

FCCQ Breed Development Rules (ACF By-laws Part 2)

Introduction

FCCQ Inc. is committed to the breeding of healthy, pedigree cats of all the breeds recognised by the Australian Cat Federation Inc.

ACF (Inc.) will not recognise any breed which results from more than one structural mutation (i.e., that no two or more mutations be combined in any breed)

Selective breeding to improve the appearance (phenotype) of any given breed towards the ideal described by the breed standard aims to produce cats that are more alike in resultant generations. Along with the good genes come a few that may not be desirable and can lead to abnormalities that affect the health and the welfare of the cats. Selective breeding decreases the genetic diversity and increases the chance of concentrating undesirable, and even harmful, genetic anomalies (defects) and these can begin to appear in the breed.

Advances in DNA genetic testing enable breeders to test for desirable genes such as wanted colours or undesirable genes such as found in genetic defects affecting the health of the cat and viability of the breed. Rapid developments in genetic testing is continually adding new DNA tests available to breeders. ACF strongly advises breeders to take advantage of DNA (genetic) testing to ensure that they have the healthiest breeding stock possible.

Following the practice of testing breeding stock for available DNA tests for genetic defects will increase confidence in the health of any kittens. These benefits both the breeder and the new owner of the cat by reducing the chance of genetic defects arising in the next generation. New cat owners are entitled to receive the healthiest kitten possible to take into their homes and love for many years and not face the necessity for unfortunate and costly veterinary interventions.

Breeding Programme

A breeding programme is where certain cats are selected to be bred with others for predetermined reasons. It is important that breeders should not allow matings unless they have considered the possible outcome and any future consequences for the breed.

The purpose of a breeding programme is to continue the breed as distinct and recognisable and to improve the quality of the breed as measured against the Breed Standard.

The following guidelines are recommended to breeders:

- Health and welfare (including rehoming) of cats and kittens must be the overriding consideration in any breeding programme. Veterinary care must be sought for any cats and kittens that display health and/or welfare issues.
- The good (positive) and the bad (negative) features including temperament of the individual cats should be assessed and weighed against each other before any mating. This includes the risk of passing on genetic faults/anomalies.
- When planning a breeding programme, breeders must realise that doubling of the good traits in a cat may also result in doubling of any defects; the breeding of cats with similar faults should be avoided otherwise there is a possibility of fixing a characteristic which subsequently will be extremely hard to eliminate.
- Breeders must make themselves aware of the nature of the characteristics they wish to promote or avoid, whether these are due to a dominant gene (which will always be expressed when present, even if only from one parent) or a recessive gene (only expressed when inherited from both parents; the homozygous state).

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Recommended reading:

- Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders and Veterinarians 4th Edition 1999.
- By Carolyn M. Vella, Lorraine M. Shelton, John J. McGonagle & Terry W. Stanglein, Butterworth Heinemann Oxford.
- International Cat Care (formerly The Feline Advisory Bureau [FAB]) in the UK has a full and extensive list of currently known feline disorders and genetic diseases with a description of the symptoms and cause if known. The link below takes you to this excellent resource for breeders:

www.icatcare.org

www.icatcare.org/advice/breeders

Responsible Breeding and DNA Testing

Cat breeders must ensure they comply with current Federal and State Government legislation and Local Government regulation applying to the responsible keeping, breeding, management and selling of cats as well as ensuring their FCCQ requirements are adhered to.

It is the responsibility of the Breeder to research the known genetic defects in their particular breed and research available DNA tests and testing services. It is also recommended that breeders keep up to date with new knowledge of genetic diseases in their breed/s.

ACF requires breeders to DNA test for all known genetic disorders in their breed.

Where there is a positive DNA test returned for a particular disease in breeding stock the points below in the section Selective breeding based on genetic testing applies.

It is possible that not DNA testing for known diseases may count against a breeder in any action taken against them through the Small Claims Court.

The States of Victoria and South Australia have legislation in place on the responsible breeding of animals:

- Department of Primary Industries Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act: Code of Practice for the Responsible Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that cause Disease.

<http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/pets/domestic-animal-businesses/breeding-and-rearing-businesses/code-of-practice-for-the-breeding-of-animals-with-heritable-defects-that-cause-disease>

- South Australian Standards and Guidelines for Breeding and Trading Companion Animals.

