



JUDGE INSTRUCTION 2019

for

international and Nordic dog shows organised by the DKK

Please read this instruction very carefully, as changes or new rules may have been introduced since the last time you judged in Denmark.

General information:

A judge may not enter a dog registered in his/her name at a show where he/she is officiating as a judge. A judge may not handle any dog at a show where he/she is officiating as a judge. The above rules apply to all competitions at the show in question. Exempted from the above are judges who judge junior handling competitions only. These judges are permitted to enter/show/handle dogs at the show in question, but they are not permitted to take part in the competitions in the Main Ring.

A partner, any member of his/her immediate family or any person living with him/her in his/her household may enter and handle any dog (provided that the dog is not registered in the judge's name) of such breed(s), which this judge is not judging on that day of the show.

The dogs that the judge handles at a Dansk Kennel Klub dog show, where he/she is not acting as a judge must be either bred, owned or co-owned by him/her, a partner, a member of his/her immediate family or any person living with him/her in his/her household, or the judge must have disposal of the dog. In the last-mentioned case, a copy of the declaration of disposal must be enclosed when the dog is entered for the show. Moreover, a copy of the declaration of disposal must be brought to the show and presented on request.

A judge cannot judge any dog that he/she has owned, co-owned, conditioned, kept or sold in the six months preceding the show where he/she is officiating. The same applies to dogs owned by a partner, a member of his/her immediate family or any person living with him/her in his/her household.

Judge students and judge candidates as well as the ring staff (including their household) may not own/enter a dog for judging in the ring where they officiate.

Officials and staff may enter and show a dog, but when showing the dog it is forbidden to wear clothes or badges indicating that the person in question is an official or a member of the staff.

("Immediate family" is defined as a person's spouse/partner, children, brothers and sisters, parents and people who have acted "in loco parentis", grandparents, great-grandparents, parents-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law).

Judges and ring staff meet for the morning briefing. Further instructions about this will be mentioned in the letter that is sent to you before the show.





At DKK shows, cleaning tissues or detergent are available in the ring. We please ask the judges to exercise good hygiene while handling the dogs during the judging.

Please examine all males for cryptorchidism in connection with the judging. If there is any doubt whether the dog has undescended testicles, please call upon the show veterinarian. If it appears that a dog is in fact a cryptorchid, the show veterinarian or the judge must note this on the dog's report form. Cryptorchids must be disqualified, but the dog **must**, however, have a written judgment.

According to the regulations of the FCI, the judge must **not** when judging consider whether the dog has been docked/cropped in accordance with the breed *standard*. Docked/non-docked dogs as well as cropped/non-cropped dogs should be judged on equal terms, **regardless of the wording of the breed standard**.

The same rule applies to dogs that are shown with or without dewclaws.

Dogs that have been docked/cropped illegally according to the following cannot take part in shows in Denmark.

According to Danish legislation, tail docking, ear cropping and removal of dewclaws with the purpose of changing the dog's appearance are forbidden:

All ear cropped dogs born after 30 June 2009 cannot be shown regardless of the dog's country of birth. Cropped dogs born before 1 July 2009 can only be shown if the dog has been born in a country where ear cropping is permitted. (Danish bred ear-cropped dogs born after 1 January 1985 cannot be shown).

Tail docked dogs born after 1 June 1996 cannot be shown, regardless of the dog's country of birth. The prohibition also includes dogs that have been docked for veterinary reasons, irrespective of whether a veterinary certificate is presented. The following breeds have been excepted from the tail docking prohibition: *Brittany spaniel, German shorthaired pointer, German wirehaired pointer, Vizsla and Weimaraner*.

If a dog has been *born* stump-tailed (with a natural bobtail) it must as far as *Danish bred dogs* are concerned appear from the dog's pedigree certificate. As far as *foreign-bred dogs* are concerned, a veterinary certificate issued in English in the country where the dog has been bred must be presented, certifying that the dog has been *born* stump-tailed.

