

Breeding Regulations

1. General

- 1.1. The regulations cover all requirements in terms of breeding for German Shepherd dogs in consideration of animal welfare and the breed regulations as laid down and amended by the Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde (SV) e.V.
- 1.2. The population for stock hair and long stock hair with undercoat are separate breed bases.
Dogs from the two different breed bases may not be used for mating

2. Member Clubs / Breed Clubs

The WUSV Member Clubs are responsible for the following aspects of breeding.

- Control and counseling in terms of breeding and the maintenance of a studbook respectively register for German Shepherd Dogs,
- Amendment of the member clubs' regulations in accordance with the WUSV Statutes
- Training, appointment, further education and the employment of their officials for breeding. The procedures for the above-mentioned are to be laid down in the respective regulations
- Verification of the expert knowledge and further education of their breeders, examination of the breeding sites and control of appropriate animal husbandry and raising of the dogs
- Correct processing of the procedure for kennel name protection.
- Requirement for the compliance with the regulations of the national umbrella organization.
- Partially, the above-listed requirements are taken care of and performed by the national FCI umbrella organization.

3. Studbook and Annex Registry

3.1. Studbook

- 3.1.1. The descent respectively pedigrees of the dogs is to be registered in the studbook. Only dogs may be registered that were bred in accordance with WUSV regulations. Proof of four consecutive generations of ancestors bred in accordance with WUSV regulations and registered in studbooks as recognized by the WUSV has to be presented.
- 3.1.2. Furthermore, dogs from FCI recognized or other studbooks may be registered if at least three generations of ancestors were documented with health certificates in terms of HD and ED. In case that for one or more ancestors a ban for their descendants was imposed or any other entry that bans the dogs in question from breeding was registered the dogs affected are excluded from the recognition for breeding.

3.2. Appendix Registry

- 3.2.1. The member clubs are obliged to maintain an appendix registry. The appendix registry serves for the entry of dogs without a pedigree or with a pedigree that is neither recognized by the WUSV nor the FCI, and who was subjected to a phenotype evaluation with positive results by a recognized breed judge for German Shepherd dogs.

A phenotype evaluation may only be carried out from the minimum age of 12 months on, and if the dog in question can be reliably identified by a microchip or tattoo number.

- 3.2.2. Furthermore, dogs are registered in the appendix registry who descend from dogs that were already entered in the registry (possible only in terms of breed permission BASIC) and if three consecutive generations of ancestors were verified in the registry. From the fourth generation on the descendants are admitted to the regular studbook.

4. International Databases

- 4.1. The member clubs are obliged to provide the WUSV with a digital excerpt of the national studbook and the appendix registry on an annual basis. The data is to be presented in a specified format and shall be submitted by July 01st of the following year. The data provided will then be transferred into the SV-DOxS data base.
- 4.2. The international data base shall provide the groundwork for significant, and scientific analysis that are relevant for breeding as well as breeding valuations such as HD, ED, genetics in terms of size, and reproductiveness, etc.

5. Requirements for Breeding

5.1. Purpose of Breeding

The systematic and methodical breeding of German Shepherd dogs aims at the following:

- Maintenance of the breed specific characteristics and properties as defined in the breed standard „German Shepherd Dog Breed”
- Conservation of the breed basis with maximum diversity respectively variance
- Support and promotion of the working dog properties and vitality in terms of health and age of individual animals and the breed as a whole
- Control of inherited defects by means of suitable breeding programs

5.2. Control of undesired breed symptoms and phenomena

6. Breeding Methods

6.1. Pure Breed

Per definition pure breeding is the mating of animals from the same breed and automatically leads to the utilization of heritage through families and relatives as well as inbreeding.

6.2. Inbreeding

The mating of first-rate relatives (parents x children/ full siblings) is not permitted.

6.3. Inbreeding

Inbreeding is based on close consanguinity in which one ancestor is represented at least once on the father's or maternal side.

Also, the mating of siblings is considered inbreeding, nevertheless, the kinship is limited to the first five lines of ancestors (inbreeding with relatives) Inbreeding of 1:1, 1:2, 2:1, 2:2,3:2 and 2:3 – also of siblings – shall not be permitted.

6.4. Variance / Blood-Base

In order to obtain the broadest possible blood-base the member clubs are recommended to impose a limit for mating for male dogs.

6.5. Recommendations for Breeding

Recommendations for breeding for certain dogs should only be given in case of secure respectively accurate information.

6.6. Foster Mothers – Nursing

The requirements for foster mothers and nursing – including the verification hereof – fall within the scope of responsibilities of the member clubs.

6.7. Breeders

The breeder of a litter is the owner or lessee of the mother at the time of mating. The breeders` rights – however – can be transferred upon sale of the pregnant female.

6.8. Duties of the Breeder

a) Requirements for the approval of the breeding site and for a permission for breeding are as follows:

- Applicant has to be major of age and possess expert knowledge respectively skill
- Verification and inspection of the breeding site
- International Kennel Name Protection (according to FCI) The verification of the requirements lies within the scope of responsibilities of the member clubs.

b) Lease Fee

The requirements for the lease of females for breeding purposes are defined by the member clubs.

c) Litter Notification

The breeders are obliged to notify their member clubs about every birth giving of puppies. WUSV Breeding Program Issued September 09th, 2019 Page 14 out of 20 They are obliged to enable the authorized representatives of the member club to examine the litter, the mother dog, the rearing conditions and the overall situation of the breeding site.

d) All puppies have to be marked by in implanted microchip before they are sold.

e) Vaccination of the Puppies

Before the puppies are sold, they have to be vaccinated by a veterinarian doctor. The chip number of the animals has to be entered into the vaccination certificate.

f) Documentation

The breeder is obliged to document all relevant data of his or her breeding site.

6.9. Duties of the Owners of Stud Dogs

The owners of stud dogs are obliged to immediately report all mating services to his or her member club and to keep a respective documentation.

6.10. Frequency of Breeding for Females

During a period of 24 months a female may not raise more than three litters provided that the national legal requirements do not stipulate lower numbers in terms of frequencies of litters and foster mothers respectively nursing.

Relevant is the day of birthgiving. During one period of heat females may not mate with more than one stud dog.

6.11 Frequency of Mating Services for Stud Dogs

Stud dogs who comply with the stipulations of the present regulations may serve for mating 90 times per calendar year at maximum.

Males may only serve for a maximum of 60 mating services with domestic females in his country of origin in terms of the permanent residence of his owner.

The mating services are to be equally divided.

Mating services of one stud dog with the same female within a period of 28 days are considered as one act of mating.

In case that a stud dog reaches the permitted age for mating during the course of one calendar year, only a proportionate number of mating services is permitted, counted from the time when the relevant age was reached.

6.12 Quality Ex-Raying

Before the 31st mating service the stud dog has to be subjected to a so-called quality ex-raying, including an identity check. Further details can be found in the implementation rules in terms of HD/ ED.

7. Hip Joing Dysplasia (HD)-Procedure

7.1. General

A hip joint dysplasia is a pathological alteration of the hip joints in the area of the hip in the articular cavity and the femoral head. The degrees of severity range from mild to severe forms.

7.2. The diagnostic procedures are described in the implementation rules for HD/ ED.

8. Elbow Dysplasia (ED)-Procedure

8.1. General

An elbow dysplasia is a pathological alteration of the cubital joint that can be caused by a different underlying respectively a primary disease that might lead to arthrosis on this joint.

The degrees of severity range from mild to severe forms.

8.2. The diagnostic procedures are described in the implementation rules for HD/ ED.