Useful Websites

- http://felinegenetics.missouri.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/JFMS_Lyons_DNATests_Tables.pdf

[Cat Fanciers Association \(CFA\) paper on Heritable Disease and Abnormalities in Cats by Lorraine Shelton & Hilary Helmrich](#) [Lorraine Shelton is a well-known feline geneticist].

www.catgenes.org/pdf/heritable-diseases.pdf

- Governing Council of the Cat Fancy (GCCF)
GCCF Breeding Policy: Guidelines for Healthy Breeding.
www.gccfcats.org/pdf/BreedingPolicy.pdf

(Not all links may have complete, up to date information, the breeder must search all data bases)

The links below offer DNA testing and give details of the procedures to be followed to collect and send samples and the costs involved.

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- www.vgl.ucdavis.edu
- www.orivet.com.au ⁹
- www.langfordvets.co.uk/diagnostic-laboratories
- www.massey.ac.nz

DNA Testing Protocol

For the results of a DNA test to be added to a registered pedigree, the DNA sample must be taken from a micro-chipped cat.

A certified copy of the original Laboratory certificate and a signed statement as to who the collection agent was, must be submitted to the registering body for the test results to be added to the pedigree.

The DNA test results are to be recorded in a separate section on the pedigree specifically designated for DNA results.

All testing that results in reclassification of colour/pattern must be notified to the ACF Secretary who will notify all Affiliates and the CCCA Secretary.

Protocol for Checking DNA Test Results That Do Not Make Sense¹⁴

Occasionally, cat breeders and owners report that they have received DNA test results that are 'wrong/incomplete/nonsensical/difficult to understand'. As a result, the following strategy has been developed to assist cat breeders and owners with DNA test results that do not make sense:

- Contact the DNA testing laboratory with the query and explain why the DNA test result does not make sense e.g., lack of concordance with phenotype and/or pedigree of the cat in question.
- Ask the DNA testing laboratory if they can retest the original DNA sample from the cat in question.
- If DNA testing laboratory gives assurance that their quality control samples are working well and as far as they can ascertain the results are indeed correct, consider sending a fresh repeat sample from the same cat to the DNA testing laboratory and/or to another independent DNA testing laboratory.
- Ideally the DNA samples should be collected from a microchipped cat or kitten by a veterinarian or an approved qualified collector and if stipulated, the results should be recorded on the pedigree. Kittens who are too young or fragile for microchipping may have samples collected for DNA testing for parentage or carrier status etc. if it does not present a health or welfare issue. These kittens should be retested after microchipping if their DNA test results are to be added to a registered pedigree.
- If available, send samples from the parents of the cat in question to check for evidence of the mutation that is being tested for and check for parentage of the cat in question.
- If the DNA mutation cannot be detected in the cat's parents or the retest sample from the original cat by two different DNA testing laboratories; the parentage and pedigree are verified and the DNA quality control samples are working correctly, then the DNA testing laboratory could ask the owner if their cat's sample could be kept for a possible future research project

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Selective breeding based on genetic testing

Cats should not be bred if they carry genetic disorders:

- with a high heritability, that will be detrimental to the animal's health or welfare, or
- with a low heritability, but which may severely compromise an animal's health or welfare.

Selective breeding involving a health and welfare issue should be overseen by a veterinarian so that owners can be appropriately counselled re appropriate breeding strategies.

Recognition of New Breeds/Varieties

There are 3 categories for recognition, each with varying requirements:

1. New colours, hair length and texture in existing breeds.
2. Totally new breeds, developed experimentally in Australia (e.g., Ocicat, Spotted Mist).
3. Breeds already recognised in other countries and imported into Australia.

Breeds, imported into Australia, already recognised, and bred in other countries with an established breed standard and breeding programme that will be followed in Australia.

New colours, hair length and texture in existing breeds:

Providing that after the original cross to attain new colour or pattern the only matings are to the established breed (or to other Breed Development Programme cats of the same program) and the cats conform to the norm for the breed at that time, we envisage no problem with recognition. FCCQ will appoint a committee to assess, and document progress of each generation

Totally new breeds, developed experimentally in Australia:

FCCQ shall approve a Breed Development Programme and appoint a Committee to assess and document progress of each generation. Detailed documentation specifying all stages of the program from its inception is required. There must be shown to be an adequate gene pool in this country to maintain health and viability. A veterinary report is an essential requirement to this end.

