



**"FCI COMMITTEE FOR CANINE WELFARE AND HEALTH"
FOR DOGS WORLD WIDE**



WELFARE

Dog's welfare means how dogs are coping with the conditions in which they live. A dog is in a good state of welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behavior, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress.



Introduction

This working group was appointed by the FCI General Committee to ensure the welfare and health of our dogs. Its most important task is to promote, preserve and protect pedigree dogs. We believe that welfare of dogs starts with responsible breeding, followed by responsible ownership.

Dogs for utility and pleasure worldwide!! The most important things we do is to enlighten and educate people all over the world. Cynology means “The doctrine of the dog” and that is what we do in every way. For the FCI it started in 1911 with five nations, in 2020 there are 99 Members and Contract Partners. All have the same intention and devotions to preserve, protect and promote pedigree dogs.

This makes the FCI the largest organisation for dogs with over one hundred years of registered pedigrees, science, activities, health, and educations about dogs. We know about health, dog welfare. And we know the characteristics, and history of 353 recognised breeds.

No other organisation has this kind of pedigree registration system, research results or knowledge under the same umbrella. This makes us the leading body of knowledge regarding welfare, health, breeding, and responsible treatment for dogs. It is our obligation to enlighten and educate our government, and the people in general. In modern society it is important that we maintain the position and importance of our dogs, they have many tasks as good companions and working dogs.

The work of this group includes being the connection between the FCI, the national dog organisations, regular dog keepers, people in general, the governments and the animal welfare groups.



Introduction

Some key points for the group.

- Promote, protect and preserve pedigree dogs worldwide.
- Be the leading body for Members and Contract Partners, governments, the society, and animal welfare groups for questions about dog welfare, health, and educations.
- Promote the power of over hundred years of registered dogs, health, and knowledge
- Educate and enlighten our Members/Contract Partners, breeders, governments, and people in general about cynology and the place and purpose of dogs in society.
- Educate people in general and everyday dog keepers about responsible ownership.
- Ensure that all Members/Contract Partners strive that all dogs live healthy and happy lives. Over hundred years of organized dog activities and breeding gives us a solid basis and knowledge teaching about dogs

WENCHES KOGLI

OUR MEMBERS





Mr Tamas Jakkel FCI President



Mr Yves De Clercq. Executive Director



JOSE LUIS PAYRO FCM (MÉXICO)



Dr. Payro is president of the Mexican Kennel Club. Born in Mexico City he grew up in a family of sports minded dog fanciers. He became a Medical Veterinarian Doctor at the National University of Mexico, where he has been a teacher since 1974. His success in breeding and showing Afghan Hounds, Great Danes and Dobermans led him to create the first All-Breed Veterinarians Club in Mexico, affiliated to the Mexican Kennel Club (Federacion Canofila Mexicana) F.C.M. Approved to judge all breeds in 1975 by the Mexican Kennel Club (FCM). Since then, he has judged FCI shows all over the world. In 1975 AKC approved Dr. Payro to judge All Breeds, Groups and Best in Show with no restriction on number of shows in a year, all over the U.S. Approved by CKC to judge All Breeds in Canada. An active member of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Kennel Club, belongs to the FCI Standard Committee and has also been a part of the Scientific Committee in the FCI. Has judged major shows in Italy, the World Dog Shows in Argentina, Vienna, Budapest and in his own country, Mexico. He has received several awards in the world arena as a judge and as a veterinarian. The Mexican Medical Veterinarian Association named Dr. Payro "The Veterinarian of the Year" in 1995, and again in 2000

Actual president of the FCI Americas & Caribbean Section member of the FCI Board of directors Dr. José Luis Payró Dueñas received the title of Doctor Honoris Causa conferred by the Mexican Institute of Leaders of Excellence (IMELE) of the Secretary of the Navy, an institute made up of a cloister in which senators and deputies participate. , secretaries of state, businessmen and social leaders among other personalities with the plurality of thoughts and ideas about the best men and women in Mexico and the world. The doctorate Honoris causa is the highest honorary title that the IMELE grants to illustrious Mexicans or foreigners for their relevant contributions in different fields of knowledge.

