

NATIONAL ROTTWEILER COUNCIL (AUSTRALIA)



NATIONAL CODE OF ETHICS

Adopted 18 July 2012

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1. PREAMBLE

Aspirational Section: This is a preamble, that outlines what the National Rottweiler Council (Australia) (NRCA) aspires to, or the ideals it hopes to live up to:

- The NRCA and its members are the protectors of our friend the Rottweiler in Australia.
- The NRCA and its members will always take care of the welfare of the Rottweiler.
- The NRCA shall be affiliated with the International Federation of Rottweiler Friends (IFR) and Australian National Kennel Council (ANKC).
- The NRCA shall keep a stud book, issue pedigrees and maintain records on matters to improve the health, virtues and characteristics of the Rottweiler.
- The NRCA and its members shall breed the Rottweiler as a working dog in accordance with the FCI Breed Standard.
- The NRCA and its members shall provide education and training for the owners and breeders of Rottweilers and the community.
- The NRCA and its members shall organize exhibitions, evaluations and sporting events for Rottweilers.
- The NRCA and its members will uphold our Codes of Ethics, our Code of Conduct and our Rules and Regulations.
- The NRCA and its members will uphold the principles of natural justice.

2. PURPOSE AND INTENT

"WHY HAVE CODES OF ETHICS?"

"The need for special ethical principles in a breed society/ club is the same as the need for ethical principles in society as a whole. They are mutually beneficial. They help make our relationships mutually pleasant and productive. A breed society/club is a voluntary, cooperative organization, and those who must conform to its rules are also those who benefit from the conformity of others. Each has a stake in maintaining general compliance."

Our Codes of Ethics, our Code of Conduct and our Rules and Regulations need to:

- Define accepted/ acceptable behaviours;
- Promote high standards of practice;
- Provide a benchmark for members to use for self evaluation;
- Establish a framework for professional behaviour and responsibilities;
- Show the organisation's social responsibilities;
- Outline how we deal with unacceptable breeding and ownership practices as well as poor personal conduct.

3. CODE OF PERSONAL CONDUCT

- (a) A member shall conduct themselves with courtesy towards others and in a manner that will reflect credit on the Rottweiler and their owners and breeders;
- (b) Cooperate with the NRCA and its members to promote and protect the Rottweiler;
- (c) A member shall display good sportsmanship and conduct at all times so as to reflect credit upon themselves, the NRCA and its members;
- (d) Members shall constantly strive to improve their knowledge of the Rottweiler, and their knowledge of the requirements for the care, welfare and betterment of the Rottweiler;
- (e) A member shall not participate in nor support any activity that involves intentional cruelty or damage to animals;
- (f) A member shall not indulge in false or misleading advertising relating to the conformation, characteristics or performance of that member's dog.

4. CODE OF ETHICS FOR BREEDERS

- (a) A breeder will only breed for the purpose of improving the breed and to the Breed Standard;

- (b) A breeder will only breed with Rottweilers that are registered with the ANKC and meet the NRCA breeding requirements (*Refer Appendix A*);
- (c) A breeder shall keep accurate records of all Rottweilers bred by them, registered by them and sold by them.

5. CODE OF ETHICS FOR OWNERS AND KEEPERS OF ROTTWEILERS

Refer to State Canine Association requirements.

6. CODE OF ETHICS FOR SALE OR DISPOSAL OF ROTTWEILERS

- (a) A member shall not sell directly or indirectly to any commercial, wholesale or retail pet dealers, nor shall they knowingly permit a dog to be advertised, displayed or sold on commission by a commercial dog wholesale, retail pet dealer or as auctioneer;
- (b) A member shall not offer any dog owned by them directly or indirectly to be offered as a prize or as a donation in a contest of any kind;
- (c) A member shall provide the purchaser of the Rottweiler with the following documentation:
 - (i) Certified Vaccination Certificate;
 - (ii) A written receipt;
 - (iii) Copy signed Sales Agreement/Contract;
 - (iv) Written dietary information;
 - (v) Copy of Pedigree;
 - (vi) Microchip Certificate;
 - (vii) Information on responsible ownership of a Rottweiler; and
 - (viii) Any additional documentation that is required according to ANKC Rules and Regulations.

- (d) A member shall not allow a puppy owned or bred by them to leave their care or control until that puppy has reached 8 weeks of age and has been vaccinated and microchipped.

7. REGULATIONS FOR BREEDING OF ROTTWEILERS IN AUSTRALIA

7.1 PRE BREEDING REQUIREMENTS

Rottweiler breeding must meet the FCI Breed Standard (*Refer Appendix B*).

