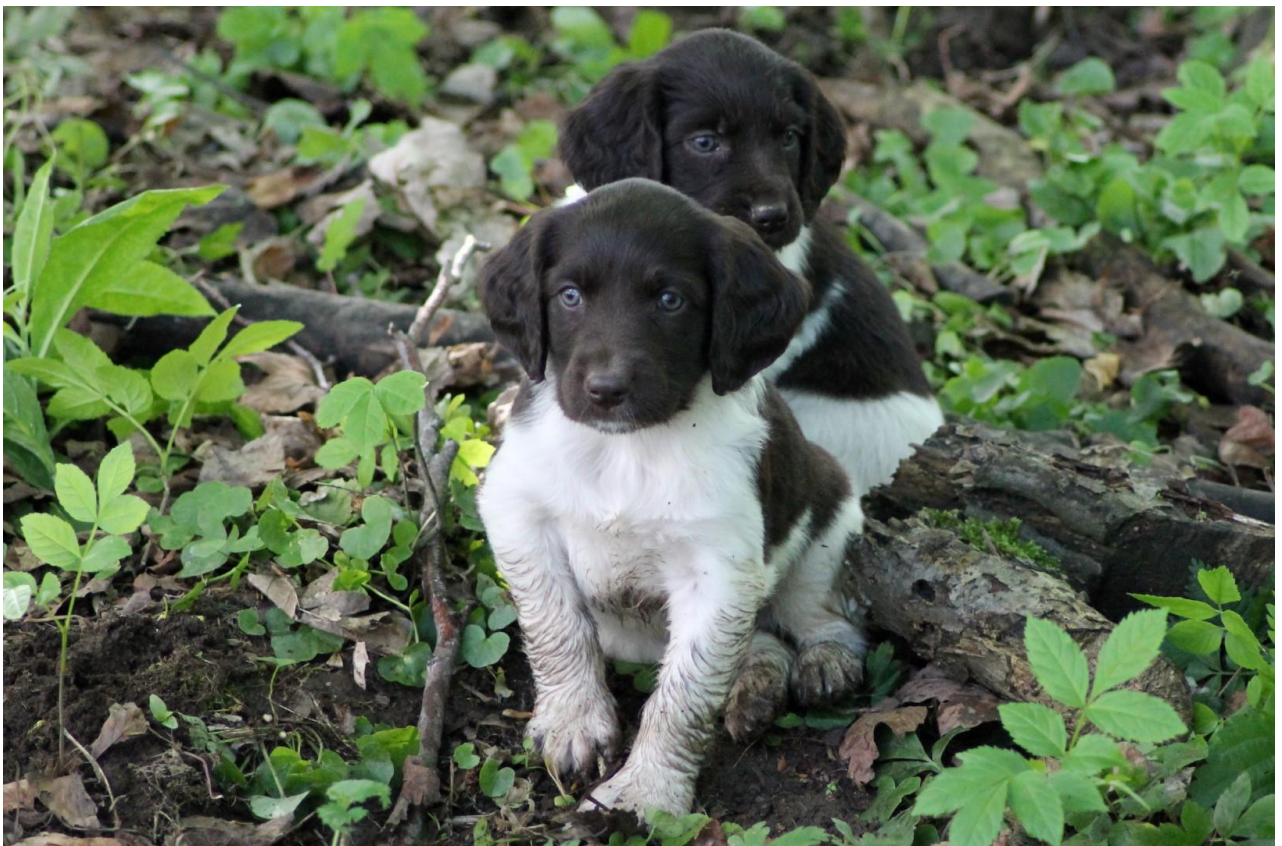


**Breeding Regulations
of the *Verband für
Kleine Münsterländer e.V.***



Effective July 1, 2019

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

July 1, 2019

§1. Breeding goals

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

§2. Breeding fundamentals

The basic condition for breeding the Kleine Münsterländer is the proper keeping, feeding and care of the dogs within the framework of the *Animal Welfare—Dog Regulation Act* (*TierSchHuV*) in the version currently applicable. In the pursuit of the breeding goals mentioned above, the breeder has freedom in carrying out their breeding activities in line with these Breeding Regulations.

Breeders and owners of stud dogs are responsible for the use of their dogs in breeding and for adherence to the Breeding Regulations.

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

This should be as low as possible.

KIM which reflect the breeding objectives, not only in the Phenotype*, but also in the Genotype* (breeding valuation) are considered to be especially valuable.