For dogs born after 1 October 2004, only the following breeds can have inserted in the pedigree certificate that the dog has been born stump-tailed (with a natural bobtail): Australian shepherd, Australian stumpy tail cattle dog, Boston terrier, Bourbonnais pointing dog, Bouvier des Flandres, Brittany spaniel, Croatian sheepdog, Danish/Swedish farm dog, English bulldog, Entlebucher Sennenhund, French bulldog, Gos d'atura catala, Jack russell terrier, Karelian bear dog, King Charles spaniel, Miniature American Shepherd, Mudi, Old English sheepdog, Perro de agua español, Polski owczarek nizinny, Pyrenean shepherd dog, Pyrenean sheepdog (smooth faced), Swedish Vallhund (Västgötaspets), Schipperke, Terrier brasileiro, Welsh corgi pembroke.





Dogs without tail or with only a part of the tail born after 1 October 2004 of all other breeds than the above (and of course Brittany spaniel, German shorthaired pointer, German wirehaired pointer, Vizsla and Weimaraner which are excepted from the docking prohibition) are considered missing a part of the body and consequently they cannot be shown (must be disqualified).

Furthermore, according to Danish legislation removal of dewclaws with the purpose of changing the dog's appearance is forbidden. As legislation regarding docking/other surgical interventions varies from country to country, the judge must not when judging consider whether the dog has in accordance with the breed *standard* been docked or had its dewclaws removed.

If the judge or the ring staff is in doubt, the show management MUST be called in.

If a dog has got a defect, which can be confirmed by a medical certificate from a veterinarian, such a certificate must be brought to the show and shown before the judging takes place. If the veterinarian certifies that he has himself previously recorded that the mentioned dog has been normal as regards the disease in question, the medical certificate **must** be accepted. This is the case, whether or not it is the DKK's "own" medical certificate (which we of course strongly *recommend* the dog owners to use) that is presented. However, it will always be up to the judge to estimate whether a defect at the same time causes that it will no longer be possible clearly to ascertain original faults in relation to the FCI standard. (If so, this must be stated in the critique). If the judge is in doubt, **the show management MUST be called in.**

Please note!

Conditions that affect the dog's health in a negative direction are considered a serious fault.

In case the judge gives a dog Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged, the dog *must* still have a written judgment, among other things with a clear definition of why the dog is awarded a Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged.

Bitches in whelp may not take part in trials, shows or competitions in the 30 days before whelping, calculated from 63 days after the first mating, and nor may they take part before 75 days after whelping, regardless of the outcome of the whelping.

It is **the judge** who must expel these from the judging.

The ring staff must take care that the judgment of the various classes *has not started until the flex time expires*. The order of succession stated on the prize list *must* be followed. Changing of the order of succession can only take place if it has previously been agreed with the show secretariat.

If a dog arrives too late, but still arrives before the competitive judging has started, the dog can get a quality judging and take part in the competitive judging.

If the dog arrives **after** the competitive judging has started, the dog **cannot** take part in this competition. In such cases, the judge can give the dog in question a quality judging afterwards, usually not until after he/she has finished judging the whole breed. It should be stated in the written critique that the dog has arrived too late.





The dog's welfare must have the utmost priority at all dog shows.
It is forbidden to put the dog in a situation that can be dangerous for its health and welfare.

At the show area, all dogs must be kept on a leash. The DKK ethical recommendations for handling and training dogs must be observed at all Danish dog show, including the fact that the DKK does not accept use of pinch collars. The DKK ethical recommendations for handling and training dogs are available at the DKK website dkk.dk.

The handler must be able to state the dog's age (for young dogs stated in months), the dog's right to participate in the class in question (i.e. age, previously obtained working trial, previously obtained championship), as well as whether the dog fulfils the requirements for obtaining the CAC stated in the show regulations.

The handler must show the dog in such a way that the dog's welfare and health is not neglected. The leash should be held in a way that makes it possible to show the dog in a natural way with a correct and breed specific movement. Pulling the dog up at the neck and/or tail is prohibited. If the dog must be lifted during the judging, it must be made without harming the dog. If the dog is handled inappropriately, the judge can choose to send the dog out of the ring or award it with a lower qualification.

