

Animal Welfare Requirements and Measures to Improve Canine Health in Germany



Overview

- Legal Regulations for Dog Breeding and Dog Shows in Germany
- Implementation of the Dog Show Rules by the VDH
- Interpretation of Existing Legal Requirements:
  Guidelines of the PG-AGT
- Current Measures to Improve Canine Health in Dog Breeding in Germany

Legal Situation



German Legislation

Animal Welfare Act

- Federal Law
- Covers various areas of animal welfare (including animal breeding, § 11b)
- Applies to all animal species

- Prohibits breeding if hereditary pain, suffering or harm has to be expected in the offspring

Animal Welfare Dog Ordinance

- Rules for
  1. Keeping Dogs
  2. Dog Events (§ 10)

- Prohibits showing of dogs with characteristics related to hereditary pain, suffering or harm

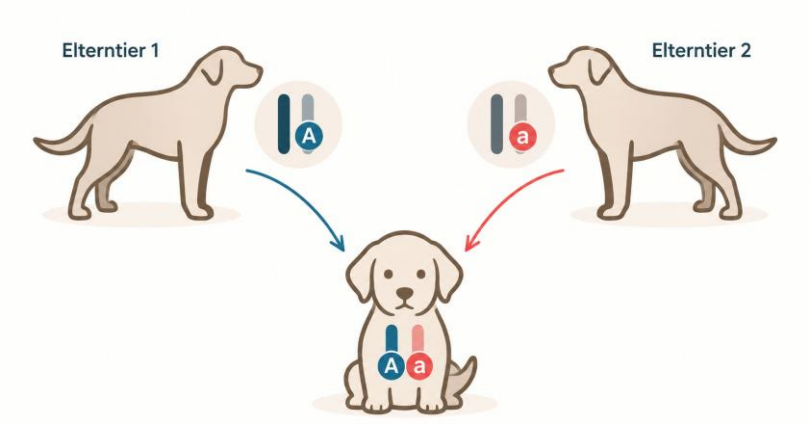
„Torture Breeding-Paragraph“ § 11 b TierSchG

§ 11b

(1) It is prohibited, to breed vertebrate animals or to alter them through biotechnological measures, if, in the case of breeding, it can be expected on the basis of animal breeding knowledge or, in the case of alteration, on the basis of knowledge of the changes caused by biotechnological measures, that as a result of the breeding or alteration

1. in the **offspring**, in the animals themselves that have been altered by biotechnological means or in their offspring, hereditary-based body parts or organs for the species-appropriate use are missing or are unusable or altered and due to this pain, suffering or damage occurs ...

Breeding Bans for carriers of genetic disease?



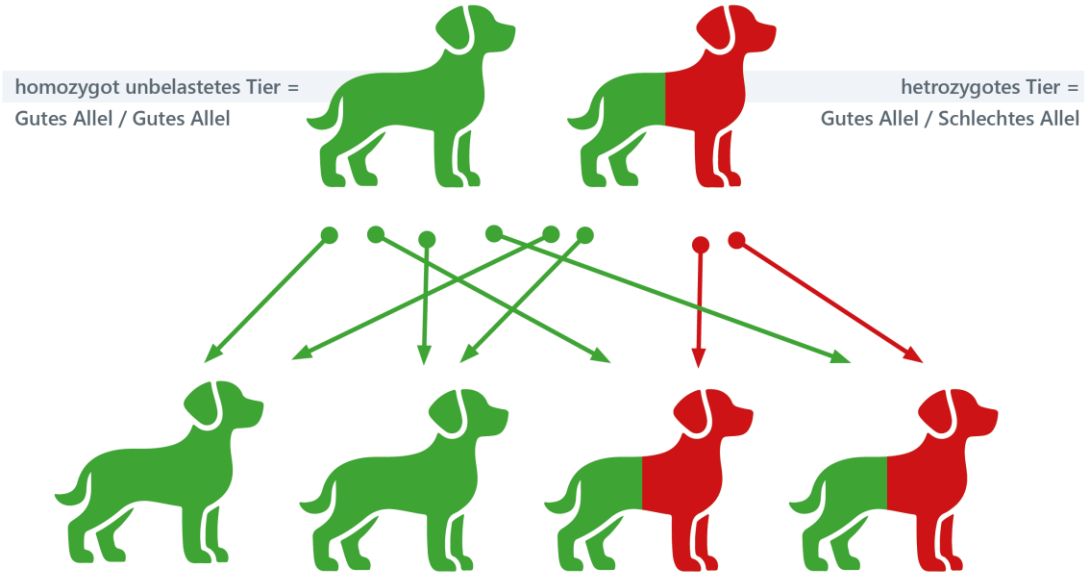
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Genetic prevalence and clinical relevance of canine Mendelian disease variants in over one million dogs

Jonas Donner[1]*, Jamie Freyer[2☯], Stephen Davison[3☯], Heidi Anderson[1], Matthew Blades[3], Leena Honkanen[1], Laura Inman[2], Casey A. Brookhart-Knox[2], Annette Louviere[2], Oliver P. Forman[3], Rebecca Chodroff Foran[2]

„ As more disease-associated variants are identified and screened in the future, it is likely to become inevitably clear that all dogs carry a number of deleterious recessive alleles.“

Breeding Bans for carriers of genetic disease



Animal Welfare Law – planned change

§ 11b (1a)

(1a) As a result of a change within the meaning of paragraph 1 number 1, pain, suffering or damage shall, as a rule, be associated in particular with the regular or not merely temporary occurrence of one or more of the following symptoms:

1. Shortness of breath,
2. Movement abnormalities,
3. Lameness,
4. Abnormalities of the skeletal system,
5. Inflammations of the skin,
6. Hair, feather or scale loss,
7. Inflammations of the eyelid skin or the horn skin,

...