Special regulations apply to new breeds, developed in Australia by Members of the CCCA or other groups recognised by the ACF (Inc.) and will be assessed on their merits.

Breeds already recognised in other countries and imported into Australia:

Where a breed is recognised by a major world body and a cat/s has been imported into Australia for the first time.

A cat imported on full register is accorded challenge status recognition when accepted under the provisions below:

- Application for the registration of imported cats, or cats brought into the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction from other jurisdictions must be supported by the production of an Export or Certified Pedigree Certificate and/or such other evidence of identity as the Member or Provisional Member Body may require. Cats from overseas are required to be micro chipped to identify them and have the Country of origin shown on the pedigree i.e., 'IMP UK'.
- Transfer of registration for cats bred outside the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction is not automatic; the Registrar will check pedigrees. Before importing a cat into the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction (whether for Full Registration or generational status), it is advisable to check the level of generation under the ACF (Inc.) system for registration. This status is to apply after the point at which ACF (Inc.) recognises the breed and has settled on a standard.

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Criteria For Assessment and Recognition

For All Categories

- All proposals for recognition in **all categories** are to be made to the ACF (Inc.) June General Meeting, by a member or Provisional Member Body, (not by the individual breeder) which is responsible for assembling all documentation and submitting to the ACF (Inc.) Secretary well in advance of due date for motions to be submitted.
- Cats assessed display an overall similar appearance, distinguishing them as a distinct breed with specific characteristics.
- The breed has proven its ability to consistently produce itself in terms of type, colour, etc.
- Examples of the breed to be made available for inspection at the time of consideration for recognition at the ACF (Inc.) Judge's Guild AGM.
- Should the ACF (Inc.) Judges Guild AGM recommend to the ACF (Inc.) June General Meeting that Full Recognition with challenge status be granted to the new breed/variety, and it is confirmed by the ACF (Inc.) June General Meeting, this will be effective when subsequent agreement of the Minutes has been received from a majority of Member or Provisional Member Bodies

New colours, hair length and texture in existing breeds

- Type is characteristic of the breed, overall.
- Coat length/texture is in accordance with the standard.
- The required coat pattern/colour has been successfully produced in most cats assessed by the Member Body.

New Breeds Developed within Australia

Breed Development programmes should be approved by the relevant Member Body and should be carefully supervised by the Member Body, as detailed in Breed Development Programmes and Registration of cats from breed development programmes.

It is strongly recommended that, where possible, during development of the breed/variety, every cat in the program be examined by appropriate Senior Judges and a Veterinarian, and that more than one bloodline be established, either within that Member Body or in conjunction with breeders in another Member Body.

On completion of the program to the satisfaction of the Member Body, Full Register status may be granted but not necessarily, challenge status.

Application for ACF (Inc.) recognition and challenge status can only be made by the relevant Member Body (not by the individual breeder) and must be supported by detailed documentation.

The documentation shall consist of:

- Proposed Standard of Points
- Breeding Records
- Pedigrees
- Registrations with Generation numbers
- Progress Reports
- Reports and recommendations by FCCQ or their appointed Committee
- Reports from Judges of Assessment Classes
- Photographs. And
- Exhibits representative of the new Breed

Special regulations apply to new breeds, developed in Australia by Members of the CCCA or other groups recognised by the ACF (Inc.) and will be assessed on their merits using the guidelines above.

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Breed Development Programmes

Breeding cats in these programmes is the production of new breeds and varieties by means of outcrossing to other breeds and the development of these breeds and varieties. The aim must be to produce a cat or cats which are acceptable on Full Register in a recognised breed/variety.

There are three possibilities:

1. The breed variety already exists; the breeder is attempting to produce a new bloodline. It is most important for genetic diversity of a breed that this option is available to breeders of established breeds to combat factors such as closed studs and unforeseen events e.g., disease outbreak that may reduce genetic diversity, health, and breed survival.
2. A new colour, pattern variety or hair length of an existing breed; the standard for type exists and must be conformed with and the colour or pattern almost certainly exists in another breed, so the description can be incorporated into the standard for the new breed variety.
3. A new breed, incorporating one or more colour/pattern varieties.

