



# Breeding rules

of the breed association:

Belgian Tibetan Terrier Club  
BTTC

for the breed: *Tibetan Terrier*





## 1. GENERAL

- 1.1. These rules for the BTTC, hereafter mentioned Club aim to contribute to defining the interest of the Tibetan Terrier breed as these are set out in the statutes and the internal rules of the club.
- 1.2. These breeding rules of the BTTC apply to all in Belgium residing members.
- 1.3. To be able to use the puppy information service you must have been a member of the club for at least 1 year.
- 1.4. Please be aware that it is the breeders' responsibility to keep up to date with the recent changes by K.M.S.H
- 1.5. As a member of the BTTC, you can only breed with dogs who have a FCI pedigree.

## 2. BREEDING RULES FOR MALES

- 2.1. **Minimum age for males:**  
The minimum age of the male must be at least 12 months on the day of mating on condition that all results of their health examinations are known.
- 2.2. **Number of mating's:**  
There are no mating restrictions for males
- 2.3. **Cryptochid:** Males with Cryptochid cannot be used for breeding.
- 2.4. **Use of foreign males:**  
If a member of the club wants to use a male for mating who is not owned by a Belgian, but who is registered in one of the by the FCI recognized pedigree registers, he will then correspond to the health requirements as laid down by the club.

As not all foreign countries apply the same rules and/or norms the foreign male needs at least to correspond to the following conditions:

- a. The male needs to be registered in a foreign pedigree register of an FCI country or a country recognized by the FCI.
- b. The results of the health examination done in the country in question such as HD and ECVO and the quality of the examination must be comparable to the examination as mentioned in the club's breeding rules.
- c. If DNA tests have not been carried out on the male, he can be used for breeding on condition that the bitch is free from the missing DNA test which can be tested.

#### **2.5. Rules for Belgian male dogs of non-members and members of other breed associations :**

- a. Must pass for all the tests proposed in the "rules for breeding".
- b. Breeding rules must be followed => breeding is allowed only between males and bitches who are : free & free or free & carrier.
- c. In possession of a FCI pedigree.
- d. If you want your dog on the list of the "BTTC- breeding dogs", you must be a member of the club for at least one year.

**2.6. Artificial insemination (sperm of living and/or dead males):** if a breeder uses the sperm of a living: or dead male, then the rule of the breeding rules apply for this mating as if this was a natural mating, on condition that the bitch is free of all DNA tests (see art 2.4c)

### **3. BREEDING RULES FOR BITCHES**

3.1. A bitch cannot be mated before reaching 18 months.

3.2. A bitch can not be mated once she reaches the age of 9 years.

### **4. GENERAL BREEDING RULES FOR MALES AND BITCHES**

#### **4.1. Obligatory screening examination:**

Based on scientific research has shown that following health problems can arise in the breed and parent dogs need to be screened for the following before mating:

- HD (hip dysplasia)
- Eyes examination by a certified ophthalmologist or a ECVO certified eye specialist
- Lens luxation (PLL)
- Neural Ceroid Lipofunosis (NCL/CCL)
- PRA rcd4
- PRA3
- Pituitary dwarfism : examine is recommended but not obligatory.

## 4.2. BREED specifications

- **HD**, breeding animals must be examined on HD; for breeding only the following combinations are allowed:
  - HD-A x HD-A is allowed,
  - HD-A x HD-B is allowed,
  - HD-A x HD-C is allowed,
  - HD-B x HD-B is allowed,
- **ECVO eye examination.** Within a year prior to mating both parents must take an ECVO eye examination and the results needs to be free of all as hereditary seen eye illnesses including free of **Distichiasis**. If distiches are present only a combination with a partner free of distichiasis is allowed.

Each certificate is valid for two years, unless the veterinary has some comments involving an earlier control and follow-up.

**Males** who were examined for the last time at the **age of 8** for ECVO and whose tests were all “free from” can thereafter be exempted of further ECVO eye examinations.

- **PLL/ lens luxation:** all Tibetan Terriers used for breeding must be tested using an DNA test recognized by the BTTC to see whether or not the mutation occasioned by PPL is present. Only the following combinations are allowed:
  - Free x free is allowed
  - Free x carrier is allowed
- **NCL/CCL:** all Tibetan Terriers used for breeding must be tested using an DNA test recognized by the BTTC to see whether or not the mutation caused by NCL/CC is present. Only the following combinations are allowed:
  - Free x free is allowed
  - Free x carrier is allowed
- **PRA rcd4:** all Tibetan Terriers used for breeding must be tested using an DNA test recognized by the BTTC to see whether or not the mutation caused by PRARcd4 is present. Only the following combinations are allowed:
  - Free x free is allowed
  - Free x carrier is allowed
- **PRA3:** all Tibetan Terriers used for breeding must be tested using an DNA test recognized by the BTTC to see whether or not the mutation occasioned by PRA3 is present. Only the following combinations are allowed:
  - Free x free is allowed
  - Free x carrier is allowed.

