

Hungária Komondor Klub  
2016 Breeding Programme  
Amended in 2020  
in a Consolidated Format

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## 1. Introduction, objectives

Hungária Komondor Klub (hereinafter: Club) created its Breeding Programme in order to define and improve the Komondor population by preserving any and all ancient external and internal characteristics solely typical of Komondors—as a Hungarian national treasure and part of Hungary’s natural and cultural heritage—, driven by public interest and social responsibility. As a Breeding Organisation Recognised by the Hungarian State and contractual partner of the MEOE Association (a recognised cynological association) and of FCI, the Club shall organise, control and regulate the breeding of Komondors and relevant activities through the implementation of the provisions contained in this Breeding Programme.

These regulations comply with the applicable laws in force at any time, the breeding regulations of purebred dogs and the objectives listed in the Club Statutes, which are binding for every Komondor breeder operating in Hungarian territory, whether they carry out their activities within or outside the Club.

## 2. The origin and description of the Komondor breed

(after dr. ÓCSAG Imre, 1987)

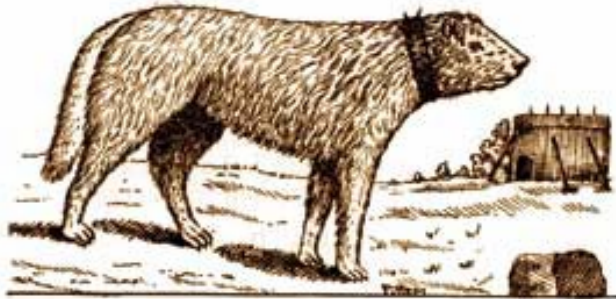
Our oldest record of the word Komondor in the meaning of a Hungarian livestock guardian dog was written down in 1544 by Péter Kákonyi, in his story of King Astiagis.

“The shepherd saw a *komondor* bitch  
Nursing and encircling the child”

Written records from the 1600s mention not only the name of Komondors but their occupation too. COMENIUS Ámos wrote in 1673: “Komondors guard the herd.”

Other sources talk about Komondors with spiked collars. In his book *Natural History and Crafts Lore* (“Természethistória és mesterségtudomány”), *Ferenc Pethe* calls them “Chief” among dogs, dictated by their impressive looks.

The origin of the word is hard to discern, but it is a fact that old records of the Hungarian language also



Komondor őrzőkutyja. (Pethe után.)

indicate that Komondors worked alongside herdsmen, serving to guard the herd from ancient times. Some linguistic research regards the breed’s name as a Turkish-Pecheneg loanword. Some linguists consider it a Turkish word, others think it originates from Latin, Italian or French.

Over the times, our large, shaggy coated livestock guardian dog has been called shaggy Hungarian sheepdog, silkhair wolfdog, Komondor of the plains, shaggy Komondor, owl-eyed Komondor, and most of the times, simply Komondor. Although the origin of the word has several possible explanations, every cynologist agrees that Komondors came to the Carpathian Basin with our ancestors during the Migration Period. Komondors got the lion’s share in guarding the cattle and horses of Old Magyars, as they look intimidating, have exceptional courage and fight relentlessly. In these characteristics, they easily match any artificially created breed.

The ancient form of Komondors was recorded in a drawing of *Natural History and Crafts Lore* by *PETHE Ferenc* in 1815. It does not only give a good picture of the build and body regions of Komondors, but also of their temperament and physical resilience. It shows a Komondor that could be taken as a breeding objective even today. Among all the Hungarian dog breeds, Komondor is the one that showed a developed form in ancient times already, and which changed the least over time—its character and form today seem to be the same as it was a thousand years ago.

How were Komondors created, in what conditions and for what purpose—one might ask. Besides the targeted breeding done by herdsmen, their development was influenced by the climatic and geographical conditions of Asian and European grasslands. Blindly fulfilling their guarding duty, these livestock guardian dogs had to withstand the extreme weather conditions of the continental climate, where hot

summer days often go over 30°C, while harsh winters could bring freezing cold winds and a temperature of -30-40°C. The only protection they had against the unforgiving climate were the windbreaks built by the herdsmen, but mostly they had to rely on their own coat. Their hair provided excellent insulation, keeping them cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Komondors surely made use of their long, dense hair to protect them from wolf bites too. Komondors, as we know them today, evolved as a result of these multiple requirements all pointing in one direction.

This ancient breed was bred almost without modifications ever since it evolved accompanying our herds. From reconstructions of nomadic herding, we know that herds and livestock were the wealth, the most valuable asset of the community. They had to be protected from everything and everyone at all cost. And there was plenty to protect them from, as domestic livestock were about the only food source apart from game, and so everything and everyone was trying to get them for themselves. Herds had to be guarded day and night to prevent any loss. Komondors stayed near the flock, and no living creature could get close to the livestock under their watch. They attacked any strange thing that moved. They pounced on the invader in an instant from their relaxed position. Their huge teeth had a deadly bite, crushing bones at the very least.

Komondors were the loyal support of Hungarian herdsmen for a thousand years. It makes sense then that they were appreciated and their breed was kept pure.

Some old records suggest that herdsmen cut off the bigger matted plates or cords of Komondors in spring and especially after whelping. That act led to many misunderstandings and incorrect conclusions. To the casual or scared observer, a Komondor with short hair could easily be mistaken for a Kuvasz. The two breeds have been confused in written records and oral traditions. Some talked about a mix of the two. But it is still an unresolved mystery how the two breeds were distinguished—whether they had different functions or were simply divided geographically. There are still many past secrets waiting to be revealed, but it is a fact that both Komondors and Kuvasz were bred pure by the herdsmen.

The biggest difference between Komondors today and those that lived at the turn of the century is their size. And that is a result of the way they were kept. Apart from that, Komondors of past and present show a high degree of uniformity. Their breeding cannot be divided into periods based on form or performance. Still, we would like to provide some explanation for certain modern aims in their breeding. Herding lifestyle required performance, complete protection from Komondors. Form was only considered in as much as it improved performance.

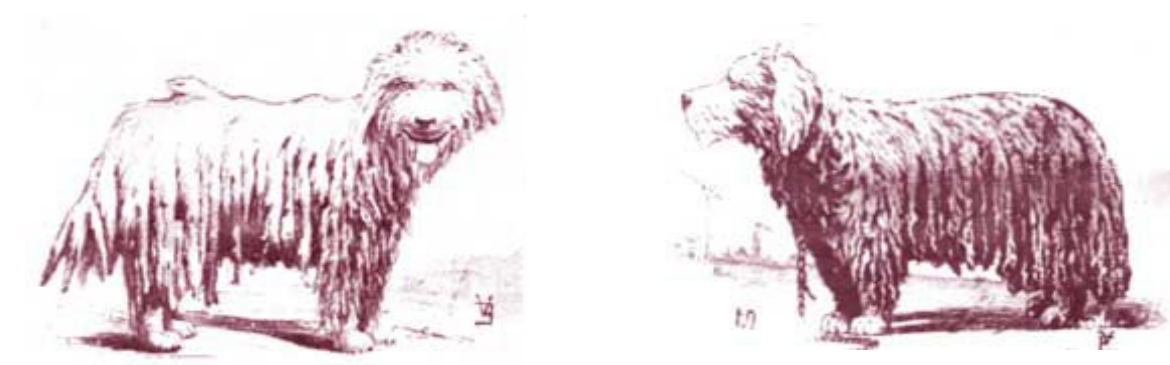
The period between 1910 and the 1930s could be considered a kind of borderline. Before that, breeding was driven by ancient breeding aims. But after that, other cultural factors also had some influence on it. Later, it will be discussed in detail how it was the main value and function of Komondors that changed in this period. After that time, the development of Komondors was affected by cynology and aesthetics. The shaggy coat of the past has become increasingly “hard to deal with”—for humans at least. In breeding, dogs that were easier to be kept clean became preferred gradually. Those with more beautiful coats are at an advantage. So shaggy coats are gradually getting replaced by a trend for more lightly matting or even corded coats.

The only importance of their white colour used to be that it made them clearly visible for the herdsmen at night. The new aim is decidedly to achieve a white colour.

The depth of skin pigmentation was only interesting for herdsmen because skin with darker pigmentation tends to be more resistant. Today, dark pigmentation is considered a breed standard feature, and it is strictly judged.

Herdsmen preserved Komondors for us until their ancient occupation became irrelevant. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Komondors and Kuvaszcs became redundant in guarding the flock. Cultured animal husbandry eradicated the old pests of the herd. The Komondor population has significantly decreased.

*PÁPAI Páriz* (1767) and later *PETHE* (1815) gave separate descriptions of our two livestock guardian dog breeds. *F. TREITSCHKE*'s 1840 description can be considered the first ever record describing the breed characteristics. That was followed by descriptions written by *LÓNYAI* in 1901, *BUZZI* in 1907, *MONOSTORI* in 1909, and then *RAITSITS* in 1921.



Lompos. Drawing made based on a photography taken on the Great Hungarian Plain. The ideal type of Komondor based on BUZZI's description.  
After BUZZI.

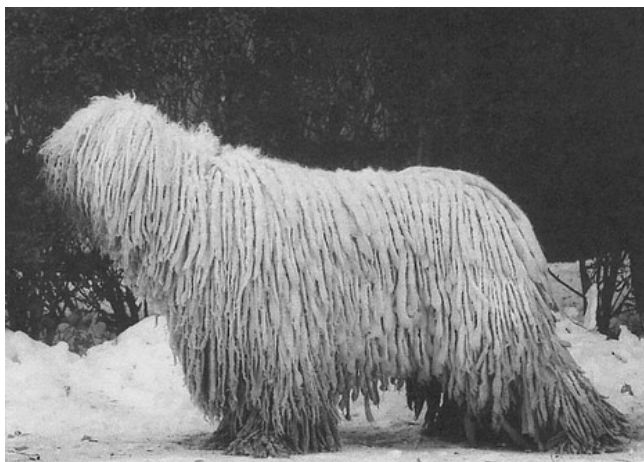
Among Hungarian herding dog enthusiasts, Komondor breeders were the first to organise a club, establishing the Komondor Association ("Komondor Egylet") in 1924. Multiple breed standards have been written describing the Komondor since then. The longest standing version was the *ANGHI* standard recorded in 1935. By the beginning of 1935, 1700 Kuvasz, 992 Puli, 293 Pumi and 972 Komondor dogs were registered in the "Stud Book of Hungarian Dogs". The ratio shows that at that time, Pulis and Komondors were equally popular dogs, coming second after the favourite Kuvaszcs. The previous version of the current standard was written in 1960, recognised by FCI under the reference No.53/b. A detailed breed standard for that was written in 1966 (Ócsag, 1987).

The currently applicable standard and its detailed explanation was written by the Breeding Council of Hungária Komondor Klub, and was submitted to and approved by FCI in Szilvásvárad on 15 May 2005.



### 3. Breed standard

#### FCI No.53 KOMONDOR STANDARD (normal font)



*Official explanation  
published by Hungária Komondor Klub,  
the breed owner of the standard Komondor  
(in italics)  
15 May 2005 Szilvásvárad*

Created by UDVARINÉ LUKÁCS Ilona (Club President, Breeding Council Member),  
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**ORIGIN:** Hungary

**UTILISATION:** Livestock guardian dog

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION:**

Group 1: Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs)  
Section 1 Sheepdogs. Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:**

The Komondor is an old-established Hungarian livestock guardian breed of Asiatic origin. His original ancestors almost certainly came with the migrating Old Magyars, living as stock-breeding Nomads, to the Carpathian basin.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:**

The Komondor is large in size and powerfully built. His appealing outward appearance and dignified deportment arouse respect and even fear in the observer. By nature he is not ingratiating. His robust body is covered by matted, corded, throughout dense, long hair. The body, seen sideways, forms a prone rectangle, only slightly deviating from a square. The thickly coated head rises above the body. The tail is carried hanging down with its tip bent upwards, almost horizontally. The coat colour is ivory.

*The serious, reserved bearing and large body of Komondors give it an air of nobility. Komondors are proportionate and homogenous, a heterogeneous general impression is a serious fault. A flabby construction, a body lacking muscle and light, thin bones are also considered disqualifying faults; a strong, sturdy, solid, powerful and robust physique is preferred. This is not to be confused with the extremes of the height at the withers (a dog with a 70 cm height could be more robust than another with an 80 cm height).*

### **IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:**

The body length slightly exceeds the height at the withers.

The deepest point of the brisket is approximately on a level with half of the height at the withers.

The muzzle is slightly shorter than half of the length of head.

Main proportions of Komondors (height at withers counts as 100%):

<b>Body region</b>	<b>Optimal</b>	<b>Acceptable in practice</b>
Body length: (height at the withers=100%)	<b>104%</b>	100–108%
Deepest point of the brisket: (height at the withers=100%)	<b>45%</b>	50–56%
Width of the chest: (height at the withers=100%)	<b>28%</b>	30%
Girth: (height at the withers=100%)	<b>116%</b>	
Length of head: (height at the withers=100%)	<b>41%</b>	
Length of muzzle: (length of head=100%)	<b>42%</b>	
Length of ears: (length of head=100%)	<b>60%</b>	

### **BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT:**

He has an imperturbable courage in the guarding and defense of the herds entrusted to him and the property and home of his master. He attacks silently and duringly. He regards his territory as his own property and will not let any living creature unknown to it enter. His nature is suspicious. During the day, he likes to keep a lying position enabling him to control his area. At night, he is always alert.

*Taken out of their usual environment, Komondors tend to change their behaviour, becoming more reserved. Their original nature makes them wary of strangers. Their basic nature is calm and harmonious, they like people, family and children. They protect the valuables entrusted to them, their owner and their owner's property, territory and family with their life. Although the function of Komondors and the environment they are kept in for the most part have changed, their behaviour has adapted to the 21<sup>st</sup> century positively. They are perfect for guarding family homes and urban yards.*

**HEAD:**

The head is broad, in good proportion to the body. Even the dense screen of hair does not make him appear out of proportion.

*It is the most appealing part of Komondors. A rough or small head, a pointy, elongated muzzle, and the lack of umbrella-like hair on the head are all serious faults. The bones of the head can be judged by firm palpation.*

**CRANIAL REGION:**

**Skull:** Domed. Brows are well developed.

**Stop:** Well developed but not too steep.

**FACIAL REGION:**

*somewhat shorter than the cranial region.*

**Nose:** Straight, cut off blunt, black.

*Compared to the muzzle width, the nose is rather wide, with large nostrils. A slate grey or black nose is desirable. Brown colour is extremely rare today. For breeding quality certification, a damaged, bruised noseleather is not considered a fault of course, but it is an aesthetic fault in dog shows. When judging the pigmentation, it is not enough to look at the noseleather, other parts of the skin have to be considered too. If the dog does not have other serious signs of hypopigmentation, having winter nose does not disqualify a dog from breeding. Winter nose is considered a serious aesthetic fault in dog shows when awarding the winning title.*

**Muzzle:** Not pointed. The bridge of nose is straight.

*When looking at proportions, note that the head of Komondors is not a so-called bear-shaped head. Although that shape looks appealing, it is definitely a fault in this breed.*

**Lips:** With strong pigmentation. Tightly fitting to mouth and jaw bones. Corner of mouth jagged.

Lips that are not tight but are hanging are considered serious faults.

**Jaws/Teeth:** Jaws very well muscled, strong and powerful. Even and complete scissor bite, according to the dentition formula.

*The upper and lower jaws are strong and equal in size. Missing teeth is not allowed. Some dogs in the population have level bite, also called even bite, which is a serious fault. An exception can be made for older dogs, if the otherwise correctly aligned dentition deviates from scissor bite due to erosion. As inherited from the dogs of our ancestors, the breed carries the irregularity of the lower dentition formula. The irregularity is allowed (in breeding and in dog shows) to the extent where lower I1 teeth, and only the I1 teeth have level bite. After 3 years of age, this condition may*

*change in the way that the two I1 teeth go over the upper teeth slightly. That is acceptable if it stays within 2-3 mm.*

**Cheeks:** Broad, of medium length.

**Eyes:** Horizontally set, dark brown. The rims are strongly pigmented and fit tightly to the eyeball.

*A dark brown colour is desirable, but it is common to see medium brown eyes, which is lighter than what we are looking for. Light colours and yellow are not allowed. Rims are black or slate grey. Loose rims are a fault, and rims rolling outward (ectropion) or inward (entropion) are very serious disqualifying faults, as experience shows that these traits tend to get inherited. Rims must not roll inward or outward, they have to be tightly fitting to the eyeball. Ectropium is not a typical problem in the breed, but entropium appears sometimes, unfortunately. This irregularity can be corrected with an operation, which is essential in some cases for the wellbeing of the dog. Breeding such dogs (even though this problem is hard to detect after the operation) would damage the population without question.*

**Ears:** Set medium high on the domed skull. Clearly pendant from the base and V- or U-shaped. Not raised neither when alert nor in attack.

*The ears cling to the side of the head. On the bushy head of Komondors, the ears should not be visible at all, actually. The ears are never lifted, they never move at all, whether in a relaxed or alert state. The ears are of the right length if they can touch below the eyes on the stop line.*

**BODY:**

**Neck:** Very well muscled. Should form an angle of 35 degrees to the horizontal. In relaxed state and in case of indifferent behaviour, it is carried almost in continuation of the backline. Rather short than of medium length. Without dewlap or neck ruff.