FCCQ must be convinced that the animals involved will give a reasonable chance of the objective being obtained and that healthy stock will be produced.

It is required that all cats in these Breed Development Programmes be tested for all known genetic diseases for the breeds involved.

The application to FCCQ for a Breed Development Programme should specifically state the breed or variety that it is hoped to produce and the methods for developing the breed or variety.

1. It will be the responsibility of the breeder to submit a detailed and comprehensive provisional standard of points for the new breed/variety for approval by FCCQ; the provisional standard may be modified during or at the end of the development of the new breed/variety.
2. It should be noted that one breeding program may include the possibilities of more than one variety being produced. In such a case the proposed program should specify multiple objectives, and, with forethought, the appropriate provisional standards can be readied in advance. Alternatively, the genetic ingredients may include some unknown elements, which may produce a surprise; in this case the breeder should apply to have an additional objective added to the approved program.
3. It is recommended that cats kept for breeding of each generation be inspected by Senior (or any qualified/experienced) Judges of the relevant breed group for guidance in choosing breeding cats. Where Senior Judges of FCCQ are not available the judges can be from other Member or Provisional Member Bodies of ACF (Inc.)
4. Full registration should only be granted at the fourth (or later) generation and only when FCCQ and its Committee are convinced that the animals are typical of the programmed breed and of sound health.
5. Ideally, there should be sufficient independent bloodlines to ensure the continued production of healthy animals. In addition to healthy stock, the production of more than one bloodline, should enable breeders and FCCQ, to arrive at a suitable proposed standard of points by taking note of variations in such features as coat colour/pattern/texture/length, eye colour etc., that may arise in various bloodlines.
6. Cats and kittens from these programmes to GEN I level, can be assessed in special classes by the Judges who must be given the proposed standard of points beforehand. Such written assessments not only guide the breeder and create an interest in the new breed/variety amongst the Cat Fancy but can also be kept as a record of its progress FCCQ. In addition, cats and kittens from these programmes may compete in classes against Full Register kittens and cat.
7. It is of the utmost importance that genetically and in health any new breeds/varieties are proven by detailed documentation before recognition is given and that recognition is granted by all Member or Provisional Member Bodies at the same time.

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Registration Of Cats from Breed Development Programmes

1. The registration of kittens and cats from a Breed Development Programme shall have the generation number after the registration number.
Note: Member or Provisional Member Bodies need to ensure that approved breeding programmes are registered on the ACF (Inc.) Central Breed Development Programme Register described in sub-clause 3.2.
2. Foundation Cats: means the felines used to start a new breed (Gen 0).
3. Progeny resembling the intended breed or variety (prototypes) produced from mating Foundation to Foundation or back crossing to the basic breed type will be known as first generation (Gen 1) of the intended breed/variety.
4. If, in the opinion of the Member or Provisional Member Body or a Committee appointed by the Member or Provisional Member Body, the progeny exhibit enough of the qualities required by the Standard for the Breed and are genetically capable of development, they will be registered as first generation of the new breed/variety and known as Gen 1.
5. Although GEN 1 cats may be mated with cats on Full Register, the offspring will be only one generation more than the GEN 1 parent, e.g., the mating of a Gen 1 cat to a fully registered cat would produce Gen 2 progeny.
6. In certain breeds, dilutions of colour may appear in any generation. All colour variants of the same breed in one litter will be registered with the same generation number.
7. Registrations will be grouped according to the breed aimed at, i.e., Longhair, Siamese-type etc. The generation number (denoted by Gen 1, Gen 2 etc.) will be included with the registration number and all pedigrees issued must include the Gen number as well as the breed/variety name written in full for each cat stated on the pedigree.
8. The offspring of third generation cats (Gen 4) will be eligible for Full Register (that is without a Gen number), if, in the opinion of the Member or Provisional Member Body or its appointed Committee, they are typical of the programmed breed and of sound health. Breeders should apply in writing to have the new breed/variety accepted for Full Register.
9. It is recommended by the ACF (Inc.) that Member or Provisional Member Bodies request breeders to agree to continue breeding to at least the fourth generation. All kittens/cats not required by the breeder for their Breed Development Programme must be desexed, (the breeder to be responsible for this action) unless such kittens/cats are to be used in another approved Breed Development Programme within the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction, or to be transferred to breeder's interstate.
10. Where an entire cat or kitten is to be sold to another breeder within the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction, no sale or transfer may be made until the second breeder has received from the Member or Provisional Member Body, approval for a Breed Development Programme.
11. Breeders may use Breed Development Programme stock bred outside the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction provided that proper records and registrations of the stock are obtained, and approval is given by the Member or Provisional Member Body for its use in the breeding program.
12. Entire cats and kittens from a Breed Development Programme may be sold/transferred to breeder's interstate, if breeder has an approved Breed Development Programme with their registering body and provided that the transfer is affected by the Member or Provisional Member Body's Registrar on the appropriate form.

