3 Continuing education

The Breed Warden is obligated to participate in Breed Warden conferences and – training

sessions by the KIM Club. He/she is obligated to convey this content to the breeders of his/her Landesgruppe, by means of breeder training, for example. In addition, he/she is obligated to independently keep themselves informed about changes in the rules and regulations of the KIM Club and decisions of the bodies affecting the Bylaws.

#### **§4 Tasks of the Breed Warden**

The Breed Warden independently oversees the breeders and stud dog owners of his/her Landesgruppe. In the case of disability (vacation, sickness, etc.), the Breed Warden is to be represented by a Deputy Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. Therefore, for each Landesgruppe at least one Deputy Breed Warden must be named and made known to the KIM Club. In exceptional cases, a litter could be checked by a Breed Warden of another Landesgruppe.

#### **Rules of implementation for the Regulations for Breed Wardens**

##### **1. Advice, monitoring and verification of the breeding requirements**

The Breed Warden advises

- breeders and stud dog owners in questions of breeding and keeping of their dogs,
- the Board of the Landesgruppe in breeding matters,

He/she monitors compliance with the Breeding Regulations by

- breeders
- stud dog owners

And he/she checks adherence to the Breeding Regulations before the first use in breeding in the case of

- bitches and
- stud dogs

For this, he/she checks the pedigree and all evaluatory documents of the dog and compares the information with the KIM database (dogbase). In the case of discrepancies, he/she informs the Breed Registrar. He/she keeps records on KIM which meet the breeding requirements. He/she reports males newly eligible for breeding to the Club Breed Warden and the Office of Breed Registry. He/she passes on a photo of each dog to the TG-Verlag.

##### **2. Kennel Inspection**

The Breed Warden or their Deputy is entitled to visit kennels at any time – also unannounced – to advise the breeders. He/she is obliged to insure compliance with the Breeding Regulations and The Animal Protection – Dog Regulation Act in particular (untranslated Appendix of the KIM Breeding Regulations which applies to KIM owners in Germany).

A kennel inspection must take place:

- Before application for a kennel name and in the case of changes, e.g. due to relocation or construction.
- If the KIM Club still has no evidence of a past kennel inspection.
- As an inspection on the occasion of suspected irregularities.  
In these cases, written documentation on the current form “Kennel Inspection” is necessary.
- As a routine check at every litter inspection. Written documentation is not necessary, if a favorable kennel inspection is already on hand and no deterioration has occurred.

If irregularities have been ascertained in a kennel, the correction of these problems within a set time limit should be required after thorough consultation, and the Breed Warden of the Club should be informed. If the irregularities have not been eliminated within the time limit, then the responsible Breed Warden must reject further breeding approvals. The Breeding Commission can impose measures according to the Disciplinary Regulations (Appendix 1) of the Breeding Regulations.

### **3. Documents for litter registration**

Each application consists of at least 4-5 documents, and any special permits should also be attached (approved breeding rental/lease contract, permits of the Breeding Commission, for further see KIM Breed Regulations, Appendix 6 „Rules and regulations on registering litters“).

Elite breeding = If all conditions have been met apart from the ZWS (Zuchtwertschätzung, breeding valuation), the Breed Warden must attach a print out of the ZWS at the approximate day of mating.

The addition of a proof of bank transfers is not necessary, nor are print outs of the breeding valuation (Zuchtwertschätzung), if conditions for elite breeding are not met (e.g. missing proof of hardness certificate). The usual 4-5 documents are to be checked for accuracy and completeness.

#### **Application for Litter Registration:**

Especially important is the front page, please check all entries, complete address information of the breeder, whelp date, mating date, signature of the breeder, etc.

#### **Mating Certificate:**

Please check the form for completeness and make additions if necessary:

Name of the stud dog and Breed Book number, mating date – does it agree with the mating date on the Application for Litter Registration, name and Breed Book number of the bitch and information about the owner according to the pedigree.

Are the scores of the stud dog completely printed? In the case of proof of Laut (Lautnachweis) sil or spl! As to performance marks fundamentally, all LZ (performance marks) of the JGHV (HN; LN; BTR; AH; VBR; but also of the KIM Club (S and SwN) are to be listed. Don't forget anything!

Signature and address of the stud dog owner, etc.

#### **Original pedigree of the mother:**

Minimum/maximum age? Not more than 2 litters in 24 months? All breeding requirements fulfilled? No breeding ban entered? Address of the owner on the back page except if the owner of the bitch is also the breeder?

#### **Litter Registration Fees:**

All items added? No incorrect calculations? The Breed Book is deleted only after the second litter in a breeding year! It should be pointed out to the breeder that litter registration only takes place after receipt of the litter registration fees.

The Breed Warden confirms that he/she have checked the documents with signature and

stamp of the Landesgruppe and sends them immediately to the Office of Breed Registry. The Breed Warden notes the date of incoming and outgoing mail. The processing of the Application for Litter Registration takes place only after receipt of all required documents and the fees. It is advisable to send the documents as "registered mail".

#### **4. Litter Inspection**

##### 4.1 Date of the litter inspection

At the earliest, the litter inspection can be done after the completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> week of life at the breeder's kennel in the presence of the bitch.

