Forslag til Felis Danicas Plenarforsamling 2025

Forslag fra Forretningsudvalget

Forslag 1: Ændringer til de Nationale tilføjelser til udstillingsreglerne:

1.2 Huskatte Best in Show (ref. FIFes udstillingsregler art. 4.9.3)

Huskatte kan få maksimalt 2 BIS-titler:

- BIS **(BOX)** huskat han og BIS **(BOX)** huskat hun, eller
- BIS huskat

Det førstnævnte punkt kan kun bruges i Danmark, hvis der er tilmeldt mindst 3 af hvert køn. Ellers uddeles der kun én BIS huskat på tværs af køn.

Motivation:
Den vedtagne ændring fra Plenarforsamlingen 28. september 2024, har vist sig ikke at være optimal, hverken ved afholdelse af udstillinger, eller ved udregning af topkattepoint. Felis Danica vil derfor fremadrettet gerne honorere de huskatteejere, der har større konkurrence i klassen ved højere pointsats på FDs topkatteliste.

Hvis ovennævnte vedtages, vil justeringer af point, snarest fremgå af reglerne for FDs topkatte for huskatte.

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Forslag 2: Ændringer til de Nationale tilføjelser til udstillingsreglerne:

2. Nationale klasser

Arrangøren kan efter eget valg afholde konkurrence indenfor følgende nationale klasser:

2.1 Veteran

Herved forstås katte mellem 6-10 år, der konkurrerer indenfor hver kategori på tværs af køn og race.
For at kunne opnå en placering i denne klasse, kræves at katten kan opnå min. 93 point, svarende til et certifikat i kl. 9 og 10.

2.2 Pensionist

Herved forstås katte over 10 år, der konkurrerer inden for hver kategori på tværs af køn og race.
For at kunne opnå en placering i denne klasse, kræves at katten kan opnå min. 93 point, svarende til et certifikat i kl. 9 og 10.

2.3 Kuld

Herved forstås kuld, der konkurrerer inden for hver kategori på tværs af køn og race.
I denne sammenhæng består et kuld af mindst 3 killinger fra samme kuld i alderen 4-**8** måneder.
For at kunne opnå en placering i denne klasse, kræves at samtlige katte i kuldet kan opnå min. 93 point, svarende til et certifikat i kl. 9 og 10.

Motivation:

Det må forventes at katte udstillet i de nationale klasser som minimum kan opnå point svarende til et certifikat i de laveste klasser på en international udstilling.

Forslag 3: ændring af FIFe Show Rules §2.7 Specific rules for the World Show and Winner Shows

a) The World Show and Winner Shows cannot be combined with any other type of show.
b) During the World Show and Winner Show a judge shall judge the maximum number of 60 cats.
c) FIFe Members conducting shows as outlined in this chapter are required to ensure that:
   - all judges officiating in a category shall participate in the Best in Show panel of that category
   - if needed, a referee judge (→ § 4.9.7) shall be available and announced to participate in the Best in Show panel of a category, to avoid decisions by drawing lots.
     Exceptions: circumstances beyond control.
d) Certificates obtained at shows arranged according to § 2 can be considered as being obtained in any country when needed to comply with the requirement of the number of different countries in § 4.4 or 4.5.
e) Best in Variety (BIV): in case of a larger number of adults respectively neuters in competition (at least 5 males and at least 5 females), Best in Variety will be chosen separately by sex.
f) **Permission to arrange a Winner Show can only be given to a member or group of members who has in the previous 12 months arranged at least one show with a mimimum of 300 participating cats.**

Motivation:

Der er de seneste år dukket flere og flere winnershows op, og flere med deltagelse af så få katte, at der har skulle søges dispensation, hvilket udvander det oprindelige koncept (som var Scandinavian Winner Show grundet udførelsesregler af katte på det pågældende tidspunkt, og som efterfølgende altid har

kunne tiltrække minimum 600 katte).

Forslag 4: Ændring af Felis Danicas vedtægter §11 Dyrevelfærd

§11 Dyrevelfærd

<...>

Felis Danica afsætter ~~hvert år~~ penge til en velfærdspulje reserveret til ovennævnte formål. ~~Beløb, der i et givet regnskabsår ikke anvendes til formålet, overføres til næste regnskabsår.~~

~~For at sikre indtægter til supplering af puljen, opkræver Felis Danica et gebyr pr. stamtavle, svarende til 2,5% af den til enhver tid gældende basispris for stamtavler. Opkrævede gebyrer overføres ubeskåret til velfærdspuljen.~~

Der er som udgangspunkt afsat kr. 100.000 til puljen. Om nødvendigt suppleres der årligt op til den fastsatte beløbsgrænse.

