

» Basic ethical rules for breeding and farming

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» Breeding strategy

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Photo: Vibeke Brath

Norsk Kennel Klub

HUNDEEIERNES ORGANISASJON



"I WANT ONLY THE BEST FOR
MY DOGS
- THAT'S WHY I USE EUKANUBA."

JOSÉ CARLOS BERNARDOS
KARRACES KENNELS,
SIBERIAN HUSKY

EUKANUBA



Photo: José R. García

WHY CHOOSE EUKANUBA

We are committed and dedicated nutrition experts. For us, dogs are more than pets. Every day we work to make a positive difference to dogs' health and well-being. We make high-quality dog food that brings out the best in your dog.

Eukanuba has more than 40 years of experience and expertise and we have dedicated our heart, mind and soul to making the best food for your best friend.

Our dedication to research and development of high quality pet nutrition continues, you can be sure we go the extra mile so your dog can too.



Norwegian Kennel Club

ethical basic rules for breeding and rearing*

Breeding and rearing of purebred dogs is an important foundation in the Norwegian Kennel Club's activities. NKK's purpose clause (§1-2) reads: NKK's purpose is to look after the interests of dogs and dog owners in Norway, as well as to contribute to promoting positive activities with dogs and the development of the individual dog breed. NKK must also work for the ethical and practical correct treatment of dogs, and for the breeding of dogs to take place in the desired direction, both in terms of breed standards and the health of the breeds.

The breeders' selection and combination of breeding animals forms the basis for the development of the dog breeds. The goal in dog breeding is functionally healthy dogs, with a breed-typical construction and mentality, who can live a long and healthy life to the delight of themselves, their owners and society. Genetic variation is a prerequisite for the development of the breeds and the dogs' ability to adapt to society's demands.

Breeding and rearing must take place in an animal welfare-responsible manner, in accordance with NKK's breeding strategy and basic ethical rules.

** Adopted by the Norwegian Kennel Club's Executive Board 22/05/2008. Additions in section 2 as well as changes in section 7 (first indent) were adopted by HS 08.12.2009, and are applicable from 01.07.2010. Appendix 1 point 3 (second sentence) was adopted by HS on 21.06.2012. Change in point 2 and change in point 5 (last part of the 2nd section), as well as changes in point 7 (indents 3-8), were adopted by HS on 25/05/2016 and are applicable from the same date. Addendum in section 3 (last sentence) was adopted by HS on 14 December 2016. Addendum in section 5 (last paragraph) was adopted by HS 18.01.2022.*

Methods of reaction for violations of the basic rules have been adopted by HS on 11 November 2011.



COCKER SPANIEL. Photo: Vibeke Brath.



1. Breeding and development of dog breeds must be based on long-term goals and healthy principles so that breeding promotes good health, good temperament and breed-typical performance characteristics.

2. The breeding must serve the purpose with preserving and preferably increasing the genetic

the variation in the breed. Matador breeding and mating between closely related individuals should be avoided. Matings must never be made that give an inbreeding rate equal to or higher than 25%, calculated on the basis of a 5-generation pedigree. When using imports, the pedigree information available for 3-5 generations is used.

3. The breeder must operate their breeding with the necessary knowledge

about the breed, breed lines, dog keeping, breeding and breeding, as well as working to safeguard and develop the breed in question through the selection and combination of breeding animals. Bitch owners should ensure that illegal mating is avoided. Matings between two dogs with the color merle, droplet, harlequin (dogs with genotype Mm) must not be made. Mating must take place in a way that safeguards the dogs' welfare.

4. The breeder must ensure good mental and physical conditions for the breeding animals. So

as long as the puppy is with the breeder, he must ensure an environment that gives the puppy good physical and mental development and guarantees good socialization. The individual breed must be treated and followed up based on the prerequisites and needs that are special to the breed.

5. Only functionally healthy dogs to be used in breeding.

Every breeder who selects dogs for use in breeding is required to determine whether the dog in question is mentally and physically fit for breeding.