Abbildung: KI-generierte Illustration







Wird der Dackel verboten?

Ein Gesetz, das unsere Lieblingshunde verbietet?
Ohne uns!

Jetzt Petition unterschreiben!



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Animal Welfare Dog Ordinance

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Animal Welfare Dog Ordinance

§ 10 Exhibition ban

It is prohibited, to exhibit dogs or to organise exhibitions with dogs,

1. in which body parts, in particular the ears or tail, have been completely or partially amputated in breach of animal welfare regulations

   or

2. in which, due to a hereditary condition,

   a) body parts or organs that are missing or unusable or malformed for the species-appropriate use, and thereby cause pain, suffering or damage ...

Paragraph 1 shall apply accordingly to other events
at which dogs are compared, examined or otherwise assessed.

Implementation of Rules at VDH-Dog Shows



Implementation of Section 10 of the Animal Welfare Dog Ordinance

(Tier-Schutz-Hundeverordnung)

at VDH Dog Shows

1 Veterinary pre-examinations

for dogs of certain breeds



2 Veterinary spot checks

at the entrance



3 Control by breed judges

in the ring



Three complementary pillars for responsible dog showing

Animal welfare – Health protection – Fair and expert assessment

Clinical Examination
before participation in a dog exhibition

Pursuant to Section 10 (1) No. 2 Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung (German Animal Welfare Regulation for the Protection of Dogs), it is forbidden to show dogs in which, through genetic causes,

- body parts or organs needed for natural use by the animal are lacking or unfit for purpose or reshaped, resulting in pain, suffering or harm,
- behavioural disturbances, associated with suffering, occur,
- any natural contact with other dogs results in pain or avoidable suffering or harm for themselves or another dog.

For the purpose of identifying dogs with the abovementioned pathologic conditions, a clinical examination by a veterinarian is performed and the findings are documented on this form. Regardless of the results of the examination, dogs with diseases according to Section 10 (1) No. 2 Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung can be excluded from the exhibition by the organizer or the relevant authorities.

Name and address of examining veterinarian:

Examining veterinarian

Special attention should be paid to any pathological changes to the following organ systems:

1. Eyes: Are there any pathological CONDITIONS (e. g. clinical relevant Ectropion or Entropion, Exophthalmos), which make additional examinations necessary with the aim of identifying disorders as specified by Section 10 (1) No. 2 Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung?

Please mark as appropriate: ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, which?*

2. Skull, teeth and jaws: Are teeth malformed or are Canines or P4/upper jaw or M1/lower jaw or more than two other teeth (apart from P1 and M3) missing, is there a significant over or underbite resulting in inadequate oral function? Is there any PALPABLE malformation of the cranium, such as an open fontanel, which makes additional examinations necessary with the aim of identifying disorders as specified by Section 10 (1) No. 2 Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung?

Please mark as appropriate: ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, which?*

* If the answer is ‚Yes' due to missing teeth, it can be proven that the relevant teeth are not missing due to hereditary reasons but due to other causes (e. g. parodontal disease or trauma). Then participation in the exhibition is possible.

5. Respiratory system: Were any excessive breathing noises or other signs of impaired breathing like dyspnea, cyanosis or disorders of thermoregulation observed?

Please mark as appropriate: ◯ Yes ◯ No
If yes, which?*

6. Heart and circulatory system: Did the clinical examination (mucosa, pulse, auscultation) give any indications of relevant diseases of the cardiac system, which make additional examinations necessary with the aim of identifying disorders as specified by Section 10 (1) No. 2 Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung?

Please mark as appropriate: ◯ Yes ◯ No
If yes, which?*

7. Were there any clinical indications for **deafness**, **impaired vision/blindness** or **neurological disease?**

Please mark as appropriate: ◯ Yes ◯ No
If yes, which?*

Also:

- Echocardiography
- Exercise Testing
- …

No examinations that are harmful to the animals!

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Three complementary pillars for responsible dog showing

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VDH
VDH
VDH
Tierarzt


HUND
&PFERD
VDH
Tierärztliche
Kontrolle
Vet check

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13
PURINA
PRO PLAN
PURINA
PRO PLAN





Implementation of Legal Regulations & Breed Specific Instructions by Judges at VDH-Dog Shows

Breed Specific Instructions (BSI)

„The primary task of a dog show judge is to preserve the characteristics of each breed within the framework of the approved FCI breed standard.
This must, however, never take place at the expense of health.“



Current version of BSI online available at:
https://www.vdh.de/news/artikel/breed-specific-instructions/

Cannot be judged

Dogs with the following (hereditary) characteristics, such as breething problems or inflamation have to be excluded and marked as such:

CANNOT BE JUDGED

The reason must be stated in the judge‘s report (e.g. „tail too short“).



