

Breed Ordinance

Abbreviations	3
SECTION 1	3
Responsible Authorities	3
1.1 National Breed Committee.....	3
1.2 National Breed Supervisor.....	3
1.3 Provincial Breed Supervisor	3
1.4 The Local Club Breed Supervisor.....	4
1.5 Duties of Local Club and Provincial Breed Supervisors	4
1.6 National Administration	4
1.7 Voting Rights.....	4
SECTION 2	5
Regulations Pertaining To Breeders	5
2.1 Definitions and Obligations	5
2.2 Breeding Bans	5
SECTION 3	6
Requirements for Breeding.....	6
3.1 Minimum Requirements	6
3.2 Veterinary Operations.....	7
3.3 Genetic Abnormalities	7
3.4 Teeth Faults	8
3.5 Inbreeding	9
3.6 Foster Mothers.....	9
3.7 Mating of a Bitch by Two Sires.....	10
3.8 Veterinary Certificates	10
SECTION 4	10
The Breed Register.....	10
4.1 Eligible Dogs	10
4.2 Details Contained in the Breed Register.....	10
4.3 The Breed Survey	11
4.4 Litter Registration Procedures.....	11
4.5 Naming of Puppies.....	12
4.6 Single Dog Registration Procedures	12
4.7 Affix or Kennel Name.....	13
4.8 Mating Certificate	13
4.9 Stud Dogs Registered with other Authorities	14
SECTION 5	14
The Identification Register	14
5.1 Eligible Dogs	14
5.2 Details Contained in the Identification Register.....	14
5.3 Single Dog Registration on the Identification Register	14

SECTION 6	15
Transfer of Ownership.....	15
6.1 Transfer Certificates.....	15
6.2 Transfer of Pedigree	15
6.3 General Regulations Pertaining to Transfer of Ownership	15
6.4 Transfer of Breeder's Rights.....	16
SECTION 7	16
DNA Requirements.....	16
7.1 General	16
7.2 Breeding Requirements.....	16
7.3 Breed Survey Requirements	16
7.4 Imported Dogs	17
7.5 Foreign Dogs	17
SECTION 8	17
Tattooing.....	17
8.1 Appointment of Tattooists	17
8.2 Duties of Tattooists	18
8.3 Dogs Eligible to be Tattooed	18
8.3 Procedures for Tattooing.....	18
8.4 Regulations for Tattooing a Litter.....	19
8.5 Illegible or Incorrect Tattoos	20
8.6 Dogs Tattooed by Other Authorities	20
8.7 Damages Liability	20
8.8 General.....	20
SECTION 9	21
Hip Dysplasia Scheme.....	21
9.1 General Rules.....	21
9.2 Gradings Awarded	21
SECTION 10	22
Elbow Dysplasia.....	22
SECTION 11	22
Breeders Award System	22
11.1 Introduction	22
11.2 Point System.....	22
11.3 Application Procedure	23

© German Shepherd Dog Federation of South Africa. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without written permission from the German Shepherd Dog Federation of South Africa.

Abbreviations

In addition to the abbreviations for show gradings described in the Show Ordinance, the following are in general use:

- a) * before the name of a dog: Breed Surveyed, may be “for life”
- b) Körkl : Körklasse or Breed Survey
- c) “a” : Passed hip dysplasia scheme in Germany
- d) “A” : Passed hip dysplasia scheme in South Africa
- e) ad : Passed endurance test
- f) VA : “Excellent Select” grading allocated in Germany
- g) HD : Hip Dysplasia
- h) ED : Elbow Dysplasia

The following abbreviations refer to training qualifications

- a) SchH : Schutzhund or Protection Dog
- b) BH : Begleithund or Companion Dog
- c) FH : Fährtenhund or Tracking Dog

Section 1

Responsible Authorities

1.1 National Breed Committee

- 1.1.1 The Breed Ordinance is controlled by the National Breed Committee which is established in terms of Section 8 of the Constitution.
- 1.1.2 Breed Supervisors must submit reports to the National Breed Supervisor when required. Failure to do so may result in loss of voting rights.

1.2 National Breed Supervisor

- 1.2.1 The National Breed Supervisor is the permanent chairman of the National Breed Committee and is elected in terms of Section 9 of the constitution.
- 1.2.2 He is a member of the Executive Committee and is responsible for the overseeing of breed matters in the Federation.

1.3 Provincial Breed Supervisor

- 1.3.1 Provincial Breed Supervisors are elected in terms of Schedule II of the constitution.
- 1.3.2 The Provincial Breed Supervisor is responsible for the overseeing of the Breed Ordinance, the Show Ordinance, the Breed Survey Ordinance and the directives of the National Breed Committee in his province.

1.4 The Local Club Breed Supervisor

- 1.4.1 The Local Club Breed Supervisors are appointed in terms of Schedule III of the constitution.
- 1.4.2 The Local Club Breed Supervisor has the task to ensure that the Breed Ordinance is observed by his club and to assist especially novice breeders where necessary.

1.5 Duties of Local Club and Provincial Breed Supervisors

- 1.5.1 The Provincial and Local Club Breed Supervisors are obliged to report all violations of the Breed Ordinance which come to their attention, also of members outside their jurisdiction, to the National Breed Supervisor.
- 1.5.2 They are also bound to report each known case where an animal appears unsuited for breeding to the National Breed Supervisor, supported by sound reasons. They are not empowered to issue a breed ban.

