Australian National Kennel Council Ltd ABN 77 151 544 679 trading as Dogs Australia

REGULATIONS

PART 6

THE REGISTER AND REGISTRATION

Effective
1 January 2027

Amended
June 2023
October 2023
October 2024
July 2025
April 2026
June 2026
October 2026

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Note: Any State, Federal or Local legislation takes precedence over these regulations. (Added 06/22, 4.2.1)

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SECTION 1

1. General

1.1 Dog File (10/09, 8.28) (Amended 10/10, 6.4)

1.1.1 Dog files will be made available nationally to any Member, or person/body as approved by Dogs Australia who request them, but the names and addresses of the people associated with the information contained in the dog file will not be released.

1.1.2 The only information to be provided is the dogs':

a. Name
b. Number
c. Date of birth
d. Colour
e. Titles
f. Sire
g. Dam
h. Country whelped
i. Country exported to

1.1.3 The applicant acknowledges the following.

a The member will be contacted and provided with an estimate of cost which is dependent on the extent of the data request, i.e. number of registrations, any additional information and the time/work involved to extract the specific data requested.

b. Full payment is required prior to the data being forwarded to the member in the nominated format.

c. That the information to be provided pursuant to this order is subject to copyright and that no part should be reproduced (including websites), adapted or communicated without the consent of Dogs Australia.

d. Dogs Australia do not in any way warrant the accuracy of the information provided pursuant to this application.

e. There is an additional fee of $5.50 for the data on CD, otherwise it is emailed.

1.2 Export Documents

1.2.1 Export documents shall not be issued to any dog on the Limited Register or a Breed under Development with the exception of Tenterfield Terriers who comply with Clause 1.9.1. **(10/06, 6.1.2) (Amended 10/14, 6.5.4)**

1.2.2 Export Pedigrees are to be distributed as follows:

a. Only one (1) Certificate, i.e., a Certified Export Pedigree, be issued for the export of a dog. **(Added 10/19)**

b. Original document to new owner or Controlling Body (whichever is required).

c. Copy of this document to the party registered as the owner at the time the application for Export Pedigree was lodged. This document to be clearly marked "COPY ONLY". **(10/00)**

1.2.3 All export pedigrees are to be a full 3 generation pedigree with the microchip number of the dog included.

1.3 Exportation of Dogs

1.3.1 An Dogs Australia registered dog shall not be leased to an overseas entity

1.4 Dogs Australia Listing of Recognised Working Dog Associations or Kindred Bodies

1.4.1 The Dogs Australia Listing of Recognized Working Dog Associations or Kindred Bodies for registering as a Sporting Register dog are included under "Download Dogs Australia Forms / Guidelines / Procedures / Publications – Listings. **(Added 02/19, 4.10.1 – effective 01/07/19)**

1.5 Reserved

1.6 Titles

1.6.1 Junior Warrant (JW) Titles shall be recognised and placed on all Registration Certificates. **(10/95, 6.5)**

1.6.2 Racing Titles for Whippets - The New Zealand racing title for Whippets shall be recognised and placed on the Registration Certificate where applicable. **(10/96, 6.5)**

1.6.3 Titles may only be granted by the Member Body in the State or Territory in which the owner ordinarily resides. **(09/61)**

1.6.4 The word "Australian" is not to be used in conjunction with any "Champion", "Grand or Supreme Champion" title, effective 1.1.2000. **(05/99, 5.12)**

1.7 Greyhounds

All Member Bodies shall recognise registrations issued by the relevant Authority within that State/Territory. Owners must complete a re-registration application signed by the relevant Authority and accompanied by a copy of the Greyhound Identification Card or Pedigree. **(04/84) (Amended 05/00) (Amended 10/16, 6.1) (Amended 06/23, 5.2 – effective 01/08/23)**

1.8 Foxhounds

1.8.1 That the breed registers of Hunt/Packhound Clubs be recognised by Dogs Australia for the Foxhound breed, subject to:

a. The dog is registered with a Hunt/Packhound Club recognised as such by Dogs Australia

b. The dog is inspected by at least two (2) Dogs Australia licensed Hound Judges with at least five years experience, who recommend that the dog is worthy of breed registration on the Main Register. **(Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4)**

c. That a dog registered by a Dogs Australia Member Body is automatically accepted for registration by other Dogs Australia Member Bodies and the further examination of progeny be discontinued. **(09/85) (Amended 11/98)**

1.9 Tenterfield Terrier – Breed under Development (10/2006)

1.9.1 Only Tenterfield Terriers registered with the Tenterfield Terrier Club of Australia Inc (TTCA) with a five [5] generations (1 + 4) all registered with the TTCA or its equivalent (as approved by Dogs Australia) will be eligible to be re-registered in the Dogs Australia Main Register.

1.9.2 The Dogs Australia agreement only applies to the Tenterfield Terrier Club of Australia Inc

1.9.3 Dogs Australia will only accept the re-registration of a Mini Fox Terriers and/or Mini Foxie that has been accepted into TTCA register and have the required 5 generations all registered in the TTCA Register.

1.9.4 The Tenterfield Terrier will continue as a Breed under Development until 31 December 2026. **(Amended EM#012) (Amended 10/16, 6.3) (Amended 02/02, 6.6)**

1.10 Major Endorsements Recorded Against Any Breed

Prior to any major endorsement being approved to be recorded against any breed, a survey is to be conducted with all Member Body owners/breeders of the relevant breed with at least twelve months standing to provide their comments. **(10/12, 6.3.1) (Amended 10/14, 9.2)**

1.11 Amendments to Australian Breed Standards (Added EM#144, 04/17)

Effective 1 July 2017

1.11.1 Amendments to Australian owned breed standards are to be submitted to the National Breed Standards Co-ordination Group (NBSCG) via the National Breed Council or a Member Body where no National Breed Council exists for endorsement. The submission must stipulate the exact amendment to the breed standard, a detailed rationale and an implementation date if successful.

1.11.2 Where no National Breed Council exists a survey is to be conducted with all Member Body owners/breeders of the relevant breed with at least twelve months standing to provide their comments. The survey must include the requirements of 1.11.1.

1.11.3 If endorsed by the NBSCG the endorsed amendment is to be brought to the attention of the Directors for approval.

SECTION 2

Testing of Dogs

2.1 Where the parentage of a dog or litter is disputed or uncertain the Member Body may direct that DNA testing be carried out and determine the arrangements relating to such testing. The Member Body shall appoint a person to coordinate the testing. **(05/03)**

2.2 Where the Member Body directs that DNA testing be carried out, the Member Body shall notify the owners of the relevant dogs in writing: **(05/03)**

a. That those dogs are required to be DNA tested.

b. That the dogs are positively identified by microchip or tattoo.

c. The reason for requiring DNA testing.

d. The name of the person coordinating the testing.

e. The conditions under which the testing shall be carried out, including which laboratory and the required time frame for submission of samples to that laboratory.

f. That they are responsible for the costs of the tests initially, with the Member Body to determine the liability for costs based on the findings.

2.3 Member Bodies may accept the results of DNA testing as conclusive evidence of parentage for the purposes of registration. **(05/03)**

2.4 The Member body shall direct what action is to be taken in regard to registration based on the results of DNA testing. **(05/03)**

2.5 Where it is found by DNA testing that the registered sire or dam is incorrect then all registered progeny in that litter shall be immediately suspended and no others registered until parentage is resolved. **(05/03)**

2.6 Where through DNA testing it is found that a certain dog may qualify as the sire or dam of a litter then the breeder shall submit a statutory declaration that no other dog other than those tested could have been the sire or dam. **(05/03)**

2.7 Where the Member Body directs that DNA testing be carried out, the Member Body shall determine liability for the costs incurred based on the test results. **(05/03)**

2.8 DNA testing requires a significant data base of DNA profiles per breed and accordingly Dogs Australia will maintain a list of approved DNA testing laboratories. **(05/03)**

2.9 Failure to comply with the direction of the Member Body pursuant to this regulation will constitute an offence under these Regulations. **(05/03)**

Dogs Australia Protocols for DNA-based Disease Testing (Added 10/10, 6.7.1)

The DNA Program

2.10 The program focuses on DNA testing to determine genetic status of breeding stock. It is vital that Dogs Australia confirms effective protocols to ensure that:

a. There is scientific validity and accuracy in test results:
(1) the test must be published and/or peer reviewed;
(2) there must be no room for fraud on the part of owners;
(3) there must be no room for unknown/accidental matings.

b. Breed councils and clubs are aware of the requirements should they wish to introduce Litter Registration Limitations.

The Protocols

2.11 **DNA collection**
DNA collection is by approved, independent, trained collectors, including veterinarians. Owners/breeders cannot collect from their own dogs.
Approved collectors would be those accepted by Dogs Australia Member Bodies or nominated by breed clubs. **(Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4)**

2.12 **Positive identification**
Identification of the dog by microchip or unique (as part of a recognised Australia wide based tattoo system) tattoo is required, it must be verified by the collector at the time of DNA collection and recorded on the form.

2.13 **Collection method**
DNA sample collection is via non-intrusive buccal swab, or blood collection. Blood samples if required, should be collected by a registered veterinarian.

2.14 **Parentage testing**
For verification of parentage, both parents and the offspring concerned must have DNA profiles.

2.15 **Clear by Parentage (CBP) for a Specific DNA Disease (Amended 10/26, 4.8.1, effective 01/01/27)**

2.16 Where both parents are clear for a specific disease-causing gene, their offspring may be assumed to be clear of that disease.

2.17 Where there is a specific LRL in place, those progeny that go on to become breeding stock, must be directly DNA tested for the genetic health trait to confirm their individual genetic status.

2.18 Where litter registration limitations are in place and if there is any deviation from the protocols, e.g. a dog not having positive ID, then the result is classed as 'not confirmed'.

2.19 If there is any deviation from the protocols, e.g. A dog not having positive ID, the result is classified as "Not verified".

