BREEDING PROGRAM FOR THE BREED:

FINNISH LAPPHUND

IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA

PROVIDING A BREED SPECIFIC PROGRAM UNDER THE MANDATE OF:
THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE RESPONSIBLE BREEDING OF ANIMALS WITH HERITABLE DEFECTS THAT CAUSE DISEASE

Version 5
Updated 2021

THIS BREEDING PROGRAM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE FINNISH LAPPHUND CLUB OF VICTORIA Inc. IT PROVIDES BREEDING RECOMMENDATIONS BEYOND THOSE STATED WITHIN THE CODE. THE FINNISH LAPPHUND CLUB OF VICTORIA Inc MAKE NO ASSURANCE OR GUARANTEE THAT ANY BREEDER, MEMBER OR NOT, FOLLOWS THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS PROGRAM AND STRESSES THAT INDIVIDUALS VERIFY THE HEALTH AND BREEDING PROGRAM FOR THE BREEDER AND LITTER OF THEIR CHOICE

INTRODUCTION: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The ***Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 (Victoria)*** **(POCTA)** sets out offences for intentionally or recklessly breeding an animal with a heritable defect that causes disease as listed in the Act. It is a cruelty offence to permit an animal to suffer from a heritable disease. The Code requires that animals with disease caused by a heritable defect must not be disposed of to another person without advice of the animal's heritable defect status. The advice provided by the breeder must include:
1. Permanent identification details e.g. Microchip Number, and,
2. Veterinary certificate with details of the diagnosis linked to that permanent identification

The purpose of the **Code of Practice for the Responsible Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that cause Disease (the Code)** is to set standards for the prevention and spread of heritable defects and the expression of disease caused by them. The Code aims to educate animal breeders how to best minimize or avoid the development of heritable disease in progeny caused by inappropriate selection and mating of animals with heritable (genetic) defects. It also outlines breeding practices that will assist the reduction of the prevalence of the heritable defect in the animal population. The standards set by the Code should be practiced by owners and custodians of animals used for breeding that are affected by any heritable defect that causes disease and must be observed for breeding of animals with heritable (genetic) defects causing the diseases listed in the Schedule of the POCTA. A person breeding animals in a program that conforms at least to the principles in the Code is not considered to be breeding animals recklessly or intentionally as defined as an offence in Section 15C (1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

In accordance with the Finnish Lapphund Club of Victoria's Statement of Purpose, which reads 'to protect the interests and welfare of the Finnish Lapphund Breed', and as required by the Code, the Finnish Lapphund Club of Victoria (FLCV) has developed the following breeding recommendations.

In all instances, the FLCV's guiding principle is 'to do no harm'. This includes the genetic management of the entire population of Finnish Lapphunds in Australia. Throughout this program, we seek to optimise genetic diversity through the availability and inclusion of as many dogs and bloodlines as possible, whilst also prohibiting any breeding in which we can reasonably expect an 'Affected' puppy to be born.

Every few years more tests are emerging for our breed. Where breeders may have taken a stricter adherence, in the past, to 'breeding clear' and 'eliminating carriers' (from breeding programs) and our program prohibited more combinations, we've revised our stance to consistently apply recommendations on the basis of the classification of the disease within the Code. This means all recessively inherited diseases which can be managed by DNA tests have the same recommendation.

DEFINITIONS

The majority of the definitions below were provided by the Code. Current ORIVET (DNA testing laboratory in Australia) reporting of results has also been included.

ACES: AVA-ANKC Australian Canine Eye Scheme, a national certification system conducted by registered veterinary eye specialists to internationally recognised standards.

ANKC: Australian National Kennel Council.

Approved collection agent: a veterinary practitioner, a laboratory-approved agent, or a breed association designated collection agent nominated and approved to collect samples for testing at shows or specific testing days.

AVA: Australian Veterinary Association.

Veterinary practitioner: means a registered veterinary practitioner.

At Risk: refers to the homozygous state of a simple autosomal recessive condition. Two copies of the disease gene variant (mutation) have been detected. The animal may show symptoms (affected) associated with the disease.