*Compared to the body, the neck is of medium length. It is strong and very well muscled. It continues the body with a slight curve. There cannot be neck ruff behind the head or dewlap at the lower part of the neck.*

**Topline:** The body parts forming the topline are broad and very well muscled.

**Withers:** Sufficiently long, higher in front.

*There are clearly defined, long and broad withers at the beginning of the topline, making the back short. Sunken withers and loose shoulders are considered serious faults.*

**Back:** Short.

*Straight, broad, muscular; a direct continuation of the loin. Swayed and roached toplines are serious faults.*

**Loin:** Of medium length.

*Broad, with rich musculature. That is an essential requirement for good fighting ability and agile, energetic movement, which is a characteristic defining the breed, as these qualities are needed for guarding large areas.*

**Croup:** Broad, of medium length, slightly sloping.

*The musculature of the croup is substantial. In bitches, a broad croup is very important to ensure that the birth canal is sufficiently broad, and in males, it is needed to support their larger bodies. A slightly oversized croup is allowed in younger dogs, but it is a fault in adult Komondors.*

**Chest:** Brisket of medium depth, broad, long. Well muscled.

*Well-sprung ribs. The forechest is deep and broad, also well muscled. A hollow heart region, a narrow chest are serious faults. As frequently mentioned by historical descriptions of the breed, looking at a Komondor from the front, its body gives the impression of a barrel.*

**Abdomen:** Slightly tucked up.

*Compared to the body, rather large. Does not hang below the chest line.*

#### **TAIL:**

**Low-set, clearly pendant; tip of the tail shows a slight bend, almost to horizontal. When alert, the tail is raised to the level of the backline at most. It is desirable that the tail reaches to the hock.**

*It is desirable that the tail reaches to the hock, and it could go over it by about 1-2 cm. A tail that is shorter by more than 2-3 cm above the hock is a disqualifying fault. In judging the tail carriage of Komondors, raising the tail is allowed to the extent when it is raised above the backline in its full length. Holding the tail above the backline, whether curled or straight, is undesirable—it ruins the general aesthetics of the dog. It is also undesirable that the Komondor tucks its tail between its legs. In judging tail carriage, a passive, static carriage is also not desirable.*

#### **LIMBS:**

##### **FOREQUARTERS:**

**Judging of the limbs is made very difficult by the long corded coat. Front legs are columnar and straight, parallel and vertical seen from the front or the side. The forechest is broad which results in wide apart, strong and free moving legs. The limbs are firmly connected to the body. Bone substance is strong and powerful. Joints are large.**

*Loose shoulders, outward sticking elbows and sunken withers reflect a flabby construction, which can be of genetic origin, but could also result from a lack of exercise. These faults are rather obvious when looking at the forequarters. In dogs with a small chest, the functioning of the heart, lungs and major blood vessels is inadequate. A narrow stance of the forelegs is a serious fault in*

*Komondors. A narrow support decreases stability in such a robust breed as the Komondor. Thin bones, fiddle front, knocked knees, bandy legs, feet turning inward or outward, soft, loose feet are all serious faults.*

**Shoulders:** The shoulder blades are moderately sloping.

*The forelegs start from the shoulder joint and continue downward in a right angle. Loose, underdeveloped shoulders are a serious fault.*

**Paws:** Large, strong with well knit toes. Pads are slate grey, thick and well padded. Toenails grey.

*Soft and overly steep pasterns lead to oversized feet, which will be loose. Front feet are rounded. The darker the pads the better.*

### **HINDQUARTERS:**

The position of the hind legs supports the body with relatively steep angulations. Continuing the croup of medium length, broad, well muscled limbs are desirable.

*Thin bones, cow hocked and sickle hocked stances or barrel hocks are serious faults. Soft, loose feet pointing outward or inward are undesirable both when static and in movement.*

**Upper thigh:** Strongly muscled, voluminous.

**Paws:** Hind paws are longer than forepaws. Dewclaws to be removed.

### **GAIT/MOVEMENT:**

Light, free and even. The stride is wide and ground covering.

*Despite their huge body, the movement of Komondors is harmonious and light. Gait faults are considered serious.*

### **SKIN:**

The skin contains a lot of pigment and is slate grey. Dark pigment at the gums and the roof of mouth preferred. Diminished pigment and pink skin undesirable.

*The pigmentation of hairless parts of the skin has to be judged together. Paler pigmentation of the noseleather and winter nose are common and are not considered faults if the pigmentation of the lips and eye rims is correct. A general hypopigmentation of hairless parts of the skin and pink eye rims are serious faults.*

### **COAT:**

#### **HAIR:**

The whole body is covered by long hair. The coat consists of a coarser topcoat and finer undercoat. The characteristic coat is determined by the proportions of the top coat to the undercoat. A shaggy coat that tends towards matting is a basic requirement. An homogenously dense, wavy, corded coat also occurs. The smaller tufts of such hair are less or not matted at all. The coat is longest on the croup, at the loin region and on the rear of the upper thighs (at least 20–27cm). On the back, at the sides of the chest and at the region of the shoulder blades, it is of medium length (15–22 cm), at the cheeks, the brows, on top of the head, on the ears, the neck and the limbs, it is shorter (10–18 cm) and it is shortest at the lips and on the lower parts of the limbs (9–11 cm). Neither a combed nor a completely neglected coat are desirable.

*In judging the coat, not only the length of the hair has to be considered, but primarily its quality. A so-called torn coat is allowed if it resulted from old age or whelping, provided that it can be clearly discerned that the dog otherwise has appropriate hair quality. The quantity and quality of the undercoat is very important. Any deviation from the typical hair of Komondors is a serious fault. In shows, a uniform, homogenous coat is ideal for Komondors.*

### **COLOUR:**

Ivory.

*Any deviation from the shades of white is a serious fault. Such dogs are to be eliminated from breeding!*

### **SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

#### **Height at withers:**

Males: Minimum 70 cm.

Bitches: Minimum 65 cm.

#### **Weight:**

Males: 50–60 kg.

Bitches: 40–50 kg.

*As it is a large livestock guardian dog, it is important to preserve the size of Komondors. We have to avoid trying to increase the height at the withers unreasonably, because that would lead to losing homogeneity.*

The breed shows few faults in type and is largely uniform as it has always been bred with the same objective.

### **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.

- Lack of pigment on noseleather, eyelids and rims.
- Loose eye rims.
- Ring Tail.

### **DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Flabby construction, body lacking muscle.
- Overshot or undershot, wry mouth.
- Entropion, Ectropion.
- Pricked, light ears.
- Short tail (ending 3 cm above hock).
- Heavy limbs and faulty movement.
- Coloured or multicoloured coat.
- Diversion from lower height limit as mentioned in the standard.

*Notes:*

Male animals must have two apparently normally developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

#### 4. Breeding objective

As a breed owner and breeding organisation, the Club set it as a fundamental goal to have the Komondor population serving as a base for breeding show uniformity in terms of significant external and internal value indicator traits typical of the breed.

The breeding objective described by the Breeding Programme has a future-proof, feasible and uniform vision about the breed with its long-term and short-term objectives. Our goal is to develop a population that satisfies the conformation, behavioural and health requirements to the highest possible degree and ensures an increase in the life expectancy of the dogs.

Another fundamental breeding objective is to preserve the original type of Komondors.

The Komondor is large in size and powerfully built. “His appealing outward appearance and dignified deportment arouse respect and even fear in the observer.”

##### External features:

These can be defined along the lines of a robust build and a strong physique, and described in terms of the functional requirements of the breed. As a guarding breed, Komondors needed explosive muscles, a regularly built supporting skeleton, and strong teeth and jaws. These have to define their external features today as well. In terms of size, a large body is desirable.

The idealised version of the komondor is a large dog with a broad back, well-sprung ribcage and a deep chest, which is excellently muscled but not loose, having dry muscles, strong bones, an incredibly fit construction and beautiful, domed cranial region and a well-defined and broad facial region and jaws. However, the ideal Komondor has been a subject of fierce debate among breeders—what matters most during breeding is always to ensure good and outstanding external features.

##### Internal features, behaviour:

In defining the breeding objective for the internal features of Komondors, the following characteristics are generally accepted today:

“His nature is suspicious. During the day, he likes to keep a lying position enabling him to control his area. At night, he is always alert.

Taken out of their usual environment, Komondors tend to change their behaviour, becoming more reserved. Their original nature makes them wary of strangers. Their basic nature is calm and harmonious, they like people, family and children. They protect the valuables entrusted to them, their owner and their owner’s property, territory and family with their life. Although the function of Komondors and the environment they are kept in have mostly changed, their behaviour has adapted to the 21<sup>st</sup> century positively. They are perfect for guarding family homes and urban yards.”



What sets them apart from other Oriental territory guarding dogs is their ability to read situations. They do not aim to annihilate the attacker, but they do aim to scare them off and to keep them in check until their owner arrives.

## 5. Value indicator traits

(after dr. ÓCSAG Imre, 1987)

In discussing the value indicator traits of Komondors, we have to keep in mind that it is not only their large size that makes Komondors unfit to be kept indoors. Their function is to guard larger outdoor areas. You might see an occasional Komondor on a porch, kept as a companion dog, and even on a leash, but their ideal element, where they are the happiest is a larger estate. Their characteristics are appreciated in such environments or in ones ensuring even more freedom.

**Breed characteristics.** Among our herding and livestock guardian dogs, Komondors are the most thoroughly bred, showing the most uniformity. Although they have ancient origins, based on the breeding efforts, value indicator traits and conformation, we can say that Komondors are a result of consistent breeding. The typical features can be found in every dog of the breed, and these characteristics are passed down with great certainty. Its characteristics make the breed clearly distinguishable from every other breed. Its size, the low carriage of the head, the hanging tail, the long, white, matted or corded coat, the head covered by the hair like an umbrella or the head shape are all special and unique to this breed.

Its appealing looks are a basic feature of the breed, but we must not forget about its inner values either—its incorruptible guarding skills, courage, powerful physique and resistance. These functional features encompass such value and are so typical of Komondors that they are sure to secure a future for them beyond the world of dog shows and competitions.

**Sexual characteristics.** Laymen will be unable to tell apart male and female Komondors just by looking at them. But experts will know that due to secondary sexual characteristics, there can be a huge difference between males and bitches despite the all-covering, abundant coat. It is important to have a significant difference in secondary sexual characteristics. And that requires caution in breeding. Not because Komondors are prone to develop genital deformities. They are not. But Komondors are rather demure, so it can only be beneficial to increase the difference between sexes by selecting dogs with well defined secondary sexual characteristics.

We should only use well muscled, large males with strong bones for breeding. Males have to outdo bitches in courage, aggression and toughness. Bitches can be more feminine, i.e., shorter and finer than males, and with thinner bones. Of course, these preferred secondary sexual characteristics for the bitches do not mean that we want to make the breed more delicate. So the difference in secondary sexual characteristics should never be increased by means of breeding finer bitches, but by developing more and more impressive males.

The head of a male should be stouter, broader and shorter, the neck more muscular, the withers better defined, and males should not only be larger in size, but also have a broader body. They have to be overall more robust than bitches.

**Proportionateness.** Komondors with a homogenous coat are a truly harmonious and majestic sight. The proportions of the body regions, the overall harmony and homogeneity of the body radiate a certain nobility and sightliness despite the large coat of the breed. But in judging proportionateness, we have to pay special attention to two cases due to the ample hair of Komondors.

1. Missing hair does not make a Komondor disproportionate. Missing hair is only an aesthetic fault in dog shows, it does not affect breeding quality. When assessing or judging such a dog, we have to be able to ignore the current condition of the coat. That is not easy to do, but it is difficult to do a good job without it, and failing to do so can even result in negative selection.
2. The large coat must not cover up physical disproportionateness. We must discover serious faults, deformities and disproportionate features even under such an appealing coat, and judge them while keeping in mind the breeding interest.

The head of Komondors cannot be considered heavy or big even with all that hair on it. Compared to the body, the head must be proportionate.

Appropriately coated limbs are also not rough, not heavysset, but lean, making the gait light but not ethereal. The size of the body regions, the entire body and its movement are in balanced proportion. The proportionate form of Komondors must be preserved.

**Development.** Komondor is our largest livestock guardian breed. But due to years of war and the total eradication of its original working environment, its height has decreased. That decrease was so marked that it did not seem possible to restore its old, desirable size in a short time.

Achieving a large body has a price, especially for puppies. We are looking at the targeted objective here, and not the tools for achieving it. The size requirements of our two corded breeds used in herding are exact opposites. We do all we can to make Komondors bigger, while we try to control the size of Pulis by setting standards. The breeding objectives regarding size are justified and correct in both cases. Komondors need to have the large body ideal for a guarding dog. But we do not want to transform Pulis into guard dogs.

Thanks to the good environmental and feeding conditions of recent years, we have quite a number of Komondors whose size can be considered perfect. It is the merit of our breeders to be able to achieve this by pure breeding lines.

The height of Komondors as set in the standard, measured by stick: about 80 cm, but at least 70 cm for males, and about 70 cm, but at least 65 cm for bitches.

Males weigh around 50–60 kg, and bitches are between 40–50 kg.

The decreased height cannot be corrected in a single generation, but if we feed all successive generations well enough, Komondors will be uniformly large again.

**Body condition.** The body of Komondors is covered with substantial musculature. A larger weight has to come from muscle substance and bone density, not extra weight. We have to think about the

development of the muscles and the right bone structure when the Komondors are still puppies. The leanness of the limbs remains a basic requirement even with a rich musculature. Komondors in development should not really have any extra weight. Later, after they have reached their full size, they might gain some extra weight if they do not get enough exercise and are fed well. That is not a requirement, just as being underfed is not. The breed has relatively few needs.

**Temperament.** Komondors lazing on a hot summer day do not give any sign of the agility with which they attack. But however hot it is, however relaxed a Komondor might seem, its eyes hidden under the thick hair are eagerly watching its surroundings.

It is not an easy task to describe their temperament. The ample coat covering them from head to toe give Komondors a kind of mysteriousness. We cannot see their eyes clearly, and their movement does not reveal their emotions, only when they are already in action. But that action usually equals an already done fact. In relaxed situations, they seem imperturbable, but once they feel they have to act, they will attack head on in an instant. They rest with the calmness of a bulldog and attack with the agility of a Schnauzer.

They can be trained, but they must not be punished without reason. Damaged Komondors with traumatic experiences will become uncontrollable. Keeping them on a fixed chain will also contribute to their becoming wild. Dogs that were not wild from an early age will not pass down negative behaviours developed over their life.

Strangers should keep in mind that Komondors are not ingratiating by nature—they not only dislike expressions of endearment and petting, they do not even tolerate them. And as we cannot figure out their mood by looking into their eyes, strangers should be careful in approaching them, or rather they should keep their distance.

**Physical resilience.** Dogs used only for herding worked when the herdsman left their lodging too, while livestock guardian dogs worked when the herdsman were resting. They protected the flock at night and in harsh weather conditions. So they had to be able to withstand extreme environmental conditions. And any dog that can tolerate the cold winters and hot summers of our continental climate has to have a sturdy constitution. The large body of Komondors and their calm yet sometimes lively temperament was paired with a resilient physique. Less resilient, weaker, flabby dogs dropped out of the breed by way of natural selection. Thanks to that, Komondor is a rather healthy breed.

**Trainability.** Looking at the original function of Komondors, we might think that they never really had to be especially trainable. Their element was a natural survival instinct and willingness to fight. That is more or less true, but we either did not discover the original function of Komondors in all its detail, or their work remained hidden, as they can be used and trained for a wide range of tasks. We have records of a trained Komondor that kept the farm yard in order; we heard of Komondors with a keen sense of smell that helped out in hunts; they were used as trained police dogs more than once, and the breed brought good results in investigations too. Of course, they were first and foremost excellent guard dogs, great subduers of wolves, and when needed, protectors of humans against humans.

Seeing these diverse skills, we can conclude that besides their courage and aggression, their good sense of smell and keen mind are also genetic features. It is just that these characteristics were not used in their new living conditions, and so they were not considered in their selection. That explains why some Komondors can be “headstrong”. They follow every order without fault, but if they decide to do something *on their own*, they cannot be stopped. Once they have made up their mind, it is best to respect their will, as punishing them will only result in even greater resistance on their part.

**Type.** Working type: large, lean, livestock guarding dogs, which did not become spoiled companion dogs in their modern environment, but continue to do more extensive guarding work. Their body size, bone structure, service type, temperament, gait etc. are appropriate for their function. We should not try to make them drop these traits, rather keep Komondors in an environment where they have the opportunity to do such work and deliver the performance that can be expected from them.

**Function.** Komondors were originally used for guarding the flock, herd, and the property of the herdsmen. They fulfilled this task regardless the time of day or the season. They had to be the most alert in the darkest conditions, and when the weather was advantageous for the enemies of the herdsmen. The Komondor breed was strengthened and selected over a thousand years of struggles in such bleak conditions.

Their behaviour during work is truly special. They hardly bark, and even if they do, they don't do it to avert a danger or to bring the attention of others to a risk. They are solely responsible for solving these problems, so they do not publicise it. They lay low, unnoticeably, at most giving out a small grunt when they attack. They pounce on their enemy, and using their body weight, they tackle them. After pushing the invader to the ground, they do not hurt them further, but they keep them there, not letting them move. There is a huge difference in the guarding style of Komondors and Kuvaszcs. Kuvaszcs keep making rounds, relentlessly going over their territory. Komondors usually don't move too much, especially during the day and in the summer. But they keep watch over the guarded area, and intervene without hesitation if necessary. The way in which they attack and their bite is formidable.

Most Komondors are used to guard houses today. They fulfil their duties spotlessly. But we could make much better use of the values of this breed. Komondors are excellent for guarding special areas of large buildings, estates or plants. After they connect to a handler, no moving creature can approach the territory guarded by them. They would do just as well in guarding military facilities.

They are incorruptible. They are not friendly, and they do not accept food from strangers without training. They are very suitable for protecting persons, especially in fixed locations. They have been used for protecting children abroad, with good results.

## 6. Breeding techniques and methods to be used for breeding Komondors

Komondors are only bred pure, and only the methods used in pure breeding may be applied.

As a side note, there have been endeavours to breed Komondors in other colour variations besides white, creating mixed breed dogs and regarding them as *unicum*. Any such activity goes against the breeding objectives of Komondors. **Crossbreeding is undesirable and forbidden in the case of Komondors**, dogs not showing the typical characteristics of the breed and dogs with a coat coloured other than the shades of white are eliminated from breeding.

The details of the dogs intended for breeding are recorded and kept in the digital registration system of the recognised breeding organisation.

The types of pure breeding are outbreeding, line breeding, inbreeding and close inbreeding, and the targeted selection resulting from them.

**Line breeding** is a widespread method, as a dam can only produce a relatively low number of offspring, while a male can have a considerably larger number of them. Another advantage of it is that with the right number of bloodlines, it can prevent close inbreeding and the narrowing of genetic stock, which is an important factor considering that a lot fewer Komondor puppies are born every year than desired, and we cannot see an increasing tendency unfortunately.

**Close inbreeding** is considered along the following principles:

In practice, we talk about close inbreeding within the first 4 ancestral generations. If common ancestors are only found in the 5<sup>th</sup> ancestral generation or further removed, the dogs can be considered unrelated. It can be regarded as outbreeding if the dogs selected for mating are close inbreds, but they are unrelated to each other within four ancestral generations. With such dogs, their own degree of kinship does not count in the assessment of the match.

Considering these, we differentiate between the following breeding methods:

- very close inbreeding: when the degree of kinship between common ancestors found in four ancestral generations is 75–100% for the given dog—e.g. parents mating with their children or siblings mating with each other. Dogs from different litters of the same parents are also considered siblings.
- close inbreeding: when the degree of kinship between common ancestors is 62.5–68.75%—e.g. grandparents with grandchildren.
- more distant close inbreeding: when the degree of kinship between common ancestors is 12.5–56.25%. In this breeding method, common ancestors are found in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> ancestral generation.
- outbreeding: when unrelated dogs of the same breed mate.

