

2025 Winter Meeting Minutes

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Proposed 2025 Siberian (SB) Breed Standard Changes

Voting Results

Rationale:

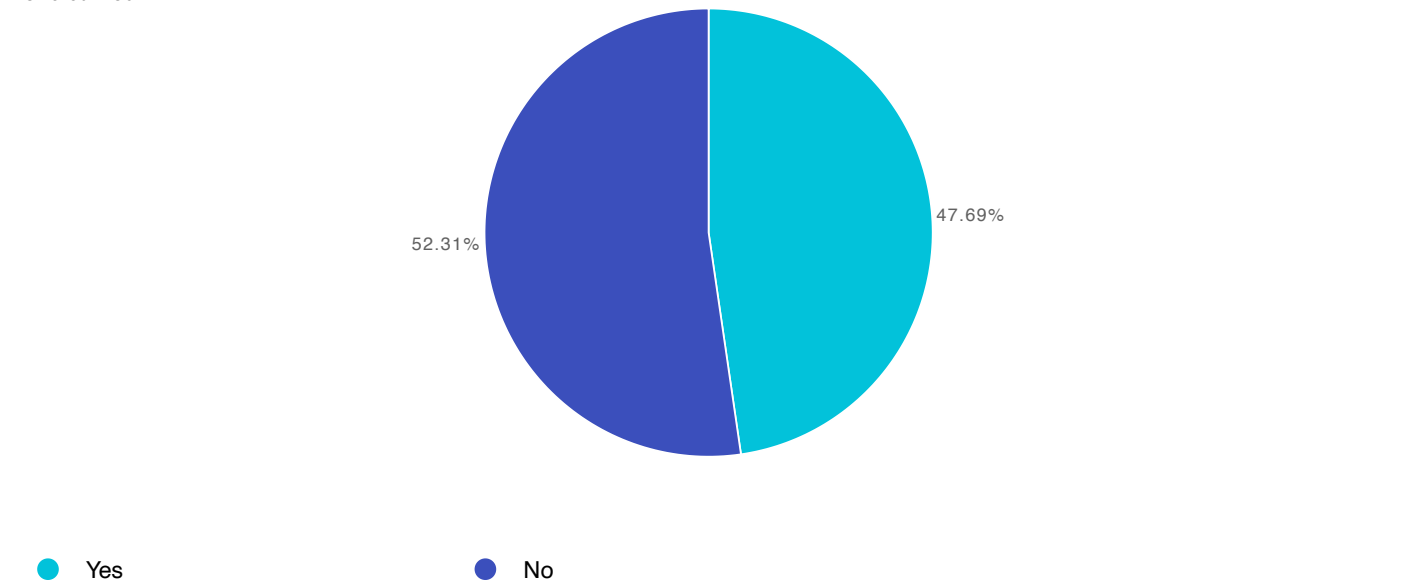
<https://links.tica.org/2025/SB/Rationale.pdf>

Proposed Standard Changes:

https://links.tica.org/2025/SB/Proposed_Standard.pdf

Do you approve the **above-linked** changes to the standard:

Answered: 130



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	47.69%	62
No	52.31%	68

SIBERIAN

The Siberian is a medium-large, semi-longhaired cat originating in Russia with traits most suited to its survival in a harsh outdoor environment. They are muscular, powerfully built cats whose distinctive head type, hefty body, and uniquely weatherproof triple coat qualities are important characteristics distinguishing them from any other breed and reflecting their natural heritage.

HEAD 40 points

Shape 12-14

Ears 5

Eyes 5

Chin 3

Muzzle 10-8

Profile 3

Neck 2

BODY 35 points

Torso 10

Legs/Feet 5-8

Feet 3

Tail 5

Boning/Musculature 6-12

Musculature 6

COAT/COLOR 15-25 points

Length 5

Texture 5-15

Color/Pattern 3-5

Color 2

OTHER 10 points

Balance 5

Condition 3

Temperament 2

CATEGORY: Traditional and Pointed.

DIVISIONS: All.

COLORS: Only dominant black-based (B/-) colors, including the result of sex-linked red allele (X^c). Non-dominant black-based (b/-, b¹/-) modified colors, such as chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and caramel are not allowed.

Permitted tabby patterns – mackerel, spotted, classic and shaded.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: None.

HEAD:

Shape: Medium large trapezoid-shaped wedge modified wedge of medium/large size with rounded contours, in good proportion to the body. The head is broader at the top of the skull and narrows slightly to a full low set cheekbones, rounded muzzle and firm chin. The cheekbones are neither high set nor prominent. Cheekbones are a key factor in the head shape of a Siberian. They are low set, broad and softly curved, connecting the muzzle to the outer edge of the ear and giving definition to the broad wedge-shaped head.

Ears: Medium-large, with relatively broad base, rounded, and with a slight forward tilt slightly forward. The ears should be set as much on the sides of the head as on the top. Ideal position is and are one to one and one half ear width apart. The hair over the back of the ear is short and thin. From the middle of the ear, the furnishings become longer and cover the base of the ear. Well furnished with lynx tipping allowed allowable.

Eyes: Large, moderately oval, with the lower half curvature being more fully rounded than the top lid: almost round, with the outer corner angled slightly towards the base of the ear. The eyes are should be set more than one eye's width apart, slightly oblique with outer corner pointing toward the outer edge of the ear.

There is no relationship between eye color and coat color/pattern.

Blue eye color is mandatory in the Pointed category. In the Traditional category blue and odd-eye color is ONLY accepted in solid white or 'with white' cats. Clear color is preferred. Copper color is undesirable.

Chin: The chin is well-rounded but not protruding, and is in line with the nose.

Muzzle: The muzzle is moderately short in length, full and rounded with a gentle and inconspicuous transition to the head. The lower jaw and chin are a substantial width and depth to complete the full rounded shape of the muzzle. There is a slight muzzle curvature, but the transition between the side of the head and the muzzle is gentle and inconspicuous.

Profile: The flat top of the head leads to a slightly rounded forehead of good height without doming. It continues through a gentle curve at the bridge followed by the top of the head is almost flat, with a slight convex nose curvature of the nose before the tip a gentle slope from the forehead to the nose and a slight convex curvature before the tip when viewed in profile. A straight nose tip is also permissible.

Neck: The short neck is rounded, substantial and thickly muscular well-muscled.

BODY:

Torso: The body is medium-long in length, with characteristic well-muscled with the back arched slightly higher than the shoulders, with a barrel-shaped appearance, firm, belty giving the sensation of solid and well-muscled. weight (which appears with age).

Legs and Feet: Legs are medium in length with and muscular with thick, tree trunk boning and a mighty strength. The hind Rear legs are slightly longer than the front legs, giving a minimal arch to the back and bit more elevation to the hip over the shoulders. Feet and should have substantial boning.

Feet: The feet are big and rounded, with abundant toe tufts desirable as if wearing mittens.

Tail: The tail is medium in length, proportionate to the body length. It is broad wide at the base, tapering slightly to a blunt tip and is thickly furnished. The tail should be somewhat shorter than the length of the body.

Boning and Musculature: Boning is substantial, musculature is strong.

Musculature: Substantial, powerful.

COAT/ COLOUR/ PATTERN:

Length: The coat is semi-long in length. The undercoat is the shortest and softest layer closest to the body and it is covered by a longer firmer topcoat. The longest part of a coat is the outermost protective guard hairs also known as "raincoat." The fur over the shoulders is shorter and blends into the longer coat on the body.

The Winter coat exhibits abundant ruff encircling the neck, cascading down the chest, and setting off the cat's head. Full britches and a bushy tail dress their backend.

The summer coat can be distinctly shorter and less dense, Pa

RATIONALE FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE SIBERIAN GROUP STANDARDS

August 2024

The Siberian Breed Committee wishes to amend our breed standards whose previous revision was last accomplished in 2005.

In the time since 2005 we have seen significant growth in popularity of the breed and sadly, in many cases, the characteristic triple coat texture has been lost. We feel it is our responsibility to address this issue as well as better clarify our standards, minimize ambiguity and in general more succinctly describe the Siberian for both our esteemed judges and our breeders alike.

An additional immediate concern is a recent introduction of the Dominant Blue Eye gene to our natural breed, a breed that does not and has never allowed for any outcrosses. We propose to allow blue or odd eyes only in Solid White or Van patterned cats in the Traditional category and specify only blue eyes in the Pointed category to exclude use of DBE gene (dominant blue-eyed) in Siberian breed. At the latest WCF GA the important decisions were the establishment of a WCF Health and Welfare Commission, the prohibition from participation in exhibitions from November 1st onwards of polydactyl cats and DBE cats (pedigrees can still be issued), signifying the importance of reducing opportunities of potentially harmful genes entering established breeds made by other registries.



The committee wishes to see healthy and happy cats of our breed that conform to a standard promoting the best Siberian health and welfare.

We also wish to follow changes made by the Maine Coon breed section and disallow Chocolate, Cinnamon colours and their dilutes. These colours have never been allowed in Siberians by any other established cat associations (e.g. Fife, WCF, GCCF, LOOF) but have made their way into TICA and CFA Siberian standards by virtue of the current standard wording “All traditional and pointed colors.” At the time the previous Standards update was written these colors were not seen or considered in the Siberian breed. Additionally, the Ticked Tabby pattern is the only pattern in which Siberians do not naturally come nor are they seen without an outcross. Other Associations have already made this restriction (GCCF) or are moving to disallow this tabby pattern in the breed.

At this same time, we have taken the opportunity to look at other points that require updates and submit all of these to rules and genetics committees for their comments and it is our sincere hope, their full agreement.

Below is detailed each update that we are requesting and the rationale for doing so.