Rottweilers for breeding:

- (a) Must meet the Breed Standard;
- (b) Must be free of any of the disqualifying faults listed in the Standard;
- (c) Must be sound mentally, physically and in good health;
- (d) Must have an ANKC certificate of registration and pedigree (Main Register), they cannot have ANKC limited registration;
- (e) Must be x-rayed for both hip dysplasia and elbow dysplasia. They cannot be x-rayed before 12 months of age.

Prior to having the Rottweiler x-rayed the owner must contact a State Breed Club or the NRCA to arrange for the approved documentation to be sent to them. This documentation outlines the procedures for the examining Veterinarian to follow and details the requirements for identification of the x-ray plate and the details to whom the x-ray and documentation are to be sent to for evaluation.

Further, the examining Veterinarian must conduct an examination of the Rottweiler's eyes and mouth to ensure that the Rottweiler has correct dentition, that being 42 teeth and a scissor bite, and that its eyes are of the same color and the eye lids are normal. All the information regarding the dentition and eyes is to be detailed on the relevant forms which are to be provided to the owner upon their request for the x-ray forms;

- (f) It is currently desirable and recommended, but not mandatory, that Rottweilers have passed the NRCA Breed Survey Program (*Refer Appendix C*).

7.2 BREEDING REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Only Rottweilers that have no disqualifying faults and have x-rayed hip and elbow results that meet the requirements of the NRCA Hip & Elbow Scheme shall be allowed to be bred with (*Refer Appendix D*);
- (b) A male Rottweiler cannot be put to stud until he reaches 18 months of age;
- (c) A female Rottweiler cannot be mated until she reaches 22 months of age;
- (d) A female Rottweiler should not be bred more than twice in any 12 month period, but if she is bred twice in a 12 month period then she is not to be bred for a period of 12 months after her second litter;
- (e) A female Rottweiler cannot be bred after she reaches 7 years and 10 months of age.

8. CODE OF ETHICS FOR ROTTWEILER STUD DOG OWNERS

- (a) A member will only allow their stud dog to be mated to a female Rottweiler that meets the NRCA breeding requirements;
- (b) The owner of the Rottweiler stud dog must provide to the owner of the female Rottweiler a copy of the following documentation:
 - ANKC certificate of registration and pedigree
 - NRCA hip and elbow dysplasia evaluation report
 - NRCA dental and eye reports
- (c) The owner of Rottweiler stud dog must obtain from the owner of the Rottweiler female and keep copies of the following documentation:
 - ANKC certificate of registration and pedigree
 - NRCA hip and elbow dysplasia evaluation report
 - NRCA dental and eye reports
- (d) If a female Rottweiler mated to a member's stud dog fails to conceive then the stud dog owner shall offer a repeat service or any other arrangement agreed to by both parties.

9. COMPLIANCE

Non-compliance with the Regulations set out as detailed is deemed to be misconduct. Penalties for misconduct may include, but not be limited to, a financial fine/penalty imposed by a NRCA member club.

Compliance with the NRCA Code of Ethics shall be enforced by member clubs and any breach of the NRCA Code of Ethics shall be dealt with by member clubs.

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APPENDIX A

NATIONAL ROTTWEILER COUNCIL (AUSTRALIA) BREEDING REQUIREMENTS

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 - (e) A female Rottweiler cannot be bred after she reaches 7 years and 10 months of age.
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F.C.I.-Standard Nr. 147 / 19.06.2000 / GB

Rottweiler

TRANSLATOR: Mrs. Chris Seidler

ORIGIN: Germany

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE

VALID ORIGINAL STANDARD: 06.04.2000

UTILIZATION: Companion, service and working dog

CLASSIFICATION FCI Group 2 (Pinscher and Schnauzer type, Molossian type and Swiss Mountain- and Cattle Dogs and other breeds)

Section 2.1 Molossian type, Mastiff type

With working trial

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Rottweiler is considered to be one of the oldest dog breeds. Its origin goes back to Roman times. These dogs were kept as herder or driving dogs. They marched over the Alps with the Roman legions, protecting the humans and driving their cattle. In the region of Rottweil, these dogs met and mixed with the native dogs in a natural crossing. The main task of the Rottweiler now became the driving and guarding of the herds of cattle and the defence of their masters and their property. This breed acquired its name from the old free city of Rottweil and was known as the "Rottweil butcher's dog".