Results from DNA tests for hereditary diseases must primarily be used to avoid breeding sick dogs. In the case of autosomal recessive inheritance, a carrier can therefore only be used if it is mated with a dog that is free of the disease-causing gene. Dogs that are homozygous for the relevant disease (DNA test result affected) should be used with caution. Bitches must have all the prerequisites to carry forward, give birth and raise the puppies in an optimal way. Affected dogs can only be mated with dogs that have a clear DNA test result, so that no puppies are born that become ill.

Dogs with the following diagnoses must not be used for breeding:

- HD grade E
- AD degree 3
- Patella dislocation grade 3
- BOAS grade III
- DNA result affected or carrier of an autosomal recessive disease in combination with affected or carrier of the same disease

6. Breeder duties to follow NKK's rules regarding breeding

restrictions in order to reduce the incidence of hereditary diseases. Dogs used in breeding must meet all formal requirements set by NKK in order to have puppies registered after them. The breeding requirements of the relevant breed club should be observed.

1 By 5 generations pedigree is meant puppy and 5 links backwards.

2 This corresponds to an average maximum of up to 2.5% inbreeding increase per generation in this individual's pedigree.



7. Breeder must comply with good cynological practice in the breeding work.

- The bitch must be at least 18 months old at the time of mating. If the breed club recommends that the bitch should be older than 18 months at first mating, this should be observed.
- Whether a bitch can be mated in two consecutive breeding seasons will depend on age, condition, number of puppies and breeding season interval. If a bitch is mated - and get puppies - twice less than 12 months apart, then at least 12 months must pass before the next mating.
- A bitch must not have more than 5 litters
- A bitch must not be mated when she is too old, and breed-specific considerations must be taken
- As a general rule, a bitch should not be mated after the age of 8. If a bitch is mated after the age of 8, she must be examined by a veterinarian before mating. A separate form with a veterinary certificate must be attached to the registration report and must not be older than one month at the time of mating. The veterinary certificate must state that the vet does not recommend mating. The form is available at www.nkk.no
- A bitch can give birth to a maximum of one litter after the age of 8.
- A bitch of any breed must not be mated after the age of 9.
- A bitch should have her first litter before the age of 6.

8. When selling/handling over a dog the breeder must be critical and careful in choosing a buyer and guide the person in general both as a dog owner and in special circumstances of the breed that must be taken care of.

- Written agreements signed by both parties must be used. It is recommended to use NKK's Purchase Agreement, which can be obtained from www.nkk.no or obtained by contacting NKK. The seller undertakes to provide information about the state of health of the breed and of the puppy's immediate family.
- Do not hand over to the buyer a puppy with an injury and/or illness or defects according to the breed standard (colour defects, broken tail etc) without the fact that the Purchase Agreement has explicitly drawn attention to the situation.
- When selling a puppy and/or entering into an agreement with special conditions, the buyer must be made expressly aware of the meaning of the conditions (breeding rights, fodder agreement, ownership etc.).
- When selling a puppy, a veterinary certificate must be attached, which should not be older than 2 weeks. Puppies must not be delivered before they are 7-8 weeks old and they must be treated against intestinal parasites according to current recommendations.
- When selling a puppy, the breeder must ensure that the puppy is registered with the Norwegian Kennel Club as soon as possible and hand over the registration certificate to the buyer, unless otherwise agreed in accordance with a written agreement.

9. Never give false information about breeding and in all respects comply with the Norwegian Kennel Club's laws and regulations.

»Violation of these rules may result in one or more of the following reactions: The litter is not registered, the puppies are registered with a breeding ban, a time-limited breeding ban for the litter's mother and/or disciplinary reactions.



Norwegian Kennel Club's breeding strategy

Adopted by NKK's Executive Board 27.11.2007*

1 INTRODUCTION »

The goal in dog breeding is functionally healthy dogs, with a breed-typical construction and mentality, dogs that can live a long and healthy life to the delight of themselves, their owners and society. NKK will seek to achieve this goal through education and training of breeders, focusing on cooperation and respect as well as raising awareness of responsibility.