Carrier: refers to the heterozygous unaffected state, where the animal in question has one copy of the normal gene and one copy of the mutant gene. For simple autosomal recessive conditions the animal is not considered at risk of developing the disease.

CHEDS: ANKC Canine Hip and Elbow Dysplasia Scheme

Clear: refers to the homozygous unaffected state. No presence of the variant (mutation) has been detected.

Clear by Parentage: refers to the parents of the animal having both been DNA tested as homozygous Clear/Normal. Both parents are normal in both phenotype and genotype and the offspring referred to has had parentage verified through DNA profiling.

Desexing: means a scientifically accepted method that permanently prevents reproduction in the species such as, surgical ovario-hysterectomy or castration, fallopian tube ablation or vasectomy.

Dominant: a genetic disease or trait that only requires the progeny to receive one copy of the defective gene, from either parent. Although heterozygous, an animal cannot ‘carry’ a dominant mutation

Heterozygous: possessing two different forms of a particular gene, one inherited from each parent.

Homozygous: possessing two identical forms of a particular gene, one inherited from each parent.

Intentional breeding: is breeding of animals done or made or performed with purpose and intent.

POCTA - *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 (Victoria)*

Polygenic disease — where more than one gene is involved and environmental effects can add to the severity of the condition.

Positive / At Risk (as for 'At Risk)

Positive Heterozygous also **Positive One Copy.** DNA result associated with diseases with a dominant mode of inheritance and one copy of the disease gene variant (mutation) is present.

Positive Homozygous also **Positive Two Copies.** DNA result associated with diseases with a dominant mode of inheritance and two copies of the disease gene variant (mutation) are present. Even when mated to a Clear, all offspring will be Positive/At Risk

Recessive: a genetic disease or trait that only appears when the progeny has received two copies of the defective gene, one from each parent.

Reckless breeding: is highly unreasonable conduct that is an extreme departure from ordinary care outlined in the Code.

Test: is the recommended method of diagnosing the carrier or affected status of an animal. It may include DNA tests or other tests or physical examinations.

Unknown: refers to an animal who has not been tested and has an unknown phenotype and genotype status for a disease or trait. This could be because the animal was deceased before the testing for the disease or trait became available.

HERITABLE DISEASE GROUPS (Extracted from the Code)

Breeding programs must consider the effects and ethics of high-risk mating combinations that may, based on the principles of genetic inheritance, in theory, produce animals with heritable disease. Where such heritable disease has the potential to cause severe welfare issues for affected progeny such breeding programs must be justifiable. In the event an Affected progeny occurs, the animal must be assessed and humanely destroyed if they suffer.

Such animals must not be used for breeding.

In the Code, Heritable diseases are grouped by the manner in which they are inherited. As these will be mentioned throughout Part A they are included here for reference:

- Heritable disease caused by a simple dominant defective gene only require one defective gene to be present for the disease to be caused (4.1),
- Heritable disease caused by a simple recessive defective gene resulting in severe disease (4.2),
- Heritable disease caused by simple recessive gene that may take years to develop symptoms of the disease (4.3)
- Heritable disease caused by simple recessive genes that are sex linked (or show weak penetrance or limited expression resulting in only a few affected individuals) (4.4).
- Heritable disease caused by a simple recessive defective gene that is dependent on overriding or modifying genetic effects for full expression of disease (4.5).
- Polygenic based heritable diseases (4.6)

- Recognised inherited diseases that produce significant potential health risks in small numbers of affected individuals, but where there is no advance warning mechanism offered through the early onset of signs or the availability of a reliable genetic test (4.7).

With the current known conditions in our breed, the FLCV feel we can effectively manage genetic diversity and still prohibit any breeding where Affected progeny may result.

LIMITATIONS

To ensure this Breeding Program guideline can be successful, the onus falls on Breeders to be honest, transparent and diligent in the management of the animals used in their breeding program.

Our recommendations rely on DNA certified test results.

