



## **FIFe Breeding & Registration Rules**

Date of issue: 01.01.2011

## STATUS OF CHANGES

Article numbers indicated below and between brackets [ ] refer to the article numbers before the reorganisation of the rules per 01.01.2011.

Article	Edited	Status	Remarks
All	01.01.02	New	Articles received titles, table of contents, correction of errors and of references to Articles. Status of Changes introduced, new edition
6 [2.6.3]	01.01.02	Correction	1st sentence deleted: NRR proposal 1, 2000
5.1.1 [4.4.1]	01.01.03	New	Kittens bred by a FIFe Member's member first to be registered in FIFe
4.3 [4.2.2]	01.01.03	New	Dilute modifier 'm'
9.1 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.03	Change	Cats either shown as Novice or looked at by 2 Int. FIFe judges in control class.
9.2 [4.4.5.2]	01.01.03	New	Definition of term Novice
6 [4.4.7.1]	01.01.03	New	MAN with 3 generations MAN (51, 52, 53, 54) to be registered in the LO
5.2.1 [5.2]	01.01.03	Addition	Add titles DSM, JW
All	01.01.03	Change	Recommendations become rules
Appendix I	01.01.03	Addition	Recommended standards for non-recognised breeds
6 [2.6.10]	01.01.04	Addition	Restriction novice class for KBL/KBS
3.6.2 [2.7.2, 2.7.3]	01.01.04	Addition	2.7.2 deleted and 2.7.3 Genetic Diseases added
9.1.3 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.04	Change	Removal of age from the Control Class
8.3 [4.4.6.1]	01.01.04	Addition	Munchkin not recognised and no EMS-code. No EMS-codes for wild cats.
[4.4.7.2]	01.01.04	Addition	Code 71 for straight-eared ACL/ACS
5.2.2 [5.1]	01.01.04	Change	General Rules Art. 15 substituted in 5.1, DM added.
Appendix I	01.01.04	Deletion	Appendix I (Table recommended standards for non-recognised breeds) deleted
All	01.01.05	Change	ORS/ORL changed to OSH/OLH
9.1 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.05	Addition	Target breed added.
6. [2.6.1]	01.01.06	Addition	Breeding restrictions for F1 to F4 Bengals
6. [2.6.3]	01.01.06	Change	Changes to Korat Breeding rules
6. [2.6.7]	01.01.06	Change	Restriction lifted and "target breed" added
6. [2.6.11]	01.01.06	Addition	Restrictions on colours in BUR
All	01.01.06	Change	(National) breeding Committee now FIFe Member
10.2 [4.6]	01.01.06	Change	Articles 4.6.1, 4.6.2, 4.6.3 & 4.6.4 regarding recognition
6.1 [4.1]	20.05.06	Correction	Table: corrected recommended outcross for SYL/SYS now SIA, OSH, BAL, OLH
6.1 [4.1]	01.01.07	Addition	Inter-mating sister breeds added SYL, SYS
5.1.1 [4.4.1]	01.01.07	Addition	Clarification which titles cat loses if gained under mistaken identity: CH,PR,IC,IP,GIC,GIP,EC,EP
All	01.03.07	Revised	Total pages 21: article numbers remained unchanged
Appendix II	01.03.07	Addition	Registration examples for DSP and PEB
All	01.01.08	Change	New name: Breeding & Registration Commission
6 [4.4.7.3]	01.01.08	New	EMS-codes "s" and "y" not for hairless cats
10.2.3 [4.6.3]	01.01.08	Addition	Change to recognition procedure new breeds. Preliminary titles PCH, PPR, PIC, PIP
6 [2.6.12]	01.01.08	New	EUR only in shorthair. Longhairs XLH
6 [2.6.13]	01.01.08	New	Cats with colours and pattern explicitly excluded in the NFO standard, to be registered as XLH
6 [2.6.3]	01.01.08	Addition	KOR novice only from Thailand: prove origin
5.2.1 [5.2]	01.01.08	Addition	Added in table: Distinguished Variety Merit - DVM
3.6.3 [2.7.3]	20.02.08	Clarification	Corrected layout to clarify what part of the text belongs to what breed.
4.2 [4.2.1]	01.04.08	Correction	"Cats" to "cat" as German/French Rules
All	01.01.09	Addition	Two extra pages added – page numbers referred to in Status of Change page 2 corrected.
6 [2.6]	01.01.09	New	Clarification how to register all cats, showing characteristics specifically excluded in the standard

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Article	Edited	Status	Remarks
6 [2.6]	01.01.09	New	MCO, NFO, SIB and TUA not to be recognised in any pointed variety
6 [2.6.8]	01.01.09	New	NEM indicated as sister breed for SIB
6 [4.4.7]	01.01.09	Transfer	Transfer of breeds in article 4.4.7 to articles 2.6+7.5: 4.4.7.1 (MAN/CYM) is now 2.6.14 4.4.7.2 (ACL/ACS) is now 2.6.15 4.4.7.3 (SPH) is now 2.6.16 4.4.7.3 (DSP/PEB) is now 7.5
7.1 [7.3]	01.01.09	Transfer	Table 4.1: transferred from 7.3 (now deleted) – addition of preliminary recognised breeds
5.1.1 [4.4.1]	01.01.09	Change	Titles EC and EC changed into SC and SP
9.1.2 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.09	Correction	Control Class description corrected and clarification on how to qualify non-recognised breeds
9.2, [4.4.5.2, 4.4.5.4]	01.01.09	Correction	Addition of "I" for non-recognised breeds
8 [4.4.6]	01.01.09	Correction	Codes of Bombay and Pixiebob
6 [4.4.7]	01.01.09	Transfer	To articles 2.6 and 7.5
10.2.1 [4.6.1]	01.01.09	Change	"Presentation" instead of "Recognition" show
10.2.3 [4.6.3]	01.01.09	Addition	New requirements for full recognition of preliminary recognised breeds: health report and mentor
10.2.3 [4.6.3]	01.01.09	Deletion and addition	Delete show rules for preliminary recognised breeds and refer to article 5.5.3 of Show Rules
10.2.3 [4.6.3]	01.01.09	Addition	New requirement for full recognition of preliminary breeds: min. amount of 15 PIC/PIP titles
10.3 [4.6.4]	01.01.09	Correction and addition	Correction of "recognised" to "registered" and addition of requirement for full recognition of preliminary breeds: health status
5.2.1 [5.2]	01.01.09	Change, addition and clarification	Change of "European" to "Supreme" and "EC/EP" to "SC/SP", addition of where and how to place all titles, including the WW, SW and preliminary titles
7 [7]	01.01.09	Correction	Deletion of superfluous information
[7.3]	01.01.09	Transfer	Moved to table 4.1
6.6.2 [7.5]	01.01.09	Transfer	From deleted article 4.4.7
Appendix III	01.01.09	New	Preliminary recognised breed Neva Masquerade (NEM)
Status of Changes	01.01.10	Change	Now mentioning article numbers instead of page numbers
6 [2.6]	01.01.10	Reorganisation	Sub-articles of article 2.6 renumbered in alphabetical order of EMS-breed code
6 [2.6.12]	01.01.10	New	No recognition for Ragdoll in any other colour variety than Siamese pointed with blue eyes
3.6.2 [2.7.3]	01.01.10	Addition	No recognition of new breeds showing specific characteristics
4.1 [4.2]	01.01.10	Addition	Definition of pedigree book and pedigree
4.2 [4.2.1]	01.01.10	Addition	Identifying code of both parents is required and must be printed on the pedigree
4.5 [4.2.4]	01.01.10	New	Minimum information on pedigree
4.6.1 [4.3.1]	01.01.10	Addition	Clarification of a transfer
4.6.2 [4.3.2]	01.01.10	Change	Reworded requirements when importing a pedigree from a non-FIFe organisation
5.1.3 [4.4.3]	01.01.10	Change	The international ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of country names must be used as a part of a registration number
9.1 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.10	Addition	Requirements and registration when cross-breeding
9.2.3 [4.4.5.4]	01.01.10	Transfer	Contents moved to article 4.4.5.1
8.2 [4.4.5.5]	01.01.10	New	Progeny of a cat entered in the RIEX register as a non-recognised breed with a preliminary abbreviation
8.1 [4.4.6]	01.01.10	Addition	In table: RGM non for RagaMuffin
8.1 [4.4.6]	01.01.10	Addition	Requirements and registration when breeding a non-recognised breed with a preliminary abbreviation
8.4 [4.4.6.2]	01.01.10	New	Breeding rule for Scottish Fold
10.3 [4.6.4]	01.01.10	Addition	Relevant protocols from commissions have to be included when applying for recognition
Appendix I	01.01.10	New	Recommended genetic tests before breeding

