



Member of the World Cat Congress

New Zealand Cat Fancy Inc.

Registration Rules

Amendment Summary

27 Jan 2025

10.2, 10.3, 10.3A & B	Policy for approval of complete colour series. (Ref: 24-022.)
14.1B	New policy for the generation progression of full register imported cats which differs from that used in the NZCF. (Ref: 24-021.)
14.8	Clarify registration rule for studs owned by NZCF members. (Ref: 24-024.)
15.13	Removal of cat to limit changes in registered names to kittens. (Ref: 24-020.)

17 Jan 2024

1.3, Section 2 heading, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.2c, 5.13, 8.1, 8.10, 8.20	Replace or remove references to 'breed/type' (Ref: 23-009.)
14.8, 15.1	Overseas stud pedigree fee for progeny or litter registration where the stud is not registered in the NZCF. (Ref: 24-002.)
Appendix A A.2A. & new A.2B.	Change intermateability within the Birman breed group with dual registration required for progeny from Templecat parent(s). (Ref: 23-024.)
Appendix A	Delete Scottish Fold and delete A.7. (Ref: 23-007.) Add Toyger to Other Breeds List (Ref: 23-008.)

02 Jan 2023

8.19	Update to tabby pattern registration requirements. (Ref: 22-010.)
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Amendment Process

- 0.1 Suggestions for minor amendments (minor errors or omissions which do not affect the intent) are welcome and may be submitted to the Secretary. These will usually be incorporated the next time the page is reissued.
- 0.2 Proposals for significant amendments should also be submitted to the Secretary but will require a process of assessment and approval prior to incorporation.

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Note: Definitions

For definitions of terms and phrases, and a list of abbreviations, refer to the NZCF Glossary available on the NZCF website.

1. Registers of Pedigree Cats

- 1.1 Registers of pedigree cats registered with NZCF shall be kept by the appropriate Registrar, and for each cat registered there shall be recorded the cat's name, date of birth, registered number, name of sire, dam, grandsires and granddams, and their breed codes.
- 1.2 There shall be a provisional register and a full register, and any cat may be registered on either of the registers, but not on both.
- 1.3 Pedigree cats shall be grouped into two divisions, longhair breed division and shorthair breed division, and listed as such in the NZCF Schedule of Breed Codes.
- 1.4 Any future breed of cat imported or developed, and registered with NZCF shall be allocated to the appropriate division according to body conformation, provided always that if the body conformation cannot be clearly defined as belonging to one division or the other, only then shall coat length be considered the deciding factor.

2. Breeds and Breed Groups

- 2.1 The recognised breeds and breed groups of NZCF are as detailed in Appendix A, attached hereto, as amended from time to time.
- 2.2 Breeds not listed in Appendix A shall be listed as Any Other Variety LH or SH (AOV L or AOV S) AOV categories do not constitute a breed and shall be solely a temporary category until such time as a breed code is granted by the Executive Council of the NZCF.

Intermateability Policy

- 2.3 The intermateability policy for NZCF recognised breeds is described in the following paragraphs.

Bilateral and Multilateral Intermateability

- 2.4 **Based on Coat (Colour / Length / Rexing):** The breeds have identical type and can breed with the other(s) in their group without generation progression. The off-spring are registered according to phenotype. Colours accepted in one breed are accepted in the other(s).

Example: PER/EXO (coat length)

Example: SIA/BAL/OSH/JAV (coat colour / length)

Example: BUR/MDY (coat colour)

Example: ABY/SOM (coat length)

Example: MAN/CYM/TMA/TCM (coat length / rexing)

Example: SFS/SFL (coat length)

- 2.5 **Based on Feature:** A breed that is based on a feature of type may have off-spring that do not exhibit that feature. Where there is a breed in which to register those off-spring they are registered according to phenotype. These breeds can breed with the other(s) in their group without generation progression. Colours accepted in one breed are accepted in the other(s).

Example: MAN/IMS/TMA/TRS/CYM/IML/TCM/TRL (tailless / tailed)

Example: SFS/SCS/SFL/SCL (folded ears)

Unilateral Intermateability

- 2.6 A beneficiary breed can breed with the benefactor breed and the off-spring will be registered only in the beneficiary breed. The two breeds do not need to have identical type and the off-spring are not subject to generation progression.

Example: TIF (using BUR)

Example: MAN (using BRI)

- 2.7 Off-spring not matching the beneficiary breed phenotype may be registered as variants of that breed (Example 1) or, where available, in a suitable intermateable breed (Example 2).

Example 1: shorthair TIF = TIF variant

Example 2: tailed MAN = IMS

Permitted Outcross

- 2.8 A beneficiary breed is permitted to outcross to specified breeds with no requirement for an approved experimental programme. Identical type is not required and generation progression is applied.

Example: DRX (using BUR/MDY/TON/DOM)

Example: SPH (using DOM)

3. Full Register

- 3.1 The full register shall record all NZCF registered cats having at least three generations of immediate ancestry of the same breed or breed groups with no cross matings in those generations.
- 3.2 Any cat whose pedigree conforms to the qualification in para 3.1 above shall be entitled to automatic admission to the full register upon proper application being made to the appropriate Registrar. Designated breeds and colours are to be included on entry forms and in judge's books for breeds AOV L or AOV S.

- 3.3 No cat shall be entitled to admission to the full or provisional register if within the two previous generations of its pedigree there is an ancestor which has been sold as 'Not For Breeding' stock before or at the time of mating of that cat, unless the breeder of the ancestor agrees in writing.
- 3.4 The prefix for each cat shall be used in both the provisional and full registers.

4. Provisional Register

- 4.1 The provisional register is to be used to register progeny from breeding programmes that do not otherwise fit the criteria for registration on the full register, in cases where 'test' matings are required, or at the discretion and direction of the Executive Council.
- 4.2 The provisional register has been provided principally to allow NZCF registered breeders to achieve the following:
- a. Introduce new colours and varieties into an already recognised and/or established breed of cat.
 - b. Develop new breeds which may not already be recognised by the NZCF.
 - c. Introduce particular traits or characteristics into an existing breed where this is desirable, which may be through mating with other breed cats, or through domestics. This may include introducing new genetic material.
 - d. Register progeny of 'developing breeds' where the breeder has used a permitted outcross.
- 4.3 To assist in ensuring the integrity of the breeding programme, and the NZCF at large, the following shall be the requirements to register progeny on the provisional register.
- a. All progeny from outcross matings, not intended for breeding, may be registered on the provisional register without the requirement to submit a breeding plan to the Breed Standards Advisory Council for approval. Progeny registered in this way cannot be used for breeding without the approval of the Executive Council.
 - b. All progeny of permitted outcross matings within developing breeds may be registered on the provisional register without the requirement to submit a breeding plan to the Breed Standards Advisory Council for approval. Progeny registered in this way may be bred from and follow the generation progression outlined in Table 6.1: Generation Progression for Developing Breeds.
 - c. All transfer of registration applications from the provisional register to the full register shall be forwarded to the Provisional Registrar, together with the transfer fee and a full pedigree for the cat. The application and full pedigree shall be checked by the Provisional Registrar against these rules, and if eligible for registration on the full register, a certified pedigree shall then be sent to the appropriate registrar.

- d. All applications for registrations on the provisional register must be on the official NZCF registration form and must be accompanied by the appropriate fee (as for the full register), to be forwarded to the Provisional Registrar.