- **DNA tests by Zoolyx laboratory** :(combibreed Tibetan Terrier-Zoolyx)This combibreed package contains eleven genetic tests for the Tibetan Terrier. However, some of these tests are not specific for the Tibetan Terrier, but they will be followed-up so we can ,in the future, eventually make some changes to our “breeding regulations”.

**Conclusion:** Here the breeders responsibility kicks in and we would like to recommend to make the right combinations between male and female dogs to avoid new genetic problems.

- **Clear by parenthood with DNA profile, Dispensation**

Dispensation of the obligatory DNA test for NCL/CCL, PLL and PRA can be given by the committee if proof can be provided that both parents of the dog who will be used for breeding are free of these disorders. As proof need to be handed over copies of the test results for NCL/CCL, PLL and PRA as well as the parenthood DNA profile of both parents.

The terminology for this dispensation is the internationally use term “CLEAR BY PARENTHOOD”

It goes without saying that offspring from a combination “CLEAR BY PARENTHOOD” parents when used for breeding will have to be tested

**4.3 Disqualifying faults:** dogs with the disqualifying faults mentioned below (based on the breed standard) cannot be used for breeding

- The not authorized color chocolate brown

4.4 The BTTC’s focal point for maintaining a healthy Tibetan Terrier population is the fact that it is forbidden to breed with dogs who suffer from a disease and/or disorder that can be damaging for the health of the parents and/or their offspring.

## **5. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS**

- 5.1. Prior to the mating you need to be in possession of the official test results and the results of the exhibitions.
- 5.2. The owner of the bitch must send all the necessary papers for every litter either by mail or post to: Christel Nies-Smeendijk 11- 2531 Vremde [Christel.nies@gmail.com](mailto:Christel.nies@gmail.com)

**All documents listed below must be mailed within 2 weeks of the mating mentioning the date of the mating:**

- copy of the pedigree
- copy of the hip dysplasia test
- copy of the eye test (not older than 2 year)
- copy of the NCL, PLL, Rcd4 and PRA3 DNA results
- copy of certificate of parenthood DNA
- copy of free/clear declaration of the parents of the breeding dog if he is free through the Clear by Parenthood.

Possible diseases must be communicated to the breed club (notification requirement).

Once all the paperwork is received and controlled by the committee the reported litter will be passed on to the person responsible for the puppy information service.

Date of birth, number of pups (males and bitches) must be passed on as soon as possible after birth.

- 5.3. Each breeder must pass on all nests to the breed association.
- 5.4. If a breeding combination does not comply with the aforementioned rules (see point 2 & 3) a dispensation must be applied for prior to the mating. Health requirements must be adhered to at all times, no dispensation is given for this. A dispensation is for one specific dog and one-off. A breeder can once per 3 years ask for a dispensation. The committee mentions the dispensation in the club magazine. A litter for which a dispensation was asked can not use the puppy information service.
- 5.5. If the breeder does not wish to use the services of the puppy information or if the all the pups are sold, the breeder undertakes to inform the breed club's puppy information service as soon as possible.  
Without message from the breeder the litters will be removed from the site after 9 weeks.
- 5.6. Members/breeders pay a yearly fee of €25 for the puppy information service (together with the memberships fee) irrespective of the number of litters that year. This fee also includes a mention on the breeders' list on the website of the club. Condition to be mentioned in the breeders' list is that the litters comply with the breeding rules.  
Occasional breeders ( those who only breed once a litter) pay this 25 € the year their litter is born. A litter will be removed from the website after 9 weeks unless we get a message from the breeder to do not so.
- 5.7. If there are several litters at one address and the same time (=within 9 weeks) of which at least one does not qualify for the puppy information service, this service cannot be used for all the litters.
- 5.8. If there are complaints about the addresses provided by the puppy information services, the committee will hear all parties and then decide whether yes or no further use can be made of the puppy information service. Complaints must be addressed in writing or by email to the secretary of the club.
- 5.9. If a breeder repeatedly does not comply with all the above rules, this can lead to suspension.  
Based on art. 13 of the statutes of the club, the breeder will be able to defend himself at the next general meeting, where after voting a suspension from the club can follow.