



Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde (SV) e.V.

founded in 1899 - member of the VDH, the FCI and the WUSV - legal domicile Augsburg - main office Augsburg

BREEDING RULES

Version 2022

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1. General

The Association for German Shepherd Dogs (SV) eV is the founding association of the breed, recognized by the VDH and the FCI.

The Breeding Regulations of the SV serve to promote the systematic breeding of the "German Shepherd Dog" breed in the "stock hair" and "long stock hair with undercoat" varieties and regulates the entire area of breeding activity. It is part of the statutes and binding for all members of the association. If necessary, breeding plans can be adopted as an appendix to the breeding regulations.

The stud book office is responsible for monitoring and punishing violations of these breeding regulations. After the hearing has been carried out, in all cases in which these Breeding Regulations do not provide otherwise, the keeper of the stud book decides in the first instance.

The person concerned can lodge an objection to this decision with the stud book office within 14 days of the notification of the decision. The SV board decides on the objection.

The decision to initiate regulatory measures is the responsibility of the SV board or is the result of a regulatory procedure.

Violations within the meaning of these breeding regulations become statute-barred five years after the end of the offense, unless these breeding regulations provide otherwise. Acts consisting of the non-reporting of an event can only be completed when the stud book office has knowledge of them.

2. The breeder

2.1. Breeding rights

SV membership is a prerequisite for owners and keepers of German shepherd dogs who want to use the SV stud book (male and female owners or keepers).

The breeder of a litter is the owner or tenant of the mother bitch at the time of mating. A transfer of the breeder's right is also possible when selling a mated bitch. In this case, the breed book office must be presented with:

- a) Evidence of the transfer of ownership by
Submission of the AT

- b) Application for transfer of the breeder's right
(form)

These documents must be submitted to the Stud Book Office immediately after the sale, and in any case before the bitch is whelped.

Exemptions cannot be granted.

A breeder can breed a maximum of 10 litters per calendar year under his kennel name. The day of the throw is decisive.

2.2. breeding rent

Hiring (or renting out) a bitch for breeding purposes is possible, but must be approved by the SV. If the following conditions are met, the lessee is considered the breeder of the litter. The following must be submitted to the stud book office:

- a) Rental Agreement
(model contract/form)
- b) Application for transfer of the breeder's right
(form)

These documents must be submitted to the studbook office no later than 49 days after the mating.

Exemptions cannot be granted.

2.2.1. Obligations

The tenant is responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising from the rental agreement.

2.2.2. Frequency of breeding rents

A breeder can make a maximum of five breeding leases per calendar year. The day of the throw is decisive.

The breeding rents that lead to entry in the stud book or appendix register are counted.

Further approvals are not possible.

2.2.3. Breeding rentals with foreign countries

Breeding leases across German borders are generally not permitted. Exceptions can be made upon prior application by the competent state and local group

pen-breed warden must be confirmed by the stud book office.

The approval of the stud book office must be granted before the mating day. Applications can only be approved if the bitches meet the breeding requirements according to the German breeding regulations.

2.2.4. Breeding rents in the event of a ban on breeding

A person who is subject to a breeding ban is prohibited from assigning the breeder's right to a mated bitch to another person.

When the breeding ban comes into effect, a male or female dog owned by such a person is also automatically banned.

Stud advertisements for male dogs owned by a person against whom a breeding ban has been imposed may not be published in the SV newspaper. Dogs owned by a person prohibited from breeding may not be given away or taken to the stud station.

2.2.5. In corresponding application of § 278 BGB, the lessee is responsible for the lessor's fault in fulfilling the obligations arising from the breeding regulations to the same extent as for his own fault.

2.3. Kennel names and kennel name protection

A kennel name with the corresponding international kennel name protection must be applied for at the stud book office of the SV before the start of breeding activities. This application must be submitted in good time so that the application can be submitted to the VDH for examination before the breeding bitch is mated and the receipt has been confirmed by the VDH. A prerequisite for the protection of the kennel name is the confirmation of the responsible local group breed warden about the expertise of the applicant and the suitability of the breeding facility.

A kennel name can only be protected for adults who have their main residence in Germany.

Transfers of the kennel name by the kennel owner to another person require a separate application to the stud book office to be effective

expressly the approval of the same and of the VDH, which communicates the transfer of the cattery name to the FCI.

The protected kennel name expires:

- by the death of the holder, unless an heir within 10 years after death of the breeder claims the transfer of the kennel name,
- by the breeder renouncing the continuation of the kennel name without assigning it to another person,
- if the breeder becomes a member of a pedigree dog breeding club opposed to the FCI/VDH.
- if the statutes and regulations of the VDH, the FCI and/or the breed dog breeding club are violated

In addition, the stud book office can apply to the FCI via the VDH for deletion 30 years after the last entry of a litter in the kennel name.

Kennel communities are not permitted.

Every breeder is obliged to keep a kennel book in which he documents all breeding-relevant data.

Puppies from breeding leases are registered under the tenant's kennel name, insofar as the requirements of the provisions of Section 2.2. are fulfilled.

If several people have ownership rights to a bitch, the breeder is the person who is registered with the stud book office as being authorized to sign.

If the owner who is not authorized to sign wants to breed with a bitch, he needs a declaration of consent from the authorized signatory.

2.4. breeder / breeder

The breeder can commission a deputy with the rearing and care of a specific litter, who must live in the Federal Republic of Germany and be a member of the SV. This is hereinafter referred to as the breeder. The breeder is to be named in the litter registration form.

In corresponding application of § 278 BGB, the breeder is responsible for the fault of the breeder in fulfilling the obligations arising from the breeding regulations to the same extent as for his own fault.

3. Breeding advice and breeding supervision

3.1. Local Group Breed Warden

The local group breed wardens in the local subdivisions of the association (local groups) are responsible for supervising and monitoring breeding activities.

However, formal litter inspections can only be carried out by local breed wardens who have been checked by the respective national groups. The local group breed wardens who have already been elected remain in office. If a local group does not have a certified OG breeding warden in the event of a necessary litter inspection, the LG breed warden will assign one to you upon request for the upcoming litter inspections.