1.6 National Administration

- 1.6.1 The National Administration must ensure that the rules specified in this ordinance are adhered to.
- 1.6.2 The National Administrator may grant special dispensations provided each and every case is decided as per precedent set by the National Breed Committee, including all fines and punishments imposed at the time of setting the precedent. If any application does not have a precedent, or in the opinion of the National Administrator warrants a deviation from the precedent, it shall be placed before the National Breed Committee for a decision, failing which it shall be strictly dealt with in terms of the relevant ordinance, rules and regulations. In respect of dogs that are owned, bred or that the National Administrator has an interest in, the decision will be in conjunction with the National Breed Supervisor.
- 1.6.3 In the case of multiple ownership of a dog, the National Administration will, unless otherwise instructed thereto by at least one of the registered owners of a dog, and with the exception of a transfer of ownership of the dog, accept an instruction related to a dog from any one of the registered owners.

1.7 Voting Rights

- 1.7.1 Voting rights on the National Breed Committee are qualified and only delegates representing fully accredited Federation clubs and who, in their personal capacities, fulfil the following minimum requirements may vote:
 - a) Must have bred at least three registered litters;
 - b) Must have been active in the breed for at least three years;
 - c) Must be fully paid-up members of the Federation.
 - d) Must have bred and qualified at least 3 'V' graded dogs
 - c) Must have bred and qualified at least 3 dogs surveyed Körkl 1

Section 2

Regulations Pertaining To Breeders

2.1 Definitions and Obligations

- 2.1.1 Members of the Federation are obliged to breed in terms of this ordinance and to set a high standard for their breeding.
- 2.1.2 The breeder and the stud dog owner have an equal obligation to observe the Breed Ordinance. To this end:
- a) the breeder must know that the bitch to be used meets the requirements for breeding and
 - b) the owner of the stud dog has to establish before the mating that the bitch is suitable for breeding and that the resulting litter will be registered by the Federation or an organization within which the requirements for registration comply with the requirements set by the Federation. In this regard it is specifically noted that the breeding and registering of German Shepherd Dogs in the Kennel Union of Southern Africa does not comply with the requirements set by the Federation.
- 2.1.3 The breeder of a dog is the owner of the dam at the time of mating.
- 2.1.4. No Federation member resident in South Africa may register a litter born from German Shepherd Dogs in their ownership, whether such ownership is whole or part, with any organization other than the Federation.
- 2.1.5 The Federation does not permit puppies being sold or given away to pet shops.
- 2.1.6 No commercial logos may be advertised on pedigrees, breed survey certificates or registration documents.
- 2.1.7 No affix may be added to a dog's name other than the affix the dog was originally registered with. Should dogs applying for registration have such an additional affix, the affix will be disregarded.
- 2.1.8 No person other than the National Administration or a recognised registration authority authorised thereto may alter or endorse an official document relating to a dog.

2.2 Breeding Bans

- 2.2.1 A person barred from breeding may not transfer breeder's rights to another person. The barring of breeding is automatically linked to dogs and bitches owned by such persons.
- 2.2.2 Dogs owned by persons barred from breeding may not be used for studs or as stud animals.
- 2.2.3 Whether or not barring from breeding applies to close family members belonging to the same household or not will be decided upon by the Disciplinary Committee.

- 2.2.4 A person barred from breeding may not transfer his kennel name to any other person.
- 2.2.5 Dogs permanently barred from breeding in a Breed Survey may not be used for further breeding, irrespective of whether they comply in terms of other regulations. The owner of a dog banned from breeding may lodge an appeal to the Judges Committee, giving full reasons why the ban should be lifted.

Section 3

Requirements for Breeding

3.1 Minimum Requirements

- 3.1.1 Dogs accepted for breeding are dogs registered in the Federation's Breed Register or a breed register recognized by the Federation and which
- a) Have been awarded a minimum grading of 'G' (Good);
 - b) Have been awarded a hip X-ray grading acceptable for breeding according to the Federation hip X-ray scheme;
 - c) Are at least 20 months of age at the time of mating in the case of bitches and 24 months of age in the case of males;
 - d) Dogs that fulfil the official DNA requirements;
 - e) Dogs that are identifiable by a recognised tattoo
- 3.1.2 Dogs not accepted for breeding and whose offspring may not be registered on the Breed register are dogs that do not fulfil the minimum requirements for breeding and/or
- a) Dogs not registered on the Breed Register or a breed register recognised by the Federation;
 - b) Dogs with distinct long-coats that have no undercoat;
 - c) Dogs with serious lack of pigmentation, white dogs and brown dogs with no black pigmentation;
 - d) Dogs with nervous and shy temperaments;
 - e) Dogs with disqualifying ear or tail faults such as an ear that is not erect or a docked tail;
 - f) Dogs with bad teeth defects: missing one premolar No 3 (P3) + one other tooth; or one canine tooth; or one premolar No 4 (P4); or one molar No 1 (M1); or one molar No 2 (M2); or a total of three or more teeth;
 - g) Dogs that have been operated on to mask or prevent the development of genetic defects. Of particular note in this regard, but not exhaustive, are ear faults, Hip Dysplasia problems and missing testicles.
- 3.1.3 Dogs with long top-coats that also have undercoats may be bred from provided that they are mated only to other long top-coats with undercoats.