2.20 Dogs Australia needs to maintain accuracy and credibility throughout the program for the benefit of pedigreed dogs.

Clauses 2.16-2.20 Added 10/26, 4.8.1 – Effective 01/01/27

SECTION 3
Imported Dogs
(Amended 10/12, 7.5.6)
(Amended 10/15, 6.1)
(Amended 10/16, 7.5.7)
(Amended 02/21, 5.1)

3.1 An "imported dog" is one that has been imported into Australia from overseas including New Zealand. An imported dog is to be identified as such by (Imp UK), (Imp USA) etc. at the end of its name. A dog imported in dam is to be identified as such by (IID UK), (IID USA) etc. at the end of its name **(10/06, 6.1.2) (Amended 10/10, 7.48)**

3.2 All pedigree dogs that are imported into Australia except those imported from New Zealand (including dogs whelped in Australia and previously exported from Australia) to be re-registered with Dogs Australia must provide, at the time of registering the dog the following:

a. Proof of identification, i.e. microchip or tattoo

b. Proof of Importation, such as a "health permit", "export permit" or "import permit"

c. An original Export Pedigree and Ownership Certificate (if two separate documents) or a digital Export Pedigree/Ownership Certificate sent directly to the State Member Body Office from the Overseas Controlling Body, indicating the Australian member's name and current residential address showing all registration numbers, titles granted and colours by the overseas body. The Export pedigree must be at least first and second

generations complete and the 3rd generation a maximum of 4 names missing. **(Amended 06/23, 5.3 – effective 01/08/23)**

d. Proof of Shipment from the country of origin to Australia such as transportation documents "Airway Bill" OR an Authorised Agency under the Bio Security Act 2016, Bio Security Release form (b above are not required if you have the DAWF release) **(Amended 10/24, 5.30 – effective 19/10/24)**

All documentation submitted with an application for re-registration of an imported dog and/or semen must be in English or accompanied by an official document translated in English by an authorised interpretation/translation service, e.g., an Australian or State Based Interpreting Service. **(Added 06/19, 5.6)**

3.3 Dogs imported from New Zealand must provide the following:

a. Proof of identification, i.e. microchip or tattoo
b. Export Certificate provided by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.
c. Proof of Shipment from New Zealand to Australia such as transportation documents "Airway Bill"
d. An original Export Pedigree and Certificate of ownership, indicating the Australian member's name and current residential address showing all registration numbers, titles granted and colours by the New Zealand Kennel Club.

3.4 The imported dog must be re-registered by the Dogs Australia State Member Body in which the registered owner resides. **(Amended 10/07, 7.6) (Amended EAP 03/13) (Amended 10/15, 6.1)**

3.5 No application for re-registration of any dog, whelped outside Australia shall be accepted unless:

a. the dog is registered in an overseas Register managed by a Canine Control recognised by Dogs Australia; and
b. accompanied by the original registration issued by the controlling body in the country of the dog's birth; and
c. the registration certificate from the country in which the dog was last registered; and
d. by an "Export Certified/Pedigree" in the name of the person/s re-registering the dog. **(10/06, 6.1.2) (Amended 10/15, 6.1)**
e. all dogs imported into Australia be required to have a standardised international marker DNA profile. **(Added 10/16, 7.5.20)**
[NOTE: As at 16/12/16 the Dogs Australia Board has agreed to defer implementation of regulation (e) until further clarification has been received.]

3.6 Dogs registered by a non-recognised Canine Controlling Body, will not be considered for re-registration under any circumstances. **(10/06, 6.1.2, Amended 10/13, 5.6.4)**

3.7 Dogs registered on the Dogs Australia Main Register that are exported from Australia and then at a later date imported back into Australia are to revert to their original Dogs Australia Registration Number and Dogs Australia Registered Name, without the addition of a prefix and/or suffix or include the "Imp" suffix either, but will include any titles gained while overseas that has been issued by a body recognised by Dogs Australia. **(10/08)**

3.8 Excepting as provided for in Regulation 3.9 of this part, an imported dog may not be exhibited in Australia prior to its re-registration with a Dogs Australia Member Body.

3.9 Dogs imported into Australia that are registered with a recognised overseas canine controlling body, are eligible to be exhibited and used for breeding in Australia for up to three [3] months from lodgement of pedigree, subject to the following:

a. A copy of the dog's three generation pedigree (including registration names and numbers) being lodged, prior to being exhibited, with the Dogs Australia Member Body's Office in the State or Territory where the dog is to be first exhibited. The export pedigree must be at least first and second generations complete and the third generation a maximum of four names missing.

b. If the dog is being campaigned by a Member of a Dogs Australia affiliated Member Body, a letter of agreement from the registered owner/s authorising the dog to be exhibited by the Member of a Dogs Australia affiliated Member Body, must be lodged (with the pedigree) with the Dogs Australia Member Body's Office where the dog is to be first exhibited. **(Amended 10/17, 7.5.10 – effective 01/01/18)**

3.10 After three [3] months of being exhibited in accordance with 3.9 above, the imported dog, if still in Australia, must be registered to a financial member of a Dogs Australia Member Body.

3.11 a. All dogs imported into Australia that are registered with a recognised overseas canine controlling body that have been used for breeding in Australia must be re-registered on the Dogs Australia Main Register, before any progeny can be registered on the National Database.

b. All British Bulldogs, French Bulldogs, Pugs and Boston Terriers imported into Australia be physically viewed prior to being able to be Dogs Australia registered into Australia. Dogs are to be assessed by 3 licenced judges for that breed to ascertain if the dog complies with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard especially the 'Coat' and 'Colour' descriptions. If their combined opinions are that the dog does not comply with those descriptions, and there are no special conditions for Registration of Certain Breeds, then the dog is to be transferred to the Limited Register and 'Marked not eligible to be moved to the Main Register'. If their combined opinions are that the dog does comply with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard then the dog's registration is to be registered on the Main Register. **(Added 10/17, 7.2.2 – effective 01/01/18)**

c. The progeny of all British Bulldogs, French Bulldogs, Pugs and Boston Terriers conceived by the use of semen imported into Australia and registered on the Main Register, must be physically assessed. Puppies are to be assessed by 3 licenced judges for that breed to ascertain if the puppy complies with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard especially the 'Coat' and 'Colour' descriptions. The assessment must be undertaken after the puppy has been microchipped and prior to registration. If their combined opinions are that the puppy does not comply with those descriptions, and there are no special conditions for Registration of Certain Breeds, then the puppy is to be registered on the Limited Register and 'Marked not eligible to be moved to the Main Register'. If their combined opinions are that the puppy does comply with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard then the puppies may be registered on the Main Register. Puppies assessed must be able to be individually identified by way of microchip. **(Added 02/18, 6.7.1)**

3.12 Where an Imported Dog has been re-registered and it is brought to the attention of the Member Body that the Colour and/or Coat may not comply with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard, all transaction are to be suspended on the dog until the dog has been inspected by three [3] Licensed Judges with at least 5 years experience as a Group Judge for the respective Group. **(Added EAP 07/11)**

3.13 The three Judges to ascertain if the dog complies with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard especially the "Coat" and "Colour" descriptions. If their combined opinions are that the dog does not comply with those descriptions, then the dog is to be transferred to the Limited Register and "Marked not eligible to be moved to the Main Register". If their combined opinions are that the dog does comply with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard then the dog's registration is to be reinstated on the Main Register**. (Added EAP 07/11)**

3.14 Where a Member Body is in receipt of an application for the re-registration of an Imported Dog, which has not been processed and it is brought to the attention of the Member Body that the Colour and/or Coat may not comply with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard, the Member Body does not process the re-registration of the dog until the dog has been inspected by three [3] Licensed Judges with at least 5 years experience as a Group Judges for the respective Group**. (Added EAP 07/11)**

3.15 The three Judges to ascertain if the dog complies with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard especially the "Coat" and "Colour" descriptions. If their combined opinions are that the dog does not comply with those descriptions then the dog is to be re-registered on the Limited Register and "Marked not eligible to be moved to the Main Register". If their combined opinions are that the dog does comply with the Dogs Australia Breed Standard then the dog can be re-registered on the Main Register. **(Added EAP 07/11)**

3.16 Toy Manchester Terriers registered with the American Kennel Club (AKC) or any other recognised Canine Controlling Body, are to be automatically re-registered as English Toy Terrier. **(08/09)**

3.17 English Toy Spaniels registered with the American Kennel Club (AKC) or any other recognised Canine Controlling Body, are to be automatically re-registered as King Charles Spaniels. **(08/09)**

3.18 FCI registered Akita to be registered as 'Akita (Japanese)' and FCI recognised American Akita to be registered as 'Akita'. **(10/12, 6.5.4)**

3.19 Where a dog is exported from Australia without an Export Pedigree issued by a Dogs Australia Member Body and then either it or any of its progeny are later imported back to Australia they shall not be re-registered on the Dogs Australia database.

SECTION 4

Inspection of Dogs

4.1 Any assessment of a dog by a Member Body must be carried out as a physical examination and not from a photograph. **(05/03)**

4.2 Before any inspected dog is placed on any Dogs Australia register, the dog must be permanently identified by either microchip or tattoo and the number read by the inspection party. The number must be included on all documentation, including the computer record. **(05/99)**

4.3 In any case where inspection of a dog is requested for any reason pertaining to this part of the Regulations, the dog shall be inspected by a panel comprising three (3) Licensed Judges with at least 5 years experience as a Group Judge for the Group relevant to the breed of the dog concerned or, by any other inspection panel approved by the Board of Directors for such purpose **(10/11)**

SECTION 5

Endorsement on Registration Certificates (05/00)
(Amended 10/01)
(Amended 05/05)
(Amended 10/09)
(Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4, 7.5.12)
(Amended 10/15, 7.5.25)
(Amended 10/17, 6.1)

5.1 If, on application for transfer of a dog, its Registration Certificate is endorsed to the effect that:
- a. the dog is not intended for breeding
- b. the dog is not to be exported

c. the dog is subject to a lease or partnership agreement

5.1.1 The endorsement or words to the effect of the endorsement shall be recorded in the National Register, and

a. in the case of 5.1.a, the resultant progeny of that dog shall only be registered on the Limited Register with the notation never to be upgraded. **(Amended 10/17, 6.1 – effective 01/01/18)**
b. in the case of 5.1.b, an export certificate may not be issued in respect of that dog, without the written consent of the owner/breeder who applied the restriction When these endorsements are recorded on Certificates of Registration, they are also to be included on Contracts of Sale and the dog is to have a suffix LR on the Register. **(Amended 10/15, 7.5.25)**
c. in the case of 5.1.c, no transfer of ownership may be registered during the term of the lease period without the written permission of all parties cancelling the current lease, or in the case of a partnership, all members of the partnership.