3.1.1. Responsibility of the local group breed wardens

Responsibility for the breeder or breeder is determined by the respective national group. The national group can decide between two principles of responsibility:

- a) the jurisdiction according to the place of residence of the breeder or breeder
- b) the responsibility according to the local group affiliation of the breeder or breeder

In the case of breeders or breeders who belong to a local group, but whose local group does not have a local group breed warden who has been elected and confirmed by the LG board, and in the case of breeders or breeders who do not belong to a local group in the regional group at their place of residence that is responsible for the breeder or breeder, the regional group breed warden shall add the increase permanent.

In the case of memberships in several OG's of the same national group, the breed warden of the local group that is closest to the place of residence of the breeder or breeder is responsible.

In the case of memberships in several OG's of different national groups, the

to use a permanent breed warden in the national group in which the breeder or breeder is domiciled.

If the responsible breeding warden is not able to carry out the initial inspection within 5 days, his deputy in the OG or the breeding warden of the adjacent area of responsibility should be consulted. In these cases, the litter registration form must be signed by both breed wardens.

3.1.2. Obligations of the local group breed wardens

The local group breed warden is obliged to inform and advise the members within his local group on questions of breeding, breeding activities and breeding events. This results in the obligation for the local group breed warden to regularly take part in the breed warden courses of the regional group for the purpose of constantly updating the level of knowledge. The certified local group breed warden is responsible in particular for the care and formal approval of litters in his breeding warden area. The breed warden must inspect a litter that falls within his area of responsibility for the first time no later than 5 days after the bitch was whelped and from then on regularly, but at least three times in total.

The mother dog's tattoo/chip number must be checked. In the case of species-appropriate husbandry, the applicable legal situation must be taken into account in particular. These inspections are to be made possible for the breed warden by the breeder; they must also extend to keeping conditions appropriate to the species.

The breed wardens have to monitor the breeding of German shepherd dogs in accordance with the breeding regulations. You have to report violations of the breeding regulations, including wild breeding, to the responsible national group breed warden.

3.2. Identification officer (ID officer)

For the purpose of identification, the puppies are marked with a microchip in the club area. Identification with a microchip is a prerequisite for entry in the stud book or appendix register. For the insertion of microchips in the litters (puppies), the association has set up districts in the respective national groups and appointed certified identification officers (ID officers).

3.2.1. Responsibility of ID officers

The responsibility of the ID representative results from the local group affiliation of the breeder/breeder. The regulations under point 3.1.1 of the breeding regulations apply accordingly. Deviations from this are only possible with the approval of the responsible national group breed warden.

3.2.2. Responsibilities of the ID officer

The ID officer has the task of checking the responsibility of the local group breed warden and, after making an appointment with him and the breeder or breeder, to mark the puppies with a microchip at the earliest from the 50th day of life and at the latest before the end of the 12th week of life and take a blood sample. The microchip can only be inserted and the blood sample taken by the breeder or raiser and must cover the entire litter (including foster puppies).

The ID representative also has the task of checking and signing the litter registration form signed by the responsible local group breed warden for completeness and formal correctness.

If the microchip fails later, this must be reported to the stud book office.

The dog is chipped again for clear identification and a blood sample is taken to verify its identity. The owner of the dog bears the costs of chipping, blood sampling and entry in the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register).

Claims for damages against the ID officer from the consequences of inserting the microchip and taking the blood sample are excluded.

Alternatively, the breeder can have a veterinarian carry out the identification with a microchip. The regulations under 3.2.2. however, must be complied with accordingly.

3.2.3. Vaccination of puppies

Before the puppies are handed over, vaccinations must be carried out by a veterinarian. This is to be noted by the veterinarian on the litter registration form. The chip number must be entered in the vaccination card.

3.2.4. Delivery of the puppies

The puppies may be handed over at the earliest after they have reached the age of 8 weeks. Until then, all puppies must remain in the custody of the breeder or breeder.

3.3. Identity and Lineage Assurance

3.3.1. Genotype Database

The association has set up a genotype database on the basis of a molecular genetic parentage test to ensure the identity and to check the parentage of the dogs.

3.3.1.1. Procedures using blood samples

The procedure has the following sequence:

- a) The contract vet takes a blood sample.
- b) The contractual veterinarians guarantee the identity of the dog to be examined to the SV by personally checking the tattoo/chip number with a comparison of this number in the original pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register).
- c) The one with the name, the stud book or
The contract veterinarian sends the report form with the registration number and the tattoo/chip number of the dog and the blood sample to the contract institute. The SV becomes the owner of the blood sample.
- d) The evaluation, the creation of the DNA
The formula and the parentage test are carried out centrally by the contract institute
- e) The HG requests the pedigrees or registration certificates (appendix register) from the owners.
- f) After receipt of the findings, a stamp will be applied to the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register).
- g) When the DNA formulas for father and mother are available, the parentage is checked. In these cases, an additional stamp is attached. This means that the correct pedigree in relation to the parent animals is considered proven.

h) If one or both parents are excluded, an objection can be lodged with the stud book office within a period of 4 weeks after delivery of the notification.

The head office will request a general report. The Obergutachten is considered to be the final, final decision. Objections are excluded.

The costs are borne by the applicant (valid from August 1, 2001).

3.3.1.2. Procedure with the GO-Card system

In compliance with the provisions of Section 3.2.2. According to these breeding regulations, the breeder must have blood samples taken from the entire litter by the responsible ID officer or veterinarian immediately when the puppies are marked with a microchip.

The procedure has the following sequence:

- a) The ID officer or the veterinarian takes blood samples with the designated collection set.
- b) The ID representative or the veterinarian guarantees the identity of the respective dog to the SV by personally checking the chip number.
- c) The ID representative or the veterinarian will note the taking of the blood sample on the litter registration form.
- d) The ID officer or the veterinarian sends the finding forms with the full names and chip numbers of the dogs and the fully labeled collection kits to the contractual institute. The breeder submits the carbon copies of the result sheets with the litter documents to the stud book office. The SV becomes the owner of the sample material. The costs for the collection and collection set are at the expense of the breeder.
- e) The samples are stored. At the request of the breeder, a DNA profile is created by the institute. The request can be made immediately upon submission of the sample or at a later date. After receipt of the findings, a stamp is applied to the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register).
- f) After DNA profiling, if the DNA profiles of both parent animals are available, the parentage is checked. In the

In these cases, an additional stamp is placed on the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register). This means that the correct pedigree in relation to the parent animals is considered proven.