Current director and founder of the first career in veterinary medicine and zootechnics focused on small species in the world, Considered one of the 300 most important leaders of the year 2017 in Mexico



Attila Márton

Hungary



My canine-related positions:

- FCI PR Consultant
- Vice-President of the World Dog Press Association
- Former Executive Director of the Hungarian Kennel Club; project manager of the FCI IPO Utility Dog World Championship & the FCI World Dog Show 2013 Budapest
- Consultant on dog welfare related education and PR for the Lithuanian Kennel Club

My further relevant projects:

- Over one hundred publications (in English and Hungarian) focusing on dog related animal welfare matters
- Author of the book “Barking Up the Wrong Tree” (published in 2015) on dog welfare related matters in societies and their solutions from a strategic approach
- International participation in conferences



Wenches Kogli Norway



I am born 5th of December in 1973

Married and we are a family of 5 both with biological children and bonus children.

We are a family with a long history in the dog world, my grandmother was breeding our native breed Buhund, my parents started with Boxer and then went over to Basset Hound (1992) Wanting a prefix for myself with my partner we established Wenken kennel, and a small breeding of Basset Hound, we also have other breeds for hunting and showing in group 3-6-7-10

We have all always been concerned with giving back to the dog world, in the form of having positions and various tasks, in the KC or breed clubs and FCI.

I try to live by the simple rules of learning something new every day. Show kindness and humility.

I will never stop promoting the importance of dogs in our society.

Healthy and ethical breeding and promoting of pedigree dogs.

We have parallel with dogs always in some way worked with horses both in racehorses, stud horses and dressage horses .

Education and authorizations in the dog world

Kynologi Seminar NKK (2014) Authorized steward (2014)

Judging education seminar in NKK (2016) Authorized FCI exterior judge (2017)

One of the initiators and a current member of the Norwegian KC (NKK) Brachycaphalic council. (2017)

One of the initiators and current working with establishing the “Cambridge “modell and Jane Ladlow team in NKK with BOAS testing and veterinarien educations in the Norwegian KC (NKK). and the breed clubs . Promoting the FCI working for BOAS (2016 and still working)

Working active with BOAS and Brachycephalic breeds and clubs. Involving international cooperation . (2015 and still working)

Positions and various tasks in the dog world

Bord member in the Norwegian schweisshund asosiation. (1999-2001) .Bord member in the Norwegian Basset club for all six basset breeds (2010) .Different commity work in show , track and hunting comity in the Norwegian Basset club.

(2009-2019) .Vice pressident of the Norwegian Basset club (2012-2013) .Pressident of the Norwegian Basset club for several years . (2013-2019) .Pressident of the Norwegian Boston terrier club for one year. (2018-2019) .Representing the Bord of the Norwegian KC (NKK) in the utility and sport dog comity for two periods. A bord of directors member in the Norwegian KC (NKK) for two periods (2016-2019) .Representing the Norwegian KC as a bord of directors member in the general esambly meeting in the FCI and FCI Europa section

(2017-2019) .Representing the NKK in the Nordic Kennel union (2017-2019) Current position is a bord member in the Norwegian Bulldog club with fokus on the brachycephalic issues and working with the breed clubs and different helth issues both nasional and international . (2020-2022)



**Mauricio
Martínez
Pérez
Mexico**



- Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM). Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 1999-2004.
- Master of Science (MSc). Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 2009-2012.
- Department of animal pathology. Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Biopsies, necropsies, cytology.
- Academic Director of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics at Universidad del Valle de México. Laureate International Universities.
- Professor of Pathology and Immunology. Universidad del Valle de México. Laureate International Universities. - Private clinical practice in small animals since 2002 to date.
- Experience and interest in the innovation of study plans and programs related to Veterinary Medicine.
- He currently works as Coordinator of the New Degree in Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics in Small Species at Federación Canófila Mexicana.



Nikša Lemo
Croatia



Nikša Lemo was born in Split - Croatia, where he attended elementary and high school. Graduated from the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Zagreb. During the study he received two student awards: Waltham Student Award 1996, England and Rector's Award 1997, Zagreb.

Since 2001, he has been working as assistant at the Department of Internal Medicine. In 2005 he defended his doctoral dissertation. Since 2006 he has been a resident of the ECVD at the Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort. For the purpose of gaining experience, as part of his specialization, he spent post-residency fellowship at North Carolina State University (2010).

So far he has published scientific papers in the field of veterinary dermatology and internal diseases. He was invited lecturer at international and domestic conferences and workshops and participated in more than twenty international conferences. Dr. Lemo is currently a full professor and head of the clinical division of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Zagreb. Moreover Dr. Lemo is a regional representative of EBVS and an expert of EAEVE for evaluation vet schools.