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Article	Edited	Status	Remarks
All articles	01.01.11	Reorganised	Reorganised in new chapter division and grammatical corrections
3.4 [2.4]	01.01.11	Deletion	Date for implementation microchip rule (01.01.2007)
3.4 [2.4]	01.01.11	Change	Should into must, to be in line with German and French version
3.5 [2.5]	01.01.11	Addition	National restrictions re. cats not allowed for breeding
3.6.2 [2.7.3]	01.01.11	Addition	Pseudo-achondroplasia
3.6.2 [2.7.3]	01.11.11	Addition	No new hairless breeds
4.1/4.2 [4.2.1/4.2]	01.01.11	Transfer	Part of article 4.2 moved to 4.1
4.1 [4.2.1]	01.01.11	Addition	No obligation for identifying code for parents of a cat imported from a non-FIFe organisation
4.5 [4.2.4]	01.01.11	Addition	Obligation to issue pedigrees to individual members only
4.5 [4.2.4]	01.01.11	Addition	Phenotype and name of breeder on pedigree
4.6.1 [4.3.1]	01.01.11	Addition	Faults and violations of B&R rules must be corrected
4.6.1 [4.3.1]	01.01.11	Addition	Definition of a transfer
4.6.2 [4.3.2]	01.01.11	Addition	Faults and violations of B&R rules must be corrected
4.6.2 [4.3.2]	01.01.11	Addition	No downgrading from LO to RIEEX when requirements for LO are fulfilled resp. no upgrading from RIEEX to LO when requirements for LO are not fulfilled
5 [4.4.4]	01.01.11	Deletion	National registration
5.1.1 [4.4.1]	01.01.11	Clarification	Wording for genotype/phenotype the same as in Show Rules
5.2.2 [5.2]	01.01.11	Addition	New title – National winner
6.1.2 [2.6]	01.01.11	Change and addition	Changes and corrections regarding specifically excluded colours and patterns. New sub articles for JBT, MCO, TUA; all sub articles always in order of EMS breed code. Clarification of the term originating breed.
6 [7.2]	01.01.11	Transfer	DSP moved from preliminary recognised breeds to recognised breeds
6 [2.6.14]	01.01.11	Deletion	Obsolete restrictions for SIA/BAL
6.1 [4.1]	01.01.11	Deletion	In table: column Recommended outcross
8.4 [4.4.6.2]	01.01.11	Change	Registration of SFL non and SFS non
9.1.1 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.11	Clarification	Rules for crossbreeding not applicable to sister breeds
9.1.2 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.11	Clarification	Procedure for registration as XLH/XSH with a target breed
9.1.3 [4.4.5.1]	01.01.11	Clarification	Procedure for re-registration in the target breed
9.2.2 [4.4.5.2]	01.01.11	Change	Registration of novices as XLH/XSH
9.2.3 [4.4.5.2]	01.01.11	Change	Registration of novices as XLH/XSH with a target breed

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## 1 General

The health and welfare of each individual cat or kitten must be the foremost concern for all breeders and owners of cats or kittens.

Responsible breeding based on genetic principles, disease prevention and an environment of love and comfort must be encouraged.

Accurate records regarding the health and breeding of cats and kittens must be kept.

## 2 Husbandry and environment

### 2.1 General care

Adult cats and kittens must have their vaccinations updated regularly.

Sick cats and kittens must receive veterinary attention as soon as possible.

Parasites such as fleas, ticks, mites, intestinal worms, heart worms etc., are sometimes unavoidable, but all cats must be regularly examined and treated.

Special measures must be taken for the prevention or spread of viral, bacterial and fungal diseases, including the use of vaccinations where available.

### 2.2 Accommodation

#### 2.2.1 General conditions

Living accommodation, bedding, dishes, litter trays etc, must be kept clean at all times.

Cats must have water bowls with fresh water at all times, the right food when required or prescribed, comfortable bedding, play and activity items and climbing poles or similar.

Cats must have adequate space in which to move and play and should enjoy domestic living.

For cats unused to extreme temperatures, a range between 10° C to 35° C (50° F to 95° F) is acceptable but temperatures either below or above these averages necessitate either heating or cooling assistance.

Ventilation facilities are to be provided with fresh air (windows, doors, air conditioning) in order to minimise odours, moisture and drafts.

Natural and artificial lighting must be provided.

Cleaning and disinfecting facilities for floors, walls and furniture must be always available.

Although individual cats enjoy the company of other cats, overcrowding is to be avoided as this can lead to stress and aggression and, more importantly, can increase the risk of diseases.