5.2 All Member Bodies of Dogs Australia shall mutually recognise endorsements, as contemplated in 5.1 and shall ensure that all such endorsements are recorded on Registration Certificates issued after transfers are affected.

5.3 Effective from 1 January 2012 all pedigree dogs whelped in Australia must be micro chipped prior to registration on the national database. It is the responsibility of the breeder to ensure that the microchip details of the puppy are recorded on a recognised Registry within Australia. **(Amended 10/13 – 6.5.1)**

5.4 Effective from 1 July 2014 any dog born prior to 1 January 2012, which is the subject of an Application for Transfer, must have its microchip number recorded on the national database prior to the application being processed. **(Added 02/14 EAP)**

SECTION 6

Rules for Registration

6.1 **Use of words in the name of a dog:**

6.1.1 The following are not to be used in the name of a dog:

a "imp"
b Ampersand symbol
c Punctuation marks
d Roman Numerals
e "au"
f "champ"

However, numbers written as a word are permissible provided it is clear that it does not represent a numerical sequence. **(Admin. 07/98) (Amended 05/02) (Amended 10/16, 6.1) (Amended 10/17, 7.5.13 – effective 01/01/18)**

6.1.2 The registered prefix of a breeder must be attached to the name of every dog bred by them and such prefix shall be deemed to be part of the name.

No name, including the prefix, shall exceed thirty (30) spaces to be used as letters or spaces. **(05/00) (10/06, 6.1.2) (Amended 10/10, 7.19)**

6.1.3 No word that is in the nature of a known prefix or deceptively similar to a known prefix and no prefix except the breeders registered prefix may be used in a dog's name unless the following conditions apply:

6.1.3.1 One prefix registered with Dogs Australia may be added as a suffix at time of registration or transfer provided the dog:-

(i) has not been awarded a Dogs Australia recognized title, and
(ii) has not been bred from or used at stud, and
(iii) is under one (1) year of age if born in Australia.

6.1.3.2 The registered name remains unaltered, and a preposition (eg, 'of', 'to', 'from', 'with', 'at', 'is', 'by') followed by the new owner's prefix as a suffix is added to the original name. The new name after this point may not be further altered.

6.1.3.3 The consent in writing of the breeder and all owners of the suffix must be given.

[Note: All clauses in 6.1.3 amended 06/24, 5.5 – effective 01/07/24)

6.1.4 It is the responsibility of the complainant to lodge an objection that a name conflicts with this regulation and it is further understood that it is not the responsibility of the processing office to recognise issues prior to lodgement of an objection. **(10/07, 7.4) (Amended 10/10, 7.20) (Amended 10/14, 7.5.4)**

6.2 Effective 1 March 2021, it is the breeder/seller's responsibility, when disposing of a puppy/dog, to transfer the ownership of the puppy/dog to the new owner. **(Added 01/21, EM#190)**

6.3 **Colours**

6.3.1 **Definition of Standard Colour** - The colours, variations and patterns as stated in the current Breed Standards. A Member Body maintains the right to inspect any litter to ensure that the puppies are being registered as the correct colour/s and features in accordance with the Breed Standard and consequently on the correct register. **(Amended 10/17, 7.2.1 – effective 01/01/18)**

6.3.2 **Definition of Non Standard Colour** – Any colour other than the standard colour, the judge shall assess their colour on the day.

6.3.3 **Definition of Poor Colour**– Any variation of the allowed colours as stated in the standard. The judge shall assess their colour on the day.

6.3.4 Special Conditions for Registration of Certain Breeds **(Amended 04/15 EAP)**

6.3.4.1 Effective from 3 June 2014 White Boxers can only be registered on the Limited Register flagged not to be upgraded, and a White Boxer imported into Australia cannot be registered on any register. **(05/05) (Amended 06/14 EAP)** [Note: Prior to the 3 June 2014 (06/14 EAP amendment) the registration of White Boxers is NOT permitted on any register.] **(Amended 10/14 EAP)**

6.3.4.2 Effective from 1 January 2015 Merle to Merle and Dapple to Dapple matings are prohibited. The Merle or Dapple gene carries an increased risk of impaired hearing and sight problems. Any breach of the regulation will constitute an offence by the Member/Members who are the owners of the Sire and Dam of the litter. Any puppies resulting from such matings will be placed on the Limited Register and endorsed never to be upgraded. **(05/05) (Amended 06/14 EAP) (Amended 10/14, 7.5.9)**

6.3.4.3 Effective from 1 July 2025 Merle Chihuahuas can only be registered on the Limited Register and notated "never to be upgraded" once proof of breed purity and parentage has been confirmed by DNA profile. **(Amended 10/24, 5.6 – effective 01/07/25)**

6.3.4.4 "Dapple" - the word "dapple" must not be used in isolation, but used in association with a colour, i.e. "red dapple", "chocolate dapple" or "silver dapple" only.

6.3.4.5 Effective from 1 January 2015 'Brindle' Pugs can be registered on the Limited Register and flagged "not to be upgraded" and a 'Brindle' Pug imported into Australia cannot be registered on any register. **(10/07, 6.2.6) (Amended 06/14 EAP)**
[Note: Prior to the 1 January 2015 (06/14 EAP amendment) no 'Brindle' Pug can be registered on any register and a 'Brindle' Pug imported into Australia cannot be registered on any register.]

6.3.4.6 Effective from 1 January 2015 the colour "Blue" is not to be recognised as an allowable colour for Weimaraners and can only be registered on the Limited Register, flagged "not to be upgraded" **(10/10, 8.1) (Amended 06/14 EAP)**
[Note: Prior to the 1 January 2015 (06/14 EAP amendment) the colour 'Blue' is not to be recognized as an allowable colour for Weimaraners.]

6.3.4.7 Effective from 1 July 2015 British Bulldog: Black, Black & Tan, Dudley, or Bulldogs showing marked variation from those listed in the Breed Standard, (Including those registered in other Countries) can only be registered on the Limited Register, flagged "not to be upgraded". **(Added 04/15 EAP)**

6.3.4.8 Effective from 1st January 2017 French Bulldog: Solid Black, Black & White, Black and Tan, Mouse, Grey/Blue, Liver/Chocolate, or French Bulldogs showing marked variation from those colours listed in the Breed Standard and all patterns of these colours (including those registered in other countries) can only be registered on the Limited Register, flagged "not to be upgraded". (**Added 10/16, 9.9) (Amended 02/21, 5.2 - effective 01/07/21)**

6.3.4.9 Effective from 1 July 2025 Merle long coat and hairless French Bulldogs can only be registered on the Limited Register and notated "never to be upgraded" once proof of breed purity and parentage has been confirmed by DNA profile. **(Amended 10/24, 5.6 – effective 01/07/25)**

6.3.4.10 Effective 1 January 2021 Anatolian Shepherd Dog/Kangal Shepherd Dog:
The status quo will remain where there will be two breeds with the Anatolian Shepherd Dog using the current Anatolian Shepherd Dog breed standard and the Kangal Shepherd Dog using the FCI Kangal Shepherd Dog breed standard. Owners may transfer the affected dogs from one breed to the other up until the 30 June 2021. (**Added 10/20, 5.5)**

6.3.4.11 Effective from 1 July 2022 any dog identified on the pedigree database as Natural Bob Tail, will have NBT included as part of the printed information that appears as part of a dog's registered name or number, ensuring that this information is included in relation to their official identification. **(10/21, 7.5.4)**

6.3.4.12 Effective from 1 July 2022 the identification code LST noting a Legally Shortened Tail is to be endorsed on the registrations of all dogs that have been previously registered under Vet Certification that they have a Legally Shortened Tail. **(10/21, 7.5.5)**

6.3.4.12.1 The State Member Body that initially first registers any dog with a shortened tail shall determine whether such shortening is legal. Any change to this status shall be the responsibility of the State Member Body that first made the notation on the registration. All State Member Bodies shall recognise any determination by another State Member Body in relation to this matter. **(Added 06/23, 5.4 – effective 01/08/23)**

6.4 Frozen Semen (10/10, 6.4.1) (Amended 10/15, 6.1.7) (Amended 10/16, 6.1) (Amended 02/18, 4.9)

6.4.1 Frozen semen must be registered at the time of or prior to application for registration of a litter from that semen.

a. Frozen semen, when it is collected, can only be subjected to the rules and regulations that applied at the time of collection. No subsequent requirements can be added retrospectively. **(Added 10/26, 4.8.1 – effective 01/01/27**)

6.4.2 The following documentation will be necessary to be supplied at the time of registration imported frozen semen:

a. Application form to reregister the dog (if imported);
b. A certified copy of the dog's three generation pedigree (including registration names and numbers) prior to being inseminated, with the Dogs Australia Member Body's Office in the State or Territory where the dog's semen is to be first inseminated. The pedigree must be at least first and second generations complete and the third generation a maximum of four names missing. **(Amended 04/18, EM#157 – effective 01/07/18)**
c. Photocopy of the ownership certificate;
d. Photocopy of the semen collection certificate;
e. Photocopy of DAWR final clearance certificate (if imported). **(Amended 04/18, EM#157 – effective 01/07/18)**

6.4.3 Refer to Dogs Australia Procedure for Registration of Frozen Semen – October 2015 for the relevant forms. **(Added 10/16, 6.1)**

6.4.4 Member Bodies are authorised to make such arrangements as they require to satisfy themselves as to the ownership and authenticity imported frozen semen collected prior to the date of commencement of this regulation.

6.4.5 Certificate of Use (Form # 3 refer 6.4.3)
Whenever frozen semen is used, the Certificate of Use is to be lodged with the relevant state member body by either the owner of the semen, the owner of the inseminated bitch or the inseminating vet practice. **(Added 10/17, 7.5.14 – effective 01/01/18)**

6.5 Registration of Litters (05/05)

6.5.1 Subject to 6.5.2, a litter must be registered in the State or Territory of residency of the owner irrespective of where the pups are born. **(Amended 08/20)**

6.5.2 Where a prefix is jointly owned, registered and maintained in more than one State or Territory, the litter must be registered in the State or Territory in which the pups are born. **(Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4)**

6.5.3 The registered owner(s) of the stud dog and the dam of the litter must be financial member(s) of a Dogs Australia Member Body at the time of mating. **(Amended 10/17, 6.1 – effective 01/01/18)**

6.6 Main and Limited Register Dogs (Added 10/16, 7.5.9) (Amended 10/19, 6.1)

A breeder shall make application to register the puppies in a litter on Main or Limited Registers.