- g) The ID officer or the veterinarian should also be consulted to take the blood sample from the adult dog.

3.3.2. Control X-ray (X-ray check incl. DNA)

Before performing the 31st mating act, each male is subjected to an X-ray check. The X-ray check includes the status of the hip and elbow joints. For the examination, duplicate images are to be taken by a university clinic. If the first X-ray was performed by a university clinic, another university clinic should be chosen for the second admission. At the same time, a blood sample must be taken to check identity. The recordings made are checked by the association's appraiser with the first recordings and the current status is determined.

Sedation of the dog at the second admission is not mandatory. The assessor decides on the usefulness of the second recording with regard to the required review. If the control X-ray reveals findings that exclude breeding, the offspring registration ban must be imposed on the male concerned from this point in time.

Dogs (males and females) that have hip and elbow joint findings from abroad must be subjected to an X-ray check including a DNA test before the first mating act or the first mating within the SV is carried out.

Supplementary regulations for the national champion breed show:

- a) The 10 first-placed dogs of the Bundessiegerzuchtschau or all dogs of the stock hair classes rated VA and the 3 first-placed dogs or all dogs of the long stock hair classes rated VA will be entered by October 31st. of the event year to a control x-ray (hip and elbow) in a university clinic in Germany. A blood sample is taken. Excluded from this are the HGH classes.

For mated or pregnant bitches where a timely X-ray is not possible

If possible, you can apply for an exemption for a later X-ray at the stud book office.

- b) Dogs that have already passed the control X-ray in Germany are exempt.
- c) For dogs that do not yet have an initial diagnosis at the time of the national champion breed show (according to point 3.3.2.a), the initial diagnosis must be prepared and, in the second step, a control X-ray must be carried out.
- d) The assessment of the dogs only becomes effective when the SV assessor has determined through a comparison with the first admissions that the identity of the dog is guaranteed.
- e) Dogs that do not undergo the X-ray control despite being asked to do so will be disqualified. At the same time, they are banned from the stud book and from events. The ban can be lifted if the proof of the control X-ray is provided and the identity of the dog is guaranteed. The rating is denied.

4. Breeding value and breeding requirements

Breeding of the German shepherd dog is only permitted within the varieties of the coat types "stock hair" and "long stock hair with undercoat". Mating stock-haired dogs with long stock-haired dogs with an undercoat is not permitted. Dogs from such connections cannot be included in the stud book or appendix register.

Breeding with dogs that are entered in the appendix register is only permitted for the variety "long stock hair with undercoat" in compliance with all provisions of these breeding regulations.

4.1. breeding value

A distinction is made here:

4.1.1. Dogs approved for breeding (basic breed)

All dogs registered in the SV studbook are admitted for a one-time breeding assignment (1 litter for bitches or 1 successful mating for males) that are registered on the mating day

- a) the minimum age according to Section 4.2.1. achieved
 - b) have successfully passed an SV character assessment or a character assessment recognized as equivalent (applies to dogs from the birth day of July 1, 2017)
 - c) have passed a companion dog test with a behavior test (BH/VT) (except for dogs with the training code ZAP or HGH)
 - d) have passed an endurance test according to the SV or International Working Dog Testing Regulations (applies to dogs born after July 1st, 2017) (except for dogs with the training code HGH)
 - e) were assessed at a breeding event of the SV or an equivalent recognized event under an SV breeding judge with at least the breeding evaluation "good".
 - f) are DNA checked
 - g) have a recognized hip or elbow joint diagnosis of "normal", "nearly normal" or "still acceptable".
- In the case of breeding, the provisions of Section 3.3.2. to comply with the control X-ray.
- h) The dog must not be more closely bred than 3-3, 4-2, 2-4 (applies to dogs born after January 1st, 2017) and
 - i) Both parents of the dog in question must have hip and elbow joint findings recognized by the SV as "normal", "nearly normal" or "still permitted".

4.1.2. Dogs suitable for breeding

Suitable for breeding are all in the stud book of the SV registered dogs on the document day

- all the requirements according to Section 4.1.1. he to fill
- have passed one of the subject-specific utility dog tests listed below at an SV scheduled event or an event abroad under an SV judge:
 - SV breeding facility test (ZAP),

- International Working Dog Test (IGP 1-3)
- SV herding dog test (HGH),
- SV rescue dog test (RH2),
- SV tracker dog working dog test (SGP2)
- International Tracking Dog Test (IFH2)
- Successfully passed the agility test (A2)
- successfully completed obedience exam (O2)
- or a qualification recognized as equivalent.

In addition, training indicators from areas outside the SV can be recognized. The recognition procedure is governed by the implementing regulations for the Breeding Code.

4.1.3. Dogs recommended for breeding

Recommended for breeding are all dogs registered in the SV studbook that are on the day of the registration

- all the requirements according to Section 4.1.1. and comply with 4.1.2
- be able to demonstrate a licensing in the SV or a licensing recognized by the SV.

4.1.4. Dogs not allowed to breed:

a) without the requirement under 4.1.1 to 4.1.2

b) Dogs from the former utility dog register of the SV

(c) dogs of the Stockhaar variety entered in the annex register

d) Dogs with the following defects:

-weak, biting and annoying dogs

-Dogs with proven "moderate or severe HD"

-Dogs with proven "moderate or severe ED"

-Monorchids and cryptorchids

-Dogs with disfiguring ears or rod faults

-Dogs with deformities

-Dogs with tooth defects:

Missing: 1 premolar 3 and 1 more Zahn

or 1 fang

or 1 premolar 4th

or 1 molar 1

or 1 molar 2

or a total of 3 teeth and more.

The absence of the 3rd molar is not taken into account. Excluded are those dogs in which the original presence of the tooth or teeth is proven and confirmed on the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register).