Every cat or kitten must be given daily individual attention; this should include handling which allows for a check of the general health.

#### 2.2.2 Separated accommodations

Where accommodation is separate from a domestic environment, facilities must be for the cat's best management and maintenance.

Under these conditions:

- a minimum of 6 square meters of floor space with a height of at least 1.80 m per cat is required
- more than one level must exist and a sleeping and/or refuge area must be included
- all areas must be suitable for human access and weatherproof.

With outdoor facilities:

- cats must be provided with sufficient shade to give them protection from direct sunlight
- in these cases, cats must be allowed access inside in order to remain dry if it rains or snows
- areas must be constructed to facilitate easy drainage.

## 2.3 Re-homing of cats

### 2.3.1 Agreements

Any agreements or limitations with purchasers of kittens or users of stud cats must be in writing to avoid misunderstandings.

### 2.3.2 Pet shops or research facilities forbidden

It is not permitted to sell or hand over cats with FIFe pedigrees to pet shops or similar organisations nor for any experimental research or testing.

It is also not permitted for members of FIFe Member clubs to offer/trade cats or services, such as stud services, by auction or similar actions either on electronic or actual events.

### 2.3.3 Kittens

Kittens must not go to a new owner (home) before they are 12 weeks old and have been fully vaccinated against Pan-leucopenia and 'cat flu', unless otherwise advised by a veterinarian.

## 2.4 Studs

Stud cats, which have to live in enclosed accommodation, must have a minimum of six square metres of floor space with a minimum height of 1.80 m available to them; at least two square metres must be enclosed and weatherproof. If this accommodation is shared, then the available surface must be larger.

In all accommodation there must be more than one level and a sleeping or refuge area must be included.

All areas must be suitable for human access.

## 2.5 Queens

All births must be attended in case problems occur.

Queens about to give birth or un-weaned kittens must have a separate area/room available.

## 3 Breeding conditions

### 3.1 General

A cat suffering from a congenital abnormality must not be used for breeding nor sold as a breeding cat.

A breeder selling such a kitten must send a request to their FIFe Member for a "breeding restriction" to be put on the registration document.

Cats of all breeds, which are used for breeding purposes, must have whiskers.

### 3.2 Studs

Before being used as a stud, a male cat shall have a veterinary certificate confirming that both testicles are normal and are descended into the scrotal sac.

### 3.3 Queens

Queens must not have more than three litters in twenty-four months except with the prior written approval of a veterinarian and/or the FIFe Member.

A queen which requires repeated caesarean sections must not be used for further breeding.

A second male may not mate a queen who has been mated within the previous 3 weeks.

### 3.4 Microchip and tattoo

All breeding cats *must* be identified by either microchip (preferred) or tattoo and the identifying code shall be documented in the pedigree.

Exception is granted for males which are not registered with FIFe.



### **3.5 Cats not allowed for breeding**

The following cats are not allowed for breeding:

- deaf white cats
- an adult cat with a visible umbilical hernia.

*Each FIFe Member is free to impose further restrictions, according to national circumstances.*

### **3.6 Genetic diseases and tests**

#### **3.6.1 Test programmes**

Cats in breeds which bear a risk of genetic disease and which satisfy the following criteria:

- the disease is fatal or causes chronic distress
- the disease occurs in a significant proportion of the breed
- a reliable test is available, and the disease could be eliminated

should be tested for such diseases.

Each FIFe Member must develop appropriate programmes.

Information on genetic diseases and advice on testing will be researched and provided by the Health & Welfare Commission (see Appendix I).

The Health & Welfare Commission is able to help and advise the FIFe Members with information on genetic diseases and testing programmes.

The Judges & Standards, the Breeding & Registration Commission and the other Commissions will be consulted if necessary.

#### **3.6.2 Genetic diseases**

The FIFe will not recognise any new breed of cats with breed characteristics based on phenotypic abnormalities or other congenital traits giving rise to health problems or impede the normal life of the cat.

The FIFe will not recognise any breed of cats showing as a breed characteristic:

- achondroplasia/*pseudo-achondroplasia*  
an autosomal dominant gene resulting in dwarfism, shortened limbs and legs and other physical defects (for example the Munchkin)
- osteochondrodysplasia:  
an autosomal dominant gene causing progressive joint, bone and cartilage deformity (for example the Scottish Fold) until thorough medical and scientific research proves the unoffending character of the mutation. Until this research is done, it is not allowed to show these cats at any FIFe show.

*The FIFe will not accept any new preliminary recognition applications for hairless varieties or partially hairless breeds, the current (preliminary) recognised breeds excepted: Sphynx, Don Sphynx and Peterbald.*

## 4 Pedigree book

### 4.1 Definition of pedigree book and pedigree

The pedigree book is the complete register of cats.

Full information concerning the cat is required; i.e. the name of the cat, the *cattery* name, the complete registration number including the identity of the registration body, sex, complete EMS-code and date of birth.

For cats born after 01.01.2007 the identifying code of both parents is required according to article 3.4 and must be *registered in the pedigree book, except for cats referred to in article 4.6.2.*

A printout of the pedigree book regarding an individual cat is the pedigree (*see article 4.5*).

### 4.2 Description of the pedigree book “LO” (Livre d’Origine)

The **LO register** contains cats that

- belong to a breed (or preliminary recognised breed) recognised by FIFe (see article 6.1 and 7.1) and
- have a recognised colour variety for the actual breed (see the EMS-list) and
- have a pedigree of pure breeding (i.e. the same breed or sister breed) of at least 3 generations prior to the actual cat.

### 4.3 Description of the experimental pedigree book “RIEX” (Registre Initial et Experimental)

The **RIEX register** is a register where cats are entered which:

- do not meet the requirements laid down for the LO register (see article 4.2) or
- result from cross-breeding (*see article 9.1.*).

### 4.4 Transfer from the RIEX to the LO register

*A cat must automatically be transferred from the RIEX to the LO register if the requirements for the LO register are achieved.*

### 4.5 Pedigree

*A FIFe Member:*

- *must offer pedigree services to its membership*
- *is only entitled to issue pedigrees for cats bred / owned by individuals holding membership in the organisation. It is not permitted to issue pedigrees to non-members.*

Pedigrees issued by a FIFe Member must carry the FIFe logo and the name of the FIFe Member, and must be signed and authorised by the FIFe Member.

At point of issue the pedigree must contain at least the following information on the cat in question:

- name and achieved titles
- date of birth
- sex
- registration number
- complete original registration number including the identity of the registration body
- breed/colour/pattern as EMS-code according to genotype *with regard to phenotype, see article 5.1.1)*
- *name of the breeder*
- information on four (4) generations of ancestors prior to the cat in question.