The butchers bred this type of dog purely for performance and usefulness. In due course, a first rate watch and driving dog evolved which could also be used as a draught dog. When, at the beginning of the twentieth century, various breeds were needed for police service, the Rottweiler was amongst those tested. It soon became evident that the breed was highly suitable for the tasks set by police service and therefore they were officially recognized as police dogs in 1910.

Rottweiler breeders aim at a dog of abundant strength, black coated with clearly defined rich tan markings, whose powerful appearance does not lack nobility and which is exceptionally well suited to being a companion, **service** and working dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Rottweiler is a medium to large size, stalwart dog, neither heavy nor light and neither leggy nor weedy. His correctly proportioned, compact and powerful build leads to the conclusion of great strength, agility and endurance.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

The length of the body, measured from the sternum (breast-bone) to the ischiatic tuberosity, should not exceed the height at the withers by, at most, 15 %.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Good natured, placid in basic disposition and fond of children, very devoted, obedient, biddable and eager to work. His appearance is natural and rustic, his behaviour self assured, steady and fearless. He reacts to his surroundings with great alertness.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Of medium length, broad between the ears. Forehead line moderately arched as seen from the side. Occipital bone well developed without being conspicuous.

Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Nose well developed, more broad than round with relatively large nostrils, always black.

Muzzle: The foreface should appear neither elongated nor shortened in relation to the cranial region. Straight nasal bridge, broad at base, moderately tapered.

Lips: Black, close fitting, corner of the mouth not visible, gum as dark as possible.

Jaws / Teeth: Upper and lower jaw strong and broad. Strong complete dentition (42 teeth) with scissor bite, the upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors.

Cheeks: Zygomatic arches pronounced.

Eyes: Of medium size, almond shaped, dark brown in colour. Eyelids close fitting.

Ears: Medium-sized, pendant, triangular, wide apart, set on high. With the ears laid forward close to the head the skull appears to be broadened.

NECK Strong, of fair length, well muscled, slightly arched, free from throatiness, without dewlap.

BODY

Back: Straight, strong, firm.

Loins: Short, strong and deep.

Croup: Broad, of medium length, slightly rounded. Neither flat nor falling away.

Chest: Roomy, broad and deep (approximately 50 % of the shoulder height) with well developed forechest and well sprung ribs.

Belly: Flanks not tucked up.

TAIL

In natural condition, level in extension of the upper line; at ease may be hanging

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS: Seen from the front, the front legs are straight and not placed too closely to each other. The forearm, seen from the side, stands straight. The slope of the shoulder blade is about 45 degrees to the horizontal.

Shoulders: Well laid back.

Upper arm: Close fitting to the body.

Forearm: Strongly developed and muscular.

Pasterns: Slightly springy, strong, not steep.

Front feet: Round, tight and well arched; pads hard; nails short, black and strong.

HINDQUARTERS: Seen from behind, legs straight and not too close together. When standing free, obtuse angles are formed between the dog's upper thigh and the hip bone, the upper thigh and the lower thigh and the metatarsal.

Upper thigh: Moderately long, broad and strongly muscled.

Lower thigh: Long, strongly and broadly muscled at top, sinewy.

Hocks: Sturdy well angulated hocks; not steep.

Hind feet: Slightly longer than the front feet. Toes strong, arched, as tight as front feet.

GAIT The Rottweiler is a trotting dog. In movement the back remains firm and relatively stable. Movement harmonious, steady, full of energy and unrestricted, with good stride.

SKIN

Skin on the head: Overall tight fitting. When the dog is alert, the forehead may be slightly wrinkled.

COAT

HAIR:

The coat consists of a top coat and an undercoat. The top coat is of medium length, coarse, dense and flat. The undercoat must not show through the top coat. The hair is a little longer on the hindlegs.

COLOUR:

Black with clearly defined markings of a rich tan on the cheeks, muzzle, throat, chest and legs, as well as over both eyes and under the base of the tail.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

Height at withers:

For **males** is 61 - 68 cm
61 - 62 cm is small
63 - 64 cm is medium height
65 - 66 cm is large - correct height
67 - 68 cm is very large

Weight:

Approximately 50 kg

Height at withers:

For **bitches** is 56 - 63 cm
56 - 57 cm is small
58 - 59 cm is medium height
60 - 61 cm is large - correct height
62 - 63 cm is very large

Weight:

Approximately 42 kg

FAULTS

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

General appearance: Light, weedy, leggy appearance. Light in bone and muscle.

Head: Hound-type head. Narrow, light, too short, long or coarse head. Flat forehead (lack of stop or too little stop).