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13. Any breach of the regulations will result in the cancellation of the approval for a Breed Development Programme and deregistration of all animals involved. The Member or Provisional Member Body may also proceed to take disciplinary action under its general Rules and Regulations.

Generation Progression in a Breed Development Programme

Generation 0 mating

Gen 0 x Gen 0 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Gen 1 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Gen 2 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Gen 3 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Full Reg = Gen 1

Generation 1 mating:

Gen 1 x Gen 1 = Gen 2

Gen 1 x Gen 2 = Gen 2

Gen 1 x Gen 3 = Gen 2

Gen 1 x Full Reg = Gen 2

Generation 2 mating:

Gen 2 x Gen 1 = Gen 2

Gen 2 x Gen 2 = Gen 3

Gen 2 x Gen 3 = Gen 3

Gen 2 x Full Reg = Gen 3

Generation 3 mating:

Gen 3 x Gen 1 = Gen 2

Gen 3 x Gen 2 = Gen 3

Gen 3 x Gen 3 = Full Reg (Gen 4)

Gen 3 x Full Reg = Full Reg (Gen 4)

ALLOWABLE OUTCROSS

1. Allowable Outcross: means a breed to which another breed may be mated without loss of generation status.
2. Without loss of generation will apply unless there are specific directions to the contrary for a breed in the Breeding Rules Clause 13 and/or Breeders Notes in the ACF Breed standard
3. An allowable outcross may be used to enhance desired characteristics and increase genetic diversity. If a gene pool is limited by low genetic diversity in the breed or a low number of breeding cats in the country then if an outcross is not permitted, it is likely genetic defects will occur more frequently.
4. These may include established breeds as well as newer breeds that are still building up a gene pool. The ACF GM will recommend which breeds will be permitted outcrosses and what the permitted outcrosses for these breeds should be. Application for consideration of an outcross for a breed is to be made by a Member Body for consideration at the GM.
5. Allowable outcrosses are listed in the Breed Standard and in the Breeding Rules clause 13. Any look-alike cats produced by such outcrossing will not at any time be returned either to the registry or show classes of the breed and/or breeds being used for outcrossing unless allowed in the Breed Standard and/or in the Breeding Rules clause 13.

NOVICES

A Novice cat means a cat taken from the domestic population:

1. of a particular geographic area that a purebred breed is deemed to have originated, for example Korat, Norwegian Forest Cat, and Turkish Van; or
2. an Australian domestic cat.
3. Novice cats may be accepted into breeds to increase genetic diversity for those breeds shown to have low genetic diversity or of having a low population of breeding cats such that there is a risk of a high inbreeding coefficient developing. The procedure for accepting a novice cat into a breeding program is that it must be judged as “excellent and typical of the breed standard” by at least two senior judges of the breed group.

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The cat must be in good health and:

- it must have any DNA test/s currently available for that breed. An Australian domestic cat must have the DNA tests available for all currently known diseases of cats.
- It is recommended that the cat is tested negative for Leukaemia virus and FIV (Feline Aids) before being added to the breeding program.
- A certified copy of the original Laboratory certificate results must be forwarded with the request for registration.
- It is recommended that selected cat/s be of good temperament and easily handled as temperament has a heritable genetic component.
- Once recognized as a “novice” for a certain breed this cat receives a blank pedigree and a registration number with the word novice in brackets after it.
- The novice cat then enters an experimental breeding program as a foundation cat (Gen 0).