##### 4.2 Inspection of the breeding site

The accommodation of all dogs kept by the breeder must be inspected

- For the best nutritional status and care of the puppies and mother
- For appropriate and hygienic accommodations
- For the availability of clean drinking water
- For harmful care of the dog (physical and mental)

##### 4.3 Review of the breeding papers

The kennel book and kennel registration card shall be checked, as well as the completeness of the litter registration documents and the vaccination records of the puppies.

- Kennel Book – Entry of all puppies matching the litter registration and whereabouts of the puppies with full address and telephone number of the buyers (at least for the previous litter). As proof of the whereabouts, copies of the completely filled out puppy record sheet are sufficient.
- Kennel registration card – only for the first litter
- Bitches pedigree – Agreement with the litter registration application, age, form to determine litter registration fees, and possibly special approvals, print out of pairing plan dogbase in the case of a elite breeding).
- Vaccination books of the puppies – The puppies must be vaccinated and dewormed several times, but a minimum of three times.

##### 4.4 Assessment of bitch and litter

The bitch and all of the puppies shall be physically examined and observations noted.

- Bitch: nutritional and health condition, check of the teats, examination of C-section scars
- Puppies: nutritional and health condition, umbilical hernias, breeding observations

Faults which are already recognizable on the puppies are to be checked off in the Litter Inspection report and, if possible, made more precise according to the legend, e.g. tail faults = bent tail

- NB = umbilical hernia
- ZBR = breeding notice tail – all tail faults
- ZBG = breeding notice bite – underbite, overbite, scissors bite
- ZBH = breeding notice testicles – without testicles, one testicle
- ZBS = breeding notice miscellaneous – anomalies like hairlip, cleft palate, faults of color, too many or too few toes, hydrocephalus, etc.

#### 4.5 Marking the puppies

At the litter inspection, all puppies must be identified permanently by a transponder. The breeder has the choice of marking the puppies by the Breed Warden or their appointed representative or by a veterinarian, which must be done before the litter inspection. In all cases, the transponders of the KIM Club are to be used. One should proceed as follows:

Variation 1 – “Marking by the Breed Warden or their appointed representative”:

The transponder is read first, in order to check the functionality and agreement with the accompanying bar code sticker. After physical inspection of the puppy, the transponder is to be injected under the skin. Then, the transponder is sought with the reader, the number read off and compared with the attached bar code sticker. If the chip numbers agree, then each of the following documents will be labeled with a sticker:

- Pedigree
- Vaccination book or EU-pet passport
- Litter inspection record
- The remaining stickers shall be placed in the vaccination book.

Variation 2 – „Marking by a veterinarian“:

At the litter inspection, the breeder is to hand over the remaining bar code stickers belonging to the puppies to the Breed Warden; these shall be compared with the reader to the chip numbers on the puppies. A sticker shall have already been placed in the designated place in the vaccination book by the veterinarian. If this is not the case, then this shall be made up for by the Breed Warden. Further procedures correspond to Variation 1.

#### 4.6 Litter Inspection

The Litter Inspection form is to be filled out completely by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe, the chip numbers affixed, the document signed and sent to the Office of Breed Registry. The breeder should also sign the Litter Inspection form.

### **5. Monitoring of Breeding**

For the administration of litter activity, the Breed Warden keeps a breeder's register with all relevant information about the bitches used for breeding. This register can be kept in conjunction with dogbase, if it can be ensured that the data is not lost in the case of a change of office.

### **6. Reimbursement of expenses**

The costs for the activities of the Breed Warden are determined by the Landesgruppen and are paid by the breeder.

### **7. Misconduct of the Breed Warden**

Misconduct is to be clarified by the Breed Warden of KIM-Germany. In such cases, the Board of the Landesgruppe and the Board of KIM-Germany are to be involved. If no agreement can be reached between the Board of KIM-Germany and the Landesgruppe, the Extended Board shall decide.

## **8. Miscellaneous**

Additional tasks and responsibilities are guided by the organizational plan of the respective Landesgruppe.

Appendix 7 to the Breeding Regulations was agreed upon at the Annual Meeting in 2013 and takes effect with publication.

## **Appendix 9 to the Breeding Regulations „Storage of blood samples“ (Bluteinlagerung)**

Beginning July 1, 2014, a blood sample shall be drawn for every dog by a veterinarian within the framework of the HD x-ray for hip dysplasia. For dogs without an HD x-ray, blood samples can be stored on a voluntary basis. The storage of blood for all KIM which are active in breeding is desirable.

The vet takes 4 ml of blood into an EDTA Monovette after verifying the identity of the dog. The necessary material for this is available to the vets. The sample is sent to the service provider designated by the Club (see the form). The costs for the blood sample are borne by the owner of the dog. The KIM Club assumes the costs for the storage of blood.

The blood is initially frozen in storage and noted in dogbase, from which dogs a blood sample is stored.

Firstly, storage of the blood provides the chance to examine whether newly developed genetic tests for the Kleine Münsterländer breed work properly. Furthermore, there is the possibility of getting involved in the project "genomically optimized estimation of breeding values". The Annual General Meeting decides on the further use of the blood samples.

Appendix 9 of the Breeding Regulations was approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. on March 22, 2014 and goes into effect with publication.