Original standard	Proposed change	Rationale for change
Opening introduction	Reordered to read as title	To read more logically and follow the title
Points allocations	Reallocated as attached	Give more weight and emphasis to coat texture and identify cheek bones as distinguishing SB head shape from all other breeds.
Category	No Change	
Divisions	No Change	
Colors	Updated from “All” to “Only dominant black-based (B/-) colors, including the result of sex-linked red allele (X ^o). Non-dominant black-based (b/-, b ¹ /-) modified colors, such as chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn and caramel are not allowed. Permitted tabby patterns – mackerel, spotted, classic and shaded.”	Rationale is to reject Chocolate, Cinnamon, Caramel colours and their dilutes. These colours have never been allowed in Siberians but have made their way into TICA and CFA Siberians via the current standard phrasing “All traditional and pointed colors.” The ticked pattern does not naturally to Siberians without an outcross and is omitted.
HEAD - shape	Medium large trapezoid-shaped wedge with rounded contours, low set cheekbones, rounded muzzle and firm chin. Cheekbones are a key factor in the head shape of a Siberian. They are low set, broad and softly curved, connecting the muzzle to the outer edge of the ear and giving definition to the broad wedge-shaped head.	This better identifies the head with fewer words and more descriptive visual shape. More emphasis is given to cheekbones as they play major part to give the very distinctive Siberian look. Proper positioning of the cheekbones on the skull lead to the correct head width and shape and provides the necessary muzzle transition into the head.
HEAD - Ears	Medium - large, with relatively broad base, rounded and with a slight forward tilt. They are set as much on the sides of the head as on the top and one to one and one-half ear width apart. Well furnished with lynx tipping allowed.	More succinct general description of the ear. Added the description of the ear base to eliminate any perception that a narrow base fits the standard.
HEAD – Eyes	Large, moderately oval, with the lower half curvature being more fully rounded than the top lid. The eyes are set more than one eye’s width apart, slightly oblique with outer corner pointing toward the outer edge of the ear. Blue eye color is mandatory in the Pointed category. In the Traditional category blue and odd-eye color is ONLY accepted in solid white and ‘with white’ cats. Clear color is preferred. Copper color is undesirable.	Correction and better description provided for the eye shape, removing the round from the requirement. Added the eye colour requirements to specify that blue eyes are not acceptable in non solid white or van patterned cats, as are occurring by using outcrosses in the breed with genes that we do not want.

HEAD - Chin	No change	
HEAD - Muzzle	The muzzle is moderately short, full and rounded with a gentle and inconspicuous transition to the head. The lower jaw and chin are a substantial width and depth to complete the full rounded shape of the muzzle.	The description was updated to give more specifics on the desired muzzle length and shape.
HEAD - Profile	The flat top of the head leads to a slightly rounded forehead of good height without doming. It continues through a gentle curve at the bridge followed by a slight convex curvature of the nose before the tip. A straight nose tip is also permissible.	Rewording to give clear description as how the Siberian profile should be.
HEAD - Neck	No change	
BODY - Torso	The body is medium-long, with characteristic barrel-shaped appearance and feel, firm solid and well-muscled.	Rewording to give better description as how the Siberian torso should be.
BODY – Legs and Feet	Legs are medium length with muscular, thick, tree trunk boning and mighty strength. Rear legs are slightly longer than front legs, giving a minimal arch to the back and a bit more elevation to the hip over the shoulders. Feet are big and rounded, with abundant toe tufts as if wearing mittens.	Moved to combine Legs and Feet and to rationalize the effects of leg heights on the torso posture.
BODY - Tail	The tail is medium in length, proportionate to the body length. It is broad at the base, tapering slightly to a blunt tip and is thickly furnished.	Revised the verbiage and added the tail coat furnishing description.
BODY – Boning & Musculature	Boning is substantial. Musculature is strong.	Combined and revised to eliminate redundancy.
COAT/COLOR/PATTERN - Length	The coat is semi-long in length. The undercoat is the shortest and softest layer closest to the body and it is covered by a longer firmer topcoat. The longest part of a coat is the outermost protective guard hairs also known as a “raincoat.” The fur over the shoulders is shorter and blends into the longer coat on the body. The Winter coat exhibits abundant ruff encircling the neck, cascading down the chest, and setting off the cat’s head. Full britches and bushy tail dress their backend. The summer coat can be distinctly shorter and less dense, but triple texture must be present.	A full description of the three layers of triple coat is given for optimal understanding of the Siberians’ very unique and defining coat structure, it is not a long draping coat. We have given more specific description, such as that the hair across the shoulders just behind the ruff is distinctly shorter than both the ruff and the body coat though it blends seamlessly through that transition and how the neck ruff is exhibited.

COAT/COLOR/ PATTERN - Texture	This is the most IMPORTANT unique feature of the breed. The triple coat consists of an undercoat, awn hairs and guard hairs. The undercoat is plentiful, dense and resilient. It is soft and has a somewhat springy texture making the outer coat stand away from the body. The awn hair is straight and slightly longer. It covers the woolly down undercoat and provides a layer of protective insulation. The longer guard hairs over the cat's back, flanks, and upper side of their tail. These have a noticeably coarser feel and add the topmost outer layer of water resistance for protecting the inner coat layers. The combination of these three layers gives the desired feel of a dense, resilient, and weatherproof coat.	The Siberian is the ONLY breed with a triple coat. It is a uniquely defining feature with distinct layers and each has its own texture so we have given a very detailed description on the texture which is missing from the existing standard. The importance of these layers and with correct textures distinguishes the Siberian coat like no other breed, therefore increased point value for this trait.
COAT/COLOR/ PATTERN - Pattern	Sound color and patterns are desirable, but secondary to texture. Any amount of white is allowed, with no preference or requirement for symmetry; off-white allowed on chin, breast and stomach of tabbies. CORIN coloration is a unique wide-band trait in the Siberian breed caused by a recessive variant in the CORIN gene, which influences the activity of Agouti Signaling protein (ASIP). This trait can be expressed in both silver and non-silver cats. CORIN goldens exhibit a warm undercoat tone, lightening of the tabby marks, and enlarged off-white area around the nose that extends to the chest, eumelanin colored paw pads, and a pink nose lacking the eumelanin outline usually observed in tabby cats. CORIN silvers exhibit a "bimetallic" coloration, where the cat exhibits silver tabby hairs, most prominently on the back of the cat, but also displays phaeomelanin expressing hairs, most commonly on the legs and belly. All patterns of sunshine tabby are possible, in all basic Eumelanistic colors, including torbies.	We have added more explanation on the coat appearance if the CORIN gene is present and how it is displayed.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION	The Siberian is a medium-large cat with the overall appearance of excellent physical condition, strength and power and dense weatherproof coat. The cat should be well-balanced with all the body parts in proportion to each other,	There has been modification in the second part of the general description to give a better overall impression that the Siberian must present – strength, robustness and power

	<p>reflect excellent health and robust power with good muscle tone; and be amenable to handling. The overall aesthetic impression of a Siberian Cat's head are pleasingly rounded shapes and softly rounded contours, repeated from the tips of their ears, the shape of their eyes and full rounded muzzles, and extends onward through their barrel-shaped body to large well-rounded paws.</p> <p>Siberians are a slow developing breed, reaching full maturity, strength, and well-developed musculature between the ages of three and five years old. Males are notably larger than females. Size is secondary to type.</p>	packed in a healthy balanced cat.
LOCKETS	White buttons, spots and lockets are allowed in all colors.	Moved from allowances to separate section.
ALLOWANCES	The Siberian is a slow maturing breed, taking an average of three to five years to reach full structure and glorious coat. Coat coincides with age, development and import seasonal patterns. Consideration should be given with kittens and young adults, as well as seasonal variation in coat length and density with mature adults.	Revised wording, including age and seasonal considerations.
PENALIZE	Challenging temperament. Head: straight profile or deep profile curve, a stop or break; narrow pinched, long or foxy muzzle, almond-shaped or completely round eyes, Copper eye color.	The penalizing faults are updated to help eliminate more accruing faults in the breed, which we want to discourage
WW	<p>Non-permissible colours, evidence of illness, poor health, emaciation.</p> <p>Head: High set or narrow cheek bones; blue or odd eye color in coat colors other than solid white or with white in Traditional category.</p> <p>Body: Slight or delicate boning, build and musculature.</p> <p>Coat: Exceptionally soft and fine guard hairs on adult cats; Flat, draping silky coats on the body; Excessive coat length and volume; Fine, soft, silky or woolly overall coat texture; Lacking triple coat.</p>	Identifying the withholding faults to send a clear message to the breeders and judges which traits are not acceptable in Siberians. The blue eyes are being added by outcrosses, and this has never been allowed in Siberians. This is to improve the overall quality of the Siberians being bred and shown, which are lacking very important and distinguishing qualities of the breed.
DQ	Visible tail fault.	

Proposed 2025 Persian (PS-HI-ES) Breed Standard Changes

Voting Results

Rationale:

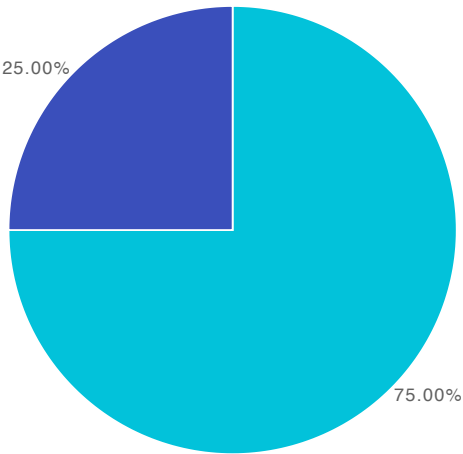
<https://links.tica.org/2025/PS-HI-ES/Rationale.pdf>

Proposed Standard Changes:

https://links.tica.org/2025/PS-HI-ES/Proposed_Standard.pdf

Do you approve the **above-linked** changes to the standard:

Answered: 92



● Yes

● No

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	75.00%	69
No	25.00%	23

PERSIAN BREED GROUP (PS/HI/ES)

The breed group compromises the Persian (PS), Himalayan (HI) and the Exotic shorthair (ES). All have the same head and body type; the characteristics distinguishing the 3 breeds are the coat and coloration. The PS and HI have a long flowing coat, while the ES has a distinct short, plush and stand away coat texture. The PS origin is steeped in the mists of time, the HI is a man-made breed seeking to produce the pointed version of the PS and the ES was developed to be more resembling of a teddy bear with the facial features of the PS/HI but with a shorter, denser and more plush coat, longer than that of other shorthair breeds but still short enough not to flow. (PS/ES) All traditional and (HI) pointed colors are accepted. The only allowable genotypes at locus C are CC, Cc^s and c^sc^s.

HEAD	35 40 points
Shape	5 6
Ears	5
Eyes	10 7
Chin/Jaw and Bite.....	3 10
Nose	5 7
Profile	5
Neck	2

BODY	35 points
Torso	10
Feet and Legs	5 10
Tail	5
Boning/ Musculature.....	10
Musculature	5

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN ..	20 25 points
Length/Texture	10 15
Color/Pattern	10

OTHER	10 points
Condition	5
Balance	5

CATEGORIES:

PS: Traditional, ~~Sepia~~, and Mink.