-Dogs with significant pigment man yellows, also blues

-Dogs that have long stick hair without undercoat.

-Dogs that have long hair

-Dogs with jaw defects:

-more than 2 mm overbite

-Vorbiss

- Biting down in the entire incisor area

- Dogs oversized or undersized by more than 1 cm (suspended until December 31, 2025)

-Bitches twice with Kaiser to have born cut

e) Interventions on the dog that are likely to influence the phenotypic development of the dog and that are important for breeding use must be reported to the stud book office. The studbook office decides in each individual case whether the dog will continue to be approved for breeding.

Failure to report an intrusion will result in an internal regulatory procedure against the owner(s).

The breeding value of these under 4.1.4. listed dogs is significantly restricted. They are therefore not to be used for breeding. Any offspring from these dogs cannot be included in the stud book or appendix register of the SV. The breed book office will notify the owners of these dogs by registered letter of the decision on their unsuitability for breeding as soon as it becomes known. Objections to this decision can be lodged with the stud book office within 14 days of delivery. The studbook keeper decides on the objection, in the case of further objections the president or the club breed warden makes the final decision.

4.1.5. breeding procedures

A distinction is made between the following breeding methods within the meaning of these breeding regulations:

–Pure breeding = mating of animals of the same breed. It automatically leads to the exploitation of hereditary values through family and relationship breeding or inbreeding.

–Inbreeding = breeding based on closer blood relationships, in which an ancestor is represented at least once on the father's or mother's side. Inbreeding is always kinship breeding, even among siblings, where the concept of kinship is limited to the first five ancestral lines (kinship breeding).

Inbreeding closer than 3-3, even with siblings, is not permitted (valid from January 1st, 2015).

4.1.6. Breeding plan to reduce size

The club has also drawn up a binding breeding plan to reduce the size using the method of breeding value estimation.

Violations will be punished as follows:

- a) At the first violation, a warning is issued with the threat of a one-year ban on breeding for the breeder. The litter is entered.
- b) In the event of a recurrence, the breeder will be banned from breeding for one year. The litter is entered.

4.2 Breeding Requirements

In addition to the requirements resulting from the provisions under 4.1, the following applies:

4.2.1. Minimum age of breeding animals

Males must have reached the age of two at the time of breeding use.

Bitches must be at least 20 months old when they are first used for breeding (breeding day). From the age of 10 bitches may no longer be used for breeding.

Unintentional mating before the respective minimum age must be reported immediately to the responsible local group breed warden, the regional group breed warden and the stud book office. The studbook keeper decides on the registration of such connections (litters) in conjunction with the club breed warden or the president.

4.2.2 Breeding Use Frequency

For males and females owned by several people, one person must be declared to the stud book office as being authorized to represent and sign. The declaration of authorization to represent and sign must be signed by all co-owners and submitted to the stud book office within 30 days of the transfer of ownership.

If a male dog is in service with a keeper, the stud book office must be informed immediately (after 14 days at the latest) by the owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.), stating the exact date. The holder is to be given the power of attorney to sign breeding certificates. This authority to sign must be signed by the owner(s) and the keeper. In the event of a change of owner, the stud book office must be informed immediately (after 14 days at the latest) and a new power of attorney must be submitted. When the male dog returns to the owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.), the stud book office must be informed immediately. The report must be made regardless of whether the male dog is at the stud station in Germany or abroad. Sales of stud dogs are to be reported immediately to the Stud Book Office, and

Signed by all co-owners to indicate. The owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) is responsible for the aforementioned reporting obligation.

4.2.2.1. males

Dogs that meet the requirements for basic breeding in accordance with Section 4.1.1. are allowed to perform a maximum of one successful mating act.

Dogs that meet the requirements for breeding in accordance with Section 4.1.2. or 4.1.3. are allowed to complete a maximum of 90 jumps per calendar year. The male owner is free to distribute the mating act domestically or abroad. However, the male dog may perform a maximum of 60 mating acts in Germany for domestic bitches.

The jumps are to be evenly divided into approx. 50% each. H. for the 1st and 2nd half-year and as evenly as possible within the respective half-year over the months.

If a male turns 2 years old during the relevant calendar year, only the proportionate number of jumps is permitted, calculated from the point at which he turns 2 years old.

If a male dog is sold, only the proportionate number of mating acts allowed for the calendar year may be laid by the date of sale.

If a male dog is temporarily banned from breeding, the number of jumps permitted for the corresponding year is to be reduced proportionately.

Frequent mating in quick succession should be avoided for reasons of constitution and safe fertilization.

Matings from a male to the same bitch within 28 days are counted as one mating.

If the owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2) violates these provisions (4.2.2.) in relation to a male dog, this will be punished as follows:

1. If the first violation is proven, a fine of € 515 will be imposed for each excessive mating act performed, together with the threat of imposing a three-month ban on the dog in the event of a repeat offense.

2. If a second violation is proven, a fine of € 515 will be imposed for each excessive mating act performed, as well as a three-month ban on the dog and a regulatory procedure under club law initiated.

Violations are generally punished by the owner of the male dog or the person authorized to represent and sign, regardless of whether they live in Germany or abroad.

The violations will be erased after a period of 5 years if the owner of the male dog or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.), in relation to a male dog, has not again violated these provisions in the meantime (4.2.2.).

4.2.2.2. female dogs

Bitches that meet the requirements for basic breeding in accordance with Section 4.1.1. meet, may be used for a maximum of one litter for breeding.

Bitches that meet the requirements for breeding in accordance with Section 4.1.2. or 4.1.3. must not raise more than three litters in a period of 24 months (provided the regulations under 4.2.4. are not affected). The day of the throw is decisive.

Bitches may not be mated to different males in one heat period.

4.2.3. Cover act

The male owner or the person authorized to represent and sign is obliged to keep accounts of all mating files.

The choice of the stud dog is up to the breeder, as is the dog owner's choice of the bitches to be admitted.