All handlers must carry their number sign so that it is visible. The ring staff must see to it that the handler carries the right number with the right dog.

Judges and ring staff are *not* permitted to smoke in the judging rings placed indoors. In the outdoor rings, smoking is permitted during natural breaks in the judging.

It goes without saying that the judge is not permitted to use the show catalogue.

THE JUDGING

Quality judging

In the quality judging, the judge assesses the dog's appearance and temperament in relation to the FCI breed standard and awards the qualification corresponding to his/her assessment. The judge makes a written description of the dog, which will be published at www.hundeweb.dk.

At the quality judging of the baby class and puppy class, the following designations can be awarded:

SL (very promising) is to be awarded to a puppy that comes close to the ideal standard of the breed, taking the dog's age into consideration. The puppy displays a harmonious, well-balanced temperament, is of high class and is shown in excellent condition. The puppy's very promising characteristics in respect of its breed permit that minor imperfections can be ignored.





L (promising) is to be awarded to a puppy that, considering its age, possesses the typical features of its breed, which has acceptable proportions and is in good condition. A few minor faults may be tolerated, but no essential anatomical faults. This designation can only be given to puppies of promising quality.

ML (less promising) is to be awarded to a puppy that, considering its age, corresponds to its breed standard in lesser degree. This designation is also given to puppies that do not possess the generally accepted characteristics or whose physical condition leaves something to be desired.

Babies and Puppies cannot be given a Disqualified or a Cannot Be Judged. If the dog appears to be aggressive or displays other undesired behaviour, the judge can omit to give the dog a designation. In such cases, the judge must state the reason for the omission on the dog's report form.

The qualifications given by the judges in the official classes (starting from the junior class) must correspond to the following definitions:

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, is of high class and has excellent posture. Its superior characteristics in respect of its breed permit that minor imperfections can be ignored; it must however have the typical features of its sex.

VERY GOOD may only be awarded to a dog that possesses the typical features of its breed, which has well-balanced proportions and is in correct condition. A few minor faults may be tolerated. This award can only be granted to a dog that shows class.

GOOD is to be awarded to a dog that possesses the main features of its breed. The good points should outweigh the faults so that the dog can be considered a good representative of its breed.

SUFFICIENT should be awarded to a dog which corresponds adequately to its breed, without possessing the generally accepted characteristics or whose physical condition leaves a lot to be desired.

DISQUALIFIED must be awarded to a dog which does not correspond to the type required by the breed standard; which shows a behaviour clearly not in line with its standard or which behaves aggressively; which has testicular abnormalities; which has a jaw anomaly; which shows a colour or coat structure that is not according to the breed standard or clearly shows signs of albinism. This qualification shall also be awarded to dogs that correspond so little to a single feature of the breed that their health is threatened. It should furthermore be awarded to dogs that show disqualifying faults in regard to the breed standard. The reason why the dog was rated DISQUALIFIED has to be stated in the judge's report.

Dogs that cannot be awarded one of the above qualifications shall be released from the ring with the rating:





CANNOT BE JUDGED. This rating is to be given to any dog which does not move, which is lame, which constantly jumps up and down on its handler 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 and makes it impossible to inspect teeth, anatomy and structure, tail or testicles. This rating is also to be given if traces of operations or treatment can be observed which seem to indicate that the exhibitor wanted to deceive the judge. The same applies if the judge has ample reason to suspect operations that were intended to correct the original condition or feature (e.g.: eyelid, ear or tail). The reason why the dog was rated CANNOT BE JUDGED has to be stated in the judge's report.

Competitive judging

In the competitive judging the dogs compete about the placings.

The four best dogs of each class are placed on condition that they have received the qualification "EXCELLENT" or "VERY GOOD". If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification "EXCELLENT", only these dogs take part in the competitive judging.

The judge can award "Champion Quality" (CK) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality is high enough for obtaining the champion title. Only dogs that have obtained CK proceed to the competition for "Best of Sex".

During the competitive judging the following quality designation can be awarded:

Champion Quality (CK)

CK is given to a through and through typical and in all essential points correctly built dog whose assets are so considerable and whose faults are so unimportant that the judge estimates it to be of champion quality. It is a condition that the dog has been awarded the qualification "EXCELLENT".