§3. Breeding valuation

To assist breeders and Breed Wardens in approximating the Genotype of dogs, the KIM Association makes use of breeding value estimates (*Zuchtwertschätzung*). The values of the respective natural ability subjects which have been observed at the VJP, HZP and HZP with track, the HD evaluation and all shoulder height measurements (after an age of 12 months) taken at breed shows, are entered in a computer-aided breeding value estimate (TN/translator's note: "dogbase"), along with the values of all the dog's relatives. If the subject "Duck search in dense cover" is tested only during the VGP, or if the score improves from the HZP, then this shall be calculated in.

§4. Breeding plan

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

§5. Breeding requirements

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

Association. In special cases, a preliminary form and coat assessment can be made outside of a breed show, after consultation with the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. This review must be submitted to the Office of Breed Registry by the Landesgruppe within 4 weeks of the assessment. In this case, the dog must be presented again at a breed show of the KIM Association within the next 12 months, before it is permitted to breed again. The preliminary form and coat evaluation will be thereby voided.

- c. When 12 months or older, the owner must provide x-rays to identify hip dysplasia (HD), and which demonstrate the dog is free from HD light (HD-C), medium (HD-D) or severe (HD-E). A mating partner must be HD free (HD-A). To further reduce the risk of HD, the KIM Association makes use of breeding valuations (TN: found in dogbase). The breed values of the descendants of a planned pairing should reach at least a value of 100 in the breed value HD.
- d. Before the first use in breeding, breeding dogs must verify by an ultrasound examination that they have no ureter malformation (C-ureter), as determined by the central appraiser of the KIM Association.
- e. The dogs must be at least 18 months old at the time of the first use in breeding (mating day).
- f. They must have demonstrated sight or track Laut at an association test (TN: *JGHV Verbandsprüfung*) or an International Münsterländer Test (IMP) on hare or fox. Similarly, they can demonstrate Laut on hare or fox outside of association tests. This must be confirmed by two association judges (TN: *JGHV Verbandsrichter*) with signatures on the form provided for this purpose by the *JGHV*. Within four weeks, this form must be submitted by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe to the Office of Breed Registry with the original pedigree. The demonstration of Laut and the hare track while obtaining the *JGHV*-recognized performance mark VBR ("*Verlorenbringernachweis*")/Certificate for the retrieval of wounded game) will be accepted, if a copy of the certificate recognized by the *JGHV* can be presented.
- g. They must provide evidence of natural and performance abilities for hunting. Either:
 - By passing the VJP and HZP
 - By passing the HZP and successful work on a hare track
 - By passing the VJP and VGP
 - By passing the IMP, B Variation
 - By passing the IMP, A Variation and successful work on a hare track
 - The performance subject "independent search with duck in dense cover" is a requirement for breeding and must have been evaluated with at least the mark "good". If the performance subject "independent duck search in dense cover" was not tested at a successfully completed HZP/VGP/IMP due to a ban by the authorities, then the successfully completed *JGHV* substitute work applies.
 - If a dog comes upon a live duck by chance at another test and this work is evaluated with at least a mark of "good", then this score is to be accepted for breeding, even though the dog has only demonstrated a "sufficient" performance at the HZP.
 - A hare track completed at an association (TN: *JGHV*) test shall be evaluated, even though the dog did not pass the test in its entirety.
 - The Armbruster Halt Award (*Armbruster Haltabzeichen*) shall be recognized as a passed hare track.
 - In exceptional cases, the Breeding Commission may permit dogs to breed for single or multiple pairings on the basis of other tests. The application must be submitted 4 weeks prior to the mating by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe to the Breeding Commission.

Fundamentally, the breeding requirements laid down in these regulations must be presented before mating! If this is not the case, pedigrees for the puppies can be issued, if both parent animals meet the breeding requirements by the time of the litter registration. In this case, the fine for violations of the breeding rules is to be paid, in addition to the litter registration fees.

If the parents or one parent does not satisfy the breeding requirements under the terms of these regulations by the time of the litter registration, the pedigrees of the puppies will be marked with the addendum "barred from breeding". In addition, a fine for a violation of the Breeding Regulations is due, along with the fees for litter registration.

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

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

§6. Elite breeding

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

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

§7. Eliminating faults

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

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

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

§8. Breeding restrictions

- a. Bitches may be bred until the completion of the eighth year of life (effective date is the mating date). A bitch may have a maximum of two litters in 24 months (effective date is the whelp date), and a total of not more than 5 litters.
- b. In the case of large litters, use of a surrogate mother/wet nurse is possible after consultation with the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe.
- c. Bitches, which have given birth to two litters by Caesarian section, are excluded from further breeding.
- d. Stud dogs may be used for breeding until the completion of the 10th year of life (cutoff is the mating date). Males are free to mate 5 times in the calendar year. They can be used for further mating by a decision of the Breeding Commission.
- e. For a breeder, no more than two litters per year can be registered in the Breed Book in their kennel name.
- f. Dogs with a shoulder height in the tolerance zone (ZE) may be bred for a maximum of two pairings. The Breeding Commission decides on exceptions.

