Facts

**FCI breeds not involved in attacks**
The Danish Terrier Club’s committee the Bull Image Group has followed up on every dog attack appearing in the media since January 2009. None of these attacks were committed by purebred American Staffordshire Terriers or by any other banned FCI breed. When the journalists referred to the attack dogs as “amstaffs”, it was really crossbred dogs resembling “amstaffs”.

This means that the law effectively bans a number of purebred breeds from the established dog society, which aren’t responsible for attacks, where as the law doesn’t have impact on the real perpetrators sold by irresponsible people outside the established dog world, where a large number of “copy dogs” with unknown origin are produced.

The Danish Dog Act is equivalent to banning Rolex watches because the cheap copies watches break.

**The American Staffordshire Terrier is a rare breed**
Less than 10% of the dogs that are referred to as “amstaffs” are American Staffordshire Terriers. Actually more than 90% of the dogs registered in the Danish Dog Register are “copy dogs”, like pitbull crosses or other crosses being sold as “amstaffs” to achieve a higher sales price. Additional there’s a large number of dogs that aren’t registered at all – dogs that are kept illegally.

A purebred American Staffordshire Terrier is recognized by its FCI approved pedigree. Only 82 were registered in 2009, so it’s a small population of dogs – and these can only be bred if they acquire an approved temperament test.

**The law primarily affects responsible dog owners**
Statistics presented by The Danish Kennel Club to the Parliament’s Law Committee show that purebred FCI dogs only represent 3% of the dogs wrongfully referred to as “fighting dogs”. As the political negotiations confirm that no extra resources will be targeted to support the law, the purebred dogs are immediately restricted by the law whereas the other 97% of dogs produced by irresponsible people outside the “doggie” establishment go free.

**The term ‘fighting dog’ used for dogs that bite**
There is no official Danish definition of a ‘fighting dog’. The term is used by journalists and the public regardless of the dog’s origin and use. The term ‘fighting dog’ now publicly mean a dog that bites.

**Further information and documentation**
Visit www.bull-image-gruppen.dk for further information and documentation or write us at: Politik@bull-image-gruppen.dk.

Good Dog!

This is Knirke.
She’s a purebred American Staffordshire Terrier. Her dedicated owner trains Knirke for her job as a rescue dog.

Knirke’s services are needed all over the world, but according to the Danish Parliament, she’ll be the last of her kind.

Banned by Danish Law
1st July 2010

The Dog act must be based on facts, knowledge & science to be effective – not politics!
Denmark bans 13 breeds
The Danish Parliament passes a new Dog Act banning 13 breeds. The Act enters into force July 2010 and includes banning of the following breeds:

**FCI breeds**
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Central Asian Ovtcharka
- Doxo Argentino
- Fila Brasileiro
- Caucasian Ovtcharka
- Sarplaninac
- South Russian Ovtcharka
- Tornjak
- Tosa (banned in 1991)

**Other breeds**
- American Bulldog
- Boerboel
- Kangal
- Pit bull terrier (banned in 1991)

Dogs of these breeds and crosses involving these breeds:
- Are not allowed to be bred.
- Are not allowed to be purchased, sold, imported, exported or transferred.
- Must be kept on a short (max. 2 m) lead when outside owner's property.
- Must wear a muzzle when outside owner's property.
- Furthermore when requested by the police dog owners must prove that their dog isn't bred from any of the banned breeds (the onus is on the owners).

In addition to the Dog Act the Ministry of Justice establishes an observation list for potentially dangerous breeds. It still hasn’t been made public:
- How this list is administered.
- What breeds are included.
- Which criteria will define them as potentially dangerous.

The Dog Act will be evaluated after 3 years.

Note that the law includes more regulations and is of course much more detailed. As the final law draft was pushed though very quickly a lot of uncertainties remain concerning interpretation of the law and especially about the actual rules and regulations for the affected dogs.

Responsible owners & breeders will fight this!
The Danish Terrier Club and its committee, the Bull Image Group, deeply regret this unprecedented action by the Danish Parliament. We will constantly work for an effective solution of the problem concerning dangerous dogs in Denmark and fight this ineffective and unsubstantiated breed specific legislation.

- And we still have options to pursue!