5. Experimental Breeding Programmes

- 5.1 An experimental breeding programme is a planned breed cross mating or a breed / domestic cross mating to achieve a particular stated goal **or** an unplanned or accidental mating that has produced progeny which the breeder believes will further a particular stated breeding goal. Approval of a breeding programme does not constitute acceptance of a breed or colour for show purposes (refer section 9, Registration of New Breeds).
- 5.2 These goals may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. introduction of a new colour/pattern/coat type into an existing breed,
 - b. increasing genetic diversity to avoid problems inherent in small gene pools or to avoid perpetuation of undesirable traits within a breed,
 - c. development of a completely new breed not recognized in other associations, or
 - d. replication of a breeding programme used to develop a breed already recognized in other associations.
- 5.3 Breeders wishing to carry out or join an experimental breeding programme must have held their NZCF prefix for a minimum of three years and have registered at least 3 litters on the full register. This rule may be waived at the sole discretion of the Executive Council. Application is made via the Breed Standards Advisory Council who will approve or reject the application.
- 5.4 Breeders wishing to carry out or join an experimental breeding programme should submit an application for approval of the programme to the Breed Standards Advisory Council, **before** carrying out matings, if at all possible. Application forms are available from the Provisional Registrar or may be downloaded from the NZCF website.
- 5.5 Breeds which are descended from a wild species shall not be permitted to be used in breeding programmes which would result in the introduction of their genes into existing domestic cat breeds with no wild species ancestry.
- 5.6 Gen 1 - 3 cats in an approved Breed Standards Advisory Council experimental programme, and their Gen 1 - 3 descendants, must not be used for breeding in any other breeding programme unless permission is granted by the Breed Standards Advisory Council.
- 5.7 Experimental programmes in Developing Breeds shall follow the Developing Breeds generation progression.

Application

- 5.8 Prior to or at the time of the registration of the first generation of an experimental programme, the breeder shall send the following to the Provisional Registrar for consideration by the Breed Standards Advisory Council:
- a. A completed application form (available from the Provisional Registrar or the NZCF website).
 - b. Pedigrees of the pedigree cats that the breeder intends to use in the experimental programme (imported cats must first be registered with the NZCF in the usual way).
 - c. Any supporting articles, and/or genetic information (from New Zealand or overseas) that are available.
 - d. Photographs of the parents of the first generation (and other photographs if relevant). Photographs (printed digital photographs are acceptable) are required even if both parents are pedigree breeds recognized by the NZCF.
- 5.9 The Provisional Registrar will circulate the information submitted to the Breed Standards Advisory Council for discussion and a decision. The Provisional Registrar will advise the applicant of the outcome, along with any advice or recommendations, and if a programme is declined, will advise of the reasons.
- 5.10 In the case of a dispute arising between the Breed Standards Advisory Council and/or the breeder as to the appropriate action regarding progeny or any other matter regarding the programme, appeal may be made to the Executive Council, who shall have the final decision.
- 5.11 All Provisional Register cats shall have a registration number allocated, suffixed by the letters PR and a generation number which is to be included as part of the registered name.

Generation Progression

- 5.12 Table 5.1 shows the generation progression for new colours / varieties / traits within an existing breed.
- 5.13 Whenever matings take place outside the original programme (to another breed than intended), resulting progeny must return to Generation 1 and begin again.

Table 5.1: Generation Progression for Experimental Breeding Programmes

Generation 0	Generation 1
Cat or kitten with both parents unregistered with NZCF.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. one parent a full NZCF registered parent; b. both parents full registered NZCF, but different breeds; or c. one parent Generation 0.

<p>Generation 0 Matings</p> <p>Gen 0 x Gen 0 = Gen 0</p> <p>Gen 0 x Gen 1 = Gen 1</p> <p>Gen 0 x Gen 2 = Gen 1</p> <p>Gen 0 x Gen 3 = Gen 1</p> <p>Gen 0 x Full Register = Gen 1</p>	<p>Generation 1 Matings</p> <p>Gen 1 x Gen 1 = Gen 1</p> <p>Gen 1 x Gen 2 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 1 x Gen 3 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 1 x Full Register = Gen 2</p>
<p>Generation 2 Matings</p> <p>Gen 2 x Gen 1 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 2 x Gen 2 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 2 x Gen 3 = Gen 3</p> <p>Gen 2 x Full Register = Gen 3</p>	<p>Generation 3 Matings</p> <p>Gen 3 x Gen 1 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 3 x Gen 2 = Gen 3</p> <p>Gen 3 x Gen 3 = Gen 3</p> <p>Gen 3 x Full Register = Full Register</p>

6. Developing Breeds

- 6.1 Breeds where the NZCF recognizes that there is a continuing need for outcross in order to develop or maintain a healthy gene pool will be designated as ‘developing breeds’. These may include established breeds as well as newer breeds that are still building up a gene pool. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will advise the Executive Council regarding which breeds should be so designated, and what the permitted outcrosses for these breeds should be.
- 6.2 Developing breeds will have permitted outcrosses to other breed(s) and/or domestic cats as determined by the Executive Council.
- 6.3 Developing breeds and their permitted outcrosses are listed in Appendix A but further breeds may be added during the year. These will be listed, with permitted outcrosses, in the relevant Executive Council minutes and on the NZCF website.
- 6.4 The progeny of a mating between a developing breed and a permitted outcross shall be registered as Generation 1. Subsequent generations shall be registered according to the Table 6.1: Generation Progression for Developing Breeds. Each time a permitted outcross is used, the progeny shall return to Generation 1.
- 6.5 Generation progression for developing breeds does not attempt to reflect the genetic percentage of the developing breed in the progeny, but does acknowledge the process of selection that takes place over generations of breeding.
- 6.6 The Executive Council shall specify the date on which the developing breed status of a breed shall be reviewed and this will be listed in Appendix A.

Table 6.1: Generation Progression for Developing Breeds

<p>Generation 1</p> <p>First cross (developing breed x permitted outcross)</p>

<p>Generation 1 Matings</p> <p>Gen 1 x Gen 1 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 1 x Gen 2 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 1 x Gen 3 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 1 x Full Register = Gen 2</p>	<p>Generation 2 Matings</p> <p>Gen 2 x Gen 1 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 2 x Gen 2 = Gen 3</p> <p>Gen 2 x Gen 3 = Gen 3</p> <p>Gen 2 x Full Register = Gen 3</p>
<p>Generation 3 Matings</p> <p>Gen 3 x Gen 1 = Gen 2</p> <p>Gen 3 x Gen 2 = Gen 3</p> <p>Gen 3 x Gen 3 = Full Register</p> <p>Gen 3 x Full Register = Full Register</p>	

7. Deleted

8. Selected Breeds

- 8.1 Except as provided under para 8.17 for Abyssinians and Somalis, selected breeds, where there are both longhair and shorthair varieties of the same breed, shall follow all existing NZCF registration rules, but all progeny, whether longhair or shorthair, shall be registered only as the selected breed, i.e., cats with differing coat lengths but identical body type may be intermated, and all progeny shorthair or longhair registered only as the selected breed as specified in Appendix A.
- 8.2 When a breed is intermated with a basic type cat to improve the type, then all progeny shall be registered as that selected breed regardless of the length of coat, and on the full register.
- 8.3 Selected breed registrations already actioned may be updated, by the appropriate Registrar, to their new status with the word 'Variant' where applicable at no charge to the owner concerned.

Agouti and Red

Non-Agouti crossed with Non-Agouti

- 8.4 Any red progeny born of non-agouti parents, but with the phenotype of an agouti, may be registered as a red tabby, but shall have the registration certificate endorsed with the genotype of non-agouti recorded, e.g., PER F/D (na) or SIA F/D (na) or OSH F/D (na)

Non-Agouti crossed with Agouti and/or Agouti crossed with

Agouti

- 8.5 When cats showing a tabby pattern, may have the genotype of either red self or red tabby (i.e., where the sire and/or dam is registered as a tabby), they shall be registered as red tabby only. This means they shall be registered as they phenotypically appear.
- 8.6 Should breeders wish to establish that the genotype of these red cats is red self and not red tabby, these red cats may be DNA tested for agouti and the results forwarded to the appropriate registrar, who will then amend the registration accordingly.
- 8.7 Notwithstanding the above, a red cat having been proved to be non-agouti may, should the breeder / owner wish it, remain registered as a red tabby but shall have the words 'Red Self' and the appropriate breed code in brackets endorsed on its registration certificates, pedigrees and all matters pertaining to its registration. Progeny from these cats mated to non-agouti cats shall be registered as red selfs.
- 8.8 Where the cats have the phenotype of red self (i.e., look like) but are registered as red tabbies, a reclassification panel may reclassify them to red self, notwithstanding para 8.5.
- 8.9 Notwithstanding para 8.5, when progeny is born from non-agouti x agouti and/or agouti x agouti parentage and is phenotypically red self, these kittens may be placed on the register as red selfs.