Som konsekvens af at der hermed ikke længere vil være belæg for opkrævning af de 5 kr. der pt opkræves for alle nye stamtavler skal følgende samtidig vedtages:

Tilføjelse til §9 Gebyrer (nyt afsnit):

Felis Danica opkræver for alle nye stamtavler et gebyr på kr. 5,- til drift af Felis Danicas stambogssystem.

(Til Prislisten tilføjes:
***BEMÆRK**: Prisen for NYE stamtavler tillægges i alle tilfælde kr. 5,- til drift af stambogssystemet.)*

Motivation:

Der har i de seneste år ikke være behov for træk på velfærdspuljen, og det giver ingen mening at blive ved med at afsætte beløb udover de nuværende 100.000 kr. Ved at fastsætte de i dag opkrævede kr. 5,- som et gebyr under §9 undgår vi at hæve prisen for stamtavler, og imødegår en kommende udgift til opgradering af stambogssystemet FDkat.

Forslag 5: Ændring af standarden for PER/EXO

Nose/ Nase/ Nez	Short, broad, with a ~~definite~~ **well defined but not too deep** stop; ~~but~~ not a snub nose. The nose bridge and the nose leather must be wide. Nostrils well open, allowing free**,** **soundless** and easy passage of air. Stop to be between the eyes, neither above the upper eyelid nor below the lower eyelid.

Pointskalen ændres så de 40 points på hovedet fordeles således:

Total		**Points**
Head	general shape, jaws and teeth, forehead, chin placement, size and shape of the ears shape, size and placement of the eyes	20
Nose	breadth and length of the nose, stop,	10
Eye Colour		10

Motivation: den stigende fokus på BOAS problematikken gør, at det er vigtigt at sætte yderligere fokus på næsens opbygning hos de kortsnudede racer.

Forslag 6 - ændring af vedtægterne § 7 stk. 6

Forretningsudvalget tegnes

- af formanden, eller
- af næstformanden i forening med et af de øvrige medlemmer af forretningsudvalget.

Foreningens konti

- Formand ~~og~~ **eller** kasserer disponerer over foreningens konti under ansvar over for Forretningsudvalget.
- Forretningsudvalget disponerer over foreningens midler under ansvar over for plenarforsamlingen.

Motivation: Bankerne er blevet mere krævende med hensyn til udformning af tegningsregler mm på grund af skærpede krav fra myndighederne, så formuleringen skal være mere præcis. Der er ingen reelle ændringer i forhold til de nuværende regler.

Forslag 7 - ændring til FIFes Show Rules - TABLE – Disqualifying and general faults

Move No. 2.3 Narrow Nostrils, loud and difficult breathing from "No Cert" to "Disq"

Motivation:
Breeding and exhibiting cats must prioritize animal welfare as the highest standard. Narrow nostrils, loud or labored breathing, and other clinical signs associated with brachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome (BOAS) are not merely cosmetic deviations—they are indicators of compromised health and reduced quality of life. For this reason, such traits should be grounds for **disqualification**, rather than a mere "No Certificate," in order to protect the welfare of individual cats and promote responsible breeding across all breeds.

1. **BOAS is a welfare relevant health disorder, not a minor fault**
   Narrow nostrils (stenotic nares), open-mouth breathing, and audible respiratory effort reflect obstructed airways that force a cat to work harder just to breathe. These traits directly impair normal physiological function and can cause chronic distress, heat intolerance, reduced activity, and increased health risk. Treating BOAS signs as a minor exhibition fault understates their seriousness; they represent a substantial welfare compromise and therefore warrant disqualification.
2. **Strong show penalties are necessary to influence breeding practices**
   Cat shows shape breeding trends. As long as cats exhibiting BOAS are allowed to participate—even without certification—there remains an incentive for breeders to continue producing exstreme cats. A clear **disqualification** eliminates any competitive value in presenting cats with compromised airways and motivates breeders to select for healthier respiratory structures.
3. **Consistency with modern animal welfare standards**
   Across animal organizations, there is a rising recognition that exaggerations leading to BOAS must be actively discouraged. Disqualification aligns show regulations with contemporary veterinary guidance and welfare science by ensuring that health-impairing traits are not normalized or implicitly rewarded in cat shows.
4. **Protecting the public's understanding of healthy breed type**
   Cat shows are influential public events that educate spectators about breed standards. Displaying cats with audible breathing difficulties can subtly validate unhealthy extremes as typical for the breed. Disqualifying such cats helps ensure that the public only sees examples that represent both correct type *and* good health.
5. **Ethical responsibility of cat associations**
   Cat organizations have an ethical duty to discourage the propagation of traits that harm animals. Implementing disqualification sends a strong, principled message: **aesthetic features must never come at the cost of a cat's health**.
6. **Allignment of DISQ faults**
   In FIFe's rules, disqualifying faults are typically reserved for the **most serious defects** (e.g. polydactyly or oligodactyly, visible deformity of the spine, or aggressive behaviour; cf. Chapter 2: Disqualifying and general faults in all breeds). BOAS, which is a functional defect affecting the cat's ability to breathe, is just as serious as many of the current DISQ faults and should therefore be treated as such.