Almost every developed (redeveloped) breed comes from a narrower breeding stock, so if we opt for close inbreeding, it is sufficient to use more distant relatives. What we should actually be looking for is the blood relationship of direct ancestors with high genetic value. Populations originating from very

close breeding establishments often need new blood in order to keep undesirable traits in a heterozygous state.

**Inbreeding** means mating between dogs related by descent (dogs having common ancestry). Due to this, the dogs to be mated have more common alleles or alleles identical by descent than what they would have simply by chance. The risk of inbreeding lies in that: the chance of detrimental recessive alleles pairing up is increased. Without sufficient genetic information, we recommend not to have dogs sharing a lot of genetic material based on their registered data mate, because that could lead to serious genetic diseases or even the development of fatal illnesses, and that is not our breeding objective.

A special breeding method—which cannot be overlooked with the development of genetic engineering—is cloning, which is forbidden under the law, just as any modification of the genetic material of Komondors carried out by means of genetic engineering.

### Breeding line

Offspring sharing the same phenotype inherited from a superior male are in the same line.

It is recommended to create several lines (common practice). Breeding lines are genealogically uniform groups of animals (subpopulations, mating groups) that securely pass down certain traits. Breeding lines are not equivalent of genetic lines. Their value does not come from close inbreeding, but from having animals of the line sired by the same male mate generation after generation in a way that preserves the value of distinctive genetic and phenotypic value despite the increasing distance from the superior ancestor.

### Family

Families are based on the founding dam recorded in the register and its progeny group.

### Breeding plan

*Breeding plan for pet populations:* Breeders are not obliged to submit a breeding plan, but they are obliged to follow the standard in breeding; mating is done individually in every case. HKK recommends outbreeding (family breeding). It is carried out according to the professional judgment of the breeder, under the provisions of the breeding programme and following the guidelines of the Breeding Council. Upon request, the breeding council will make mating recommendations based on the available options.

*Breeding plan for gene bank populations:* Individual mating in every case. Giving special significance to typical traits, functionality and health indicator values. The primary goal is to preserve genetic diversity. With preference for lines and families ignored due to selection for external features.

### The order of selection

Selection is essential for protecting the population. Selection on the population level is done by HKK, based on breeding quality examinations.

Dogs are selected for breeding in a system of multiple steps.

► first step: pedigree analysis, ancestors' data, elimination of detrimental recessive genes

- ▶ second step: phenotype, functional type assessment, conformation show, collection of DNA sample
- ▶ third step: individual health checks
- ▶ fourth step: functionality, nervous system, evaluation of working traits
- ▶ fifth step: reproductive soundness, paternal and maternal indicators (mating ability in males, nursing and rearing ability in bitches)
- ▶ sixth step: evaluation of offspring groups—if possible.

Selection and estimation of the Effective Breeding Number (Ne) of small populations, such as the Komondor breed:

The number of Komondor dogs of known origin has been continuously decreasing over the past decades. Due to the size of the population, the random mating of related dogs occurs more and more frequently, which can lead to harmful inbreeding and genetic degradation. Dictated by population dynamics, the number of Komondors is fluctuating. The gene stock of a population is limited by a decrease in population size in every case, so subsequent increases in population size will have lower and lower genetic diversity (bottleneck effect).

The Effective Breeding Number (Ne) indicator was established to quantify the deviation from the ideal population, the difference in the size of populations. Effective Breeding Number comprises the dogs of a breed that actually pass down their genes to the next generation. With a theoretical 1:1 sex ratio (including the same number of bitches and males in breeding), the size of the population (N) equals the Effective Breeding Number (Ne).

If the sex ratio differs from that—and it does in the case of dog breeds—, then the value of Ne can be determined with a formula. Effective Breeding Number and the level of inbreeding in a population are necessarily related.

$$\text{Effective Breeding Number (Ne)} = 4N_m \times N_f / (N_m + N_f)$$

Nm: the number of males in breeding Nf the number of bitches in breeding

Theoretical model calculations for a population of a hundred showing Effective Breeding Number and the level of inbreeding.

total number of dogs	number of bitches	number of males	Ne	level of inbreeding %
100	50	50	100	1.00
100	60	40	96	1.04
100	70	30	84	1.19
100	80	20	64	1.56
100	90	10	36	2.78
100	99	1	3.96	25.25

To be eliminated:

- a) dogs not conforming to the Komondor standard (dogs showing off-type, disqualifying, or multiple serious faults)
- b) dogs suffering from serious reproductive problems
- c) dogs with inadequate nervous systems
- d) dogs suffering from genetic diseases; symptom-free carriers may only be used for breeding if the following limitations are observed:

In case of diseases that are known to be passed down genetically and faults that are unacceptable according to the standard, it is forbidden to mate parents carrying the same “traits to be eliminated”. The offspring produced by forbidden mating can only be bred further with the special permission of the breeding council.

### The rules of sire use

On the population level, the breeding organisation strives to raise the Effective Breeding Number ( $N_e$ ) and reduce the level of inbreeding in order to preserve the genetic diversity of the breed.

For populations of critical size, with justified selectional pressure, genetic diversity can be realised by expanding genealogical lines on the paternal side, and the scope of families on the maternal side.

In planning the next generation, the breeding organisation aims to use the largest possible breeding male population actively.

The selection of breeding males is done in a system of multiple steps. Breeding males included in the nucleus population are the most valuable breeding dogs for the breed. The breeding organisation highly recommends that breeders only use certified males as sires.

Overly favouring a single breeding male is to be avoided.

Gene bank populations and those of professional breeders can both be regarded as open, they can mix and interact with each other.

Insemination can be done naturally or artificially, in compliance with the special requirements of the registration procedure.

## 7. Living conditions typical of Komondors and recommended for breeding

Dogs are fundamentally companion animals that require constant care from their owners. The feeding and health care (including vaccination and parasite prevention) of Komondors has to be carried out with care, following the principles of responsible ownership.

### Conditions of keeping Komondors in-situ and of keeping them ex-situ in justified cases

The in-situ breeding that used to be typical when the breeds developed is not as common today.

The changes in animal breeding culture, animal welfare regulations and legal provisions greatly affect the way dogs are kept. Genetic diversity, the diversification of external features and abilities call for the creation of different subpopulations.



Besides hobby breeding, focusing on external features, that has been dominant for decades, keeping the dogs in traditional environments has become feasible again for working populations that also serve genetic preservation, e.g.

- in forestry, in the natural environment of national parks
- in grasslands, estates, premises.

Ex-situ breeding, which is the more common way to keep dogs today, is mostly appropriate when animal protection regulations are also closely observed. Dogs can only realise the genetic abilities hidden in them when they live next to people, kept as companion animals. They can be kept in the home, a kennel, in the yard or garden. Sufficient opportunities for unrestricted exercise have to be ensured in every case. We have to make sure that the dogs cannot escape or wander off.

### Keeping, feeding and taking care of Komondors

(after dr. ÓCSAG Imre, 1987)

**Placement.** It is forbidden to keep them on a chain constantly. It is best to let Komondors move freely in the yard, garden or estate. In that case, the only thing we must make sure of is that strangers do not go near their usual resting place or dog house by chance. To avoid any complications, make sure to place a clearly visible sign warning visitors that the dog bites.

Komondors do not have any special needs regarding their place. Arrange a resting place for them that is shaded in the summer and sheltered from the wind in the winter. Put the dog house there, which they will probably only use in the most extreme conditions. Dog house dimensions: width 90 cm, length 130 cm, height at eaves 70 cm, highest point 100 cm. The door should be at least 40 cm wide and 70 cm high. Each width of the V-shaped roof is 53 cm. The house should have a roof that can be removed or opened to allow you to clean the house and to take care of the puppies. In preparation for harsh winters, their house is usually divided into a smaller “hall” and a larger “bedroom”, separated by a tall plank that the dogs can step over. In the winter, hang a hessian or blanket curtain at the door that the komondor will push aside as it comes and goes. Place their house and bed so that they can see the whole area guarded by them.

The whelping and rearing nest has to be much more spacious than what is described above, because litters tend to be large, and the puppies grow fast. Its width and length should be 15–20 cm bigger than the specifications given above. The threshold plank has to be tall enough to stop the puppies from leaving the dog house until they are three weeks old (approx. 20 cm).

The large coat of Komondors provide great protection against harsh weather conditions. When keeping two Komondors, make sure they have their separate beds. In case of keeping them in a kennel, ensure that the kennel has a shaded part with good ventilation too, otherwise they might suffer from the summer heat, losing appetite and weight. Fresh drinking water has to be accessible for them at all times.

Keeping Komondors in kennels can only be appropriate if they are let out during the night. Do not keep Komondors constantly in a room that is only a few square metres big.

**Feeding.** The development of Komondor puppies is rather driven. We have to take advantage of that. Puppies start to eat as early as two and a half weeks old. **A possible solution is to use milk replacement formula, which not only relieves the dam, but also helps the fast development of puppies.**

By the time of weaning, every puppy has a good appetite for quality dog food designed for puppies. This way weaning—when the absolute perfect food, breast milk is taken away from the puppies—does not hinder the development of the dogs.

When raising Komondor puppies, we must take extra care to prevent the worm infection in breastfeeding or weaning age puppies, as it will stop them from growing as big and strong as they would otherwise, regardless of any other effort we put into their development.

Grown Komondors have fewer needs than other dogs of this size. When they are not puppies anymore, they can be fed with cheaper general fodder, animal based byproducts or dog food.

**Care.** It is easy to keep the puppies clean, as the dirt usually falls off their coat by itself. Later, grooming involves matting their hair into ribbons and cords. Using combs or brushes is decidedly harmful in developing the coat typical of the breed.

The coat can be shaped by dividing matted plates into ribbons. We can turn matted ribbons into ribbons of hair. Only try to create cords on dogs that are genetically suitable for it, because the maintenance of cords formed from ribbons involves a huge effort and unnecessary insult to the Komondor.

Make sure that the eyes of the Komondor do not produce discharge. Such a problem can be caused by their long hair going into their eyes, leading to chronic inflammation. The permanent solution for that is to cut out the responsible tuft—but only that, and never the whole umbrella of hair.

Make sure to keep the hair around the anus and scrotums clean. In these parts, matting has to be prevented.

Prepare the bitch and the male for mating. Tie up the tail and the cords that could get in the way.

Cut all unnecessary long hair from the bitch's abdomen before whelping. That will help newborn puppies feed without problems. Remove the puppies' dewclaws.

Breeders are obliged to ensure that their old, sick dogs or those that they do not breed for whatever reason are kept and cared for appropriately.

It is also required that the living conditions of Komondors, as a large dog breed, comply with the provisions of **Government Decree No. 41/2010 (II. 26)** on keeping and trading in pet animals.

*Provisions regarding the ensuring of the environment necessary for the Komondor puppies' correct physical and mental development and for the development of their desired relationship with and attitude towards people.*

### **Vaccination, worm treatment**

You have to consult the future vet of the puppy about the continuation and scheduling of the vaccination started by the breeder, within a few days after you take the puppy home.

The breeder has already treated the puppy for worms, but you still have to consult the vet about this matter too, discussing future treatments.

## **Feeding**

Komondors can be fed with dog food or in the traditional way. This decision depends on the breeder and the owner, as both methods have their own qualities.

It is easier to feed, store and portion commercial dog food, and quality dog food has all the nutrition necessary for the right development of the puppies and for keeping adult dogs in the right condition.

Traditional, home-made food takes more time and effort to prepare, and we have to pay extra attention to providing all the necessary nutrients.

At the time of moving to their new owner, puppies eat solid food without help.

It is recommended to continue feeding them with the food they ate at the breeder, so that a sudden change does not disturb their digestive system. You can gradually switch to the food chosen by you, just make sure that it is designed for youngsters of large breeds.

Ask for professional opinion in choosing the right dog food: talk to the breeder, the pet pharmacist, the vet or a shop assistant selling pet food.

When you feed the puppies with premium quality dog food, giving bone strengthening or vitamin supplements is not necessary, and can even be harmful if overdone. If you are advised or offered to give the puppies such supplements, make sure to consult your vet first.

It is important to follow the portion recommendations, and it is best to divide the daily portion into several smaller ones during the day. If possible, have the puppies eat more meals of smaller portions.

You can find out the right portioning of dog food from marketers and in specialised shops, or you can read this information on the packaging.

Dogs can switch from junior dog food to adult food at the age of 18–20 months, and you can stop giving them bone strengthening supplements when they are over 20 months old.

In case you chose not to feed them with commercial dog food, Komondors like to eat meat, cooked pasta, cooked rice, steamed vegetables, eggs, cottage cheese or cheese. Junior Komondors enjoy drinking goat milk. In home-made food, the ratio of meat and meat products has to be the highest. It is best to have any kind of meat heat-treated before giving it to the dogs to prevent possible infections.

You should avoid feeding them larger long bones to prevent problematic stomach and intestine injuries.

You can give beef bones and bones that do not splinter to dogs older than 6 month.

Komondors fed with kitchen leftovers or home-cooked meals might need various bone strengthening and vitamin supplements—consult your vet about this matter.

Make sure that the Komondor always has fresh drinking water. Komondors need to rest after eating—try to ensure that they can relax in a calm environment and avoid moving around too much after feeding them. Playing and jumping around with a full stomach can lead to gastric torsion.

## **Living environment**

It is important that Komondor puppies have a living environment in the beginning that allows them to connect with the family as closely as possible. It is best to place the puppy's bed near the front door of our home so that it can see the front gate from it as well.

The appropriate dog house is placed in a dry place protected from wind and direct sunlight, its size allows the dog to keep it warm with its own body heat, so it is not too large or too small, the dog can fit in it comfortably, and can enter and exit without problems.

While they are small, Komondors like to spend time in the dog house, but later they will only use it to keep out of the rain.

It is also useful to start making them getting used to a lockable place or kennel where we can lock them up as adults when we have strangers visiting the house or when a bitch is in heat, to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Komondors can tolerate harsh weather conditions well, but we have to provide a shaded, cooler place for them in the summer where they can hide from the hot sun during the day.

It goes without saying that Komondors must not be kept on a chain, tied up.

### **Parasite prevention**

For Komondors, the so-called spot-on products are the most suitable protection against fleas and ticks. These liquids are more suitable for Komondors than flea and tick repellent collars due to their long hair. Parting the hair of the Komondor above the spine, apply the liquid found in the spot-on product directly to the skin, evenly distributing it in smaller doses from the withers to the croup. When you use a spot-on for the first time, ask a vet or pet pharmacist to demonstrate. Just to be sure, you can additionally treat the bed and favourite places of the Komondor with flea repellent sprays specifically designed for this purpose, which you can buy in pet pharmacies and pet shops.

### **Socialisation**

Do not let the Komondor puppy meet other dogs until it gets all of the necessary vaccinations, by 12–15 weeks of age depending on the scheduling. Ask your vet about when the puppy can meet other dogs according to the implemented vaccination schedule, and about what protection do the vaccines already administered provide.

Socialise the puppies at home—interact with them as much as possible, let them get to know the family and other persons who have a connection to the family. Let puppies familiarise themselves with other animals around the house—if there is any. If you leave them alone at home, make sure you provide some toys that they can chew and carry around to keep them busy, but which are safe even if they happen to bite a little piece off them and swallow it. So do not give them sponge balls. Woodblocks, used leather items will do.

After getting all the vaccinations, we can take Komondor puppies outside, to meet other dogs or for a walk.

The younger they are when they get to know various noises, sounds, strange smells and strangers, the more balanced their temperament and the sounder their behaviour will be.

Whatever you forbid the puppies to do, and do not want them to do it later on either, you should keep forbidding consistently at all times and in all situations.

Komondors are quite gentle with the family, its members and especially the children, but they must be taught that people are the boss at the house. Komondors do not tolerate to be treated harshly, but with

firm prohibitions, we can prevent inconvenient behaviour originating from youthful giddiness, such as jumping on people.

They can be easily motivated with play, praise and treats. Regarding this, ask for advice from the breeder or a professional dog trainer who knows the breed well.

You can let it get used to cars, but do not let it eat too much before travelling.

If you plan to take your Komondor to dog shows in the future, it is important to let it get used to the leash, collar and car at an early age. To achieve that, practise with your puppy playfully but consistently. Let it get used to strangers touching its body and coat, feeling its feet, head, checking its teeth and for males, the testicles. Make sure to ask for advice from experienced exhibitors or the breeder of your Komondor regarding the training and preparations for shows.

### **Grooming, general cosmetics**

Let the puppies playfully get used to grooming and general cosmetic care at an early age, so these will not be a problem later on.

In the beginning, the Komondor's coat does not require any kind of special grooming.

As their hair is self-cleaning, the dirt will fall off it once dry. You will have to give them a bath if you want to take them to dog shows of course, but otherwise baths are unnecessary when they are still puppies. Before their very first bath, ask for advice from the breeder or a dog groomer familiar with the breed.

The hair of Komondor puppies must not be combed, but you have to pet them and fiddle with their hair frequently for them to get used to grooming. Pick plant debris from their coat by hand.

You can usually start shaping the typical coat of Komondors after 10 months of age, or around that time depending on the individual dog, following the natural tendencies of their hair.

If the hair forms thin cords by itself, divide matted plates similarly. If most of its coat is different from that, form locks that are 2–3 fingers wide.

Going from the ends toward the skin, carefully split the locks, making sure that you do not break the skin by accident. Before you do this for the first time, make sure you ask for advice from the breeder or a dog groomer familiar with the breed.

If the Komondor has a lot of undercoat, and its hair tends to mat overnight, use a reverse technique and cut the hair with scissors starting from the skin and moving towards the end of the hair.

After the first big modification of the coat, you will only have to do some periodical maintenance of the created locks (more frequently in the beginning and then less so), or you can just causally divide locks starting to mat together when petting your dog.

Komondors going to dog shows need to get baths before the events, and Komondors kept as pets need to be washed from head to toe at least once a year. Rub diluted dog shampoo into the wet coat, then rinse it well with a lot of water. Use a more concentrated solution around the cheeks and on the front legs, rubbing it in, and use a more diluted shampoo for the other parts. Never use undiluted shampoo—always water it down a little, depending on how dirty the coat is. Depending on the size of the coat, it will take about 24–48 hours to dry completely. You can help it dry with a blow-dryer.