§9. Breeding ban

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

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

§10. Hereditary diseases

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

§11. Inbreeding

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

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

§12. Breeding rights

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

§13. Breeders

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

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

§14. Leased breeding

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

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

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

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

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

§15. Kennel name and kennel registration (TN: or kennel (name) protection)

Beginning 01.01.2016 kennel names may no longer be registered nationally. Nationally registered kennel names until 31.12.2015 are grandfathered.

The kennel name must be applied for with the Breed Registrar by the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe on the form provided by the KIM Association. The Breed Book Office submits the application via the VDH to the F.C.I. With the application for kennel registration, the kennel inspection documentation must be submitted to the Breed Book Office. International kennel registration must have been granted, before commencement of breeding (mating).

Within the KIM Association each member is granted kennel registration only for the KIM breed. For a breeder, no more than one international kennel name may be registered for all the breeds bred by the breeder. The registered kennel name may only be used worldwide by the breeder, to whom it was assigned by the F.C.I. A list of registered kennel names is published on the F.C.I. internet page. The assignment of the kennel name is personal. The kennel name is always issued for life, provided that the kennel has not been disbanded. With application for the kennel name, the breeder commits him/herself -- without exception -- to register all KIM bred by him/her for entry (TN: in the Breed Registry). The transfer of a kennel name as a gift or by purchase contract is not allowed, exceptions are possible upon application only for hereditary succession (TN: inheritance).

The kennel name protection is cancelled,

- a. upon the death of the breeder, unless an heir claims transfer of the kennel name, within ten years of the death of the breeder;
- b) if the breeder forfeits continuation of the kennel name without giving it to another person,
- c) if the breeder becomes a member of a canine breed club opposed to the F.C.I. / the VDH.
- d) if the bylaws and regulations of the VDH, the F.C.I. and / or the canine breed club are violated.

Fundamentally, before applying for kennel registration, the breeder must have successfully

handled at least one KIM, which they themselves have trained, at the tests required to obtain breeding approval and at a breed show.

Call names get a Roman number after the call name in kennels that have bred through the entire alphabet, so that it can be seen how many litters have been whelped in a kennel and a call name can be used again.

§16. Kennel Registry

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

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

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

§17. Stud dog owners/guardians

- a. The general provisions governing breeding law shall apply analogously to stud dog owners/guardians. The selection of the bitch is free to the stud dog owner/guardians within the framework of the restrictions of these Breeding Regulations. The stud dog owner/guardian is to pay a stud fee and solidarity surcharge to the Office of Breed Registry for each successful mating registered in the German Breed Book according to the rate set out in the applicable Fee Schedule, see § 20.
- b. Foreign matings are to be reported by the stud dog owner to the Breed Warden of KIM Association at least four weeks before the planned mating. The export of semen also requires approval and should be reported to the Breed Warden of the KIM Association at least four weeks before. Stud dogs must comply with the German Breeding Regulations. The owner of the foreign breeding bitch must be a member of a club affiliated with KIM-I. Foreign breeders in countries which do not have a club affiliated with KIM-I, can gain membership in club in a neighboring country which is affiliated with KIM-I as a second membership. This principle also applies to the export of semen. The owner of the foreign bitch must be a member of a club affiliated with KIM-International. Furthermore, the bitch must have a pedigree certificate recognized by the F.C.I. and comply with the F.C.I. standard in form (at least "good"), health (HD evaluation HD-A or HD-B) and performance. The bitch must fulfill the breeding requirements of the respective KIM-I member country.

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

§18. Stud Book

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

§19. Breeding conditions

Breeding sites/kennels:

Before registering a kennel name, the breeder must apply for inspection of the kennel with the competent Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe. This person checks the kennel according

to the Breed Warden regulations. The rearing of puppies solely indoors is permissible only in the first four weeks. If the kennel does not meet the requirements, approval for breeding is to be denied. The costs for the kennel inspection are set by the Landesgruppe and borne by the breeder.