Smoke, Shaded, or Silver Tabby

Note: Inhibitor Gene

The inhibitor gene, being dominant, may be passed on only by a parent who is itself smoke, shaded or silver tabby (i.e. the gene cannot be carried invisibly). As the inhibitor gene is, however, extremely variable in expression (being polygenic in origin and not easily manipulated by selective breeding) some progeny may have such low-grade expression of the silver factor that they are indiscernible from non-silvers. Nevertheless, upon maturing, such kittens may reveal themselves to have been low-grade smokes, shadeds, or silver tabbies all along. Or, though actually smokes/silvers, they may nevertheless remain indistinguishable from non-silvers with only their silver progeny revealing their true genotype.

- 8.10 Any progeny bred from smoke, shaded or silver tabby parent(s), but with the phenotype of non-silver, (i.e., phenotype of solid, broken, pointed or tabby) shall have the registration certificate endorsed with the genotype of the smoke, shaded, or silver tabby variety in parentheses, which is known as dual registration. This shall apply for all longhair and shorthair breed division registrations.
- 8.11 Any non-silver cat which is dual registered for silver may have its registration details changed if:
- a. at a later date, the coat changes and becomes clearly identifiable as smoke, shaded, or silver tabby, or

- b. the cat produces clearly identifiable smoke, shaded or silver tabby progeny, thereby revealing its correct genotype.
- 8.12 Application for a change of breed code may be made by the current recorded owner of the cat, stating the reason for the change, as in para 8.11. All such applications for change shall be forwarded to the appropriate registrar and there shall be no fee unless the base colour is changed also. In this case there shall be an appropriate fee for change of colour.
- 8.13 Cats which have their breed code changed according to these paras 8.10 – 8.15 shall be exempt from the requirements of paras 15.10 – 15-19.
- 8.14 Dual registration will enable cats to be exhibited according to their phenotype, and also enable smoke / silver progeny to be registered.
- 8.15 The dual registration shall apply to all succeeding generations.

Caramel

- 8.16 As the dilute modifier (caramel) is variable in expression, cats / kittens may have the (k) added or removed from their breed code without cost on application to the appropriate Registrar. However should the current owner wish to change the base colour of the cat / kitten then the appropriate fee shall apply for change of colour.

Miscellaneous

- 8.17 Intermateability between the Abyssinian / Somali (ABY / SOM) is permitted. Shorthaired progeny from such matings shall be registered as ABY (l).
- 8.18 Longhair progeny from an Exotic mating shall be registered as Persian, and shall carry dual colour / breed codes for registration purposes for the first generation only, e.g., PER (e).
- 8.19 The tabby pattern (classic [cl], mackerel [mk], spotted [sp], ticked [tk]) of all agouti cats shall be recorded at the date of registration except where the tabby pattern is unable to be determined in pointed or high-white patterned cats (van or harlequin). In addition the registered pattern of adult cats shall be stated on show entry forms and entered in judges books.
- 8.20 When the colour does not conform to any presently recognised breed / colour, AOC L or AOC S / AOV L or AOV S shall be added on all breed division breed codes, with no challenge status. This shall be for the purposes of registration and showing only.

9. New Breeds

Established Breeds

- 9.1 Any member may apply for acceptance of an established breed that is accepted by one or

- more of the registries recognised by the NZCF.
- 9.2 Applications are to be sent to the secretary of the Breed Standards Advisory Council, and should include information about the breed and its history, a detailed standard from the registry of origin, the name of at least one NZCF-recognised registry that already accepts the breed, and any other information considered relevant.
- 9.3 The Breed Standards Advisory Council will consider applications and research the breed to identify any health, conformation, or intermateability issues. It will make recommendations to the Executive Council through the Breed Standards Advisory Council Portfolio Manager for acceptance or refusal. If recommending acceptance, the Breed Standards Advisory Council will submit a draft standard and breed code, and any other relevant information or recommendations. Established breeds will be recommended for acceptance unless there are specific reasons not to do so (and those reasons will be supplied).
- 9.4 The Executive Council may accept the new breed, accept it with amendments, decline to accept it, or request further information from the Breed Standards Advisory Council Portfolio Manager.
- 9.5 If the Executive Council approves acceptance, the breed will be eligible to compete for challenges and all other NZCF awards 7 days after the publication of the minutes.
- 9.6 If accepted by the Executive Council, the Breed Standards Advisory Council shall notify the applicant, the Standards of Points Officer, all registrars, and the NZCF webmaster, forwarding copies of the approved standard of points at the same time. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will provide the standard of points and any other relevant information about the breed to the Judges Portfolio Manager for distribution to judges.

New Traits in Accepted Breeds

- 9.7 Any member may apply for acceptance of a new breed based on cats exhibiting a trait (e.g., differing coat length or coat type, tail type, ear type, etc) which is not part of the standard of a breed already accepted by the NZCF.
- 9.8 Applications are to be sent to the secretary of the Breed Standards Advisory Council, and should include background information, photographs, and a draft standard.
- 9.9 The Breed Standards Advisory Council will consider applications and research the breed to identify any health, conformation, or intermateability issues. As part of this process, it will consult with the parent breed section about intermateability options should the new breed be accepted.
- 9.10 The Breed Standards Advisory Council will make recommendations to the Executive Council through the Breed Standards Advisory Council Portfolio Manager for acceptance or refusal. If recommending acceptance, the Breed Standards Advisory Council will submit a draft standard and breed code, and any other relevant information or recommendations, including whether the new breed should have challenge status immediately, or should be granted preliminary acceptance as a novice breed. In most cases challenge status will be

- appropriate.
- 9.11 If the recommendation is for preliminary acceptance as a novice breed, the Breed Standards Advisory Council will include recommendations on criteria (e.g., period of time, number of exhibits shown, number of shows / seminars attended, etc) to be met before application can be made for full acceptance.
- 9.12 The Executive Council may accept the new breed with challenge status or as a novice breed, accept it with amendments, decline to accept it, or request further information from the Breed Standards Advisory Council Portfolio Manager.
- 9.13 If the Executive Council approves acceptance with challenge status, the breed will be eligible to compete for challenges and all other NZCF awards 7 days after the publication of the minutes.
- 9.14 If accepted with challenge status by the Executive Council, the Breed Standards Advisory Council shall notify the applicant, the Standards of Points Officer, all registrars, and the NZCF webmaster, forwarding to them copies of the standard of points as approved by the Executive Council. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will provide the approved standard of points and any other relevant information about the breed to the Judges Portfolio Manager for distribution to judges.
- 9.15 If granted preliminary acceptance as a novice breed by the Executive Council, the Breed Standards Advisory Council shall notify the applicant and advise details of the criteria to be met before applying for full acceptance. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will provide the preliminary standard of points, and any other relevant information about the breed to the Judges Portfolio Manager for distribution to judges.

Emerging Breeds

- 9.16 An emerging breed is one not currently accepted by NZCF-recognised registries, either because it does not exist or because it is still under development and has not achieved challenge status or equivalent or where a NZCF breeder wishes to duplicate a programme that has produced a breed that is recognised in another registry.
- 9.17 Whenever a recognised programme exists in another registry, if possible that programme shall be followed for the development of the breed.
- 9.18 All programmes where an emerging breed is to be developed will first be submitted to the Provisional Registrar. Applications should follow the process for experimental programmes outlined in Section 5, Experimental Breeding Programmes, and include a draft standard.
- 9.19 The Provisional Registrar will circulate the information submitted to the Breed Standards Advisory Council for discussion and a decision. The Provisional Registrar will advise the applicant of the outcome, along with any advice or recommendations, and if a programme is declined, will advise of the reasons.
- 9.20 Approval of an emerging breed breeding programme by the Breed Standards Advisory Council is not the same as acceptance of the breed by the NZCF. The Breed Standards

Advisory Council will advise the applicant when it would be appropriate to apply for acceptance of the new breed.

