

The idea was found interesting and appreciated. The matter was forwarded by the General Committee to the FCI Scientific Commission. The General Committee draws the attention to the curious division of the colours in Pug in some countries (the correct distribution for CACIB should be Black and Fawn, only).

No further proposal. The Breeding Commission is available for any questions about this subject that can be raised by the Scientific Commission

HD screening results seem to be worse in Scandinavia: are requirements harder?

FCI should organize a Conference between all official X-ray readers in order to have the same criteria, which do not change from one country to the other or from one official reader to the next one. The last similar conference was held many years ago in Copenhagen and many new vets are now involved in the dog world. It would be good to give them the opportunity to be updated.

The matter was referred to the FCI Scientific Commission and was on the agenda of the meeting.

Breeding Commission is waiting for the Scientific Commission's opinion and there is no further proposal at the moment.

Should we register the litter that is born abroad in FCI country in the country where the breeder name is conformed by another FCI country?

In an open Europe there are breeders registered in one country and living currently in another country. FCI Breeding Rules paragraph 18 states the demand that litter has to be registered in the country where puppies are born and raised. There is probably need for clear statement for situations where breeder wants to have litter born and raised in different country.

The Breeding Commission proposes that if breeder wants its bitch to have litter born and raised outside breeder's country of legal residence, there has to be special permission asked from breeder's national kennel organization in beforehand.

The world is getting more and more global, how shall/should handle the situation when two persons are breeders and they are living in two different countries?

Finnish Kennel Club has had inquiries how can 2 persons living in 2 different countries have kennel name together.

FCI Standing Order Article 9 regulates it. It prohibits having the same kennel name in 2 different countries. If NCO approves, litter can be born in different country and there has to be permission from NCO.

Discussion: if 2 different people in 2 different countries have kennel name together, 1 person has to be responsible for the litter.

There is no proposal as this question is already covered by the Standing Orders.

Recognition of a ridgeless variant of ridgeback breeds (Rhodesian and Thai)?

Equal recognition in the breed standard of individuals which are genetically impossible to avoid in order to breed what is accepted in the breed standard has been an issue in our commission since 2012. In 2013 we sent a list to GC, on their request, of the breeds in question. The breed standard of Great Dane and Peruvian Hairless has been changed, although they are still they are not equally recognized in the breed standard (merle Grand Danois, the hairy variant of Peruvian and Mexican Hairless).

Nothing has happened with the Rhodesian Ridgeback or Thai Ridgeback. In June 2016, the Rhodesian Ridgeback World Congress was arranged in Lund, Sweden. Both Kirsi Sainio (president of FCI Scientific Commission) and Astrid Indrebø (president of FCI Breeding Commission until 29.05.2016) were invited to speak at the congress. One of the issues that were discussed, was equal recognition of the Rhodesian Ridgeless dogs.

There was a lot of positivity in the audience for our proposal to recognize the Rhodesian Ridgeless as a variety of Rhodesian Ridgeback; the two variants could be crossed, but would not have to compete with each other in the show ring.

It is possible to breed ridgebacks without breeding ridgeless dogs, if at least one of the parents is homozygote for the ridge allele. But the result will be a high risk of dermoid sinus, which might be fatal for the dog:

Hilbertz et al (2007): 10 out of 12 dogs with dermoid sinus was homozygote for the ridge allele (83%)

Hilbertz (2005): No reports of dermoid sinus in ridgeless dogs of this breed

If the ridgeless dogs were recognized as a variety of the Rhodesian dog (or Thai dogs), the two varieties could be crossed: A dog homozygote for the ridge gene can be mated with a ridgeless dog, which to a great extent will reduce the risk of dermoid sinus.

Two heterozygote dogs will produce 25% ridgeless dogs – and 25% homozygote dogs.

A heterozygote dog mated to a ridgeless dog will produce about 50% ridgeless dogs.

They will be registered either as ridgebacks or ridgeless dogs – depending on the ridge

They do not have to compete with each other in the show ring; they can be judged as varieties of the same breed.

This issue has been discussed in Scientific Commission and Breeding Commission many times. Should the Breeding Commission send a proposal? There could be legal problems in example in Germany if government realizes ridgeless dogs are not registered. There has been World Congress of Rhodesian Ridgeback breeders and audience of this congress was very positive towards recognition of ridgeless variety. The position of South African Kennel Club is not known.

There is need for data, how many ridgeless puppies are actually born. The healthiest variety of this breed is not recognized and some of these puppies are not registered so we really don't know the proportion of ridgeless puppies. Ridgeless puppies are often killed or neglected, recognition of ridgeless variety is therefore also a animal welfare issue.

BC had a consensus that ridgeless dogs are needed. BC recommends that ridgeless Rhodesian Ridgebacks and Thai Ridgebacks could be recognized as a breed variety. Ridgeless dogs of Thai Ridgeback and Rhodesian Ridgeback should be recognized as a breed variety, this would reduce incidence of dermoid sinus in these dogs dramatically. Ridgeback breeds need these dogs.

This matter has to be discussed with Scientific Commission and the Breeding Commission asks the General Committee to urge the Scientific Commission to speak about it with South Africa and Thailand.

Update from the countries concerning FCI general and breed specific guidelines about crosses between breeds and breed varieties – approved by General Assembly 2015?

There is a request to other members of the Breeding Commission to give a short overview of the current situation directly to BC Secretary in order to give overview during next meeting.

Joint meetings between the Breeding Commission, the Judges Commission and the Show Commission?

The last year's proposal from Mr. Wauben, former delegate from Netherland on the Breeding Commission and President of the Judges Commission to organize the meeting of all three commissions together in 2017, was postponed for a better occasion, when it can be properly planned.

The Breeding Commission still feels joint meeting would be useful and an attempt will be made to arrange it.