Information on the parents must include at least the following:

- names and titles
- complete original registration numbers including the identity of the registration body
- breed/colour/pattern as EMS-code
- identifying code (see article 3.4).

Information about further ancestors must include at least the following:

- names and titles
- complete original registration numbers including the identity of the registration body
- breed/colour/pattern as EMS-code.

## **4.6 Import and transfer**

### **4.6.1 Import from another FIFe Member**

The original pedigree of an imported cat must be respected. *However, faults and violations of the Breeding & Registration Rules must be corrected and the exporting FIFe Member must be informed of these corrections.*

*The exporting FIFe Member must issue a confirmed transfer declaration.*

*A transfer is solely a means of transferring a cat from the pedigree book of the exporting FIFe Member to the pedigree book of the importing FIFe Member.*

### **4.6.2 Transfer of pedigrees from non-FIFe organisations**

When registering cats imported with an official pedigree from non-FIFe organisations:

- the importing FIFe Member decides upon the reliability of the non-FIFe organisation
- the registration in the LO or RIEX register must always fulfil the genetic principles and the requirements of the FIFe Breeding & Registration Rules, *except for the requirement with regard to the identifying code of both parents of the cat, as laid down in article 4.5*
- *the original pedigree must be respected; however faults and violations of the Breeding & Registration Rules must be corrected.*

*A cat imported with a pedigree from a non-FIFe organisation:*

- *fulfilling the requirements for registration in the LO register according to article 4.2 must be entered in the LO register and may not be downgraded to the RIEX register*
- *not fulfilling the requirements for registration in the LO register according to article 4.2 must be entered in the RIEX register and may not be upgraded to the LO register.*

If the exporting organisation uses transfer declarations, such a declaration must be provided *before the cat can be registered in the LO or RIEX register.*

Imported cats will not retain their titles. Titles of forbears may be retained on the pedigree.

### **4.6.3 Original name of an imported cat to be retained**

It is forbidden for any FIFe Member to deliberately register a cat with anything other than its original name.

The pedigree originally issued for a cat may never be destroyed when the cat is imported into a FIFe club.

## 5 Registration rules

### 5.1 Registration of cats

#### 5.1.1 General principles

All kittens bred by a National FIFe Member's member must be first registered in FIFe.

Registration of a cat in the LO or RIEX register must be done according to the EMS-system and genetic principles.

*If a cat's phenotype differs from its genotype, also the phenotype must be registered in the LO or RIEX register, after the genotype has been proven by:*

- the genetics of the parents
- its progeny.

In these cases both the cat's known genotype and phenotype must be noted in the pedigree. The phenotype must be in accordance with the description in the EMS-system and must be written in brackets *in the pedigree*.

A cat *must* compete at shows according to phenotype.

If a cat obtains a title (CH, PR, IC, IP, GIC, GIP, SC, SP) under a mistaken identity, it will lose this title upon transfer to its true identity.

#### 5.1.2 Special codes for registration

##### 5.1.2.1 Var(iant)

The term "var" may be added to the EMS-code to indicate that a shorthair cat carries or may carry the gene for longhair.

##### 5.1.2.2 Dilute modifier "m"

EMS-code	Colour
m	modifier
x am	caramel, based on blue
x cm	caramel, based on lilac
x em	apricot, based on cream
x pm	caramel, based on fawn
x *m	caramel, where the base colour is not known

#### Remark:

This effect of the Dilute Modifiers is, according to the theory, the result of a dilution of diluted colours in combination with a gene described as dilute modifier. In FIFe Siamese e.g. can be registered as:

EMS-code	Colour
SIA x am	Siamese caramel, based on blue
SIA x cm	Siamese caramel, based on lilac
SIA x em	Siamese apricot, based on cream
SIA x pm	Siamese caramel, based on fawn
SIA x *m	Siamese caramel, where the base colour is not known

#### 5.1.3 Registration number

From 01.01.1997 all new entries in the LO or RIEX registers must be made according to the following principle:

**(Country code) + (Abbreviation of FIFe Member) + (LO or RX) + (no.)**

From 01.01.2010 the country code to be used is the international ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of country names (see FIFe General Rules, Annex 2).

For example:

- a cat entered in the LO in Sweden will be registered as (SE) SVERAK LO nnnn
- a cat entered in the RIEX in France will be registered as (FR) FFF RX nnnn.

## FIFe Breeding & Registration Rules

If a pedigree is established (LO or RIEEX), all the original registration numbers from the ancestors must be maintained absolutely.

It is not allowed to give cats, other than those newly imported, a new FIFe registration number.

The first and original registration number of each cat must be visibly kept on its pedigree whenever imported cats are concerned.

### 5.2 Registration of titles

#### 5.2.1 List of FIFe titles

Title	Abbreviation*	Remark
Champion	CH	These titles are placed before the full name of the cat
Premier	PR	
International Champion	IC	
International Premier	IP	
Grand International Champion	GIC	
Grand International Premier	GIP	
Supreme Champion	SC	
Supreme Premier	SP	
<i>National Winner</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>This title + (the ISO country code) + the year are placed before the full name and before other possible titles of the cat, e.g. NW(IT)11</i>
Scandinavian Winner	SW	These titles + the year are placed before the full name and before other possible titles of the cat
World Winner	WW	
Junior Winner	JW	These titles are placed after the full name of the cat
Distinguished Merit	DM	
Distinguished Show Merit	DSM	
Distinguished Variety Merit	DVM	

\* for breeds with preliminary recognition, the abbreviations of the titles Champion, Premier, International Champion and International Premier will be preceded by a "P" indicating a preliminary title (i.e. PCH, PPR, PIC, PIP)

#### 5.2.2 Distinguished Merit (DM)

The FIFe title of "Distinguished Merit (DM)" shall be awarded to a cat according to the following rules:

- a. The required number of offspring to gain the titles of IC/IP or higher or DM should be a minimum of 5 for a female cat and a minimum of 10 for a male cat.
- b. Only FIFe registered titles are valid.
- c. The owner may claim the title "DM" in the same manner as other existing titles are claimed.
- d. The "DM" shall be placed after the full name of the cat.