Dr. Niksa Lemo is an FCI international judge, who has judged both national and international dog shows, as well as numerous breed specialties, on all six continents. He first was licensed to judge Doberman Pinschers in January 1992 and is now licensed to judge all breeds, groups and Best in Show. Dr. Lemo breeds Miniature Schnauzers. He has also owned, co-owned, bred and shown Dobermans, Pugs, Standard Schnauzers, German Shorthair Pointers, Tibetan Mastiffs and Tibetan Spaniels. Dr. Lemo is a tenured university professor and board certified veterinary dermatologist (DipIECVD). He conducts seminars for student judges, judges and breeders; he has also been an invited speaker at numerous world club breed conferences. With respect to scientific interests, his master thesis was on hip dysplasia in dogs (specifically the Tornjak) and his doctorate covered genetic population studies in dogs. He is also a co-author of an article on the evolution of Dalmatians and their relation to other canine breeds.



Claudio Rossi

Brazil



· EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

➤ Professional School: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Londrina State University (UEL), Brazil (2001).

· ➤ Residency: Internal Medicine, Surgery, and Anesthesiology of Small Animals, São Paulo State University (FMVA/UNESP), Araçatuba, Brazil (2003–2005).

· ➤ Master of Science: Internal Small Animal Medicine, São Paulo State University, Jaboticabal (FCAV/UNESP), Brazil (2007).

· ➤ Doctor of Philosophy: Internal Small Animal Medicine, São Paulo University (FMVZ/USP), São Paulo, Brazil (2013).

➤ Specialization: Veterinary Dermatology Specialist, Brazilian Society of Veterinary Dermatology (SBDV), São Paulo, Brazil (2018).

Pertinent Information KENNEL CLUB ACTIVITIES

➤ Co-owner of the Rexoblitz Kennel, breeder of Bóxer (since 1989), Smooth-Haired Standard Dachshund (1995–2008) and Wire-Haired Miniature and Standard Dachshunds (since 2008).

➤ Affiliated to the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI). Affiliated to the Brazilian Confederation of Kennel Clubs (CBKC). Affiliated to the São Paulo Federation of Kennel Clubs (FCSP). Affiliated to the ABC Kennel Club and Kennel Club São Paulo (KCSP). Affiliated to the Bóxer Brazilian Council.

Positions Held

➤ Titular member of the Technical Council of the CBKC (since 2008).

➤ Member of the Commission for Legislative Affairs of Animal Protection and Pure Breed Dogs of CBKC (since 2019).

➤ Member of the Fiscal Committee of the FCSP (2012–2016).

➤ Veterinary technical advisor for the Federation of Kennel Clubs of the São Paulo state – FECESP (2001–2009).

➤ Vice-president of the Kennel Club Baixada Santista – KCBS (2009–2013).

➤ All-rounder dog-show judge approved by the CBKC/FCI since May 2005, and allowed to award Certificat d'Aptitude au Championnat International de Beauté (C.A.C.I.B.) to every dog group. Has judged in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil (all regions), Canadá, Chile, China, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay,



Ernesto Larre
Spain



LIFE PHILOSOPHY

"Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life" - CONFUCIUS

👤 MOST PROUD OF



WORK EXPERIENCE

• PRO AND DIGITAL MARKETING DIRECTOR – Royal Canin Iberia 📍 Iberia

Jan 2018 - PRESENT

Responsible for sales and marketing of the Professional Channel for the Iberia Cluster. Accountable for the correct implementation of the Global strategy and the deployment of the mission of PRO. Responsible for the Digital Marketing and CRM deployment.

• PRO SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR – Royal Canin Iberia 📍 Iberia

Oct 2015 – Jan 2018

Sales Team management. Responsible for the results of the independent distributors, government accounts and KOL's. Deploy the perfect execution and prescription model within Iberia.

• PRO SALES Manager – Royal Canin 📍 Mexico

Feb 2012 – Oct 2015

Sales Manager of the Pillar. Main functions recruitment of new customers. Responsible for managing distributors. Double digit growth for 3 years in a row. Implement the PRO strategy from scratch in Mexico and in charge for Sci Comm in the PRO pillar.

• PRO SALES REP – Royal Canin

Aug 2010 – Feb 2012 📍 Mexico

Visit PRO customers to recruit, engage, sale and get their prescription. Responsible for the half of the country.

MASTER OF VETERINARY 2010/2011



EDUCATION

COURSE STUDIED

VETERINARY DEGREE
Graduated with honor's
2004- 2010

MASTER OF VETERINARY 2010/2011



COURSE STUDIED

DIGITAL MARKETING
GOOGLE SQUARED
2018/ 2019

📍 Google squared



COURSE STUDIED

THE POWER MBA BUSINESS
AND STRATEGY
2020

📍 The Power MBA



2019 & 2020:

- Nominated as leader of the year in Europe

2018:

- Winner of the regional award "Royal Start implementation"
- Member of PRO5 Expert forum

2015:

- Winner of the global Challenge "Return of prescription"

2014:

- PRO PMO Member as a leader of a Best in class country.