Sanctions

If a dog is aggressive or shows other unwanted behaviour, the dog can deprive the dog of qualifications already given. In this case, the dog is given the qualification Disqualified. It must be stated clearly on the report form and the prize list, if a dog has been disqualified because of the temperament.

The DKK General Committee can deprive a dog, which is disqualified twice because of the temperament, of its breeding right and the right to take part in shows, trials and competitions. An incident reporting about expulsion from a show due to aggressiveness/bad temperament can at the General Committees consideration of the matter be placed on equal footing with a disqualification. Moreover, we refer to the DKK pedigree registration rules.

If a dog is disqualified the two first times it takes part in an official class at a dog show, it forfeits its right to take part in dog shows.





COURSE OF JUDGING

In all classes (except minor puppy class and puppy class) all the males are judged first, so that the judging of the females does not start until judging of the veteran class for the males has been completed.

MINOR PUPPY CLASS (BABY CLASS) (Unofficial class)

Age: 3-6 months - all breeds

Males and females are judged separately. The males are judged first.

The babies are given the designations “very promising” (SL), “promising” (L), or “less promising” (ML).

All the babies that have been given the designation “very promising” take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th winner of each sex.

The best minor puppy of the breed is selected and goes on to the competition for “best minor puppy of the day” in the main ring.

PUPPY CLASS (Unofficial class)

Age: 6-9 months - all breeds

Males and females are judged separately. The males are judged first.

The puppies are given the designations “very promising” (SL), “promising” (L), or “less promising” (ML).

All the puppies that have been given the designation “very promising” take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th winner of each sex.

The best puppy of the breed is selected and goes on to the competition for “best puppy of the day” in the main ring.

JUNIOR CLASS (official class) (compulsory)

Age: 9-18 months - all breeds

Dogs entered in the junior class *cannot* take part in the competition for the CACIB.

Excellent, Very Good, Good, Sufficient, Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged is awarded.

All the dogs that have been awarded the qualification Excellent or Very Good take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the dogs. If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification Excellent, only these dogs take part in the competitive judging. The judge can give a CK (champion quality) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality he/she finds high enough.

The judge awards the junior certificate (junior CAC) to the best dog, which is not already a Danish Junior Champion (DKJUCH). On condition that they have received a CK, the junior CAC can also be awarded to dogs that have not been placed among the 4 best dogs.

A reserve junior CAC is awarded to the best placed dog with CK who has been placed after the junior CAC winner and is not already a Danish Junior Champion. The reserve junior CAC comes into force, if the junior CAC winner is disqualified.





All the dogs that have been given a CK in the junior class proceed to the Best of Sex class together with the CK dogs from the intermediate class, open class, working class, champion class and veteran class.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS (official class) (compulsory) (can be omitted at CAC shows organised by the DKK regions or breed clubs)

Age: 15-24 months - all breeds

Not open for dogs that have already obtained the titles of DKCH or DKCH(U).

Excellent, Very Good, Good, Sufficient, Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged is awarded.

All the dogs that have been awarded the qualification Excellent or Very Good take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the dogs. If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification Excellent, only these dogs take part in the competitive judging. The judge can give a CK (champion quality) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality he/she finds high enough.

All the dogs that have been given a CK in the intermediate class proceed to the Best of Sex class together with the CK dogs from the junior class, open class, working class, champion class and veteran class.

OPEN CLASS (official class) (compulsory)

Age: From 15 months - all breeds

Not open for dogs that have already obtained the titles of DKCH or DKCH(U).

Excellent (certificate quality), Very Good, Good, Sufficient, Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged is awarded.

All the dogs that have been awarded the qualification Excellent or Very Good take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the dogs. If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification Excellent, only these dogs take part in the competitive judging. The judge can give a CK (champion quality) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality he/she finds high enough.

All the dogs that have been given a CK in the open class proceed to the Best of Sex class together with the CK dogs from the junior class, intermediate class, working class, champion class and veteran class.