Schedule the bath for warm summer days if you can, in a clean, lockable kennel with cement floor, or some other place where the coat can easily dry—you can also speed up the drying process by making the dog walk in the sun.

If they are tightly fitting and dry, the eyes of Komondors only need to be cleaned if they get goopy, which you can simply wipe off with a clean tissue.

Especially in a sandy environment, the eyes can get irritated and start to produce tears more intensively. To treat that, you can buy a cleaning solution intended for use in the vicinity of the eyes in the pet pharmacy, which you can drip on a tissue and wipe around the eyes and the corners of the eyelid periodically, as necessary. If you notice any signs suggesting an eye infection, such as a yellowish discharge or similar, make sure to consult your vet.

Depending on how dusty the living environment of the komondor is, it is necessary to clean its ears from time to time. When you notice that the insides of the Komondor's ears, the auditory canals, are not clean, you can buy an ear cleaning solution in the pet pharmacy. You can also use a paper tissue and cotton buds, but make sure you do not injure the inside of the ears, the eardrum. Pluck the hair growing inside the outer ears by pinching them at the roots and pulling them firmly.

With puppies older than six months, you have to pay attention to the hair growing between the pads on their feet, because matting together, these can be painful for the dog if they get wet, icy or muddy. Carefully trim the hair between the pads with small scissors from time to time.

Make sure you keep the vicinity of the anus clean, and if necessary, carefully trim the hair around it.

## 8. Breeding regulations

In order to develop pure breeding and strengthen the purposefulness of breeding work, the Hungária Komondor Klub (the Club) applies the following Breeding Regulations.

### The breeding right

#### The breeder

The breeder is a natural or legal person or a business organisation without legal status who (which) owns a Komondor which was bred for breeding purposes. The breeder of the litter shall be the owner of the breeding bitch or its breeding lessee provided that he/she was actively caring for the dam and the puppies during the mating, the pregnancy and in the first 49 days of the puppies' lives. The care can also be performed by a professionally authorised person of the principal. (Care is the possibility of active effect on the animals, which means the continuous and immediate proximity of the caregiver, the possibility of continuous supervision, the control, careful supervision and care of the animals). The members of the Club shall have breeding right.

## Transfer of breeding right

### Change in ownership of the breeding bitch

In the event of sale, purchase or giveaway of an unmated bitch of any age, the breeding right automatically belongs to the buyer or the recipient - unless otherwise provided in the contract of sale or gift. For the registration of the change in ownership, the head of the Breeding Council must be sent:

- a) an original copy of the certificate of change in ownership (*annex no. 1*);
- b) the completed and signed Certificate of Origin.

### Change in ownership of the mated breeding bitch

In the event of sale, purchase or giveaway of a mated bitch, the breeding right might be kept or transferred. In the event of the transfer of the breeding right, the head of the Breeding Council must be sent the following documents prior to the whelping of the bitch:

- a) an original copy of the certificate of change in ownership (*annex no. 1*), or;
- b) an original copy of the contract or declaration on the transfer of the breeding right (breeding lease);
- c) the Certificate of service (*annex no. 2*).

### Change in ownership of the reproductive material related to artificial insemination

If frozen reproductive material (semen, embryo) has been stored from the dog, its ownership must be provided for separately in the contract. The head of the Breeding Council shall be sent 1 copy of the contract within 15 days of the conclusion of the contract.

## Lease of breeding right

### General information

If it is not the owner of the bitch who wishes to breed with the bitch or to have it mate with a male, it is possible to enter into a breeding lease agreement, which basically means the transfer of the breeding right for a certain period of time. The lessee shall take care of the breeding bitch from the first day of mating until the 49th day of the puppies' lives. This may be checked by the head of the Breeding Council or the breeding adviser appointed by him/her at any time during the term of the contract. The breeding right of the male might be leased for a definite period of time. The head of the Breeding Council of the Club shall be notified about the conclusion of the breeding lease agreement within 15 days of its conclusion. Bitches or males whose register has been blocked by the Club or owned by (a) person(s) from whom the Club revoked the breeding right may not be the subject of a breeding lease agreement and their registration must be refused.

### Breeding lease of a dog owned by a foreigner

If a Komondor is owned by someone outside Hungary, the lease of the breeding right shall be permitted by the head of the Breeding Council, and in case of any dispute the breeding council may grant a permit as described in the General information.

### Breeding lease in the case of a ban

It is FORBIDDEN to transfer the breeding right of a mated bitch under a ban (e.g. blocked register) to another person! This ban also automatically applies to any person who, despite the ban, enters into a breeding lease agreement with the owner. A male subject to registration ban must not be offered by the owner for mating in the press in the form of an advertisement, and must not be handed over or taken over for the purpose of mating.

### Withdrawal of the breeding right

Any violation of the Animal Protection Act, the breeding and breed protection objectives set out in the Club's Fundamental rules, this Breeding Programme and the orders and decisions of the Club's Breeding Council will result in a warning and then the suspension of the breeding right for a definite or indefinite period of time. The arising cases will be examined by the Breeding Council.

## 9. The kennel name and its protection

### General information

The kennel name belongs to the person exercising the breeding right, and it is considered to be a mandatory part of the naming of the puppies from the breeding activity. At the request of the breeder, the recognized cynological association (which is also the Hungarian member organisation of FCI) will register a kennel name for the new breeding establishment in line with the rules of FCI on the granting and registration of kennel names. The registration of the kennel name will be terminated on 31 December of the 10th year following the registration of the last litter, until then, it cannot be registered to another person. The kennel name cannot be transferred, it can only be the subject of inheritance and it belongs to the successor who continues the breeding. Puppies from lease breeding must be registered under the name of the lessee kennel. If a bitch has more than one owner, that owner shall be considered to be its breeder who registers the litter and it must be registered under that breeder's kennel name.

### Grant of the kennel name

The ownership of a kennel name must be applied for at the recognised cynological association and it will be registered from the date of issue. The kennel name can be owned by one or more persons, but according to the regulation of FCI, one person is only allowed to have one kennel name. The application shall include three names, and the desired name shall be in the first place. The second or third name will be given to the breeding establishment if the previous one(s) has/have already been registered, or it/they



may not be registered for other reasons. The kennel names to be registered shall explicitly differ from the kennel names that have been already registered. In order to ensure international registration, it is recommended to choose a kennel name that sounds Hungarian. The breeders will receive a certificate of the kennel name.

### Rules to follow in case of the termination of a kennel or a subpopulation

If the breeder decides to terminate all or part of his/her breeding establishment, he/she is obliged to notify the recognised breeding organisation in writing of his/her intention, indicating the date.

In the event of the death of a breeder who is a natural person, the members of the breeding organisation shall, if necessary, endeavour to arrange for the accommodation of the animals in cooperation with the breed rescue organisations.

In the nucleus population, certified breeding animals of active age cannot be sold abroad. Instead, the breeding organisation tries to solve their placement and further utilisation among its members within the borders of the country.

Efforts should also be made to place the non-nucleus population safely.

## 10. Terms and conditions for breeding

### General information

Breeding requires expertise, responsible thinking, perseverance and selflessness. It is based on the feeling of love and responsibility for animals - that is dogs - taking into account that dogs are kept as companions by people. Truly successful breeding needs passion, and this activity requires time, energy and significant material expenses. Breeding is often a hobby and a profession at the same time. The Club disapproves of any activity that aims exclusively the economic and commercial breeding of the Komondor dog breed, but it supports the breeders at the highest possible level who carry out their activities in accordance with the values of responsible and conscientious Komondor breeding and animal husbandry.

In order to promote the protection and sustenance of the Komondor breed, our fundamental interest lies in the health of the puppies bred by us both from a physical and a nervous system point of view. We raise the puppies with love and close to people so that later they can smoothly integrate with the new owner.

## Basic terms and conditions for breeding

1. Breeding is only allowed with purebred, healthy dogs which show the characteristics of the breed, have a stable nervous system, and have a Certificate of Origin issued by the Club (former MEOE).
2. The breeding establishment has its kennel name registered by FCI.
3. Both the bitch and the male shall have at least a suitable for breeding qualification achieved at the breeding quality examination organised by the Club. Puppies from unqualified parents may only be given a registration sheet.
4. The breeding establishment shall be suitable for the raising of a healthy Komondor litter. The breeding establishment shall be subject to the provisions of the current Animal Protection and Animal Husbandry Act. If the Breeding Adviser detects a serious deficiency during its visit to the litter, it is obliged to warn the breeder and make a proposal for their corrections, which must be recorded in the report. If the deficiency is still present at the next visit to the litter, the head of the Breeding Council shall suspend the breeding activity until the breeding establishment is suitable to meet the regulations.

## 11. Determination of breeding suitability

### Breeding Regulations

1. These Breeding Regulations shall be binding on all breeders operating in the territory of Hungary carrying out Komondor breeding activities, who apply for a Certificate of Origin issued by the Club and recognised by the FCI.
2. Breeding is only allowed with dogs having an FCI Certificate of Origin, that meet the Komondor breed description set out in the FCI's Standard, are functionally healthy and do not have hereditary diseases, are registered in the register kept by the Club, and meet the requirements of these Breeding regulations.
3. According to the FCI's Breeding regulations, a dog shall be considered to be not having hereditary diseases if its puppies inherit the characteristics, type and typical temperament of the breed in a healthy manner without showing any significant hereditary defects which would impair the functional health of the offspring. Any excess that may impair the functional health of the dogs must be avoided during breeding.
4. Only functionally healthy dogs can be bred. The breeder shall be responsible for ensuring that the dog he/she breeds is suitable for breeding considering its behavioural and physical characteristics. The breeder shall provide such conditions for the breeding individuals that meet their physical and mental needs as well as the development and socialisation of the offspring.

5. Komondors with faults causing their exclusion listed in the standard of the breed, or with cryptorchidism, monorchidism, or any other hereditary or such diseases that make life impossible must not be bred.
6. Breeding for dog dealers is not allowed, such activities will result in the suspension of the breeding right.
7. In order to confirm the characteristics of the breed, all dogs intended for breeding shall be inspected at a conformation show prior to their breeding. **Both parent shall gain its breeding quality certification prior to the date of mating.** The dogs must comply with the Regulations for Conformation Shows required by the Club.
8. In the case of males, the minimum age for breeding is 12 months; there is no upper age limit. In the case of bitches, the minimum age is 18 months and the upper age limit is 8 years. If someone wants to have a bitch older than this age served, it shall be authorised by the Breeding Council.
9. A bitch may whelp a maximum of three times in two calendar years, depending on the bitch's health and condition. Its lifetime performance is not limited with the exception that the number of litters it can give birth to depends on the health and condition of the breeding bitch, which is continuously monitored by the Breeding Council during the authorisation of litters after the bitch is more than 8 years old. In the case of males, the number of bitches that can be mated by one male and the number of annual mating is not limited, however, the performance of the male (condition, health) must be taken into account to a large extent. If the number and frequency of a male's mating reaches a level that risks the country's Komondor stock and its inbreeding, the Breeding Council is entitled to suspend the given male's suitability for breeding.
10. The number of puppies that can be raised depends on the care of a good owner as well as the condition of the dam and her puppies, the quality of the litter.
11. **The Breeding Council of the Club may carry out random visitations to the litter and the kennel via the Breeding Adviser of the area.**
12. Mating of individuals from the same parents is prohibited. Mating of a parent and its offspring is subject to the prior authorisation of the Club's Breeding Council.
15. If the breeding individuals used for breeding are owned by a foreigner and this person does not breed in Hungary, but it still requires a Certificate of Origin by the Club, the breeding couple shall meet the criteria set out in the Club's Breeding, Conformation Show and Registration Regulations.
16. If a Hungarian-owned breeding bitch is to be mated with a foreign male and the breeder requires a Certificate of Origin issued by the Club, the Club will accept the breeding quality certification obtained in the male's country of origin.
17. If someone wants to breed with naturalised and imported individuals, the breeder may request the Certificate of Origin issued by the Club only in the presence of a breeding quality certification issued by the Club.

18. The Club accepts the breeding quality certifications issued in accordance with the Breeding Programme in force before the validity of the current Breeding Programme, and applies them continuously during registration.

19. In the case of individual Mating Permits, the Breeding Council only allows you to apply for a mating permit for an overage bitch or for the mating of a parent with its offspring. The head of the Breeding Council shall refuse without inspection any other request which aims the recognising of the Certificate of Origin of puppies from the requested mating.

Requests shall be made at least 30 days before the expected date of mating. The permit is for one time only, and it must be requested again in the event of re-mating. The Breeding Council decides about the permission of mating within 15 days from the submission of the request. The fee of applying for a Mating Permit is included in the Club's applicable Service Fee List.

20. The permission of cases not regulated or not clearly determinable in these Breeding Regulations shall be carried out by the Club's Breeding Council. In all cases, a 50% + 1 vote of the Breeding Council is required to issue the permit.

#### Performance Testing Regulations (Regulations for Conformation Shows)

1. The aim of the conformation show is the breeding quality certification of Komondors intended for breeding and to eliminate unwanted individuals from breeding.

2. In the case of Komondor breed, conformation shows can be organised in Hungary exclusively by state-recognised breeding organisations, and the breeding authority shall be informed about the date of these examinations at least 15 days earlier. The state-recognised breeding organisations mutually recognise the qualifications given by each other.

3. The number, site and date of the breeding quality examinations of the next year shall be determined by the Club's Board.

4. Entry for the conformation show is done in advance, with the original Certificate of Origin and the vaccination certificate of the individual to be shown. The judgement shall only be asked by the owner.

5. All judges at the conformation show shall be an international judge of the Komondor breed recognised by the FCI, a member of a board of judges in an FCI member state, and shall be invited as a judge by the Club.

6. The judge shall complete in full the detailed descriptive Judge's Report of the Conformation Show (*annex no.4*) and has to qualify the shown individual according to the breeding quality certification categories in it. The qualification and the work of the judge shall be supported by at least 1, but if it is possible, 2 or more members of the Breeding Council, meaning the preparation of the judgement documentation. It is forbidden to influence the judge during qualification, such conduct will result in disciplinary action.

7. Following the judgement, it is obligatory to record the result of the breeding quality examination in the individual's original Certificate of Origin.

8. At the conformation show, only those dogs can be presented which are at least 12 months old.

9. The Judge's Report of the Conformation Show (*annex no.4*) is made in 3 copies, and is authorised by the signature of the judge, the owner and the person who took the DNA sample, as well as by the stamp of the Club. The result will be certified on the original Certificate of Origin which was made available earlier. The first copy of the judge's report is received by the owner of the Komondor, and the other two copies are kept by the Club.

10. At a conformation show, only dogs with a unique identification (tattoo or micro-chip) can be given a Judge's Report. If the shown dog cannot be identified, the judgement can be made, but the Judge's report consisting the breeding quality certification can only be given after identification. Identification must be carried out by a veterinarian who is obliged to certify it to the Club.

11. The inclusion of all data and parameters on the Judge's Report is mandatory, including the results of the health screening tests of the shown individual, which must be confirmed by the owner by presenting the medical records and certificates of the tests. In addition to assessing the appearance, the Behavioural Test is also an essential part of the breeding quality examination, without which it is forbidden to issue a breeding quality certification.

12. The Club is obliged to keep the Judge's Report, and with the authorisation of the owner it is entitled to use its content for breeding organisational purposes.

13. The judge is obliged to make a proposal to the breeding organisation for the withdrawal of the Certificate of Origin, if it can be established that the individual judged at the breeding quality examination is not purebred. The judge shall duly justify its proposal. In this case, the head of the Breeding Council shall immediately withdraw the Certificate of Origin.

14. Dogs of unknown origin can also be judged at conformation shows. If the judge decides that the shown dog satisfies the requirements of the breed, the owner has the opportunity to obtain a Certificate of Origin marked "R".

15. A dog of unknown origin which is entitled to a Certificate of Origin marked "R", and which completed the breeding quality examination successfully will hereinafter have a full right to mate.

16. Puppies from parents who do not have a breeding quality certification are entitled to a registration sheet marked "R", which the offspring can exchange for a Certificate of Origin after a successful breeding quality examination.

17. Puppies from parents excluded from breeding can only receive a registration sheet marked "N", and it can never be exchanged for a Certificate of Origin.

18. At the breeding quality examination, appearance and behaviour should be evaluated separately, with the use of a scoring system. *Qualified categories:*

**A:** 91-100%

**B:** 81-90%

**C:** 71-80%

**D:** 61-70%

**E:** 0-60%

*Possible qualifications:*

**Recommended for breeding:** Dogs in the categories of AA, AB and BA.

**Suitable for breeding:** Dogs in the categories of BB, CC, CD, DC and DD.

**Not suitable for breeding:** Dogs that are classified into category “E” in either the appearance or the behaviour test.

19. Individuals with the qualification “E” cannot receive a breeding permit. A dog that scores zero on the judge’s report for any of its characteristics, whether external or internal, should also be excluded from breeding.

20. A breeder may apply for an elite pedigree for puppies from parents who have received at least a “C” rating on both the appearance and the behavioural test, have at least a C score on hip and elbow dysplasia screening and can be considered problem-free based on their echocardiogram. The Certificate of Origin of the puppies entitled to do so is marked with the stamp “ELITE PEDIGREE” by the breeding organisation.

21. The fees for the conformation show judgement and all the procedures necessary for the registration of the offspring are included in the valid Service Fee List of the Club.

### Behavioural test

The Behavioural test is part of the conformation show judgement, which means that without its completion, a breeding quality certification cannot be issued. The Behavioural test may be completed by the judge of the conformation show, the head of the Breeding Council or the member of the Breeding Council appointed by him/her.

To judge the character of the dogs, the head of the Breeding Council of the Club can choose from two types of test series before the start of each breeding quality examination. However, only one type of test is allowed during a given breeding quality examination.

#### **TYPE 1 CHARACTER TEST**

During the first stage of the character test, we make the dog to present the basic traits described in the standard by bringing them into different life situations, with the aim of getting to know its basic traits and seeing how the animal responds to stimuli. An animal intended for breeding must be neither shy nor aggressive. If a shy animal gets involved in an unexpected situation or is exposed to a stimulus that is too strong for its weak nervous system, it can panic, its owner can lose control over it and in many cases it can harm others or even its owner. Therefore, it is not suitable for being either a family dog nor a working dog. An aggressive dog has a general dislike of foreign elements, and in everyday life it is inevitable that it will meet people, animals, and situations unknown to it from time to time, thus, it is only a matter of time before the dog gets into a conflict. Both traits can be inherited and are equally dangerous, so dogs with extreme behaviours should be excluded from breeding.