HI: Pointed.

ES: ~~All~~ Traditional and Pointed

DIVISIONS: All.

COLOR: All.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: None.

HEAD:

Shape: Round, broad, smooth, domed, with great breadth. Should be medium to large in size and in proportion to body. symmetrical and balanced.

Jaws ~~should be~~ broad and powerful with correct tooth occlusion alignment. Cheeks should be wide and full and prominent. Overall sweet expression. Ears: Small and round tipped, not unduly open base. Set wide apart, fitting into contour of head.

Eyes: Large, round, and full. Set level and far apart giving a sweet expression to the face, eye color has

equal importance to size and shape.

PS/ES: Deep brilliant eye color preferred which conforms to coat color. Copper eyes are preferred in all colors except for silver and golden where green eyes are preferred. Blue or odd eyes only in whites or with white colors/patterns.

HI and pointed ES: ~~Deepest blue~~ preferred, but light to Medium blue eye color is acceptable.

Chin: Strong, full, well-developed, fitting into the face.

Nose: Almost as broad as long with fully formed nose leather and open nostrils. Muzzle should be short, broad and full.

Profile: Short, snub-nose, definite break directly between eyes. Break to be above the bottom edge of the eyes and no higher than the center of the eyes. Forehead, nose and chin in straight line appear to be in line or very slightly rounded in keeping with the roundness of the head as a whole.

Neck: Short, thick, and well-muscled.

BODY:

Torso: Cobby, firm, well-rounded mid section, in proportion. Medium to large in size. Back short and level. The chest is to be deep; equally massive across the shoulders and rump with a short, well-rounded abdomen and ribs Legs: Large bones, well-developed and with firm musculature. In front view, the forelegs should be short and straight from breadth of chest adding to sturdy appearance, not to have a bull dog appearance. When viewed from the rear, the legs should be straight.

Feet: Round and large. (PS/HI) feet should be tufted,

Tail: Short and straight. In

proportion to body length. Boning: Heavy, sturdy and in proportion.

Musculature: Firm and well-developed, not overly fat.

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN:

Length:

(PS/HI) Long all over the body. Full of life. Dense undercoat giving the coat full volume. Ruff should be immense. Seasonal variations in coat shall be recognised.

(ES) Short, but slightly longer than other shorthairs. Soft, dense, plush; standing away from body. Seasonal variation in coat and density should be recognised. *now in allowances

The coat of the homozygous ES is shorter and therefore will not stand away from the body as much, they look more sculpted in appearance and the tail is less fully furnished.

Color:
(PS/ES) As described in TICA Color Descriptions.

Color:
(HI and pointed ES) Clear body color preferred with subtle shading allowed.

~~*Allowance should be made for darker shaded areas on coats of mature cats.~~

There must be a definite contrast between the body and point color. The points, comprising of the ears, legs, feet, tail, and mask, must show the basic color of the cat.

OTHER:

Condition/Balance: Should reflect excellent health and robust power with good muscle tone, well-muscled, but not fat. All parts of the body should be in proportion to each other.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The ideal (PS/HI/ES) is a strong cat with excellent boning and musculature, a well-balanced cat, giving the impression of robust power. The face should be round with a sweet, pleasant expression and large, round expressive eyes. The cat should be well-balanced physically and temperamentally, gentle and amenable to handling.

LOCKETS: Withhold for lockets and buttons.

ALLOWANCES: Consideration should be given to the fact that females will generally be smaller than males of the same age, but should be in proportion and balance for their size. **Eyes:** Eye color in kittens appears muddy in orange eyed cats. Blue (HI and pointed ES), and green, in silvers, eye color develops from the center of the eye; should be fully developed by adulthood. **Coat:** Allowances for seasonal variation in the coat length and fullness; a shorter but well presented PS/HI coat in summer is totally acceptable. (HI and pointed ES) Allowance for slightly shaded areas on coats of mature cats.

PENALIZE

Head: Long or narrow head; lumps, bumps and depressions in the skull should be penalized according to severity; long Roman nose; thin muzzle; mild overshot or undershot jaw; bite deformity, such as misaligned canines and missing canine teeth in whole adult cats. Extreme depression of the nose stop.

Small nostrils. Asymmetry while nature never creates a perfectly symmetric structure, recognition should be given to any obviously asymmetric head structure, (i.e., crooked or off-center nose, mouth, etc.). Such asymmetry should be penalized according to severity. Ears that are large, pointed, slanting out from the head or set too close together. Small or close set eyes. A green rim next to pupil in both kittens and adults. (PS/ES) Pale, weak eye color, (HI and pointed ES) Pale or grey eye color. Flecks of other colors in iris.

Body: A narrow chest, or long back. Poor muscle tone. Slab flanks.

Coat: Poor coat condition. (HI and pointed ES) Penalise a very heavily shaded coat on the body, seasonal shading can be detected by checking the colour at the roots, but a coat that is fully coloured to the roots must be penalised. Remember it will be more evident in the darker pointed colors.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW)

Audible or heavy breathing. Pinched or very narrow nostrils. Very small or incorrectly formed nose leather. Overall lack of merit. Lockets or buttons. Poor overall condition. Eye color other than blue in HI and pointed ES.

DISQUALIFY (DQ):

As per Show Rule 216.12.10 inability to breathe normally with a closed mouth **MUST** be disqualified. Kinked tail. Severe Malocclusion or extremely asymmetric face structure; crossed, slanted or improperly focusing eyes. Severe overshot or undershot jaw.

Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

RATIONALE FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE PERSIAN GROUP STANDARDS

NOVEMBER 2024

The Persian Breed Group committee wish to amend our standards which have not been revisited since 2004.

In this time we have seen significant development in the general type of the breed. Sadly in some cases this has led to an over exaggeration of certain features that have been in detriment to the breed such as reduced nose and nostril size, breathing difficulties, incorrect bites, misalignment of teeth and narrow jaws. We feel it is our responsibility to address these issues and therefore there is a need to make changes to our standards making it clearer for our judges and our breeders.

In addition to our concerns, it has been a significant area for discussion and concern internationally. Leslie Lyons at the WCC level has addressed this issue and called for a working group to be formed to try and take these issues forward. PBG Chair Jane Allen has been asked to be part of the group as has Heather Lorimer and Lies Mullem RD EN. Brachycephalic breeds both in dogs and cats are under the spotlight across Europe and our breed group is under threat of being banned in some countries indeed in some regions of Austria and the Netherlands the breeding of our breeds is definitely under threat.



This poster has been displayed in the Netherlands recently.

The committee wishes to see healthy and happy cats of our breeds that conform to a standard that promotes health and welfare in harmony with the sweet and balanced look of the Persian Group cats.

At the same time, we have taken the opportunity to look at other points that require updating and submit all of these to rules and genetics committees for their comments and hopefully agreement.

Below are details on each change we are requesting and the rationale for doing so.

Original standard	Proposed change	Rationale for change
Opening introduction	Reordered to read as title, PS/HI/ES	To read more logically and follow the title
Points allocations	Reallocated as attached	Give more weight and emphasis to head with particular reference to skull shape, eyes, nose and jaw.
Categories	Remove Sepia and Mink	Since 2000 there has been 12,852 Persians and 6,054 exotics registered in TICA, of those 3 PS and 6 ES were either sepia (3) or mink (6) and none seen on the show bench. We would request this alteration especially as we are working to improve eye colour in traditional and pointed varieties
Increase head points to 40	See track change document	Head is where the most challenges lie, so we have increased the points values of eyes, nose and most importantly the bite and jaw. We feel loosing 2 points for the neck is valid in this case.
HEAD - shape	Added smooth	To give added emphasis to a smooth head
HEAD - jaws	“should be” and perfect alignment	Added for ease of reading plus it’s about the whole jaw not just tooth alignment which is described later in penalties
HEAD – eyes - colour	Delete preferred as deep eye colour is a requirement. Copper eye color are preferred in all colours except for silver and golden where green eyes are preferred. Blue or odd eyes only in whites or with white colors/patterns. HI and pointed ES: Medium blue eye color is acceptable.	We want to emphasise that eye colour should be as deep as possible and related to the coat colour. HI remove pale blue We wish to discourage the further development of the DBE in our breed so have been prescriptive in eye colour.

HEAD - nose	Fully formed nose leather	Breed criticised for small noses and reduced nostril size and shape we want to make it clear to judges and breeders the leather must be fully formed and with open nostrils.
HEAD - profile	More description of the placement of nose break.	Some breaks are too high so guidance given here as to where the ideal placement should be.
HEAD - forehead	Forehead, nose and chin appear to be in line or very slightly rounded in keeping with the roundness of the head as a whole.	More specific how to look at it.
BODY - feet	Should be tufted PS/HI	More clarification needed as all longhairs have tufts!
COAT - length	Removed some wording and moved to allowances.	Moved to allowances as that is what it is referring to and we wished to draw attention to the HZ ES coat as there is a lack of understanding
COLOUR - HI	Clear body colour	Seeing trend towards darker body colouring in HI that is solid to roots therefore not seasonal. BC added more in the penalties to further describe
LOCKETS	Added under separate heading as other newer standards have done.	No change to actual standard just moved to separate section
ALLOWANCES	See additional text	Give more guidance to judges and breeders on ideals within the standard and especially with developmental stages in kittens.
PENALIZE	See additional text	As above to give more guidance and indeed support in making difficult decisions
WW	See additional text	To ensure that these unhealthy and undesirable traits are penalized appropriately and gives strong message to judges and breeders that they are unacceptable to our breed standards
DQ	See additional text	As above point this is a very serious fault in our breed and one that we do not wish to see proliferated hence the severity and stressing of this message.