- 9.21 All stock not for breeding must be registered as neuter or spay and transferred as 'Pet Only.'
- 9.22 When a cat already in a provisional register programme is used in another provisional register programme outside the original breed, all subsequent progeny revert to Generation 1, and a new application for the new provisional register programme must be made to the Breed Standards Advisory Council.
- 9.23 The applicant may apply to the BSAC for preliminary acceptance as a novice breed when they feel their programme has progressed sufficiently to produce offspring of consistent phenotype, which meet, or are close to meeting, the draft standard for the breed. The application should include an updated draft standard of points.
- 9.24 The BSAC will consider applications for preliminary acceptance as a novice breed and make a recommendations to the Executive Council through the Breed Standards Advisory Council Portfolio Manager for acceptance, or refusal. If recommending acceptance, the Breed Standards Advisory Council will submit a draft standard and breed code and include recommendations on criteria (e.g., period of time, number of exhibits shown, number of shows / seminars attended, etc) to be met before application can be made for full acceptance.
- 9.25 The Executive Council may accept it as a novice breed, accept it with amendments, decline to accept it, or request further information from the Breed Standards Advisory Council Portfolio Manager.
- 9.26 If accepted as a novice breed by the Executive Council, the Breed Standards Advisory Council shall notify the applicant and advise details of the criteria to be met before applying for full acceptance. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will provide the preliminary standard of points, and any other relevant information about the breed to the Judges Portfolio Manager for distribution to judges.

Management of Novice Breeds

- 9.27 While a novice breed, cats and kittens may be shown and are eligible for BAMs, Top Ten placings, and club prizes and awards but are not eligible for challenges or National Annual Awards.
- 9.28 At the end of the novice breed period, the applicant may apply to the BSAC for full acceptance. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will seek feedback from judges and breeders in order to determine whether full acceptance is now appropriate, and whether changes to the preliminary standard are required, and will recommend to the Executive Council accordingly.
- 9.29 If the Executive Council supports progression to full acceptance, the breed will be eligible to compete for challenges and all other NZCF awards 7 days after the publication of the minutes.

- 9.30 If accepted with challenge status by the Executive Council, the Breed Standards Advisory Council shall notify the applicant, the Standards of Points Officer, all registrars, and the NZCF webmaster, forwarding copies of the approved standard of points at the same time. The Breed Standards Advisory Council will provide the standard of points and any other relevant information about the breed to the Judges Portfolio Manager for distribution to judges.

10. New Colours & Patterns within Accepted Breeds

- 10.1 Colours not accepted for showing within a breed shall be registered under the appropriate breed and colour code for registration purposes only. These colours shall have an asterisk in the colour code to notify that they are not eligible for challenges.
- 10.2 The breeder or owner may apply for challenge status for new colours, either to the Breed Standards Advisory Council or to their breed section representative. The Breed Standards Advisory Council or breed section representative shall initiate a consultation process with the appropriate breed section or sections. On receiving the report of the results of the consultation, the Breed Standards Advisory Council will make a recommendation for acceptance or non-acceptance to the Executive Council. The recommendation will be supported by a written standard for the new colours.
- 10.3 If accepted by the Executive Council, the Standard of Points Officer shall ensure that the colour charts are included in an updated standard which is uploaded to the NZCF website and circulated to judges at the appropriate time.
- 10.3A Applications for, and acceptance of, new colours will include the complete colour series in all variations which could be produced by the new colour in conjunction with those already accepted within the breed (e.g., dilutes, torties, tabbies, smokes, bicolours, etc). Reasons must be supplied with the application, and to the breed section for consideration, if some of variations are not wanted.
- 10.3B Where breeds have in the past had colours accepted in a piecemeal fashion (e.g., tabby but not blue tabby) an application may be made to accept the remaining colours in the series, following the procedure described above.

11. Prefixes

Registering a Prefix

- 11.1 To register any cat with the NZCF, the owner shall hold a prefix registered with the NZCF,

and such prefixes shall be issued by the Membership & Prefix Coordinator and granted at the discretion of the Executive Council. Once registered, any prefix shall not be altered, except as decided by the Executive Council.

11.2 Each prefix applicant shall:

- a. be a full financial member of the NZCF;
- b. apply to the Membership & Prefix Coordinator on the official prefix application form, enclosing the appropriate application fee, and
- c. on the form:
 - i. provide three alternative choices of name for the proposed prefix, in the order of preference;
 - ii. declare the division of cats which the applicant intends breeding either longhair or shorthair; and
 - iii. name any registered breeding cat already owned or leased by the applicant.

11.3 All prefix application forms sent to the Membership & Prefix Coordinator from members who do not currently hold a prefix registered with the NZCF (or from joint applicants where any one of them does not currently hold a prefix registered with the NZCF), shall include a declaration signed by three current NZCF registered prefix holders and the sponsoring club's secretary, in the following terms:

We believe....., the above applicant, to be of good character and a suitable person/s to hold a prefix registered with NZCF.

11.4 The prefix application form shall include the following declaration and upon signature, the prefix applicant is so bound:

I/We hereby consent to be bound by the constitution, bylaws, rules and breeders code of ethics of the NZCF and rules of the club, as may be amended from time to time.

11.5 After the circulation to individual members and clubs of a proposed prefix on the prefix list by the Secretary, if no objection to the proposed prefix has been lodged by a person or club on proper grounds within 14 days, then the prefix is issued by the Membership & Prefix Coordinator. Should any objections to proposed prefixes be received, then those prefix applications will be considered by the Portfolio Manager.

11.6 Upon the prefix being issued, a prefix certificate signed by the Membership & Prefix Coordinator will be issued without charge, stating the prefix name approved, the date of issue of the certificate, and the name(s) of all the holders of the prefix. The owners of prefixes granted prior to January 1992 may apply to the Membership & Prefix Coordinator for a prefix certificate.

11.7 To permit the use of the prefix to register any cat with the NZCF each prefix holder shall be, and shall remain, a full financial member of the NZCF. All prefix holders shall also be, and shall continue to be bound by the NZCF constitution, by-laws, rules, and breeders

code of ethics.

- 11.8 A maximum of three people may be jointly registered as the holders of a NZCF prefix.
- 11.9 A prefix shall only be granted to persons domiciled and resident in New Zealand, and if such a person wishes to register their prefix from another association with the NZCF, then application must be made under this section 11 and the full procedures followed.

Prefix Specifications

- 11.10 Prefixes granted shall not be used as affixes. Prefixes only, and not affixes, shall be granted. Affixes already granted by NZCF may continue to be used.
- 11.11 Applications for any prefix name will not be accepted if the name is likely, on reasonable objective considerations, to cause confusion, or if it is identical with, or bears a close resemblance to any prefix already registered in the NZCF, or is identical to or bears a close resemblance to a well-known prefix from another association, or if it is a New Zealand place name, the name of a country, is a recognised title or colour, the name of a famous person, or a well-known trade name.
- 11.12 The prefix shall be one word only and not exceed 14 letters.

Prefix Holders

- 11.13 Each prefix is granted to the holder(s) for his or her lifetime, and cannot be transferred or sold by the holder(s), but the holder(s) may share the prefix with other persons, to no more than three holders per prefix in total upon:
- a. completion of a prefix ownership change form including the procedure as outlined in para 11.4 accompanied by the appropriate fee as set from time to time,
 - b. each new owner being a full financial member of NZCF, and
 - c. the person(s) joining as a joint prefix holder each purchasing a copy of the NZCF constitution, registration rules, and show by-laws from the NZCF.
- 11.14 If a prefix holder in a jointly held prefix resigns from the prefix, the remaining prefix holders may continue to use the prefix, provided that there is written agreement from all parties. If no agreement is reached by all parties then the prefix is no longer current.
- 11.15 On the death of a joint prefix holder the prefix vests automatically in the surviving joint prefix holders. Should any conflict arise over this, the conflict is to be referred to the Portfolio Manager who in turn may refer it to the Executive Council.
- 11.16 On the death of a sole prefix holder the prefix lapses, provided always that for a period of six months thereafter, cats already bred may be registered under the deceased holder(s) prefix, by the new owner of the cats, upon production of suitable documentation to support such registration. Except as provided above, kittens born to cats inherited from the deceased after the death of the prefix holder must be registered under the new

owner's prefix.

