ALAEU Breeding Rules

1. **The ALAEU registers Australian Labradoodles and parent breeds** used for breeding Australian Labradoodles or Labradoodle origen and provides exact and reliable parentage certificates if breeding has been done according to the breeding rules and code of ethics. **Pedigree certificates** will **not be** issued if breeding has not been done according to the breeding rules and code of ethics.

2. **Rules for registration** are made by the ALAEU Board of Directors. Condition for registration is that at least a 100% traceable pedigree, with chip number, name, date of birth and signature of the breeder, is provided. The ALAEU will allow the use of parent-breeds only if an official FCI pedigree (or equivalent) of this dog can be presented. Of Labradoodle origins, the pedigree of the original parents must be presented. Labradoodle Origens and other parent breeds can only be used after approval by the board. To get this approval the following minimum is required:
    - Unedited photos of the dog showing the following: build, tail, head, body and coat
    - Official FCI pedigree
    - All health results required by ALAEU breeding regulations.
    - A written document in which the breeder states why this dog should be added to the database and why exactly this dog could add something to the breed
    - Pedigree certificates of parents or ancestors not yet registered in ZooEasy

3. **Membership ALAEU**
    - One can become a breeder member of the ALAEU if one owns an Australian Labradoodle that is potentially suitable as a breeding dog. Until this dog is fully approved as a breeding dog in accordance with the breeding rules of the ALAEU, you are an aspirant member. Aspirant membership means that there are no voting rights nor can there be an election within the Board.
    - Each ALAEU member breeder has one vote at a membership meeting (this does not apply to prospective members) and is represented at the membership meeting by one person. Per breeder, one registered partner of that breeder may actively participate in the membership meeting, but this partner is not a member and has no voting rights. The board keeps a record of partners of members. Partners must pay an annual fee at the same time as the member's membership fee. The board may decide in appropriate cases that only members have access to a (part of the) members meeting.
    - Breeders of Australian Labradoodles may be members of the ALAEU with the exception of:
        - Anyone who buys dogs only with the intention of reselling them to others.
        - Anyone who breeds, buys or sells dogs in a manner inconsistent with the goals and breeding rules and code of ethics of the ALAEU.
        - Anyone convicted of animal neglect or mistreatment.
        - Anyone whose membership in another dog breeding association has been denied.
        - Anyone whose membership has been cancelled by another dog breeding association.

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4. **Decisions on membership** are made by the ALAEU Board. If the Board deems that the exceptions in rule #3 apply, a membership may be cancelled.

5. **Elections for the ALAEU Board** are held every other year for 3 or 4 positions so that each position can be filled for 2 years at a time. Only ALAEU members who breed Australian Labradoodles may be elected to the ALAEU Board or vote in ALAEU elections.

6. **Membership dues** are due annually in January for all members. Membership dues may be proposed annually by the ALAEU Executive Board and must be presented for approval at a general membership meeting.

7. **Breeders must adhere to ALAEU's regulations and code of ethics**, these will be sent to all (prospective) members each year for signature. Once the signed documents are received back and the membership fee is paid, they will receive the ALAEU logo for the new year. If a breeder does not comply in one way or another, measures can be taken and can even proceed to denial of membership in the ALAEU. The Board may make this decision.

8. A breeder must apply for his **kennel name** and name which will be used to register the puppies (e.g. Kennel is Komische Doodles and puppy name will be Komische Goofy) and make the necessary payment for it.

9. **A breeder must register all his breeding dogs owned and used in his breeding program for Australian Labradoodles with the ALAEU**. Dogs must be registered with the ALAEU before they are mated or used as breeding dogs. The form on the ALAEU membership page to register a breeding dog should be used for this purpose. The registration of a breeding dog costs €20. As of 01-12-2019, the inbreeding percentage of a purchased, non ALAEU, breeding dog may not exceed 5%.

10. **For each breeding dog**, an ALAEU breeder must perform and submit the required **health tests** required by the ALAEU through the ALAEU membership page before the dog is mated or used as a stud

11. **Breeders must always breed and act in accordance with the law in the country where the breeder lives and breeds.** If the rules of a country are more flexible than the rules of the ALAEU then the rules of the ALAEU apply, if the rules of the country are stricter than the rules of the ALAEU then the rules of the country apply.

12. Breeders must prepare a **sales contract** for each puppy they sell. A **health guarantee** of at least 1 year is mandatory. Breeders should provide a "manual" (care guidelines) for the puppy with each puppy buyer.

13. All dogs in the breeding program and dogs sold by a breeder must be **permanently identified by a microchip**. This number must be included on all documents concerning the dog provided to the ALAEU.