WORKING CLASS (official class) (compulsory)

Age: From 15 months

The only breeds eligible for the working class are those appearing as working breeds in the FCI Breed Nomenclature, taking into account the exceptions granted to some countries for some breeds.

Danish-owned dogs must have obtained a trial recognised for the breed by the DKK.

For breeds with specific demands in order to take part in the working class or to compete for the CAC, the demands appear from the show regulations of the DKK.

Foreign-owned dogs must - as regards breeds with specific demands in order to compete for the CAC - attach an FCI working certificate to the entry form documenting that the dog has obtained a





trial that gives admission to the working class. Furthermore, this certificate documents that the dog has obtained a *trial* that allows the dog to compete for the CAC.

Excellent (certificate quality), Very Good, Good, Sufficient, Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged is awarded.

All the dogs that have been awarded the qualification Excellent or Very Good take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the dogs. If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification Excellent, only these dogs take part in the competitive judging. The judge can give a CK (champion quality) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality he/she finds high enough.

All the dogs that have been given a CK in the working class proceed to the Best of Sex class together with the CK dogs from the junior class, intermediate class, open class, champion class and veteran class.

CHAMPION CLASS (official class) (compulsory)

Age: From 15 months - all breeds

In this class, only dogs that have obtained a national or an international championship before the closing date can be entered.

Dogs that before the closing date have obtained the Danish championship *must* be entered in this class or in the working class (provided that the dog has obtained a working trial valid for the breed) or in the veteran class (provided that the dog has attained the age of 8 years).

Excellent (certificate quality), Very Good, Good, Sufficient, Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged is awarded.

All the dogs that have been awarded the qualification Excellent or Very Good take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the dogs. If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification Excellent, only these dogs take part in the competitive judging. The judge can give a CK (champion quality) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality he/she finds high enough.

All the dogs that have been given a CK in the champion class proceed to the Best of Sex class together with the CK dogs from the junior class, intermediate class, open class, working class and veteran class.

VETERAN CLASS (official class) (compulsory)

Age: From 8 years - all breeds

Please note: Dogs entered in veteran class cannot take part in the competition for the CACIB.

Excellent (certificate quality), Very Good, Good, Sufficient, Disqualified or Cannot Be Judged is awarded.

All the dogs that have been awarded the qualification Excellent or Very Good take part in a competitive judging where the judge places the dogs. If 4 or more dogs have received the qualification Excellent, only these dogs take part in the competitive judging. The judge can give a CK (champion quality) to the Excellent-dogs whose quality he/she finds high enough.





The judge awards the veteran certificate (veteran CAC) to the best dog, which is not already a Danish Veteran Champion (DKVECH). On condition that they have received a CK, the veteran CAC can also be awarded to dogs that have not been placed among the 4 best dogs.

A reserve veteran CAC is awarded to the best placed dog with CK who has been placed after the veteran CAC winner and is not already a Danish Veteran Champion. The reserve veteran CAC comes into force, if the veteran CAC winner is disqualified.

All the dogs that have been given a CK in the veteran class proceed to the Best of Sex class together with the CK dogs from the junior class, intermediate class, open class, working class and champion class.

BEST OF SEX

Competitive class (males and females are judged separately)

In this competition the dogs that obtained a CK in the junior class, intermediate class, open class, working class, champion class and veteran class take part.

The judge places 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th winner.

The judge awards the certificate (CAC) to the best dog, which is not already a Danish Champion (DKCH or DKCH(U)). (Dogs from the champion class and the veteran class also take part in the competition for the CAC). The CAC can also be awarded to dogs that have not been placed among the 4 best dogs.

A reserve CAC is awarded to the best placed dog with CK who has been placed after the CAC winner and is not already a Danish Champion. The reserve CAC comes into force, if the CAC winner is disqualified.

For some breeds, a working trial, a certain age, a certain hip dysplasia level or the like is required in order to obtain the CAC. For these breeds, the CAC is awarded to the highest placed dog that fulfils the demands for the breed in question. (The breeds in question appear from page 11. The specific requirements of the breeds appear from the DKK show regulations).