Dogs:

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

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

§20. Mating

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

§21. Artificial insemination

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

§22. Breed Book

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

§23. Acceptance of KIM bred abroad

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

§24. Register

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

§25. Pedigrees

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

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

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

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

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

§27. Delivery of the puppies

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

Breeders should sell their puppies only to hunters and encourage the puppy buyers to handle/show the dogs at breed tests/breed shows, and, if possible, at the *Verbandsgebrauchsprüfung* (VGP). An HD-evaluation of all dogs over 12 months old should be encouraged.

§28. Registration of the puppies

To assist the Landesgruppen in supporting puppy buyers, and to register and combat hereditary defects and diseases, the whereabouts of all puppies will be centrally recorded. For this purpose, together with the pedigree, the breeder receives a puppy record sheet on

which they enter the names and addresses of the purchasers for every puppy and immediately sends this to the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe and directly to the TG-Verlag.

§29. Annual Breed Book

The Breed Book will be compiled and published annually. It is delivered by order for a fee to all interested members of the KIM Association.

Purchase is compulsory for

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

§30. Breeding fees

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

§31. Exceptions for KIM breeders in North America

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

§32. Appendices

The following appendices are part of the Breeding Regulations:

Appendix 1 Disciplinary regulations

Appendix 2 Fee Schedule

Appendix 3 Breeding consultation and monitoring of breeding

Appendix 4 Breeding plan - epilepsy

Appendix 5 KIM – Solidarity Fund

Appendix 6 Regulations on procedures for registering puppies

Appendix 7 Regulations for Breed Wardens

Appendix 8 Exemptions for Landesgruppe KIM-GNA in accordance with ZO § 5 section b-temporary conformation evaluation

Appendix 9 Storage of blood samples

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

§33. Disciplinary regulations

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

§34. Right of appeal

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

against the decisions of the Breeding Commission.

§35. Entry into force and implementation

These Breeding Regulations were adopted by the Annual General Meeting 2013 and amended with changes on March 22, 2014, March 21, 2015, March 19, 2016, March 18, 2017 and March 23, 2019 and become effective on the date of their publication.

§ 36. Partial invalidity

The invalidity of parts of these regulations shall not render the entire regulations invalid.

Legend:

Genotype = All the genetic markers of an organism

Phenotype = The appearance of an organism

Incest = Pairing of nearest blood relatives

Appendix 1 to the Breeding Regulations “Disciplinary Regulations”

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

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

A breeding and registration ban is to be imposed, if compliance with the *Animal Welfare—Dog Regulation Act* and thereby proper animal care and rearing conditions are not guaranteed. If the competent Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe or their representatives observe poor rearing conditions, they must deny further breeding approvals.

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

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

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

If the puppies of a bitch fit for breeding are passed off to another bitch, the breeding license of the breeder will be taken away.

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

Whoever engages in rental breeding without an approved breeding contract, can have breeding approval taken away.

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

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

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

Appendix 1 was adopted at the 2006 AGM. The amendment to Annex 1 was adopted at the 2019 Annual General Meeting and becomes effective upon publication.

Appendix 2 to the Breeding Regulations “Fee Schedule”

01. Cost for each application	
→ For members	\$15.00
→ For non-members	\$30.00
02. Kennel registration, total	
Registration of the kennel name	\$60.00
VDH fee	\$45.00
Cost for each application (see above)	\$15.00
Annual Breed Book	\$37.50
03. Conversion to an international kennel registration, total	
Cost for each application (see above)	\$15.00
VDH fee	\$45.00
04. Litter registration, total	
→ Registration of a litter	\$22.50
→ Cost for each application (see above)	\$15.00
→ Preparation of a pedigree per puppy	\$22.50
→ Solidarity surcharge per pedigree	\$1.50
→ Transponder/puppy	\$25.50
→ Breed Book	\$37.50
05. Breeding yearbook	
→ Breed Book / Germany	\$37.50
→ Breed book / Europe	\$49.50
06. Entry in the registry	\$225.00
07. Issuing of a replacement pedigree	
→ For members	\$30.00
→ For non-members	\$45.00
+ Cost per application for members	\$15.00
+ Cost per application for non-members	\$30.00
08. Photo publication in the Breed Book	\$52.50
09. HD fee	\$54.00
10. HD evaluation by senior specialist (<i>Obergutachten</i>)	\$150.00
11. Mating Certificate (stud tax \$31.50 + solidarity surcharge \$15)	\$46.50
12. Mating Certificate for foreign breedings	\$46.50
(\$15 KIM-D and \$31.50 KIM-I)	
13. Fee for single registrations	\$45.00
14. Late payment fee	\$75.00
15. Fine in the case of violations to the Breeding Regulations, up to	\$375.00
16. Fine for litter registration with later approval of the Breeding Commission	\$75.00 per puppy pedigree
17. Late payment fee for Landesgruppen if the deadline for submitting reports on breed show results is exceeded	\$75.00
18. Late payment fee for dog owners if the deadline for submitting applications is exceeded by four weeks	\$37.50

Appendix 2 of the Breeding Regulations was adopted at the Annual General Meeting 2011 and amended with changes on March 21, 2015, and March 19, 2016, and March 23, 2019, and becomes effective on the date of its publication.