2013:

- First time as a Manager

📍 INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE



📖 ADDITIONAL TRAINNING

LEADERSHIP at MARS 1 & 2.
Line Manager Excellence (Americas)
The complete skilled negotiator



Axel Dubois
France



“All time dog lover Axel Dubois joined Royal Canin in 2000 in the United Kingdom. He put in place the Royal Canin Breeder programme which was key to develop a partnership with breeders for mutual benefits. After various missions in the UK and France he is now in charge of deploying the PROACTIVE programme to help ensure that breeders grow in a sustainable and responsible way through efficient and relevant tools and services, in order to reach together our common mission: the health and well-being of cats and dogs.”



Sarah Ros
Germany



Professional Experience

01/2016 – to date Companion Animals Lead Expert, „FOUR PAWS International“

04/2014 – 12/2015 Co-Worker Companion Animals Department FOUR PAWS International“

08/2013 – 01/2014 Shelter management „Tierschutzverein Itzehoe & Kreis Steinburg e.V. Itzehoe“

03/2012 – 05/2013 Team management Education and Event “Wildpark Lüneburger Heide Tietz KG, Hanstedt– Nindorf“

Education

08/2007 – 07/2011 Animal Management Van Hall Larenstein Hogeschool Leeuwarden, Netherlands Major: Politics and Communication Minor: Animal Assisted Therapy Bachelor (8,0 von 10,0).

09/2005 – 07/2007 Animal Keeper „Tierheim Uhlenkrog Kiel“ Medium-sized animal shelter in Schleswig-Holstein Degree with honors

Further Education

EDV MS Outlook (sehr gut) MS Word (sehr gut) MS Excel (sehr gut) MS Powerpoint (sehr gut)

Training Project management Meeting, Facilitation Crisis, communication, Press training Design YouTube Videos, Shelter management



Raymundo W. Lo Philippines



Dr. Raymundo Lo is an American Board-certified pathologist. He started in purebred dogs in 1970 when as a student, he met his first Pekingese. Since then, he has been enamored with this Imperial breed from China, breeding and showing under the prefix Dreamville. He also ventured into Great Pyrenees, Shih Tzu, Afghan Hounds, German Shepherds, Lhasa Apso and later owned Pugs, Pomeranians, Rottweilers, Belgian Sheepdogs, and Shetland Sheepdogs.

To his credit, Dr. Lo has bred more than 400 Phil. Champions, among them many Grand Champions and Hall of Famers. His Pekingese have won Best in Show All Breeds as well as other high awards. For 2 consecutive years, Dr. Lo and his wife, Christine, were PCCI Breeders of the Year in 1999 and 2000. They repeated this feat again as 2017 PCCI Breeder of the Year with the distinction of garnering multiple Best in Show awards with several different 14th and 15th generation homebred Pekingese. Dreamville Pekingese have also done well in the United States of America with 48 homebred American champions to date, many of them Best in National & Regional Specialty winners. Dr. Lo is a Gold Level Breeder of Merit awardee of the Pekingese Club of America. He also served in that club as a Board Director and 1st Vice President. As of this day, Dr. Lo is the only Philippine Breeder ever to have been accorded this prestigious award by an American Breed Club. Another singular distinction is his being awarded Silver Level Breeder of Merit by the American Kennel Club. Recently, his homebred, Am. & Philippine Ch. and Canadian Grand Champion Dreamville Jersey Boy aka Frankie, is a National Specialty Best in Show at the 2018 Pekingese Club of America, as well as multiple Best in Show winner in Canada and was ranked number 1 Pekingese and number 2 Toy Dog in that country. He believes that to judge well, he had to learn the other aspect of exhibiting dogs, handling, in addition to being a breeder. He has regularly handled his homebred dogs in the Philippines and abroad, having piloted Pekingese to number 2 all breeds ranking.