Furthermore, the following rule also applies: Dogs that have already obtained the amount of CACs required for the championship, but which do not fulfil the breed's other demands in order to obtain the Danish championship cannot be given more CACs. (The demands appear from the show regulations of the DKK).

*In such cases, the CAC is passed on to the highest placed dog in the competitive judging which is **entitled** to be given the CAC. The same rule applies for dogs that have obtained the last CAC for the Danish championship after the closing date.*

It is the exhibitors' duty to inform the ring staff whether their dogs are eligible to compete for the CAC according to the demands stated in the show regulations.

At **Nordic dog shows**, the Nordic show Certificate and the reserve Nordic Show Certificate are in competition:

The judge awards the Nordic Show Certificate to the winner of the class and the reserve Nordic Show Certificate to the runner up.

Moreover, we refer to the regulations for Nordic dog show at the NKU website.





At **international shows**, the judge can give the CACIB to the highest placed dog eligible to receive the CACIB and give the reserve-CACIB to the second highest placed dog eligible to receive the CACIB - regardless of whether the dogs have already obtained the International Beauty Champion title. *Only* in the cases where a dog entered in the junior class or the veteran class is placed as No. 1 and/or 2, the CACIB/reserve-CACIB can be passed on to the second highest placed dog(s), as dogs entered in the junior class and the veteran class *cannot* obtain the CACIB.

Important – in case of doubt or mistakes:

In cases of doubt about whether a given dog is entitled to receive the CAC, the junior CAC, the veteran CAC, the Nordic Show Certificate and/or the CACIB or where a mistake may have been made in the ring, the exhibitor(s) involved must make a personal application at the show secretariat on the same day in order to have the situation clarified. The DKK is allowed to correct the prize list subsequently, if it can be established that a mistake has been made in the ring.

The mistake can either be rectified on the day of the show or after the show in connection with the subsequent registration of the results. Implicated exhibitors/dog owners will subsequently be informed of changes made administratively by the DKK. It is not possible to complain about such changes.

The dog placed as 1st winner in the “Best of Sex” competition proceeds to the competition for “Best of breed” (BIR).

Before the competitions for “Best veteran of the breed” and “Best of breed”, the females are judged in the same way and in the same order of succession.

When the judging of the females has been completed, the competitions continue as follows:

BEST VETERAN OF THE BREED

Competitive class.

In this competition, the male and the female that were selected respectively as Excellent 1st in the veteran class take part.

The dog that is selected as “Best veteran of the breed” proceeds to the competition for “Best veteran of the day” which takes place in the main ring **the same day**.

BEST OF BREED

Competitive class. Please note: Males and females are judged together.

This class consists of the male and the female that were selected Best of Sex in the Best of Sex competition.

The judge places the two dogs respectively as “Best of breed” and “Best of opposite sex”.

The dog placed as “best of Breed” goes on to the competition for “Best in Group” which is held in the main ring **the same day**.

The dog that is placed as “Best in Group” goes on to the competition for “Best in Show” (BIS), which takes place in the main ring on **the last day of the show**.





BREEDER'S GROUP

A breeder's group consists of four exhibits of the same breed and variety, without distinction of sex, bred by the same person (same kennel name), even if they are not his property. The breeder's group can only be entered by the breeder (owner of the kennel name).

The dogs must be entered for the show in the champion class, junior class, intermediate class, open class, working class or veteran class - and have obtained either Excellent or Very Good at the show in question. Babies and puppies cannot form part of the group. If the breed is submitted to a trial in order to take part in the breeder's group, at least two of the dogs in the group must have obtained the required trial.

The group's homogeneity is emphasised in the judging, however, without considering if the dogs are of the breed's different variants of colour. (Please note that only the variants of colour, size and coat that according to the FCI Breed Nomenclature share the same CACIB can constitute a breeder's group).

Each breeder can only enter one breeder's group within each breed. It is the breeder's duty to obtain the dog owners' confirmation for their dogs' participation in the breeder's group.

The breeder decides which dogs should constitute the breeder's group among the entered dogs of his/her breeding who have obtained Excellent or Very Good at the show in question.