Dogs with long top-coats without undercoats are disqualified from breeding and showing.

3.2 Veterinary Operations

- 3.2.1 It is recommended that a bitch that has had three caesareans not be used for further breeding.
- 3.2.2 Dogs of which the hips have been operated on before they have been X-rayed according to the Hip Dysplasia scheme shall immediately be barred from breeding and showing. Dogs which have been X-rayed and awarded a grading acceptable for breeding before an operation will not be penalised.
- 3.2.3 The National Breed Supervisor, together with the Vice National Breed Supervisor, may place a breed ban on a dog if evidence exists that the dog has had a fault which disqualifies it from breeding and/or showing surgically rectified. The owner of an animal banned under these circumstances may lodge an appeal to the executive.
- 3.2.4 The surgical correction of a disqualifying fault is not in itself illegal provided it is endorsed on the dog's pedigree by the National Administration, in which case the dogs will be banned from further breeding and showing.

3.3 Genetic Abnormalities

- 3.3.1 Dogs or Bitches for which it can be proved will produce a litter of which more than twenty five percent (25%) of progeny can be expected to have a physically disabling fault which will cause trauma to the resulting puppies or potential owners will be regarded as "unsuitable for breeding" and may be banned from breeding by the National Breed Committee.
- 3.3.2 The National Breed Committee may prohibit any dog, irrespective of its hip grading, from breeding if it is indicated that the hip results of its progeny are worse than the standards set by the National Breed Committee.
- 3.3.3 The names of dogs prohibited from breeding under this section will be published in the magazine.
- 3.3.4 Club Breed Supervisors are obliged to report the following genetic abnormalities or dogs considered to be of high risk to produce these abnormalities to the National Breed Supervisor via the National Administration:
 - a) Bleeding disorders (Haemophilia and von Willebrand's disease).
 - b) Clinical HD.
 - c) Acalasia.
 - d) Elbow Dysplasia.
 - e) Dwarfism.
- 3.3.5 Puppies with malformations and those that will not survive, or those that appear backwards in comparison to their litter mates, should be put to sleep at the latest 11 days after birth by a veterinary surgeon.

3.3.6 Dew claws on the hind legs are not penalised, However, when they occur, they must be removed within the first week after birth. Dew claws on the fore-feet are normal and are not removed.

3.4 Teeth Faults

3.4.1 Verification of the original presence of missing teeth may only be made by a specialist canine dentist. Certificates of lost teeth will only be accepted from ordinary veterinarians if that vet is able to certify that he himself has personally removed the tooth. A record of accepted canine dental specialists will be maintained by the National Administration.

3.4.2 A complete dentition and a correct bite may be certified by Breed Surveyors in respect of dogs over the age of twelve (12) months.

3.4.3 This certification will serve as proof that all teeth were present and that the bite was correct in the event of dogs that may later loose their teeth or damage the bite as a result of trauma.

3.4.4 Owners wishing to have the teeth of their dogs certified must present their dogs together with the dog's official Training Test Record Book at an official Breed Survey. The examination will be made at the end of the Survey and no entry fee will be required.

3.4.5 The surveyor will examine the teeth and enter the result in the dog's official Training Test Record Book.

3.4.6 Teeth Faults Affecting Show Gradings and Breed Survey Classification

Körklasse I	VA(SA)	No tooth faults unless the pedigree has been officially endorsed thereto that the fault is due to trauma
	V(NBS) & V	Double P1's allowed
Körklasse II	SG	One missing P1 or One missing I1 Slightly level bite
	G	Two missing P1 or One missing P1 + One missing I1 or One missing P2 or
No Breed Survey	G	One missing P3 or Two missing I1 One missing P2 + one missing I1 or One missing P2 + one missing I1 or Two missing P2
	Insufficient	One missing P3 plus additional missing teeth or

		One missing Canine or One missing P4 or One missing M1 One M2 Three or more missing teeth
--	--	---

3.4.7 Dogs will not be penalised for broken teeth or teeth that have been removed due to trauma.

3.5 Inbreeding

3.5.1 Inbreeding closer than 2:3 and 3:2 is not permitted unless in exceptional circumstances and the National Breed Supervisor together with the Vice National Breed Supervisor and the Chairman of the Breed Judges Committee must give permission in writing thereto.

3.5.2 A fully motivated application must be made in writing to the National Administrator at least 3 months prior to the scheduled mating. Permission will not be considered unless the circumstances listed hereunder are complied with. Meeting these requirements does not automatically imply that permission will be granted and further special requirements may be mandated.

- a) In the event of a 1:2 inbreeding, the sire should at least be graded VA(SA) and the dam V, Körkl 1.
- b) In the event of a 2:2 inbreeding both the sire and the dam must at least be V, Körkl 1
- c) The sire must have produced at least six litters older than 12 months and the dam at least two litters at the time application is made.

4.5.3 If there are reasonable grounds for predicting problems in the offspring based on previous reproductive histories, permission for close inbreeding will not be granted.

3.6 Foster Mothers

3.6.1 It is recommended that no more than eight puppies should be reared by a bitch to protect the health of the mother and to ensure the healthy development of the puppies.