Relevant Characteristics

1. Breathing and Muzzle
2. Mouth and Dentition
3. Eyes
4. Skin
5. Tail
6. Lameness
7. Behaviour
8. Amputations

Breathing and Muzzle

- Criteria:
  1. **Respiratory Function**
  2. Nostrils
  3. Length of Muzzle

1. Respiratory Function



Image: *Pia Saskia Wiegel, Rebekka Mach*

- Will be assessed prior to the show for relevant breeds by Exercise Testing
- Presentation at the show is also relevant
- Signs of respiratory distress or excessive breathing sounds: Showing is prohibited



Open Nostrils



Mild Stenosis



Moderate Stenosis



Severe Stenosis

Image: *Rebekka Mach, modified*

2. Nostrils

- Secondary Criterion
- Open Nostrils have to be considered to be more healthy than narrow Nostrils

BSI: „[…] pinched nostrils are serious problems, which must be noted.“

Mouth and Dentition

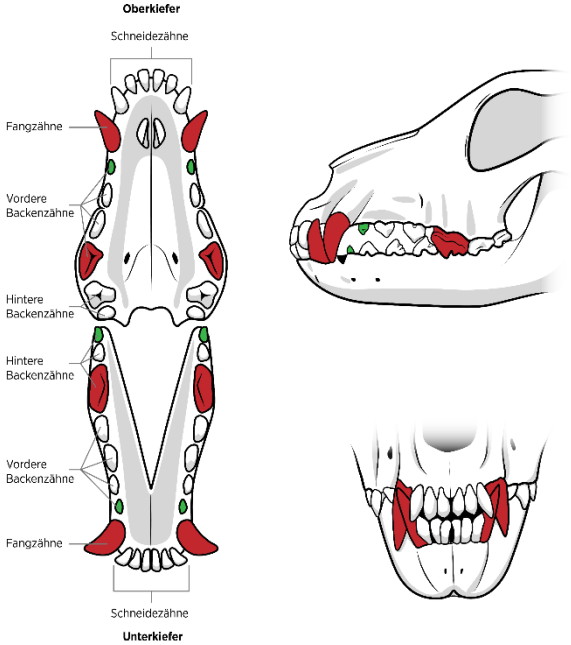


Image (modified): *myanimals.com*

Exclude in case of:

- <u>hereditary</u> absence of:
  - **Canini**
  - **P4/upper jaw** or **M1/lower jaw**
  - or if **more than two other teeth are missing**;
    <u>except P1 (upper and lower jaw) and M3 (lower jaw)</u>.
- The exhibitor has the option to prove with a veterinary certificate that the missing teeth are due to accident or non-hereditary disease.

Eyes



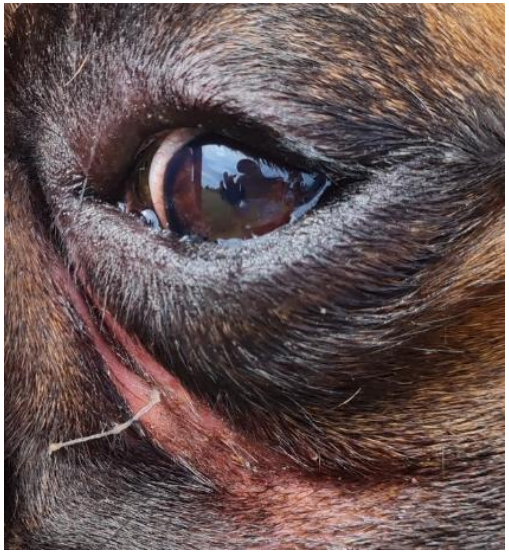
Eyelid turned outwards with resulting redness of the Conjunctiva and (in the upper picture) pathologic ocular discharge



- **Conditions of the Eyelids**
  1. Lower eyelid turned outwards (Ectropion)
  2. Lower eyelid turned inwards (Entropion)
  3. Palpebral Fissure too large (Makroblepharon)
- **Protruding Eyeballs**

Images: *Jan-Peter Bach*

Eyes



Eyelid turned inwards with resulting ocular discharge and inflammated skinfold below the eye

- **Conditions of the Eyelids**
  1. Lower eyelid turned outwards (Ectropion)
  2. Lower eyelid turned inwards (Entropion)
  3. Palpebral Fissure too large (Makroblepharon)
- **Protruding Eyeballs**

Abbildung: *Jan-Peter Bach*

Breed Standards

Some wording is problematic from a health perspective:

- "Sometimes slightly covered due to a slight slant of the eyelids"
- "The red may sometimes be visible"
- "Visible red, without exaggeration"
- "The eyelids are thick"
- "A slightly sad expression"
- "Protruding beneath bushy eyebrows"

Most breed standards have excellent wording:

- "Dark brown with a lively expression"
- "Clearly visible eyes"
- "Showing no red at the inner corner of the eye"

Skin

Excessive Skin, especially if:

- **Inflamation of Skin Folds** (Redness, Alopecia, damp skin)
- **Impaired sight or Breathing**

Skin



Excessive Skin with resulting Entropion and impaired Sight

Image: *Jan-Peter Bach*

Skin



Inflammated Skinfold above the nose

Image: *Kim-Lina Zelmer*

Tail

Health Aspects:

- Screw Tail:
  - Risk of developing infections of the skin
  - Associated with vertebral malformations in the anterior vertebral column
- Short Tail: Significance for communication unclear

- Limited scientific evidence
- Be mindful of the rulings of the responsible veterinary office



A straight, horizontal back line is better from a health point of view than a (steeply) sloping back line.

Behaviour & Lameness

Dogs with overly aggressive behaviour have to be excluded.

Dogs with signs of lameness have to be excluded.

Dewclaw (front leg)

Dogs, whose Dewclaws have been amputated without medical reasons, have to be excluded.



AI-generated Image

Dewclaw (hind leg)

The presence of dewclaws on the hind leg <u>must not be punished</u>!