Foreface: Long or pointed muzzle; split nose; Roman nose (convex nasal bridge) or dish-faced (concave nasal bridge); aquiline nose; pale or spotted nose (butterfly nose).

Lips: Pendulous, pink or patchy; corner of lips visible.

Jaws: Narrow lower jaw.

Bite: Pincer bite.

Cheeks: Strongly protruding.

Eyes: Light, deep set. Also too full and round eyes; loose eyelids.

Ears: Set on too low, heavy, long, slack or turned backwards. Also flying ears or ears not carried symmetrically.

Neck: Too long, thin, lacking muscle. Showing dewlap or throaty.

Body: Too long, too short or too narrow.

Back: Too long, weak; sway-back or roach back.

Croup: Too sloping, too short, too flat or too long.

Chest: Flat ribbed or barrel shaped. Too narrow behind.

Tail: Set on too high or too low.

Forequarters: Narrow or crooked front legs. Steep shoulder placement. Loose or out at elbow. Too long, too short or too straight in upper arm. Weak or steep pastern. Splayed feet. Too flat or too arched toes. Deformed toes. Light coloured nails.

Hindquarters: Flat thighs, hocks too close, cow hocks or barrel hocks. Joints with too little or too much angulation. Dewclaws.

Skin: Wrinkles on head.

Coat: Soft, too short or too long. Wavy coat; lack of undercoat.

Colour: Markings of incorrect colour, not clearly defined. Markings which are too spread out.

ELIMINATING FAULTS:

<u>General:</u>	Distinct reversal of sexual type, i.e. feminine dogs or masculine bitches.
<u>Teeth:</u>	Overshot or undershot bite, wry mouth; lack of one incisive tooth, one canine, one premolar and one molar.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Entropion, ectropion, yellow eyes, different coloured eyes.
<u>Tail:</u>	Kink tail, ring tail, with strong lateral deviation
<u>Hair:</u>	Definitely long or wavy coat.
<u>Colour:</u>	Dogs which do not show the typical Rottweiler colouring of black with tan markings. White markings.
<u>Behaviour:</u>	Anxious, shy, cowardly, gun-shy, vicious, excessively suspicious, nervous animals.

N.B. Male animals must have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL ROTTWEILER COUNCIL (AUSTRALIA)



BREED SURVEY PROGRAM

Adopted 2 April 1999
Amended
October 2004
June 2012

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Terms and abbreviations used

- **Dog** - relates to both male and female unless specifically stated otherwise
- **HD** - relates to Hip Dysplasia and the relevant Scheme
- **ED** - relates to Elbow Disease and the relevant Scheme (where appropriate)
- **ANKC** - Australian National Kennel Control
- **NRCA** - National Rottweiler Council (Australia)
- **Breed Standard** – FCI Standard No 147

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To promote and offer guidance for the development of the Rottweiler so as to achieve uniform compliance to the FCI Breed Standard as well as the continued education of owners, breeders, and the general public.

This should be done in a way that achieves a balance between this primary aim and the participation by as many breeders and owners as possible, with the long-term goal being that all Rottweilers should be surveyed before being bred with.

2. ELIGIBILITY

- The dog shall at the date of the Survey, have attained the age of no less than eighteen (18) months and be no older than eight (8) years.
- The dog must be registered with ANKC and be issued with main register paperwork.
- The dog must be identifiable by either a tattoo or microchip. Where the judge elects to split the Breed Survey process, where the measuring and critiquing phase is separated from the temperament assessment, then each of the dogs must be positively re-identified at the commencement of the temperament test. (4/2002)
- The dog is to be sound and in a healthy physical state and be of good temperament.

3. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- Original registration certificate, which is to be verified against the entry details.
- NRC (A) original HD grading form which must bear the required identification requirements. (10/2004)
- NRC (A) original ED grading form which must bear the required identification requirements. (10/2004)
- NRC (A) original Eye and Mouth certificate. (10/2004)
- Original certificates detailing conformation and or working titles.
- Original documentation signed by a veterinarian confirming accidental damage to the dog. Loss of teeth through accident or mechanical means provided that it is attested to by the NRC(A) Breed Registrar certificate shall be counted as if they are present.
- Copies of documentation are to be attested as true and correct by a Justice of the Peace.