3.6.2 Additional puppies may be reared by a foster mother. The foster mother must have a minimum wither height of 50 centimetres, be healthy and strong and have a good character. A foster mother should only be given the puppies of one bitch and should rear a maximum of six, including her own puppies.

3.6.3 If the foster mother has puppies of her own, it is recommended that the age difference between the puppies are not be more than three days.

3.6.4 If the foster mother has no puppies of her own, she should preferably only be given puppies of one bitch only, although puppies from different litters are

acceptable if properly identified. The puppies should be taken to their foster mother at the latest five days after birth.

- 3.6.5 It is recommended that puppies left with a foster mother be identified by micro-chipping.
- 3.6.6 The mating of a bitch for the sole purpose of preparing her as a foster mother is not allowed.

3.7 Mating of a Bitch by Two Sires

- 3.7.1 Deliberately mating a bitch with two sires during a single heat period is not permitted.
- 3.7.2 If the bitch has been accidentally mated by two different sires in a single heat period, the resultant litter may be registered on condition that the entire litter is DNA proven.
- 3.7.3 Separate mating certificates must be submitted for each sire and the offspring will be registered as two litters. All additional costs, including DNA proving, will be for the breeders' account.

3.8 Veterinary Certificates

- 3.8.1 Veterinary certificates regarding matters that may influence the judging of a dog must, together with the dog's pedigree, be presented to the National Administration before the closing date of entries of the event in which the dog is to participate.
- 3.8.2 If the veterinary certificate adequately exempts the dog from penalization, the pedigree of the dog shall be endorsed accordingly.
- 3.8.3 Based on the above, the National Administration must endorse the original pedigree which will be the only accepted proof of exoneration.

Section 4

The Breed Register

4.1 Eligible Dogs

- 4.1.1 Dogs registered on the breed registers of other registration authorities recognised by the Federation may be registered on the Federation's Breed Register as single dogs provided they have been bred according to the Federation's minimum breeding requirements. Onus of proof rests with the applicant.
- 4.1.2 Litters born from parents already registered in the Federation's Breed Register are eligible for registration in the Breed Register provided they conform to the minimum requirements for registration as specified Section 3 of this Breed Ordinance.

4.2 Details Contained in the Breed Register

- 4.2.1 The Breed Register contains the following data for every dog:

- a) Ancestors to at least 3 generations
- b) Recognised training qualifications
- c) Breed Survey classifications
- d) Highest recognised show grading
- e) Names of litter mates
- f) Inbreeding
- g) Hip Dysplasia status
- h) DNA status
- i) Tattoo number
- j) Ownership details

4.2.2 The information available for each dog is printed in a five-generation pedigree of the dog.

4.3 The Breed Survey

4.3.1 The Breed Survey is complementary to the Breed Register and contains detailed information regarding the anatomy, temperament and breeding recommendations of dogs that have been surveyed

4.3.2 Details of the Breed Survey are contained separately in the Breed Survey Manual which is an adjunct to this Breed Ordinance.

4.3.3 Only dogs eligible for registration on the Breed Register may be breed surveyed.

4.4 Litter Registration Procedures

4.4.1 Puppies must first be tattooed in terms of Section 7 of the Breed Ordinance.

4.4.2 Within fourteen (14) days of the litter being tattooed, the completed litter application must then be submitted to the National Administration together with the

- a) Original stud certificate;
- b) First (white) page of the Tattoo registration pad
- c) Prescribed fee

4.4.3 Should the correctly completed documentation not be submitted within fourteen (14) days, the National Administration will administer a fine as determined by the Council.

4.4.4 Unless for good reason specifically agreed to by the National Administrator on the prior written application of the breeder, no litter will be registered on the Breed Register if the application for registration is received by the National Administration later than six (6) months after the birth of the litter.

4.4.5 If a litter after submission of an application for registration does not qualify for registration on the Breed Register, the litter will automatically be registered on the Working register. In this instance, no money will be refunded whatsoever.

4.5 Naming of Puppies

- 4.5.1 The puppies must be named at the time of tattooing. Breeders should therefore have the names they wish to give the puppies ready before the tattooist arrives.
- 4.5.2 The general practice when naming puppies is that all names of the first litter bred under a Kennel Name start with A, the second litter with B, the third with C, etc.
- 4.5.3 No two puppies bred under the same Kennel Name may ever be given the same name. Breeders on their second and subsequent alphabets must therefore ensure that none of the names they give have been allocated before, even if the pup previously registered under a specific name had died.
- 4.5.4 The Administrator has the right to refuse to accept names, which, in his opinion, are unsuitable or deemed to be of sensitive political or otherwise offensive nature.