The completed mating act is recorded by the male owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) on a dated

Confirmation of the mating certificate with a cost stamp, which can be obtained from the studbook office, in addition to the information on the breeding partners contained in the form, by signature and by stating the place and date of issue on the mating day. It is forbidden to issue blank, signed mating certificates. The breeding certificate is to be countersigned by the bitch owner/keeper on the day of breeding.

The breed book office is to be informed in writing by the male owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) within 10 days after the mating day that mating has been completed. The deadline is considered met if the stud book office can record the receipt of the notification during this time. This also applies to male owners living in Germany whose males are stationed abroad. The male owner must ensure that the mating files are reported to the stud book office in good time. The obligation to register and the deadline for submission also applies to male owners living abroad if the male also mates with German bitches. In this case, all mating acts of the male dog are to be reported.

The breeder of the litter and the male owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) are obliged to check whether the completed mating act has been published in the mating and receipt notices. If this is not the case, he must report this to the stud book office immediately. It is also published on the association's website and in the electronic database SV-DOxS.

Breeders/breeders are obliged to have random checks ordered by the studbook office carried out by the state breeding wardens or persons commissioned by them in the case of litters that have fallen or are expected to occur.

In the event of proven violations of the correct specification of the mating day when reporting mating files, the stud dog will be banned from mating for a period of six months and the bitch in question will be banned from the next possible breeding according to the breeding regulations mission.

If the owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.), in relation to a male dog, violates this notification obligation in accordance with Section 4.2.3., Paragraph 4, this will be punished as follows:

1. A first offense is when five mating acts per dog are reported late and/or not reported to the studbook office. A fine of €515 will be imposed for this.
2. A second violation is when the stud book office is informed of up to ten mating acts per dog late and/or not. A fine of €1030 will be imposed for this, regardless of whether a fine has already been paid or imposed in accordance with paragraph 1, first infringement. Associated with this is the threat of imposing a three-month ban on the dog in the event of a repeat offense.
3. A third-party infringement occurs when more than ten mating acts per dog are reported late and/or not reported to the studbook office. A fine of €1,545 will be imposed for this, regardless of whether a fine has already been paid or imposed in accordance with Paragraph 1, First Violation, or Paragraph 2, Second Violation. In addition, a three-month ban will be imposed on the dog in question and administrative proceedings will be initiated against the owner under association law.

Violations are generally punished by the owner of the male dog or the person authorized to represent and sign, regardless of whether they live in Germany or abroad.

Breeding acts that are reported too late or not reported, as well as violations, will be erased after a period of 5 years, provided that the owner of the male dog or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) in relation to a male dog has not in the meantime again violated the notification obligation according to Section 4.2.3., paragraph (4), violates.

Responsible for monitoring and punishing under the points of order 4.2.2.1. and 4.2.3. The breeding book office is responsible for the matters listed. After the hearing of the male owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.), the decision will be sent by registered letter. The person concerned can lodge an objection to the decision with the stud book office within 14 days of delivery of the decision. The SV board decides on the objection.

If there is a reasonable initial suspicion of a pathological fertility disorder

of a male dog, the owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) is required by the studbook office to have the dog examined in a university animal clinic within four weeks at his/her expense. If a male is found to be partially or not fertile, he can be licensed and banned from registering offspring.

The owner/tenant can demand a full refund of the mating fee for the bitches that have remained empty due to proven insufficient or non-fertility of the male dog.

After a mating act has been completed, the performance of the stud dog is deemed to have been rendered and the prerequisite for payment of the agreed mating fee is therefore met.

If the bitch remains empty, a free mating act is to be granted for this bitch. The dog owner or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) must be notified immediately if the bitch is rejected or left empty. If the male dog is no longer available (e.g. sale or death), the owner or renter of the female dog that has remained empty is to be reimbursed half of the mating fee paid.

Owners of male dogs or the person authorized to represent and sign (see 4.2.2.) are obliged to reimburse the full mating compensation for bitches that have remained empty if the male dog is completely or temporarily banned from breeding through their fault.

A litter with two different sires cannot be included in the stud book or the appendix register of the SV.

Collection of sperm for artificial insemination, artificial insemination itself and cloning are prohibited. Puppies produced in this way are not included in the SV's studbook or appendix register.

4.2.4. throwing power

A bitch may not be left with more than eight puppies per litter for her own rearing. Surplus puppies are to be raised by a wet nurse. For this purpose, the association maintains foster care centers in each regional group. If more than 8 puppies are left with the mother bitch, the bitch may only be mated again 6 months after the day of the whelp.

4.2.5. nurse rearing

The nurse to be used must have a height at the withers of at least 50 cm, be strong and healthy and have a good temper.

Only puppies from another bitch may be placed under a wet nurse, up to a maximum of eight, including the puppies that the wet nurse has whelped.

If a wet nurse does not rear her own litter, puppies from two different litters can be included if the puppies are marked in such a way that confusion is not possible. The breed warden has to monitor the rearing of the nurses and to confirm the safe identification. The puppies are to be created at the latest on the 10th day of life.

Nurse rearing must be confirmed by the responsible breed warden in the litter registration form or with a nurse rearing certificate (form). The puppies raised by a wet nurse are to be marked with an "A" in the litter registration form.

Mating a bitch solely for the purpose of providing her as a wet nurse is not permitted.

The use of pseudopregnant bitches is not permitted.

If a bitch has died after whelping, foster care can continue beyond the 10th day.

The puppies may be allowed to breed beyond the day of their life if the LG breed warden or the breed book office give their approval.

When the puppies are selected, at the latest on the 10th day after the litter, no more than eight puppies are to be left with the mother, and the remainder are to be handed over to a wet nurse for rearing, taking into account the above confirmation.

A veterinarian should be consulted for puppies with deformities and those that do not appear viable in the long term.

Any other species that deviates from natural rearing must be noted in the litter registration form.

The puppies are not to be handed in before they have been marked with a microchip. This only insofar as they are healthy and there are no contagious diseases in the kennel.

Puppies may only be identified by the breeder using a microchip. If puppies have been given away in foster care, they must be brought back to the litter for identification with a microchip.

The foster puppies may only be returned to the mother bitch after the sixth week. If the puppies are not marked with a microchip immediately after being returned, the breeder must ensure the identity of the mother and foster puppies.