Note: Scores that have been previously accepted into the NRC(A) scheme and are recorded in the NRC(A) HD register will be accepted for the NRC(A) Breed Surveys. Confirmation must be provided in writing by the NRC(A) Breed Recorder. (10/2004)

4. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- An up to date copy of the FCI Breed Standard, Breed Survey paperwork, pens, etc
- An approved eye-grading device
- An approved metric measuring stick
- An approved metric head gauge
- A metric cloth measuring tape
- A starting pistol (6-9 mm) and blanks
- Metric weighing scales certified as accurate
- Desk and chairs
- A computer and printer and or typewriter
- A ring steward
- A helper/Assistant
- Sufficient numbers for a crowd (6-8)
- Tattoo register and Microchip Scanner
- Appropriate grounds with sufficient space and level ground to complete the survey. The grounds are also to be free from any matter or object that may be detrimental to the performance of the dog.
- A set of numbered bibs or lapel cards

It is the responsibility of the club holding the Breed Survey to have the equipment and the grounds available on the day of the Survey.

5. NUMBER OF DOGS AND JUDGING ORDER

- 5.1. The maximum number of dogs to be surveyed by any one Surveyor in one day is 20.
- 5.2. The order of surveying will be males then females. If the Survey is conducted over 2 days then males are to be surveyed on the first day.
- 5.3. Bitches in oestrus may participate, but only after all other dogs have been surveyed. It is recommended that bitches in oestrus not be presented for Breed Survey.

6. NRC(A) ADMINISTRATION

The NRC(A) Breed Survey Registrar

- 6.1 Shall be responsible for the granting of approval of the nominated Breed Surveyor upon application by the member club wishing to hold the Survey.

Application for approval is to be lodged with the NRC(A) Breed Survey Registrar in sufficient time for the Registrar to check that the Judge has the necessary experience and personal qualifications to be able to officiate at a NRC(A) Breed Survey. This approval must be gained at least three (3) months before a Breed Survey as the Survey must be advertised in the show schedule lodged with the State Canine Body and advertised to all Member Clubs. (06/2012).

- 6.2 Shall be responsible for the coordination of the NRC(A) Breed Survey Program, and is to liaise with the individual member clubs in all matters dealing with Breed Survey.
- 6.3 Shall recommend to the NRC(A) Executive and member clubs a levy that is to be applied to each entrant of the Breed Survey. The proposed levy is to adequately cover the administration costs and printing of the year book that will be incurred.
- 6.4 Shall have the responsibility for the issuing, checking, and filing of all of the Breed Survey forms and certificates.
- 6.5 Shall attend all NRC(A) meetings and is to provide reports and financial statements as required by the NRC(A) executive and or the member clubs.
- 6.6 Shall collate all relevant material to enable the publishing of an annual Breed Survey book.
- 6.7 Shall be responsible for the publishing of the annual Breed Survey book and will recommend the retail price to the NRC(A) Executive. Yearbooks will then be available for sale to the general public and the member breed clubs. Photographs of any dog may be included, however, this will be at the owner's expense following approval by the Registrar.

7. STATE BREED CLUB ADMINISTRATION

The State Breed Survey Registrar

- 7.1 Shall ensure that approval is sought and received from the NRC(A) Breed Survey Registrar within the time frames as detailed in 6.1.
- 7.2 Shall ensure that there is at least three (3) month's notice of the intention to hold a Breed Survey. The notice is to be published in the State Canine Control publication and all State club magazines. Closing dates are to be advised within the notice by each member club.
- 7.3 Shall ensure that all information is transposed to the Breed Survey documentation prior to

commencement of the Survey, and that the member club Breed Survey register is maintained.

- 7.4 Shall ensure that all information provided at the time of entry is cross-checked against the originals supplied on the day of the Survey. Breed Survey paperwork to be signed off prior to commencement of the Survey.
- 7.5 Shall ensure that copies of the completed Survey forms are sent to the NRC(A) Breed Survey Registrar within fourteen (14) days following the completion of the Survey.
- 7.6 Shall recommend to the member club holding the Breed Survey the fees to be charged for entry to the Breed Survey. Said fees are to include the NRC(A) levy.

8. THE SURVEY

8.1. Classifications

Pass - Suitable for breeding

Allocated to all dogs that pass all areas of the Breed Survey. A dog that receives a **PASS** rating is not permitted to present at future Breed Surveys. Where this has occurred in the past, it is only the first pass that is recognised. (10/2004)

Fail – Not suitable for breeding

Allocated to dogs that possesses a breed disqualifying fault or who are assessed as having an unacceptable temperament. A dog that receives a **FAIL** rating is not permitted to present at future Breed Surveys. (10/2004)

Re-present

Dogs may re-present on 2 more occasions.