4.6 Single Dog Registration Procedures

- 4.6.1 Applications for registration of eligible dogs must be made on the official form which is obtainable from the Federation's National Administration.
- 4.6.2 An official Federation tattooist must control the identification of the dog as specified in Section 7.
- 4.6.3 **Dogs not registered with the SV** - The completed application must be forwarded to the National Administration together with
 - a) The prescribed fee;
 - b) The first (white) page of the tattoo registration pad proving identification by an Federation tattooist as per Section 7;
 - c) The original pedigree of the dog (minimum three generations);
 - d) The export or certified pedigree of the country of origin;
 - e) The original registration certificate of the previous registration authority;
 - f) Proof of compliance with the DNA regulations as set out in Section 7;
 - g) Proof of recognised Breed Survey if breed surveyed
 - h) Proof of recognised training qualifications if any
- 4.6.4 **Dog registered with the SV** - The completed application must be forwarded to the National Administration together with
 - a) The prescribed fee;
 - b) The first (white) page of the tattoo registration pad certifying the tattoo number as per Section 7;
 - c) The original pedigree of the dog endorsed in the name of the applicant;
 - d) Endorsement of pedigree or proof of compliance with the DNA regulations as set out in Section 7;

- e) Original Breed Survey if surveyed
- f) Original Training Test Record Book if available

4.7 Affix or Kennel Name

- 4.7.1 The breeder must have registered a Kennel Name (affix) with the Federation prior to submitting an application to register a litter.
- 4.7.2 Application to register a Kennel Name must be submitted with the prescribed fee to the National Administration on the prescribed form.
- 4.7.3 An affix may only be registered in the name of
 - a) One person
 - b) Two persons provided the two persons are
 - Husband and wife
 - Father or mother together with one son or daughter
 - c) Multiple ownership of affixes registered before the implementation of this rule may be maintained.
- 4.7.4 In exceptional cases Federation members who only intend to breed one litter may register the litter on the communal affix registered by the Federation. This may be done on a once-off per family only.

4.8 Mating Certificate

- 4.8.1 The owner of a stud dog must obtain official mating certificates from the National Administration, which are issued at a prescribed fee.
- 4.8.2 An official mating certificate must be completed at the time of mating and signed by the user of the stud dog or their duly authorised representative as well as the owner of the bitch.
- 4.8.2 The original mating certificate must immediately be handed to the owner of the bitch or his duly authorised representative.
- 4.8.3 The third copy (white postcard) of the mating certificate must be sent to the National Administration immediately after mating.
- 4.8.4 The original certificate must be submitted to the National Administration with the application for registration of the litter.
- 4.8.5 Financial arrangements between the owner of the stud dog and user of the stud dog may not delay the issuing of the mating certificate. However, in cases of non-payment, the owner of the stud dog may instruct the National Administration to withhold the pedigrees from the breeder until the breeder has paid the stud fee.
- 4.8.6 Under no circumstances may stud dog owners delay the issuing of stud certificates or the process of registration if they have been paid for a stud.
- 4.8.7 If artificial insemination (AI) has been used, a mating certificate must be issued in the same way as if the dog had been mated to the bitch.
- 4.8.8 Owners of stud dogs may not issue blank mating certificates.

4.9 Stud Dogs Registered with other Authorities

- 4.9.1 Federation registered bitches may be mated to male dogs not entered on the Federation's Breed register provided that such males are entered on a Breed register recognised by the Federation and that they meet all the breeding requirements of the Federation.
- 4.9.2 Federation stud dogs may only be used to mate bitches that are registered with other registration authorities if such bitches conform to the minimum breeding requirements of the Federation.
- 4.9.3 An original stud certificate issued according to the rules of the authorities with which the stud dog is registered must be obtained from the owner of the stud dog and submitted to the National Administration when applying for registration of the resultant litter.
- 4.9.4 The stud dog must comply with the DNA rules and regulations pertaining thereto as set out in Section 7.

Section 5

The Identification Register

5.1 Eligible Dogs

- 5.1.1 The Identification Register contains dogs which do not meet the requirements for registration on the Breed Register, but which meet the breed standard with or without substantiated pedigrees.
- 5.1.2 A registration certificate, but no pedigree, is issued for each dog.
- 5.1.3 Breeding with the aim of registering a litter on the Identification Register is strictly forbidden and subject to disciplinary action.
- 5.1.4 Litters may be registered as single dogs on the Identification Register only if every effort has been made to qualify the litter for registered on the Breed Register.

5.2 Details Contained in the Identification Register

- 5.2.1 The Identification Register contains the following data for every dog:
 - a) Recognised training qualifications
 - b) Hip Dysplasia status
 - c) Tattoo number
 - d) Ownership details

5.3 Single Dog Registration on the Identification Register

- 5.3.1 After the dog has been tattooed (or has had its tattoo number verified) by the local tattooist of the Federation, an application for registration on the Working register, signed by the owner and the local tattooist of the Federation must be

forwarded to the National Administration with the prescribed fee and where applicable, the first page (white) of the tattoo registration pad.

Section 6

Transfer of Ownership

6.1 Transfer Certificates

- 6.1.1 Each person selling a dog is responsible for the completion a transfer of ownership to the purchaser on the prescribed form available from the National Administration.
- 6.1.2 The transfer form must be completed by both parties immediately upon the sale of a dog.
- 6.1.3 The transfer form must be completed in triplicate:
- a) One copy for the records of the seller,
 - b) One copy for the records of the purchaser and
 - c) One copy must be sent to the National Administration within 14 days of the sale of the dog.

6.2 Transfer of Pedigree

- 6.2.1 In the case of dogs for which a pedigree has been issued, the person selling the dog must also enter the new owner's particulars as well as sign the section for transfer on the back of the pedigree.
- 6.2.2 Signing the transfer at the back of the pedigree without entering the details of the new owner is not permitted.
- 6.2.3 Selling a dog without the pedigree is not permitted.