Suspension / Cancellation

- 11.17 The Executive Council may suspend or cancel a prefix at their sole discretion either:
- a. on the written application of the prefix holder(s), or
 - b. under the powers contained in the NZCF Constitution, and NZCF Disciplinary and Disputes Procedures.

12. Application for Registration of Pedigree Cats

- 12.1 On all applications for registration the application shall be signed by the breeder, and certified by the stud owner or agent, as appropriate. On applications for registration the names and breed codes of cats, names of breeder and owner shall be printed in capitals.
- 12.2 The full registered name of any cat shall not exceed 32 characters, including spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes, but excluding titles like Champion, Grand Champion, Premier, Grand Premier, etc, their abbreviations, or similar titles, and generation status (e.g., Gen 1).
- 12.3 Any applications unsigned or with erasures or alterations shall be returned to the breeder.
- 12.4 All breed codes shall be shown on registration application forms.
- 12.5 All cats registered as AOCs and AOVs shall have their actual colour and breed code written on the pedigree, registration, and transfer forms for the assistance of breeders.
- 12.6 If a cat is owned by more than one person, the names of all the owners (with a maximum of six) shall be given on the registration and transfer application forms. The signature of one of the joint prefix holders is sufficient for registration purposes.
- 12.7 In the case of kittens born of the same parturition but on different dates, the birth date shall be registered as the date on which the first kitten of the litter was born.
- 12.8 Progeny intended for breeding must have this noted on the application for registration form and this notation will be printed on all future transfer certifications. If not specifically notified as herein, all progeny will accordingly be recorded as 'Pet Only'.
- 12.9 At the time of application to the Registrar, the prefix used must be active according to the NZCF membership criteria as set from time to time. A prefix which is inactive may not be used to register cats or kittens. A prefix may not be used for registration purposes if the holder(s) is not a current full financial member of NZCF.
- 12.10 If the age, ancestry, or breeder's name is not known, the application is to state 'age or breeder unknown' as applicable. Names of unregistered cats shall not be given on registration or transfer forms, but the words 'unregistered' or 'unknown' shall appear

- instead. When the parents are unregistered although known, the colour shall be stated, e.g., 'Unregistered Black'.
- 12.11 All applications for registration shall be in the Registrar's hands at least 14 clear days before the first show for which the registration is required.
- 12.12 The signature of the stud owner or lessee or lessee's agent and the date of service by the stud shall be entered on each application for registration. This signature certifies that the mating took place under their personal control and that there is reasonable cause to believe that the progeny listed resulted there from. Where such mating has been verified by an agent, the stud owner or lessee shall countersign the application.
- 12.13 A completed application for registration form shall be sent by the owner of the queen to the owner or lessee of the stud or their agent for certification of the mating, and the application form shall be signed and returned to the owner of the queen within 14 days thereafter.
- 12.14 The Executive Council at its sole discretion, shall be empowered to register cats which may not be registered through normal channels, e.g., death or incapacitation of the stud owner or lessee or agent where positive evidence or a sworn affidavit of mating shall be submitted. This sub-clause may apply retrospectively at the sole discretion of the Executive Council.
- 12.15 A cat that is deceased shall be registered only by the person owning it at the time of the cat's death, at the sole discretion of the Executive Council.

13. Leases

- 13.1 A registered cat may be leased only to a prefix holder.
- 13.2 All leases shall be registered with NZCF on the leasing advice form, and accompanied by the leasing fee as set from time to time, and sent to the appropriate Registrar. The fee for a new lease includes a four generation pedigree.
- 13.3 The lease of a cat may be valid for twelve months from the date of the leasing advice form, and may be renewed by mutual agreement of the lessor and lessee upon written advice to the Registrar for a further period of up to 12 months from the expiry of the initial term.
- 13.4 In the absence overseas of the lessor of the cat and if it is intended to extend the lease beyond the initial term, then written notice must be given to the Registrar of this intention at the time the original leasing advice form is registered, otherwise a new leasing advice form must be registered upon expiration of the initial term.
- 13.5 The leasing advice form shall be accompanied by the terms and conditions of the lease, including in particular the period of the lease term, and if the term is not stated or exceeds twelve months, then the lease will not be registered by the Registrar.

- 13.6 Leases may be terminated before the stipulated term has expired by written advice from the lessee to the Registrar.
- 13.7 Cats already on lease shall not in turn be subleased by lessees.
- 13.8 Upon receipt of a leasing advice form, if the details are correct and in order, the Registrar shall issue a certificate of lease, and despatch it to the lessee. The lessor may obtain a copy of the certificate of lease from the Registrar by written application.
- 13.9 Upon the expiration of the lease term the Registrar shall issue a certificate of transfer back to the lessor.
- 13.10 Lease advice forms for cats registered in other associations must be accompanied by a four generation pedigree certified correct by the registering body, being a body officially recognised by the NZCF, with which the cat is registered, and a copy of the registration or transfer certificate showing the ownership of the cat.
- 13.11 Where a cat is jointly owned, all owners must sign the lease agreement, and it is recommended that a legally binding agreement be drawn up and signed by the parties.

14. Imported Cats

- 14.1 Application to register an imported cat must be submitted to the appropriate Registrar on an NZCF registration application form, to which must be attached a certified export pedigree (minimum 4 generations) and transfer certificate issued by the registering body or equivalent, being a body officially recognised by the NZCF, in the country or state with which the cat was registered at the time of export. Photocopies of certified export pedigree and transfer shall be acceptable, but breeder's pedigrees shall not be acceptable.
- 14.1A Applications to register imported cats for breeding which are not full register in their certifying registry must have used only NZCF's permitted outcrosses for the breed (refer Appendix A). Where imported cats do not meet this requirement an application for an experimental programme is to be completed by the importer and considered by the BSAC under Section 5. Experimental Breeding Programmes.
- 14.1B Applications to register a cat imported from a recognised registry which is full register in the certifying registry but where the pedigree shows a generation progression different from that used in the NZCF, will have the generation progression accepted 'as certified' and not recalculated to conform to NZCF requirements.
- 14.2 Imported cats/kittens registered with another registry, recognised by the NZCF, and with both parents registered with NZCF, can be registered without certified pedigree from the other recognised registry. But proof of ownership (copy of transfer certificate) must be supplied displaying names of the NZCF registered parents.
- 14.3 Imported cats/kittens may be registered with the NZCF without the issue of a NZCF certified pedigree. The certified pedigree of the registering body or equivalent, being a body officially recognised by the NZCF, in the country or state with which the cat/kitten is

- registered at the time of export, shall be deemed acceptable. Breeder generated pedigrees shall not be acceptable. Registration fee as set by the NZCF from time to time shall apply.
- 14.4 For NZCF registration and transfer purposes, the date of payment of transfer fee to NZCF is deemed to be the date from which the importer/new owner assumed ownership of the cat not the date of transfer from the registry of origin.
- 14.5 The name of an imported cat cannot be changed nor can any words be added to nor deleted from the name by the applicant for NZCF registration. The name may include titles from other registries. The name of an imported cat shall include the notation 'Imp.' together with the name of the country where the cat was first registered, in abbreviated form, e.g., 'Imp Aust', 'Imp UK', etc. The suffix 'Imp UK (or wherever) in Dam' is also permitted.
- 14.6 Entire cats born overseas may be registered in the NZCF providing that the breeder's prefix is registered with the NZCF. The breeder shall complete the NZCF application for registration and forward it to the appropriate Registrar, together with the requisite fee and photocopies of the registration of the sire and dam.
- 14.7 Cats imported from other associations as desexed pets (not for breeding) may be registered by a person(s) not holding a current NZCF registered prefix, providing the required certified approved documentation is provided. Fees shall be paid as set from time to time.
- 14.8 When queens are mated overseas and application made for the progeny subsequently born in New Zealand to be registered by the NZCF, a certified pedigree and registration certificate of the stud cat, issued by the country or state in which the stud cat was registered at the time of mating, shall be forwarded, together with the application for registration of the progeny, to the appropriate Registrar. Photocopies of certified pedigree and registration certificate will be acceptable and other requirements as for para 12.12 shall be satisfied. Progeny of matings using cats in New Zealand that are registered with another recognised registry can also be registered in the same way (except if the stud cat is owned by a NZCF member, then it must be NZCF registered), with the overseas stud pedigree fee being applied to add this cat for progeny registration only. These cats will have a note attached to the database to show they have been entered for litter registration only and will not be treated as an import.
- 14.9 An imported cat may be granted dispensation for exhibition, pending the arrival of the certified export pedigree and transfer form from the registry of origin. Upon application to the appropriate Registrar, this dispensation may be granted for a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of the cat's arrival in New Zealand. This action must be approved by the Portfolio Manager (Registrations).
- 14.10 Imported cats may not be exhibited in shows until dispensation has been granted as in para 14.9.
- 14.11 Applications for extension of the period after the initial 6 months for exhibition as allowed in para 14.9 must be made through the appropriate Registrar for consideration by the Portfolio Manager (Registrations).