Allocated to those dogs that are eligible for re-presenting. A dog that cannot complete a Breed Survey following the two re-presents is deemed to have failed the Breed Survey. (10/2004)

8.2. Anatomical Construction

8.2.1. Each dog is to be presented individually and positively identified.

8.2.2. The dog will then be weighed, measured, eye colour assessed, teeth and bite examined. The results are to be immediately transcribed onto the Survey form by the officiating Surveyor.

8.2.3. The officiating Surveyor will then complete a written critique on the general appearance, attitude, constitution, conformation, movement, and fitness levels of

the dog. The grading of the dog being surveyed has been removed from the Breed Survey format. (10/2004)

- 8.2.4 Double handling will be permitted, however, the Surveyor may stop the practice if in their opinion, the practice is hazardous or unruly.

8.3 Character and Temperament Assessment

Refer to identification requirement if the Breed Survey process has been split (4/2002)

If a dog shows/presents any unprovoked aggression towards any person or persons, or attempts to or bites any person the dog will automatically receive a **FAIL** rating and will take no further part in the Breed Survey. Note: this is applicable at any time throughout the Breed Survey test. (10/2004)

8.3.1. **The Gun Test (Reaction to loud and sudden noises)**

Each dog is to be brought into the assessment area individually wherein the handler will be asked to heel their dog on a loose lead towards a crowd of 6 people. As the dog and handler approach the crowd, the Surveyor/Steward will fire two (2) shots in succession at a distance of not less than ten (10) metres from the dog.

The dog is allowed to be startled by the noise but must quickly recover and must continue heeling with the handler.

The dog is not allowed to show signs of fear or nervousness. The Surveyor may if deemed necessary, request that more shots be fired.



The dog's reaction to the sudden noise is to be documented on the Survey form by the Surveyor.

8.3.2. The Crowd Test

The dog and handler are to proceed through the crowd (10-15 persons), which is milling about and then both the handler and dog are to stop in the middle of the crowd at which time the dog is instructed to sit. The crowd will then form a large circle around the dog and handler, then move in on the handler and dog at a rapid pace, and completely surrounds them. (10/2000)

If a dog shows/presents any unprovoked aggression towards any person or persons, or attempts to or bites any person the dog will automatically receive a FAIL rating and will take no further part in the Breed Survey. Note: this is applicable at any time throughout the Breed Survey test. (10/2004)

Upon instruction from the Surveyor, the crowd will then move away from the dog and handler. A further request will be made by the Surveyor for the crowd to move in and surround both the dog and handler a second time. Finally, the Surveyor will instruct the crowd to move away from the dog and handler who will then heel away from the crowd.



The dog shall not show signs of aggression or nervousness. Natural curiosity, sniffing, etc. is permitted.

The Surveyor will document the dog's reaction to this pressure situation on the Survey form.

8.3.5. Character and Temperament Assessment

At the completion of the crowd exercise, the handler will walk with his dog to a predetermined spot, approximately twenty (20) metres from a hiding place. The handler will be required to remain stationary and allow the dog freedom of movement to the extent of the lead. On the Surveyor's signal, a helper will emerge and challenge the handler. After allowing reaction time for the dog, the helper will run diagonally across and stop in a position approximately fifteen (15) metres away and challenge the handler a second time. From this position the helper will run diagonally and stop approximately ten (10) metres away and challenge again.

The helper will then continue directly toward the handler and dog in a threatening manner to a distance of a minimum three to five (3-5) metres, or until the Surveyor instructs the helper to stop the threat. (10/2000)



As the focus is on the reaction of untrained dogs to this assessment, the dog must not attempt to flee or show signs of fear, nervousness or aggression. A lack of reaction is also considered undesirable.

The dog's reaction to this situation/exercise is to be recorded on the Survey form by the Surveyor.

9 THE BREED SURVEYORS

Initially the Breed Surveyors should be internationally recognised Judges that are qualified to assess the breed suitability of the Rottweiler and/or have FCI recognised conformation and working licenses.

10 CONCLUSION OF THE BREED SURVEY

Upon completion of the Survey it is the State Breed Registrar's responsibility to ensure that all information is transcribed to the Survey Certificate and all results forwarded to the NRCA Breed Registrar within the designated timeframe.

11 SUBSCRIBING MEMBER CLUBS

- Northern Districts Rottweiler Club of New South Wales Inc
- Rottweiler Club of Queensland Inc
- Rottweiler Club of New South Wales Inc
- Rottweiler Club of South Australia Inc
- West Coast Rottweiler Club of Western Australia Inc
- Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc (10/2000)

12 BREED SURVEY CERTIFICATE

Adopted at the October 2000 General Meeting. Copy attached. (10/2000)



National Rottweiler Council (Australia)

Breed Survey Certificate

Breed survey conducted by:

Surveyor

Date of Survey

Catalog Number

Registered Name:

Regn. No:

Sex:

D.O.B

I.D.