6.3 General Regulations Pertaining to Transfer of Ownership

- 6.3.1 In the case of multiple ownership, all of the registered owners must sign the transfer form for the transfer to have force and effect.
- 6.3.2 The first transfer of ownership of a puppy is free, thereafter, a fee as set by the Council will be levied.
- 6.3.3 The Federation only recognises as the owner of a dog the person registered as the owner of the dog as per the Federation's records and will not enter into a dispute of ownership between parties.
- 6.3.4 The original owner of a dog must pass on to the new owner all official documents pertaining to that dog immediately after the change of ownership has taken place i.e. *inter alia*
- a) The original pedigree,
 - b) Breed Survey certificate if the dog is surveyed,
 - c) All show grading cards if the dog has been shown and

- d) Training Test Record Book if this has been issued.

6.4 Transfer of Breeder's Rights

- 6.4.1 On the sale of a pregnant bitch, the breeder may transfer the breeder's rights under contract to the purchaser. The National Administration must be informed, in writing, by the seller at least fourteen days before whelping of such transaction, failing which the seller will be considered the breeder.
- 6.4.2 The hiring out of bitches for breeding is permitted, in which case the hirer of the bitch will be considered the breeder of the expected litter if the transfer of breeding rights has taken place.
- 6.4.3 The hirer of a bitch must accept all obligations as a breeder until the puppies have been sold.

Section 7

DNA Requirements

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 DNA testing will be by prescribed sample taken by a person authorised thereto by the National Administrator, who must forward it directly to the official testing facility for analysis.
- 7.1.2 Should a dog be DNA tested, its pedigree will be endorsed "DNA tested".
- 7.1.3 A pedigree of a dog of which both parents have been DNA tested and which had its parentage proven thereby will be endorsed "DNA proven".

7.2 Breeding Requirements

- 7.2.1 Each dog must be "DNA tested" or "DNA proven" before they may be bred from.
- 7.2.2 All puppies registered from parents where a special dispensation has to be granted and where the parentage of the dogs may be in doubt, or from an accidental mating, have to be "DNA proven" before registration on the Breed Register.

7.3 Breed Survey Requirements

- 7.3.1 Any dog born after 1 March 2001 must be DNA profiled or proven before being allowed to do a breed survey.
- 7.3.1 If it can be proven to the satisfaction of the National Administrator that a DNA sample together with the payment had been received before the closing date of the survey, the dog will be allowed to enter a breed survey. Should it later for any reason transpire that the dog was not eligible to enter the breed survey, or that the dog's pedigree details were incorrect, any qualification obtained for which the breed survey is a precondition and privileges gained by the dog as a result of being surveyed, will be cancelled. Any costs resulting

hereby, for example the re-issuing of pedigrees and re-samplings etc, shall be for the owner's account.

7.4 Imported Dogs

- 7.4.1 All dogs imported into South Africa must be DNA proven before they may be bred from.
- 7.4.2 Temporary exceptions of not longer than twelve months at a time may be made where there are delays in DNA processing in the country of origin. Application for an exception must be made to the National Administrator who, together with the National Breed Supervisor and one other member of the Executive, shall be empowered to make the exception.
- 7.4.3 Exceptions will only be considered provided it can be proven that DNA has been submitted for evaluation and where the delay in evaluation is on the part of the registering authority of the country of origin. Should it later transpire that the pedigree registered with the Federation was incorrect, the owner of the dog concerned shall be liable for all costs of re-issuing of the correct documents in respect of offspring registered in South Africa as per the Federation's normal fee schedules.

7.5 Foreign Dogs

- 7.5.1 Puppies born of a bitch mated by a foreign sire will only be registered if the puppies are DNA profiled by the Federation's official profiler in South Africa.
- 7.5.2 If a sire is not DNA proven in its own country by an authority recognised by the Federation, samples from the sire for DNA testing must be provided to the Federation's official profiler in a manner acceptable to the National Administrator, who must ensure that the sample provided is in fact that of the correct sire and that this is independently verified.

Section 8

Tattooing

8.1 Appointment of Tattooists

- 8.1.1 Official tattooists are appointed by the National Administrator in collaboration with the National Breed Supervisor and should be a person of integrity that:
- a) has at least three years active experience in the breed and has bred at least three litters,
 - b) is knowledgeable in all aspects of the Breed Ordinance, specifically the sections of the Breed Ordinance that pertain to the tattooing of dogs,
 - c) has tattooed at least three litters under the supervision of an official tattooist
- 8.1.2 The position of tattooist is not linked to or controlled by a Club.
- 8.1.3 Acceptance of the position of tattooist binds the person, that, should he or she resign as a tattooist of the Federation, the prefix allocated to the tattooist, or

any prefix in use by the Federation, may never be used by him or her in any tattooing operation whatsoever.

8.2 Duties of Tattooists

- 8.2.1 In the event where a litter has to be tattooed, to travel to the premises where the litter is reared to tattoo the litter.
- 8.2.2 Where adult dogs have to be tattooed, the tattooist may require that the dog(s) have to be brought to his/her home or any convenient place.
- 8.2.3 To ensure as far as is possible that the litter has been bred according to the Breed Ordinance of the Federation.
- 8.2.4 To try to ascertain that a litter is pure bred.
- 8.2.5 To advise breeders on rearing and keeping of the bitch and puppies.
- 8.2.6 To ensure that all the necessary forms and National Administration are completed correctly and that the breeder is aware of the registration procedures that must be followed.