Following the appearance test of the breeding quality examination, we examine the basic traits of the dog. First, we start with the well-tested, so called **rattle box and umbrella (test 1)** test. First, we throw a metal box filled with pebbles or nails in front of the dog’s legs, then open an umbrella in front of it

about 1 metre away. The expected behaviour from the dog is neutrality, curiosity. If the dog is stunned at the sudden stimulus but overcomes it in a short time, it is also acceptable. If the dog is so frightened that it does not calm down (e.g. it yanks on the leash and clearly panics), it is not justified to involve the dog in breeding. An animal that cannot process the sudden effects of its environment can be dangerous to those living in a household with it in the long run.

In the second test, we examine the dog's **response to threat (test 2)**. In this test, in front of the dog walking on the side of the handler, a stranger with threatening behaviour shows up unexpectedly, even from somewhere hidden from view. The range of the dog's accepted reactions is wide. In the case of family dogs that have always had a positive experience with strangers, the animal may remain indifferent or puzzled. This is also an acceptable behaviour. An animal that tries to keep the aggressive stranger away from itself and its owner (e.g. by growling or barking) can also be considered good. A dog that tries to escape, hides, crouches, and pulls its tail between its legs, or shows any other clear signs of fear performs poorly on the test. The breeding of such individuals is not justified.

Then, we examine the animal's **behaviour in a crowd (test 3)**. For this, we need a crowd of six unknown people. These people line up and start to move closer to the dog. The dog does the same along with its handler. The animal and its handler have to walk back and forth between the people without any problem. After this, the crowd makes random movements, they can walk in all directions within a pre-arranged area. In this case, the dog has to go through them twice again. Then, the dog and the handler take a seat at a central point of the square and the six assistants approach the dog and the handler radially on command. It is extremely important that their behaviour should not be threatening, the assistants should not make eye contact with the dog, and the radius of the circle should be at least 2 metres. The accepted behaviour of the dogs in these tests is indifference or curiosity. In the test of the indifferent crowd, both aggression and shyness shall be an unacceptable behaviour.

The dog's response to threat and its behaviour shown in an indifferent crowd together reflect it excellently how well the dog is capable of recognising the situation. A Komondor is expected to be able to tell the difference between different life situations and to respond appropriately to stimuli from its environment. It is a legitimate expectation of the Komondor to be able to protect the values entrusted to it, its owner, his property, territory and family members, but it is also an important requirement that it behaves in a balanced way in the busy everyday life and not cause harm to those around it.

**Noise test (test 4)** reflects the dogs' nervous systems very well. In this test, the judged animals are examined in groups of a few individuals. The animals and their handlers line up at least 10 but not more than 15 steps in front of the person performing the test, and then an assistant triggers the first stimulus with the appropriate device (e.g. alarm gun, bullwhip, flap). The second noise effect should be performed after the test animals have calmed down. In this test, the perfect behaviour is if the dog reacts indifferently or raises his head at the sudden noise, then acknowledges it silently or with a controlled bark. The individual's reaction is good if it calms down soon after the stimulus is received, that is it realises that this sudden loud impulse does not pose any danger. Individuals who panic and try to escape by yanking on the leash find it difficult to bear the stress and are sensitive to strong stimuli. These

animals can panic in other situations that cause a great deal of mental load as well, as a result of which they may lose control and cause harm to themselves or to their environment. It can also happen that the dog gets frightened, but the handler is able to control it without serious regulation (by speaking to it, petting it or with the fine signaling of the leash). This is also an acceptable behaviour. Dogs that overcome fear and become uncontrollable after exposure to noise are not preferred during breeding.

The categorisation of dogs during appearance and character testing is similar. A dog achieving an “E” rating will not receive a breeding permit, and if the animal receives 0 point for any parameter or test item, it will result in an automatic exclusion.

The methods used during the test have already been used successfully with other types of dogs, and their validity was confirmed by trainers, educators and experts.

Any Komondor performing insufficiently in any of the tasks may only be awarded the classification “temporarily not suitable for breeding” or “not suitable for breeding”. In the case of the classification “temporarily not suitable for breeding”, the Behavioural Test may be repeated one more time at a later date. If the classification of the Behavioural test is still insufficient, it can only be awarded with a “not suitable for breeding” classification.

## **TYPE 2 CHARACTER TEST**

### **Behaviour of the dog in a group of 4-5 people moving randomly (test 1).**

The handler leads the dog on a leash and passes back and forth through a group of 4-5 people moving randomly. The members of the group shall not have dogs with them, and the members shall keep a distance of about 2-3 steps.

The dog should be friendly with people, or attentive, curious, interested, calm, confident indifferent, or naturally distrustful. It can also show guarding behaviour and it is not considered a fault if the dog immediately calms down, and it can be led and controlled on command of the handler.

A dog that is slightly hesitant, anxious, slightly excited, but not afraid, still performs well.

The performance of a dog that is cowardly, fearful or shy at the sight of a stranger and it wants to run away, tries to leave the area, or is overly aggressive and bites due to his fear, or is unmanageable or out of control, is considered to be unsatisfactory.

### **Indifference to noise (test 2)**

Dropping a metal can half-filled with screws or pebbles from a height of one metre. The dogs must be provided with the same conditions! For example, the soil consists of stones, pebbles, grass, or the content of the box, etc.

The dog must be at the pre-determined area 3 metres away from the source of the noise (in the position of its choice), next to the handler, on a leash.

Judgement criteria:

The dog should not be afraid of the dropped object and should be indifferent to noise. It is a valuable behaviour if the dog behaves curiously and is interested.



- It can also be accepted if a dog is not indifferent to noise, but a little distrustful and anxious, but calms down when the handler encourages it.

- If a dog scares easily, shows fear, is nervous, aggressive, tries to leave the area, its performance is unsatisfactory.

### **A person unknown to the dog opens an umbrella (test 3)**

The handler stands at the determined place with his/her dog. The dog is on a leash. About three steps away from the dog, the designated person opens the umbrella at the judge's command. The open surface of the umbrella should face the dog at an angle of about 45 degrees to the sky.

Judgement criteria:

The dog should be calm, confident, attentive and it shall not show any signs of aggression towards the unknown person.

- If the dog shows fear, tries to escape the area, and it cannot be calmed down, or it is overly aggressive, unmanageable or out of control, its performance is unsatisfactory.

### **Behaviour around livestock and pets in an authentic environment. (test 4)**

Appropriate places: farms, livestock farms, riding stables, family farms, animal shows, fairs, animal fairs, animals housed in pens installed for an event etc.

The owner leads the dog on a loose leash along the designated route into the area (pen, sheepfold, stable, pasture) among the animals, with due care and with the least disturbance to the animals that live there.

The judge observes the behaviour of the dog from a distance of 10-15 steps. The handler should lead the dog at a slow, relaxed pace and they should approach the animals so that there is clear contact between the dog and the animals.

Judgement criteria:

The dog should be calm, indifferent or interested - in which case more direct contact is allowed (indifferent behaviour after the sniffing and recognition of the animal) - it can be considered a valuable behaviour.

If a dog shows any signs of aggression or fear, its performance is unsatisfactory.

Any Komondor performing insufficiently in any of the tasks may only be awarded the classification "temporarily not suitable for breeding" or "not suitable for breeding". In the case of the classification "temporarily not suitable for breeding", the Behavioural Test may be repeated one more time at a later date. If the classification of the Behavioural test is still insufficient, it can only be awarded with a "not suitable for breeding" classification. All dogs should be provided the same conditions on a given exam.

## Rules of taking DNA sample

DNA analysis for the control of origin is a legal obligation. The Club will provide the necessary equipment for the collection and storage of samples to the breeders, who will ensure that the samples are properly collected. The Club will use the results of the DNA analysis during the registration process.

The genome analysis of the Komondor breed is carried out within the framework of the Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESz) with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, within the framework of the gene conservation programme. The Breeding Council is responsible for the selection of individuals to provide samples for breed testing. Sampling requires the consent of the owner.

In addition to breed testing and the control of origin, gene bank preservation allows for the development of a genetic database of the breed as well as for the scientific analysis of the data.

## Breeding quality certifications

In order to achieve the breeding objective, the Club applies the following breeding quality certifications which can only be obtained at conformation shows organised by the recognised breeding organisations.

1. **Recommended for breeding:** an individual that meets the requirements of the Suitable for breeding qualification and that achieved an outstanding rating of at least AA, AB or BA at the breeding quality examination.

From 01.01.2022, their validated results of hip joint dysplasia screening is: A (free) or B (temporary).

2. **Suitable for breeding:** an individual shown at the conformation show which meets the Komondor FCI's Standard, the description issued by the Club and the provisions of the Breeding and Conformation Show Regulations. Its qualification at the conformation show is at least DD.

From 01.01.2022, their validated results of hip joint dysplasia screening certified by a veterinarian is at least C (minor).

In the case of a "mediocre" (D) result at the hip dysplasia screening, in particularly justified cases and only with the permission of the Breeding Council, one litter is allowed for the whole life of the dog, but only with a bitch/male with an "A" or "B" test result..

3. **Temporarily not suitable for breeding:** it does not have a fault as described by the listed regulations, but it cannot be judged whether the shown individual is suitable for rearing healthy animals in its present condition (e.g. condition, nervous system, health, etc.). In this case, the conformation show may be repeated at a later date.

4. **Not suitable for breeding:** an individual which has obtained an E rating at the breeding quality examination either in the appearance test or in the behaviour test, has an excluding fault according to the Komondor FCI's Standard, or receives zero point for any of the traits, both external and internal, on the judge's report of the breeding quality examination.

## Principles for the designation of the nucleus population

The nucleus population is the proportion of the breed population with the highest genetic value.

With strong selection pressure and targeted individual mating, it can effectively serve the genetic progress of the breed and maintain genetic diversity.

Its designation is based on a multi-stage selection system, where classification is based on the individual's appearance, character, health status and the performance of its offspring.

A nucleus population can be selected from both the gene bank and the non-gene bank populations.

Nucleus populations from a gene bank must not be sold abroad. The mating of bitches in the nucleus population is performed with particular care. In addition to the selection of the puppies born, efforts should be made to use them for breeding purposes.

**The nucleus population includes individuals that are recommended for breeding.**

#### Terms and rules for in vitro gene conservation

The reproductive material and the genetic samples are stored (gene bank) under laboratory conditions according to internationally accepted protocols.

The in vitro gene conservation of the nucleus population is stored in the national gene bank.

## 12. Regulations for dog shows

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

(1) The competent Hungária Komondor Klub organises dog shows on the basis of the decision of the Club's Board.

It registers and manages the qualifications obtained at dog shows in the registration records and indicates them on the Certificates of Origin issued to puppies from the given breeding dog. This regulation applies to all qualifications that were given at a dog show organised by a domestic or foreign dog breeding organisation authorised by FCI.

(2) The dog shows include:

Club Dog Shows providing CAC and Club Winner titles

Special CAC dog shows

International Komondor Festival

(3) The place and date of the shows are determined by the management until 30 November of the year preceding the show.

(4) The shows shall be organised (date, place) by taking into account the FCI's regulations and the dog shows already approved by the recognised cynological association. No other events can be held on the dates of international dog shows in Hungary. When organising the club's dog shows, the dates of the national dog shows of the recognised cynological association shall also be taken into account.

(5) The dog shows are posted on the official webpage of the Club by the Board.

### PARTICIPATION IN DOG SHOWS

(1) Entrance to the show area is free of charge.

(2) Only Komondors with a Certificate of Origin issued by a breeding organisation of an FCI member country recognised or provisionally recognised by the FCI may be entered in the shows organised by the Club; or individuals with a registration sheet up to 9 months of age.

(3) A Hungarian-owned Komondor can only be entered in the show with a naturalised Certificate of Origin issued by the state-recognised breeding organisation (former MEOE) or with a registration sheet.

(4) When entering the show area, the veterinary vaccination certificate of the dogs must be checked, regardless of whether they have been entered for the show or not (to see whether they have a valid rabies vaccination). If a dog does not have such certificate, its entry to the show area shall be refused.

(5) The owner of the dog is responsible for any damage that can be named caused by the dog. Dogs that bite must be marked "bite", muzzled and kept on a short leash at the show. The muzzle must be removed from such a dog only in the judging ring, on the judge's instructions.

(6) Dogs are not allowed to run loose in the show area, except during the sports show in the ring. Dogs must be placed in the show area according to their breed and in compliance with the animal protection standards.

(7) It is PROHIBITED to sell dogs in the show area.

#### GENERAL ENTRY CONDITIONS

(1) The owner of the dog is entitled to enter its dog to the dog show until the closing date (the date of arrival of entries via the on-line system, e-mail, date stamp of post office, fax date of arrival).

(2) The following documents shall be enclosed to the entry in all cases:

- the entry form, completed and signed accurately and legibly,
- a copy of both sides of the Certificate of Origin,
- proof of transfer and payment of the entry fee by the closing date (copy of the receipt),
- In order to enter to Champion class, the copy of the Champion certificate shall be enclosed (copy of the national or international FCI Champion certificate).

(3) Only dogs that are individually identifiable (tattoo, micro-chip) can be entered for the dog show.

(4) Entries will only be accepted until the closing date!

(5) The entry fees for the show are included in the Club's applicable Service Fee List.

(6) Entries are considered to be completed if the date of sending or posting the entry form (date stamp) precedes or is on the same day as the last day of the closing date.

(7) The entry fee will be determined:

For members: for the members of the Club who have a membership card for the given year issued by the Club. If a dog has more owners, all of them shall have a membership card for the given year.

For non-members: for those who are not members of the Club and who do not have a membership card for the given year issued by the Club.

For non-residents: for those paying or transferring entry fees in euros and not in Hungarian forint.

- (8) The dog can only be entered into the show by the owner indicated on the Certificate of Origin.
- (9) Only dogs whose entries have been received by the deadline may appear in the catalogue of a given show.
- (10) In the case of loaned dogs or dogs kept under various maintenance contracts, the borrower is not considered to be the owner for the purposes of determining the entry fee.
- (11) By submitting the entry form and entering into the online system, the exhibitor undertakes to ensure the truthfulness of the data provided on the entry form, to pay the entry fee in one lump sum and to allow the data provided on the entry form to be published in the show catalogue.
- (12) Payment of the entry fee is deemed to have been made when the fee stated in the invitation to enter has been paid in full, in accordance with the rate in force on the day of payment.
- (13) If a partial payment has been made and the additional payment is made in a period with a different fee, the total entry fee will be calculated according to the latter.
- (14) The entry fee is not refundable under any circumstances and is not transferable to another dog.
- (15) Dogs entered may be reclassified to another class only until the closing date of entry.
- (16) By signing the entry form, the exhibitor undertakes to respect the opening and closing times of the show.
- (17) By signing the entry form and entering into the online system, the exhibitor undertakes to meet the Club's Show Regulations and recognises them as binding on himself/herself.
- (18) Dogs with cryptorchidism, monorchidism, testicular atrophy, or that are sick, crippled, visibly pregnant (for about 40 days), or lactate are not allowed to be judged at the shows.
- (19) On-site entries are not possible at the shows.
- (20) The exhibitors are obliged to bring with themselves the original Certificate of Origin (cannot be brought into the judging ring) of the entered dog, and in case the exhibitor is a member of the Club, then its membership card as well.
- (21) The judge **or the ring steward shall** check the unique identifier of the presented dog (tattoo, micro-chip) during its judgement.

## SHOW

- (1) The exhibitor shall be responsible for arriving on time to the judging ring with its entered dog. If it misses the judging of the given class (arrives after classification), it can ask the judge to qualify the dog after the judging is completed, but it cannot claim to repeat the awarding of the winner's title even if it receives an excellent qualification. After the judgement of the class has already started, the handler of the late dog can only enter the judging ring with the special permission of the judge.

(2) After the judgement has already started, only the judge, the writer, the ring steward and, if needed, the interpreter are allowed in the judging ring, in addition to the dogs of the class to be judged and their handlers. The judge must not be influenced by anyone in its judgement.

(3) If an exhibitor shows unsportsmanlike behaviour at the show, it shall be expelled from the show area and if it is a member of the Club it may be subject to disciplinary action.

(4) The exhibitor is obliged to accept the decision of the current judge, and it shall not rate it.

(5) Attacking, biting dogs will not be judged at the show.

(6) Only dogs presented in the catalogue may be judged at the show, unless the entrant is not faulty, i.e., his/her entry and entry fee have been received in time and with proof of receipt.

(7) The organiser of the show shall confirm the accepted entries in all cases (by post, via e-mail or fax).

(8) The exhibitor must clean up any mess (excrement) caused by the dog and take it to the waste disposal site.

(9) At our shows, it is forbidden to erect any structures, cages or tents in the vicinity of the judging rings, at a distance of 2-3 metres. The area around the rings is for the spectators.

## RECLASSIFICATION

(1) If the owner failed to enclose the necessary certificates during entry to the champion class, the Club is entitled to automatically classify the dog into the open class during the composition of the catalogue.

(2) The judge is entitled to reclassify the dog entered in the wrong class at the show.

(3) If the organising organisation makes a mistake, it is the judge's responsibility to check the entry form and to reclassify the dog according to the entry form on the spot to the class in which the owner entered it and attached the necessary certificates. In the absence of the appropriate annexes, the dog will be judged in the class according to its age or where it is listed in the catalogue. Class classification is based on the status at the time of entry.

## SHOW CLASSES

### **MINOR PUPPY class:**

Puppies aged 3 to 6 months can be entered into this class. They receive a description on the judge's report.

**PUPPY class:** From 6 to 9 months.

In this class, the dogs receive one of the following possible descriptions: promising, very promising or not promising. If there is more than one dog, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4.

**JUNIOR class:** From 9 to 18 months.

In this class, the dogs receive a description and a qualification. In the case of more than one dog with an excellent qualification, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 1 may be awarded with the Hungarian Prima Junior (HPJ) title together with a blue-white HPJ card.

**INTERMEDIATE class:** From 15 to 24 months.

All dogs over 15 months of age but under 24 months of age are eligible, regardless of their previous qualifications and titles. In this class, the dogs receive a description and a qualification. In the case of several excellent qualifications, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 1 may be awarded with the CAC title and a national colour card. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 2 may be awarded with the Res.CAC title and a national colour card.

**OPEN class:** 15 months and over.

All dogs over 15 months of age are eligible, regardless of their previous qualifications and titles. In this class, the dogs receive a description and a qualification. In the case of several excellent qualifications, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4. The dog which has been awarded with an excellent qualification 1 may be awarded with the CAC title and a national colour card. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 2 may be awarded with the Res.CAC title and a national colour card.