6.6.1 Main register – is open to dogs whelped from a Sire and Dam that are both registered either in the Dogs Australia's Main Register or other Register or Studbook recognised by this Dogs Australia.

6.6.2 Limited Register - is open to dogs eligible for registration on the Main Register where the breeder stipulates that the dog is:

(i) ineligible for exhibition at a Conformation Exhibition, and
(ii) not to be used for breeding purposes, and/or
(iii) not entire or has been desexed, and
(iv) ineligible for export pedigree, and
(v) not registered on the main register

6.6.3 Transfer Between Registers

6.6.3.1 A dog may be transferred between the Main Register and Limited Register subject to the following conditions-

(i) A dog may be transferred from the Main Register to the Limited Register, on one occasion only, on application in writing signed by the registered owner.

(ii) A dog may be transferred from the Limited Register to the Main Register on application in writing signed by the breeder and the registered owner of the dog.

6.7 Neuter Register (Added 06/22, 4.2 – effective 01/01/2023)

Definitions
Neutering- removal of the sex organs i.e.. testicles or ovaries.
Desexing – PERMANENT removal of the ability to reproduce. **(Amended 10/23, 7.5.8 – effective 21/10/23)**

Early Age Neutering
Dogs Australia does not promote early age neutering.

Neutering puppies (removal of the sex organs) while immature has adverse long term physiological and anatomical structural effects on the adult dog if done before the onset of puberty. Puberty is reached at around 3/4 adult weight for the breed concerned.

Ovary sparing spay or a vasectomy is not considered as being neutered by most Australian state governments nor by Dogs Australia. Ovary sparing spay of puppies does allow normal hormonal development of puppies, however, surgical removal of the testicles or ovaries would be required to fully neuter these animals in the eyes of most state governments and Dogs Australia.

Neuter classes are only eligible to those animals that have had both ovaries or testicles surgically removed. A veterinary certificate as proof of this must then be presented to the Dogs Australia state or territory body to move that individual to the Neuter register.

6.8 Multiple Sire Litters - Intentional or Unintentional Multiple Sired Litters (10/07, 7.2)

6.8.1 Any breeder who has either intentionally or unintentionally used multiple sires over a bitch must, when applying to register the resultant litter, provide DNA Test results undertaken by an authorised collector and submit the following documents together with the appropriate Service Certificates and Application for Registration. **(Amended 10/17, 7.5.16 – effective 01/01/18)**

a. DNA Test certificate in respect of each of the multiple sires used;
b. DNA Test certificate in respect of the Dam of the litter;
c. DNA Test certificates in respect of each puppy in the litter which are all required to be tested at the same time;
d. A certificate given by a Veterinary Surgeon providing an interpretation of the results of the DNA Tests as to the correct parentage of the litter.

6.8.2 Registration of the litter concerned will be processed based on the results provided in the Veterinary Certificate.

6.8.3 All costs associated with obtaining the certificates required are to be borne by the breeder of the litter.

6.9 Registration of Associate Dogs – on Associate Register (10/07, 7.11) (Amended 10/10, 5.11) (Amended 10/19, 6.1), (Amended 10/26,4.8.2 – Effective 10/11/26)

6.9.1 As from 1 January 2008, it is compulsory PRIOR to the registration of an Associate Dog on the National Database, that the application to register such dog is

accompanied by a Sterilisation Certificate or a recognised Animal Register official documentation showing the owner, microchip number and indicating that the dog is desexed or sterilised. **(Amended 10/26,4.8.2 – Effective 10/11/26)**

6.9.2 The dog to be permanently identified (such as Microchip) and the permanent identified number to be recorded on the Sterilisation Certificate.

6.9.3 The breed is to be recorded as 'Associate' with a number assigned by the Dogs Australia Member Body and only the following details are to be recorded on the National Database:

a. name (one word only).
d. sex - male or female – neutered, speyed or sterilised.
e. microchip number.
f. date of birth (if known).
g. colour

Note: The breed or cross breed may be recorded in the notes field for further reference. **(Amended 10/26,4.8.2 – Effective 10/11/26)**

6.9.4 The Dogs Australia Member Body will produce an Associate Register Certificate for an Associate dog, which indicates the above details.

6.10 Registration of Sporting Dogs – on Sporting Register (Added 10/10, 5.11) (Amended 06/22, 5.6 – effective 01/01/23)

6.10.1 A dog that is registered with a Dogs Australia recognised Working Dog Association or Kindred Body that caters for Working, Sporting or Performance Dogs may be registered on the National Database Sporting Register. **(Amended 10/15, 7.5.18) (Amended 02/19, 4.10.2 – effective 01/07/19)**

6.10.2 A Working, Sporting or Performance register dog registered with a Dogs Australia overseas recognised Working Dog Association or Kindred Body to be re-registered with Dogs Australia must provide, at the time of registering the dog, the following:

a. Proof of identification, such as microchip
b. Proof of Importation, such as a "health permit", "export permit" or "import permit"
c. Proof of Shipment from the country of origin to Australia such as transportation documents "Airway Bill" OR
d. Authorised Agency under the Bio Security Act 2016, Bio Security Release form (b and c above are not required if you have the DAWE release) **(Added 02/19, 4.10.3 – effective 01/07/19)**

6.10.3 When a dog is to be transferred to the Dogs Australia database Sporting Register a certified copy of the dog's registration or letter of authenticity, issued by the recognised body (either national or international}, must be provided, which indicates the registered owners name and address.

6.10.4 For the dog to be registered on the sporting register the Australian owner must be a financial member of a Dogs Australia member body.

6.10.5 The dog is to be permanently identified (such as microchip) and the permanent identified number is to be recorded on the National Database.

6.10.6 The breed is to be recorded as 'Sporting' and only the following details, as assigned by the recognised Working Dog Association/Kindred Body, a list of which can be viewed via https://dogsaustralia.org.au/media/9811/6-da-_wdakb-list_feb-19v2.pdf, are to be recorded on the National Database:

a. prefix (if available) and name (in the one field);
b. number as assigned by the kindred body;
c. sex – M or F;
d. microchip number;
e. date of birth;

f. colour **(Amended 02/19, 4.10.1 – effective 01/07/19)** 15; and
g. Parentage if available.

6.10.7 The Dogs Australia Member Body will produce a Sporting Register Certificate for a Sporting dog, which indicates the above details.

6.10.8 A litter born to both the Sire and Dam on the Sporting Register may be registered on the sporting register where the owner has a registered prefix with the Dogs Australia and is a current financial member of a Dogs Australia Member body.

6.10.9 To be recognised as a Working Dog Association or Kindred Body the entity must make application to Dogs Australia for recognition. The application must stipulate the activities conducted by the entity, time in existence, number of members and dogs registered to them and why they are making application to be associated with the Dogs Australia. The Dogs Australia Board of Directors is to assess the application at the next available board meeting and notify the entity as soon as possible after the meeting.

6.11 Registration of a Dog as a Natural Bob Tail Dog (Added 10/10, 6.7)

6.11.1 A dog claimed to be a "Natural Bob Tail" dog must be DNA tested to certify that the dog is carrying the "Bob Tail" gene or has a Certified Vet Certificate where puppies have been examined by 4 days of age and then individually micro chipped prior to registration. The Vet Certificate is to be provided by a Vet who is not the owner or breeder of the litter. **(Amended 06/18, 5.14 – effective 01/01/19)**

6.11.2 An approved collector must take the DNA sample and either a Micro Chip or a unique Tattoo must be sighted and recorded at the time to identify the dog.

6.11.3 The results of the DNA test or Certified Vet Certificate may be recorded on the Dogs Australia Register and Official Registration form. A dog certified to be carrying the Bob Tail gene to be identified with the letters BT.

6.12 DNA Parentage by DNA Test Results

6.12.1 Where a registered breeder submits a litter application to a Member Body and subsequently, for whatever reason, makes a request to alter the pedigree of the progeny being registered, for example, to change the sire or dam from that submitted on the original application, then that registered breeder shall be required to obtain DNA Parentage Test Results which clearly identifies the correct sire and dam of each puppy in the litter in question, prior to registration.

All requested DNA test results must be provided.
All costs are to be borne by the breeder of the litter. **(Amended 10/17, 6.1 – effective 01/01/18)**

6.13 Prefix Application and Examination (Added 10/22, 5.16. effective 01/01/23)

6.13.1 Each Member Body to follow the Dogs Australia National Prefix Examination Framework.

6.13.2 No Member of a Member Body may be granted a prefix prior to completing and passing the Prefix Examination requirements of the relevant Member Body, as per the Dogs Australia National Prefix Examination Framework.

6.13.3 No Member of a Member Body be granted a prefix unless they have been a Member of a Member Body for a minimum period of 6 months.

6.13.4 No Member of a Member Body may mate a bitch in their ownership on the Dogs Australia National Register prior to the granting of a prefix.

6.13.5 No Member of a Member Body may apply to register a litter on the Dogs Australia Register prior to the granting of a prefix.

6.13.6 Reciprocal recognition of prefixes will apply between Member Bodies who apply the same minimum standard as per the Regulations.

6.14 Deregistration of a Dog – Deregistered Register (Added 10/16, 7.5.10)

6.14.1 Any dog whose registration is suspended or cancelled by a Member Body will be removed from the Main, Limited or Associate Register whilst its registration remains suspended or cancelled and placed on the Deregistered Register.