14. It is not allowed to **repeat** a **mating between 2 parent dogs** that in a previous case produced 1 or more seriously ill pups. Also, breeders should never knowingly mate 2 dogs that may produce offspring with an abnormality (genetic or otherwise) that affects the quality of life

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15. It is not allowed to breed with a **dog with a serious health problem** (of which a genetic component cannot be 100% excluded), even if this problem has been remedied by surgery or remains under control with medication.

16. The **ALAEU memberslogo** for the current year must appear on the website and other media channels of all affiliated breeders. The general, **neutral ALAEU logo** is reserved exclusively for the ALAEU as an association. Members are not permitted to use this logo.

17. Breeders may not use the **ALAEU member logo** until all conditions have been met (see rules 6 and 7). New members may begin using the ALAEU member logo only after all conditions have been met and their application for membership has been approved. In the event a membership has been or is terminated, the logo must be removed from all websites or other marketing materials.

18. **Breeders should provide accurate information** and all breeding dogs in their program actively used for breeding should be listed on their website with their registered name, ALAEU registration number, breed, generation and color. A breeder must publish and maintain a website. As of 01-01-2026, this will be actively monitored.

19. Breeders may not provide any form of **promotional publication regarding the ALAEU**, whether written, oral or through other media, without permission from the ALAEU Board. Using an ALAEU domain (via linking, Google Adds etc.) to make one's own website more findable is also not permitted. (ALAEU as a brand/name and its logo are protected).

20. **Selling puppies under contract or breeding ban**
    - Australian Labradoodle puppies which are not intended for breeding may be sold in 2 ways.
        - They must be **neutered or spayed** before they are 18 months old. We call this so-called "selling under contract." The following arrangements apply to this:
            - Proof of castration/sterilization (desexing form or vet's invoice), with chip no, must be given to the breeder by the owner.
            - There should be a penalty in the contract of at least 10,000 euros for failure to comply with the spay/neuter duty within 18 months of birth
            - A puppy sold under contract may not be used for breeding.
            - If a puppy is sold to a foreign country (this means a country other than the one where the puppy was born), the puppy may only be sold under contract if the buyer lives in an EU country or Switzerland.
            - The breeder is responsible for ensuring that the puppy buyer complies with the contract and must actively ensure that spaying/neuter is performed within 18 months.
        - A second option is to agree on a **breeding ban** in the purchase contract:
            - It should be expressly stated that the dog purchased should NEVER be used to produce offspring.

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- The breeder is responsible for monitoring whether a puppy buyer complies with this. There is no control on this from the ALAEU.
- A fine of at least 10,000 euros must be included in the contract for failure to comply with the breeding ban.

- It is forbidden to castrate puppies before they leave the litter. An exception to this rule can be requested from the board by the breeder.
- A dog sold as requiring neutering or with a breeding ban must not be neutered or spayed until the following conditions have been met:
  - Male dogs must be at least 12 months old
  - Female dogs must be at least 3 months past their first heat

21. A member of the ALAEU should notify the ALAEU of any breeding dog or puppy found to have a certain (chronic) disease that affects the quality of life. The name and registration numbers of both sire and dam should be given. This information is for the promotion of the genetic health of the breed. Medical information confirming the condition should be included.

22. A breeder must **register** each litter **within 4 months of birth**.

23. Registration fees must be paid immediately using the payment option on the website or by transfer to the following bank account:
- RABObank
- Australian Labradoodle Association of Europe
- IBAN NL50 RABO 0352 2634 82 - BIC RABO NL2U

24. A bitch must be at least 16 months old at the time of mating.
- A female may not have a litter after her 8e birthday.
- Bitches should not have more than 5 litters in their lifetime
- There should be at least 10 months of rest between 2 litters.
- ALAEU rules must be followed at all times. If the rules in the law are stricter than the ALAEU rules, then the law must be followed. If the rules in the law are more lenient than the ALAEU rules, the ALAEU rules should be followed.

25. The inbreeding percentage of a mating may not exceed 5%. The percentage indicated by Zooeasy at the time of registration by the ALAEU is leading. The burden of proof to the contrary lies with the breeder. It is therefore advisable to make a print-screen at the moment you make a test-descent certificate clearly showing the percentage. This may in fact change when new dogs are introduced

26. Permission required for a new member's first 3 litters
- At least 1 month before a planned mating, permission for a combination must be requested from the breeding committee via the form on the member page.
- There should always be 2 possible males passed on.
- A mating may take place only after approval of the breeding committee.