Conclusion:
Because BOAS directly compromise health, distort breeding priorities, and conflict with modern welfare principles, it should be recognized as a serious defect, incompatible with exhibition. Disqualification—not merely withholding certification—is the most effective, ethical, and welfare-centered approach.

Forslag fra JYRAK:

1. Tilføjelse til FIFes Breeding & Registration Rules

§6.8 EUR (European)

The Novice class is only open to shorthair cats born in Western Europe. Their origin must be proved officially by documentation

Any crossing with .....

2. Proposal for amendment to the FIFe Ragdoll Standard: The color of paw pads

Coat / Fell / Four-rure				
	A	**COLOURPOINT** Colour of points: – ears, mask, legs and tail – to be well defined and in harmony with the body colour.	**COLOURPOINT** Die Farbe der Points – Ohren, Maske, Beine und Schwanz – soll gut ausgefärbt sein und mit der Körperfarbe harmonieren.	**COLOURPOINT** Couleur des points: oreilles, masque, membres et queue – doivent être bien marqués et en harmonie avec la couleur du corps.
	B	**BICOLOUR** Points: – ears, mask and tail – to be well defined. The mask to have an inverted white "V", as symmetric as possible, which includes the nose leather. The chin is white. Body colour white or with white spots on the back. A white patch on the genitals is allowed. Belly is white and without spots. The ideal is completely white feet and legs, the body colour must not extend down and cover more than one third of the legs. A small spot on legs/feet is tolerated. Nose leather: pink Paw pads: pink or according to the solid varieties - (General Part – chapter 7).	**BICOLOUR** Points: – Ohren, Maske und Schwanz – sollen gut abgegrenzt sein. Die Maske muss ein umgekehrtes weißes „V" aufweisen, so symmetrisch als möglich, einschließlich des Nasenspiegels. Das Kinn ist weiß. Körperfarbe: mit oder ohne weiße Flecken am Rücken. Ein weißer Fleck auf den Genitalien ist erlaubt. Bauch weiß und ohne Flecken. Ideal sind vollständig weiße Pfoten und Beine, die Körperfarbe darf sich nicht nach unten erstrecken und mehr als ein Drittel der Beine bedecken. Ein kleiner Fleck an den Beinen/Pfoten wird toleriert. Nasenspiegel: rosa Fußballen: rosa oder entsprechend den festen Sorten - (General Part – chapter 7).	**BICOLORE** Points: oreilles, masque et queue – doivent être bien marqués. Le masque doit présenter un V blanc inversé, aussi symétrique que possible, incluant la truffe. Le menton est blanc. Couleur du corps: avec ou sans taches blanches sur le dos. Une tache blanche sur les parties génitales est autorisée. Le ventre est blanc, sans taches. L'idéal sont des pieds et des membres complètement blancs, la couleur du corps ne doit pas descendre et couvrir plus d'un tiers des membres. Une petite tache sur les pattes est tolérée. Truffe : rose Coussinet : rose ou selon les variétés solides - (General Part – chapter 7).
	C	**MITTED** Points well defined and in harmony with the body colour, as in the Colourpoint. White chin, with or without a white narrow stripe/marking(s) on the bridge of the nose up to the forehead. Narrow white stripe/marking is allowed on the muzzle as long as it follows the median line down into the chin. White stripe extends from the bib and runs down the underside between the front legs to the base of the tail.	**MITTED** Points gut abgegrenzt und mit der Körperfarbe harmonierend, wie bei den Colourpoint. Weißes Kinn, mit oder ohne einem schmalen weißen Streifen/Zeichnung auf dem Nasenrücken hinauf bis zur Stirn. Ein schmaler weißer Streifen/Zeichnung auf der Schnauze ist erlaubt, solange er entlang der Medianlinie herunter zum Kinn liegt. Ein weißer Streifen, beginnend am Lätzchen, zieht sich nach unten zwischen den Vorderbeinen bis zum Schwanzansatz durch. Ein weißer Fleck auf den Genitalien ist erlaubt. Weiße Handschuhe an den	**MITTED** Les points bien définis et en harmonie avec la couleur du corps, comme pour les colourpoints. Menton blanc, avec ou sans une étroite raie/marque blanche sur le dessus du nez jusqu'au front. Une étroite raie/marque blanche est permise sur le museau tant qu'elle suit la ligne médiane jusqu'au menton. Une bande blanche part de la collerette, passe par le ventre, entre les membres antérieurs et se termine sous la base de la queue. Une tache blanche sur les parties génitales est autorisée. Des mitaines blanches sur le