Dr. Lo's first judging license was for the Pekingese in 1994. He made a point of attending all breed dog shows in the United States and the United Kingdom to bolster his knowledge of the different breeds and groups before applying for his subsequent licenses. He has judged locally in specialty and all breed shows and internationally (USA, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Denmark, Singapore, India, China, Korea, Finland, Malaysia, Japan and Thailand). Dr. Lo is an all breeds judge eligible to judge FCI sanctioned shows. He finds his experience as a breeder and handler very useful in his new avocation as an all breeds judge. His greatest pleasure was to have judged the Pekingese Club of America specialty show in conjunction with the AKC National Show in Orlando, Florida in December 2016. Dr. Lo also judged the inaugural Championship show of the Sovereign Pekingese Association, newly formed as a merger of The Pekingese Club (UK) and the Yorkshire and Eastern Counties Pekingese Club in June 2018. This is a singular distinction of being acknowledged as a Breed authority by the premier Pekingese club in its adopted homeland. Dr. Lo's breeding philosophy is to aspire for correct conformation as well as soundness and good health which are not mutually exclusive. He believes correct breeding practices within the breed are essential to any breed if it is to be healthy and fit for purpose. He practices this philosophy in his judging by emphasizing soundness and good general health in evaluating entries aside from considering breed type and conformation. Dr. Lo also conducts breeding seminars and participates in for a locally and abroad to pursue his agenda for better canine health.

Ekaterina Domogotskaya
PENDING CURRICULUM



**"FCI Committee for Canine Welfare and Health"
for dogs World wide.**

GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES

Dog's behavior.

Is individual and depends on its age, breed or type and past experience. However, most dogs are playful, sociable animals and they enjoy playing together with toys, people and other dogs.

Play is an important part of getting along with people and other dogs, and although dogs will spend some time playing alone with toys etc., they should have regular opportunities for interactive playing. Dogs are intelligent animals and can suffer from boredom. If a dog is bored, and does not have enough to do, it may suffer or engage in inappropriate behavior.

Changes in behavior may indicate that something is wrong with a dog's health. All dogs, in particular puppies, need rest. However, individual dogs have different needs and some will sleep for long periods after exercise or food; others will need less rest and will be more active. A dog needs regular exercise and regular opportunities to walk and run. The amount of exercise a dog needs varies with age, breed and health.

Some breeds of dog need a lot of young dogs may need to have their exercise restricted during periods of rapid growth, to avoid developmental problems. Exercising dogs in extremes of weather can lead to suffering. Training a dog is important to help it learn to behave appropriately and to make it easier to keep under control.

Puppies need to get used to the many noises, objects and activities in their environment, some of which are frightening when first experienced.

Good training can enhance a dog's quality of life, but punishing a dog can cause it pain and suffering.

Dogs need to have enough to do so that it does not become distressed or bored and have access to safe toys and suitable objects to play with and chew.

Ensure that dogs can rest undisturbed when it wants to. Puppies and older animals may need more rest.

Dog's must be free from Pain & Suffering.

Dogs feel pain and have similar pain thresholds to people. However, individual dogs and different breeds or types may show pain and suffering in different ways. Any change in the way a dog behaves can be an early sign that it is ill, or in pain. Dogs which are ill, or in pain, often change their eating and drinking habits. They may eat less or stop eating and lose weight. They may drink water excessively; drink less or not at all. Some dogs become withdrawn and unwilling to exercise or play, cry when approached or touched, some dogs in dogs shows may have signs uncharacteristic fear or aggression when judges approached, or they may try to hide.

They may also show specific signs of ill health such as discharges from the eyes, ears or nose, excessive salivation, vomiting, diarrhea or constipation, difficulties with passing urine, coughing, and they may scratch excessively and develop skin sores. Limping and swellings are also signs of possible ill health.

Dogs are vulnerable to a range of infectious diseases and other illnesses. They need protection from serious infections, which can be provided by vaccination.

Many people choose to have their dogs neutered. If there is no interest to breed dogs, veterinarians can advise on neutering and the health benefits of neutering dogs. If the decision is to breed dogs, veterinarians can advise on the risks of inherited conditions that could affect the welfare of the puppies.

A dog which can be easily identified by tattoo, microchips etc. more likely to be reunited with its owner if injured, or lost, particularly if it loses its collar. It is thus more likely to receive the prompt veterinary treatment it needs if injured. What breeders or owners should do:

- Take sensible precautions to keep dogs safe from injury.
- If notice changes in dog's behavior should contact veterinarians and follow the given advice.
- Check dogs over regularly and watch out for signs of injury, hereditary disease or illness. Make sure someone else does this if owners are away.
- Dogs should be carefully checked coat regularly and groomed, it is necessary to maintain a healthy coat.

General kennel inside housing facilities.

Areas used for storing dogs food or bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. Dogs areas inside of housing facilities must be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture, and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices.