HD Score

Elbow Score

Eye/Mouth:

Sire:

Regn. No:

Dam:

Regn. No:

Breeder:

Owner:

Measurements (cm):

Muzzle		Skull		Height		Length	
Girth		Depth		Weight			

Bite/Dentition		Eye Color	
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General Appearance and Attitude (Constitution, Conformation and Movement):*Recommendations:***Character and Temperament Assessments**

	Low	Mid	High	Very High
Self Assurance				
Temperament				
Manageability				
Degree of Excitability				
Fearlessness				
Alertness				
Mistrust				
Protective Drive				

	Indifference	Interest	Shyness
Reaction to			
Gun Shots:			
Crowd Test:			

Classification Achieved:

Pass:		Fail:		Represent:	
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Insert photo**Surveyor:** _____**Signature:**

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL ROTTWEILER COUNCIL (AUSTRALIA)



HIP DYSPLASIA AND ELBOW DYSPLASIA SCHEME

Adopted 23 September 1995
Amended
October 2000
September 2012

NRCA HD and ED Scheme



1. That the following HD scheme be agreed to as the NRCA HD scheme.
2. Professor Wyburn or his nominee and the NRCA will be used to score and grade the x-rays of Rottweiler hips. Provision is to be made for appeal to a nominated person for questionable results.
3. Only hip x-rays taken after a dog or bitch has reached twelve (12) months of age be acceptable.
4. Dogs or bitches that are not already tattooed in the right ear must be tattooed at the time of x-ray. The tattoo number appears on the x-ray along with the registration number of the dog.
5. The NRCA adopt a standard application form that is to be used by all clubs.
6. The allocation of tattoo numbers for dogs and bitches will be done from a central point nominated by each member clubs breed recorder.
7. The original plus a stamped self-addressed envelope is to be sent to a central point nominated by each member clubs breed recorder together with a copy of the pedigree.
8. Imported Rottweilers who have fully complied with a Hip Dysplasia scheme in their country of origin be accepted. However, it is recommended that these dogs be re-scored using the NRCA Scheme. In this way the results of progeny would show the dogs input, i.e. Hips, in relation to the actual score/grade.
9. Results are to be published by each member club in their normal manner and annually by the NRCA breed recorder.
10. Only dogs or bitches that receive a grading of 0,1,2, or 3 are suitable for breeding. Rottweilers with grade 3 hips should be bred with care. Any Rottweiler with grade 4 or above is not suitable for breeding.
11. The combined Lawson/Willis score for a breeding pair should not exceed 35.
12. Professor Wyburn will forward to the NRCA breed recorder the results on a regular basis for distribution to the member clubs.
13. Elbow x-ray and assessment commenced but is not mandatory at this time pending world scoring scheme.

CHANGES MADE TO NRCA HD & ED SCHEME SINCE SEPTEMBER 1995

5/5/1997 – Paperwork procedure – Dr Wyburn returns direct to the NRCA Breed Recorder the white and pink copy of the paperwork. The National Breed Recorder keeps the white sheet and forwards the pink sheet to the club whose stamp appears on the paperwork. Yellow sheet and x-rays are returned to the owner. Blue sheet is sent to Dr Willis in the UK. Club results from any other source to be forwarded by clubs to National Breed Recorder as well as eye and mouth certificates.

20/9/1997 – Microchipping – NRCA accepts microchipping as an acceptable form of identification

20/9/1997 – AVA results – results will only be accepted as statistics for the NRCA register unless the dog was x-rayed prior to 1/1/96.

6/10/1998 – All future pads to be numbered. Pads are only to be sold to member clubs who participate in the national Hip Scheme.

2/4/1999 – Elbow X-Rays – all Rottweilers whelped on or after 1/1/98 must have both their elbows as well as their hips x-rayed in order to be considered suitable for breeding. (**Supersedes Point No.13**)

2/4/1999 – Sole Reader – NRCA to move away from the acceptance of hip and elbow results only read by Dr Wyburn. NRCA to accept and publish results from any of the accredited AVA panellists. (**Supersedes Point No.1**)

2/4/1999 – HD Flyer – A flyer/cover sheet to be handed out with all HD forms advising of the names and addresses of accredited radiologists.