8.3 Dogs Eligible to be Tattooed

- 8.3.1 All dogs typical of the German Shepherd Dog breed, even those not eligible from registration in the Breed Book, must be tattooed.
- 8.3.2 No tattooist may refuse to tattoo a dog or litter typical of the German Shepherd Dog breed.
- 8.3.3 Should the tattooist doubt the parentage of a litter or dog, he shall report the matter to the National Administration. Such litters shall only be registered upon them having been DNA proven.
- 8.3.4 In the event of the tattooist having any doubts as to the eligibility of a dog(s) or litter to be registered on the Breed Register, the owner must be informed of the possibility that the dog(s) or puppies may only qualify to be registered on the Working register. In this event the tattooist must submit a full report to the National Administration.
- 8.3.5 Dogs definitely not eligible for registration in the Breed Book must be clearly identified in the tattoo registration pad as being registered on the "Working register only".

8.3 Procedures for Tattooing

- 8.3.1 All dogs and puppies are to be tattooed in the right ear.
- 8.3.2 The owner of the dog(s) to be tattooed must be a member of the Federation.
- 8.3.3 Tattoo pliers will have a two letter code allocated by the Federation that is permanently fixed into the pliers.
- 8.3.4 With the permission of the National Administrator, two or more tattooists may share a set of pliers.
- 8.3.5 The tattooist must acquire the tattoo ink at his/her own expense.
- 8.3.6 The tattooist may charge for tattooing according to the fee structure determined by the Council.

- 8.3.7 In exceptional circumstances a tattooist may tattoo a dog owned by him/her in the presence of a Council Member of the Federation. In this case the Council member present must counter-sign all documents normally signed by the tattooist.
- 8.3.8 If a page in the tattoo registration pad is spoilt or has to be cancelled, all three copies must be cancelled and the top copy submitted to the National Administration. Under no circumstances may the third copy be removed from the tattoo registration pad.
- 8.3.9 The first (white) copy in the tattoo registration pad should always be sent to the National Administration with the application for registration, the second copy given to the breeder or owner of the dog to be registered and the third copy must be retained in the tattoo registration pad.

8.4 Regulations for Tattooing a Litter

- 8.4.1 Puppies must be tattooed between fifty (50) days and twelve (12) weeks of age.
- 8.4.2 The entire litter alive at the time of tattooing must be presented for tattooing and registration.
- 8.4.3 With the exception of puppies that are reared by a foster mother and puppies that have to receive veterinary attention, no puppies may be removed from the litter before they are tattooed.
- 8.4.4 Puppies that have left the litter prior to tattooing for any other reason than the above may not be registered in the Breed Register unless their parentage has been DNA proven.
- 8.4.5 Puppies that have been removed from the litter for rearing by a foster mother must be returned to the litter for tattooing.
- 8.4.6 In the event of the litter having to be tattooed being more than 200 kilometres from the nearest tattooist, a tattoo pliers may, with special permission of the National Administrator, be sent to a veterinarian or other competent person in the area to tattoo the litter. In such cases the National Administration must ensure that all procedures are complied with.
- 8.4.7 If there is the possibility of a contagious disease on the property where the litter is reared, a tattoo pliers may, with special permission of the National Administrator, be sent to a veterinarian or other competent person in the area to tattoo the litter. In such cases the National Administration must ensure that all procedures are complied with.
- 8.4.8 The recommended order in which litter mates are tattooed is as follows: males in alphabetical order of names followed by bitches in alphabetical order.
- 8.4.9 The tattooist must check whether the male puppies have both testicles present, if not, it must be noted in the relevant space on the application for registration form.
- 8.4.10 The tattooist may, in the event of a litter being too small as the result of poor feeding or lack of deworming, defer the tattooing to a later date. In such cases

the tattooist may charge according to the scale as if the litter had been tattooed.

8.5 Illegible or Incorrect Tattoos

- 8.5.1 Should a dog or puppy be tattooed with a wrong number, or the dog or puppy has to be re-tattooed as a result of the tattoo being illegible, the dog or puppy may be tattooed in the left ear if a tattoo in the right ear is not possible due to some part of the original tattoo number being visible.
- 8.5.2 In such cases the National Administration must be notified immediately and, where applicable, the pedigree submitted, so that the fact can be recorded and the pedigree endorsed accordingly.

8.6 Dogs Tattooed by Other Authorities

- 8.6.1 If the dog has been previously tattooed, the local tattooist of the Federation must verify the existing tattoo number by completing the tattoo form as if he had tattooed the dog.
- 8.6.2 If the dog has not been previously tattooed, it must be tattooed by the local tattooist of the Federation.
- 8.6.3 If an existing tattoo number conflicts with the Federation's existing tattooing scheme must the dog be tattooed again as for dogs with an incorrect/illegible tattoo number.
- 8.6.4 Micro-chipped dogs must be verified in the presence of a Federation tattooist through the nearest competent authority and the number entered onto the tattoo slip at tattooing.
- 8.6.5 Litters tattooed by registration authorities other than the SV are not recognised by the Federation unless such tattooing was specifically authorised by the Federation prior to the tattooing.

8.7 Damages Liability

- 8.7.1 Breeders have no claim for compensation from the Federation or the tattooist in the event of a tattooed ear not standing upright.