**TRIMMED class:** 15 months and over.

All dogs over 15 months of age are eligible, whose coat is not the length expected for its age but is in a trimmed condition, regardless of their previous qualifications and titles. In this class, the dogs receive a description and a qualification. In the case of several excellent qualifications, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 1 may be awarded with the CCW (Climbed Class Winner) title recognised by the Club and a card issued by the Club to represent this title. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 2 may be awarded with the Res.CCW title and a card issued by the Club to represent this title. This title is not recognised by the FCI, thus, it cannot be used as part of any champion title request recognised by FCI.

**CHAMPION class:**

All dogs are eligible which has an FCI champion certificate (national or international) confirmed by the entry deadline. In this class, the dogs receive a description and a qualification. In the case of more excellent qualifications, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4. The dog which has received an excellent 1 may be awarded with the Champion Class CAC title and a national colour card. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 2 may be awarded with the Res.CAC title and a national colour card.

**VETERAN class:** From 8 years and over.

Dogs over eight years of age can be entered. In this class, the dogs receive descriptions and in the case of more excellent qualifications, the judge will place the dogs from 1 to 4. The dog which has received an excellent qualification 1 may be awarded with the Veteran CAC title, and the dog which has received an excellent qualification 2 may be awarded with the Veteran Res.CAC title and a national colour card.

## OTHER CONDITIONS

Each dog can be entered into one class only.

When entering a class, the decisive date for age is the day the dog is shown.

Dogs receiving an excellent qualification shall be placed from 1 to 4. The award of the winning title for the dog which has received an excellent qualification 1 is optional.

## AVAILABLE QUALIFICATIONS AND TITLES OF THE CLUB SHOW AND SPECIAL CAC SHOW

### AVAILABLE CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CLASSES:

Excellent: blue ribbon or card

Very good: red ribbon or card

Good: yellow ribbon or card

Sufficient: green ribbon or card

Disqualified: judge's report

Cannot be judged: judge's report

**EXCELLENT** may only be awarded to a dog which comes very close to the ideal standard of the breed, which is presented in excellent condition, displays a harmonious, well-balanced temperament and charisma, and is in excellent shape and condition.

**VERY GOOD** qualification may only be awarded to a dog that possesses the typical features of its breed, which has well-balanced proportions and which is presented in good condition. A few minor faults can be tolerated, but only dogs that are typical of their breed can be granted this qualification.

**GOOD** qualification is awarded to dogs that possess the main features of its breed, but has some visible defects.

**SUFFICIENT** qualification should be awarded to dogs which correspond adequately to their breed, have significant, visible faults and whose physical condition leave a lot to be desired.

**DISQUALIFIED**- dogs which do not correspond to the type required by the breed standard; which show a behaviour clearly not in line with its standard or which behave aggressively; which have testicular abnormalities; which have a tooth or jaw anomaly; which show a colour or coat structure that is not according to the breed standard or clearly show signs of albinism. It should furthermore be awarded to dogs that show **disqualifying faults** in regard to the current breed standard.



**CANNOT BE JUDGED** - it is given to dogs that cannot receive any of the above qualifications. This occurs, for example, when the dog does not move, constantly jumps on the exhibitor or tries to get out of the ring which makes it impossible to assess the gait and the movement or avoids constantly to be examined by the judge. The dog makes it impossible to inspect its teeth, structure, coat, tail carriage or testicles, or e.g. if traces of operations or treatment can be observed on the shown dog which seem to indicate that the exhibitor wanted to deceive the judge. **The same applies if the judge has ample reason to suspect that the breeder has altered the original shape (e.g. surgically, by eyelid, ear or tail correction) of the dog and this is noticed by the judge.** The reason why the dog was rated “cannot be judged” has to be stated in the judge’s report.

It is not compulsory to award the winning titles of the show classes described in these regulations.

#### **HUNGARIAN BEST OF BREED (HFGY/BOB): yellow cord and card**

This title can only be competed for by the dogs that received the highest possible title except for the minor puppy and puppy class. At the show organised by the Club, this title can be competed for by the dogs that received a HPJ, CAC or Veteran CAC title.

The award of the title is optional.

If a dog breed is judged by more than one judge at the same show, the judge who will award the HFGY/BOB title must be nominated in each case.

#### **BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX DOG (BOS): card**

This title can only be competed for by the dogs that received the highest possible title except for the minor puppy and puppy class. At the show organised by the Club, this title can be competed for by the dogs that received a HPJ, CAC or Veteran CAC title, following the selection of the BOB dog. Of course, it shall be selected from the opposite sex.

The award of the title is optional.

If a dog breed is judged by more than one judge at the same show, the judge who will award the HFGY/BOB and BOS titles must be nominated in each case.

#### **JUNIOR CLUB WINNER**

It is awarded once a year and per gender, at the club show, to the dog that has been awarded with the title of Excellent 1 HPJ in the junior class. On the judge’s report, the year must always be indicated next to the title “Junior Club Winner”.

#### **CLUB WINNER**

It is awarded once a year and per gender, at the club show, to the dog considered best by the judge that has been awarded with the title of Excellent 1 CAC in the intermediate, open, working and champion

classes, following the comparison of the dogs by the judge. The year must always be indicated on the judge's report next to the title.

### **BEST OF DAY (BOD)**

In the case of a multi-day show, if the event is co-hosted with other recognised breed clubs and several other breeds are exhibited on each day as agreed by the other clubs /if no BIS title is awarded/, it will be selected by a pre-chosen judge from the Breed Champion dogs present. In the case of the Komondor breed, the Club accepts that the winner is awarded the "Best of Day" /BOD/ title, while the dog at the second place is awarded the "Reserve Best of Day" /Res.BOD/ title. Both results shall be recorded on the judge's report at the given show.

### **BEST IN SHOW (BIS)**

In the case of a show which is co-hosted with other recognised breed clubs by the Club and several other breeds are exhibited on each day as agreed by the Clubs, it will be selected by the pre-chosen judge from among dogs holding the "Best of Day" title in the case of a multi-day show, and from among the Breed Champions present in the case of a single-day show. The winner is awarded with the "Best in Show" (BIS) title, while the dog at the second place is awarded with the "Reserve Best in Show" (Res.BIS) title. Both results shall be recorded on the judge's report at the given show.

### **OTHER COMPETITIONS**

The Club may also organise other competitions at the show with on-site entries:

"Child-dog pair" (for children under the age of 9).

"Junior handlers" competition in two categories (between the age of 9-13 and 14-17).

"Competition of progeny groups": where a sire and its offspring, or a dam and its offspring is presented.

"Competition of dog pairs": where two dogs of the same breed and of the same owner compete.

"Breeding Grand Prix, Breeding Title: Breeding Grand Prix Grades I-II-III can only be awarded at a CACIB show and only dogs listed in the catalogue of that show day can be entered. The classification of the groups is determined by the homogeneity of the individuals presented by the breeder. If the dogs entered are not owned by the breeder, the group may only be entered or accepted with the written consent of the breeder. To be eligible, a breed group must include at least two dogs of the same breeding establishment from at least two different sires or two different dams, with a minimum of three and a maximum of five dogs of the same breed. Entries for the Breeding Grand Prix can be made on the spot. At a show awarding CAC title, this competition can be organised under the same conditions, the titles that can be awarded are Breeding Prize Grades I-II-III.

Other individual prize offers may be made in addition to those listed. However, these must be announced to the judge on the morning of the show by the main organiser of the event.

## SPECIAL RULES REGARDING THE ORGANISATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL KOMONDOR FESTIVAL AND THE AVAILABLE TITLES

The conditions of entry for the show are the same as for all other shows organised by the Club.

Special rules of judgement:

The judge invited to judge at the festival will make a detailed verbal assessment of the appearance of all entered and presented Komondors, but will not qualify the dogs. His opinion will only serve as guidance.

Following the judgements, the owners of the exhibited Komondors will choose the junior and adult winners of the festival with one vote per Komondor and by nominating by gender and by young and adult category, indicating the number of the listed Komondors in the catalogue on the ballot paper.

All Komondors present at the show receive the Beauty of the festival title.

The Most Beautiful Junior Komondor of the Festival will be the Komondor with the most votes per gender among the Komondors entered in the junior class.

The Most Beautiful Adult Komondor of the Festival will be the Komondor with the most votes per gender among the Komondors entered in the intermediate, open, trimmed, champion, and veteran classes.

In addition to these prizes, in the case of the Club's or private individuals' challenge cups, the owner or its representative of the winning Komondor from the previous festival will hand over the challenge cup. Other individual prize offers may be made in addition to those listed.

### 13. Mating

1. The owner of the male shall be considered the person who is the owner on the male's Certificate of Origin registered by the Club (former MEOE), or the person authorised by contract to make the male available for mating with the bitch at the given time.

1. Individuals having a not suitable for breeding qualification, or whose Certificate of Origin was blocked by the Club cannot be used for breeding purposes.

2. The selection of the male is the right of the breeder, just as the owner of the male has the right to choose the bitches.

Both the owner of the bitch and the owner of the male must ensure before mating that the partner's dog meets the Club's breeding requirements. Besides, they have to check the degree of relatedness between the individuals intended for breeding, because the Club regulates the degree of close inbreeding.

3. For the request of the breeder, the Club's Breeding Council might make recommendations for the selection of the partners. The rights of the owners of the male and the bitch against each other are

determined in the regulations of the FCI, the recognised cynological association and the Club, and are directly applicable.

4. The owners of the Komondors shall inform themselves about the decisions and changes affecting them. The breaking of the rules may result in the suspension of breeding, or of it happens repeatedly, a prohibition of breeding.

5. After the mating the owner of the male is entitled to a stud fee as a compensation for its performance. The amount of the stud fee and the method of payment, or possibly the use of mating for puppy(s), are subject to the exclusive agreement of the two parties. To avoid later disputes, it is recommended to conclude a written Male Service Agreement. The Club is not competent and has no right to later participate in or settle payment-related disputes between the parties. If the parties cannot settle their dispute they can prove or enforce their claims regarding the stud fee or the compensation in a civil suit.

6. The fact of mating is certified on the Certificate of service (*annex no. 2*) by the signature of the owner of the male, immediately after mating.

After the mating has been performed, the male has fulfilled its duty and the owner is therefore entitled to the previously agreed stud fee. This does not necessarily imply that the bitch will be pregnant. If the bitch remains barren, it is up to the owner of the male either to offer a free stud service at the next oestrus cycle or to refund a percentage of the stud fee. Such an agreement must be made in writing before the mating takes place.

The time limit for free mating expires at the death or transfer of ownership of the male or at the death of the bitch.

In case the breeding right of the male is temporarily or permanently revoked by the Club, or the male dies in the meantime and the bitch remains barren, the owner of the male is obliged to pay back the total amount of mating (stud fee) to the owner of the bitch.

7. It is recommended that the owner of the bitch or its agent takes the bitch to and from the male. However, if a bitch is boarded for several days by the agent of the male, which is often justified in the case of Komondors because of the reserved nature of the breed, the owner of the bitch will be financially responsible for feeding costs, boarding fees, if necessary veterinary care and any damage caused to the agent of the male as well as return transportation costs, if it is the agent of the male who is responsible for the transport of the bitch.

8. The person boarding and taking care of an animal is held legally responsible for any damage caused to third parties during that period. The owner/agent of the male must take this into account and assume personal liability.

9. Should the bitch get sick, have an accident or even die while in the custody of the male's agent, the latter will undertake to have the illness, death and the cause of them certified by a veterinary surgeon and bear the costs. He will inform the owner of the bitch of the illness, death and the cause of it as soon as possible. Should the owner of the bitch wish to see the dead bitch, the male's agent may not deny this request.

Should the illness or death of the bitch appear to have been caused by negligence of the male's agent, the latter is liable to compensate the owner of the bitch for the loss.

Should it be determined that the male's agent was in no way responsible for the illness or death of the bitch, the owner of the bitch is required to reimburse the male's agent for all expenses incurred as a result of the illness or death.

10. The male's agent is obliged to - and entitled to - mate the bitch only with the dog referred to in the agreement. Should this male be unable to mate, no other dog may substitute it without the prior written consent of the owner of the bitch.

If the bitch is inseminated by more than one male, DNA samples from all potential sires must be submitted for DNA testing and must be included in the litter declaration submitted for the registration procedure.

11. In the event that the bitch is unintentionally mated by a dog different from the one agreed upon, the male's agent who has the bitch under his custody must notify and reimburse the bitch's owner for all the expenses resulting from this accidental breeding.

In case of accidental breeding, it is forbidden to carry out another mating with the male originally foreseen.

In such cases, the male's agent cannot charge any stud fee.

12. When mating, a recommended Male Service Agreement must be made prior to mating, and the agent of the male will issue the Certificate of service (*annex no. 2*) immediately after the mating has taken place. By signing it, the agent of the male certifies the fact of mating and gives the first two copies of the Certificate of service to the owner of the bitch. The first copy of the Certificate of service is the basic proof of registration and must be sent to the head of the Breeding Council together with the Litter Declaration (*annex no. 3*), the second copy is the property of the owner of the bitch, the third copy remains the property of the owner of the male.

13. For administrative purposes, artificial insemination is considered to be an intervention carried out by a veterinarian.

If both the male and the bitch are present during the procedure, the veterinarian will provide a certificate confirming that he/she has checked the individual identification of the male and the bitch.

If fresh or frozen semen is used (when the sire is not present), the veterinarian will issue a certificate of insemination. During the certification process, the identity of the male is verified on the basis of the documents received.

The agent of the male providing the semen must give a signed Certificate of service to the owner of the bitch together with the certificate issued by the veterinarian.

## 14. Registration Regulations

Komondors are registered by the Hungária Komondor Klub (Club); all purebred Komondors may be entered in the register whose parents are purebred and have FCI Certificates of Origin.

## Certificate of Origin

Every purebred Komondor whose parents have a Certificate of Origin can receive a Certificate of Origin. The Certificate of Origin is a certificate recognised by the FCI, and it allows its holder to participate, exhibit and compete in all events organised under the auspices of the FCI and to engage in activities as provided for in the regulations of the FCI.

Identified offspring of parents that meet the terms of issuing a Certificate of Origin receive a Certificate of Origin with the kennel name.

For the naturalisation of Hungarian-registered Komondors abroad, the acknowledged cynology association issues an Export Pedigree. The breeder must apply for such an Export Pedigree for every individual from the acknowledged breeding organisation. The data in the Export Pedigree are identical to those in the Certificate of Origin, but the document is of a different colour, contains the details of the new owner and is marked "Export Pedigree".

An imported Komondor with a new Hungarian owner receives a Naturalised Certificate of Origin if it has a Certificate of Origin acknowledged by the FCI and the change in ownership is credibly shown. In the process of naturalisation, the data of the imported Komondor are entered into the register maintained by the Club; this must be requested by the owner of the Komondor from the Club (*Annex No. 5*).

The fee of this process is included in the Club's applicable Service Fee List.

The registered name of a dog is for a lifetime, it cannot be changed. At the request of the owner, the call name can be entered in the register once.

The Club must be notified of the death of a dog within 15 days, and the death is recorded in the register.

## The Register

The Register contains the data of all Komondors eligible for registration. The Register is maintained to ensure the proper breeding of the Komondor breed, and its data are used in and serve as the basis of breeding.

The Komondor breed has an open register, which means that individuals of unknown origin are eligible for a Certificate of Origin marked "R" after evaluation.

According to the Breeding Programme, puppies from the mating of parents that meet all suitability criteria for breeding are eligible for a Certificate of Origin if the ancestors of both the male and the bitch are known and can be confirmed by FCI-approved Certificates of Origin for at least 4 generations.

If a parent of a puppy does not meet breeding criteria (e.g. has no conformation show results) can only receive a registration sheet marked "R". These puppies may, at the age of 12 months, undergo a confirmation procedure and, if it is successful, they are given a Certificate of Origin instead of a registration sheet.

Offspring from the mating of parents excluded from breeding can only receive a registration sheet marked “N”, which can never be exchanged for a Certificate of Origin. An individual born to such parents is not eligible for a confirmation process.

### Issuing a Certificate of Origin

The Club issues a Certificate of Origin, which is the certified extract of the register, as a proof of origin of the Komondor. The Certificate of Origin issued by the Club is recognised by the FCI member organisations.

The Certificate of Origin belongs to the owner of the dog or, if the dog is leased, to the lessee. However, the head of the Breeding Council has the right to withdraw it if the details of the individual’s origin are falsely stated or the individual is not purebred.

Pursuant to Section 15 of Decree 98/2013. (X. 24.) (VM) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Certificates of Origin must be registered as documents subject to the obligation of strict accounting as defined in Section 168 of Act C of 2000 on Accounting.

### Process and terms of registration

Registration may only be initiated by the owner of the bitch, or its lessee during the given mating cycle, under their own kennel name registered by the FCI. The breeder has exclusive rights and bears all responsibilities with regard to the administrative tasks of the registration of a new litter throughout the whole registration process.

The registration process is coordinated by the Head of the Breeding Council of the Club, under a contract with the Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESz). The Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESz) maintains the register and related records based on the data provided by the head of the Breeding Council and issues Certificates of Origin acknowledged by the FCI.

There is no limit as to the number of puppies registered in a litter. The Club recommends that the whole litter be registered for breed protection purposes. The reporting of all puppies (recording their names and chip numbers, identification of their blood samples) is recommended even if the breeder does not wish to obtain a Certificate of Origin for all of them. This allows for a Certificate of Origin to be obtained later for individuals originally not meant for registration.

The registration process starts with the conclusion of a Male Service Agreement, preferably before the mating, between the breeder and the owner of the stud. The conclusion of a Male Service Agreement is not obligatory, but is highly recommended. There is no obligation to notify the head of the Breeding Council of such an agreement.

After the mating, the owner of the male must immediately fill in the Certificate of Service (*Annex No. 2*) in 3 copies, 2 of which go to the breeder and 1 copy remains with the owner.

The breeder must notify the Head of the Breeding Council of the birth of the litter in writing or electronically within 15 days. The notice must cover the whole litter, regardless of the number of puppies to be registered later. If the breeder fails to do so, they can still notify the Head of the Breeding Council of the birth of the litter until the puppies are 30 days old. However, in such a case the fee of the registration process is doubled.

The notice must contain the name of the breeder, their Club membership number, the name of the breeding establishment, the parents' name, date of birth and MET data according to their Certificate of Origin, the date of birth of the litter, the number of puppies in the litter, their sex, and any death that occurred.