2/4/1999 – Combined Score - the HD scheme be adjusted so that the combined breeding score is decreased from 25 to 20. (**Supersedes Point No.11**)

2/4/1999 – Grades – Grades no longer to be utilised by the NRCA in the evaluation of whether or not a dog or bitch is suitable for breeding. (**Supersedes Point No.10**)

2/9/1999 – X – Rays – Hip and Elbow x-rays become compulsory. (**Supersedes Point No.13**)

27/10/2001 - X-ray requirements for Imported Dogs: Effective 1 January 2002, any Rottweiler that has been imported into Australia after this date must have hips and elbows read and scored under the NRCA/Willis scheme. (**Supersedes point No.8**)

That is, where any Clubs' members has imported, co-owns a dog or bitch, or who uses an imported dog at stud, that has been X-rayed and scored in a previous country of residence, only needs to have those plates re-read under the NRCA scheme as long as those plates comply with the NRCA identification requirements. If however, they do not have the plates, or those plates are not correctly identified, in terms of the NRCA scheme, then the dog/bitch must be re-X-rayed, read and scored under the NRCA scheme.

01/01/2004 – Ethics and Breeding - All dogs and bitches whelped after 01/01/2004 can only be bred with if their Hip and Elbow, and Eye and Mouth results are on National Rottweiler Council paperwork and comply with the National Council Scheme

29/10/2004 – Appealed Scores - "That the NRCA have numbered reassessment HD paperwork available for clubs to use when reassessment is required".

29/10/2004 – Timeline for appealed scores - "From the 1st January 2003, all reassessments must take place within 6 months from the time the State Clubs breed recorder receives the original paperwork from the NRCA Breed Recorder".

AMENDMENTS

April 2008 – Amendment to Identification Requirements

Effectively immediately, the identification requirements for the NRCA Hip and Elbow scheme be adopted as follows:

The following information must be recorded on the radiograph:
(Stick on labels are not acceptable)

- **Registered name of the Dog**
- **NRCA Hip and Elbow Paperwork number. (Additional change)**
- **Tattoo or Microchip number**
- **Date the x-ray is taken**
- **Right and Left marker**
- **Registration Number (Optional)**

Failure to have the radiograph correctly identified with the registered name, the NRCA hip and elbow paperwork number, tattoo or microchip number, date the x-ray is taken, and the right and left marker, will result in the not being accepted.

April 2008 – Appealed Scores

Effective immediately the appeal x-ray is to be identified as follows:

The following information must be recorded on the radiograph:
(Stick on labels are not acceptable)

- **Registered name of the Dog**
- **Original NRCA Hip and Elbow Paperwork Number**
- **New NRCA Hip and Elbow Paperwork Number**
- **Tattoo or Microchip number**
- **Date the x-ray is taken**
- **Right and Left marker**

Appeals based upon privately read x-rays and non-issued NRCA paperwork will not be accepted for the basis of the appeal.

Failure to have the radiograph correctly identified with the registered name, the NRCA hip and elbow paperwork number, tattoo or microchip number, date the x-ray is taken, and the right and left marker, will result in the not being accepted.

April 2008 – Paperwork Ownership and Processing procedure

The issue of NRCA paperwork is at the discretion of the National Rottweiler Council (Australia) and its member clubs. Ownership of the paperwork remains with the NRCA.

Dr Wyburn, or the nominated reader is to return direct to the NRCA Breed Recorder the white and pink copy of the paperwork. The National Breed Recorder keeps the white sheet and forwards the pink sheet to the club whose stamp appears on the paperwork. Yellow sheet and x-rays are returned to the owner. Blue sheet is sent to Dr Willis in the UK. The owners and/or the member Club are to return the eye and mouth certificates to the NRCA Breed Recorder.

7 February 2012 – Notification to clubs of Official Readers

Professor Wyburn is no longer reading hip and elbow x-rays and the AVA will no longer accept NRCA paperwork. The following Veterinary Radiologists have agreed to be official Readers for the NRCA HD & ED Scheme and accept correctly identified hip and elbow x-rays accompanied by NRCA paperwork sent to them directly (**NOT via the AVA**), and return results to the National Breed Recorder:

- Dr Roger Lavelle
Lavelle's Diagnostic Imaging
80 Ashworths Road (PO Box 25)
LANCEFIELD VIC 3435
Tel: 03 5429 1682
- Dr Rob J Rawlinson
PO Box 1626
MOUNT BARKER SA 5251
Tel: 08 8391 0079
e-mail: robrawlo@live.com.au
- Dr Jennifer Richardson
PO Box 3477
Broadway Nedlands LPO WA 6009
Tel: TBA
Email: Jen.Richardson@murdoch.edu.au