Punishing the presence of dewclaws encourages amputations, which are illegal according to German Law.



AI-generated Image



Interpretations of the Existing Laws

Dog shows in Germany

Organsystem	Qualzuchtmerkmal
Atemwege	Brachycephales obstruktives Atemwegssyndrom (BOAS)
Atemwege	Larynxparese (LP)
Augen	Canine Multifokale Retinopathie (CMR3)
Augen	Chronische Augenentzündung durch Verlegung des Tränenn
Augen	Collie-Augenanomalie-Sehnerven Kolobom (CEA)
Augen	Corneadystrophie
Augen	Distichiasis
Augen	Ektropium
Augen	Entropium
Augen	Strabismus
Augen	Exophthalmus (siehe auch Brachycephalie)
Augen	Glaukom (Grüner Star), Goniodysgenesie
Augen	Hornhautulcera
Augen	Iriskolobom
Augen	Katarakt (Hereditäre Katarakt)
Augen	Keratitis nigricans
Augen	Keratokonjunktivitis sicca (KCS)
Augen	Kolobom (Spaltbildung im Bereich des Auges)
Augen	Nickhautvorfall (Cherry Eye)
Augen	Persistierender hyperplastischer primärer Glaskörper(vitreus) (PHPV)
Augen	Primäre Linsenluxation (PLL)
Augen	Progressive Retinaatrophie (PRA)
Augen	Progressive Stäbchen-Zapfen Degeneration (progressive rod cone degeneration) (PRCD), bestimmte Form der PRA
Augen	Retinadysplasie
Augen	Retinadystrophie
Harn- und Geschlechtsapparat	ektopischer Ureter
Harn- und Geschlechtsapparat	Kryptorchismus
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Albinismus, Albinismus oculi
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	teilweise oder vollständige Alopezie und/oder fehlende Vibrissen am Kopf
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Atopische Dermatitis
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Colour Dilution Alopezie (CDA) / Colour Mutant Alopezia (CMA) (Blue Dog Syndrom)
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	"Dermoidsinus, Dermoid Cysten (auch wenn bereits operiert)
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Hyper- oder Parakeratose der Nase
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Fellfärbung: Silbergraue Farbe, "Grey-Collie-Syndrom"
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Fellfärbung: Weißköpfigkeit (Extremscheckung)
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Kutane Muzinose (z.B. Shar.Pei)
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Letale Acrodermatitis
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	übermäßige Hautfaltenbildung an Kopf, Rumpf und Gliedmaßen, übermäßig lange Hängelefzen
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	übermäßiges Fellwachstum am Kopf (freies Blickfeld muss gewährleistet sein)
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	akute febrile neutrophile Vaskulitis
Haut-/ Hautanhangsorgane	Merle-Syndrom, Weißtiger (>50% unpigmentiert) bei best. Rassen
Herz/ Kreislauf und Gefäße	Aortenstenose
Herz/ Kreislauf und Gefäße	Dilatative Kardiomyopathie (DCM)
Herz/ Kreislauf und Gefäße	Perstistierender Ductus arteriosus
Herz/ Kreislauf/Gefäße Leber	Portosystemischer Shunt (angeboren) auch wenn bereits operiert
Herz/ Kreislauf/Gefäße	Pulmonalstenose
Herz/Kreislauf/Gefäße	Trikuspidalklappeninsuffizienz/ -stenose, Trikuspidalklappendysplasie
Muskulatur	Afghanenhund Myelopathie
Muskulatur	Erbliche Myopathie
Muskulatur	Muskeldystrophie x-chromosomal
Muskulatur	Scottie Cramp
Nervensystem	Abiotrophie
Nervensystem	Alaskan Malamute Polyneuropathie (AMPN)
Nervensystem	Alexander Krankheit
Nervensystem	Canine Ceroid-Lipofuszinose (CCL)
Nervensystem	Dandy Walker Fehlbildung (DWLM)
Nervensystem	Degenerative Myelopathie
Nervensystem	Epilepsie
Nervensystem	Epileptoides Krampfsyndrom (CECS)
Nervensystem	Erbliche Ataxie
Nervensystem	Idiopathische Polyneuropathie
Nervensystem	Juvenile Enzephalopathie
Nervensystem	Leonberger Polyneuropathie (LPN2)
Nervensystem	Leukoenzephalomyelopathie (LEMP)
Nervensystem	Nekrotisierende Meningoenzephalitis/Pug Dog Enzephalitis (PDE)
Nervensystem	Progressive Axonopathie
Nervensystem	Astrozytose
Nicht klassifizierbare genetisch bedingte Erkrankungen	Nierenzellkarzinom und Noduläre Dermal fibrose
Nicht klassifizierbare genetisch bedingte Erkrankungen	Postoperative Blutung (P2Y12)
Nicht klassifizierbare genetisch bedingte Erkrankungen	Postoperative Blutungsneigung (DEPOH
Nicht klassifizierbare genetisch bedingte Erkrankungen	Shar Pei Autoinflammatory Disease (SPAID)
Nicht klassifizierbare genetisch bedingte Erkrankungen	Robinow-Like-Syndrom
Ohren	Hörschäden
Ohren	Überlange Schlappohren (berühren bei gesenkter Nase den Boden)
Ohren	Taubheit
Schädel	Chiari-like Malformation und Syringomyelie (insbes. Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Nachweis durch CT)
Schädel	Kiefergelenkdysplasie
Schädel	Kraniomandibuläre Osteopathie
Schädel	Missbildungen der Schädeldecke wie offene Schädelknochenlücke
Schädel	Orofaziale Spalten
Schädel / Atemwege	Brachycephalie, Brachygnathie
Schädel / Gebiss	Maxillary canine tooth mesioversion (MCM)
Schädel /Gebiss	Zahnfehler (Hypo-, Oligo-, Anodonti), Ausbleiben des Zahndurchbruchs (Pseudoanodontie), Fehlstellungen
Skelettsystem	Anurie (Schwanzlosigkeit) oder Brachyurie mit oder ohne Wirbelmissbildung
Skelettsystem	Cauda-equina Syndrom
Skelettsystem	Chondrodysplasie
Skelettsystem	Chondrodystrophie
Skelettsystem	Ellbogendysplasie (ED)
Skelettsystem	Hemivertebrae
Skelettsystem	Hüftgelenksdysplasie (HD)
Skelettsystem	Hypophysärer Zwerwuchs
Skelettsystem	Leg Palve Perthes Krankheit (LCP)
Skelettsystem	Osteochondrosis Dissecans (OCD) Schulter
Skelettsystem	Patellaluxation
Skelettsystem	Robinow-like-Syndrom
Skelettsystem	Spondylose
Skelettsystem	veränderte Gelenkdynamik
Skelettsystem/Muskel	Bandscheibenschäden (IVVD)
Skelettsystem/Muskel	Mukopolysaccharidose der Typen IIIA, IIIB, IV, VI
Skelettsystem/Muskel	Paroxysmale Exercise Induced Dyskinesie
Stoffwechsel	Congenitale Hypothyreose
Stoffwechsel	Cystinurie
Stoffwechsel	Familiäres Shar Pei Fieber (Amyloidose)
Stoffwechsel	Hämophilie A / B
Stoffwechsel	Hyperurikosurie
Stoffwechsel	idiopathische Myoklonie/ Epilepsie
Stoffwechsel	Kupferspeicherkrankheit
Stoffwechsel	Lipodystrophie
Stoffwechsel	Maligne Hyperthermie (MH)
Stoffwechsel	MDR-1 Defekt
Stoffwechsel	Megaösophagus
Stoffwechsel	Pankreasatrophie, Pankreasinsuffizienz
Stoffwechsel	Polyzystische Nierenerkrankung (PKD)
Stoffwechsel	Protein losing Nephropatie
Stoffwechsel	von Willebrand Typ I (vWD1)
Stoffwechsel	Amyloidose
Verdauungstrakt	Lundehundsyndrom