## 6 Rules for recognised breeds

### 6.1 List of recognised breeds

EMS-code	Breed name	Sister breed
ABY	Abyssinian	SOM
ACL	American Curl Longhair	ACS
ACS	American Curl Shorthair	ACL
BAL	Balinese	OLH, OSH, SIA, SYL, SYS
BEN	Bengal	None
BML	Burmilla	None
BRI	British	None
BUR	Burmese	None
CHA	Chartreux	None
CRX	Cornish Rex	None
CYM	Cymric	MAN
DRX	Devon Rex	None
DSP	Don Sphynx	None
EUR	European	None
EXO	Exotic	PER
GRX	German Rex	None
JBT	Japanese Bobtail	None
KBL	Kurilean Bobtail Longhair	KBS
KBS	Kurilean Bobtail Shorthair	KBL
KOR	Korat	None
MAN	Manx	CYM
MAU	Egyptian Mau	None
MCO	Maine Coon	None
NEM	Neva Masquerade	SIB
NFO	Norwegian Forest Cat	None
OCI	Ocicat	None
OLH	Oriental Longhair	BAL, OSH, SIA, SYL, SYS
OSH	Oriental Shorthair	BAL, OLH, SIA, SYL, SYS
PER	Persian	EXO
RAG	Ragdoll	None
RUS	Russian Blue	None
SBI	Sacred Birman	None
SIA	Siamese	BAL, OLH, OSH, SYL, SYS
SIB	Siberian	NEM
SNO	Snowshoe	None
SOK	Sokoke	None
SOM	Somali	ABY
SPH	Sphynx	None
SYL	Seychellois Longhair	SYS, BAL, OLH, OSH, SIA
SYS	Seychellois Shorthair	SYL, BAL, OLH, OSH, SIA
TUA	Turkish Angora	None
TUV	Turkish Van	None

#### 6.1.1 Sister breeds

Sister breeds are breeds which share the same standards except for coat length and/or pattern and can be inter-mated without permission.

### 6.1.2 Special restrictions and registration rules for some breeds

For progeny of two cats within a recognised breed in a colour, pattern and/or coat length specifically excluded in the sub-articles to this article or in the FIFe breed standard, any cat of the excluded variety must be registered as longhair / shorthair progeny with the indication of the originating breed:

- XLH \* <EMS-code of the originating breed>  
and as its description: “Non-recognised longhair” + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system
- XSH \* <EMS-code of the originating breed>  
and as its description: “Non-recognised shorthair” + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system.

(\* - the asterisk - stands for additional information according to the EMS-system, i.e. lower case, basic colours letters, etc.)

Cats with the indication “<EMS-code of originating breed>” cannot be used for breeding without the permission from the FIFe Member.

### 6.2 ACL/ACS (American Curl Longhair and Shorthair)

ACL/ACS with straight ears are to be registered as ACL/ACS x \* 71 (i.e. as an unrecognised variety) in the RIEX registry.

ACL/ACS with straight ears can be used in the breeding programme for ACL/ACS.

### 6.3 BEN (Bengal)

Novice cats are not permitted.

Cross-breeding with Bengals is not permitted.

*Bengals of generations F1–F4 are not allowed for breeding.*

### 6.4 BRI (British)

The FIFe shall not recognise any other coat length than shorthair *in the British (BRI)*.

*Longhair cats must be registered as XLH \* <BRI>.*

*No progeny of a Scottish Fold with straight ears (SFL non \* 71 / SFS non \* 71) may be registered as a BRI (see article 8.4).*

### 6.5 BUR (Burmese)

The FIFe shall only recognise the following EMS-codes in Burmese: n, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, j.

The FIFe will not encourage any person or federation to produce Burmese in any other colour varieties than those listed above.

When breeding Burmese:

- silver and/or agouti varieties and/or piebald spotting are not allowed for breeding
- offspring in a non-recognised colour variety shall be registered as XSH.

### 6.6 DSP (Don Sphynx)

DSP x \* br may be used for breeding DSP.

When breeding DSP:

- offspring with normal coat shall be registered as XSH \* (DSP) / XLH \* (DSP) and are only allowed for breeding DSP with permission from the FIFe Member.

\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.

#### **DSP x DSP = mating a DSP to a DSP**

Indicating the appearance of the possible offspring and how these should be registered:

Appearance	EMS-code	Breeding restrictions
naked	DSP *	None
brush	DSP x * br	Can be used for breeding DSP.
coated (short or long)	XSH * (DSP) XLH * (DSP)	Can be used for breeding DSP with permission from the FIFe Member.

\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.

### 6.6.1 EMS-code “br” (brush)

The EMS-code “br” (brush) must be added to the EMS-code as an indication of the hair length and is exclusively reserved for the registration of DSP and PEB.

The word “brush” means the cats has fine wavy, often wiry, hair on the whole body, with bald areas on the head, upper part of the neck or on the back of more than 2 mm. in length.

#### Registration examples:

DSP x n br 33 Don Sphynx seal point brush  
DSP x fs br 03 21 Don Sphynx black-tortie silver tabby bicolour brush

### 6.6.2 EMS-codes “s” (silver) and “y” (golden)

For hairless breeds like DSP, the EMS-codes “s” (silver) and “y” (golden) shall not be used regardless of the genotype.

## 6.7 EUR (European)

FIFe shall not recognise any other coat length than shorthair *in the European (EUR)*.

Longhair cats must be registered as XLH \* <EUR>.

*Chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn (i.e. EMS codes b, c, h, j, o, p, q and r) and shaded, shell, golden, ticked tabby and pointed (i.e. EMS-codes y, 11, 12, 25, 31, 32 and 33) are not permitted and must be registered as XSH \* <EUR>.*

## 6.8 JBT (Japanese Bobtail)

*Silver, shaded, shell, golden, ticked tabby and pointed (i.e. EMS-codes s, y, 11, 12, 25, 31, 32 and 33) are not permitted in the Japanese Bobtail (JBT) and must be registered as XSH \* <JBT>.*

## 6.9 KBL/KBS (Kurilean Bobtail Longhair and Shorthair)

Only cats imported from the Kurile Islands, with certification, may be entered in the Novice class for recognition.

No outcross breeds *are permitted*.

*Chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and pointed patterns are not permitted and must be registered as XLH \* <KBL> or XSH \* <KBS>.*

## 6.10 KOR (Korat)

The FIFe shall not recognise any other colour variety than blue in the Korat.

The FIFe will not encourage any person or federation to produce colours other than blue in the Korat.

When breeding Korats:

- Only blue KOR shall be used, and only blue offspring from blue KOR parents can be registered as Korat (KOR).
- Offspring in a colour variety other than blue shall be registered as XSH/XLH.
- Only Korats imported from Thailand may be entered in the novice class for recognition. Their origin must be officially proven by documentation.
- Korat cats used in breeding must have a DNA-test for GM, unless both parents are proven to be free from GM.
- These breeding principles are to be followed:
  - GM-free x GM-free
  - Non-carrier x carrier – provided that all offspring are GM-tested.
- If a desired mating is not completely covered by points above, the FIFe Member must approve such a mating in advance after having received a well-founded application. The FIFe Member states all conditions if the application is granted.
- The cats that need testing according to this rule must be identifiable by microchip or tattoo.
- The breeder must inform buyers of Korat cats about the GM-diseases and the registration policy.
- A certified veterinarian certificate regarding the GM-status must be attached to the pedigree.