2. KNOWLEDGE - EDUCATION »

When selecting breeding animals, it is important to consider the whole dog and breed; it is not sufficient to only take into account the results of screening examinations and DNA tests. The NKK will, among other things, through its breeding advice courses, seek to put the breed clubs in the best possible position to act as good advisers on healthy dog breeding in the breed in question. Furthermore, NKK will seek to educate breeders in the best possible way to enable them to be able to select and combine breeding animals so that the risk of sick offspring is reduced, as well as focus on the importance of the puppies' total rearing environment. NKK will do this through central and regional course activities, written material in the form of books, compendiums and articles as well as advice from qualified professionals.

3. DUTIES »

In their breeding, members of NKK are obliged to comply with NKK's Ethical Basic Rules for Breeding and Breeding, FCI's International Breeding Rules, FCI's Code of Breeding Ethics and conduct their breeding in accordance with NKK's breeding strategy.

4. KEY POINTS IN NKK'S BREEDING STRATEGY »

4.1. Only functionally, clinically healthy dogs should be used in breeding. If close relatives of a dog with a known or suspected hereditary disease are used in breeding, it should be mated with a dog that comes from a family with a low or no incidence of the corresponding disease.



DANISH-SWEDISH FARM DOG. Photo: Vibeke Brath.

4.2. A breeding program should not exclude more than 50% of the breed; the breeding animals must be selected from the best half of the breed population.

4.3. In order to preserve and preferably increase the genetic diversity of the breed, matador breeding and close inbreeding should be avoided. NKK's basic recommendation is that a dog should not have more offspring than the equivalent of 5% of the number of registered dogs in the breed population in a five-year period. For numerically large breeds, it is recommended that the limit be set lower than 5%, preferably down to 2%. In numerically small breeds where breeding is largely dependent on the exchange of breeding material with foreign countries, it should be considered whether the

* Updated after HS decision 25/05/2016: Point 4.3, 3rd sentence and point 4.4, 2.-4. sentence.





LABRADOR RETRIEVERS.Photo: Vibeke Brath.

referred to as the racial population should also include the population in the most relevant cooperation countries, for example the Nordic countries.

4.4.A bitch who does not have the ability to give birth naturally, due to anatomy or hereditary primary inertia (absence of labour), should be excluded from further breeding - regardless of race. Planned caesareans must not be performed. If the breeder assumes that the bitch will not be able to give birth naturally, she must not be mated. A bitch who has had two caesareans should not be mated again.

4.5.A bitch who does not have the ability to take care of her newborn puppies, due to mental disorder or hereditary lack of milk production, should be excluded from further breeding.

4.6.Dogs with a mentality that is untypical of the breed, aggressive dogs, should not be used in breeding.

4.7.Screening (examination of a large number of animals in a breed regardless of clinical symptoms) should only be recommended for diseases and breeds where the disease is important for the dog's functional health.

Screening results for polygenetic diseases (which are caused by multiple genes, often i

combination with environmental factors) should be used to prepare an individual breeding index for the disease, preferably based on both national and international screening results. The average index for the combination must be better than the average for the breed.

4.8.Results from DNA tests for hereditary diseases should be used to avoid breeding sick dogs, not necessarily to eradicate the disease. In the case of automal recessive inheritance, a carrier can only be used if it is mated with a dog that is free of the disease-causing gene.

4.9.Breed-specific diseases that cannot be diagnosed through DNA testing or screening must be emphasized in the breed's breeding program.

4.10.Any breeding must be based on knowledge of the correct upbringing of puppies, both with regard to feeding, handling, exercise and social stimulation as a basis for the development of good physical and mental health.

»See also www.nkk.no » About dogs » Breeding and breeding



Hund til
nytte og glæde