Leitlinien PG-AGT

Leitlinien zur Auslegung und zum Vollzug des

Ausstellungverbots

von § 10 der Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung (TierSchHuV)

vom 2. Mai 2001

(BGBl. I S. 838), die zuletzt durch Artikel 1 der Verordnung vom 25. November 2021

(BGBl. I S. 4970) geän

Qualzuchtmerkmal
Chondrodystrophie (CDDY)

Torture Breeding in Labradors?! (first iteration of PG-AGT-Guidelines

Torture Breeding Characteristic	Recommended Enforcement Measure
Entropion	
Ectropion	
PRA	Genetic Testing
Canine Ceroid Lipofuscinosis	Genetic Testing
Copper Storage Disease	Genetic Testing
Cystinuria	
Craniomandibular Osteopathy	Genetic Testing
Chondrodystrophy, Chondrodysplasia	Genetic Testing
Hip Displasia	X-Ray

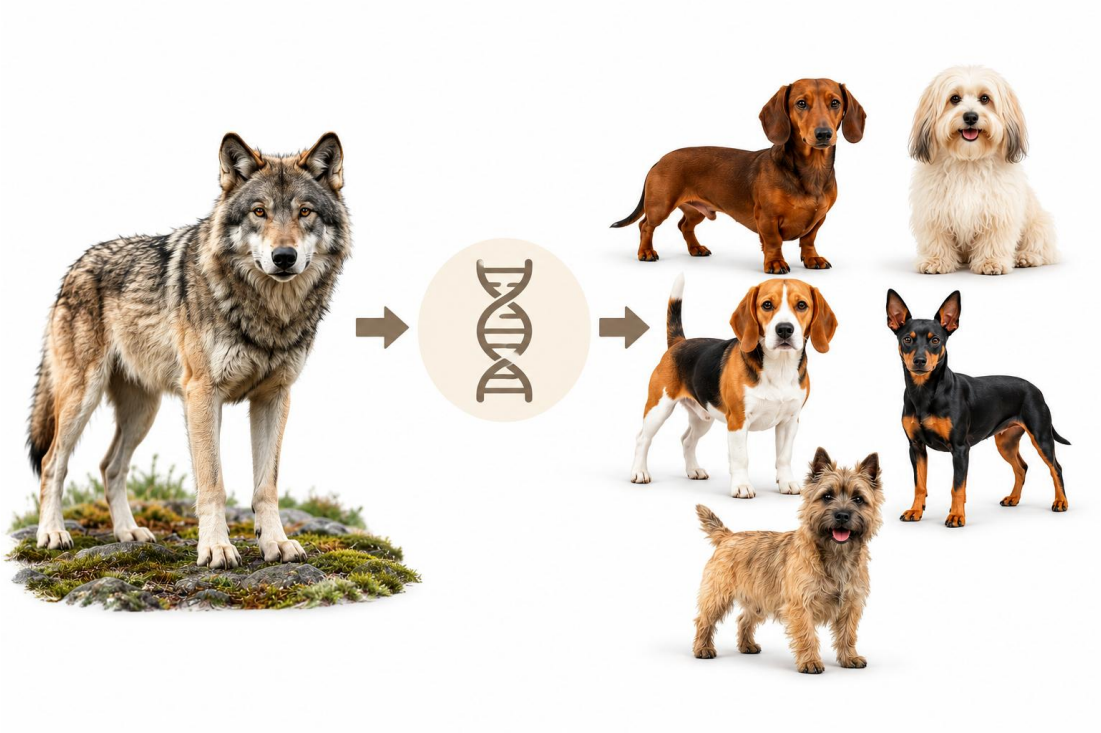


Guidelines PG-AGT

Guidelines PG-AGT:

