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FCI procedure for the *international* recognition of a new breed (provisional)

The application for the *international* recognition of a new breed must be directed to the FCI Secretariat by the national canine organization (***affiliated to the FCI***) of the country of origin of the breed. ***If the country of origin of the breed does not have a member affiliated to the FCI it may*** ask an FCI member to submit such a request in its place; in this case, the proxy from the country of origin must ***be included*** in writing in the file.

New breeds can be either ***a population*** of dogs, which is ***regionally or nationally*** recognized ***or a new population of a unique type of dog***. ***They cannot be the result of a direct cross between two FCI recognized breeds.***

A new breed can be recognized as such when it meets the definition of a breed: ***“A population of dogs sharing definable and inheritable phenotypic characteristics, after breeding undertaken by humans over a given period of time, allowing this population to be distinguished from other defined populations of dogs/or defined breeds.” (Modified after Clutton-Brock (1999))***

The population must consist of a minimum of eight ***family groups***, each with at least two ***males*** and six females, ***from two different litters, born over a period of five years. There must be no ancestors*** in common throughout three generations.

These conditions ***must*** be met ***by*** an excellently planned breeding programme ***and after a minimum of twenty-year registration with a national kennel club.***

The application ***must be forwarded in an electronic format*** showing many subjects standing and moving, pictures and written proof that the requirements set ***below*** are fulfilled:

- Eight independent ***family groups***.
- ***DNA test to prove the genuineness as a breed.***
- ***A completed questionnaire on health (annex 1a)***
- ***An evaluation on behaviour and character (annex 1b).***
- A provisional standard drawn up in one of the four official languages of the FCI (English, French, German, Spanish) according to the model adopted ***by the FCI General Committee (date & place of the FCI General Committee meeting to be stated)*** and ***an illustration*** of the dog for the first page of the standard must be included in the file.

Before the issue is finally discussed by the joint meeting (Standards and Scientific commissions) a delegation made up of ***a member from each commission*** will be asked by the FCI ***General Committee***

to conduct a thorough investigation on the spot **“with standard in hand”**. **A minimum of 60 dogs should be assessed: males and females, representing all sizes, colours and coat textures**. The costs of this investigation should be covered by the national canine organisation of the applying **member**.

Any adjustments/amendments to the standard will be carried out after the investigation. No further amendments (except for severe reasons) can be made before applying (minimum time of ten years) for the definitive recognition.

After the file presented has been studied and discussed and the control on the spot conducted, the Standards and Scientific commissions can submit, together, a proposal **to the FCI General Committee** to accept the breed provisionally.

A breed provisionally accepted will be entered in the **appropriate** studbooks of all the FCI **members** ; it will have the possibility to be exhibited and judged at international shows organised under the patronage of the FCI, **and it will be allowed** to compete for the CAC but **not for the CACIB until definitively recognised**.

FCI procedure for the international recognition of a new breed (definitive)

After a minimum of five generations and soonest ten (10) years after the provisional recognition, the applying **member** can submit a request for the definitive recognition of the breed **providing the following data is considered adequate**.

- A **written** report on the development of the breed, **globally**.
- Number of individuals, **globally**.
- Health condition.
- **Evaluation** of the behaviour and **temperament**.
- Possible difficulties **experienced** during the **provisional** period.

In addition, the following conditions have to be met:

1. To write a definitive breed standard in co-operation with the Standards commission.
2. To give yearly statistics on births in the country of origin/**development** of the breed from the date the breed was officially recognized on a provisional basis. To provide information on the births over, at least, the last **five** years in the countries belonging to the same FCI section as the applicant.
3. To inform about the number of dogs from this breed entered at the major show(s) of the country of origin/**development** and at the FCI World and Section shows held **three** years before the application for definitive recognition is made.
4. To have the following facts confirmed by two experts appointed by the General Committee:
 - a) actual entry for the breed in question at a particularly important event.
 - b) homogeneity of the breed and its conformation to the breed standard.
 - c) **behaviour status**.

After a new joint examination by the commissions (Standards and Scientific), the provisional breed standard can be amended and the proposal for the definitive recognition of the new breed can be submitted to the approval of the **FCI** General Assembly.

If after 15 years have elapsed, **no activities in the breed are recorded anywhere and** no proposal for a definitive recognition is put forward, the breed will disappear from the FCI list.

Originally approved by the FCI General Assembly in Brussels on May 30th and 31st, 1995 with additions adopted by the FCI General Assembly in Dortmund, 2003.

The changes in bold and italics were approved by the FCI General Assembly in Milan on June 9, 2015.