4.2.6. litter notification

The breeder informs the breed warden immediately after the whelping.

Before marking with a microchip, the litter registration form must be filled out (plus one copy each for the breed warden, ID officer and breeder).

The application with the required documents listed must be submitted by the breeder to the SV main office within four weeks after the puppies have been marked with a microchip.

If submitted later, this is considered a violation of the breeding regulations and will be punished with a warning. In the event of a repeat offense (within three years), a six-month ban on breeding will be imposed.

The following must be enclosed with the application for the issue of pedigrees or registration certificates (appendix register):

- litter registration form
- Pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register) of the bitch (if there has been a change of ownership)
- Stud certificate
- possibly. Nurse rearing certificate
- possibly. Release from liability ID officer (copy)

The SV transmits the litters to the Tierregister Tasso eV, stating the data of the breeder, for the purpose of contacting them to find lost animals

4.2.7. Pedigrees and registration certificates (appendix register)

Pedigrees are proof of descent. The SV stud book office confirms the identity with the stud book entry in good faith.

SV pedigrees are certificates of authenticity that are usually recognized by the VDH and the FCI. Pedigrees in which animals were used in the pedigree that were not bred under the VDH/FCI system are not recognized by the VDH and FCI. SV genealogical tables and SV registration certificates (appendix register) are considered documents in the legal sense.

Pedigrees and registration certificates (appendix register) remain the property of the SV. The owner of the dog has the right to possess the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register). The tenant of the bitch for breeding purposes can also have the right to possess the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register) for the duration of the lease. This also applies to keepers of male dogs who are placed on stud stations.

After receiving the pedigrees or registration certificates (appendix register), the breeder is obliged to check them for accuracy and then to confirm them by signing page 1. The pedigrees or registration certificates (appendix register) of a litter can only be sent to the breeder personally.

Changes of ownership of the dog must be confirmed on the back of the pedigree with the name, address of the buyer, date and signature of the seller and the buyer and the SV-HG must be notified immediately.

The owner is prohibited from signing pedigrees or registration certificates (appendix register) without entering the buyer in the column provided for this purpose.

If a dog is owned by several people, it is mandatory as under ordinal number 4.2.2. to proceed.

In the event of violation of the provisions in this ordinal number 4.2.7. In the event of a recurrence, a regulatory procedure under association law can be initiated.

5. X-ray procedures of the hip joints

5.1. General

Hip dysplasia (HD) is a pathological change in the hip joints in the area of the socket and the femoral head. The expression of the disease is fluid from a mild to severe form.

The association has set up a method for breeding control that has been used since 1966 and has shown outstanding results through breeding selection to this day.

The association has also drawn up a binding breeding plan to combat hip dysplasia using the breeding value estimation method. Violations will be punished as follows:

- a) At the first violation, a warning is issued with the threat of a one-year ban on breeding for the breeder. The litter is entered.
- b) In the event of a recurrence, the breeder will be banned from breeding for one year. The litter is entered.

5.2. club measures

5.2.1. investigative procedures

The status of the hip joints is determined using an X-ray procedure.

The procedure has the following sequence:

- a) The X-ray procedure can only be carried out once.
- b) The minimum age of the dogs for the examination is 12 months.
- c) The contract veterinarians guarantee the identity of the dog to be examined to the SV by personally checking the tattoo/chip number against a comparison of this number in the original pedigree or original registration certificate (appendix register).

d) The X-ray with the name of the dog and the tattoo/chip number is sent to the SV-HG by the examining vet along with the assessment form. The SV becomes the owner of the X-ray.

e) The evaluation and assessment is carried out by the central evaluation office.

f) In the case of findings "normal", "almost normal" and "still admitted", the SV will stamp the "a" on the pedigree or registration certificate (appendix register).

Dogs in which the X-ray procedure has shown a moderate or severe form of HD will be banned from registering offspring.

g) Objections to the initial findings can be lodged with the stud book office within a period of 6 months after delivery of the notification of the issued findings. The owner who is authorized to sign is entitled to object. A senior report is requested by the head office. The general report can be carried out on the basis of the initial recordings. Additional recordings are required if the initial recordings are not considered sufficient for a reliable assessment when the general report is being carried out. In this case, two new x-rays of the hip joints with stretched and flexed thighs are required for the senior report. These recordings may only be made by a university clinic.

The senior report is considered to be the final final finding. Objections are excluded. The costs are at the expense of the applicant.

h) In the examination procedure according to Section 5.2.1. or 6.2. is also a blood sample for scientific purposes in compliance with the provisions under number 3.3.1.1. a) to c), unless a blood sample has already been taken in the procedure according to Section 3.3.1.1. was stored. The costs are borne by the participant in the examination procedure.

5.2.2. Other breeding regulations

- a) For the breeding evaluation "Excellent selection" the recognition of the joint findings of the hips "normal" or "almost normal" is a prerequisite,
- b) for admission to the licensing, the recognition of the joint findings of the hips as "normal", "almost normal" or "still permitted" is a prerequisite,
- c) Interventions on the dog with the aim of obtaining breeding ability are prohibited and will result in the initiation of criminal proceedings within the association.

6. X-ray procedures of the elbow joints

6.1. General

Elbow dysplasia (ED) is a pathological change in the elbow joints that can be based on various underlying diseases that lead to the formation of arthrosis in these joints. The expression of the disease is fluid from a mild to severe form.

As of January 1st, 2002, the association set up a procedure to combat elbow dysplasia on a voluntary basis.

6.2. investigative procedures

The status of the elbow joints is determined using an X-ray procedure. The procedure has the following sequence:

- a) The X-ray procedure can only be carried out once. The minimum age of the dogs for the examination is 12 weeks.
- b) The contractual veterinarians guarantee the identity of the dog to be examined to the SV by personally checking the tattoo/chip number against the number in the original pedigree or original registration certificate (appendix register).
- c) On request, the owner of the dog who is authorized to sign can have another image made in the lateral mediolaterally stretched beam path at his own expense in addition to the usual images of the elbow joints. The Rönt provided with the name of the dog and the tattoo/chip number

Genetic photographs of both elbows are sent to the studbook office by the examining veterinarian with the assessment form. The SV becomes the owner of the X-ray.