Contain medical and genetic **mistakes**

- Demand mandatory **examinations for clinically healthy dogs**
- include **potentially harmful procedures** (MRI, electrodiagnostics, biopsies)



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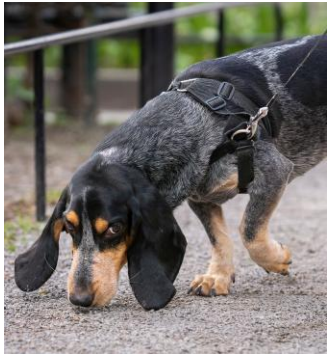


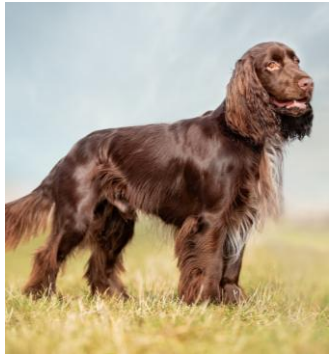




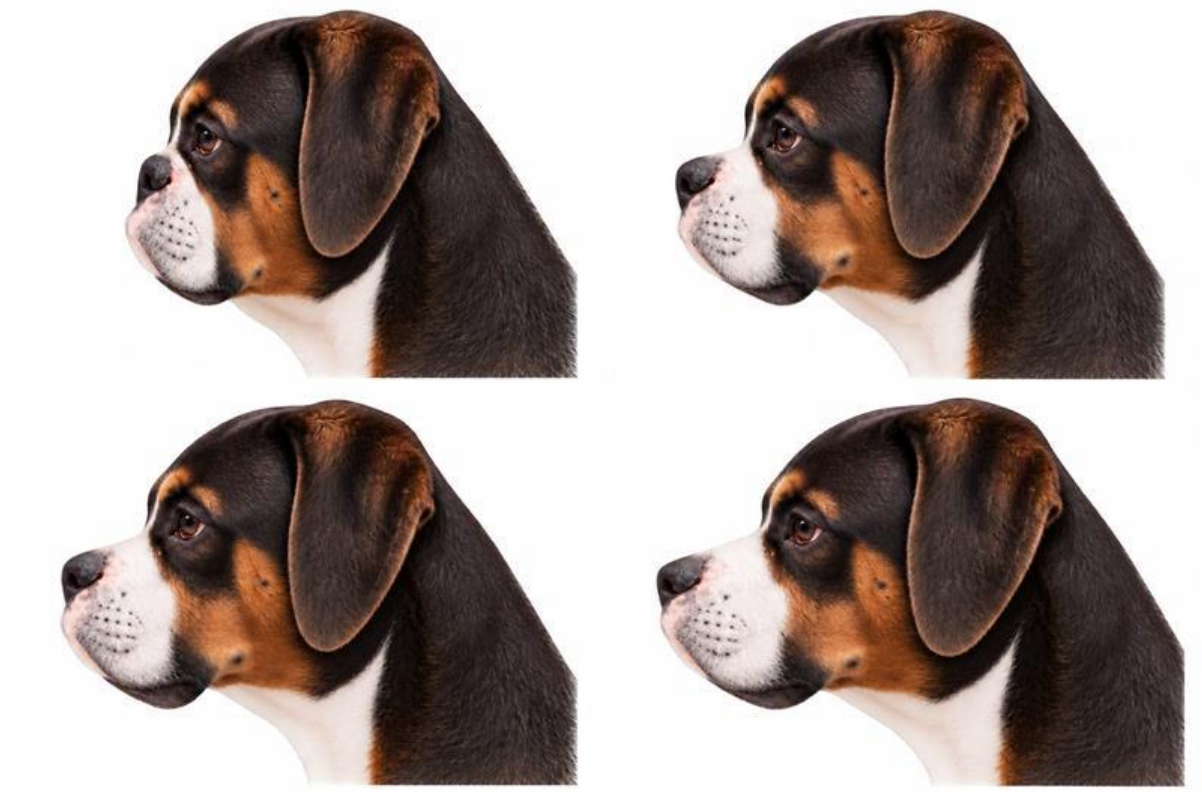












AI-generated Image

BOAS – predective value of different anatomic indices

Breed-Specific Factors

Breed	Nostrils	Short muzzle	Thick neck	Short tail	Obesity
Affenpinscher					✓
Boston Terrier	✓	✓	✓		
Boxer	✓	✓			
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	✓				✓
Chihuahua		✓			
Dogue de Bordeaux			✓		
Griffon Bruxellois	✓				
Japanese Chin					
King Charles Spaniel	✓				✓
Maltese		✓			✓
Pekingese	✓				
Pomeranian		✓			
Shih Tzu				✓	
Staffordshire Bull Terrier			✓	✓	✓
Pug	✓				✓
French Bulldog	✓		✓		
Bulldog	✓		✓		✓