**Puppies in litters where no notice is sent by the deadline can only receive a registration sheet.**

After a notice is sent of the litter, the puppies must receive a microchip from a veterinarian and must be entered in the small animal register of the Hungarian Veterinary Chamber. Since 1 January 2018, a DNA-based parentage test is obligatory for Hungarian dog breeds. It is recommended that a blood sample is taken by the veterinarian from the individuals to be tested when the chip is implanted. Breeders must send the samples to the laboratory of the Animal Breeding Authority, where the DNA of the parents and the puppies are examined and their relationship is confirmed. The Animal Breeding Authority sends the result of the test to the Head of the Breeding Council of the Club, who, depending on the lab results, can initiate the registration process. If the test reveals that any of the samples examined is not the direct descendant of any of the indicated parents, the Certificate of Origin cannot be issued. Breeders can request collection tubes for the samples from the Head of the Breeding Council.

The registration of the litter and the issue of the Certificates of Origin can take place after the Litter Notice Form (*Annex No. 3*) is submitted. The breeder must provide all the necessary information on the Litter Notice Form and must send it to the Head of the Breeding Council in writing or electronically, along with the Certificate of Service, the certificate issued by the veterinarian (*Annex No. 10*), the Certificates of Origin and any qualifications of the parents, the certificate of the kennel name and a copy of the proof of payment of the service fee. The registration process can commence if all necessary data and documents are available and have been checked and approved by the Head of the Breeding Council, and the breeder has provided proof of payment of all service fees for the registration and the issue of the Certificates of Origin to the Club, according to the Service Fee List. If the Litter Notice Form is incomplete or a document is missing, one opportunity is provided to the breeder to submit these. A list is compiled of the missing data/documents and is sent by the Head of the Breeding Council to the breeder in writing or electronically within 15 days upon receipt of the Litter Notice Form. If the missing data/documents are not provided by the breeder within 30 days upon receipt of this list, registration must be denied.

Once all data and documents necessary for the registration are submitted, the Head of the Breeding Council signs the Litter Notice Form and orders, depending on the agreement either on paper or in electronic format, the entry into the register and the issue of the Certificates of Origin from the acknowledged cynology association, which performs the registration within 15 days and issues the



Certificates of Origin of the newborn puppies and sends them to the Head of the Breeding Council both on paper and in an electronic format. The Head of the Breeding Council must verify the data on the issued Certificates of Origin.

The Club, represented by the person(s) designated by the Breeding Council, may visit the litter. In case of litters where at least one of the parents is of unknown origin and entered breeding through confirmation, this visit is obligatory. The visit takes place when the puppies are 6-8 weeks old, when the potential atypical features are already detectable to some extent and the animals have their unique IDs. The breeder bears the costs of the litter visit. The purpose of the visit is to maintain close contact with breeders, to provide help with the administrative tasks of the registration and with raising the litter, and to record the characteristics of the newborn puppies and the litter. A report is drawn up of the visit (*Annex No. 6*), which includes all breeding events related to the birth of the litter. All questions in the report must be answered and all data must be provided; both the Breeding Adviser and the Breeder may add notes and certify their accuracy with their signature. The report is drawn up in 3 copies, one copy remains with the breeder, one goes to the Breeding Adviser and one is sent by the Breeding Adviser to the Head of the Breeding Council.

The breeder must arrange an opportunity for the litter visit in such a way that the person(s) designated by the Breeding Council can inspect all the puppies for which a Certificate of Origin has been requested. The visitor must verify all data provided on the Litter Notice Form during the visit.

If any reasonable doubt arises regarding the authenticity of the documents submitted, it must be recorded immediately and the Certificates of Origin cannot be handed over.

If the performance of all administrative obligations are confirmed, the head of the Breeding Council must send the Certificates of Origin to the breeder immediately upon receipt.

The breeder must, upon receipt, review and check the data in the Certificates of Origin, request a correction in case there is a discrepancy or, if all data are correct, verify them with their signature.

Unless otherwise provided for by a separate decision by the Breeding Council, up to 9 litters can be registered in a breeding establishment in a calendar year. If a breeder requests the registration of more than 9 litters, the Head of the Breeding Council must deny the request.

## 15. Change in ownership

In the case of a change in ownership of a Komondor, a Notice of Change in Ownership form must be filled in (*Annex No. 1*), stating the data of the previous and the new owner of the Komondor and the place and date of the purchase. The Head of the Breeding Council must be notified of every change in ownership within 15 days, and the Certificate of Origin and the Notice of Change in Ownership form must be submitted. Upon receipt of all data, the Head of the Breeding Council records them in the Register, and records the data of the new owner on the Certificate of Origin of the Komondor, then sends it to the new owner. The fee of recording the change in ownership is included in the Service Fee List available on the website of the Club.

The purchase of Komondors is governed by the provisions of Government Decree No. 41/2010 (II. 26.) on keeping and trading of pet animals, which are binding on all Komondor breeders.

To avoid any future disputes, it is highly recommended that every breeder and new owner fully comply with these regulations.

The Club is not competent and has no right to participate in or settle payment-related disputes between the parties. If the parties cannot settle their dispute, they can prove or enforce their claims in a civil suit.

### Rules of the trade, export and import of breeding animals

Breeding animals born in Hungary can only be traded in Hungary or abroad after individual identification and with a Certificate of Origin issued by the HKK. If a dog that has or is eligible for a Certificate of Origin is sold abroad, the provisions of the agreement between the HKK and the Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESZ) apply.

Upon request, the MEOESZ issues an Export Pedigree.

If in the case of a change in ownership a dog with an original, certified and FCI-recognised Certificate of Origin is imported from abroad, the naturalisation must be recorded on the original Certificate of Origin, where the letter “H” in the registration number given by the Club indicates that it is a naturalised dog.

Section 40 of Government Decree No. 188/2019 (VII. 30) provides that

*The import of a breeding animal or reproductive material of protected, indigenous livestock, endangered livestock and Hungarian dog breeds to Hungary (hereinafter: import) and the export thereof from Hungary (hereinafter: export) must be announced within 15 days prior to the export or import to*

- a) the county government office (hereinafter: government office) in the case of breeding animals,*
- b) NÉBIH (National Food Chain Safety Office) in the case of reproductive material.*

Accordingly, the Animal Breeding Authority must be notified of the import of a breeding animal in electronic or regular mail at least 15 days prior to the date of import.

For naturalisation, the permit issued by the authority and the export pedigree must be attached, the naturalisation application must be filled in by the owner endorsed by the HKK (“Acknowledged and approved”) and sent to the Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESZ).

Breeding animals and reproductive material of Hungarian dog breeds can only be exported after notifying the Animal Breeding Authority in writing. The following details must be provided: registration number, breed, name, date and place of birth, expected time of transport.

If the dog receives an Export Pedigree from the Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESZ), under the relevant agreement the MEOESZ undertakes to notify the Animal Breeding Authority and issues the Export Pedigree.

If the recipient country does not require an Export Pedigree from Hungary, the owner must notify the Authority.

Import permit requests and export notifications must be sent in writing to the National Food Chain Safety Office Animal Breeding Directorate (Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal Állattenyésztési Igazgatóság) electronically ([allattenyesztes@nebih.gov.hu](mailto:allattenyesztes@nebih.gov.hu)) or via mail (H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly u. 24.).

The dog can be naturalised upon approval by the Animal Breeding Authority.

Materials from a gene bank must not be sold abroad.

No notification is necessary when a breeding animal is transported into, out of or through the country for a competition and when a breeding animal is transported into the country for no more than 6 month for other purposes, if the animal is then transported back to its country of origin and this is credibly demonstrated upon entry and exit. If a breeding animal taken to the country this way is later intended to be sold or used as a breeding animal, the Animal Breeding Authority must be notified immediately.

## 16. Breach of regulations and sanctions

Every Komondor breeder in Hungary must comply with the present Breeding, Conformation Show and Registration Regulations. The breach of the Animal Protection Act, the Regulations and the resolutions and decisions of the Board and of the Breeding Council may result in a warning, the withdrawal of the Certificate of Origin or the suspension or permanent revocation of breeding rights. The arising cases will be examined by the Breeding Council of the Club.

In the case of breeding-related professional misconduct, sanctions may include the rejection of the registration of the litter; in the case of a breach of the present regulations, a temporary or permanent breeding ban may be imposed and the Certificate of Origin may be withdrawn temporarily or permanently.

A breeding ban is imposed if the conditions of breeding, keeping and raising animals are not compliant with the Animal Protection Act and the Regulations. A breeding ban may not be lifted until the breeder proves to the Breeding Council that the deficiencies have been remedied.

The Certificate of Origin must be withdrawn in the case of a serious breach of important regulations regarding breeding, if the physical and mental health of the Komondor is harmed or the fundamental principle of pure breeding Komondors to preserve the ancient type of the breed is not complied with.

## 17. The body coordinating the breeding activities of the HKK

### Organisational and Operational Rules of the Breeding Council

#### Establishment of the Breeding Council

1. The president of the Breeding Council is elected by the Assembly of the HKK. The election is based on the application procedure announced, no later than 30 days prior to the Leadership Election

Assembly, by the President of the HKK and the applications submitted no later than 10 days prior to the Leadership Election Assembly.

2. The content of the announcement must be in line with the breeding and organisational objectives laid down in the Statutes of the HKK and must be compliant with the provisions of Section 20 (2) of Decree No. 98/2013 (VM) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

3. The President of the Breeding Council (Head of the Breeding Council) and the members of the Breeding Council are elected by the Assembly from the applicants. The elected President shall be the applicant for the position with the highest number of votes, and the elected members of the Breeding Council shall be the appropriate number of applicants with the highest number of votes.

4. The mandate of the established Breeding Council is for 5 years or until the establishment of a newly elected Breeding Council.

5. In the case of the resignation of the President or a member of the Breeding Council, the President of the HKK announces an application procedure for the vacant position, in compliance with the criteria laid down in Section 2, and the Assembly of the HKK elects a new President or new member to the Breeding Council as laid down in Section 1.

### Operation and responsibilities of the Breeding Council

1. Number of members: 5.

2. The Breeding Council is responsible for developing the Breeding Programme, for informing the Board and the Assembly about the situation of the breeders, for supporting the work of breeders, for preserving and improving the breeding value and the external and internal merits of the Komondor and for raising awareness of this breed.

3. The President of the Breeding Council draws up the agenda of the sessions and proposes it to the session of the Breeding Council for debate and adoption. The Breeding Council has sessions at least biannually and minutes are drawn up at the sessions. The President convenes the sessions of the Breeding Council in writing, electronically, providing the agenda at least 15 days prior to the session. Any member may initiate, in writing, a session to be convened, indicating the issue to be discussed.

In extraordinary cases the session may be convened immediately, but in this case it must be held in a virtual form and the members must share their opinions and decisions in electronic mail.

4. A quorum shall exist when 50%+1 member of the Council is present, including the President. Decisions shall be adopted with a simple majority in an open vote. In the event of a tie, the President, or, in the event of the President being prevented from attending, their authorised representative, shall have a casting vote. The decisions of the Council shall be recorded in its Book of Decisions, using continuous numbering.

In extraordinary virtual sessions a quorum shall exist if 50%+1 member of the Council express their opinion and the number of identical opinions/votes is higher than 50% of all opinions/votes. In the event of a tie, the President, or, in the event of the President being prevented from attending, their authorised representative, shall have a casting vote.

5. The Breeding Council reports to the Assembly.

6. The Breeding Council monitors the changes in breeding and, if necessary, it amends the Breeding, Conformation Show and Registration Regulations and Breeding Programme of the HKK and proposes amendments to the Statutes and to the Komondor Standard to the Assembly of the HKK.

7. The Breeding Council shall keep in contact with the breeders, supporting their work with advice and information. The Breeding Council shall examine the professional aspects of the ideas and issues raised by the breeders, and shall discuss it with a wider professional audience if necessary.

8. The Breeding Council shall continuously collect and record all breeding, conformation show, registration and show data with regard to the Komondor population, and shall prepare statements and statistics based on these that can be used to support decision-making.

The Council shall operate an Advisory Network in the regions of the country, and shall invite and appoint Breeding Advisers to collect data with regard to breeding-related organisational activities, to provide administrative and breeding advisory services and to conduct kennel and litter visits.

9. The Breeding Council shall be responsible for developing the criteria for, announcing, assessing, evaluating and awarding the breeding awards, championships and qualifications announced by the club.

10. The Breeding Council shall issue breeding and mating permits.

11. In justified cases the Breeding Council shall order inspections and make decisions to withdraw Certificates of Origin temporarily or permanently, to suspend breeding rights or to impose a breeding ban.

### Head of the Breeding Council

The Head of the Breeding Council shall perform their tasks in compliance with the Statutes of the Club, the Organisational and Operational Rules of the Club, the decisions of the Assembly, the President and the Board of the Club, the Organisational and Operational Rules of the Breeding Council and FCI regulations. The Head of the Breeding Council shall observe confidentiality with regard to all data and information obtained in carrying out their tasks and may only disclose these with the consent of the Breeding Council.

#### *Responsibilities of the Head of the Breeding Council:*

1. Develops regulations and establishes committees with regard to breeding, conformation shows, Certificates of Origin, behaviour, the health protection of Komondors, show ethics, breed

promotion, breed rescue and dog keeping, and develops the Breeding Programme. Monitors the operation and execution of regulations, proposing necessary corrections.

2. Organises and controls progeny testing and qualification.

3. Participates in the organisation and management of the Club's events regarding breeding value estimation. Collects and organises current breeding data, show data and records with regard to the Komondor population, in close cooperation with the members of the Breeding Council; allocates the organisational and management tasks of the HKK's conformation shows to the members of the Breeding Council.

4. Organises conformation shows, Breeder Forums and Club Days.

5. Monitors if the breed standard is up-to-date, proposes amendments if necessary based on the review, description and statistical summaries of the Komondor population and the original standard.

6. Controls and monitors registration, coordinates and controls the whole registration process.

7. Orders and coordinates parentage testing in justified cases.

8. Withdraws the Certificate of Origin in justified cases.

6. Develops fundamental guidelines and recommendations for keeping Komondors.

7. Monitors the breeding value of the breeding animals.

8. Leads and controls the work of the Breeding Council.

9. Performs any other tasks requested by the Assembly, Board, President or Breeding Council of the Hungária Komondor Klub.

### Termination of the mandate of the Breeding Council

1. The mandate of the elected Breeding Council is for 5 years and is terminated with the establishment of a newly elected Breeding Council.

2. In addition, the mandate of the Breeding Council is automatically terminated in the following cases:

-upon the final dissolution or termination of the HKK,

-when initiated by the Assembly of the HKK, with a majority (50%+1 member) of the votes,

-the number of the members of the Breeding Council drops below 3 persons.

## 18. Advisory Network

1. The objective of the Advisory Network is to establish a professional advisory and service system based on in-person meetings, which allows breeders to obtain up-to-date breeding skills for the breed and allows the breeding organisation to provide high level breeding-related organisational activities.

2. The Advisory Network is organised and operated by the Breeding Council (BC) of the HKK, which is led by the President of the BC and is controlled by the Board, Supervisory Committee and the Assembly of the HKK. In addition to supervisory bodies, the BC also can, under its authority, adopt

decisions about the commencement, suspension and termination of its operation with more than 50% of the votes.

3. Members of the BC and Club members appointed by the BC may pursue advisory activities.
4. The number of members in the network is provided for in a separate decision of the BC, depending on the level of breeding activity in the country.
5. A Breeding Adviser may be a member of the Club who is a member of the BC, or who is recommended by over 50% of the members of the BC and is appointed by the President of the BC to perform advisory tasks.
6. The purpose of the advisory activity is to keep in contact with the breeders of this breed, so breeders can request meetings/consultancy in person, over the phone or via email any time; advisors must strive to keep in contact with the breeders in their region.
7. Advisory services are provided in the whole territory of Hungary – and upon request and subject to a separate decision by the BC outside of Hungary, too. The country is divided into regions, according to the level of breeding activity.
8. Advisory services in a specific region are provided by a specific Breeding Adviser.
9. The Breeding Adviser must be recalled from their position if such a measure is initiated by more than 50% of the BC members or if the Disciplinary Committee of the Club adopts such a decision.
10. In other cases, the mandate of the Breeding Adviser is terminated by a written resignation or with the termination of the mandate of the BC.
11. Members of the Advisory Network are entitled to the reimbursement of the costs incurred in the course of their advisory activities; the Board of the Club makes a decision as to the extent of the reimbursement depending on funding opportunities.
12. If in a given period reimbursements are not possible, the Board, the Assembly or the BC, acting on its own authority, may adopt a decision to suspend the operation of the Advisory Network.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BREEDING ADVISER

1. The Breeding Adviser is in close contact with the breeders in the respective region, provides them with up-to-date breeder/exhibitor information and skills and obtains information, suggestions and new data from them that they wish to share.
2. Performs litter visits at the litters the Club is notified of according to the protocol developed and adopted by the BC, identifies litters and provides help to breeders with the administrative tasks regarding the litters.
3. Participates in research based on the DNA biobank database, and in the evaluation and publication of such research.
4. Organises and records the information gathered in the course of their advisory activities. Relies on this information to support the work of the BC.
5. Takes parts in trainings and plays an active role in the events organised by the HKK and, if necessary, provides help in managing these events (shows, conformation shows, trainings, lectures).



6. Provides help to the breeders to implement their ideas regarding breeding (information on male bloodlines, screening for hereditary problems, feeding advice etc.)
7. Takes part in the HKK's professional and breed promotion activities in the media.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HEAD OF THE ADVISORY NETWORK

1. The Head of the Advisory Network is in close contact with the Breeding Advisers in the programme and receives information and suggestions from them.
2. Compares the data from litter notices, Certificates of Service, Litter Notice Forms and the information provided at litter visits, and verifies the submitted data against available information. In the case of a problem, consults the Breeding Adviser of the region and conducts a visit.
3. May arrange health research programmes based on the DNA biobank.
4. Conducts a statistical analysis of the breeding data every 6 months and publishes the results in the Club's publications.
5. Controls and supervises the professional aspects of the conformation shows and shows organised by the HKK.
6. Publishes the results of the advisory and breeding-related organisational activities, regularly reports these to the Assembly and takes part in the work of the Board as an adviser.
7. Actively monitors the needs and opportunities arising in the breeding process, proposes solutions and, as a breed representative, strives to shape the future trends of the breed.

## 19. Registry, identification and certificates

### *Registers and certificates:*

The Hungária Komondor Klub (Club) maintains the Register of the Komondor breed and issues and records the Certificates of Origin under an agreement with the Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOESZ).