- 14.12 Applications to the appropriate Registrar for dispensation for exhibition of imported cats must include:
- a. cat's name, breed, colour, date of birth, registration number in registry of origin;
 - b. a copy of four generation pedigree (breeder's will suffice); and
 - c. the name and address of both breeder and importer/new owner.
- 14.13 The Registrar shall notify the importer / new owner if the application is in order and whether dispensation is granted.
- 14.14 When application is subsequently made to register the imported cat as in para 14.2 above, any discrepancies from the original application for dispensation for exhibition shall be notified to the Portfolio Manager and the Executive Council shall have the power to cancel or alter any awards won during the period of dispensation.

15. Registration of Pedigree Cats and Kittens

Applications

- 15.1 An application for registration of a cat, as bred by the owner, shall only be accepted if prior to the birth of the cat its dam was listed in the NZCF register as being owned or leased by the applicant, subject always to dispensation by the Executive Council, in its sole discretion, upon proper application being made to it by the applicant through the Portfolio Manager. Registration will not be accepted unless the owner of the sire is a full member of the NZCF or other recognised registries, with the overseas stud pedigree fee being applied to add this cat for progeny registration only. These cats will have a note attached to the database to show they have been entered for litter registration only and will not be treated as an import.
- 15.2 The application for registration shall be accompanied by the current registration fee if the litter is registered within 4 months from the date of birth. Registrations after the fourth month from birth shall incur a higher charge as set from time to time.

Kittens

- 15.3 All pedigree kittens born under any NZCF prefix that reach the age of 8 weeks must be registered with the NZCF.
- 15.4 When transferred to the new owner(s) all such transfers must be recorded on the NZCF register of cats.
- 15.5 Where it appears that a breeder has not complied with para 15.3 and/or 17.13 in regard to registration or transfer of kittens, they will receive a letter advising them of the requirement to do so and given a timeframe to comply.
- 15.6 Where breeders or owners do not register or transfer the kittens or cats within the

- timeframe in the letter, they will receive an automatic penalty fine.
- 15.7 The penalty fine shall be as stated in the schedule of fees.
- 15.8 Any person failing to pay a fine after 28 days have elapsed from the imposition of the fine shall have their membership of the NZCF suspended until the failure is rectified (refer Disputes and Discipline Procedure).
- 15.9 Breeders who repeatedly breach para 15.3 and/or 17.13. will be referred to the Executive Council and may be subject to a disciplinary process. Penalties may include fines, suspension of membership, removal of accreditation, and all other penalties listed in the Disputes and Discipline Procedure.

Names

- 15.10 The first word in the registered name of any cat shall be the breeder's prefix. Names of celebrities, trade names, brands, or numbers in numerals, shall not be submitted for registration and the NZCF shall not be responsible for unknowingly accepting names submitted in breach of this rule. Any profanity or inappropriate name can be altered or declined by the Registrar with the approval of the Portfolio Manager (Registrations).
- 15.11 Registered names of cats may comprise any number of words, so long as the letters in the name, including the prefix, spaces, apostrophes and hyphens do not exceed thirty-two characters, excluding titles.
- 15.12 The elements of the cat's registered name following the prefix may contain words previously used by that breeder and prefix holder for the registered names of other cats, providing that in the Registrar's opinion the whole name is sufficiently distinguishable from any other whole name used by that breeder for another registered cat.
- 15.13 The name of any cat once registered shall not be changed, except with the approval of the Portfolio Manager (Registrations) in a case where the kitten (under 9 months) has not been shown or bred from and it is a minor name / spelling correction. Where the kitten (under 9 months) has been shown or bred from then application must be made to the Executive Council. The relevant fee for this will be applied at the time. Any name once registered shall not be used again with the same prefix.
- 15.14 If a registered cat dies before the age of 4 months, and before it has been exhibited or transferred, the owner may apply to the Registrar for cancellation of the registered name, and the name shall be deemed to have never been registered, and the registration fee shall not be refunded.

Errors and Amendments

- 15.15 NZCF is not responsible for errors on certificates of registration or transfer and the registrar will correct errors on the face of such certificates, upon written notice within 14 days of the date of issue of the certificate, without further charge.
- 15.16 Where the breeder discovers that a cat has been incorrectly registered as to its colour and/or sex, and there is no conflict or doubt about the error, then upon written

application to the Registrar, supported by appropriate evidence, the Registrar shall alter the registration accordingly, and issue a new certificate to the breeder. A change of registered name shall be permitted upon registration of a change of sex.

- 15.17 If there has been difficulty deciding the correct breed code for a cat, then upon resolution of that difficulty and upon written application by the owner to the Registrar, supported by appropriate evidence, the Registrar shall change the breed code of the cat and shall issue a new certificate recording the correct breed code.
- 15.18 There is no fee for changes of colour in kittens (cats under 9 months of age).

Refusal to Register or Amend

- 15.19 The Executive Council is entitled to refuse registration, or the amended registration of any cat, in its absolute discretion, without giving any reason for its refusal.

Amendments after Winning Challenges

- 15.20 Once any cat has won more than one challenge certificate in its originally registered colour, then the colour and breed code registered for that cat shall only be changed:
- a. upon completion of the process outlined in paras 15.22 - 15.31, or
 - b. if positive DNA testing is provided to support the colour change.
- 15.21 Cats dual registered for silver under paras 8.10 – 8.15, or requiring re-registration because of the presence of the dilute modifier ('caramel') gene are exempt from these requirements.

Reclassification Procedure

Reclassification of Titled Cats

- 15.22 On application, the Portfolio Manager (Judges) shall appoint a reclassification panel of three judges (with a maximum of two junior judges if sufficient seniors are not available), with a senior judge to act as convenor of the panel, to sit at a date, time and place mutually suitable to the cat's owner and the panel, to examine the cat.
- 15.23 The owner shall provide a correct four generation pedigree together with the registration or transfer certificate for the cat, plus any relevant data from the Registrar or the Breed Standards Advisory Council to the convenor.
- 15.24 The Portfolio Manager (Judges) shall advise the appropriate registrar and the Breed Standards Advisory Council of the reason, date, time and place of the meeting of the reclassification panel so that the Breed Standards Advisory Council may prepare data for the hearing, and so that a local member of the Breed Standards Advisory Council may be present to advise where necessary.
- 15.25 The reclassification panel shall examine the cat in natural daylight where possible, each

- judge must handle the cat in full, and if the examination takes place at a show venue then it shall be away from spectators.
- 15.26 The reclassification panel convenor shall conduct and supervise the examination of the cat, and shall complete and dispatch the reclassification forms signed by all three judges to the appropriate registrar, the Portfolio Manager (Judges), and the Portfolio Manager for the Breed Standards Advisory Council within 48 hours of completion of the cat's examination.
- 15.27 If the reclassification panel's decision is unanimous and an alteration to the breed registration or colour is approved the cat's registration certificate or transfer certificate shall be sent, with the completed reclassification form to the registrar for recording in the register. The cat may not be shown under the revised breed code or colour until the amended registration certificate has been received by the cat's owner.
- 15.28 When a cat has been reclassified to another breed code or colour, previous challenges awarded to the cat shall be cancelled. This includes dual registered reds and creams. However when a cat has been reclassified because of the presence of silver or the dilute modifier ('caramel'), previous challenges awarded to the cats shall not be cancelled provided there is no change to the basic colour or pattern.
- 15.29 If the reclassification panel cannot reach a unanimous decision, then this shall be noted on the reclassification form(s). The cat shall be listed as AOC / AOV and exhibited as such, and the Portfolio Manager (Judges) shall appoint a fresh reclassification panel upon request to view the cat. The convenor of the new panel shall be sent a copy of the previous reclassification forms by the Portfolio Manager (Judges).
- 15.30 Paras 15.20 and 15.21 shall be printed on the reverse of the reclassification form, and an appeal against any decisions made under this section can be made to the Executive Council.