ASSESSMENT OF NEW AND DEVELOPING BREEDS/VARIETIES⁹

1. Kittens and cats from Breed Development Programmes of ALL BREEDS may compete in classes with Full Register kittens and cats. Cats may be awarded the challenge/AOM certificate. A generation number is required on the challenge certificate, and this is incorporated as part of the cat’s registration number (refer sub-clause 10.1). that is recorded on the challenge certificate.
2. Variant kittens from established Breed Programmes, Breed Development Programmes or Allowable Outcross Programmes may be shown as part of a complete litter in litter classes.

BREED/TYPES RECOGNISED BY THE AUSTRALIAN CAT FEDERATION (Inc.)

1. Unless stated otherwise cats of one breed/type may not be mated to cats of another breed/type [e.g., allowable outcross].
2. Pointed to Patched matings are allowed in all breeds where both are accepted patterns. Where progeny is Pointed Bi-colours the colours accepted are all recognised Himalayan (Siamese) colours (including Torties) and white.

APPLICATION TO FCCQ

- The application to FCCQ Inc. for a breed development programme should specifically state the breed or variety that it is hoped to produce and the methods for developing the breed or variety.
- Breeders wishing to carry out or join a breed development programme must have held their prefix for a minimum of five years and have registered at least five litters on the Full Register. This rule may be waived at the sole discretion of the Management Committee.
- Breeders wishing to carry out or join a breed development programme should apply for approval of the program through the normal process BEFORE carrying out matings.
- If the program is accepted, it only covers those people named in the application. To transfer cats in the program or their progeny to breeders not named in the original program, application must be made to FCCQ Inc. for dispensation BEFORE making any agreement with those breeders.

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APPLICATION FORM

Notes – Please read **BEFORE** completing application form

Please send two copies of all documents (photos, laser copies or computer-printed pictures are acceptable provided the quality is good). These will be distributed to the FCCQ Inc. Management Committee and the FCCQ Inc. Appointed Committee. Applications with supporting documentation may be submitted in hard copy by post or by email.

The following documents must be included:

- Breeding program application.
- Certified Pedigrees, if possible, of any cats intended to be used as the foundation cats in the breeding program.
- Photographs of the foundation cats to be used in the program.
- In the case of a totally new breed, or a breed new to FCCQ Inc., include as much supporting information as possible (articles, photographs, genetic information, addresses of web links, draft standard etc.) should be included.
- Any other information that would be helpful.

If you have any questions, or would like to discuss your program before formally submitting it, please feel free to contact the FCCQ Secretary [email: secretaryfccqinc@gmail.com](mailto:secretaryfccqinc@gmail.com)

Contact Details:

Your name:	
Your address:	
Mobile:	
Email:	

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Your breeding history:

Prefix(es):	
Year(s) prefixes granted:	
Main breeds (past and present):	
Approx. No. of litters registered with FCCQ	
Have you been involved in an experimental program before?	
If so with which organisation? Please give documentary proof.	

If yes, please give details below:

Proposed breeding program

Goal of the program

(Describe below briefly what are you aiming to achieve)

List the pedigree names and breeds of the cats involved in the initial mating(s) (if you are seeking approval before having identified specific cats to use please explain what breed(s) will be involved and what characteristics you will be looking for in the foundation cats for your program).

In general terms how do you intend to progress through the next 3/4 generations?

Are there other ways the stated goal could be achieved, if so, please explain why you have chosen this particular route? (for example, importing new bloodlines).

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If your program aims to produce a trait or colour that already exists in the breed or an intermateable breed, please state the rationale behind this particular application.

If your program aims to recreate a program which has not been carried out in Australia previously, but has been carried out overseas, please give details of the overseas program and explain the rationale behind any differences in your approach.

Are there other breeders working with you on this program? Give details	
Are you aware of other breeders in Australia who have experimental programs with the same goal? If so, who?	
Do you have a mentor for this program? If not, would you like the FCCQ Inc. to suggest one?	
If you have a mentor what is their name and experience?	

Further comments

DECLARATION

I/We agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the Feline Control Council of Queensland Inc. and declare that we will agree to continue breeding to at least the fourth generation and all kittens from this experimental breeding program, not required by me/us will be altered (i.e. neutered or spayed), unless they are sold/leased/given to another breeder with a similar approved, experimental program.

Signature of Owner(S):

Signature of Witness:

Programme Approved

FCCQ Secretary Signature: _____ **Date:** _____