



**SVENSKA  
KENNELKLUBBEN**  
HUNDÄGARNAS RIKSORGANISATION

# SHARED OWNERSHIP AGREEMENT FOR DOG

The following agreement has been concluded between the parties stated below.

DOG			
Breed	Date of birth	Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Bitch	
Name	Reg. number		
Life insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Veterinary care insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If Yes, state insurance company	ID-number

SHARED OWNER 1			
First name and surname		Corporate / personal ID number	
Address		Telephone number	
Postal code	City	E-mail address	

SHARED OWNER 2			
First name and surname		Corporate / personal ID number	
Address		Telephone number	
Postal code	City	E-mail address	

## SHARED OWNERSHIP AGREEMENTS FOR BITCHES REQUIRE BOTH PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT TO BE BREEDERS.

(Anyone who has registered a litter with SKK is considered a breeder.)

Do not forget that a purchase agreement must be drawn up between the parties if either of the shared owners sells a share of the dog to the other shared owner. If the dog is purchased by an outside party, both the shared owners must sign the purchase agreement.

## AGREEMENT (for other conditions, please see below and the reverse of the agreement)

The dog that is subject to shared ownership under this agreement has a value of SEK \_\_\_\_\_.

If one of the parties wishes to terminate the agreement, the other party is entitled to purchase the dog outright pursuant to their right of first refusal. The party must then pay half of the value of the dog, as stated above, to the other party. *Any change in the dog's value during the term of the agreement must be approved by both parties and established in an annex signed by both parties.*

The shared ownership agreement regulates the terms between the parties, the basis of which is that the parties are entitled to an equal share of income and are responsible for an equal share of expenses.

The dog should preferably live with the shared owner \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name).

## SIGNATURES

Place and date	Place and date
Signature of shared owner 1	Signature of shared owner 2

## OTHER CONDITIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

### Costs

Costs and how these should be apportioned between the parties are specified in the annex to the agreement – see the next page.

Examples of costs that should be regulated are: insurance, veterinary care, food, accessories, trimming/clipping, qualifications, eye tests, X-rays, etc

**Remember**, if the parties choose to qualify the dog and share the cost of this, they should start by setting out the terms of this; e.g. how many times will the dog be exhibited? If one of the parties likes going to show after show, it may not be appropriate to share these costs. It may be advisable to determine a certain number of shows or certain results – e.g. EX, CAC, CH – after which the shared owner who still wishes to go to shows pays for these on his/her own.

### Income

The parties share the income from males. If the parties wish to regulate income in another way, this must be specified in an annex to the agreement.

**Remember**, what happens when the male mates with a shared owner's own bitches? It may be wise to set out that the same applies in terms of fees to your own bitch as for another bitch; i.e. that half of the fee is paid to the other shared owner. It is also

a good idea to determine how males may be lent out, the requirements of the bitch, etc. before the first mating so that the parties share the same view on how the dog should be used for breeding.

For bitches, the parties will take every other litter. Regulate in the annex who will take the first litter, and what to do in the case of a fifth litter.

**Remember**, the parties may of course regulate things differently; e.g. that one shared owner takes the first two litters and the other party the next two, or that one party takes all the litters but reimburses the other party with a share of the income.

### Other

In annexes to the agreement, the parties should regulate what happens if the dog cannot be used for breeding or if the bitch gives only one litter and cannot be used for further breeding, which risks that one of the parties incurs only costs with no income.

### Settling disputes

The parties should attempt to resolve disputes regarding the interpretation or application of this agreement by way of negotiation. If the parties cannot agree, the dispute may be considered by the Swedish Kennel Club or a general court.