1. DNA Profiling

The recommendations in Part A Table 1 of this Program rely on the accuracy of DNA testing and procedures. A DNA Profile is a genetic fingerprint of the dog and is used to confirm the sample has not been contaminated with a second sample (for example; when profiling a litter of puppies, it confirms only one pup's DNA is on the sample). The DNA Profile is compared to the DNA Profiles of the reported parents of the dog and official parentage verification provided.
In each subsequent generation, their DNA Profile can be used to verify the parentage of their own offspring.

2. DNA for Disease Testing:

Where 2 parent animals are DNA tested Clear for a disease, their offspring, once parentage is verified by DNA profile, may be deemed Clear by Parentage (CBP).
Good Quality Control measures would then require the CBP dogs to have their subsequent offspring's parentage and health status confirmed by DNA testing.

Clear By Parentage results can't be relied upon indefinitely and it is recommended that you test breeding stock at least every 2nd generation. Laboratory error or an unseen or accidental mating to an unplanned stud dog can lead to honest mistakes that may take several generations to uncover. It's good practice to check every few generations. It's best practice to parentage verify and check each generation of breeding stock.

3. Approved Collection Method

Where a DNA test is required, that test must be collected by an Approved Collection Agent. This can be your regular registered veterinary practitioner. Instructions are available from the DNA Labs to assist the collection process.

4. Reporting of results

There is some general confusion about testing and how results should be reported. Generally

there are considered to only be 2 types of health result: That yielded by DNA, and diagnostic exam results by a veterinary practitioner.

Suggested wording:
When discussing DNA test results it's recommended that breeders follow the commonly accepted terms: Clear, Normal, Carrier, Affected, At Risk, Unknown, Clear by Parentage, or those provided directly in the DNA Lab report.
When reporting diagnostic (physical exams performed by a veterinarian) test results, it's recommended that breeders use the terms OK, Normal, Suspected [condition] or the condition found.

5. Revision of the Breeding Program.

It is a requirement of the Code that this Breeding Program is reviewed at least every 3 years by the Approved Organisation (Dogs Victoria) to evaluate progress in reducing the prevalence of the heritable defects and the diseases they cause and to ensure that there is compliance by its members with the Code. A breeder must be a member of the Approved Organisation to undertake its approved breeding program.

REFERENCES

Dog's Victoria Member Breeders are bound to comply with applicable state legislation regarding animal welfare. These include, but are not limited to:

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 (Victoria) (POCTA)
Code of Practice for the Private Keeping of Dogs
Code of Practice for the Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that Cause Disease

Domestic Animals Act 1994
Code of Practice for the Operation of Breeding and Rearing Businesses (2014)

PART A: BREEDING GUIDELINES CONCERNING HERITABLE HEALTH CONDITIONS KNOWN IN THE FINNISH LAPPHUND BREED

1. Hip and Elbow Dysplasia

Hip and Elbow Dysplasia are recognised as *Polygenic Based Heritable Diseases* as per 4.6 and 5.6 of the Code but are also recognised as having environmental factors such as nutrition, body weight, inappropriate exercise or injury.

Breeding Recommendations:

- PRIOR to use in a breeding program, all Finnish Lapphunds should have hip and elbow x-rays submitted to a specialist for assessment. The ANKC endorses CHEDS.
- Any Finnish Lapphund, resident or imported (including frozen semen), who has undertaken hip and elbow evaluations under a different recognized scheme (e.g. Pennhip, OFA, BVA, FCC), those results are considered equivalent to CHEDS
- Frozen semen imported from a Finnish Lapphund from an overseas country, where elbow scoring is not undertaken as a normal part of that country's breeding program, the use of that semen will be exempt from elbow scoring recommendations
- Worst affected individuals should not be used in a breeding program
- Breeders, as far as reasonable and practical, should make breeding decisions based on consideration of reducing the likelihood of progeny developing hip or elbow Dysplasia

2. Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) – prcd form

The prcd-PRA form of progressive retinal atrophy has been scientifically established as in existence in the Finnish Lapphund breed. It is a '*Heritable disease caused by simple recessive gene that may take years to develop symptoms of the disease'* under 4.3 and 5.3 of the Code. A genetic test is available for this disease for the Finnish Lapphund breed.