### **6.11 MAN/CYM (Manx and Cymric)**

A Manx/Cymric having at least three generations of MAN/CYM (MAN/CYM 51, 52, 53 and 54) prior to the actual cat must be registered in the LO registry.

Remark: Manx having MAN 54 in its pedigree in one or more of the three generations prior to the cat in question, will be registered in the LO pedigree book.

### **6.12 MAU (Egyptian Mau)**

Novice cats are not permitted.

### **6.13 MCO (Maine Coon)**

*The FIFe shall not recognise any pointed colour variety in the Maine Coon (MCO).*

*Chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and pointed patterns are not permitted and must be registered as XLH \* <MCO>.*

### **6.14 NEM (Neva Masquerade)**

Novice class is only accepted for cats born in the former USSR.

Any crossing with other breeds is prohibited, *except with sister breed Siberian (SIB).*

*Chocolate-, lilac-, cinnamon- and fawn-pointed patterns are not permitted and must be registered as XLH \* <NEM>.*

### **6.15 NFO (Norwegian Forest Cat)**

*The FIFe shall not recognise any pointed colour variety in the Norwegian Forest Cat (NFO).*

*Chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and pointed patterns are not permitted and must be registered as XLH \* <NFO>.*

### **6.16 OCI (Ocicat)**

Reds, creams and tortie-tabbies are not allowed *and must be registered as: XSH \* <OCI>.*

*Cinnamon and fawns showing high levels of rufism may resemble red or cream, but can never produce female tortie-tabbies.*

### **6.17 RAG (Ragdoll)**

The FIFe shall not recognise any other colour variety than Siamese pointed with blue eyes *in the Ragdoll (RAG); any other variety must be registered as XLH \* <RAG>.*

### **6.18 RUS (Russian Blue)**

The FIFe shall not recognise any colour variety other than blue in the Russian Blue.

The FIFe will not encourage any person or federation to produce colours other than blue in the Russian Blue.

When breeding Russian Blues:

- only blue RUS shall be used, and only blue *progeny* from blue RUS parents can be registered as Russian Blue (RUS)
- shorthair *progeny* in a colour variety other than blue *must* be registered as XSH \*.

### **6.19 SIA/BAL (Siamese and Balinese)**

Crosses of Siamese and Balinese of all varieties with silvers of any variety are prohibited.

At the breeder's request, the FIFe member may grant exceptions. In such cases the FIFe Member will be responsible for the determination of the colours of the offspring.

### **6.20 SIB (Siberian)**

Novice class only accepted for cats born in the former USSR.

Any crossing with other breeds is prohibited, *except with sister breed Neva Masquerade (NEM)*.

*Chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn with or without pointed patterns are not permitted and must be registered as XLH \* <SIB>.*

*Pointed cats in other colours must be registered as NEM \*.*

### **6.21 SOK (Sokoke)**

Only Sokoke cats imported from the Sokoke district in Kenya (Africa) may be entered in the Novice class for recognition. Their origin must be officially proved by documentation.

### **6.22 SPH (Sphynx)**

For hairless breeds like SPH, the EMS-codes “s” (silver) and “y” (golden) shall not be used regardless of the genotype.

### **6.23 TUA (Turkish Angora)**

*The FIFe shall not recognise any pointed colour variety in the Turkish Angora (TUA).*

*Chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and pointed patterns are not permitted and must be registered as XLH \* <TUA>.*

## 7 Rules for preliminary recognised breeds

The rules regarding an individual preliminary recognised breed shall be transferred to chapter 6 if and when full recognition is obtained for the breed.

### 7.1 List of preliminary recognised breeds

EMS-code	Breed name	Sister breed
PEB	Peterbald	None

### 7.2 PEB (Peterbald)

If full recognition is not obtained before 01.01.2012, this breed will be deleted from chapter 7.

PEB x \* br may be used for breeding PEB \*.

When breeding PEB:

- Naked cats as a result of a cross-breeding with permitted outcross should be registered as XSH \* (PEB) and can be re-registered to PEB, according to article 9.1.3
- Non-naked cats as a result of a cross-breeding with permitted outcross should be registered as XSH \* (PEB) / XLH \* (PEB) and cannot be re-registered.  
They may be used for breeding PEB after permission from the FIFe Member
- It is strictly prohibited to use XSH \* (PEB) and XLH \* (PEB) with BAL, OLH, OSH, SIA, SYL & SYS or where BAL, OLH, OSH, SIA, SYL & SYS are the target breed.

\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.

#### **PEB x PEB = mating Peterbald to Peterbald**

Indicating the possible offspring and how these should be registered:

Appearance	EMS-code	Breeding restrictions
naked	PEB *	None
brush	PEB x * br	Can be used for breeding PEB with permission from the FIFe Member
coated (short or long)	XSH * (PEB) XLH * (PEB)	Can be used for breeding PEB with permission from the FIFe Member

\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.

#### **Allowed outcross: PEB x Category IV cat = mating a Peterbald to another Category IV cat**

Indicating the possible offspring and how these should be registered:

Appearance	EMS-code	Breeding restrictions
naked	XSH * (PEB)	It is possible to be re-registered as PEB
brush	XSH x * br (PEB)	No re-registration possible. Should only be used for breeding PEB, pending permission.
coated (short or long)	XSH * (PEB) XLH * (PEB)	No re-registration possible. Should only be used for breeding PEB, pending permission.

\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.

#### 7.2.1 EMS-code “br” (brush)

The EMS-code “br” (brush) must be added to the EMS-code as an indication of the hair length and is exclusively reserved for the registration of PEB and DSP.

The word “brush” means the cats has fine wavy, often wiry, hair on the whole body, with bald areas on the head, upper part of the neck or on the back of more than 2 mm. in length.

#### **Registration examples:**

PEB x n br 33                      Peterbald seal point brush  
 PEB x fs br 03 21                Peterbald black-tortie silver tabby bicolour brush

#### 7.2.2 EMS-code “s” (silver) and “y” (golden)

For hairless breeds like PEB, the EMS-codes “s” (silver) and “y” (golden) shall not be used regardless of the genotype.