Jane Allen, Jorge Garnica, Brigitte Pouilot, Christa Chapman, Dodie Ihde Johnson, Martha Johnson Moore, Evita Naumenko

Persian Breed Group Committee

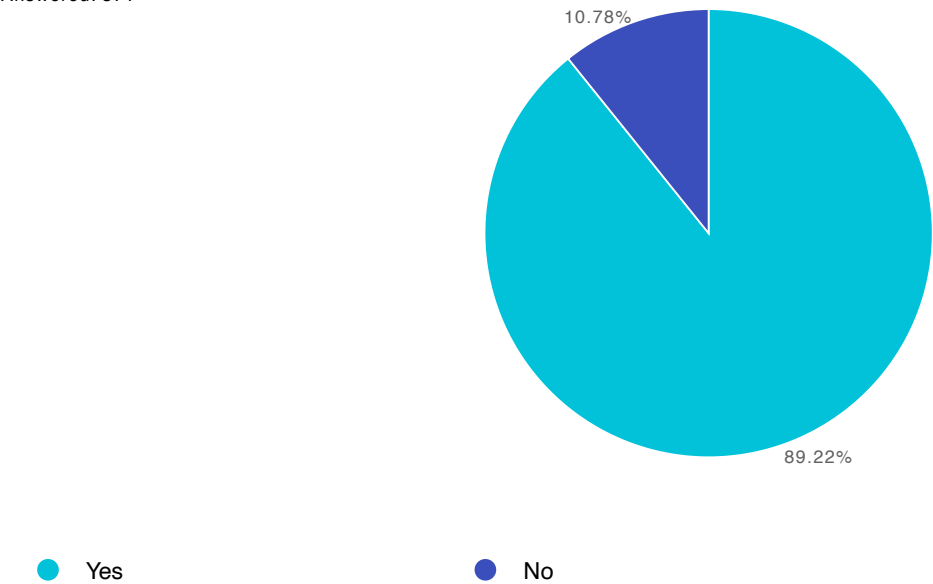
Proposed 2025 Maine Coon (MC-MCP) Breed Standard Changes

Voting Results

Proposed Standard Changes:
https://links.tica.org/2025/MC-MCP/Proposed_Standard.pdf

Do you approve the above-linked changes to the standard:

Answered: 371



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	89.22%	331
No	10.78%	40

Rationale:

A proposal has also been put forward to clarify the Standard for the Maine Coon Polydactyl. Polydactyly in the Maine coon cat is a nonsyndromic preaxial dominant trait that shows variable expression. In "Mitten" Maine coons, thumbs will on occasion not be fully weight-bearing, and express either as enlarged dewclaws or opposable digits that barely brush the ground as balance points. There are no detrimental effects to the cat for either of these expressions but our current wording leads to confusion over what is acceptable.

MAINE COON BREED GROUP (MC/MCP)

This Breed Group is comprised of the Maine Coon (MC) and the Maine Coon Polydactyl (MCP). Overall balance and proportion are essential to the Maine Coon and no one feature should dominate the appearance of the cat.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Maine Coons originated in the Northeastern part of the United States and are generally regarded as native to the state of Maine. The breed, with its essentially amiable disposition, developed through a natural selection process where only the fittest survived. It should always be remembered that Maine Coons developed as "working cats", able to fend for themselves in a harsh climate of rough and woody terrain. The Maine Coon is a large breed with substantial boning, a broad chest, and a long, hard-muscled, rectangular body. The tail is long and flowing. Whether polydactyl or regular, the paws are large and well-tufted. The Maine Coon reaches full maturity at four to five years of age.

HISTORY: Legend has it that Maine Coon cats likely originated from domestic cats in New England that were descendants of cats that came on merchant and colonizing ships from western Europe. Over the years, those cats' descendants evolved to survive the hostile New England winters by developing keen hunting skills valuable for vermin control, strong muscular bodies, shaggy coats, and tufting on ears and feet. Polydactyl paws were common in the original Maine Coon population although it is unknown whether the trait was introduced from overseas or developed in North America. First recorded in cat literature in 1861 with a mention of a black and white cat named "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," Maine Coons were popular competitors at early cat shows in Boston and New York. A brown tabby female named "Cosie" won Best Cat at the 1895 Madison Square Garden Show. The Maine Coon was accepted for championship status in TICA when the Association was established in 1979. In 2015, polydactyl Maine Coons were assigned their own breed name (MCP) and accepted for Championship in a separate class from non-polydactyl MCs. The MC Breed Section then became the MC/MCP Breed Group.

CATEGORY: Traditional ONLY (Sepia, Mink, and Pointed not allowed)

DIVISION: All.

COLOR: All.

Only dominant black-based (B/-) colors including the result of the sex-linked red allele (X^o).

Nondominant black-based (b/-, b¹/-) modified colors such as chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn, and caramel are not allowed.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: None.

HEAD:

Shape: Slightly longer than wide, as measured from back of head to tip of muzzle, while still in proportion to body. Viewed from the front, a square muzzle under high and broad cheek bones give the appearance of an overall broad modified wedge-shaped head.

Eyes: Large and oval. Appear almost round when wide open. Slight oblique set where outer corner of eye points toward outer base of ear. Distance between the eyes is approximately one eye-width apart.

Color: Any shade of green and/or gold. No relation to coat color. Blue and odd eyes accepted only in white and with white.

Ears: Large, well furnished, wide at base, tapering to appear pointed by the enhancement of lynx tips. Taller than the width at base but still in balance with head length. Outer base just above the level of the top of the eye. Outside edges have a very slight outward tilt, not past 11 and 1 o'clock. Distance between inner ear edges is approximately one ear's width apart and forms a rectangle with outer edge of the muzzle. Furnishings extend beyond outer ear edge. Lynx tips maintain the balance of the ear without ~~excessive~~ heaviness or droop.

Chin: Wide and deep enough to complete square look of muzzle; ~~firm~~, in line with upper lip (see Profile).

Muzzle: Well-defined, square, with a definite box. Viewed from above, left and right edges are parallel, with muzzle size in balance with the rest of the head. Distinct transition between muzzle and cheek bones.

Profile: In profile view of entire head structure (back of head to tip of nose), balance is critical. Gently curving forehead flows into a slight concave curve at the bridge of the nose and continues into a smooth nose-line free of humps and/or bumps. Straight, vertical line extends from the tip of nose, through upper lip to bottom of chin. Depth of chin is approximately 1/3 of overall depth of the muzzle.

Neck: Medium long, substantially thicker in mature males as compared to adolescent males and/or females.

BODY:

Torso: Large, substantial, muscular, and rectangular. Females generally smaller than males. Body is relatively long with all parts in proportion, to create the appearance of a well-balanced rectangle. Broad, deep chest. Equal width from shoulders to hips, with depth of body. Allowance for slow maturation. Breed is considered "large" in size, but balance and proportion are of equal importance.

Boning & Musculature: Substantial boning adequate to support structure and size of the cat. Firm musculature, without flab. Allowance for females and immaturity.

Legs: Substantial, medium length, in proportion to body to complete a rectangle. All legs straight without cow hocking or toeing-out.

Feet: All toes, excluding dewclaws/**MCP thumbs**, touch the floor. Tufts start between the toes and are visible beneath the pads where they extend outwards.

MC: Large, rounded and well-tufted.

MCP: Large and well-tufted. Additional toes allowed on either fore or hind paws or both. Mitten or patty foot acceptable. Symmetrical expression preferred. Maximum 7 toes per foot.

Tail: Tail as long as body (from tail-base to shoulder blades). Wide base tapers to tip with full flowing fur.

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN:

Length: Uneven; shorter on shoulders, gradually lengthening down back and sides. Frontal ruff, belly shag and britches (more apparent with age). Tail fur long, full, flowing.

Texture: All-weather coat often with silky texture. Slight undercoat provides body, but coat falls smoothly.

Color & Pattern: Clear pattern and color, as described in the UCD. Acceptable patterns are ticked, classic, spotted, mackerel, and shaded/chinchilla. Some white on all four feet of cats with white.

ALLOWANCES

- Standard favors the male. Allowance MUST be made for significant size difference between male and female. Type should not be sacrificed for size. Breed is slow to mature.
- Slightly larger and/or tighter-set ears in kittens. Lower ear set in heavily jawed, fully mature males. Wider ear set in fully mature adults.
- Polydactyly is a trait with variable expression, from a single extra dewclaw to extra toes on each foot. All expressions are acceptable, without preference for more rather than fewer additional toes (up to the allowed maximum). Polydactyl mitten paws may appear to toe out.
- Ghost markings in smoke and solid-colored kittens and adults less than 18 months.

PENALTIES

Eyes: Overly rounded. Almond shaped. Flattened upper lid (hooded). Protruding. Small or deep-set. Excessive angle/slant (Oriental set) or level. Excessive size.

Ears: Overly rounded/without taper. Small. Flared. Lacking furnishings or lynx tips. Lynx tips that detract from the set and shape of the ear.

Chin: Narrow, not full. Diamond or triangular rather than square shape. Pronounced or receding. Excessive depth (50% of the profile or more).

Muzzle: Narrow and/or triangular shape. Prominent whisker pads. Rounded nose tip.

Profile: Straight from brow line to nose-tip. Break, stop or Roman nose. Pronounced bump.

Torso: Tubular, narrow or foreign body. Short body. Overweight. Excessive length (sway backed).

Tail: Too short to balance body length.

Feet: Toes, **excluding dewclaws/MCP thumbs**, not touching floor. Untufted paws.

Coat Length: Equal overall, without shag. Short. Too close-lying.

Coat Texture: Woolly or cottony.

Coat Color: Lockets. Shaded with heavy tabby markings on body. Silver series with heavy tarnishing.

Head: Round, narrow, or unmodified wedge shape. Muzzle length disproportionate to head.

Neck: Too short or too long.

Legs: Cow hocked or toed-out.

WITHHOLD AWARDS (WW)

Head: Heavy, massive muzzle out of balance with the rest of the head. Heavy brow detracting from the open expression of the eye.

Eyes: Small, beady, or deep-set.

Ears: Narrow-base/upright set with parallel appearance.

DISQUALIFICATIONS (DQ)

Nonpermissible Colors

Blue or odd-eyes in any colored cat other than solid white or with white

Fine boning

Cobby body

Tail fault

Tail length significantly out of balance with body.

Significantly too small for age or gender.