Surfaces General requirements.

Including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs must be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface and be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.

Cleaning.

Hard surfaces with which the dogs come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta.

Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation.

Water and electric power.

The housing facility must have reliable electric power adequate for heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting, and for carrying out other husbandry requirements

The housing facility must provide adequate running potable water for the dogs' drinking needs, for cleaning, and for carrying out other husbandry requirements.

Storage.

Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leak proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the dogs areas.

Substances that are toxic to the dogs but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the dog's areas.

Drainage and waste disposal.

Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks.

Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that dogs waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and dogs waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the dog's area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the dogs stay dry.

Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leak proof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times.

Washrooms and sinks

Washing facilities such as washrooms, basins, sinks, or showers must be provided for dog's caretakers and must be readily accessible.

Heating, cooling, and temperature

The kennels and shelters housing facilities for dogs must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being, for those breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures without stress and discomfort (such as short-haired breeds), and for sick, aged, young, or infirm dogs. Dry bedding, solid resting boards, or other methods of conserving body heat must be provided.

Ventilation.

Must be sufficiently ventilated at all times when dogs are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air conditioning must be provided when the ambient temperature is higher.

Lighting.

Must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs.

All areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection, and for the well-being.

Primary enclosures must be placed so as to protect from excessive light.

General outside kennel housing facilities

Restrictions.

The following categories of dogs must not be kept in outdoor facilities, unless that practice is specifically approved by the attending veterinarian:

- Dogs that are not acclimated to the temperatures prevalent in the area or region where they are maintained
- Breeds of dogs that cannot tolerate the prevalent temperatures of the area without stress or discomfort (such as hair less and short-haired breeds in cold climates)
- Sick, infirm, aged or young dogs and puppies. When their acclimation status is unknown, dogs must not be kept in outdoor facilities when the ambient temperature is less than 50 °F (10 °C).

Kennel elements

Outdoor facilities for dogs must include one or more kennel structures that are accessible to each dog in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow any dog in the kennel structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. In addition to the kennel structures, one or more separate outside areas of shade must be provided, large enough to contain all the dogs at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun.

- Kennels in outdoor facilities must contain a roof, four sides, and a floor, and must:
- Provide adequate protection and shelter from the cold and heat
- Provide protection from the direct rays of the sun and the direct effect of wind, rain, or snow.
- Provide with a wind break and rain break at the entrance
- Provide clean, dry, bedding material

Construction

Building surfaces in contact with dogs must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities—including houses, dens, etc.—that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled

Building kennels

Primary enclosures must meet the following minimum requirements

General requirements.

Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair. Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:

- Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs.
- Protect the dogs from injury
- Contain the dogs securely
- Keep other animals from entering the enclosure
- Enable the dogs to remain dry and clean
- Provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable or hazardous to all the dogs
- Provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs housed in the primary enclosure at one time
- Provide all the dogs with easy and convenient access to clean food and water
- Enable all surfaces in contact with the dogs to be readily cleaned and sanitized
- Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' feet to pass through any openings in the floor

Provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely, to stand, sit, and lie in a comfortable, normal position, and to walk in a normal manner

Traveling Kennel facilities.

Heating, cooling, and temperature.

Traveling Kennel facilities for dogs must be sufficiently heated and cooled when necessary to protect the dogs from temperature or humidity extremes and to provide for their health and well-being. Those breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures without stress or discomfort (such as hairless and short-haired breeds), and for sick, aged, young, or infirm dogs. Dry bedding, solid resting boards, or other methods of conserving body heat must be provided.

The ambient temperature must not fall below 45 °F (7.2 °C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs are present, and must not exceed 85 °F (29.5 °C) for more than 4 consecutive hours when dogs are present.

The preceding requirements are in addition to, not in place of.

- **Ventilation.** Traveling kennel facilities for dogs must be sufficiently ventilated at all times when dogs are present to provide for the health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, moisture condensation, and exhaust fumes. Ventilation must be provided by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air conditioning, must be provided when the ambient temperature within the animal housing area is 85 °F (29.5 °C) or higher.

- **Lighting.** Traveling housing facilities for dogs must be lighted well enough to permit proper cleaning and inspection of the facility, and observation of the dogs. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection, and for the well-being.

Additional requirements

Space

- Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) must be provided a minimum amount of floor space
- Each bitch with nursing puppies must be provided with an additional amount of floor space, based on her breed and behavioral characteristics, and in accordance with generally accepted husbandry practices
- The interior height of a primary enclosure must be at least 7 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position:

Compatibility.