SECTION 7 Title endorsements

Title Endorsements on Registration Certificates (05/00) (Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4)

7.1 Dogs awarded O.C. – "OCH" will appear before the dog's name.

7.2 Dogs awarded T.Ch. – the title will appear before the dog's name.

7.3 Dual Champion

7.3.1 Dogs awarded two Champion Titles one title must be a Conformation Champion the other title in any of the other Dogs Australia recognised disciplines shall be granted the title "Dual Champion" and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline title indicated in brackets e.g. DUAL CH. [O] **(10/01) (10/06 – 6.1.2) (Amended 10/13 – 7.5.13)**

7.3.2 In the case of an application for a "Dual Champion" where the Neuter Champion replaces the Conformation Champion the title "Dual Champion" shall be granted and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline title indicated in brackets e.g. DUAL CH. (Neuter) [O] **(Added 10/13 – 7.5.13)**

7.4 Triple Champion

7.4.1 Dogs awarded three Champion Titles one title must be a Conformation Champion the other titles **from any two** of the other Dogs Australia recognised disciplines shall be granted the title "Triple Champion" and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline Titles indicated in brackets e.g. TRIPLE CH. [O] [T] **(10/01) (10/06 - 6.1.2) (Amended 10/13 – 7.5.13) (Amended 06/18, 6.3 – effective 01/01/19)**

7.4.2 In the case of an application for a "Triple Champion" where the Neuter Champion replaces the Conformation Champion the title "Triple Champion" shall be granted and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline titles indicated in brackets e.g. TRIPLE CH. (Neuter) [O] [T] **(Added 10/13 – 7.5.13)**

7.5 Multi Champion **(Added 10/24, 7.5.14 – effective 01/01/25)**

7.5.1 Dogs awarded four or more Champion Titles one title must be a Conformation Champion the other titles from any three or more of the other ANKC Ltd recognised disciplines shall be granted the title “Multi Champion” and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline Titles indicated in brackets e.g. M.CH. [O] [T] [TS]

7.6 Dual Grand Champion

7.6.1 Dogs awarded two Grand Champion Titles one title must be a Conformation Grand Champion the other title in any of the other Dogs Australia recognized disciplines shall be granted the title “Dual Grand Champion” and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline title indicated in brackets e.g. DUAL GR. CH. [O] **(10/01) (10/06 – 6.1.2) (Amended 10/13 – 7.5.13) (Amended 10/15, 6.1)**

7.7 Triple Grand Champion **(Added 10/24, 7.5.14 – effective 01/01/25)**

7.7.1 Dogs awarded three Grand Champion Titles one title must be a Conformation Grand Champion the other titles from any two of the other ANKC Ltd recognised disciplines shall be granted the title “Triple Grand Champion” and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline Titles indicated in brackets e.g. TRIPLE GR. CH. [O] [T] [TS]

7.7.2 In the case of an application for a “Triple Grand Champion” where the Neuter Grand Champion replaces the Conformation Grand Champion the title “Triple Grand Champion” shall be granted and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline titles indicated in brackets e.g. TRIPLE GR. CH. (Neuter) [O] [T] [TS]

7.8 Multi Grand Champion **(Added 10/24, 7.5.14 – effective 01/01/25)**

7.8.1 Dogs awarded four or more Grand Champion Titles one title must be a Conformation Grand Champion the other titles from any three or more of the other ANKC Ltd recognised disciplines shall be granted the title “Multi Grand Champion” and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline Titles indicated in brackets e.g. M.GR.CH. [O] [T] [TS]

7.8.2 In the case of an application for a “Multi Grand Champion” where the Neuter Grand Champion replaces the Conformation Grand Champion the title “Multi Grand Champion” shall be granted and the title shall appear before the name of the dog with the other discipline titles indicated in brackets e.g. M.GR.CH. (Neuter) [O] [T] [TS]

7.9 Overseas Titles **(Added 02/18, 6.7.2)**

7.9.1 No overseas titles will be endorsed on a dog’s registration certificate unless the title was achieved while the dog was physically present in the country which awarded the title.

SECTION 8

Breeding

8.1 Effective 1.1.2000, the commencement date for any new policies or regulations affecting the breeding of dogs will be on the 1st day of the month at least twelve clear months following publication of the new requirements in the appropriate publication, unless specified otherwise in the new policy or regulation. **(05/99) (Amended EAP 07/11)**

8.2 The minimum breeding age for bitches across all breeds is 12 months at the time of mating unless there is a Litter Registration Limitation (LRL). This regulation is not intended to reduce minimum age requirement for breeding set out in the Code of Ethics of Member Bodies and the Rules of National Breed Councils and/or Breed Clubs. **(Added 10/10, 6.7) (Amended EAP 07/11) (Amended 06/22, 4.2.1 – effective 01/01/23)**

8.3 All bitches eight years of age and over at the time of a mating must have a current veterinary certificate stating that the bitch is in good health at the time of breeding. This certificate must be presented at the time of registration of the litter resulting from this mating. A current veterinarian certificate is defined as being within three months prior to the mating. **(Added BOD 10/11)**

8.4 First generation (father/daughter, mother/son, brother/sister) matings are not permitted. Dogs Australia Member Bodies will not register the progeny of father/daughter, mother/son, brother/sister matings on the Main Register unless application was made to the Member Body and approval was given prior to the mating on the basis of health or genetic reasons to the benefit of the breed. Any breach of this regulation will constitute an offence by the member/members who are the owners of the **sire and** dam of the litter. The progeny resulting from such a breach will be registered on the Limited Register and endorsed 'never to be upgraded' and any further penalties may be determined by the member's member body. **(Added 10/10, 6.7) (Amended EAP 07/11) (Amended 10/14, 7.5.6)**

8.5 First Degree Mating protocols: (Added 10/12, 6.6.1)

8.5.1 Applications shall be made prior to the mating to the relevant Dogs Australia Member Body and the following information is the minimum required for the Member Body to make deliberation:

a. Grounds for the mating should include details of the dogs to be mated and relevant health test results;
b. Desired outcomes for the mating;
c. When the intended mating is likely to occur.

8.5.2 Where prior approval has not been sought or granted by the Member Body. All progeny are to be registered on the Limited Register and the record flagged never to be upgraded to the Main Register. **(Added 10/13 – 6.5.1)**

8.6 Colour Breedings (Added 10/14, 7.5.9)

8.6.1 The following 'colour' breedings are not permitted for health reasons:

a. Border Collie – merle to merle
b. Dachshunds – dapple to dapple
c. Shetland Sheepdogs – merle to merle

8.6.2 Any breach of this regulation will constitute an offence by the member/members who are the owners of the sire and dam of the litter. The progeny resulting from such a breach will be registered on the Limited Register and endorsed 'never to be upgraded' and any further penalties may be determined by the member's member body.

8.7 Coat Inheritance Factors – Chihuahua

8.7.1 *Long Coat x Long Coat* – all offspring will be long coat. No other option is possible because to be a long coat phenotype no smooth coat dominant genes can be present.

8.7.2 *Smooth Coat x Smooth Coat* – the proportion of offspring will vary from 75% smooth/25% long to 100% smooth depending on whether or not any of the parents is carrying the recessive long coat gene.

8.7.3 *Long Coat x Smooth Coat – the* proportion of offspring will vary from 100% smooth coat to 50/50 depending on whether or not the smooth parent is carrying the long coat gene or not.

8.8 German Shepherd Dog

8.8.1 Effective 16.10.2005 litters, resulting from the mating of German Shepherd dogs under the age of 18 months (either the Sire or Dam) at the time of mating, are eligible to be registered on the Limited Register only and flagged **'NOT TO BE UPGRADED'**. **(Amended 10/07, 6.3.1)**

8.8.2 Reserved

8.8.3 For all German Shepherd litters born from 1 June 2011.

a. Both parents of every litter must be screened for Hip Dysplasia through an official Hip Dysplasia Control Scheme. Where the parents have been born after 1.1.10, they must record a score of no more than 12 on either hip, or in the case of imported dog's, a grading that is deemed to be acceptable for breeding in their country of origin.

a. Both parents of every litter must be screened for Elbow Dysplasia through an official Elbow Dysplasia Control Scheme. Where the parents have been born after the 1.1.10, they must record a grading of Normal, Grade One or Grade Two on both elbows, and be free from the condition of UAP (Ununited Anconeal Process.).

c. Breeders of litters whelped on or after 1 June 2011, will be required to comply as a prerequisite to registration of any litter on the Dogs Australia Main Register. Dogs must be positively identified by microchip, or tattoo prior to being x-rayed**.** Litters which do not meet the above requirements will be placed on the Limited Register and will be flagged not to be upgraded**. (01/11)**

8.8.4 For all German Shepherd litters born from 1 January 2017:
(Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)-

a. Both parents of every litter must be screened for hip dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) and/ or the GSDCA Hip and Elbow Dysplasia Breed Improvement Schemes or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arrival in Australia. Where the parents have been born after the 30th June 2015, they must record a score of no more than eight (8) on either hip, with no more than three (3) in any one area, or in the case of imported dogs, a grading that is deemed to be acceptable for breeding in their country of origin.

b. Both parents of every litter must be screened for Elbow Dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) and/or the GSDCA Hip and Elbow Dysplasia Breed Improvement Schemes or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised elbow dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arriving in Australia. Where the parents have been born after the 30th June 2015, they must record a grading of Normal, Near Normal or Grade One on both elbows, and must be free from the condition of UAP (Ununited Anconeal Process).

c. Breeders of litters whelped on or after 1st January, 2017, will be required to comply with the requirements as a prerequisite to registration of any litter on the Dogs Australia Main Register. Dogs must be positively identified by microchip, and/or tattoo prior to being x-rayed. Litters which do not meet the above requirements will only be able to be placed on the Limited Register and will be flagged not to be upgraded. **(03/16)**

8.9 Rottweiler

8.9.1 For litters of Rottweilers born where the parents have been born after 1.1.97, these parents must be screened for hip and elbow dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip and elbow dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arriving in Australia. . **(Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4) (Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

8.9.2 Effective 1 January 2023, any Rottweiler born a Natural Bobtail will be eligible to be registered on the Limited Register only and flagged NOT TO BE UPGRADED. **(Added 06/22, 6.4)**

8.9.3 Effective from 01/01/23 ALL Rottweilers be tested for JUVENILE LARYNGEAL PARALYSIS POLYNEUROPATHY (JLPP) prior to being mated and only Clear to Clear or Clear to Carrier be permitted. The exception to this is Frozen Semen whereby a sample can be taken from left over semen when a bitch is inseminated and then sent off for testing; in these cases, the bitch must be a Clear on the chance the sire may be a Carrier. Certificate to be provided by the Laboratory carrying out testing eg: Laboklin, OFA, Orivet. Samples must be taken by a Vet or a Certified Collector. (Added 02/23, 5.15)

8.10 Bedlington Terrier

8.10.1 Litters will be eligible for registration on the Main Register only if both parents have been tested for Copper Toxicosis.