- d) The evaluation and final assessment is carried out by the central evaluation office.

If the evaluation office considers a computer tomographic examination to be useful in addition to the X-ray in order to rule out a coronary disease, the owner is free to submit this later.

The corresponding recordings can be carried out within a period of 3 months after notification from the studbook office at a veterinarian approved by the SV with the appropriate technology or at a university veterinary clinic. The technical requirements for performing a computed tomography of the elbow must be met. CT examinations that do not meet the requirements must be rejected as insufficient.

During the examination, a blood sample must also be taken to clearly identify the dog and sent to the contractual institute. The Stud Book Office can arrange for the presence of an inspector.

The recordings are evaluated by the evaluation office. The costs are at the expense of the owner.

- e) In the case of findings "normal", "almost normal" and "still permitted", the SV will stamp the pedigree or the registration certificate (appendix register).

Dogs in which the X-ray procedure has shown a moderate or severe form of ED will be subject to an offspring entry ban.

- f) Objections to the initial findings can be lodged with the stud book office within a period of 6 months after delivery of the notification of the issued findings. The owner who is authorized to sign is entitled to object. A senior report is requested by the head office. The senior report can be carried out on the basis of the initial recordings

become. Additional recordings are required if the initial recordings are not considered sufficient for a reliable assessment when the general report is being carried out. In this case, new X-rays of both elbows in the lateral (mediolateral) beam path with the joint flexed and additional cranio-caudal images are required for the senior report. These recordings may only be made by a university clinic. At the request of the applicant, a computer tomographic examination can also be included. The senior report is considered to be the final, final finding. Objections are excluded. The costs are at the expense of the applicant.

- g) In the examination procedure according to Section 6.2. or 5.2.1. is also a blood sample for scientific purposes in compliance with the provisions under number 3.3.1.1. a) to c), unless a blood sample has already been taken in the procedure according to Section 3.3.1.1. was stored. The costs are borne by the participant in the examination procedure.

6.3. Other breeding regulations

- a) For the breeding evaluation "Excellent selection", the recognition of the elbow joint findings "normal" or "almost normal" is a prerequisite.

7. Facilities for the preservation and promotion of breeding

This includes performance tests, breeding looks and the licensing. Details are specified in the licensing regulations, breeding show regulations and examination regulations.

7.1. Breeding book

It contains all registrable German shepherd dogs. It can only be used by persons over the age of 18.

The breeding book (SZ) kept for the breeding of the German shepherd forms the breeding basis with the offspring of the animals used in breeding recorded in it. In order to obtain the most comprehensive information possible about the ancestry within the breed, the stud book must record all animals belonging to the breed that can be entered in the sense of the breeding regulations,

even if it later turns out that they are not suitable for breeding for some reason. It is also necessary to record these dogs because this creates the prerequisite for being able to make comprehensive determinations about the heredity in the good and bad sense within the breed.

A dog's pedigree is derived from the stud book, which not only provides information about the names and origins of the individual ancestors, but also about their work assignments. It also provides information about the color of the siblings, about the colour, training, exhibition and licensing results of the parents, grandparents and their siblings. In the stud book and in the pedigrees, offspring from licensing breeding (breeding from two licensed parents), from performance breeding (breeding from two parents and four grandparents with training marks) are specially marked.

7.2. Adoption of dogs bred abroad in the stud book

The registration of a dog bred abroad under the VDH/FCI system is based on the provisions of the VDH breeding regulations.

Dogs that were not bred under the VDH/FCI system but were bred under the control of a WUSV member association and have a pedigree recognized by the WUSV are accepted into the stud book. The prerequisite for entry is proven parentage through a DNA parentage test in accordance with section 3.3. this breeding regulation. These dogs and their offspring are not recognized by the FCI and the VDH.

7.3. Appendix register

Dogs without a pedigree or with a pedigree not recognized by the VDH, the FCI or the WUSV can be entered in the appendix register. A prerequisite for registration is a positive phenotype assessment by an SV breeding judge.

A phenotype assessment can only be made if the dog is at least 12 months old and can be identified using a microchip or tattoo number.

Offspring of dogs of the variety "long stock hair with undercoat", whose data in three consecutive generations without gaps

in the appendix register can be included in the studbook from the 4th generation.

SV membership is a prerequisite for owners and keepers of German shepherd dogs (male and female owners or keepers) for whom breeding is only possible with entry in the appendix register due to the regulations.

The regulations for breeding approval apply analogously to dogs that have a pedigree recognized by the FCI or the WUSV, with the exception of the requirement for the DNA-tested note in the registration certificate (appendix register).

7.4. Körbuch

The licensing is used to select the breeding animals whose nature, performance and anatomical structure appear to be particularly suitable for the preservation and promotion of the breed and its ability to work.

The Körbuch is a supplement to the studbook and appendix register and, in connection with it and the inspection and test reports, the guide for purposeful breeding. The licensing is carried out according to the special regulations (Körordnung).

7.5. performance file

It accepts all animals entered in the stud book or register that have taken part in a performance test recognized by the SV.

In addition to the breed book name of the dog, the breed book or registration number, its training ID and the overall evaluation obtained at a performance test, the performance file also lists the evaluation results for the individual sections of the test, such as tracking work, obedience performance and protection work.

7.6. The exhibition card

It accepts all dogs entered in the stud book or appendix register that have taken part in a breed show recognized by the SV. In addition to the name of the dog entered in the stud book or appendix register, it contains the breed evaluations received at a breed show.

7.6. Index of dogs with offspring registration ban

The register of dogs with offspring registration ban contains the names of the dogs and the reason why offspring of these dogs are not included in the stud book or appendix register of the SV. This will continue to be announced in the "Bulletin of the Breed Book Office".

With the entry into force of these breeding regulations, all previous regulations lose their validity.