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

The KIM Association Breed Warden

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

The Breeding Commission

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

The Breed Book Registrar

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

Breed Wardens of the Landesgruppen

The tasks of the Breed Wardens of the Landesgruppen are governed by the Breed Warden's Regulations (*Zuchtwarteordnung*).

The Breed Warden's Conference (*Zuchtwartetagung*)

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

Activity report

The Breed Book Registrar and the Breed Warden of the KIM Association must deliver a written activity report to the Annual General Meeting.

Appendix 3 of the Breeding Regulations was adopted at the Annual General Meeting 2013 and becomes effective on the date of its publication.

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

1. General

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

2. Documentation

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

3. Calculation of probabilities

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

aa = homozygous affected

Aa = heterozygous free

AA = homozygous free

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

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

4. Epilepsy—Risk

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

5. General conditions

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

6. Pairing requirements

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

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

7. Violations

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

8. Solidarity Fund

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

9. Effective date

The Breeding Plan becomes effective on July 1, 2008. In cooperation with the Breeding Commission, the Board of Directors is authorized to adapt the provisions of the Breeding Plan to the current findings. The modified Breeding Plan was adopted at the Annual General Meeting 2013 and becomes effective on the date of its publication.

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

1. General

On March 15, 2008, the Annual General Meeting of the KIM Association resolved to establish a Solidarity Fund. Thereby, the breeders in the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. support those puppy buyers whose KIM suffer from epilepsy, in spite of taking the precautions called for in the Breeding Regulations, or whose x-rays are evaluated with hip dysplasia (HD medium and severe), or KIM, which have been diagnosed with ectopic ureter category C and show symptoms attributable to it, and which must be treated or operated on as recommended by a veterinarian or which die prematurely or must be euthanized for this reason.

2. Organization

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

3. Financing

For every newly registered puppy, the breeders pay the amount set forth in the Fee Schedule into the Solidarity Fund, the payment is due with remittance of the litter registration fees. The breeder receives a certificate for each puppy bred, which must be handed out with the pedigree. The stud dog owners also pay the fee specified in the Fee Schedule into the Solidarity Fund; the payment is due when levying the stud fee (*Decktaxe*).

4. Compensation

If a KLM develops epilepsy by the end of the fifth year or if it is diagnosed with hip dysplasia (HD medium and severe) or if a KIM is diagnosed with ectopic ureter category C and shows symptoms attributable to it, and will thus be treated as recommended by a veterinarian or must undergo surgery, or dies prematurely or is euthanized, the owner of the affected dog can receive a one-time financial aid payment in the amount of 600 Euro from the Solidarity Fund.

5. Requirements

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

6. Payment

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

7. Effective date

The Solidarity Fund will be established July 1, 2008 and will be effective for the puppies born on July 1, 2008 from the HD and Epilepsy breeding plans, and puppies born after October 1, 2012, with ectopic ureter category C with symptoms.

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

§1 Litter announcement

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

§2 Registration names

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

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

§3 Litter registration

The breeder must register all of the puppies in his/her litter with the Office of Breed Registry. The application for entry in the Breed Book and the issuing of pedigrees must be made through the Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe to the Office of Breed Registry. The registration of the litter is subject to a fee and takes place after transfer of the fees to the account of the Office of Breed Registry, in accordance with the currently applicable Fee Schedule.

If a litter registration in the Breed Book is possible only by the subsequent approval of the Breeding Commission, the breeder or the stud dog owner/ proprietors can be fined according to the amount set out in the Fee Schedule and depending on the extent of negligence. After receipt of the complete litter registration documents at the Office of Breed Registry, pedigrees and certificates will be sent to the breeder within three weeks.

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

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

Special approval is required in the following cases:

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

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

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

§4 Litter inspection

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

Appendix 6 of the Breeding Regulations was adopted at the Annual General Meeting 2013 and becomes effective on the date of its publication.