POINTS

HEAD 35 points

Shape	10
Eyes	6
Ears	6
Muzzle and Chin	6
Profile	6
Neck	1

BODY 35 points

Torso	10
Legs and Feet	4
Tail	6
Boning & Musculature	15

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN 20 points

Length & Texture	12
Color & Pattern	8

BALANCE..... 10 points

Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

TICA's Mission

- The International Cat Association (TICA), the world's largest genetic registry of purebred and household pet cats and one of the world's largest sanctioning bodies for cat shows, has the following mission:
- To encourage its members to be caring, responsible owners and breeders of cats who work together to promote the preservation of pedigreed cats and the health and welfare of all domestic cats.
- To have the most accurate and comprehensive certified pedigree registry in the world.
- To provide sanctioned cat shows which promote both pedigreed and non-pedigreed cats in a professional manner and which are both enjoyable and educational for exhibitors, judges, and the general public.
- To encourage its members to take an active role in the community to foster responsible spay/neuter awareness through public education, become active in voluntary service at local animal shelters or outreach programs for schools and/or senior or disabled citizens, and participate in citizen advisory groups to foster responsible legislation regarding the health and welfare of cats.
- To promote friendly relations between breeders in this country and other countries and areas around the world.
- To disseminate information to breeders, owners, exhibitors, and the general public concerning breeding, exhibition, improvement of breeds, the care and welfare of all cats, and to provide materials and information regarding feline issues of regional or international importance.
- To set up a foundation to encourage research on feline health issues and to provide readily available lists of resource materials on health issues to its members.

An Introduction to Breed Preservation and Feline Welfare for TICA

First, what is our purpose as an association? It is not just to register cats to make money. It is to promote the preservation, registration, exhibition, and health of pedigreed cats as well as non-pedigreed cats. We also educate about how to keep our feline companions happy and healthy.

We want to have healthy happy cats, happy exhibitors, and successful shows. We want to be fair to breeders, exhibitors, and cats. In public perception we want to be the good guys not the bad guys.

We are facing issues that are critical for the future of our organization, individual pedigreed breeds, and the cat fancy in general.

Breed bans have occurred in Europe and in locations in the U.S. as well as are being discussed in many places. Bans that have occurred have often been based on incorrect or inadequate information. However, there are issues, or potential issues with some breeds or traits.

Animal rights groups disseminate negative publicity about purposefully bred cats.

Do we ignore this? Or should we take action? If we take action, what sorts of action can we take, and what should we take?

If we do take action, there are several levels that can be approached.

Possible simple steps include

- How we present ourselves in our Mission Statement and descriptions of our organization on our website.
- How we publicize our shows and events.

More in depth possibilities

- Education and outreach to the public. Can we connect this to shows and show advertising?
- Education for the public on what to expect ...
- Marketing emphasizing the advantages of ethically bred pedigreed cats.
- Descriptions of breeds on our website that include behavioral and health info
- We NEED to demonstrate that we are investing resources in breeder education - educating judges is not enough- and that we will be operating under the strong belief that better breeders produce better and healthier cats.
- What to expect from a reputable breeder
- We could have a guideline for reputable breeders and a badge that breeders could use on their websites if they agree to abide by those guidelines. The badge should have a

hyperlink to the guidelines in question. Perhaps there could be more than one badge, such as one for breeding practices, one for health testing, one for genetic testing, one for husbandry. Less? More?

- Education of judges and breeders on issues that could negatively impact the quality of life of a cat.
- Reworking of standards for breeds with known issues.
- Partnering with breeds that have issues to encourage research and testing aimed at mitigating issues. Through the genetics committee perhaps?
- Official mechanism to remove breeds or traits shown to be irreversibly connected to quality of life problems for cats.
- We need to create a resource to interface with legislation in various countries and states now that we have substantial information proving that the BG is genetically a domestic cat and engage scientists with international reputation and credibility to help us. There are peer reviewed publications that can help us.

The last two have already proven to be difficult to even get through our membership even though they are critically important. Members are afraid that their cats won't be able to compete anymore. Breeders worry that we are out to get their favorite breed.

Here are some thoughts and statements, some gleaned from our website, that may be useful.

1) "TICA and its members work together to promote the preservation of pedigreed cat breeds and the health and welfare of all domestic cats through education, knowledgeable cat ownership, and proper animal husbandry. The knowledgeable breeding of pedigreed cats preserves the distinct characteristics of individual pedigreed breeds, and ensures the continuation of predictable physical and behavioral traits for future generations. Predictable characteristics allow owners to select those that best fit with their family and lifestyle."

2) Domestic cats are companion animals, not a wild species. Genomic analysis shows that they have undergone genetic changes over the course of thousands of years in adaptation to living with people. These include changes in genes involved in behavior as well as diet and metabolism. Our cat companions are not the solitary, completely obligate carnivore, that their ancestor *Felis sylvestris* is. We should not hold domestic cats to a wild-cat standard. They do not need to survive by themselves in a harsh winter in northern Scotland. We want our cats to be healthy and happy as well-kept indoor cats.

3) Pedigreed cats have been bred for their appeal as companion animals, and to meet a written standard on the show bench. Every breed has been selected for characteristics that a number of individuals want in their companion animals. This includes both appearance and behavior. As a result individuals of some breeds tend to be good fits for families with noisy,

active households with children. These cats are playful, interactive, and social. Individuals of other breeds are wonderful affectionate and quiet cats who are very content sitting with a person working from home, or an older person who wants an easy, mild mannered, and sweet companion. Having pedigreed breeds is not only a fun hobby for breeders and exhibitors, but also fills a need for known types for cat companions. “The knowledgeable breeding of pedigreed cats preserves the distinct characteristics of individual pedigreed breeds and ensures the continuation of predictable physical and behavioral traits for future generations.”

4) All differences between breeds have their foundation in mutations. Without new mutations there would be no breeds. All cats would look like *Felis sylvestris*.

5) TICA is arguably the world’s most progressive registry. This is a strength not a weakness. New mutations occur. If these mutations lead to appealing physical traits, people may want to breed for them. New cat breeds, or new traits within cat breeds may be proposed based on these traits. As an example, the cat fancy would be poorer without Sphynx , which were brought into TICA first.

6) As a progressive registry we need to be aware of potential downsides of bringing in new things. Genes may have simple functions that really only affect a cosmetic trait, or they can be very complex affecting many things including a cosmetic trait. You can never assume, when a genetic trait is found that affects, say coat color, or ear shape, that that is all it does. To make sure that a trait will not be directly connected to a health or quality of life problem we would ideally wait for a good number of individuals with the trait to reach old age, have full physical exams, and die of normal age-related issues at the end of normal lifespans. This is not realistic though. We can’t expect people working on developing a new trait or a breed based on a new mutation to wait 20 years before they can reasonably apply for championship status. Genetic analysis and finding mutations that cause the trait can help, but that also takes time. It also takes money and an interested researcher. The other alternative is to go through a less definitive process, but to have a mechanism to take a trait or breed back out of championship if there turns out to be health or quality of life problems that are directly attached to the mutation that causes the trait, that are not easy to treat and mitigate. We don’t have that. As a result we have and will let things in that we don’t know if they are harmful or not, and are stuck with them forever more as there is not way to remove them.

7) The breed bans in Europe have show us that decisions can be made abruptly, without input from cat fanciers or feline experts. Dog breeds are not being banned as much because of long history and appreciation of dog breeds. We need to be pre-emptive here, have visibility and good PR. If we could have an idea of what legislation might be being considered in advance it would help as well. Lies provided us with a Eurogroup Animals document. We need to be working with the positive aspects of it and against the negative aspects.

8)“The dissemination of valuable information to promote the knowledge and interest of cat owner’s community, breeders, exhibitors, and the general public concerning the breeding, exhibition and improvement of breeds, and the care and welfare of all cats; and, the promotion

of science-based studies, educational and friendly relations between cat owners in this country and all other countries of the world.” From TICA website. We need more easily accessible educational information available. Brochures for gate at shows, articles on the website, videos.

Other thoughts:

Could we have some sort of certification for catteries that do genetic tests on their breeding cats, do heart scans if the breed is prone to HCM, documents in TOES? Maybe for individual cats? They would need to be verified somehow via microchip identification? This not a one size fits all issue. Abyssinians and Siamese might be doing post-mortem analysis for evidence of amyloidosis, Maine Coons and Sphynx might be scanning their breeding cats and afterwards later in life looking for cardiomyopathy. Some breeds might want to genetically test all breeding cats.

Should we have an overall policy for new mutations? Since we have (so far) failed to develop a mechanism for removing a breed or trait from championship should we have very specific guidelines about letting any new trait in?

Example: e could say that there must be at least 10 examples of not too closely related 10 year old cats with the trait that have had a full exam, blood work, x-ray, heart scan, that are ok before any new trait is accepted into championship cats.

Some thoughts on standards: We need to make it very clear to judges, breeders, and exhibitors when a part of the standard is aimed at having healthy cats. Show rules Article 16 should be known by everyone. Also, we are very sloppy with our use of penalize, allowances, and withhold all rewards. These should be more defined on how they apply, particularly penalize vs withhold.

DBE is a hot issue right now. We are seeing individual breeds address aspects of this in standard changes like we have gone through with the Persian breed committee recommended standard changes and assorted breeds trying to work their standards to prohibit DBE cats. Dr. Leslie Lyons has given talks and held meetings to address some of these issues as well.

What means are appropriate for preventing DBE or any new and deleterious mutations from creeping in to our breeds?

[“To compete in a ‘with White’ Division, a cat must have at least some white on all four feet.”](#)

The Year in Feline Genetic Research – 2024

Heather E. Lorimer PhD. Chair, TICA Genetics Committee

It has been another busy year in genetic research in cats. Several different topics of interest and potential impact to the cat fancy have new research papers this year. One topic Dominant Blue Eyes (DBE) is currently a hot issue. The majority of this report on the year's feline research is devoted to this, including some substantial background. It is very important for cat breeders to understand that genes often have multiple functions and interactions. What appears to be a simple trait often is not.

Other interesting research this year includes the genetic cause of sex-linked red, the cause of the new Salmiak color, genetically engineered cats, and a potential new FIP vaccine genetically engineered using the mRNA technology of the human covid vaccine.

Dominant Blue Eyes (DBE)

Dominant Blue Eyes (DBE) have been a topic of much discussion and have stimulated various breed committees to revise their standards. Three important research papers were published on the topic in 2024. There is a long background section here that addresses the connection of mutations that cause blue eyes to other physical traits. Then there is a shorter section on this year's findings. Then there is a short summary and finally references.

Background:

There are mutations in genes that cause cats to have blue eyes, independent of coat color. Several different lineages have been established that all have the same inheritance pattern. They are all dominantly inherited, meaning that only one parent with the trait is needed for an individual cat to have it. They also show incomplete penetrance, meaning that a cat with a DBE mutation can have one, blue eye, two blue eyes, or one or two eyes with blue and non-blue sectors.



Fig. 1 a) Two blue eyes, f) One blue eye, b) One eye has a blue sector. From Abitbol et al. June 2024

Genes that cause white patching and/or blue eyes are often genes important in embryo development.