All dogs housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, as determined by observation. Not more than 12 adult non conditioned dogs may be housed in the same primary enclosure.

Bitches in heat may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with sexually mature males, except for breeding purposes. Except when maintained in breeding colonies, bitches with litters may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with other adult dogs, and puppies under 3 months of age may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs, other than the dam or foster dam.

Dogs with a vicious or aggressive disposition must be housed separately.

Dogs in mobile or traveling shows or acts.

Dogs that are part of a mobile or traveling show or act may be kept, while the show or act is traveling from one temporary location to another, in transport containers that comply with all requirements before described.

When the show or act is not traveling, the dogs must be placed in primary enclosures that meet the minimum requirements.

Exercise for dogs.

Breeders, exhibitors' facilities must develop an appropriate plan to provide dogs with the opportunity for exercise. The plan, at a minimum, must comply with each of the following:

Dogs housed individually.

Dogs over 10 weeks of age, except bitches with litters, housed, held, or maintained by any breeder, exhibitor, must be provided the opportunity for exercise regularly if they are kept individually in cages, pens, or runs that provide less than two times the required floor space for that dog.

Dogs housed in groups.

Dogs over 10 weeks of age housed, held, or maintained in groups by any breeder, exhibitor, do not require additional opportunity for exercise regularly if they are maintained in cages, pens, or runs that provide in total at least 100 percent of the required space for each dog if maintained separately. Such dogs may be maintained in compatible groups.

Period of providing exercise opportunity

The frequency, method, and duration of the opportunity for exercise shall be determined by the breed. Breeders and exhibitors, in developing their plan, should consider providing positive physical contact with humans that encourages exercise through play or other similar activities. If a dog is housed, held, or maintained at a facility without sensory contact with another dog, it must be provided with positive physical contact with humans at least daily.

The opportunity for exercise may be provided in a number of ways, such as

- Group housing in cages, pens or runs that provide at least 100 percent of the required space for each dog if maintained separately under the minimum floor space requirements.
- Maintaining individually housed dogs in cages, pens, or runs that provide at least twice the minimum floor space required
- Providing access to a run or open area at the frequency and duration
- Other similar activities.

Forced exercise methods or devices such as swimming, treadmills, or carousel-type devices are unacceptable for meeting the exercise requirements.

Exemptions.

If, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian, it is inappropriate for certain dogs to exercise because of their health, condition, or well-being, the breeder, exhibitor may be exempted from meeting the requirements for those dogs.

Such exemption must be documented by the attending veterinarian and, unless the basis for exemption is a permanent condition, must be reviewed by the attending veterinarian.

Feeding.

Dogs must be fed at least once each day, except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the dog. The diet must be appropriate for the individual dog's age and condition.

Food receptacles must be used for dogs, must be readily accessible to all sizes of dogs in the different breeds, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

Watering

If potable water is not continually available to the dogs, it must be offered as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized, and before being used to water a different dog or social grouping of dogs

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. Cleaning of primary enclosures.

Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process.

Standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning.

The pans under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.

Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

- Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized before they can be used to house, feed, or water another dog or social grouping of dogs.
- Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs must be sanitized at least once every week and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods:

- Live steam under pressure
- Washing with hot water and soap or detergent, as with a mechanical cage washer
- Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.
- Pens, runs, and outdoor housing areas using material that cannot be sanitized using the methods provided, such as gravel, sand, grass, earth, or absorbent bedding, must be sanitized by removing the contaminated material as necessary to prevent odors, diseases, pests, insects, and vermin infestation.

Housekeeping for premises.

Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the dogs from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin.

Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

Pest control.

An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the dogs and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

Employees.

Each person maintaining dogs must have enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required. The employees who provide for husbandry and care, or handle animals, must be supervised by an individual who has the knowledge, background, and experience in proper husbandry and care of dogs to supervise others.

The employer must be certain that the supervisor and other employees can perform to these standards

Transportation Standards.

Carriers and intermediate handlers must not accept a dog for transport in commerce more than 4 hours before the scheduled departure time of the primary conveyance on which the dog is to be transported. However, a carrier or intermediate handler may agree with anyone consigning a dog to extend this time by up to 2 hours.

Carriers and intermediate handlers must not accept a dog for transport in commerce unless they are provided with the name, address, and telephone number of the consignee.

Carriers and intermediate handlers must not accept a dog for transport in commerce unless the consignor certifies in writing to the carrier or intermediate handler that the dog was offered food and water during the 4 hours before delivery to the carrier or intermediate handler.