		A white patch on the genitals is allowed. White mittens on the front feet: maximum up to the carpal pads(- General Part, page 6). ~~Lower mittens allowed as long as every toe is white~~. Lower mittens are allowed as long as all 4 toes on the paws are white. However, the dewclaw on the leg is not considered part of the toes and must be colored. No dark spot on the white front mittens. The hind legs should be white at minimum up to the heel and at maximum to the middle of the thigh. A coloured small spot in this area is acceptable. Nose leather: analogous to the colour of the points or pink Paw pads: pink or according to the solid varieties	Vorderpfoten: maximal bis zum Karpalballen (→ Allgemeiner Teil, Seite 6). ~~Mehr Farbanteil ist erlaubt, sofern jeder Zeh weiß ist.~~ Niedrigere weiße Pfötchen sind zulässig, sofern alle vier Zehen an den Pfoten weiß sind. Die am Bein befindliche Afterkralle (Dewclaw) gilt jedoch nicht als Teil der Zehen und muss farbig sein. Kein Fleck auf den vorderen Handschuhen. Die Hinterbeine sollen mindestens bis zur Ferse und maximal bis zur Mitte des Oberschenkels weiß sein. Ein kleiner farbiger Fleck in diesem Bereich ist zulässig. Nasenspiegel: Entsprechend der Farbe der Points oder rosa Fußballen: Rosa oder entsprechend den festen Sorten	pieds antérieurs, maximum jusqu'aux coussinets carpiens (→ Partie générale, page 6). ~~Des mitaines minimales sont autorisées pour autant que tous les doigts soients balncs.~~ Des gants blancs plus bas sont autorisés, à condition que les quatre doigts de la patte soient blancs. Toutefois, l'ergot situé sur la jambe (dewclaw) n'est pas considéré comme faisant partie des doigts et doit être coloré. Pas de tache froncée sur les mitaines antérieures. Les membres postérieurs doivent être blancs au minimum jusqu'au talon et au maximum jusqu'au milieu de la cuisse. Une petite tache colorée dans cette zone est acceptable. Truffe: Analoque á la couleur des points ou rosa Coussinets: Rose ou selon les variétés solides

Suggestion for amendment to Fife General part of the Standard – Chapter 7: The color of paw pads