Breeding Recommendations:

- All Finnish Lapphunds to be used in a breeding program in Australia (whether resident in Australia or not) should be tested for their genotype for prcd-PRA. Where a Finnish Lapphund from overseas with unknown prcd-PRA status is intended to be used, and DNA testing can't be performed (ie:frozen semen collected from a now deceased dog) they should only be bred to a DNA certified Clear partner.
- Breeders should follow the breeding combinations recommended in Table 1, which provide restrictions over and above the Code for this condition, with the aim of ensuring no affected progeny are produced.

3. Glycogen Storage Disease Type - II (Pompe's Disease)

Pompe's disease has been scientifically established as in existence in the Finnish Lapphund breed, It is a '*Heritable disease caused by a simple recessive defective gene resulting in severe disease'* under 4.2 and 5.2 of the Code. A genetic test is available for this disease for the Finnish Lapphund breed.

Breeding Recommendations:

- All Finnish Lapphunds to be used in a breeding program (whether resident in Australia or not) should be tested for their genotype for Pompe's Disease. Where a Finnish Lapphund from overseas with unknown Pompe's status is intended to be used, and DNA testing can't be performed (ie:frozen semen collected from a now deceased dog) they should only be bred to a DNA certified Clear partner.

- Breeders should follow the breeding combinations recommended in Table 1, which provide restrictions over and above the Code for this condition, with the aim of ensuring no affected progeny are produced:

4. Degenerative Myelopathy

Degenerative Myelopathy has been detected in the Finnish Lapphund Breed.
It is believed to be a '*Heritable disease caused by a simple recessive defective gene that is also dependant on over-riding or modifying genetic effects for full expression of disease'* under 4.5 and 5.5 of the Code. A genetic test is available which may indicate an increased risk of developing this disease. It is not as simple to monitor as Pompe's and prcd-PRA. At present, the only way to prove Degenerative Myelopathy is a necropsy performed on a deceased dog.

Breeding Recommendations:

- All Finnish Lapphunds to be used in a breeding program (whether resident in Australia or not) should be tested for their genotype for Degenerative Myelopathy.
- Adult Finnish Lapphunds, especially those retired from breeding, should continue to be monitored for symptoms of the disease.
- Where an adult Finnish Lapphund is symptomatic of the disease, and subsequently dies, and where reasonable, a necropsy should be performed and the dog examined for evidence of Degenerative Myelopathy.

Positive results should be made known to the breeding community in Australia, any ANKC database collecting such information, and the Lappalaiskoirat Ry Health Officer in Finland.

Parent certified DNA Status	**Theoretical Status of Progeny**	**Heritable Disease Requirements**
Clear x Clear	100% Clear	No restriction
Clear x Carrier	50% Clear 50% Carrier	a. All progeny will be unaffected by the disease b. Any progeny intended for or made available for breeding must be tested for genotype prior to use in a breeding program. c. All progeny should be tested for genotype prior to sale. d. **POCTA** states progeny must not be disposed of to another person without advice of the animal's heritable defect status.
Clear x Affected	100% Carrier	a. All progeny will be unaffected by the disease b. Any progeny to be used for breeding purposes should have their genotype confirmed prior to sale or use in a breeding program (whichever comes first) c. **POCTA** states progeny must not be disposed of to another person without advice of the animal's heritable defect status.
Clear x Unknown	Clear and Carrier progeny only	a. All progeny will be unaffected by the disease b. Any progeny to be used for breeding purposes must be tested for genotype prior to sale or use in a breeding program (whichever comes first) c. All progeny should be tested for genotype prior to sale. d. **POCTA** states Progeny must not be disposed of to another person without advice of the animal's heritable defect status.
Carrier x Carrier	25% Clear 50% Carrier 25% Affected	Prohibited. Any combination which could result in Affected progeny is prohibited
Carrier x Unknown	Potential for Affected progeny.	Prohibited.
Affected x Carrier	50% Carrier 50% Affected	Prohibited
Affected x Affected	100% Affected	Prohibited
Affected x Unknown	Potential for Affected progeny.	Prohibited

Table 1:Breeding restrictions for recessively inherited diseases in the Finnish Lapphund. i.e: Pompe's Disease and prcd-PRA.
Note: All parents must have DNA Certified status for the results to be accurate.