27. Health tests: The following tests are mandatory before a dog may be used for breeding. The test results must be submitted via the form on the ALAEU members page, after which they will be entered into the database. In case of doubt about DNA test results, the board is entitled to have the test redone by a veterinarian.
- **DNA profile with parental confirmation:**

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- A DNA profile of all breeding dogs must be established by one of the following laboratories:
  - Van Haeringen (VHL Genetics)
  - Genomia
  - Laboklin.
- Parentage verification is mandatory if a profile of both parents is recorded at one of these laboratories. When one or both parents are not known to these laboratories (in case of importing breeding dogs) a DNA-profile is recorded without a parentage check.

- **DNA test results** for hereditary diseases from the following laboratories are accepted:
  - Van Haeringen (VHL Genetics)
  - Genomia
  - Laboklin
  - Embark
  - PawPrint
  - Other laboratories (after consultation with board) are also
- **GENERAL HEALTH CHECK:**
  - Every breeding dog must be examined by a veterinarian.
  - This must be done according to the health-check form on the ALAEU Members page.
  - **Height at Withers:** Dogs born on or after January 1, 2022 should have a height at the withers that meets the breed standard by the age of 1 year, i.e. have a height at the withers of minimum 35 cm to maximum 63 cm. Dogs with a shoulder height less than 35 cm or greater than 63 cm are excluded from breeding
  - **Dental**
    - Only dogs with a scissor bite may be bred. No breeding is allowed with an underbite or overbite.
    - Teeth that puncture the gums are not allowed.
    - Missing teeth are not allowed. When there is a clearly identifiable reason for the missing (trauma,
    - intervention) may be brought before the board.
  - **Testicles**
    - A male used for breeding must 2 descended testicles.
- **HIPS:**
  - Hips must be evaluated by OFA or laxity test (PennHIP/Vezzoni etc.).
  - Breeders may choose whether to use the OFA or laxity test method for dogs born before 01-08-2025
  - The hips of dogs born on or after 01-08-2025 must be tested using a laxity test. (For example, PennHIP, Vezzoni, etc.)
    - An OFA result may be added voluntarily
    - For countries where a laxity test is not possible, the OFA result remains valid.
  - Dogs must be at least 12 months old at the time of testing using the OFA method.
  - Dogs that have an OFA fair result at age 1 may not be used for breeding (yet). They have to be tested again at the age of 2. The last result is final.
  - The laxity test may be performed from 16 weeks of age and the result is valid for life

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- **No** breeding is allowed with dogs with an OFA score lower than OFA final fair and a laxity score of 0.60 or higher. Below is a schedule of combinations that are/are not allowed:
- OFA/BVA equivalents:
  - OFA excellent = BVA 0-4
  - OFA good = BVA 5-10
  - OFA fair = BVA 11-18

	OFA Final Fair	OFA Good	OFA Excellent	Laxiteit <0.50	Laxiteit 0.50-0.60
OFA Final Fair	No	yes	yes	yes	No
OFA Good	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
OFA Excellent	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
Laxiteit < 0.50	Yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
Laxiteit 0.50-0.60	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	no

- **ELLEBOGEN:**
  - Dogs must be at least 12 months old at the time of testing.
  - Elbows must be by OFA.
  - Only dogs with an OFA "negative" or BVA 0 result may be bred.
- **PATELLAS:**
  - Dogs must be at least 12 months old at the time of testing. Patellas may not be tested with anesthesia.
  - Meutstege forms are available for download on the ALAEU membership page.
  - Breeding dogs must be tested for patella luxation by a recognized patella specialist. (These can be found on the site of the Raad van Beheer) (OFA patella forms are not accepted). For members living outside the Netherlands, the Patella specialist must be accredited by a national breeding association registered with the FCI.
  - Below is a schedule of combinations that are/are not allowed:

PATELLA	Graad 0	Graad 0 (flexibel/los) .	Graad 1 geboren **VOOR** 01-05-2019 *	Graad 1 geboren **NA** 01-05-2019
Graad 0	ja	ja	ja	nee
Graad 0 (flexibel/los)	ja	ja	nee	nee
Graad 1 geboren **VOOR** 01-05-2019 *	ja	nee	nee	nee
Graad 1 geboren **NA** 01-05-2019	nee	nee	nee	nee

- **PRA/PRCD**
  - Of a planned cross, 1 of both breeding dogs must be free of PRA/PRCD before mating. Preferably tested, but free by parentage is allowed.

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- Male dogs born on or after 01-01-2023 are required to be tested via DNA. Free by parentage is no longer allowed for them.