MITTED			
Coat/ Fell/ Fourrure	White chin, with or without a white narrow stripe/marking(s) on the bridge of the nose up to the forehead. Narrow white stripe/marking is allowed on the muzzle as long as it follows the median line down into the chin. White stripe extends from the bib and runs down the underside between the front legs to the base of the tail. A white patch on the genitals is allowed. White mittens on the front feet: maximum up to the carpal pads (→ General Part, page 6). ~~Lower mittens allowed as long as every toe is white~~. Lower mittens are allowed as long as all 4 toes on the paws are white. However, the dewclaw on the leg is not considered part of the toes and must be colored. No dark spot on the white	Weißes Kinn, mit oder ohne einem schmalen weißen Streifen/Zeichnung auf dem Nasenrücken hinauf bis zur Stirn. Ein schmaler weißer Streifen/Zeichnung auf der Schnauze ist erlaubt, solange er entlang der Medianlinie herunter zum Kinn liegt. Ein weißer Streifen, beginnend am Lätzchen, zieht sich nach unten zwischen den Vorderbeinen bis zum Schwanzansatz durch. Ein weißer Fleck auf den Genitalien ist erlaubt. Weiße Handschuhe an den Vorderpfoten: maximal bis zum Karpalballen (→ Seite 6). ~~Mehr Farbanteil ist erlaubt, sofern jeder Zeh weiß ist.~~ Niedrigere weiße Pfötchen sind zulässig, sofern alle vier Zehen an den Pfoten weiß sind. Die am Bein befindliche Afterkralle (Dewclaw) gilt jedoch nicht als Teil der Zehen und muss farbig sein. Kein Fleck auf den vorderen Handschuhen. Die Hinterbeine sollen	Menton blanc, avec ou snas une étroite raie/marque blanche sur le dessus du nez jasqu'au front. Une étroite raie/marque blanche est permise sur le museau tant qu'elle suit la ligne médiane jusqu'au mention. Une bande blanche part de la collerette, passe par le ventre, entre les membres antérieurs et se termine sous la base de la queue. Une tache blanche sur les parties génitales est autorisée. Des mitaines blanches sur le pieds antérieurs, maximum jusqu'aux coussinets carpiens (→page 6). ~~Des mitaines minimales sont autorisées pour autant que tous les doigts soients balncs.~~ Des gants blancs plus bas sont autorisés, à condition que les quatre doigts de la patte soient blancs. Toutefois, l'ergot situé sur la jambe (dewclaw) n'est pas considéré comme faisant partie des doigts et doit être coloré. Pas de tache froncée sur les

	front mittens. The hind legs should be white at minimum up to the heel and at maximum to the middle of the thigh. A coloured small spot in this area is acceptable.	mindestens bis zur Ferse und maximal bis zur Mitte des Oberschenkels weiß sein. Ein kleiner farbiger Fleck in diesem Bereich ist zulässig.	mitaines antérieures. Les membres postérieurs doivent être blancs au minimum jusqu'au talon et au maximum jusqu'au milieu de la cuisse. Une petite tache colorée dans cette zone est acceptable.
Nose leather/ Nasenspiegel/ Truffe	analogous to the colour of the points or pink	Entsprechend der Farbe der Points oder rosa	Analoque á la couleur des points ou rosa
Paw pads/ Fußballen/ Coussinets	pink or according to the solid varieties	Rosa oder entsprechend den festen Sorten	Rose ou selon les variétés solides
Faults precluding the certificate / Fehler, die ein Zertifikat ausschließen / Défauts excluant l'attribution du certificat	• lack of white chin • white mittens higher than the carpal pads or running up to the reverse side of the front feet • broken or lack of white belly stripe	• Fehlen des weißen Kinns. • Weiße Handschuhe, die höher als die Karpalballen sind oder die bis zur Rückseite der Vorderpfoten reichen. • Gebrochener oder fehlender weißer Bauchstreifen.	• Absence de menton blanc • des mitaines blanches plus hautes que les coussinets carpiens ou allant jusqu'a l'envers des pieds antérieurs • bande ventrale blanche cassée ou absente

Motivation

The current wording "Paw pads: pink" is too narrow in relation to the breed's genetic variation and the actual phenotypic appearance of mitted and bicolour Ragdolls. It does not take into account that the degree of pigmentation in the paw pads varies depending on how far the melanocytes migrate during fetal development, which is controlled by the S gene for white spotting.

In mitted Ragdolls with the genetic combination S/s, the pigment boundary may vary from one individual to another. Therefore, one may observe paw pads that are partially coloured or have darker spots on an otherwise pink background. These variations are genetically correct and should not be considered faults. In bicolour Ragdolls with the S/S combination, the pads are usually completely pink, but small traces of pigment may occur and should not be judged negatively.
The proposal to change the wording to "pink or according to the solid varieties" for mitted and bicolour Ragdolls, and to allow small areas of darker pigment, brings the FIFe Ragdoll Standard into better alignment with both genetic reality and international standards. Both CFA, TICA, and WCF allow variation in paw pad pigmentation and acknowledge that pink is desirable but not absolute. CFA specifically states that mitted Ragdolls may have "minor spotting of colour corresponding to point colour," and WCF describes it as "pink or analogous to the coat colour." This more flexible approach reflects a realistic understanding of the breed's genetic expression.
The FIFe *General Part of the Standard – Chapter 7: Colour varieties – with white (EMS codes: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 09)* states that the paw pads of bicolours should be "pink or according to the solid varieties."
The Ragdoll is the only cat breed in which the mitted colour variety occurs. A mitted Ragdoll - with the genotype S/s and the EMS code 04, which determines the amount of white - should therefore follow the same principles as the bicolour Ragdoll.
The current standard is more restrictive and therefore does not reflect FIFe's general rules.