5. Recognised Inherited Eye Conditions

Other eye conditions are known where there is a possible breed predilection, as *Recognised Inherited Diseases* under 4.7 and 5.7 of the Code.
These conditions are:

- Hereditary Cataracts (HC)
- Persistent Hyperplastic Tunica Vasculosa Lentis / Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous (PHTVL/PHPV)
- Retinal Dysplasia (RD) including MRD, GRD and TRD types
- Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

There are currently no advance warning mechanisms available for some of these conditions (such as a DNA test) and mode of inheritance has not been established for the Finnish Lapphund breed. Some of these conditions may be congenital (present at birth, or develop at any age which makes it difficult to provide only one recommendation for dealing with these conditions.

Breeding Recommendations:

- Any Finnish Lapphund to be used in a breeding program should be examined by an ophthalmologist veterinary eye specialist within 24 months prior to any mating. It is recommended that they be an ACES Panelist for accurate breed reporting but it is recognised that this is not always possible.
- Where a diagnosis is reported as ‘Mild’ (such as PHTVL/PHPV Grade 1 and PPM iris to iris) that dog may be considered for breeding to a partner examined and cleared of the condition.
- Hereditary Cataracts - Where any Finnish Lapphunds is diagnosed with posterior polar, cortical, punctate, nuclear, congenital, complete or anterior suture lines cataracts, that Finnish Lapphund is NOT recommended for breeding
- Retinal Dysplasia - Where a diagnosis of MRD or GRD is reported, that dog may be considered for breeding to a partner examined and cleared of the same diagnosis. A dog with Total Retinal Dysplasia (TRD) is NOT recommended for breeding
- PHTVL/PHPV Grade 2 - 6 Where any Finnish Lapphunds is diagnosed with PHTVL/PHPV Grade 2 - 6 that Finnish Lapphund is NOT recommended for breeding
- PPM - Where any Finnish Lapphund is diagnosed with PPM iris to cornea or iris to lens, that Finnish Lapphund is NOT recommended for breeding
- All Finnish Lapphunds that have been previously used in a breeding program, and have been retired from breeding should be submitted at least one additional time to an ACES Panellist for a general eye examination between the ages of 8 and 10 years.
- Breeders, as far as reasonable and practical, should make breeding decisions based on consideration of reducing the likelihood of progeny developing an eye condition

6. Recognised Inherited Conditions

Other conditions where heritability is unknown but suspected will be treated as if there is a possible breed predilection, as *Recognised Inherited Diseases* under 4.7 and 5.7 of the Code. These conditions are:

- Addison's Disease
- Allergies
- Cryptorchidism
- Cushing's Disease
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Hypothyroidism
- Kinked tail
- Luxating Patella
- Malocclusion (Undershot or Overshot bite)
- Other Autoimmune diseases
- Various Heart Conditions

Some of these conditions are present at birth and others develop or are diagnosed at a later date. These are thought to be heritable conditions, though the mode of inheritance has not been established for the Finnish Lapphund breed.

Breeding Recommendations:

- All Finnish Lapphunds to be used in a breeding program should be examined by a veterinary practitioner prior to their first mating.
- Any Finnish Lapphund known or suspected of having one of these conditions should NOT be used in a breeding program
- Any Finnish Lapphund previously used in a breeding program, who subsequently develops a possible heritable disease, the breeder/owner of that animal should make every effort to advise the breeder of its offspring of the development of the disease
- All Finnish Lapphunds that have been previously used in a breeding program, and have been retired from breeding should continue to have annual veterinary checks.