8.11 Australian Shepherd

8.11.1 All Australian Shepherd litters, where the parents have been born after 1st July, 2001, these parents must be screened for Hip Dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arriving in Australia as a prerequisite to registration of any litters. (**05/01) (Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4) (Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4) (Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

8.12 Labrador Retriever

8.12.1 Breeders will now be required to have parents of all litters screened for hip and elbow dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip and elbow dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arriving in Australia as a prerequisite to registration of any litter. Any parent whelped before October 1st, 1997 may be excluded. **(05/03, Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4) (Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

8.12.2 The Minimum Breeding Age for Labrador Retriever bitches must be 18 months at the time of mating (unless a veterinary certificate is produced stating that for health reasons the bitch should be mated before 18 months). Breeders of litters whelped on or after 1st June, 2020, will be required to comply with the requirements as a prerequisite to registration of any litter on the Dogs Australia Main Register. Litters which do not meet the above requirements will only be able to be placed on the Limited Register and will be flagged not to be upgraded. **(Added 10/19, 7.3.1) - effective from 01/01/20.**

8.13 Golden Retriever

8.13.1 Breeders will be required to have parents of all litters, where the parents themselves were whelped on or after 1st January 2002, screened for hip dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been

screened before arrival in Australia as a prerequisite to registration of any litter. **(10/01) (Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

8.13.2 Effective from 1 January 2021 both parents of every litter must be screened for elbow dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised elbow dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arrival in Australia of 12 months for Elbow Dysplasia through an official Elbow Dysplasia Control Scheme, where the parents have been born after the 1 January 2020. **(Added EM#183, 08/20) (Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

8.13.3 Effective from 1 January 2021 both parents of every litter must have been screened for PRA by a Veterinary Ophthalmologist within 18 months prior to the birth of the litter, where the parents are born after 1st January 2020. **(Added EM#183, 08/20)**

8.13.4 Effective from 1 January 2021 both parents of every litter must have been screened for hereditary cataracts by a Veterinary Ophthalmologist within 18 months prior to the birth of the litter, where the parents are born after 1st January 2020. **(Added EM#183, 08/20)**

8.14 Bullmastiff

8.14.1 Effective 01.01.2008 litters resulting from the mating of Bullmastiffs where the dam is under the age of 18 months at the time of mating, are eligible to be registered on the Limited Register only and flagged 'NOT TO BE UPGRADED'. **(10/07, 6.3.1)**

8.14.2 For all Bullmastiff litters born after 1 January 2013 the following will apply: **(Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

a. Both parents of every litter must be screened for hip dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arrival in Australia must be screened for Hip Dysplasia where the parents have been born after 1 June 2011.

b. Both parents of every litter must be screened for elbow dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised elbow dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arrival in Australia where the parents have been born after 1 June 2011.

8.14.3 Where either or both parents were born after the 1 July 2011, those parents/parent will be required to comply as a prerequisite to registration of any Bullmastiff litter on the Dogs Australia Register main or limited to the above screening. Dogs must be positively identified by microchip or tattoo prior to being x-rayed. Results of these assessments must be submitted at time of litter registration. Litters which do not meet the above requirements are eligible to be registered on the Limited Register only and flagged 'NOT TO BE UPGRADED.

Note: [Clause 8.14.3 does not affect dogs born prior to 1 July 2011, nor semen collected and stored prior to 1 July 2012 in Australia.] **(10/12)**

8.14.4 For all Bullmastiff litters born after 1 July 2026 the following will apply: A Bullmastiff male may NOT be used at stud before the age of 12 months is reached. Puppies born where the stud dog was not 12 months of age at the date of mating shall be registered on the Limited Register only and flagged "NOT TO BE UPGRADED" **(Added 02/26, 5.2. Effective 01/07/26)**

8.14.5 For all Bullmastiff litters born after 1 July 2026 the following will apply: Semen can be collected over 9 months of age but cannot be used until the dog is over 12 months of age and had the relevant health testing requirements for that breed. Puppies born where the stud dog was not 12 months of age at the date of mating shall be

registered on the Limited Register only and flagged “NOT TO BE UPGRADED” **(Added 02/26, 5.2. Effective 01/07/26)**

8.15 Flat Coated Retriever - effective from 1 March 2009

8.15.1 Breeders of litters whelped on or after this date will be required to comply as a prerequisite to registration of any litter. Any parent whelped before 1 January 2002 is exempted. Dogs must be positively identified, preferably by microchip, prior to being tested. **(10/08)**

8.15.2 Glaucoma to be designated as a problem in the breed and for Litter Registration Limitations to apply requiring that both parents must be assessed as clear of Glaucoma.

8.15.3 Hip Dysplasia to be designated as a problem in the breed and for Litter Registration Limitations to apply requiring that both parents be screened for hip dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised hip dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arrival in Australia. **(Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26)**

8.15.4 Elbow Dysplasia to be designated as a problem in the breed and for Litter Registration Limitations to apply requiring that both parents be screened for elbow dysplasia through the Dogs Australia Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS) or in the case of an imported dog through a recognised elbow dysplasia screening scheme if the dog has been screened before arrival in Australia. **(Amended 06/25, 4.3. Effective 01/01/26).**

8.16 Afghan Hound (Added 02/22 – 6.1 - effective 01/07/22)
(Note: Clause 8.16 previously suspended, reinstated effective 08/01/24 – 10/23, 5.11)

The Minimum Breeding Age for Afghan bitches is 24 months at the time of mating (unless a veterinary certificate is produced stating that for health reasons the bitch should be mated before 24 months).

Breeders of litters whelped on or after 1 June 2022 will be required to comply with the requirements as a prerequisite to registration of any litter on the Dogs Australia Main Register. Litters which do not meet the above requirements will only be able to be placed on the Limited Register and will be flagged not to be upgraded.

8.16A Dobermann (Added 06/23, 6.3)

Effective 1 January 2024, any Dobermann born a Natural Bobtail will be eligible to be registered on the Limited Register only and flagged NOT TO BE UPGRADED as they do not conform with the breed standard.

8.17 Mandatory Testing Certificates (Added 10/13 – 5.6.4)

8.17.1 Evidence of the mandatory testing referred to in Clauses 8.7 to 8.16 above may include the original certificate, a certified copy of the original certificate, a link to the relevant entry on ORCHID or in an overseas Register managed by a Canine Control recognised by Dogs Australia (e.g. Kennel Club, OFA) and must be submitted to the Member Body prior to or at the same time as progeny to be registered. **(Amended 06/18, 4.11 – effective 01/01/19)**

8.18 Litter Registration Limitations (Health Reason)

Guidelines for Developing Litter Registration Limitations (10/08) (10/14) (Amended 06/26, 5.6 – effective 01/01/27)

8.18.1 A National Breed Council (NBC) or Breed Specialty Club(s) (where an NBC does not exist) must agree that the disease/issue is a significant problem in the breed.

8.18.2 Once agreed they should develop a proposed breed survey rationale, with questions that must be answered and a proposed date of commencement (in accordance Regulation Part 6 Section 8.1) when the Breed Survey (BS) is completed. The following outline should be followed to develop the required breed survey:

a. Description of the condition;
b. Severity of the condition designated as a problem in the breed;
c. Mode of inheritance if known; Percentage (with known DNA testable conditions) of affected carrier and normal in the current population. These can be obtained from the major testing facilities both locally and overseas;
d. Desired breeding strategy for DNA testable diseases - with the desired strategy being to not produce any more affected progeny and at the same time keep as diverse a gene pool as possible.
e. For non DNA testable diseases the breeding aim is to lower the incidence of severe inherited disease across the breed as a whole.
f. recommendation of sufficient maturity from which to be bred. **(Added 06/21, 4.2.5 – effective 01/01/22, Amended 06/26, 5.6 – effective 01/01/27)**

8.18.3 The proposed BS should then be sent to the Dogs Australia Canine Health & Wellbeing Committee (CHWC) for comment, advice and assistance in the final wording and understanding (including any ramifications of their decisions). This is then sent back to the NBC/Breed Club. [If it is a Breed Specialty Club(s), they must work through their State Controlling Body.]

8.18.4 Once the final wording has been accepted, the BS made available to all current owners who are financial members of a Dogs Australia member body and of the breed involved in each State/Territory via electronic means.

8.18.5 The survey results are then published in Member Bodies Journals/Gazettes.

8.18.6 If the result of the BS is in the affirmative the LRL is then applied, with commencement date in accordance Regulation Part 6 Section 8.1 after ratification by the Dogs Australia.

8.19 Removing Litter Registration Limitations (10/08)

8.19.1 If a NBC or Specialty Breed Club wishes to remove an LRL after a period of time, they can apply to the Dogs Australia CHWC with accompanying proof that the condition no longer warrants close monitoring.

8.19.2 If the Dogs Australia CHWC agrees with the removal of the LRL, this approval and the request for removal of the LRL should be forwarded to Dogs Australia for final approval.

SECTION 9

BREED VARIETIES - Judging & Interbreeding
(This section included 01/08 from previous policy decision)

9.1 Cavalier King Charles Spaniel and King Charles Spaniel
Not classified as varieties, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel and King Charles Spaniel are classified as two [2] separate distinct Breeds.

9.2 Chihuahua (Long Coat) & Chihuahua (Smooth Coat)
a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved.
c. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat type”.

9.3 Chinese Crested Dog & Chinese Crested Dog (PowderPuff)
a. Judged as the one breed, only one set of Challenge Certificates is issued.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved.
c. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat type”.

9.4 Griffon Bruxellois & Griffon Petit Brabancon
a. Judged as the one breed, only one set of Challenge Certificates is issued.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved.
c. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat type”.

9.5 Russian Toy (Smooth Haired) & Russian Toy (Longhaired) (Added02/18)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved.
c. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat type”.

9.6 Bull Terrier & Bull Terrier (Miniature)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved indefinitely. **(10/08) (10/12, 7.2.3) (10/18, 6.2)**
c. All progeny resulting from the inter variety mating MUST be registered as Bull Terrier (Miniature). **(10/08) (10/12, 6.1)**

9.7 Fox Terrier (Smooth) & Fox Terrier (Wire)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassified on coat type is **not** permitted.