Certificates of Origin are issued according to the Registration Regulations of the Club. The data on the Certificate of Origin of newly born puppies are verified and approved by the Head of the Breeding Council of the Club.

The Club keeps electronic records of data recorded at events where breeding quality certifications are issued (Club events, conformation shows), of the qualifications issued and of their aggregate data. The qualifications issued are always indicated on the Certificate of Origin as well.

*The Club keeps electronic records of dogs with Certificates of Origin that are excluded from breeding.*

The Club keeps electronic records of breeders whose breeding rights have been suspended or rescinded. The Club keeps electronic records of data reported during litter visits conducted as part of the registration process.

The Club keeps electronic records of decisions ordering and listing the results of performance tests and parentage test (as part of the registration process) and of test results.



### *Identification:*

The identification of the puppies born are provided for in Section 3 (2) of Government Decree No. 41/2010 (II.26) on keeping and trading in pet animals.

## 20. Breeding organisation qualifications

In order to issue *breeding organisation qualifications* to exceptional dogs, to recognize the most successful individuals and to improve the quality of breeding and of the shows, the Breeding Council of the Hungária Komondor Klub presents the **HKK Champion** title and announces the **Club Star** and the **Winner of the Year** awards every year.

### Terms of awarding the HKK Champion title

1. The HKK Champion title may be awarded to Komondors that received at least a 'suitable for breeding' qualification at a conformation show organised by the Club and received at least two CAC or CCW qualifications at shows organised by the Club. Qualifications must be obtained at two different judges.
2. Applications are to be submitted by filling in and signing the designated form (*Annex No. 7*), attaching a copy of the Certificate of Origin of the applicant Komondor, the copies of the documents attesting its results, and proof of payment of the fee according to the Club's Service Fee List.
3. The Komondor that is awarded the title receives a certificate and a prize in kind. The title is indicated on the Certificate of Origin of the puppies born to a dog with such a title.
4. The HKK Champion title is not recognised by the FCI and does not entitle its holder to enter an FCI event in champion class.

### Terms of awarding the Club Star title

- 1) The Club Star title may be awarded to Komondors that obtained 11 points based on their results in at least 3 but no more than 10 FCI shows (conformation shows) in a calendar year. At least one point must be earned at one of the three club events (Club Show, Komondor Festival, Special CAC show). A junior Komondor can receive a Club Star title without earning 11 points if it receives the HJCH title in the given year and obtains a HPJ title at a Club event.
- 2) The Club Star title may only be awarded to Komondors owned by a current member of the Hungária Komondor Klub.

3) The Club Star title is not presented and may be withdrawn if the owner of the Komondor acts unfairly at a show or a conformation show or if their activities are contrary to the interest of the breed.

4) The owners of the dogs with the Club Star title receive a certificate, and their photo and details are published (unranked) in the annual Komondor Magazine.

5) Scoring of show results:

- Excellent qualification: 1 point
- Each and every Winner title: 1 point (HPJ, Junior Club Winner, Club Winner, Derby Winner, CAC, CCW, CACIB, Breed Winner, BOG, BIS etc.)
- Each and every reserve winner title: 1 point (Res.CAC, RES.CCW, Res.CACIB, Res.BIS, etc.)
- Class Winner at a Club event (Club Show, Komondor Festival, Special CAC Show): 4 points, Res.Winner: 3 points, Excellent-3 and Excellent-4: 2 points
- The points for an Excellent qualification and Winner titles received at one show add up (e.g. Excellent+K-1, CAC-Res.CACIB=3 points)
- Results of shows abroad may be taken into consideration at the calculation of the score, but only for as many shows as the Komondor successfully participated in in its home country (i.e., in the country of residence of the owner)
- The number of points earned at MEOE Shows cannot be lower than the number of points earned at shows of other organisations.

6) Scoring of conformation shows:

- Suitable for breeding qualification: 2 points
- Recommended for breeding qualification: 3 points

7) The points earned at the Club's conformation show must be added to the points earned at shows (if any).

8) The Club Star title is awarded by the Breeding Council; the owner of the Komondor must apply for the title by accurately filling in the application form (*Annex No. 8*), and submitting the confirming documents and a photo (digital or on quality photo paper). After 3 consecutive Club Star awards, the Laureate Club Star title may be awarded; a separate application is necessary.

[Terms of awarding the Winner of the Year title](#)

1. In order to promote participation in shows, to recognize the most successful individuals and to improve the quality of breeding and of the shows, the Breeding Council of the Hungária Komondor Klub announces the Winner of the Year Award.

2. The Winner of the Year title is awarded to Komondors with the highest scores (as per the scoring system in the announcement) in the various age classes (junior and adult) and sexes. In the Junior Winner of the Year category only the results in the Junior class in the given year are taken into account, and in the Adult Winner of the year class only the results in the given year in the Intermediate, Open, Trimmed, Champion and Veteran classes. A dog may apply for both the Junior and the Adult titles if it has results in the given year in the class required for the title. Separate applications are required in such a case, and the age class must be indicated on the form.

3. The minimum requirements for application: the owner of the Komondor is a current member of the Hungária Komondor Klub, the Komondor has obtained points at two of the three main events of the Club (Club Show, Komondor Festival, Special CAC Show).

4. There is no limit as to the number of show results (from the given year) submitted with the application, but the scores earned at shows abroad cannot exceed the points earned in Hungary. The European and World Shows are not considered shows abroad. Scores are calculated from the show results according to the tables below.

5. First ranked dogs in every age class (junior and adult) and sex receive a cup or some other valuable prize in kind; dogs ranked 2nd, 3rd and 4th receive a certificate.

6. Applicants must submit the application form annexed to the announcement (*Annex No. 9*).

The deadline for submitting the application: 31 December in the given year.

7. The photos and details of Komondors awarded the Winner of the Year title are published in the Komondor Magazine the following year.

## 21. Final provisions

The present Breeding Programme was adopted by the Breeding Council of the HKK on 30 October 2019 at the session of the Breeding Council in Vecsés.

The Breeding Programme enters into force upon approval by the Ministry for Agriculture.

Upon entry into force of the present Regulations, previous relevant regulations shall expire.



# CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATE

## Hungária Komondor Klub

I/WE, THE UNDERSIGNED

.....  
 BREEDER/S (OWNER/S) CERTIFY THAT I/WE HAVE TRANSFERRED THE OWNERSHIP OF  
 Name of the  
 dog:.....  
 Breed:.....  
 Date of birth:.....  
 Sex:.....

TO

1. Name and address of owner:.....
2. Name and address of owner:.....
3. Name and address of owner:.....

I/WE AGREE FOR THE HUNGÁRIA KOMONDOR KLUB (HKK) TO RECORD THE  
 OWNERSHIP RIGHTS OF THE ABOVE PERSON/S ON THE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF  
 THE DOG AND IN THE REGISTRY MAINTAINED BY THE HKK.

Date: 20.....  
 .....

Transferor/s

I have taken ownership of the dog: .....

Witness 1  
 Name:.....  
 Address:.....  
 ID no.:.....  
 Signature:.....

Witness 2  
 Name:.....  
 Address:.....  
 ID no.:.....  
 Signature:.....



# CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

No:.....

I declare under penalty of perjury that the **male** I own

name: \_\_\_\_\_

breed: \_\_\_\_\_

registration no.: \_\_\_\_\_ chip

no.: \_\_\_\_\_

born on \_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_ month 20\_\_ year,

on \_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_ month 20\_\_ year served the **bitch**

name: \_\_\_\_\_

breed: \_\_\_\_\_

registration no.: \_\_\_\_\_ chip

no.: \_\_\_\_\_

born on \_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_ month 20\_\_ year.

Male owner's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Male owner's address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_ month 20\_\_ year

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature of the owner of the male



## LITTER NOTICE FORM

No.: .....

Breeder: _____ Breeder's address: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____ Membership card no.: _____ Name of breeding establishment: _____ Certificate of Service no.: _____ Date of whelping: _____ day _____ month _____ year Born: _____ males, _____ bitches Name and address of veterinarian implementing the microchip: _____ _____ _____	Name of <b>sire</b> : _____ Registration no.: _____ Microchip no.: _____ Breeding quality certification: _____ Date: _____ day _____ month _____ year Results: _____ _____ Name of <b>dam</b> : _____ Registration no.: _____ Microchip no.: _____ Breeding quality certification: _____ Date: _____ day _____ month _____ year Results: _____ _____
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## Offspring

Males		Bitches	
Name	microchip no.	Name	microchip no.
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	

I, the undersigned, by submitting the Litter Notice Form, charge the Hungária Komondor Klub (HKK) with the registration of the litter born in my breeding establishment based on the registration database it maintains and manages, and with issuing the puppies' Certificate of Origin accordingly. I acknowledge that the Certificates of Origin issued are recognised by the FCI and are excerpts from the statutory, authentic state-recognised register. With my signature, I consent for my data and the data of the litter I breed to be processed, recorded and entered into the Hungarian and international animal finder database by the HKK, the FCI and the Hungarian Veterinary Chamber. I declare under penalty of perjury that the above data are true.

\_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ month 20\_\_\_\_ year

 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Breeder's signature



## HUNGÁRIA KOMONDOR KLUB CONFORMATION SHOW JUDGE'S REPORT

Location and date of conformation show: .....

Name of the dog: ..... Sex: ..... Date of birth:.....

Registration code: ..... Chip:.....

Breeder's name and address: .....

Owner's name, address and phone number:: .....

SIZE (cm)			
Height at the withers			
Body length			
Girth			
Length of head			
Skull width			
GENERAL APPEARANCE	Points	Multiplier	Score
Breed specific characteristics		1	
Sex characteristics		1	
Muscularity		1	
Bones		1	
Sturdiness		1	
Overall impression		1	
General appearance, total:			60/
HEAD	Points	Multiplier	Score
Skull ratios		1	
Muzzle		0.4	
Ears		0.3	
Eye colour		1	
Eyelids		0.3	
Bite		0.5	
Teeth		0.5	
Head, total:			40/

BODY	Points	Multiplier	Score
Neck		0.5	
Withers		0.5	
Backline		0.5	
Loin		0.5	
Chest		0.5	
Belly		0.2	
Croup		0.5	
Tail posture		0.1	
Tail length		0.7	
Body, total:			40/
LIMBS	Points	Multiplier	Score
Forequarters		0.5	
Forearms		0.5	
Hindquarters		0.8	
Angulations in hindquarters		0.5	
Feet		0.2	
Movement		1	
Limbs, total:			35/
PIGMENTATION	Points	Multiplier	Score
Nose		0.5	
Lip margin		0.3	
Palate		0.2	
Edge of eyelids		0.5	
Pads		0.3	
Withers		0.4	
Claws		0.3	
Pigmentation, total:			25/
<b>SUM</b>			200/

**Notes**.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

OTHER			
Coat quality	matted	ribbon	corded
Males: testicles	two healthy	abnormal	

CHARACTER TEST (type .....)	Points	Multiplier	Score
test 1 (.....)		3	
test 2 (.....)		5	
test 3 (.....)		5	
test 4 (.....)		7	
<b>SUM</b>			200/

SCREENING TEST			
Type	Veterinarian	Date	Score

**Notes**.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Result**

**Not breedable**

**Suitable for breeding**

**Recommended for breeding**

**Temporarily not recommended for breeding**

**Certificate of taking a DNA sample**

I hereby certify that a DNA sample has been taken from the Komondor specified above.

.....  
signature of person taking the sample

**Statement**

I consent for the data on the judge's report and the DNA sample to be used by the HKK for statistical, breeding-related organisational and parentage testing purposes.

.....  
owner's signature

.....  
judge's signature  
stamp of the organising entity





# NATURALISATION APPLICATION

I, THE UNDERSIGNED .....REQUEST  
A NATURALISED CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN TO BE ISSUED TO THE FOLLOWING DOG.

DETAILS:

Name of the dog:.....

Breed:.....

Date of birth:.....

Sex:.....

Owner's name and address:.....

Country of origin of the dog:.....

Original registration  
number:.....

I declare under penalty of perjury that the data provided above are true.

Date: ....., ..... 20.....

.....  
Applicant's name in capital letters

.....  
Applicant's signature

For the naturalisation application, please attach:

- original Certificate of Origin with the name of the new owner recorded,
- if the name of the new owner is not yet recoded on the Certificate of Origin: an original copy of the certificate of change in ownership or the purchase agreement,
- a copy of the MEOESZ Membership Card,
- copy of the proof of payment of the payment of the service fee

Annex No. 6

Iktatási szám:



HUNGÁRIA KOMONDOR KLUB  
Tanácsadói Hálózat  
ALOM LÁTOGATÁS

A tenyészet neve: .....  
Tenyésztő neve, címe, telefon, web, email: .....

A látogatás helyszíne és időpontja: .....

**Fedezőkán adatai**

Név:	Tkv.azonosító:	Chip: ..... Ellenőrizve: igen nem
Születési idő:	Egészségügyi szűrések:	
Tenyésszemle, helye, dátuma: TBL száma:	Minősítése:	

**Tenyésszuka adatai**

Név:	Tkv.azonosító:	Chip: ..... Ellenőrizve: igen nem
Születési idő:	Egészségügyi szűrések:	
Tenyésszemle, helye, dátuma: TBL száma:	Minősítése:	

**Alom adatai**

Fedeztetés időpontja(i): ..... Az alom születési dátuma: .....  
Az alombejelentő jegy leadásának dátuma: ..... Chip beültetés dátuma: .....  
Chip beültetést végezte: .....

Kölyök neve	Ivar	Származási igazolás száma	Chip azonosítója	Ellenőrizve	Rövid jellemzés

Aláírással igazolom, hogy a felvett adatok a valóságnak megfelelnek.

.....  
Tenyésztő  
Tanácsadó

Annex No. 7  
Oldalszám:



# HKK CHAMPION APPLICATION

I, THE UNDERSIGNED .....REQUEST THE  
 HKK CHAMPION CERTIFICATE OF THE FOLLOWING DOG TO BE ISSUED

DETAILS:

Name of the dog:.....

Registration number.:.....

DATE OF SHOW	TYPE, LOCATION	JUDGE
1. ....	.....	.....
2. ....	.....	.....

DATE OF CONFORMATION SHOW	LOCATION	JUDGE
.....	.....	.....

Date: ..... 20.....

.....  
 Applicant's signature

I received the cup: .....  
 Recipient's signature

For the champion application, please attach:  -Copy of the Certificate of Origin - copies of judge's reports and cards - a copy of the MEOESZ Membership Card - copy of the proof of payment	Overview of the criteria of the HKK Champion title:  - 2 CAC or CCW titles at a HKK event, - from 2 different judges, - at least a suitable for breeding qualification achieved at the conformation show organised by the Club.
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## Hungária Komondor Klub Club Star 20.... application form

Name of the Komondor:..... registration code:.....  
 ..... registration no.:.....  
 ..... sex:.....

**Conformation show by the HKK:**

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification (suitable for breeding, recommended for breeding)	Score

76

**Events of the Club:** (KL – Club Show, KF – Komondor Festival, SP – Special CAC Show)

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification-ranking	Winner and Res. Winner titles	Score

**CAC and CACIB Shows:**

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification-ranking	Winner and Res. Winner titles	Score

Total score:	
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I hereby state that according to the results listed, my Komondor specified above has met the requirements of the Club Star 20.... title. I request the title to be awarded.

<p>.....20</p> <p><b>Attachments:</b>                  1 copy of the Certificate of Origin (both sides)                  1 copy of the performance booklet                  1 photo (digital or on quality photo paper)                  copies of ..... judge's reports</p>	<p><b>Details of the owner:</b>                  name:.....                  address:.....                  phone:.....                  e-mail:.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I consent for my and my dog's data to be published in the Komondor Magazine.</p> <p>.....                  signature of the owner of the Komondor</p>
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**Information:**

- The copy of the judge's report must be attached only if it is not recorded on the back of the Certificate of Origin and are not listed on the copy of the attached performance booklet.
- On the application form it must be indicated whether the owner consents for their address to be published in the Komondor Magazine.
- The application form must be filled in, signed, and sent, with the attachments, to one of the contact details below immediately after the 11 points have been earned but no later than 31 December 20..... :

**Hungária Komondor Klub  
Winner of the Year 20.... application form**

Name of the Komondor:..... registration code:.....  
..... registration no.:.....  
sex:.....



**Conformation show by the HKK:**

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification (suitable for breeding, recommended for breeding)	Score

**Events of the Club: (KL – Club Show, KF – Komondor Festival, SP – Special CAC Show)**

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification-ranking	Winner and Res. Winner titles	Score

**Shows in home country:**

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification-ranking	Winner and Res. Winner titles	Score

**Shows abroad:**

Day, month, year	Place	Qualification-ranking	Winner and Res. Winner titles	Score

**Hip dysplasia screening result:**

Date of screening	Name and address of veterinarian	Evaluation	Score

<b>Total score:</b>	
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**I hereby state that based on the results listed, I apply with my Komondor specified above for the Winner of the Year 20.... application formaward.**

<p>.....20</p> <p><b>Attachments:</b>                  1 copy of the Certificate of Origin (both sides)                  1 copy of the performance booklet                  1 photo (digital or on quality photo paper)                  copies of ..... judge's reports</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Details of the owner:</b></p> <p>name:.....                  address:.....                  phone:.....                  e-mail:.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I consent for my data and the data of the dog I'm applying with to be published in the Komondor Magazine.</p> <p>.....                  signature of the owner of the Komondor</p>
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- Information:**
- The copy of the judge's report must be attached only if it is not recorded on the back of the Certificate of Origin and are not listed on the copy of the attached performance booklet.
  - On the application form it must be indicated whether the owner consents for their address to be published in the Komondor Magazine.
  - The application form must be filled in, signed, and sent, with the attachments, to one of the contact details below no later than 31 December 20.....

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSPONDER (MICROCHIP) IMPLANTATION

**Please arrive to your visit at the veterinarian WITH TWO FILLED-IN COPIES OF THE FORM.**

Breed of dog: .....

Breeder's name: .....

Breeder's address: .....

I hereby certify that I implanted the transponder(s) specified below in the dog(s) born in the breeding establishment .....  
on .....

Date: .....day ..... month .....

.....  
Stamp and signature of the veterinarian performing the procedure

Male puppies' registered name  
Transponder no

Transponder no Bitch puppies' registered name

	Please stick the barcode here.		Please stick the barcode here.
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5.	
6.		6.	
7.		7.	
8.		8.	
9.		9.	
10.		10.	

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_ month \_\_ day

\_\_\_\_\_ Veterinarian performing the procedure

I declare that the above data are true. \_\_\_\_\_

Breeder/Owner