The certification must be securely attached to the outside of the primary enclosure in a manner that makes it easily noticed and read. Instructions for no food or water are not acceptable unless directed by the attending veterinarian.

Care in transit.

Surface transportation (ground and water)

Any person transporting dogs in commerce must ensure that the operator of the conveyance, or a person accompanying the operator, observes the dogs as often as circumstances allow, but not less than once every 4 hours, to make sure they have sufficient air for normal breathing, that the ambient temperature is within the limits.

The person must ensure that the operator or person accompanying the operator determines whether any of the dogs are in obvious physical distress and obtains any veterinary care needed for the dogs at the closest available veterinary facility.

Air transportation.

During air transportation of dogs, it is the responsibility of the carrier to observe the dogs as frequently as circumstances allow, but not less than once every 4 hours if the dog cargo area is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo area is not accessible during flight, the carrier must observe the dogs whenever they are loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to make sure they have sufficient air for normal breathing, that the animal cargo area meets the heating and cooling requirements.

The carrier must determine whether any of the dogs are in obvious physical distress, and arrange for any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. If a dog is obviously ill, injured, or in physical distress, it must not be transported in commerce, except to receive veterinary care for the condition.

Except during the cleaning of primary enclosures, during transportation in commerce a dog must not be removed from its primary enclosure, unless it is placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the requirements.

Dogs Health

Dogs that are housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible, with the following restrictions:

- Females in heat (estrus) may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes
- Any dog exhibiting a vicious or overly aggressive disposition must be housed separately
- Puppies 3 months of age or less may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dams or foster dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding.
- Dogs may not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals, unless they are compatible.
- Dogs that have or are suspected of having a contagious disease must be isolated from healthy animals in the colony, as directed by the attending veterinarian. When an entire group or room of dogs is known to have or believed to be exposed to an infectious agent, the group may be kept intact during the process of diagnosis, treatment, and control.

the most important objective of this Commission is to ensure that all member countries world wide guarantee that all dogs live healthy and happy with responsible owners that can follow the FCI Guide Lines that guarantee the welfare health and well-being by breeding only healthy dogs using only bloodlines free of hereditary diseases in every breed , to produce only healthy puppies ,with the possibility of testing their dogs before breeding them with DNA tests to determine the predisposition for some hereditary diseases in their breeds bloodlines. Some labs have and produce , in which are at the forefront of pioneering control methods that all breeders can use only if they wish .

Purebred dogs of many breeds are prone to specific abnormalities which may be familial or genetic. Often, these health problems are unapparent to the average breeders and can only be detected with DNA tests. That today, approximately 900 hereditary diseases and genetic predispositions are recognized in dog breeds bloodlines , respectively. Many are well characterized from clinical signs to the genes defects. Precise diagnostic tools have been developed to detect affected carriers and genetic counseling for dog breeders that can improve the health of their dogs in future generations.

HEALTH

“FCI Committee for Canine Welfare and Health” for dogs World wide.

Topic proposal

Topics related to breeding:

- ♣ Basic guidelines for breeders on how to maintain kennel activity to ensure the welfare**
- ♣ Population genetics (hereditary, genetic depression, bottleneck effect, recessive mutations)**
- ♣ How to use genetic tools and health tests when planning a selection**
- ♣ Raising the litter**
- ♣ FCI banned coat colours and their connection to health issues**
- ♣ Guidelines for FCI Show Judges**

General Topics

- ♣ Nature – Nurture
- ♣ Proper nutrition and consequences
- ♣ Education on common diseases and disorders
- ♣ Explanation of different genetically inherited diseases and disorders

Boarder-scale Dog Welfare

- ♣ Importance of the source of a puppy, and its impact on future health and behaviour
- ♣ The relation of behavioural problems, wrongly chosen breed(type), and abandoned animals at shelters
- ♣ Illegal puppy trade and how to tackle the problem
- ♣ Lookalike vs pedigree dogs
- ♣ Health control of the population via registered breeding
- ♣ The connection of pedigree breeding to welfare issues

Further comments:

- ♣ Kennel clubs**
- ♣ Breed clubs**
- ♣ Breeders**
- ♣ Dog owners**
- ♣ Judges**
- ♣ Everyday dog keepers**
- ♣ General public**
- ♣ Decision-makers**

Essential to keep in mind who educate with the prepared materials. In specific topics, different aspects and depths of the issues are relevant.

Attila Márton

**“FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE
CONTACT THE FCI”**

<http://www.fci.be/es/>

THANK YOU