Reclassification of Kittens and non-Titled Cats at Shows

- 15.31 Kittens (4 - 9 months of age) and non-titled cats which are found at a show to be incorrectly registered may be reclassified (or 'outclassed') on the day of the show when any three judges confirm and agree. The judges must complete the 'Reclassification_at Shows' form (Appendix J to Show Bylaws) and a copy of the completed form must be given to the owner and show secretary, and another sent to the registrar.

Registration and Health Programmes

- 15.32 The NZCF is not responsible for verifying the identity of cats for whom test results have been submitted. All test results will remain confidential and will not be disclosed to other parties unless the cat concerned is owned by the person making the enquiry.

Ragdoll HCM

- 15.33 All breeding Ragdolls must be DNA tested for the HCM gene and results submitted to the

NZCF LH Registrar. The following requirements apply:

- a. Only Ragdolls clear of the HCM gene may be bred from. All homozygous and heterozygous Ragdolls must be desexed.
- b. Only Ragdolls clear of the HCM gene can be registered for breeding. Ragdoll litters can only be registered if both parents are clear of the HCM mutation. Appropriate documentation (test results) must be sent to the registrar when registering a Ragdoll for breeding or registering a Ragdoll litter, unless the registrar already holds ancestor results.
- c. Ragdolls imported for breeding from overseas and from other New Zealand registries must test clear for HCM gene.

Norwegian Forest Cat

15.34 To register Norwegian Forest Cat kittens with the NZCF the following health requirements must be met:

- a. One parent of any litter must have either clear (negative) DNA test results for erythrocyte pyruvate kinase deficiency (PK deficiency or PK-def) recorded with the NZCF or be 'clear by parentage', where the NZCF holds sufficient ancestor DNA test results to ensure that the parent is itself clear of the gene.
- b. One parent of any litter must have either clear (negative) DNA test results for glycogen storage disease, type IV, (GSD IV) recorded with the NZCF or be 'clear by parentage', where the NZCF holds sufficient ancestor DNA test results to ensure that the parent is itself clear of the gene.

16. Verification of Records

- 16.1 The appropriate Registrar shall upon written application and receipt of the correct fee, provide written verification of the pedigree, or verification of the registration, of a cat to be exported.
- 16.2 The Honours Registrar will upon written application and payment of the appropriate fee provide verification of a cat's show wins.
- 16.3 Persons seeking certificates for Champion, Premier, or Premier Pedigree Companion Cat titles must apply in writing to the Honours Registrar, enclosing the correct fee, and listing the shows, the show dates, and the officiating judges when the three qualifying challenge certificates were awarded for each NZCF registered cat.
- 16.4 Champion, Premier, or Premier Pedigree Companion Cats earning higher titles, from Grand Champion, Grand Premier, and Grand Premier Pedigree Companion Cats and higher as awarded under the conditions described within Show Bylaws, Appendix C will, without application, have their respective titles certificates automatically forwarded by the Honours Registrar at no charge.

17. Sale and Transfer of Registered Cats and Kittens

- 17.1 On all applications for transfer of NZCF registered cats, the application shall be signed by the owner or duly authorised agent, and shall have the names and breed codes of cats, names of breeder and owner printed in capitals.
- 17.2 Any applications unsigned or with erasures or alterations shall be returned to the transfer applicant.
- 17.3 Where the seller of a cat/kitten is already in possession of a certified pedigree issued by the NZCF or another NZCF recognised registry, a copy of this may be provided with the transfer application and there will be no requirement for a new NZCF certified pedigree to be supplied. The usual transfer fee as set by the NZCF from time to time shall apply.
- 17.4 All transfers of cats or kittens for breeding shall be accompanied by a four generation pedigree created by the appropriate Registrar from the NZCF database on payment of the applicable fee by the breeder.
- 17.5 All transfers of pedigree cats or kittens registered under any NZCF prefix sold or gifted as pets must receive a breeder generated pedigree when the new owner takes possession of the cat or kitten.

Kittens

- 17.6 On the date of delivery of a kitten bred by the holder of a prefix registered with NZCF, to its new owner(s), the kitten:
- a. shall have received at least one vaccination against panleukopenia, rhinotracheitis and calicivirus, and the vet's vaccination certificate shall be provided by the breeder at the time of delivery of the kitten;
 - b. shall be at least 10 weeks old, although NZCF recommends a minimum age of 12 weeks; and
 - c. shall not be showing signs of illness which may be considered infectious or contagious.
- 17.6A Where an ex-breeding cat is sold or gifted for rehoming, the cat:
- a. shall have a current vaccination against panleukopenia, rhinotracheitis and calicivirus, and the vaccination records shall be provided by the breeder at the time of delivery of the cat;
 - b. shall not be showing signs of illness which may be considered infectious or contagious; and
 - c. females will be desexed prior to rehoming and males will desexed with a stand down period of 6 weeks.

- 17.7 Any breeder holding a prefix registered with the NZCF found, upon a proper case having been proved, to have broken any of rules in para 17.6 may have the prefix suspended or withdrawn by the Executive Council, or other appropriate penalty imposed.
- 17.8 The post-dating of a bill of sale, or the creation of any other false document where the kitten is actually delivered under the age of 10 weeks shall be considered to aggravate the breach committed by the breeder.
- 17.9 Any cat or kitten with an obvious defect or deformity which could affect its future health, or could transmit such health problem, defect or deformity to its progeny, shall not be sold or transferred in any other way disposed of for breeding.

Joint Ownership

- 17.10 If a cat is registered in the names of more than one person, the names of all the registered owners (with a maximum of six) shall be detailed on the Transfer Application Form, and the signature of any one of the registered owners on the form shall be sufficient to enable registration of the transfer with NZCF for a transfer as a pet but where the transfer is for a breeding cat then all registered owners will need to sign the transfer.
- 17.11 Cats / kittens registered in joint prefixes, may be changed to the ownership of other members of the prefix, without the issuing of a NZCF certified pedigree. Transfer fee as set by the NZCF from time to time shall apply.
- 17.12 On the transfer in favour of one or more of the current owners of a cat registered with NZCF, the outgoing owner/s must each sign the transfer application form, for the transfer to be effective. In the case of death of one of the current owners then, upon agreement from the estate of the deceased person, ownership will transfer automatically to the other current owners.

Cats and Kittens Sold or Leased for Breeding

- 17.13 Cats and kittens sold or leased for breeding must only be sold or leased to registered breeders. All cats and kittens sold for breeding shall have the transfer lodged by the vendor with the appropriate Registrar, within 14 days of receipt of the full purchase price and delivery of the cat by the vendor.

Pet Only

- 17.14 Where the breeder and the purchaser agree by noting on the transfer application form, whether with or without a formal desexing contract, that the kitten is sold 'Pet Only' then whilst the kitten is under nine months of age it may be shown in the entire kitten section of shows.
- 17.15 Once such a kitten reaches nine months of age, as a cat it shall not be accepted for entry as an entire exhibit at any NZCF show, unless the breeder completes a declaration agreeing to remove the 'Pet Only' condition and the declaration and a fresh transfer

application form is lodged with the appropriate Registrar.

- 17.16 If a cat registered as 'Pet Only' is exhibited and judged in the entire section of a NZCF show, then all awards won by the cat at that show shall be automatically withdrawn by the Executive Council, upon proper proof of the matter.
- 17.16A Breeders may retain the right to withhold transfers of cats sold as pets until proof of desexing is received from the purchaser but once the proof of desexing is received the transfer must be lodged and paid by the breeder, with the appropriate Registrar, within 14 days thereafter.