Development of a fertilized egg into a live born baby animal is a very complex process. First the fertilized egg needs to duplicate itself, eventually producing a ball of cells. Then individual cells and groups of cells need to migrate, activating and inactivating bunches of genes to form tissues and structures. These processes are controlled by the protein products of specific developmental genes that are activated one after another in a cascading process. Each one of these genes acts like a switch, turning on and off series of other genes by interacting with regulatory regions near genes and/or the proteins that bind to those regulatory regions. You can think of these developmental master switch genes as being like the on-off switch on a surge-protecting power cord. Turning on or off the power cord affects everything that is plugged into it. The devices plugged into the cord may be related in function or not, for instance a cable box, router, wifi transmitter, TV, and floor lamp. If your floor lamp goes out it could be due to a burned out bulb, the lamp switch, the cord for the lamp, or the power cord it's plugged into. The different problems have different outcomes and fixes.

One of the first things that happens to the ball of embryonic animal cells is the formation of a groove that becomes a tube, the neural tube, that will become the spinal cord. The cells that help form the initial tube and help pinch it off to become an internal structure are called neural crest cells. These respond to developmental gene switches, proliferate, migrate, and develop into a series of other tissue types.

Ten years ago, in 2014, the mutations that cause solid white cats and cats with white spotting were discovered and reported by *David et al.* They are caused by different mutations in the KIT gene, which is an important gene for normal development. It normally is involved in the growth of cells in an embryo, their changing from more generic cells into specific types of cells and tissues, and those cells moving to where they are supposed to go to form the animal from the embryo. The gene also helps determine which cells live or die. Some cells do need to die during development to prune tissues into the right amounts, positions, and shapes.

One of the types of cells the KIT gene coordinates is melanocytes, which make the melanin pigments that color hair and eyes. The mutant gene causes melanocytes to not migrate fully to where they are supposed to be, and excessive 'pruning' so that melanocytes die in what becomes the white areas. In newborn solid white kittens there is sometimes a bit of color remaining on the top of the head (a kitten cap) but those melanocytes are soon pruned and with new rounds of hair growth no color remains. These mutations can not only cause white fur, but can also affect the presence of pigment in the iris, resulting in one or two blue eyes or eyes with blue and non-blue sectors. It is important to remember that this effect is not very controllable. Solid white cats and cats that are homozygous for white spotting and have a lot of white on them are more likely to have affected irises.

The version of the KIT gene mutation that causes solid white can also cause deafness whether the solid white cat has blue eyes or not. In these cats the sensory hair cells in the ear are inappropriately pruned, resulting in hearing loss soon after birth. There is some data that seems to indicate that blue-eyed white cats that are not pointed "under" the white are more likely to

be deaf than non-blue eyed cats. However white cats that are not blue eyed or who must be blue eyed because they are pointed can also be deaf.

Not all blue eyes are caused by mutations in the KIT gene. Pointed cats all have blue eyes because the enzyme tyrosinase, which is necessary to synthesize melanin, in pointed cats has a mutation so that it can't function at warm temperatures. No melanin pigment is made in embryos as it is warm in the uterus. So pointed kittens are born effectively albino. No pigment is made in the iris as the iris is internal and also warm. Blue eyes occur when there is no melanin in the iris. Color is only made in the skin in places where it is cool enough for the mutant tyrosinase to function, the 'points', notably ears, tail, face, external genitalia, and feet.

In the 1980s blue-eyed cats without white discovered in a feral cat population in New Mexico. The blue eyes inherited dominantly. As the blue eyes were striking on these cats, there was an attempt to develop them into a breed called Ojos Azules in TICA. Unfortunately, when two blue-eyed cats were bred some kittens were born with cranial deformities, white fur, a small curled tail, stillborn. Attempts to breed out that problem failed and eventually the breed was abandoned.

Over the decades since then a number of blue-eyed cats that were not pointed and had little to no white on them have been found. Several dominantly inheriting ones have been used to attempt to develop blue-eyed breeds. Names given to these various lineages include Altai, Celestial, and Topaz. Collectively they are called DBE even though several different mutations have been discovered and others are still unknown. For more information on individual DBE origins and crossing into a variety of breeds <http://messybeast.com/blue-eye-breeds.htm> has a collection of a broad assortment of information on, and pictures of, DBE cats and breeding programs collected from a variety of sources.

In humans there is a syndrome called Waardenburg syndrome (right) that can cause blue eyes and other pigmentation changes. There are several types of Waardenburg syndrome, caused by different genes. The genes include PAX3 (type I and III), and MITF (type II) which is regulated by PAX3, among others including EDNRB which also causes frame overo color in horses. Different mutations in the same gene can cause different effects. Some types are associated with deafness, others with physical deformities, some both.



In horses, piebald horses can have blue eyes also caused by mutations in PAX3 or MITF, they may also be deaf.

Other genes are known to cause dominantly inheriting blue eyes in animals, along with an assortment of physical problems, some being extremely severe when the animal is homozygous. These genes include MITF (piebald in dogs and horses), and PMEL (merle in dogs). Dogs that are homozygous for the merle gene are nearly white, often deaf and sometimes blind as well.

Frame overo in horses is a particularly noteworthy genetic trait. In one copy of the EDNRB mutation it typically causes patches of white on the sides, face, and belly of a horse. It may also cause blue eyes. However sometimes the eyes are blue but the coat has no white, and on occasion there is no outward sign of the presence of the mutant gene. If two horses that have the mutant gene are bred together there is a 1/4 chance that the resulting foal will be homozygous for the mutation, having inherited a copy from both parents. That foal will have Overo Lethal White Syndrome (OLWS). It will be blue-eyed, pure white or nearly pure white, and will not have developed a complete digestive tract. A live-born OLWS foal will die in pain within a few days unless humanely euthanized. Like so many genes that cause blue eyes, EDNRB is another developmentally important gene.



Frame Overo horse (left), OLWS foal (above)

Other genes in animals cause blue eyes but have no noticeable associated problems. Some, but not all of those genes inherit recessively, meaning that the animal needs to have inherited a copy of the mutation from both parents. These apparently harmless genes include OCA2 , and HERC2 genes that cause blue eyes in humans, ALX4 in dogs, and the SLC45A2 gene (cream) in horses. Some of these genes, both harmful and harmless also cause changes in skin or hair color. Importantly, there is no rule of thumb about what causes problems at what doesn't in terms of genes that effect eye and/or coat color.

Research published in 2024 on DBE

The DBE mutations that were identified this year were all in the PAX3 gene. PAX3 is a gene whose encoded protein is essential for the development of neural crest cells, which migrate from the developing spinal cord and give rise to various structures, including melanocytes (pigment cells), neurons, and cartilage. It is also involved in the development of skeletal muscle, the structure of skull, and facial features.

First in research published in April (Abitbol *et al.* April 2024), the mutation underlying the DBE breed called Celestials was discovered to be an insertion of an endogenous retrovirus LTR (long terminal repeat) into the PAX3 gene. The insertion location is not in a protein encoding region of the gene, but rather in a regulatory area. This mutation was found in all the Celestial cats tested, some DBE Maine Coons that had deliberately crossed in a Celestial cat several generations ago, and some DBE Siberians where the source of the blue-eyes was not clear. The mutation was not found in non-DBE cats. All of the cats were heterozygous for the mutant gene (had only one copy), with the exception of a homozygous white kitten that had physical abnormalities and did not survive, born to two DBE parents. Several DBE cats of other lineages did not test positive for this mutation, including an Altai DBE cat and a couple of Topaz DBE cats. Interestingly, two other Topaz DBE cats did test positive for the Celestial mutation, which will be referred to as DBE^{CEL} .

Second, the mutation underlying DBE in Altai cats was published in July (Abitbol *et al.* July, 2024). This turned out to be another insertion into the PAX3 gene in the same non-coding region of the gene. This mutation (DBE^{ALT}) seems to produce more cats with one blue eye instead of two, and cats that appear normal but still have, and pass on, the mutation. In this case there was also a breeding between a Celestial and an Altai cat. This mating produced a number of kittens including two compound heterozygous kittens, having one DBE^{CEL} and one DBE^{ALT} , both kittens were white and deaf. In addition, homozygous DBE^{ALT} kittens were also deaf. Some DBE lineages still had unknown mutations.

Third, a nonsense mutation in PAX3 causing DBE was discovered in a DBE Maine Coon lineage referred to as Dutch. This research was done between the two papers above, but ended up being published later in the year (Garces *et al.* September, 2024). This mutation is in a protein encoding region of the gene. A nonsense mutation causes a stop in the synthesis of the protein. Proteins are generally quite large. Nonsense mutations cause them to be shorter because of the premature stop signal. The other two mutations were in regulatory regions of the gene. Regulatory regions influence when and where a protein is made. A nonsense mutation alters the protein itself.

This study looked at two Maine Coon lineages (Dutch and Topaz) in catteries that worked with DBE cats. One cattery had come looking for answers due to kitten mortality and apparently deaf cats. They, very responsibly, wanted to see if there was a genetic problem in their cats. The dead kittens had abnormal color as well as structural abnormalities. They had 10 of their adult cats BAER tested as part of the study, 2 green-eyed and 8 blue-eyed. All of the blue-eyed cats had abnormal results. 3 were deaf in one ear, 5 were completely deaf. The cats from the original cattery as well as cats from related catteries were genetically tested. A number of the cats from these DBE catteries had white patches, some did not for both blue-eyed and non-blue-eyed individuals. The researchers genotyped the cats for the white-spotting mutation in the KIT gene. 14 of the 30 Dutch-line DBE cats also had one or two copies of the KIT gene standard white-spotting gene. Of the remaining 16 DBE cats most had what was described as “minimal white spotting” with a splash of white on the face and perhaps some elsewhere, similar to what is seen in some forms of human Waardenburg Syndrome.

Summary: Three different mutations in the PAX3 gene have been linked to Dominant blue eyes in cats. All are associated with deafness. Two are associated with an insertion into a regulatory region (Altai - DBE^{ALT} and Celestial – DBE^{CEL}). The third was found in a line of DBE Maine Coons referred to as Dutch – DBE^{RE} . The DBE^{RE} version is a nonsense mutation in the coding region of the gene and appears to have a higher incidence of deafness. Breeders should take note that bringing in attractive new features into a breed may have negative health and welfare consequences. Working with researchers is a great way to find out if the unusual trait you are working with is safe or not.