8.8 General

- 8.8.1 Tattooing is a prerequisite for Federation Breed Register entry.
- 8.8.2 Dogs are only accepted for registration on the Breed Register if they can be positively identified.

Section 9

Hip Dysplasia Scheme

9.1 General Rules

- 9.1.1 No litters will be accepted for registration if both the sire and dam concerned have not passed the Federation's official Hip Dysplasia scheme or a Hip Dysplasia scheme which is recognised by the Federation.
- 9.1.2 Owners must have prospective breeding stock X-rayed well before scheduled matings to ensure that results can be processed before a mating.
- 9.1.3 Dogs not registered with the Federation must be registered with the Federation **before** they are X-rayed since the tattoo number is the only form of reference and animals not registered could therefore not be identified.
- 9.1.4 The dog to be X-rayed must be at least 12 months old.
- 9.1.5 The dog may be presented to any veterinarian for the necessary X-rays. The veterinarian, not the owner, must complete the official form (available from the National Administration) and forward the completed form together with the X-ray plates directly to the National Administration.
- 9.1.6 If a vet is unfamiliar with the Federation's prescribed radiological procedures, the necessary information can be obtained from the National Administration.
- 9.1.7 The initial cost of the X-rays is payable to the Veterinarian concerned. The owner of the dog must, immediately after the plates have been taken, post the dog's original pedigree together with the relevant fee to the National Administration. Only when these have been received will the X-rays be read, processed and the stamped pedigree be returned to the Owner.
- 9.1.8 It is compulsory that **all** X-rays be submitted for evaluation by the official evaluator, even those of animals that will clearly fail, as the results form a basis for progeny testing which is of vital importance to all concerned.
- 9.1.9 Dogs that fail an evaluation may re X-rayed again provided the subsequent X-ray is taken in the presence of an official appointed by the Administration.
- 9.1.10 Note that passing the Hip Dysplasia scheme is only one of the requirements for breeding. Owners must ensure that all requirements described in the Breed Ordinance are met before allowing a mating to take place.
- 9.1.11 The Federation recognises the official HD scheme of the SV as well as foreign schemes recognised by the SV.

9.2 Gradings Awarded

- 9.2.1 A plus (A+) - No radiological evidence of Hip Dysplasia. Highly recommended for breeding.
- 9.2.2 A zero (A0) -Radiological evidence of mild abnormalities in the hip joints. Recommended for breeding.
- 9.2.3 A minus (A-) - Animals awarded this grading are recommended to be bred to a dog graded A+ or Normal.

9.2.4 C – Radiological evidence of severe Hip Dysplasia. Not accepted for breeding.

9.2.5 D – Radiological evidence of extreme Hip Dysplasia. Not accepted for breeding.

Section 10

Elbow Dysplasia

10.1 Any dog that has had surgical intervention on elbows or hips is immediately barred from breeding.

10.2 The National Breed Supervisor may request any dog suspected of having elbow problems to be x-rayed, the costs of which shall be for the owner's account. If an elbow problem is diagnosed, the National Breed Committee, upon recommendation of the National Breed Supervisor, shall have the right to bar the dog from further showing and breeding. Such X-rays shall be read by an evaluator of the Federation's choice.

Section 11

Breeders Award System

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Points will be allocated to a breeder on the basis of qualifications obtained by dogs bred by the breeder. Upon transfer of ownership of a Kennel, the new owner has the option to request that all points award systems, and the awards allocated accordingly, start from zero. Such option is to be exercised within 2 years from transfer of ownership of the kennel.

11.1.2 Points for achievements are required as follows:

Bronze	-	50 points,
Silver	-	100 points,
Gold	-	200 points,
Platinum	-	500 points,
Diamond	-	1000 points.

11.1.3 A minimum of 70% of the points calculated for a medal must consist of Breed awards. A maximum of 30% may be from Training awards.

11.2 Point System

11.1 Points are allocated as follows:

VA(SA)	-	15 points,
V(NBS)	-	8 points,

V	-	5 points,
Breed Survey Körkl 1	-	8 points,
Breed Survey Körkl 2	-	4 points,
Schutzhund 1	-	4 points,
Schutzhund 2	-	6 points.
Schutzhund 3	-	8 points,
Endurance test (AD)	-	2 points,
Any other recognised training test	-	3 points.

11.2.2 IP / IPO / VPG may be an alternative for SchH.

11.2.3 Stud dog bred by breeder presenting a group at National Show -15 points,

11.2.4 Kennel Group at the National Show – 20 points

11.3 Application Procedure

11.3.1 The total points will be calculated according to the status quo of dogs registered with the Federation at the specific time the breeder applies for the award.

11.3.2 Where one qualification follows another e.g. SchH1 to SchH2, the points allocated for each successive qualification are not accumulative and only points for the highest qualification received, e.g. SchH2, are taken into account for a particular dog.

11.3.3 The responsibility of applying for an award will be the breeder's, who must provide a full list of dogs bred and the qualifications the dogs have earned.

11.3.4 Application must be made in writing and addressed to the National Administration at least 6 weeks prior to the National Breed show where the awards will be made.

11.1.4 Holders of a Diamond Award will qualify for additional Diamond Awards for each 1,000 gained after qualifying for the first Diamond Award.