The proposed amendment ensures that the FIFe Ragdoll Standard and FIFe's General Part of the Standard – Chapter 7 reflect both the breed's genetic foundation and the natural variations in pigmentation associated with the presence of the white spotting S gene. The wording "pink or according

to the solid varieties," with allowance for small pigment spots, will bring the standard into harmony with international standards and improve fairness in the evaluation of breed-typical Ragdolls.
To ensure the original intention of the 2025 revision of the Ragdoll standard and at the same time provide greater accuracy in judging, it is therefore recommended that the text in both the Ragdoll standard and the FIFe General Part of the Standard be amended to:
"Lower mittens are allowed as long as all 4 toes on the paws are white. However, the dewclaw on the leg is not considered part of the toes and must be colored."
This wording maintains the focus on the characteristic mitted markings while at the same time clarifying that the dewclaw is not to be judged as part of the white toes.

References

- Robinson, R. *Genetics for Cat Breeders and Veterinarians*, 5th Edition – chapters on colour and spotting genetics.
- Cooper, M.P. et al. (2006). *White spotting in the domestic cat maps near KIT on feline chromosome B1.*
- David, V.A. et al. (2014). *Endogenous retrovirus insertion in the KIT oncogene determines white and white spotting in domestic cats.*
- Górska, A. et al. (2022). *Genetic Determination of the Amount of White Spotting.*
- CFA Ragdoll Breed Standard (2024).
- WCF Ragdoll Standard (2022).
- TICA Ragdoll Breed Standard (2025).
- FIFe *General Part of the Standards, Chapter 7: Colour varieties – with white* (EMS codes: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 09).

Background
The Ragdoll exists in three main varieties: colourpoint, mitted, and bicolour. The latter two carry a white spotting gene (the S gene), which determines how large an area of the body, including the paws, is white. This gene influences the migration of melanocytes during fetal development. If melanocytes do not reach certain areas of the skin, no pigment is formed there, and those areas appear white.
In colourpoint Ragdolls (genotype s/s), there is no white spotting, and the paw pads always have pigment corresponding to the point colour (for example, seal, blue, chocolate, or lilac). In mitted Ragdolls (genotype S/s), the paws are typically white, but the extent of white may vary slightly. This can result in paw pads that - depending on where the pigment boundary lies - are completely pink, partially pigmented, or a mixture of both. In bicolour Ragdolls (genotype S/S), the white spotting area is larger and usually covers the entire paw, which almost always results in pink paw pads without pigment.
The variation observed in mitted and bicolour Ragdolls, where the paw pads may show small spots or areas of darker pigment, is a direct result of the S gene's influence and is entirely natural for the breed. This variation is not a fault or deviation, but rather an expression of normal genetic diversity within the degree of white spotting characteristic of the mitted and bicolour patterns.
White paws on mitted
The intention of the 2025 update of the Ragdoll standard was to preserve the essential characteristics of a mitted Ragdoll.
In the current standard, it is stated that all toes on the front paws must be white. Anatomically, the cat has five toes – four on the paw itself and one so-called "dewclaw," which is positioned higher up the leg above the wrist joint.
However, the current wording has been assessed as too restrictive, as the range between the minimum and maximum extent of white markings on the front paws is very narrow. This entails a risk that typical and desirable mitted markings may potentially be judged as faults, even though the cat appears visually correct and harmonious.

3. Ændring af FIFe Show Rules § 1.10 The organiser's Responsibility

1.10 The organiser's responsibility
Deletion of item in 1.10.c

c. publish a schedule stating:

- the date of the show
- the location and address of the show hall
- the closing date for registration
- the amount of the entry fee
- a list of the officiating judges, including (the ISO-code of) their country of residence – and not of membership – and the categories they are qualified to judge
- ~~a list of hotels where cats are admitted in order to allow exhibitors to make their own reservations~~
- entry requirements concerning health and border formalities
- opening and closing times of the show
- account numbers (bank or others) to which payment of the entry fees must be done.

Motivation:
Today it is easy for exhibitors to find a hotel that suits their needs using the various online search apps and show organisers are having increasing problems finding a hotel that will be able to provide a large number of rooms were cats are welcome.