Measures to Improve Health in Dog Breeding in Germany

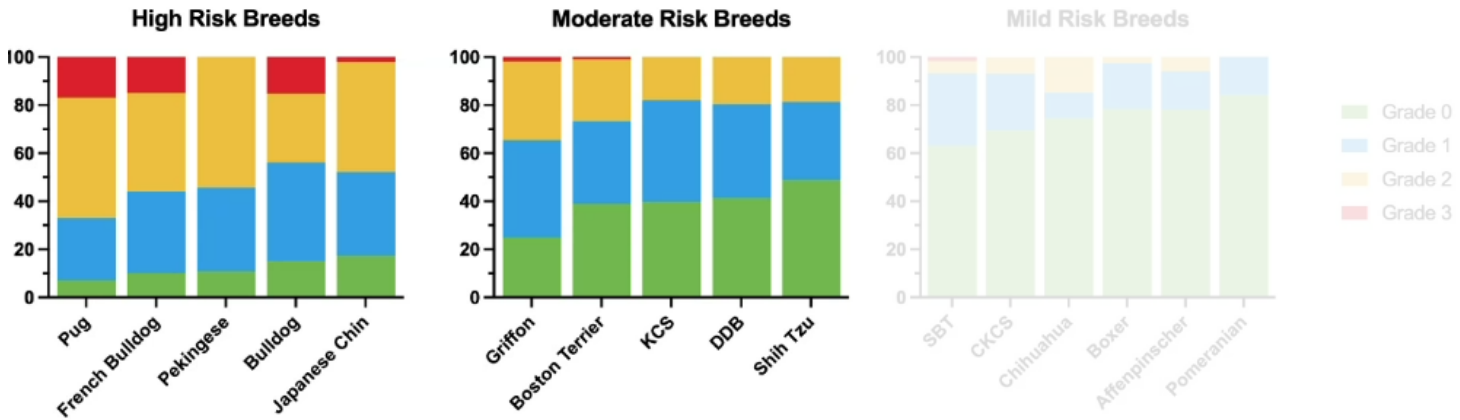









Brachycephaly



[1] Liu NC, Adams VJ, Kalmar L, Ladlow JF, Sargan DR. Whole-Body Barometric Plethysmography Characterizes Upper Airway Obstruction

Image source: Tomlinson et al., A cross-sectional study into the prevalence and conformational risk factors of BOAS across fourteen brachycephalic dog breeds; PLOS ONE (2026), Licensed under CC BY 4.0.



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O'Neill *et al. Canine Medicine and Genetics* (2021) 8:13
https://doi.org/10.1186/s40575-021-00112-3

Canine Medicine and Genetics

RESEARCH Open Access

French Bulldogs differ to other dogs in the UK in propensity for many common disorders: a VetCompass study

Dan G. O'Neill[1*], Rowena M.A. Packer[2], Peter Francis[1], David B. Church[2], Dave C. Brodbelt[1] and Camilla Pegram[1]

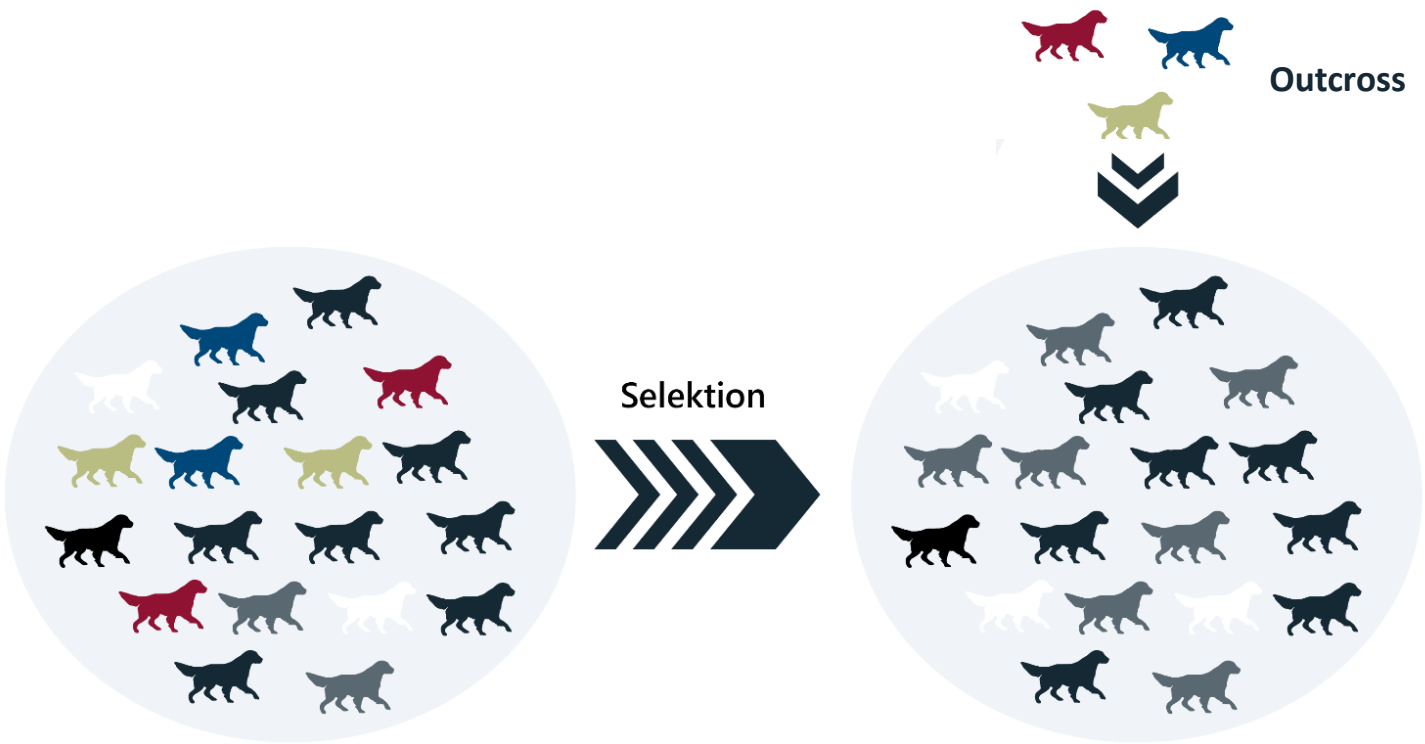
O'Neill *et al. Canine Medicine and Genetics* (2022) 9:5
https://doi.org/10.1186/s40575-022-00118-5