- **DM (Degenerative Myleopathy)**
  - Of a planned cross, 1 of both breeding dogs must be free of DM before mating. Preferably tested, but free by parentage is allowed.
  - Male dogs born on or after 01-01-2023 are required to be tested via DNA. Free by parentage is no longer allowed for them
- **EIC: (Exersice Induced collapse)**
  - Of a planned cross, 1 of both breeding dogs must be free of EIC before mating. Preferably tested, but free by parentage is allowed. This rule applies to matings from 1-1-2017
  - Male dogs born on or after 01-01-2023 are required to be tested via DNA. Free by parentage is no longer allowed for them.
- **IC (Improper coat):**
  - Of a planned cross, 1 of both breeding dogs must be free of IC before mating. Preferably tested, but "normal" by parentage is allowed.
  - Male dogs born on or after 01-01-2023 are required to be tested via DNA. Free by parentage is no longer allowed for them.
- **Annual EYE TEST:**
  - The eye test must be performed by an ECVO approved eye specialist. At the time of mating, the eye test should never be older than 1 year.
  - With the following eye diseases, it is the breeder's own choice and responsibility to breed:
    - MPP iris to iris
    - Retina Dysplasia (multi)focal
    - Distichiasis
    - Ectropion
    - Entropion
    - Corneal Dystrophy
    - PHTV/PHPV grade 1
  - The following eye diseases should **NOT** be bred with:
    - MPP lens, cornea and lamina
    - PHTVL/PHPV grade 2-6
    - Cataract
      a. With the exception of item 15 on the ECVO form (Cataract non-congenital "other")
      b. With 15. Cataract not congenital "other" may be bred provided the partner dog is free of this condition.
    - Retina dysplasia geographic, local
    - Hypoplasia/Micopapilla
    - Retina degeneration
    - Lens Luxation (primary)
    - Colly eye
  - Any other observations or conditions indicated on the ECVO form should be submitted to the board. The board will refer this to a specialist.
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28.ADDISON:

- Addison's disease is a serious disease, for which unfortunately no test exists to know which dogs are carriers of the disease. Breeders must take responsibility by trying to prevent the spread of this disease within the breed. Therefore, the ALAEU has guidelines for dealing with Addison. These

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guidelines are based on those of the American Poodle Club (they have known about this disease for a long time). The guidelines are as follows:
    - Sick dogs are excluded from breeding
    - High-risk dogs (close relatives of, or with multiple Addison ancestors) should not be crossed with dogs of similar risk.
    - Only dogs of good quality (and related to an Addison sufferer) should be used for breeding
    - High risk dogs, should be used sparingly for breeding and only with low risk dogs.
    - If a breeder is in doubt, an urgent advice is to ask the breeding committee what their judgment is.
- Puppies from high-risk lines should only be sold as pet dogs.
- If in doubt, it is strongly advised to consult with the breeding committee.

29. A breeder who sells breeding dogs will:
- Select breeding puppies very carefully paying attention to temperament, health, coat and conformation as well as ancestry/ pedigree. Also note the risk of over-representation of lines in the ALAEU gene pool.
- Continue to monitor every breeding dog sold to ensure that nothing "wrong" is being done with the bloodline and that health tests are at least being performed
- Will strive to have a purchaser of a breeding dog join the ALAEU/ALAA/ALA/WALA, but at a minimum abide by the breeding rules of one of the aforementioned associations for that breeding dog.
- If a breeding dog returns to the breeder because of health or character problems, that breeder will not be allowed to sell or use the dog for breeding again.
- Be a mentor for the buyer of a breeding dog if it is the first breeding dog.
- The selling breeder must self-report the sale of a breeding dog to another breeder using the appropriate form on the ALAEU member page.

30. Crossing ALAEU dogs with non-ALAEU registered dogs.
- It is allowed to cross an ALAEU male with a non-ALAEU female. The litters will not be registered.
- It is permissible to cross an ALAEU female dog with a non-ALAEU Australian Labradoodle male. Both dogs and the combination must fully comply with all ALAEU rules. The litter must be registered and ALAEU parentage certificates will provided for this purpose. The male dog will be registered but will not receive an ALAEU number or ALAEU pedigree certificate.

31. If a breeder wishes to deviate in any way from the regulations or code of ethics they must have written permission from the Board.

32. A maximum of 3 puppies per litter born on or after 01-01-2022 may **be intended for breeding**. (Total of own keeping/selling/exchanging)

33. A male born from 01-01-2022 may **produce a maximum of 10 litters** in his **first 3 years of life**. When the male is 3 years of age or older, there are no more restrictions on the number of litters.

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Definitions

Australian Labradoodle Any dog that is considered an Australian Labradoodle under the current generation scheme of the ALAEU.

Labradoodle Origin. Any cross between a purebred Poodle and a purebred Labrador or multigenerational crosses Poodle/Labrador with established lines from an ALAEU approved kennel club.

Parent-Breed Any dog as recognized by the ALAEU as a parent breed of the Australian Labradoodle (currently any size Poodle, Labrador Retriever and (English Cocker or American Cocker or Irish Water) Spaniel.

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