9.8 Cocker Spaniel and Cocker Spaniel (American)

Not classified as varieties, Cocker Spaniel and Cocker Spaniel (American) are classified as two [2] separate distinct Breeds.

9.9 German Shorthaired Pointer & German Wirehaired Pointer

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassified on coat type is **not** permitted.

9.10 Hungarian Vizsla & Hungarian Wirehaired Vizsla

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassified on coat type is **not** permitted.

9.11 Irish Red & White Setter & Irish Setter

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassified on colour is **not** permitted.

9.12 Weimaraner & Weimaraner (Longhaired)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved.
c. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat type”.

9.13 Dachshund Standard (Long Haired); Dachshund Standard (Smooth Haired); Dachshund Standard (Wire Haired); Dachshund Miniature (Long Haired); Dachshund Miniature (Smooth Haired); Dachshund Miniature (Wire Haired); Dachshund Rabbit (Long Haired); Dachshund Rabbit (Smooth Haired); Dachshund Rabbit (Wire Haired) (Amended 01/21) (Amended 02/22)

a. All Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassification of size type **NOT** permitted.
d. Reclassification on coat type between size same types is permitted.

9.14 Peruvian Hairless Dog – Small: Peruvian Hairless Dog – Medium: Peruvian Hairless Dog – Large (Amended 10/13 – 5.6.4) (Amended 06/21, 4.2.3 – effective 01/07/21)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved, only bred to the nearest variety in size – or risk of whelping problems.
c. Reclassified on size type is permitted as follows:
    1) Where a Peruvian Hairless Dog fails to reach or develops beyond the height for which it is registered then, up to twelve months of age, it may be measured and re-registered within the actual size that the dog has achieved.

2) Three [3] licensed judges selected by ANKC Ltd shall carry out the measuring.
3) The three [3] judges shall be residents of the same State or Territory as that in, which the dog resides.
4) The measuring device used shall be that approved by ANKC Ltd.
5) Any challenge points awarded to the dog under the size of its original registration shall be cancelled, upon re-registration. **(10/07, 6.2.7)**

d. LONG COAT Long coat to long coat will always give long coat (as a single recessive gene).
e. COLOUR Never breed Merle to Merle – ¼ will be homozygote for lethal/health defects, such as deafness

9.15 Portuguese Podengo – Small; Portuguese Podengo – Medium; Portuguese Podengo – Large; Each size variety has two coat types - Smooth Haired and Wire Haired (Making six [6] separate varieties).

9.15.1 Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates

9.15.2 Inter variety breeding between the coat types is permitted within all three size varieties. **(Amended 11/18) (Amended 02/19, 5.7 – effective 01/07/19)**

9.15.3 Reclassified on size type is permitted under the following conditions:

a. Where a Portuguese Podengo on reaching 12 months of age meets the size specified of one of the other size types it may be measured and re-registered within the actual size that the dog has achieved.
b. Three [3] licensed judges selected by ANKC Ltd shall carry out the measuring.
c. The three [3] judges shall be residents of the same State or Territory as that in, which the dog resides.
d. The measuring device used shall be that approved by ANKC Ltd.
e. Any challenge points awarded to the dog under the size of its original registration shall be cancelled, upon re-registration.

9.16 Australian Cattle Dog and Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog
Not classified as varieties the Australian Cattle Dog and Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog) are classified as two [2] separate distinct Breeds.

9.17 <u>Belgian Shepherd Dog (Groenendael); Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois); Belgian Shepherd Dog (Malinois) & Belgian Shepherd Dog (Tervueren)</u>. (10/12, 7.2.1) (Amended 10/14, 7.2.2) (Amended EM#111, 06/15) (Amended 02/19, 4.9 – effective 01/07/19)

9.17.1. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.

9.17.2. Inter variety breeding is conducted as per FCI Breeding Recommendation outlined in 9.17.4.

9.17.3. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat/colour” type.

9.17.4 Traditionally acceptable breeding combinations as recommended Oct 2016 by Royal Society St Hubert, Belgium.
1. Groenendael x Tervueren
2. Malinois x Tervueren
3. Laekenois x Malinois.

FCI recommends - Avoid breeding long coated to wire coated or risk of untypical coat texture.

9.18 Collies (Rough) & Collies Smooth)
a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is approved.

c. Each individual progeny registered as per “coat type”.

9.19 German Shepherd Dog (Stock Coat – Stockhaar) and German Shepherd Dog (Long Stock Coat – Langstockhaar). (10/11, 7.2.10)

9.19.1 Both coat varieties are to be judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.

9.19.2 Inter-variety breeding is permitted for a period of seven years from 1 January 2023, and progeny from parents of either coat variety may be registered on Main and Limited Register under the appropriate coat variety until further notice. **(Amended 06/22, 4.2 and 10/26, 4.8.1)**

9.19.3 Reclassification (*1see below) on coat type for living dogs born before 1st January 2012 is permitted. **(Amended 10/15, 6.4.3)**

9.19.4 German Shepherd Dogs (Long Stock Coat - Langstockhaar) that have been registered on the ANKC “Limited Register” can be upgraded to the ANKC “Main Register” by using the normal procedure provided they have been reclassified or classified as Long Stock Coat.

9.19.5 Progeny that are Stock Coat (Stockhaar) bred from two [2] Stock Coat (Stockhaar) dogs will be registered on the ANKC Main or Limited Register and marked with a Stock Coat (Stockhaar) identifier/number.

9.19.6 Progeny that are classified (*2see below) as a Long Stock Coat (Langstockhaar), being bred from two [2] Stock Coat (Stockhaar) dogs will be registered on the ANKC Main or Limited Register and marked with a Long Stock Coat identifier/number

9.19.7 Progeny bred from two [2] registered Long Stock Coat (Langstockhaar) dogs will be registered on the ANKC Main or Limited Register and marked with a Long Stock Coat (Langstockhaar) identifier/number.

9.19.8 All existing GSD Litter Registration Limitations (LRLs) apply to both coat varieties.

9.19.9 **Reclassification for dogs born before 1st January, 2012.**

a. Proof of ANKC Ltd registration in owners name is required. Identification by Microchip or Tattoo must be checked and confirmed.
b. Long Stock Coat (Langstockhaar) dogs are to be submitted for an examination and verification by three [3] current GSDCA Specialist GSD judges in capital city metropolitan locations. (GSDCA affiliate clubs to offer this service regularly at Breed Surveys and/or Shows).
c. In remote locations the preferred option is by one current GSDCA Specialist GSD judge, and two current licensed ANKC Group 5 Judges. If this is not practicable then dogs can be verified by three (3) Current ANKC Group 5 judges.
d. Confirmation that a dog is a Long Stock Coat (Langstockhaar) is submitted to the relevant Canine Kennel Control in the State or Territory where dog is registered. (See attached proposed form).
e. Verified dogs may be registered on the Main or Limited Register as a Long Stock Coat (Langstockhaar) variety, including provision of cross-transfers between each the ANKC Main or Limited Long Coat Register.

9.19.10 **Procedure for dogs born after 1st January, 2012:**

a. Registered according to their coat type by breeder.
b. Once registered, any changes from Long Stock Coat register to Stock Coat register, or Stock Coat register to Long Stock Coat register, can only be done on verification of coat type by 3 current GSDCA Specialist Judges in capital city metropolitan locations.
c. In remote locations the preferred option is by 1 GSDCA Specialist Judge and 2 current licenced ANKC group 5 Judges. If this is not practical, dogs can be verified by 3 current licenced ANKC Group 5 Championship Show Judges.

9.20 Welsh Corgi (Cardigan) and Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)

Not classified as varieties the Welsh Corgi (Cardigan) and Welsh Corgi (Pembroke) Welsh Corgi (Pembroke) are classified as two [2] separate distinct Breeds.

9.21 Schnauzer; Schnauzer (Miniature) & Schnauzer (Giant)

a. All Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
b. Reclassified on size type is **not** permitted.

9.22 German Spitz (Klein) & German Spitz (Mittel)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassified on size type is **not** permitted.

9.23 Poodle (Miniature): Poodle (Standard) & Poodle (Toy)

a. Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates.
b. Inter variety breeding is **NOT** approved.
c. Reclassified on size type is **not** permitted.

9.24 Xoloitzcuintle - Miniature: Xoloitzcuintle Hairless Dog – Intermediate: Xoloitzcuintle Hairless Dog – Standard: Xoloitzcuintle Hairless Dog

9.24.1 Judged separately with each variety receiving separate Challenge Certificates

9.24.2 Coated varieties can be bred from, under specified conditions. **(Amended 07/15 in accordance with FCI Guidelines)**

9.24.3 Coated Xoloitzcuintle breeding to a coated Xoloitzcuintle is NOT permitted.

9.24.4 Coated Xoloitzcuintle breeding stock must be the offspring of registered parents with at least three generations of Hairless to Hairless breeding. The Coated variety must be evaluated as a true breed at dog shows, to be able to be bred to Hairless dogs only. **(Amended 04/15 to align with breed standard)**

9.24.5 Inter variety breeding between the size type is permitted. **(Amended 07/15 in accordance with FCI Guidelines)**

9.24.6 Reclassified on size type is permitted under the following conditions:

a. Where a Xoloitzcuintle grows to a height 2 cm above the height as stated in the Standard for the Miniature and the Intermediate varieties it may be measured and re-registered within the actual size that the dog has achieved.
b. Three [3] licensed judges selected by ANKC Ltd shall carry out the measuring.
c. The three [3] judges shall be residents of the same State or Territory as that in, which the dog resides.
d. The measuring device used shall be that approved by ANKC Ltd.
e. Any challenge points awarded to the dog under the size of its original registration shall be cancelled, upon re-registration.
f. Xoloitzcuintle that are 2 cm under the size as stated in the standard are NOT Permitted to be reclassified and are to be moved to the Limited Register and Marked “Not to be upgraded and not eligible to be issued with an Export Certificate/Pedigree”.