Canine Medicine and Genetics

RESEARCH Open Access

English Bulldogs in the UK: a VetCompass study of their disorder predispositions and protections

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Outcross
Selektion



Abbildungen © FBVD e. V. – verwendet mit freundlicher Genehmigung





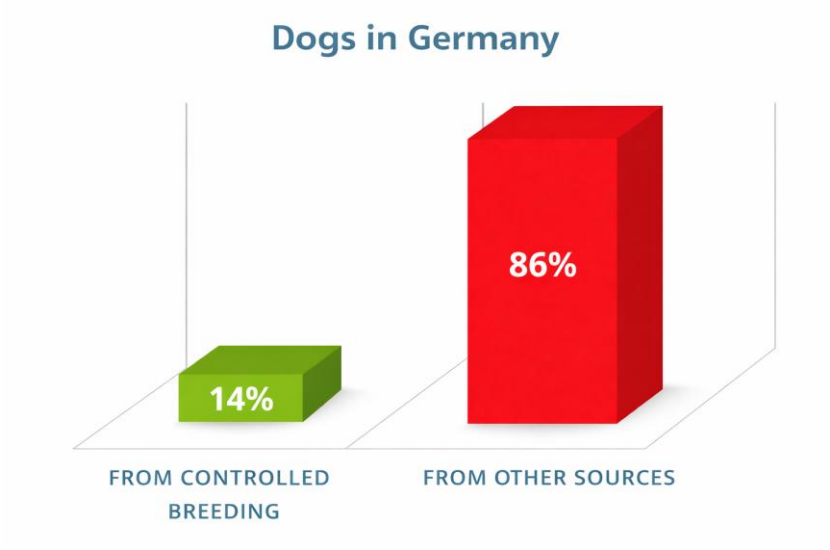


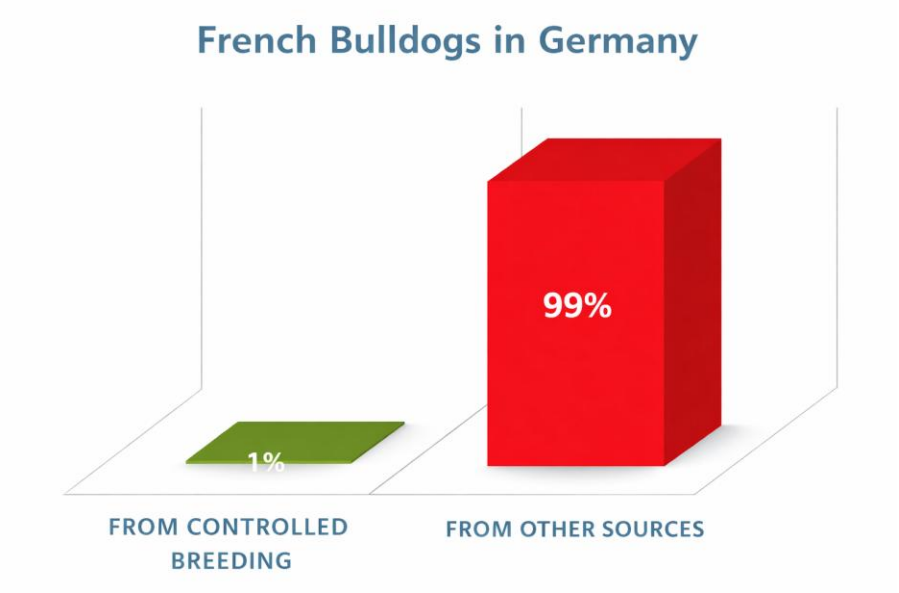





German
Winner
Show
2024
3. Platz

German Legislation





Controlled, health-focused breeding



- ✓ Health screening of the parent dogs
- ✓ Responsible breeding planning (not too many litters)
- ✓ Species-appropriate rearing and socialization
- ✓ Clean, safe environment
- ✓ Transparent information and education
- ✓ Responsible placement (e.g. with contract, vaccinations, veterinary examination)

AI-generated Image

More profit

Less effort

Lower costs

No oversight

Backyard breeding & illegal puppy trade





- ✗ No or inadequate health checks
- ✗ Mass breeding focused on profit
- ✗ Inadequate socialization and care
- ✗ Poor to unhygienic housing conditions
- ✗ Illegal transport (often across borders)
- ✗ Sale without guidance or safeguards


Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!