References:

Abitbol et al. April 2024. “A PAX3 insertion in the Celestial breed and certain feline breeding lines with dominant blue eyes” *Animal Genetics* 55(4):670-675, DOI: 10.1111/age.13433
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/age.13433>

Abitbol et al. July, 2024. “Different Founding Effects Underlie Dominant Blue Eyes (DBE) in the Domestic Cat” M Abitbol, CD de Citres, GR Garces, GR, G Luehken, LA Lyons, V Gache. *Animals* 14(13), 1845; <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani14131845> <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-2615/14/13/1845>

David et al. 2014. “Endogenous Retrovirus Insertion in the KIT Oncogene Determines White and White spotting in Domestic Cats” *G3* (4), 1881-1891. doi: 10.1534/g3.114.013425
<https://academic.oup.com/g3journal/article/4/10/1881/6025589>

Garces et al. September, 2024. “PAX3 haploinsufficiency in Maine Coon cats with dominant blue eyes and hearing loss resembling the human Waardenburg syndrome” GRR Garces, D Farke, MJ Schmidt, A Letko, K Schirl, M Abitbol, T Leeb, LA Lyons, G Luehken, *G3*, 14(9), jkae131 <https://doi.org/10.1093/g3journal/jkae131>

The Red gene

The red gene is the model for sex-linkage taught to every student learning about sex-linked genes for many decades. Whatever caused cats to be orange (red), tortoiseshell, or to have no red, was clearly on the X chromosome. Normally only female (XX) cats can be tortoiseshell as they can have one red X and one not. X inactivation turns off one of the X's randomly during early embryogenesis. So any given patch of skin or fur will have one X on, but not the other.

Gene sequencing technology had its start in 1976 and increased in speed and accuracy steadily with the first whole organism genomes being completed in the 90's and by the last decade becoming comparatively easy and cheap. Still it took until 2024 for the gene to be publicly identified! This was such a big deal that it made popular news, and was a featured news article in the arguably premier scientific journal *Science* in their News section in November.

Why did it take so long? First of all it is once again a mutation in a regulatory region, a deletion in this case, not in the coding region of the primary gene. Earlier analysis focused on protein encoding regions of genes. Secondly the gene that is regulated, ARHGAP36, was not known to be involved in coat color. It was known to be a protein that regulated other proteins, and was involved in bone formation and regulation of some neural structures and gland formation and function. Third, the deletion mutation causes ectopic expression of ARHGAP36. That means that the protein is made the wrong place and in this case way too much of it. But fortunately, where it is made in way too high amounts is just in melanocytes so there are no problems with it for the rest of the cat. As one of the researchers, Greg Barsh says:

“No one previously knew Arhgap36 could affect skin or hair coloration—it is involved in many aspects of embryonic development, and major mutations that affect its function throughout the body would probably kill the animal, Barsh says. But because the deletion mutation appears to only affect Arhgap36 function in melanocytes, cats with the mutation are not only healthy, but also cute.”

How this mutation changes the color is by shutting down the signaling pathway that allows melanocytes to make dark eumelanin pigment, and therefore leaving them only able to make the yellow/orange toned phaeomelanin.

Making too much of something and/or making it in the wrong place results in what geneticists call a gain-of-function mutation. An interesting thing about this is that the random mutations that occur throughout our lives can inactivate a gain-of-function mutation and return that cell to the normal pigment. So with age red and cream cats tend to get dark freckles particularly in places where their skin is exposed to sunlight such as the nose and lips..

The two research groups that worked on this found out that the other group had also located the gene. Neither had had their manuscript peer reviewed and accepted for publication yet so they released their preprints together. Links to the preprints are below. The final peer reviewed publications should be coming in 2025.

References:

“Gene behind orange fur in cats found at last” Science. News 27 Nov 2024 By Sara Reardon
<https://www.science.org/content/article/gene-behind-orange-fur-cats-found-last>

“Molecular and genetic characterization of sex-linked orange coat color in the domestic cat” Kaelin et al. Pre-print. Posted November 22, 2024 DOI: 10.1101/2024.11.21.624608
<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.11.21.624608v1>

“A deletion at the X-linked ARHGAP36 gene locus is associated with the orange coloration of tortoiseshell and calico cats” Toh et al. Pre-print. Posted November 21, 2024.
<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.11.19.624036v1>

Salmiak Color:

A new coloration in cats was discovered in Finland. The cats who have it have the fur on their bodies and tail tipped irregularly in white (below left). The color was named salmiak for the salty licorice favored by some Northern Europeans, that has a similar color (below right).



The mutation was discovered to be a substantial deletion a ways 'downstream' of the Kit gene. What that means is that it is not in the coding region of the gene (sound familiar) but is in fact past that gene on the chromosome. There are no other genes known to be in this region. This probably affects the production of the KIT gene in place, time, or amount. One copy of this mutation puts a few white hairs in the coat. It takes two copies to produce the distinctive salted-licorice appearance. So far no health or welfare issues have been found connected to this coloration. The salmiak cats BAER tested have not been deaf. It is still early in this mutations discovery though, the researchers have only looked at a few salmiak cats.

Reference

Anderson et al. May 2024. "A new Finnish flavor of feline coat coloration, "salmiak," is associated with a 95-kb deletion downstream of the KIT gene" DOI: 10.1111/age.13438
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/age.13438>

Genetic Engineering and cloning of cats.

More KIT gene related genetic news. A group of Chinese scientists have intentionally mutated the KIT gene in cat cells and used them to generate kittens using cloning technology. Their genetically engineered kittens did not ultimately survive, though that does not seem to be due to the genetic engineering but instead husbandry problems. However, the door has been opened to the possibility of making genetically engineered designer cats in the future. Cattica anyone?

Reference:

"Efficient generation of cloned cats with altered coat colour by editing of the KIT gene"
Zhang et al. Theriogenology. 2024 Jul 1;222:54-65.
doi: 10.1016/j.theriogenology.2024.04.001. Epub April 2024
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0093691X2400133X?via%3Dihub>

Possible FIP Vaccine. June UC Davis

Most cat fanciers immediately thought of feline coronavirus and FIP at the beginning of the Covid pandemic. When mRNA technology was used to make an effective vaccine, we then wondered if a safe and effective FIP vaccine could be made that way. Well, that may be in the cards in the future.

Unfortunately, previous FIP vaccines have either not worked, or have actually enhanced the risk of a cat developing FIP on exposure to feline coronaviruses. A team of researchers at UC Davis hypothesize that the failure of other vaccines is due to an immune response to the coronavirus spike protein which does not create protective immunity in cats because of the nature of FIP. They hope that by using mRNA made from genes for more internal viral proteins they can stimulate a protective and non-disease enhancing immunity. So far they have successfully constructed a vaccine of this type and tested it in mice for its ability to create an immune response. Stay tuned!

References

Brostoff et al. 2024 “Feline Infectious Peritonitis mRNA Vaccine Elicits Both Humoral and Cellular Immune Responses in Mice” Terza Brostoff et al. *Vaccines* 2024, 12(7), 705;

<https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines12070705>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-393X/12/7/705>

News about this new mRNA vaccine. https://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/news/preventing-deadly-fip-cats?fbclid=IwY2xjawHP3TZleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHf1BouqcelOIKLhZ7i8ANnvbAkvqY-rqS2fZaA18MvbkQctiKsrs14cILw_aem_SrRcZ_F6hGnx-m7ruME1tw



Some Relevant Genetics

One Cat

Two copies of the w^s KIT gene mutation.

One copy of the Orange (red) *Arhgap36* mutation, one normal, and X-inactivation

Blue eyes but not DBE, caused by being w^s / w^s

Also TICA's 2023 Cat of the Year
Photo courtesy of Sami Kerr

TICA 2025 WINTER MEETING

Report of the Realignment Committee

Committee Members:

- Chair: Luiz Paulo Faccioli
- Jim Armel
- Christian Cherau
- Nicky Goulter
- Donna Maddox
- Liesbeth van Mullem
- Brenda Russo
- Laurie Schiff
- Kurt Vlach

Esteemed Board Members,

Purpose: The report to the Board presented at the 2024 Winter Meeting by the previous Realignment Committee read “in light of the aforementioned observations, our committee has reached the conclusion that we should refrain from pursuing any realignment efforts this year. Instead, we recommend establishing a working group tasked with formulating a new realignment procedure.” The purpose of this appointed committee, therefore, was to review the existing realignment procedure and to formulate a new one.

Report: Our work commenced with a thorough examination of the governing rules to understand in-depth the current process and to identify what needed to be updated or changed. It was noted that the term “realignment” is not specifically mentioned in our Rules, but alluded to by several of the following By-Laws, Standing Rules, and Board Governance Rules that govern the creation of regions:

According to the By-Laws:

Article Twelve – Regions

112.1 North America. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to establish Regions as needed and economically feasible so that the membership is adequately represented. The area comprising each region shall be published.

112.2 Other Countries. Other countries and areas outside North America shall be represented by an Associate Director to handle the needs of that particular country or area. Countries or areas will be grouped into Regions according to their geographic location. When sufficient residents of a Region become members of the Association the Board will establish a full directorship for that Region including a Regional Director who shall be entitled to vote and enjoy all rights and privileges of Regional Director.

In accordance with the Standing Rule:

1012.1.1 Assignment of countries or areas to Regions. Countries or areas within the geographical boundaries of an existing Region are assigned to that Region. Countries or areas outside of the geographical boundaries of an existing Region will be designated as International (IN) unless otherwise assigned by the Board to a new or existing Region.

As per Board Governance:

Article Five: Governance Cycle and Alignment

In accordance with Article 12 of the By-Laws, The Board of Directors is empowered to establish Regions as needed and economically feasible and identify the area comprising each region.

It is the policy of the Board to conduct a review of the makeup and viability of regionals at the Winter Meeting, every 3 years.

We had several discussions on the committee trying to reach some unanimity about which parameters should be used to determine if a given Region is sustainable or not to exist as such, but we could not find any. This was basically the goal of this Committee and also the origin of some frustration. The past Realignment Committee had gotten to similar conclusions: “The number of members and shows alone cannot serve as exclusive criteria to determine the economic feasibility of a Region. We must introduce additional factors into the equation. Furthermore, the three-year cycle for review may need to be extended.”