## 8 Rules for non-recognised breeds with preliminary abbreviations

### 8.1 List of non-recognised breeds with preliminary abbreviations

For registration purpose use the following list of abbreviations:

EMS-code	Breed name	EMS-code	Breed name
ABL non *	American Bobtail Longhair	PBL non	Pixiebob Longhair
ABS non *	American Bobtail Shorthair	PBS non	Pixiebob Shorthair
AMS non *	American Shorthair	RGM non *	RagaMuffin
AMW non *	American Wirehair	SFL non *	Scottish Fold Longhair
ASL non *	Asian Longhair (see remark below)	SFS non *	Scottish Fold Shorthair
ASS non *	Asian Shorthair (see remark below)	SIN non	Singapura
AUM non *	Australian Mist	SRL non *	Selkirk Rex Longhair
BOM non	Bombay ( <i>non-GCCF</i> )	SRS non *	Selkirk Rex Shorthair
BRX non *	Bohemian Rex	STE non *	Sterling
CEY non *	Ceylon	THA non *	Thai
CLS non *	California Spangled	TIF non *	Tiffany
LPL non *	La Perm Longhair	TOL non *	Tonkinese Longhair
LPS non *	La Perm Shorthair	TOS non *	Tonkinese Shorthair
NEB non	Nebelung		

\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.

The FIFe Member must grant permission before breeding with a non-recognised breed with a preliminary abbreviation. The application for such breeding must contain at least information on the breed, a full breeding programme, the intended standard and scale of points together with the philosophy of the breed.

#### Remark:

A group of cats incorporating Asian Tabby, Burmilla and Bombay as recognised in GCCF only.

### 8.2 Progeny of cats entered in the RIEX register as a non-recognised breed

The progeny of such a mating may be registered in the RIEX register, provided the FIFe Member has granted permission for the mating according to article 8.1.

### 8.3 Munchkin and “wild” cats

FIFe does not recognise nor create an EMS-code for the Munchkin.

FIFe does not create EMS-codes for any type of “wild” cat.

### 8.4 SFL non / SFS non (Scottish Fold)

Until the research mentioned in article 3.6.2 has been done:

- *no progeny of Scottish Fold (SFS non / SFL non) can be registered as a recognised breed (for example: BRI)*
- *all progeny from Scottish Fold matings must be registered in the RIEX register as SFS non or SFL non*
- *progeny having straight ears must be registered as SFS non \* 71 or SFL non \* 71 and can never be registered as any other breed*
- *a cat imported from another FIFe Member which is not registered in accordance with this policy must have its EMS-code amended to comply with the above and the exporting member must be informed of these corrections*
- *a cat imported from a non-FIFe organisation which is not registered in accordance with this article must have its EMS-code amended to comply with the above and article 4.6.2*
- *no cat registered as BRI, or as any other breed, with SFS non / SFL non in its pedigree can be:*
  - *used for breeding anything but SFS non / SFL non*
  - *exhibited at a show.*

## 9 Rules for non-recognised longhair/shorthair (XLH/XSH)

### 9.1 Cats resulting from cross-breeding

#### 9.1.1 Definition

A cross-breed is regarded as the result of a mating with:

- two individually recognised breeds (as listed in article 6.1 and 7.1)
- two non-recognised breeds with preliminary abbreviations (as listed in article 8.1)
- two unrecognised breeds, i.e. XLH \*, XSH \*, XLH \* (target breed), XSH \* (target breed)
- a recognised breed and a non-recognised breed with preliminary abbreviation
- a recognised breed and an unrecognised breed
- an unrecognised breed and a non-recognised breed with preliminary abbreviation.

Cross-breeding can only be performed if the FIFe Member grants permission.

Application for cross-breeding must contain at least information on the target breed, the purpose of the cross-breeding, a full breeding programme and breeding plans, *and in the case of non-recognised breeds, the proposed standard.*

*The rules mentioned in article 9.1 do not apply to mating with sister breeds, which progeny must be entered directly in the LO or RIEX register in accordance with article 4.1 and 4.2.*

#### 9.1.2 Registration as XLH \* / XSH \* with a target breed

Cats resulting from the crossing of two breeds *must* be registered in the RIEX register (see article 4.3).

These cats *must* be registered as *longhair resp. shorthair progeny with a target breed*:

- XLH \* (EMS-code of target breed)  
*and as its description: "Non-recognised longhair" + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system*
- XSH \* (EMS-code of target breed)  
*and as its description: "Non-recognised shorthair" + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system.*

(\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.)

*The addition "(EMS-code of target breed)" may only be used for progeny of two cats within a breeding programme as detailed in article 9.1.1. Progeny of random matings or cross-breeding without permission must be registered as XSH \* resp. XLH \* without this addition.*

#### 9.1.3 Re-registration in the target breed

*A cat with the addition "(EMS-code of target breed)" may be re-registered as its target breed after meeting one of the following requirements:*

1. a) being exhibited at a minimum age of 3 months during an international cat show in the "Control Class" (class 13b) and,
- b) being judged by at least two *international FIFe judges whom the FIFe member must provide with a written explanation as to why the cat is presented in this class and,*
- c) by obtaining the qualification "Excellent" (for recognised breeds) *according to the target breed standard* or "I" (for non-recognised breeds) *according to the proposed standard (see chapter 8)* from both the judges.

**OR**

2. a) being *judged at a minimum age of 3 months* by at least two international FIFe judges, *whom the FIFe member must provide with a written explanation as to why the cat is presented, and*
- b) by obtaining the qualification "Excellent" (for recognised breeds) *according to the target breed standard* or "I" (for non-recognised breeds) *according to the proposed standard (see chapter 8)* from both the judges.

Re-registration must be marked in the LO or RIEX register and on the pedigree by adding "(RR)" after the registration number.

## 9.2 Novices

### 9.2.1 Definition

Novices are cats where the parents are unknown, or for cats without a pedigree (see also article 6.3, 6.9, 6.13, 6.14, 6.20, 6.21).

Cats with unknown background may be registered in the RIEX register providing the FIFe Member has granted permission to the registration.

### 9.2.2 Registration as XLH \* / XSH \*

These cats *must be* registered as *longhair resp. shorthair progeny*:

- XLH \*  
and as its description: “Non-recognised longhair” + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system
- XSH \*  
and as its description: “Non-recognised shorthair” + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system.

(\* means additional information following the EMS-system; i.e. lower case basic colour letter etc.)