7. Other Conditions

Breeders should remain cognisant of ensuring the ongoing health of the breed, and should keep appropriate records of the health of dogs being utilized and arising out of their breeding program. They should make breeding decisions ensuring the minimization of any health problems in the breed.

Where any Finnish Lapphund is diagnosed with any condition, veterinary advice should be sought with regards to making that animal available for breeding. Any Finnish Lapphund suspected of a disease, ailment or condition which may be heritable, should not be used in a breeding program without thorough research and full disclosure.

8. Participation in research

Where any Finnish Lapphund is diagnosed with a condition, for which relevant genetic research is being undertaken in any country, where reasonable and affordable, that Finnish Lapphund and appropriate relatives, should have DNA submitted to assist in the research being undertaken.

PART B: BREEDING GUIDELINES CONCERNING GENERAL BREEDING PRINCIPLES

Each Victorian based breeder is required to comply with Victorian Legislation and Dogs Victoria rules. For Interstate Breeders, where gaps exist in their state's legislation, they may choose to voluntarily adopt the practices detailed here.

Please advise the FLCV Committee should the information in this document be at odds with the relevant legislation, regulations, guidelines and codes.

1. Compliance with relevant Codes of Practice, Regulation and Legislation

At all times, state/territory legislation, regulations, guidelines and codes take precedence, and members are required to adhere to all relevant regulatory and legislative frameworks.

Where states/territories have a requirement to register as a breeder with a government registry, each breeder is required to register and use their identifying number as directed. In Victoria this is called a Source Number issued by the State's Pet Exchange Registry. This number must be renewed annually, while the breeder is actively breeding, and is required in order to microchip puppies. Most states have similar requirements.

Each Breeder is required to comply with the Dogs Victoria's Regulations and Code of Practice (DV Code) or equivalent codes of their state/territory Canine Control.
Each Breeder is required to comply with the Finnish Lapphund Club of Victoria's Statement of Purpose and the rules and regulations of the Finnish Lapphund Club of Victoria.

2. Overarching Breeding Principle

Each breeder shall plan each mating with the paramount intention of maintaining the Breed Standard and shall only breed where they are in a position to give proper care to both the bitch and her progeny.

3. Purpose of Breeding

A member shall breed primarily for the purpose of improving the quality and /or working ability of the breed in accordance with the Finnish Lapphund breed standard, and not specifically for the pet or commercial market.

4. Records

Each breeder who breeds from their Finnish Lapphund bitch, or uses their Finnish Lapphund dog at stud, shall keep accurate records of matings, progeny, health information and pedigrees according to state or territory legislation/regulations and Dogs Victoria (or equiv.) regulations and code.

This includes (but is not limited to) dates of mating or artificial insemination, identity of partner, due and actual date of whelping, number of puppies born alive, number of puppies stillborn. For dams, you must also record any whelping complications and resultant

treatment, microchip numbers for live pups at 8 weeks, and post-partum veterinary treatment

5. Selection of Breeding Stock

Each breeder shall take responsible action to reduce the incidence of hereditary diseases in accordance with the ANKC Code of Practice for Hereditary Diseases and shall comply with Dogs Victoria's Code of Practice for Hereditary Diseases (DV Code 20.3), and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 (POCTA), particularly with respect to the Code of Practice for the Responsible Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that Cause Disease (the Code). Each breeder shall select sire and dam with regard to health and temperament after a careful study of the Finnish Lapphund breed standard, the relevant pedigrees and the basic principles of genetics. Each stud owner shall similarly consider these matters when contracting for the use of his dog.

6. Care of Breeding Stock

Each breeder and stud owner shall safeguard their bitches and dogs from unsuitable matings. All breeding dogs must have a general health check by a veterinary practitioner at least once per year. All dogs must have a general health check by a veterinary practitioner prior to their first mating. Proof of the health check may be a Veterinary practitioner's certificate, stating that at the time of examination, the dog had no impediments to breeding.
All bitches must have a post-partum health check by a veterinary practitioner.