Legend:

bw = brown and white

bs = brown roan

hs = light roan

mBl = with blaze

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

Example entries:

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

bsmBl = brown roan with blaze

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

§1 General

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

§2 The Breed Warden of the Landesgruppe

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

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

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

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

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

3.1 Training

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

3.2 Knowledge

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

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

§3.3 Continuing education

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

§4 Tasks of the Breed Warden

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

Rules of implementation for the Regulations for Breed Wardens

1. Advice, monitoring and verification of the breeding requirements

The Breed Warden advises

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

He/she monitors compliance with the Breeding Regulations by

- breeders
- stud dog owners

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

- bitches and
- stud dogs

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

2. Kennel Inspection

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

A kennel inspection must take place:

- Before application for a kennel name and in the case of changes, e.g. due to relocation or construction.
- If the KIM Association still has no evidence of a past kennel inspection.
- As an inspection occasioned by suspected irregularities.
In these cases, written documentation on the current form “Kennel Inspection” is necessary.

- As a routine check at every litter inspection. Written documentation is not necessary, if a satisfactory kennel inspection is already on hand and no deterioration has occurred.

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

3. Documents for litter registration

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

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

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

Application for Litter Registration:

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

Mating Certificate:

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

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

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

Signature and address of the stud dog owner, etc.

Original pedigree of the mother:

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

Litter Registration Fees:

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

place after receipt of the litter registration fees.

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

4. Litter Inspection

4.1 Date of the litter inspection

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

4.2 Inspection of the breeding site

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

- For the best nutritional status and care of the puppies and mother
- For appropriate and hygienic shelter
- For the availability of clean drinking water
- For injuries inflicted while caring for the dog (physical and mental)

4.3 Review of the breeding papers

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

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

4.4 Assessment of bitch and litter

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

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

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

- NB = umbilical hernia
- ZBR = breeding notice tail – all tail faults
- ZBG = breeding notice bite – underbite, overbite, scissors bite

- ZBH = breeding notice testicles – without testicles, one testicle
- ZBS = breeding notice miscellaneous – anomalies like harelip, cleft palate, faults of color, too many or too few toes, hydrocephalus, etc.

4.5 Marking the puppies

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

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

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

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

Variation 2 – „Marking by a veterinarian“:

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

4.6 Litter Inspection

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

5. Monitoring of Breeding

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

6. Reimbursement of expenses

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

7. Misconduct of the Breed Warden

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

Extended Board shall decide.

8. Miscellaneous

Additional tasks and responsibilities are based on the organizational plan of the respective Landesgruppe.

9. Exceptions for breeders in North America

Exceptions for breeders who breed in North America are governed by Appendix 8 to the Breeding Regulations.

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

Appendix 8 to the Breeding Regulations "Exemption for KIM-GNA in accordance with ZO § 5 section b--temporary conformation evaluation"

To receive breeding approval KIM in Germany must have successfully completed a breed show. The Breeding Regulations govern an exception in the form of a preliminary confirmation evaluation, valid for one year.

Breed judges alone may issue conformation values.

Due to local conditions in North America (long distances), the following exception applies to the Landesgruppe North American: conformation evaluations that take place outside a breed show by a recognized breed judge are recognized without an annual deadline (validity period). This exemption is valid until the end of 2026.

Appendix 8 of the Breeding Regulations was adopted at the 2017 AGM and comes into effect upon publication.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 9 of the Breeding Regulations was approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Verband für Kleine Münsterländer e.V. on March 22, 2014 and becomes effective on the date of its publication.

Addendum to the Breeding Regulations Animal Welfare—Dog Regulation Act (*TierSchHuV*)

This regulation applies to the keeping and breeding of dogs.

Preamble: After consulting with the Animal Welfare Commission (*Tierschutzkommission*), the Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture decrees in conjunction with Article 56 of the Jurisdiction Adjustment Act of 18 March 1975 (Federal Law Gazette I page 705) and the Organizational Order of 22 January 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I page 127) based on § 2a (1), § 11b (5) and § 12 (2) sentence 1, number 4, in conjunction with § 16b (1) sentence 2 of the Animal Welfare Act as promulgated on 25 May 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1.105, 1.818) , of which § 2a (1) number 5, § 11b (5) and § 12 (2) sentence 1 number 4 have been amended by Article 2 of the Law of 12 April 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 530):

§ 1 Scope

- (1) This Regulation applies to the keeping and breeding of dogs / * (*Canis lupus* * / *familiaris*).
- (2) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply
 - a. during transport,
 - b. during veterinary treatment, where, in individual cases, the veterinarian's judgment makes different requirements in keeping animals necessary,
 - c. in the case of keeping a dog for experimental purposes within the meaning of § 7 (1) of the Animal Welfare Act or in the event of interventions or treatments for the purposes specified in § 6 (1) sentence 2 no. 4, § 10 (1) or § 10a of the Animal Welfare Act, insofar other requirements in keeping the dogs are essential for the pursued scientific purpose.