Breeding plan to combat HD

1. **General:** The

German Shepherd is one of the breeds that can develop hip dysplasia. A hereditary disposition can be responsible for this in individual cases. The measures formulated below serve to genetically improve the breed. In addition, advice on breed-appropriate nutrition and husbandry during the rearing phase is necessary.

result in a breeding plan.

The national groups nominate representatives for the estimation of breeding values who have access to the internet. The officers are responsible for informing members and breeders.

The breeding value of the relevant males and females is also published in the monthly Cover and Cover News.

Current breeding values can be requested from the main office for a fee.

2. **Determination of the risk of heredity**

The SV uses a recognized breeding value estimate to calculate the inheritance expectation. Currently, the MMP (Mixed Model Prediction) and MME (Mixed Model Estimate) methods, including all relative information, are considered to be the best available methods. The breeding values are reported as relative breeding values. The reference value (breeding value 100) is the inheritance expectation of an animal with the classification of the hip joint findings as "almost normal". For this purpose, a fictitious reference animal, unrelated to other assessed animals, is kept in the database.

5. **Conditions**

Excluded from breeding are animals with medium and severe HD (according to § 4 paragraph 1.3 of the breeding regulations of the VDH).

Dogs that are approved for breeding according to the SV breeding regulations with regard to other characteristics may only be used in mating if the resulting risk of HD for the puppy does not exceed a certain limit. The limit is expressed by the average breeding value of both mating partners. A limit of 100 is currently set as the upper limit. It is recommended to aim for lower values.

3. **Information**

The classification of the hip joint findings according to the guidelines of the FCI serve as information for the breeding value estimation. Other insights, e.g. B. from the pre-X-ray, who works with them according to their informative value.

Before the bitch is mated, the breeder must inform himself in an appropriate manner about the admissibility of the mating. The breeding value of the mating partners is the respective breeding value of the quarter on the mating day. If the mating date is within a period of 2 weeks after publication of the breeding value, the breeding values of the previous quarter can also be used as a basis.

4. **Time of calculation/duty to provide information**

The breeding value is estimated at least quarterly. The current figures are to be made accessible to the breeder in a suitable manner.

6. **violations**

Violations of the requirements of this breeding plan will be punished as violations of the breeding regulations.

Quarterly, at the beginning of each quarter, the breeding values are made available to members, breeders and local groups via the Internet. In addition, the breeding values are updated in breeding value information software, which is available from the main office. These figures are binding for the conditions resulting from the

7. **Validity** The

provisions of this breeding plan come into effect on July 1st, 1999.

Breeding plan to reduce size

In the 2014 Federal Assembly, the SV decided on an action plan to reduce the size. The concept sees the introduction of breeding value estimation as a suitable measure to reduce size.

The preparatory measures (calculation of breeding values) have meanwhile been carried out.

The subsequent breeding plan for returning the size to the norms of the standard specifies the intentions of the action plan, because the breeding-directing measures are defined in it.

1. **General** The

German Shepherd is one of the medium-sized breeds. In spite of the size frame specified in the breed standard, there are increasing tendencies towards an undesired exceeding of the specified upper limit. The measures formulated below serve to genetically improve the breed with regard to the breeding goal of maintaining the German Shepherd as a medium-sized breed with which all typical usage goals can be achieved. The basic concept is that the dogs are not selected according to their size, but that the breeder is encouraged to carry out suitable matings within the standard in the long term based on knowledge of the expectation of inheritance.

2. Determination of the risk of heredity

The SV uses a recognized breeding value estimate to calculate the inheritance expectation. The MMP (Mixed Model Prediction) method, which includes all relative information, is currently regarded as the best available method. Known influences are also determined and eliminated (Mixed Model Estimates, MME).

The findings on heritability and measurement accuracy that are determined and used are regularly reviewed and adjusted if necessary.

The breeding values are shown as relative breeding values. Base (breeding value 100) is 64.5 cm (based on males). It is the inheritance expectation for the 2015 vintage that is set (fixed basis). The breeding value points are adjusted in such a way that 1 breeding value point corresponds to a gene effect of one millimeter.

The calculation takes into account the birth month (season, day length), sex and the growth curve before the 13th month of life. All other environmental factors are assumed to balance out to zero in the repeated measurements and over the extensive measurements of relatives.

3. **Information**

All officially obtained and electronically available size measurements serve as information for the breeding value estimation. If there are several measurements, an average is used, the higher accuracy of which depends on the number of measurement repetitions.

Measurements up to 12 months of age are included as provisional, but discarded if later measurements are taken. Measurements from the 13th month are permanent.

Knowing full well that old data from breeding approvals was preselected and probably generously rounded off at the standard limit, they are also used because they are currently an indispensable enrichment of the heredity prognosis. Breeding values of currently active breeding animals are less and less affected by the distortion caused by the many measurements at shows. Even distorted breeding values rank the breeding animals correctly.

4. **Time of calculation/duty to provide information**

The breeding value is estimated at least quarterly. The current figures are to be made accessible to the breeder in a suitable manner.

Quarterly, at the beginning of each quarter, the breeding values are made available to members, breeders and local groups via the Internet (SV-DOxS). In addition, the breeding values are updated in a breeding value information system, which is also available in the SV-DOxS internet database.

These numbers are binding for the conditions resulting from the breeding plan.

The representatives appointed by the national groups for the estimation of breeding values are responsible for informing the members.

The breeding value of the relevant males and females is also published in the monthly Cover and Cover News.

5. **pads**

Dogs that are approved for breeding according to the SV breeding regulations with regard to other characteristics may only be used in matings if the resulting size expectation for the puppies does not exceed a certain limit (strategic mating). The limit is expressed by the average breeding value of the mating partner.

From January 1st, 2021, a limit of 106 will be set as the upper limit. It is recommended to aim for lower values.

The breeder must before covering the Bitch appropriately beyond the Permitted

information about the pairing. The breeding value of the mating partners is the respective breeding value of the quarter on the mating day. If the mating date is within a period of 2 weeks after publication of the breeding value, the breeding values of the previous quarter can also be used as a basis.

6. **violations**

Violations of the conditions of this breeding plan will be punished as violations of the breeding regulations.

7. **validity**

The provisions of this breeding plan come into force on January 1st, 2022.