7. Age of Breeding

No breeder shall breed from any bitch, or allow their dog to be used on any bitch, before she is a minimum of 18 months of age and preferably at least 22 months of age. No breeder shall allow their bitch to be bred from more than 2 times in an 18-month period without prior approval from Dogs Victoria or equivalent CC.
No breeder shall breed with a bitch causing her to whelp more than five times in her lifetime.

All bitches eight years of age and over at the time of a mating must have a current veterinary certificate stating that the bitch is in good health at the time of breeding. This certificate must be presented at the time of registration of the litter resulting from this mating. A current veterinary certificate is defined as being within three months prior to the mating.

8. Health Management Plan

A breeder shall either adopt Dogs Victoria's Model Health Management Plan for Breeders, or alternatively develop their own in consultation with a veterinary practitioner. A breeder shall have a written agreement with one or more veterinary practitioners which describes arrangements for:

- the use of the veterinary practitioner's facilities for the treatment of animals;
- the provision of isolation housing if the breeder does not have a separate isolation housing; and the supervision of animals in isolation who remain in the care of the breeder;
- advice relating to the health management plan for the breeder if Dog's Victoria's Model Health Management Plan for Breeders is not used;
- providing vaccination certificates for puppies being sold from the breeder;

- providing veterinary assistance for the breeder and able to provide treatment and/or services to the breeder within 6 hours of notification that veterinary attention is required; and
- 24 hour contact or treatment provision of services through an alternative 24 hour or emergency practice

9. Selection of Homes

All breeders will show all due care in ensuring that their puppies go to good homes where responsible pet ownership will be followed, and will not knowingly sell them through pet stores, dealers, brokers or other unsuitable outlets.
All owners are to be informed and agree that the puppy is to be returned to the breeder for rehoming in the event the owner can no longer care for the dog at any stage in the future.

10. Puppy Placement

No puppy shall leave the breeder until it is 8 weeks old. No puppy shall be sold or released from a breeder's care unless it is in good health. In addition to health information as per Part C of this Program, puppy purchasers will be provided with:

- An ANKC Certified Pedigree
- Vaccination record and / or requirements including the due date of the next vaccination or recommended timing for next titre
- Records on internal and external parasite control including frequency of future treatments
- Record of microchip number with a signed transfer of owner form
- A desexing certificate (if applicable)
- A written health declaration in accordance with Dogs Victoria requirements
- Written information on the Breed Characteristics
- Responsible Dog Ownership information
- A contract of sale which will include clauses outlining:
    - That the purchaser has received information regarding the Finnish Lapphund, breed health and responsible dog ownership information
    - That the owner acknowledges the puppy has been seen by a veterinary practitioner and further acknowledges receipt and content of the Health Declaration which is attached as part of the contract of sale.
    - That within 72 hours the purchaser will take the puppy to a veterinary practitioner to confirm the puppy is in good health. If the purchaser elects not to do so, they acknowledge and agree the puppy is in good health at time of purchase
    - That the purchaser has been provided with the appropriate health results for the parents of the puppy
    - That the purchaser has been provided with health records of vaccination, internal and external parasite control, microchip certificate and health declaration for the puppy and instructions including dates for the continuation of this care
    - Instructions on future care of the puppy, such as diet, exercise and training. Such instructions shall stress the need for early socialisation and training.
    - Information on the risks and benefits of desexing, the optimum age this should be carried out and any requirements and conditions related to their puppy
    - Appropriate health care obligations of the purchaser

  - Specific details regarding what health guarantees are in place for congenital and hereditary conditions
  - An explanation of risks, acceptance of risks, and subsequent obligations to reduce risks placed on the purchaser
  - That the purchaser agrees to return the puppy to the breeder for rehoming if its ever required.
- Any extra documentation required by Dogs Victoria / equivalent CC.