The judge selects the most homogeneous group. It is up to the judge to decide whether he/she wants to award the designation prize of honour.

Only the best breeder's group of each breed will, provided that it has been given the designation prize of honour, moreover be given the physical DKK prize of honour and proceed to the competition for *Best breeder's group of the day* which takes place in the main ring **the same day**.

PROGENY GROUP

A progeny group consists of a sire or dam with four of his/her progeny (first generation, sons/daughters).

The dogs must be entered for the show in the champion class, junior class, intermediate class, open class, working class or veteran class - and have obtained either Excellent or Very Good at the show in question. The sire or dam may, however, be entered for the show outside judgment. Babies and puppies cannot form part of the group. If the breed is submitted to a trial in order to take part in the breeder's group, at least two of the dogs in the group must have obtained the required trial.

It is only possible to enter one group after the same sire or dam. The exhibitor must own the entered sire or dam. The owner of the sire/dam must obtain the dog owners' confirmation for their dogs' participation in the progeny group.

A dog can at the same show take part in a progeny group after both the dog's mother and the dog's father.

The judge selects the most homogeneous group. It is up to the judge to decide whether he/she wants to award the designation prize of honour.





Only the best progeny group of each breed will, provided that it has been given the designation prize of honour, moreover be given the physical DKK prize of honour and proceed to the competition for *Best progeny group of the day* which takes place in the main ring **the same day**.

DANSK KENNEL KLUB

Show department





BREEDS OF WHICH THERE ARE SPECIFIC DEMANDS IN ORDER TO COMPETE FOR THE CAC (CERTIFICATE) ACCORDING TO THE SHOW REGULATIONS OF THE DKK:

- Group 1: *German shepherd dog (both variants)*
- Group 2: *Doberman, Rottweiler*
- Group 3: *German Jagdterrier**
- Group 4: *Dachshunds (all variants)**
- Group 5: *Jämthund, Norwegian elkhound grey, Norwegian elkhound black*
- Group 6: *Bloodhound*, Drever (Swedish basset)*, Finnish hound**
- Group 7: *Brittany spaniel*, English setter, Drentse partridge dog*, Old Danish pointing dog*, Gordon setter*, Pointing wirehaired griffon*, Large münsterländer*, Irish red and white setter*, Irish setter*, Small münsterländer*, German shorthaired pointer*, German longhaired pointer*, Pointer*, Pudelpointer*, German wirehaired pointer*, Vizsla*, Weimaraner**
- Group 8: *Chesapeake bay retriever*, Curly coated retriever*, Flat coated retriever**

A dog of one of the breeds marked with a * which has already obtained the certificates for the title of Danish Beauty Champion, but which does not yet meet the breed's other demands for the title of Danish Beauty Champion CANNOT take part in the competition for the CAC.

In order to obtain the title of Danish beauty champion, the last CAC must be obtained after the dog has attained the age of 24 months.

THE FOLLOWING BREEDS CANNOT OBTAIN THE CACIB:

Breeds accepted by the FCI (provisionally accepted)

- Australian stumpy tail cattle dog (351)
Danish/Swedish farm dog (356)
Lancashire heeler (360)
Segugio Maremmano (361)
Southeastern European Shepherd (Ciobanesc Romanesc de Bucovina) (357)
Thai Bangkaew Dog (358)





Breeds accepted by the Nordic Kennel Union (not accepted by the FCI)

American Eskimo Dog
American Hairless Terrier
American Toy Fox Terrier
Anglo-Russkaja Gontjaja
Australian Stock Dog/Working kelpie
Bluetick coonhund
Biewer
Chodský pes
Danish spitz
East-European Shepherd Dog
Epagneul de Saint Usuge
Estlandsstövare
Gotlandsstövare
Hälleforshund
Miniature American Shepherd
Plott
Pražský krysarík
Ratonero-Bodeguero Andaluz
Rat Terrier
Russkaja Gontjaja
Russkaja Tsvetnaya Bolonka
Svensk vit älghund
Tenterfield Terrier
Treeing Walker Coonhound