§ 2 General requirements for keeping a dog

- (1) A dog shall have sufficient outdoor exercise outside a kennel or the use of tethers, as well as sufficient contact with the person keeping the dog, caring for it or having to care for it (caregiver). Exercise and social contacts are to be adapted to the breed, the age and the state of health of the dog.
- (2) Anyone holding several dogs on the same property must always keep them in the group, unless otherwise provided by law. Group housing may be waived if required by the nature of the dog's use, behavior or condition. Dogs that are not used to each other may only be brought together under supervision.
- (3) A dog kept individually is to be granted the opportunity for longer contact with caregivers several times a day in order to satisfy the dog's need for community.
- (4) A puppy may not be separated from the mother until the age of eight weeks. Sentence 1 does not apply if separation according to veterinary judgment is required to protect the mother or puppy from pain, suffering or damage. If, according to sentence 2, premature separation of several puppies from the mother is required, they should not be separated from one another until the age of eight weeks.

§ 3 Requirements for care in commercial breeding

Anyone who breeds dogs professionally must ensure that for up to ten breeding dogs and their puppies a caregiver is available who has demonstrated the necessary knowledge and skills to the competent authority.

§ 4 Requirements for keeping dogs outdoors

- (1) Anyone who keeps a dog outdoors, has to ensure that the following are available to the dog
 1. a shelter meeting the requirements of paragraph 2, and
 2. outside the shelter, a weather-protected, shady place to lie with thermally insulated floor is available. During the activities for which a dog has been or

- will be trained, the caregiver must ensure that the dog has a weather-protected and thermally-insulated place to lie during rest periods.
- (2) The shelter must be made of material that is heat-insulating and not hazardous to health and must be constructed in such a way that the dog cannot injure itself and can lie in a dry place. It must be measured in such a way that the dog
 1. can move in a befitting manner and lie down and
 2. can keep the interior warm with body heat, if the shelter cannot be heated.

§ 5 Requirements for keeping in rooms

- (1) A dog may only be kept in rooms where sufficient natural daylight is ensured. The area of the openings for the daylight must in principle be at least one-eighth of the floor area when keeping dogs in rooms that are not intended to accommodate humans. Sentence 2 does not apply if the dog is constantly allowed to go outside. In low daylight, the rooms are to be further illuminated according to the natural day-night rhythm. Sufficient fresh air supply must be ensured in the rooms.
- (2) A dog may only be kept in rooms which are not intended for human use if the usable floor space complies with the requirements of § 6 (2).
- (3) A dog may only be kept in unheated rooms if:
 1. these are equipped with a shelter according to § 4 (2) or a dry place to lie that provides adequate protection against draft and cold, and
 2. outside the shelter according to number 1, a thermally insulated lying area is available.

§ 6 Requirements for keeping in a kennel

- (1) A dog may only be kept in a kennel which meets the requirements of paragraphs 2 to 4.
- (2) In a kennel, the dog must have
 1. the following unrestricted usable floor area according to its height at the withers, whereby the length of each side must be at least twice the body length of the dog and no side may be shorter than two meters:
 - height at the withers up to 50 centimeters: at least 6 square meters of floor space
 - height at the withers over 50 to 65 centimeters: at least 8 square meters of floor space
 - height at the withers over 65 centimeters: at least 10 square meters of floor space,
 2. for each additional dog kept in the same kennel and for each bitch with puppies, additionally half of the floor area prescribed for a dog according to number 1,
 3. the height of the fencing must be such that the dog raised on its back legs does not reach the top edge with its front paws.

Contrary to sentence 1 point 1, for a dog that spends the greater part of the day outside the kennel on a regular basis for at least five days a week, the fully usable kennel area must be at least six square meters.

- (3) The enclosure of the kennel must be made of material not damaging to health and be designed so that the dog cannot get over it and not injure itself. The floor must be sure-footed and constructed so that it does not cause injury or pain and is easy to keep clean and dry. Separating fixtures must be such that the dogs cannot bite each other. At least one side of the kennel must allow the dog free view to the outside. If the kennel is in a building, the dog must have a clear view out of the building.
- (4) In a kennel, there shall be no devices carrying electrical current with which the dog can come into contact or devices emitting electrical impulses below a height which the dog can reach with its front paws, when raised on its back legs.
- (5) If several dogs are kept individually in kennels on a property, the kennels should be

- arranged so that the dogs have visual contact with other dogs.
- (6) Dogs may not be kept tied up in a kennel.