SECTION 10

Recognition of New Breeds – (Added 10/21, 5.20)

10.1 Requirements for the Recognition of any breed, which is recognised by a recognised Overseas Controlling Body. (Amended 06/22, 5.8 – effective 01/01/23)

10.1.1 Dogs Australia recognises all breeds recognised by the FCI whether on the definitive or provisional register. The breed standard will be adopted and published when a specimen of the breed is imported into Australia. Breeds on the FCI Provisional

Register may be awarded challenge certificates but are not eligible to be awarded a CACIB. **(Amended 06/22, 5.8 – effective 01/01/23)**

10.1.2 Dogs Australia recognises other new imported breeds, which are recognised by a Recognised Overseas Controlling Body provided that:

a. That each individual dog to be re-registered in Australia, is registered with a overseas Canine Control Body that is recognised by Dogs Australia and accompanied by the original registration issued by the controlling body in the country in which the animal was last registered and by a certified copy of its "Export Certified/Pedigree".

b. Where a registerable specimen of the breed has not already been imported into Australia a **refundable** bond of $1,000 is to paid to the Dogs Australia **by the applicant** through the Member Body. This bond shall be held by the Dogs Australia for a period of 12 months from date of lodgement or until a specimen of the breed has been imported into Australia, whichever is the lesser. Should a specimen of the breed not be imported within the 12 months the bond shall be forfeited.

c. Dogs Australia holds the appropriate Breed Standard.

d. The Breed Standards Committee ensures that the breed standard is formatted in the usual Dogs Australia manner.

e. When a new breed arrives in Australia, the Administrator is to notify the Breed Standards Coordinator and Member Bodies.

f Any new breed of dog recognised by Dogs Australia will be known by its common usage name around the world.

10.2 Requirements for the recognition of any Breed under development in Australia which is not yet recognised.

10.2.1 Any new breed of dog "under development" must have a unique breed name that is not a combination of recognised breed names or part of a recognised breed name and it must be pertinent to the purpose of the breed.

10.2.2 That there must be a parent breed club sponsoring the breed.

10.2.3 The parent club to be an organisation covering the whole of Australia that has acted as the Stud Book Register for the breed for a minimum of fifteen [15] years. This organisation has been keeping records of all dogs bred in the breed in Australia

10.2.4 **The parent breed club is to supply:**

a. A copy of the Breed Standard in the format as prescribed by the Dogs Australia
b. General information of the breed, such as additional text expanding on the breed standard, photographs and diagrams to allow Dogs Australia to appraise the breed.
c. The applicant shall also provide written approval for the use of this material where copyright is applicable.
d. Details of the history and numbers registered
e. The full details in the studbook at the date of recognition, must be transferred to Dogs Australia, so that when applications are received to register individual dogs in the Dogs Australia Register it is not necessary to refer back to the parent breed club. **(Added 10/23, 5.24) (Amended 10/26, 5.5.17 – Effective 01/01/27**

10.2.5 **Dogs Australia to assess whether the breed is considered sufficiently viable from the above information, taking into account that:**

10.2.5.1 **Minimum Number of dogs registered be 500**

That at the time of application there must be 500 dogs of the breed alive and all of the 500 dogs must be entire (none of them to be neutered).

10.2.5.2 **Parent club for the breed has been in existence be 15 years.**

That there has been a parent club covering the whole of Australia that has acted as the Stud Book Register for the breed for a minimum period of fifteen [15] years.

10.2.5.3 **Requirement to have a 3-generation pedigree (Amended 03/22, EM#198 - effective 01/01/22)**

Only those dogs with a 3-generation pedigree (this is 3 generations excluding the specimen itself) will be eligible for acceptance on to the Dogs Australia register as a breed under development at the time, if and when, the breed is adopted as an official Dogs Australia Breed. The 3-generation pedigree does not apply to the 500 dogs on the Register.

10.2.5.4 **Subsequent transfer of specimens including dogs not born at the time of initial transfer. (Amended 03/22, EM#198 - effective 01/01/22)**

Any specimens which do not have a 3-generation pedigree at the time of recognition may subsequently be transferred to the Dogs Australia register if they have a 3-generation pedigree on the Breed Club register.

Such specimens must be examined by 3 judges qualified for the group into which the breed has been placed and certified to comply with the breed standard. Member Bodies may charge for providing this service

10.2.6 Evaluation of the breed for elevation from a breed under development

10.2.6.1 Five years after a breed has been recognised and placed on the development register Dogs Australia shall review the progress of the breed. Dogs Australia shall determine whether

1. The breed shall be elevated from the register as a breed under development: or
2. The breed shall be retained on the register as a breed under development for a period to be specified whereupon the breeds status shall be reviewed; or
3. The breed shall be removed from the register.

10.2.6.2 In making this determination Dogs Australia shall take into account but not exclusively such factors as:

1. Number of the breed participating in Dogs Australia activities
2. Number of puppies being registered
3. Development of a clear breed type
4. Health problems with the breed

10.2.7 Exhibition of a breed under development

10.2.7.1 A new breed recognised by the Dogs Australia as being under development shall be eligible to enter all Dogs Australia recognised events from the time of recognition and shall be eligible to compete for Dogs Australia titles with the exception of conformation events.

10.2.7.2 For conformation events a new breed under development may be exhibited at a conformation show after a period of 3 months from recognition with the Dogs Australia.

10.3 The Nonrecognition of a New Breed

Dogs Australia will not consider the recognition of a new breed where the breed has been registered with an overseas Canine Controlling Body that is not recognised by Dogs Australia.

SECTION 11

Guidelines for producing Breed Standard Extensions *(10/06, 6.1.2)

11.1 The National Breed Council shall produce Breed Standard Extensions (BSE). Thus fulfilling one of the main objectives of a National Breed Council as required by their constitution. For example: “To educate and encourage exhibitors, breeders and Judges to abide by the Standard for the Breed as approved by Dogs Australia”. The final draft is to be presented to Dogs Australia complete, on a read/write CD disk.

11.2 Where no National Breed Council exists, State Breed Clubs shall co-operate together to produce one coordinated BSE

11.3 Where no Breed Club exists, interested Breed owners, exhibitors and breeders shall cooperate to do the same as two [2] above.

11.4 The BSE to be reproduced in the identical format as the Breed Standard, that is, each paragraph of the Breed Standard will be shown in bold italic type and in bullet point form, followed by the comments in plain type. An Introductory History and Purpose of the Breed **must** be included in the front of the BSE.

11.5 Comments **must** not contradict the Official Dogs Australia Breed Standard, but may explain, enhance or give reason for the various sections of the Standard

11.6 Comments must not include opinions that are at variance with the official Breed Standard without acknowledgment of the source and must also include an acknowledgment that the requirements of Standards must always prevail.

11.7 A complete list of references and source material **must** be included. This should be located at the end of the BSE, not at the beginning. Artists and photographers are to be acknowledged under each illustration or at end of the document with the other acknowledgments.

11.8 When producing a BSE it must be remembered that BSE is primarily an educational document to educate judges and breed enthusiasts in the finer points of the breed and therefore should be easy to read, concise and not contain information that is not of interest to Judges. As stated in Clause 4 above the layout must be identical to the breed standard. All information not directly related to a particular section of the breed standard is to be placed at the end of the BSE

11.9 Glossaries of Terms are not to be included unless specific to the breed and necessary in the context of the BSE; they **must** not contradict the Official Dogs Australia Glossary of Canine Terms

11.10 Illustrations

11.10.1 Illustrations must be included in the BSE, but must be of good quality suitable for scanning and further reproduction by photocopying.

11.10.2 They may be line drawings or photographs. If in colour, the contrast must be suitable for reproduction in black and white and photocopying.

11.10.3 They must be placed throughout the text, or interspersed throughout the text by whole pages, and they must relate to the surrounding text.

11.10.4 Each illustration must be labelled/captioned to indicate the reason for the inclusion of the illustrations and must accurately portray the label/caption. Each photograph/ illustration is to be numbered e.g., Fig 1 etc.

11.10.5 Illustrations of the whole dog as well as of the various parts of the dog should be included.

11.10.6 Photographs may be used to illustrate a variety of good examples of the breed. These dogs must not be named, nor the owner or breeders identified.

11.11 **Size of the BSE**

11.11.1 There is no limit on the length of a BSE, but the average size is between 14 to 20 pages of A4 pages set in 12pt type. Some BSE are a little longer, BSE over 20 pages are not to be encouraged.

11 11.2 The following statement must be reproduced on the top of the second page of all BSEs.

Note: Extended Standards are compiled purely for the purpose of training Australian Judges and Students of the Breed. In order to comply with copyright requirements of Authors, Artists and Photographers of material used the contents must not be copied for commercial use or any other purpose. Under no circumstances may the Standard or Extended Standard be placed on the Internet without written permission of the Australian National Kennel Council.

11.12 Should a situation arise where a National Breed Council or Breed Clubs either do not wish to produce a BSE or cannot agree on content of a BSE, Dogs Australia reserves the right to produce and/or adopt a BSE at their own discretion.

11.13 Before a PowerPoint (PP) or any other version of a Breed Standard Extension (BSE) can be accepted as a BSE by Dogs Australia and/or a Member Body it must follow Dogs Australia procedure for approval of all other BSE. Refer to Section 11 of these regulations. **(10/08)**

11.14 Amendments to BSE

A moratorium of 5 years is placed on the amendment of Breed Standard Extensions (BSE), except where the Breed Standard has been amended. Only those clauses of the BSE, directly affected by the Breed Standard amendment can be amended. **(10/09, 6.3.7)**

SECTION 12

Suspended Registration (Added 02/19, 4.7 – effective 01/07/19)

12.1 Where a dog has had its registration suspended it cannot participate in any event sanctioned by the Dogs Australia or any member body.

12.2 Any suspended dog cannot be mated or used at stud from the date of suspension. Where the dog had been mated or used at stud prior to the date of suspension the litter may be registered at the discretion of the member body.

SECTION 13

Conduct of Surveys (Added 06/23, 4.4) (Amended 10/26, 5.5.16 – effective 01/01/27)

13.1 The Board of Directors, may at their sole discretion, resolve to conduct a survey of the Member Body members to gauge their opinion on any matter to assist it in decision making. Such a survey to be provided to each Member Body to conduct on behalf of the Board.

13.2 The Survey is to be conducted through an electronic process where validity of the results can be assured and only those that are to be affected by the result of the survey are to be surveyed.

13.3 Where the survey relates to accepting a Litter Registration Limitations (Health Reason), Section 8.18 of these regulations will apply.

13.4 Where the survey is to effect a change in a breed standard or a Litter Registration Limitation which is not health related the matter is to be referred to the relevant Dogs Australia Committee for endorsement.