### 9.2.3 Re-registration as XLH \* / XSH \* with a target breed

A novice registered as XLH \* / XSH \* may be re-registered *with a target breed*:

- XLH \* (EMS-code of target breed)  
and as its description: “Non-recognised longhair” + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system
- XSH \* (EMS-code of target breed)  
and as its description: “Non-recognised shorthair” + the description for colour, pattern, etc. according to the EMS system.

after meeting met the following requirements:

- a) being exhibited at a minimum age of 10 months during an international cat show in the Novice class (class 13a; see remark below),
- b) being judged by at least two international judges, *whom* the FIFe Member *must provide with a written explanation as to why the cat is presented in this class*
- c) by obtaining the qualification “Excellent” (for recognised breeds) *according to the target breed standard* or “I” (for non-recognised breeds) *according to the proposed standard (see chapter 8)* from both the judges.

After fulfilling all these requirements a novice can be used in a breeding programme for the target breed.

#### Remark:

A cat may only be entered once in the Novice class (class 13a).

## 10 Recognition of new colour varieties and new breeds

### 10.1 Definition of a colour or a colour variety

A **colour** is a group of colours related to each other through a certain common characteristic, which can be either a common genetic characteristic or a common pattern.

For instance piebald spotting (a common genetic characteristic and pattern, which includes Van, harlequin, Bicolour), or tabby pattern (a common pattern and genetic characteristic which includes blotched, mackerel, spotted, ticked), or black colour (a common genetic characteristic which includes also the alleles chocolate and cinnamon).

**Colour variety** is used as a concept covering the different possibilities for expression of colour and pattern of the coat. That means a colour, pointed pattern, tabby pattern or distribution of white.

### 10.2 Recognition of new colour varieties and new breeds

#### 10.2.1 General conditions

To recognise a new colour variety to a breed listed by the FIFe, or a new breed not listed by the FIFe as a recognised breed, the following conditions must be met:

- presentation show(s) must take place before 1st of February of the same twelve month period within which the application for recognition will be forwarded to the FIFe General Assembly
- the Breed Council of the breed concerned must receive all relevant documents in order to give its opinion on the subject of recognition no later than 1st of March of the same twelve month period within which the application for recognition will be forwarded to the FIFe General Assembly
- the FIFe Board and the Commissions must receive the final application for recognition, including the opinion of the Breed Council concerned (if any), no later than 60 days prior to the FIFe General Assembly.

#### 10.2.2 Additional conditions for a new colour variety

A new colour variety is one which has:

- not been recognised before, or
- not been recognised for the actual breed mentioned in the application for recognition.

To recognise a new colour variety within a breed recognised by the FIFe, the following conditions must be met:

- exhibition of 10 different cats at a minimum age of 6 months, and
- two-thirds of the exhibited cats must be registered in a FIFe organisation and owned by a National FIFe Member's individual member.

This presentation must take place during one or two international shows, in the presence of at least 5 members of the Judges & Standards and Breeding & Registration Commission, with at least one representative from the Breeding & Registration Commission.

If the presentation is to be held at two different shows, this must be effected within 6 months.

#### 10.2.3 Additional conditions for a new breed

To recognise a new breed, i.e. a breed not recognised by the FIFe, the following conditions must be met:

- exhibition of 3 different cats with 5 consecutive generations of the breed for recognition, and
- exhibition of 15 different cats showing 3 different generations of the same breed for recognition, and
- all exhibited cats must be at least 6 months old, be registered in a FIFe organisation and owned by a National FIFe Member's individual member.

This presentation must take place during one or two international shows in the presence of at least 5 members of the Judges & Standards and Breeding & Registration Commission, with at least one representative from the Breeding & Registration Commission.

In addition, a health report answering questions from the Health & Welfare Commission must be presented (number of litters, kittens, sex, etc.).

If the presentation is to be held at two different shows, this must be effectuated within 6 months.

A breed with preliminary recognition shall be assigned a mentor (the proposing FIFe Member) who, until full recognition has been attained, shall present an annual progress report to the FIFe General Assembly following the development of the breed within FIFe.

The mentor shall be responsible for proposing the full recognition.

Recognition of a new breed will follow two steps:

1. When recognised by the FIFe, the new breed will receive a preliminary recognition.  
At this level the cats can achieve no certificates higher than CACIB/CAPIB at shows.  
Titles obtained in the preliminary phase will be marked with "P" for preliminary titles (PCH, PPR, PIC, PIP) and will only be valid as FIFe titles if full recognition is obtained.  
(See the Show Rules for exhibiting preliminary recognised breeds).
2. To seek full recognition, a proposal for full recognition must be presented to the FIFe General Assembly, enclosing documents proving that within at least 3 FIFe Members:
  - at least 50 cats are entered in the LO or RIEG registers and
  - at least 15 of these 50 cats have the title PIC/PIP registered\*.

\* Note: this requirement is only applicable to breeds which have preliminary recognition from 01.01.2009.

Full recognition can take place no earlier than one year and no later than 5 years after the breed received preliminary recognition.

### 10.3 Application for recognition

When an application for recognition

- of new colour varieties within an established breed, or
- of a new breed to be recognised by the FIFe

has been forwarded to the FIFe as a proposal, the General Assembly may only make a decision on the actual colour varieties mentioned in the proposal.

Varieties other than those applied for can only be dealt with and recognised if the Judges & Standards and the Breeding & Registration Commission have given their recommendation to do so.

The application for recognition must contain at least:

- an exact indication of which colour(s) should be recognised (use special form)
- the future standard and scale of points for the colour / breed
- an indication of any problems which could occur regarding these colour varieties and the action(s) which should be taken
- what restrictions there should be in the FIFe Breeding & Registration Rules (if any)
- how progeny differing from the breed standard should be registered
- the opinion of the Breed Council for the breed (if any)
- the health status and indication of possible health and breeding problems
- the relevant protocols of the commissions involved in the presentation show(s) regarding the recognition of the new colour variety or the new breed.



## Appendix I – Recommended genetic tests before breeding

Annex to the **FIFe Breeding & Registration Rules, article 3.6.1 Test programmes**, listing commercially available genetic tests that are recommended before breeding. The Health & Welfare Commission has the permission to update the list when new tests are available.

Breed	Test	Remark
PER, EXO, BRI	Feline polycystic kidney disease (PKD1/AD-PKD)	
MCO	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM1/MyBPC3)	
MCO	Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)	
NFO	Glycogen Storage Disease type IV (GSD IV)	
RAG	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (MyBPC3)	
ABY, SOM	Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PK)	
ABY, SOM, OCI	Progressive Retinal Athrophy (rdAc-PRA)	
BUR	Gangliosidosis (GM2/HEXB)	
KOR	Gangliosidosis (GM1/GALB and GM2/HEXB)	Obligatory, refer to art. 6.10
BAL, OLH, OSH, SIA, SYL, SYS	Gangliosidosis (GM1/GLB1)	
All breeds	Blood group testing	

FIFe Health & Welfare Commission - updated 15.09.2010