11. Export

No puppy should be exported under the age of 11 weeks old, with such export complying with AQIS regulations. Breeders will take additional care to ensure that any puppy for export is destined for a suitable home. As a general rule, any puppy sold for export should only be sold for the furthering of breeding lines in the country of destination, and should not be exported solely for the purposes of being a pet, with the exception of nearby countries where Finnish Lapphunds are not as readily available for pet purchase as in Australia.

PART C: DISCLOSURE OF HEALTH INFORMATION

1. General Principle of Disclosure

Each breeder should attempt to ensure that those people who have a specific interest in their blood lines, including puppy purchasers and users of their dogs at stud, will be kept informed, as much as reasonable or practical, of any adverse health information of which they become aware of in the lines of their breeding stock.

2. Public Databases

Each breeder makes a commitment to making all health information on any Finnish Lapphund they own, publicly available in any such public database established under the authority of the ANKC. It is further recommended that breeders utilise the Finnish Lapphund Breed Archive to populate health information on dogs they own or have bred.

3. Personal Websites

Each breeder who runs a personal kennel web site, for the purposes of promoting their Finnish Lapphunds and their breeding, should endeavour, as far as practical and reasonable, to include true and accurate health results on profiles of their dogs within that web site.

4. Disclosure to Puppy Buyers at Point of Sale

Either prior to, or at the point of sale, each breeder should provide to their puppy purchasers:

- Information on the main genetic health conditions known to the Finnish Lapphund breed, which will include information on:
  - Hip Dysplasia
  - Elbow Dysplasia
  - Eye conditions, including: prcd-PRA, HC, RD, PHTVL/PHPV and PPM's,
  - Pompe's Disease
  - Degenerative Myelopathy
- A copy of certified health results for both parents, which shall include:
  - DNA Status for prcd-PRA
  - DNA Status for Pompe's Disease
  - DNA Status for Degenerative Myelopathy
  - CHEDS Hip and elbow report (or equivalent, esp. for imported dogs/semen)
  - ACES Eye certificate dated within 24 months prior to the mating (or equiv.)
- For those puppies being sold with no breeding restriction, and who are the product of anything other than a DNA Clear x DNA Clear mating, their own DNA certificate for prcd-PRA, Pompe's and Degenerative Myelopathy status.

5. Disclosure to Puppy Buyers Post Point of Sale

Each breeder should ensure that puppy purchasers are informed of any changes of the health status, pertaining to genetic conditions, of the parents of their puppy, at any time post point of sale that such changes become known.

PART D: SALE OF PUPPIES AND GUARANTEES

Note: Part D applies only to breeders who are residents of Victoria. Interstate breeders are to comply with their respective Canine Councils regulations with regards to any guarantee and After Sale care. If your CC has no specific After Sale requirements, you may choose to adopt the regulations of Dogs Victoria.

1. State Regulations

According to the DV Code (20), a member shall ensure that all dogs sold or disposed of by that member are in the best possible state of health. Where any known physical abnormalities exist, a breeder health declaration shall be supplied which includes details of the known physical abnormality at the time of sale and how that abnormality may affect future health and welfare of the dog. This shall be signed in acknowledgement by the recipient and a copy retained by the breeder.

2. Guarantee and After Sale responsibilities

With the exception of matters disclosed in the health declaration, a member shall abide by the following as a minimum practice when selling dogs

- Where a dog is returned to the member within 3 days of sale, for any reason not supported by a statement from a veterinary practitioner, the member must take back the animal and refund 75% of the purchase price.

- Where a dog is returned to the member within 21 days of sale accompanied by a statement from a veterinary practitioner that the animal is unacceptable for health reasons, the member must take back the animal and refund 100% of the purchase price.

- If an animal is diagnosed with, suffering from, dies of, or is euthanised from a physical defect or disease that is directly traceable to the point of sale within 3 years of purchase, the member must, subject to a second veterinary opinion, refund 100% of the purchase price where the owner of the animal provides supporting statements from a veterinary practitioner, including test results where a suitable test is available. Owners of the animal must make veterinary reports and test results available to the breeder for the breeder to obtain their own veterinary advice (second opinion), and for the purpose of informing future breeding management.