§ 7 Requirements for tethering

- (1) A dog may be tethered only if the requirements of paragraphs 2 to 5 are met.
- (2) The connection must
1. slide freely on a running device that is at least six meters long,
 2. be designed to provide the dog with a lateral range of motion of at least five meters,
 3. be fitted in such a way that the dog can freely go to its shelter, lie down and turn around.
- (3) There may be no objects in the running area that could obstruct the dog's movements or lead to injuries. The floor must be sure-footed and constructed so that it does not cause injury or pain and is easy to keep clean and dry.
- (4) Only use broad, non-intrusive braces or collars designed to prevent them from contracting or causing injury.
- (5) Only one connection may be used, which is secured against twisting. The material for tying must be of low dead weight and designed so that the dog cannot injure itself.
- (6) When accompanied by a caregiver during the activities for which the dog has been or will be trained, as an exception to the first paragraph, it may be tied to a connection of at least three meters in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5.
- (7) Tying up a dog is prohibited for
1. dogs up to the age of twelve months,
 2. a pregnant bitch in the last third of the pregnancy,
 3. a lactating bitch,
 4. a sick dog if it causes pain, suffering or harm.

§ 8 Feeding and care

- (1) The caregiver must ensure that water in sufficient quantity and quality is always available to the dog in its normal habitat. They must provide the dog with appropriate food in sufficient quantity and quality.
- (2) The caregiver has
1. to care for the dog on a regular basis and to take care of its health, taking into account the needs of the breed;
 2. to check the shelter at least once a day and the tying device at least twice a day and to immediately rectify any defects;
 3. to provide adequate fresh air and appropriate temperatures when a dog remains unattended in a vehicle;
 4. to keep the dog's area of residence clean and free of vermin; feces should be removed daily.

§ 9 Exceptions for temporary keeping

The competent authority may grant temporary exemptions from the provisions of § 2 (2) and (3) and § 6 (1) in conjunction with (2) for the temporary custody of dogs in facilities that receive lost dogs or dogs brought in by authorities, if the reception of such dogs is otherwise at risk.

§ 10 Exhibition ban

It is prohibited to exhibit dogs which have completely or partially amputated body parts, in particular ears or tails, in order to achieve certain characteristics of the breed, or to organize exhibitions of such dogs. The prohibition of exhibition according to sentence 1 does not apply if the intervention was carried out before September 1, 2001 and in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act in the version valid at the time of the intervention.

§ 11

Repealed by Article 3 of the law from 19 April 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I page 900).

§ 12 Administrative offenses

- (1) Offenders acting within the meaning of § 18 (1) (3) (a) of the Animal Welfare Act are those who intentionally or negligently act
 1. contrary to § 2 (4) sentence 1 separates a puppy from the mother,
 2. contrary to § 3 does not ensure that an appointed caregiver is available for up to ten breeding dogs and their puppies,
 3. contrary to § 4 (1) sentence 1 no. 1 or sentence 2 does not ensure that the dog has access to a shelter or a place to lie,
 4. contrary to § 5 paragraph 1 sentence 1 or paragraph 2 or 3, § 6 paragraph 1 or 6 or § 7 paragraph 1 or 7 keeps a dog or
 5. contrary to § 8 (2) (2) fails to remedy a defect or does not do so in good time.
- (2) Offenders within the meaning of Section 18 (1) (3) (b) of the Animal Welfare Act who act deliberately or negligently exhibits a dog or organizes an exhibition contrary to § 10 sentence 1.

§ 13 Transitional regulation

- (1) For breeders who have a permit pursuant to § 11 (1) (3) (a) of the Animal Welfare Act of 14 May 2001, § 3 shall apply after 1 September 2002.
- (2) Anyone who keeps a dog in a space on May 14, 2001 that does not meet the requirements of § 5 (1) sentence 1 must ensure compliance with this requirement by 1 September 2004 at the latest.
- (3) Contrary to § 6 (1) in conjunction with (2) or (3) sentence 5 and (5), dogs may still be kept in kennels until 31 August 2004, which were already in use on 31 August 2001 and which fulfill the Requirements of § 4 (2) of the Ordinance on the keeping of dogs in the open air of 6 June 1974 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1265), amended by Article 2 of the Act of 12 August 1986 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1309).
- (4) Contrary to § 10 sentence 1, dogs may still be exhibited until May 1, 2002.

§ 14 Entry into force, termination

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 2001.

Concluding formula

The Bundesrat has approved. Valid from: 19.04.06