

FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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Guidelines: Criteria for limited registration



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Limited registration can be used as a tool for national canine organisations (NCO) and breeders to manage healthy and breed typical breeding. Dogs with limited registration can take part in activities in the dog world except breeding.

1. The definition of limited registration in this document is **“not allowed for breeding”**. A dog registered with limited registration will be issued an FCI pedigree, but the remark “not to be used for breeding” will be printed on the pedigree. This remark must also be available in the NCO’s database and be included in the data with open access for the public if such a database is available.

If a dog with limited registration is used for breeding, the offspring cannot be registered in the studbook of any FCI member or contract partner, unless the limited registration has been rescinded by the NCO who established the limited registration.

When the term “national canine organisation” is used in this document, it includes the breed clubs commissioned by the NCO to register dogs and issue pedigrees.

2. Who can decide to register a dog with limited registration?

- The NCO that issues the original pedigree
- Import of dogs: The NCO to which the dog is exported ([FCI Standing Orders, Art. 20.5](#))
- The breeder of the dog can ask the NCO to register a puppy with limited registration when applying for registration. The final decision is made by the NCO. The breeder cannot choose to add limited registration to a pedigree after the ownership of the dog has been transferred to a new owner
- The owner of the dog can ask the NCO to register his/her dog with limited registration.

3. Who can rescind a limited registration of a dog?

A limited registration can only be rescinded by the national canine organisation that has established it. ([FCI International Breeding Rules, Art. 15](#))

4. Criteria for issuing limited registration (examples):

4.1 - Background - [FCI International Breeding Rules, PREAMBLE:](#)

- These FCI breeding regulations apply directly to all FCI members as well as the contract partners. This means that breeding may only be carried out with pedigree dogs which have a sound temperament, are healthy in functional and hereditary terms and are registered with a studbook or register (appendix) recognised by the FCI. In addition, they have to fulfil the requirements specified by the relevant FCI member or contract partners.
- The only dogs which are considered to be healthy in hereditary terms are those transferring breed standard features, breed type and temperament typical of that breed without displaying any substantial hereditary defects which could impair the functional health of its descendants. The members and contract partners of the FCI are required in this regard to prevent any exaggeration of breed features in the standards which could result in impairment of the dogs' functional health.
- Dogs with eliminating faults such as e.g. unsound temperament, congenital deafness or blindness, hare-lip, cleft palate, substantial dental defects or jaw anomalies, progressive retinal atrophy, epilepsy, cryptorchidism, monorchidism, albinism, improper coat colours or diagnosed severe hip dysplasia may not be bred.

4.2 Registration of puppies with unhealthy parents

The NCO can register with limited registration puppies from parents which suffer from inherited conditions.

4.3 Matador breeding and heavy inbreeding

Limited registration can be used to prevent matador breeding and heavy inbreeding.

Background - FCI Breeding Strategies, Art. 3

To preserve, or preferably extend, the genetic diversity of the breed, matador breeding and heavy inbreeding should be avoided. Mating between siblings, mother to son or father to daughter should never be performed. As a general recommendation no dog should have more offspring than equivalent to 5% of the number of puppies registered in the breed population during a five-year period. The size of the breed population should be looked upon not only on national but also on international level, especially in breeds with few individuals.

4.4 Dogs with hereditary conditions or functional disabilities

The breeder and/or owner can ask the NCO to put limited registration on a dog that suffers from hereditary diseases or functional disabilities.

The NCO can, without a request from the owner, put a limited registration on a dog that is suffering from severe hereditary diseases or function disabilities.

DNA-tests: A dog who is homozygote for a severe disease with autosomal recessive or homozygote/heterozygote for a disease with dominant inheritance can be registered with limited registration.

4.5. Dogs with disqualifying faults

The NCO can, with or without a request from the breeder and/or owner, put a limited registration on a dog with disqualifying faults, such as disqualifying coat colour, according to the rules of the national canine organisation.

The English text is the authentic document.

These Guidelines were approved by the FCI General Committee in Thuin, November 2018.