Export of Cats and Kittens

- 17.17 On the date of export from New Zealand of any kitten bred by a NZCF registered prefix holder, the kitten:
- a. shall have received at least two vaccinations against panleukopenia, rhinotracheitis and calicivirus, and the vet's certificate shall be provided at the time of delivery of the kitten;
 - b. shall be at least four months old;
 - c. shall not be exported while showing signs of any illness which may be considered infectious or contagious.
- 17.18 On the date of export from New Zealand of any cat or kitten bred by a NZCF registered prefix holder, if being a kitten or cat which is being exported for breeding and / or showing purposes, it shall be accompanied by a certified export pedigree verified by the appropriate Registrar, on payment of the current fee.
- 17.19 Where litter mates are being exported at the same time to the same purchaser, the breeder or exporter shall pay the current fee to the Registrar for the first certified export pedigree, and the other pedigrees shall be charged at 50% of the current fee.
- 17.20 Cats previously imported into the NZCF which are being exported to their original owner or breeder need not comply with para 17.18. above, unless a certified export pedigree is required by the registering body of the cats ultimate destination.
- 17.21 Breeders moving overseas to take up residence may, on application to the Executive Council through the Portfolio Manager responsible for registrations, be exempted from the requirements of paras 17.18., and 17.19, unless a certified pedigree is required by the registering body in the country or state of new residency.

18. Exceptional Circumstances

- 18.1 In exceptional circumstances (such as death or incapacitation of an owner) the Portfolio Manager (Registrations) may authorise the appointment of an agent to enable

registration, sale, or transfer of affected cats and kittens. The agent does not need to be a member of the NZCF.

- 18.2 The appointment must be lodged with the Secretary and may use a suitably amended version of the 'Appointment of an Agent' form available on the NZCF website.

Appendix A:

Groups and Developing Breeds

Longhair Division - Groups

Persian Group

- Persian
- Exotic

- A.1 Cats in the Persian group may be freely intermated with each other, and the progeny registered as either Persian or Exotic, depending on phenotype (appearance).
- A.2 All Persian progeny from Exotic parent(s), however, shall have dual breed codes for the first generation only (refer para 8.18).

Birman Group

- Birman
- Templecat

- A.2A Cats in the Birman group may be freely intermated with each other, and the progeny registered as either Birman or Templecat, depending on phenotype (appearance).
- A.2B Longhair progeny from a Templecat mating shall be dual registered and shall carry dual colour / breed codes for registration purposes, e.g., SBI (t).

Other Longhair Breeds

- Turkish Van
- Ragdoll
- Maine Coon
- Turkish Angora
- Norwegian Forest Cat
- Siberian
- Any Other Variety

- A.3 Other longhair breeds **cannot** be freely intermated.
- A.4 Only Ragdolls clear of the HCM gene may be bred from.

Shorthair Division - Groups

Note:

All shorthair progeny with a longhair parent to carry the suffix (l).

Siamese Group

- Siamese
- Oriental
- Balinese
- Javanese

A.5 Cats in Siamese group may be freely intermated, and the progeny registered as Siamese, Balinese, Oriental Shorthair, or Javanese according to phenotype (appearance). The breed codes of all Siamese or Oriental Shorthair progeny from a Balinese or Javanese parent shall be followed by (l), a lower case 'l' in brackets. This registration shall apply into perpetuity unless the cat is proven by DNA testing not to carry the longhair gene.

British Group

- British Shorthair
- British Longhair

A.5A Cats in British group may be freely intermated, and the progeny registered as British Shorthair or British Longhair according to phenotype (appearance). The breed codes of all British Shorthair progeny from a British Longhair parent shall be followed by (l), a lower case 'l' in brackets. This registration shall apply into perpetuity unless the cat is proven by DNA testing not to carry the longhair gene.

Scottish Group

- Scottish Shorthair
- Scottish Longhair

A.6 Cats in the Scottish group are fully intermateable with British Shorthair and with each other and all progeny shall be registered as one of the Scottish group breeds, depending on phenotype (appearance).

Manx Group

- Manx
- Isle of Man Shorthair
- Cymric
- Isle of Man Longhair
- Tasman Manx *

- Tasman Cymric *
 - Tasman Isle of Man SH *
 - Tasman Isle of Man LH *
- * Tasman Manx (Rex) Group

A.7 Cats in the Manx group are fully intermateable with the British Shorthair group and with each other, and all progeny shall be registered as one of the Manx group breeds, depending on phenotype (appearance). Manx group cats also have permitted outcross to domestics.

A.8 **Matings between Scottish group and Manx group are not permitted.**

Abyssinian Group

- Abyssinian
- Somali

A.9 Cats in the Abyssinian group may be freely intermated and the progeny registered as Abyssinian or Somali according to phenotype (appearance). The breed codes of all Abyssinian progeny from a Somali parent shall be followed by (l), a lower case 'l' in brackets. This registration shall apply into perpetuity unless the cat is proven by DNA testing not to carry the longhair gene.

Burmese Group

- Burmese
- Mandalay
- Tiffany

A.10 Cats in the Burmese group may be freely intermated and the progeny of Burmese x Mandalay matings shall be registered as either Burmese or Mandalay depending on phenotype (appearance). All progeny from Tiffany x Burmese or Tiffany x Mandalay matings shall be registered as Tiffany.

A.11 Tiffany also have permitted outcross to Burmilla and Burmilla Longhair under Developing Breeds rules (progeny registered as Gen 1).

A.12 American Bombays **do not** have permitted outcross to Burmese group cats nor to Bombays. (Matings of American Bombay with any other breed are not permitted.)

Japanese Bobtail Group

- Japanese Bobtail Shorthair
- Japanese Bobtail Longhair

A.13 Cats in the Japanese Bobtail group are fully intermateable with each other and progeny shall be registered according to phenotype (appearance).

Bengal Group

- Bengal
- Cashmere

A.14 Cats in the Bengal group are fully intermateable with each other and progeny shall be registered according to phenotype (appearance).

Other Shorthair Breeds (excludes Developing Breeds)

- Cornish Rex
- Korat
- Russian
- Egyptian Mau
- Singapura
- Ocicat
- Toyger
- American Shorthair

A.15 Other shorthair breeds **cannot** be freely intermated.

A.16 The Ocicat breed has a permitted outcross to Abyssinians with resulting progeny reverting back to Generation 1 and subsequent generations shall be registered according to the generation progression.

Developing Breeds

A.17 Each developing breed has its own permitted outcrosses, as listed below. Whenever a permitted outcross is used, all progeny shall be registered as the developing breed and shall be Gen 1. Subsequent generations shall be registered according to Table 6.1: Generation Progression for Developing Breeds.

Devon Rex Group

- Devon Rex
- Devon Rex Longhair

A.18 Cats in Devon Rex group may be freely intermated, and the progeny registered as according to phenotype (appearance). All Devon Rex group kittens retained for breeding are to be DNA tested for longhair and the results supplied at time of registration except where ancestor results are already held by the NZCF and are sufficient to determine the longhair status of the kittens.

A.18a Permitted outcrosses are Burmese, Mandalay, Tonkinese, and domestic.

Sphynx

A.19 Permitted outcross is domestic.

Selkirk Rex

A.20 Permitted outcrosses are Persians, Exotics and British Shorthair.

Tonkinese

A.21 Permitted outcrosses are Siamese, Burmese.

La Perm

A.22 Permitted outcross is domestic

American Bombay

A.23 Mating of American Bombays to any other breed is not permitted. This includes Bombay and Burmese Group breeds.

Tasman Manx (Rex) Group

A.24 Permitted outcrosses same as the other Manx group cats. (Review annually.)

Burmilla

A.25 Permitted outcrosses are first cross is Burmese and either chinchilla or shaded silver Persian; subsequently Burmese, Mandalay, Tiffany, chinchilla and shaded silver Persian. (Review 2012.)

Tiffany

A.26 Permitted outcrosses are Burmilla and Burmilla Longhair. (Review 2010.)

A.27 Tiffany registered before 2010 that have a Burmilla parent may be re-registered as Burmilla Longhair at no charge.

Bombay

A.28 Permitted outcross to Burmese, Mandalay, Exotic. (Review 2010.)