The committee engaged in significant discussion around to By-Law 112.1, which reads: “North America. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to establish Regions as needed and economically feasible so that the membership is adequately represented.” Both concepts, membership representativeness and economical feasibility are, perhaps intentionally, vague, leaving both concepts up to interpretation by the Board of Directors and current Realignment Committee. Additionally, the exclusive call-out of North America seems to preclude International Regions.

One idea that apparently reached some consensus was that the current Regional Structure is already mature, and the realignment process should not be a routine, but something to be done only for very specific cases. The problem is how and when to start such a process without having a routine, and that’s another point that the committee didn’t reach a consensus about.

Another idea that was discussed is to have the strategy of an action plan in place for the case of a given Region that is struggling for some reason before proposing its elimination.

Conclusion: Considering the report above, this Committee has decided to present a proposal to define the realignment process in our Rules, including the action plan already mentioned (see below). That proposal, however, did not

reach unanimity within the Committee. The goal is to bring the matter for discussion with the whole Board and deciding the next steps from there.

Recommendations: However, there is one specific case that merits consideration for realignment: Asia West, whose situation was brought to discussion and could be contemplated with an action plan as proposed on the new Standing Rule.

Respectfully Submitted,

Luiz Paulo Faccioli
Chair, Realignment Committee

Add Standing Rules 1012.5 (Realignment) — Faccioli

Rationale:

Each three years, a committee is formed to review the Regions' structure and to propose any realignment to the Board of Directors. Although this routine has been a practice for years, there's no reference to "realignment" on our Rules nor minimum criteria to how proceed with this, except for some vague guidance in the Board Governance Policy. This proposal aims to fill this gap.

Add Standing Rule 1012.5

1012.5 Realignment. Every three years, beginning with the 2025 Winter Meeting, the Board of Directors shall ensure that the membership is adequately represented by evaluating the overall structure of the Regions.

1012.5.1 Prior to the applicable Winter Meeting, the President shall appoint an ad-hoc Realignment committee comprising members of the Board of Directors. This committee shall be appointed with sufficient time to complete their evaluation and to make its recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter Meeting.

1012.5.2 At a minimum, the committee should evaluate the following:

1012.5.2.1 The number of members per Region.

1012.5.2.2 The number of shows/rings per Region.

1012.5.2.3 Geographical and/or other conditions which restrict travel to shows in the Region where a given area/country is located.

1012.5.2.4 Each Region's compliance with the requirements set forth on By-Laws Article Twelve and Standing Rule 1012.2 for a Region to be established.

1012.5.3 If a Region fails to meet the requirements of By-Laws Article Twelve and Standing Rule 1012.2, the Board, after considering the prior three-year trend, may require that an action plan be created and submitted to the Board for approval. Progress towards fulfilling the plan will be reviewed at the end of the subsequent three-year period. If requirements have not been met and no significant progress shown, the Board may eliminate the Region and assign its members to another existing Region.

Race	Candidate/Choice	Votes
Proposal 7 Amend Show Rule 212.3 (Restore final awards to 2015 status)	Yes, Amend Rule	507
Proposal 7 Amend Show Rule 212.3 (Restore final awards to 2015 status)	No	290
Race	Candidate/Choice	Votes
Proposal 8 Amend Show Rule 212.3 (Number of Finals)	Yes, Amend Rule	466
Proposal 8 Amend Show Rule 212.3 (Number of Finals)	No	336

Proposal 7 - Amend 212.3 (Restore final awards to 2015 status)

Rationale:

In 2016, the number of final awards in AB Alter Classes was changed to 10, even for counts below 25. Although intended to increase entries to shows, there is no conclusive evidence this has actually happened.

Some exhibitors in Kitten and Championship classes perceive this as an unfair advantage compared to the more restricted number of final places allowed for their classes. In areas where Alter class numbers are traditionally low, this change has caused dissatisfaction. Rather than having an element of competition, Alters can earn titles by merely entering enough shows.

Before 2016, one of the main attractions of TICA was that all classes were treated equally when awarding finals and cats had to compete against other cats to earn a final. This proposal restores that balance.

PROs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It makes the number of awards in all pedigree finals consistent• Avoids confusion about the number of finals that can be awarded removing any perceived advantage for Alter exhibitors over exhibitors in other pedigree classes.• In areas with low alter counts, there will be competition for finals in small classes, as opposed to earning finals just by turning up to be judged.	CONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In smaller AB Alter classes there would be fewer finals awarded
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Amend Show Rule 212.3:

212.3 Number of Final Places Awarded

212.3.1 Household Pet Adult class **and**, Household Pet Kitten class, ~~and AB Alter class.~~

The following places shall be awarded for finals of these classes depending on number of cats present and competing:

Number of Cats

Fewer than 10
10 or More

Number of Final Places

Equal to Number of cats competing
10

212.3.2 All other Classes. The following places shall be awarded for finals of these classes depending on number of cats present and competing:

Number of Cats

Fewer than 5

5-20

21

22

23

24

25 or more

Number of Final Places

Equal to number of cats competing

5

6

7

8

9

10

Proposal 8 - Amend Show Rule 212.3 (Number of Finals)

Rationale:

In 2016, the number of final awards in AB Alter Classes was changed to 10, even for counts below 25. Although intended to increase entries to shows, there is no conclusive evidence this has actually happened.

Some exhibitors in Kitten and Championship classes perceive this as an unfair advantage compared to the more restricted number of final places allowed for their classes.

This proposal makes the number of allowed final places consistent for AB Finals in Alters, Kittens and Championship classes. In addition, for AB Finals, the judge has the discretion to award less than 10 Finals if the judge considers some cats not worthy of a final placement.

PROs:	CONS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It makes the number of awards in all pedigree AB finals consistent, thus removing any perceived advantage for Alter exhibitors• May increase counts at smaller shows because of the greater chance of an AB Final• Gives the judges discretion not to award all 10 AB finals if some cats are not worthy of a final award.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It effectively creates a two-tier system of awarding finals (AB and SP), which seems at odds with TICA's overall philosophy of equal treatment of pedigree classes.• Makes it easier for more classes to get an AB final than an SP final and potentially devalues TICA titles as cats could advance even faster.• Different judges being able to award a different number of finals with the same count may be confusing to exhibitors. It could also increase the chances of errors in the Master Catalog.• The difference between the way AB and SP finals are awarded may also lead to confusion.• Judges may feel pressured to always give the highest possible number of finals, despite the rule giving them some leeway.

Amend Show Rule 212.3:

212.3 Number of Final Places Awarded

212.3.1 Household Pet Adult class, Household Pet Kitten class, ~~and~~ AB Alter class, **AB Kitten class and AB Championship class.**

At the discretion of the judge, the ~~The~~ following places ~~shall~~ **may** be awarded for finals of these classes depending on number of cats present and competing:

Number of Cats

Fewer than 10

10 or More

Number of Final Places

Equal to Number of cats competing

10

212.3.2 All ~~other~~ **Alter, Kitten and Championship Speciality** Classes. The following places shall be awarded for finals of these classes depending on number of cats present and competing:

Number of Cats

Fewer than 5

5-20

21

22

23

24

25 or more

Number of Final Places

Equal to number of cats competing

5

6

7

8

9

10

Amend JP Article 10 (Guest Judges) - Judging Committee

Rationale:

The proposal restricts the application for International Guest Judges to licensed Allbreed Judges in any association under the WCC or LOOF.

Once the International Guest Judge is approved, the Judging Committee will be responsible for furnishing copies of TICA Show rules, Standards, and provide assistance if needed.

Exceptions to 410.5 and 410.6 are no longer needed for any show held in any Region, these exceptions apply ONLY for isolated areas.

All references to Licensed International Guest Judge are deleted. Effective May 1, 2023, the designation of Licensed International Guest judge was terminated.

Amend JP Article 10:

410.1 International Guest Judge: Approval of International Guest Judges is delegated to the Judging Committee.

410.1.1 International Guest Judge. A club may apply to the Judging Committee for approval for a licensed Allbreed judge from another cat association to judge a TICA show.

410.1.1.1 Application shall be made on the official TICA Application for Invitation of International Guest Judge.

401.1.1.2 Application must be submitted to the Judging Committee **at least** 60 days prior to the show dates.

410.4.2 An International Guest Judge must be licensed in the formats and/or breeds to be judged.

The International Guest Judge should be licensed as an Allbreed Judge **in any association that is a member of the World Cat Congress or an organization that has a formal agreement with TICA for the mutual recognition of judges.** **However** ~~however~~, exceptions may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

410.4.3 Included with the application, the club must furnish documentation of the international judge's qualifications on the form provided to the Judging **Committee Administrator**, with a translation to English if the original documents are in a language other than English. Documentation shall consist of one or more of the following:

410.4.3.1 A copy of the judge's license.

410.4.3.2 A copy of the licensing association's listing of judges showing the applicant judge with their current status.

410.4.3.3 Other documentation or correspondence from the office of the licensing association which indicates the judge's current status.

410.4.4 If the judge is approved by the Judging Committee, the ~~club~~ **Judging Committee** is responsible for furnishing the International Guest Judge copies of TICA Show Rules and Standards, and working with said judge on interpretation and clarification.

410.4.4.1 Once a Guest Judge has been approved by the committee, any subsequent invitation/application for that same judge and the same show season may be automatically approved by the Judging Administrator without presentation to the committee, as long as the AB license is still valid and no problems have been reported on previous assignments and it will not exceed the limitations as listed in 410.4.5 or 410.4.6.

410.4.5 A judge may serve as a Guest Judge no more than nine (9) shows per TICA show season ~~except as stated in 410.1.6.1.~~

410.4.6 There shall be no more than two Guest Judges per show weekend or 50 percent of the rings whichever is less ~~except as stated in 410.1.6.1.~~

410.7 Isolated areas. Exceptions to 410.5 and 410.6 may be considered and granted on a case-by-case basis.

~~410.1.6.1 The number of Guest Judges allowed to judge shows in isolated areas shall be considered on a case-by-case basis. Exceptions to 410.1.5 and 410.1.6 shall be considered on a case-by-case basis. For the show seasons 2021/2022 and 2022-2023 only, this provision shall also apply for any show held in any Region.~~

~~410.2 Licensed International Guest Judge. A Licensed International Guest Judge may judge for any TICA club upon invitation without approval of the Judging Committee or restriction of the number of show weekends.~~

~~410.2.1 In order to maintain an active guest judge's license, the International guest judge must maintain active TICA membership with payment of annual membership dues and annual license fee by October 30th of each year, must have a TICA Approved Allbreed Judge as a sponsor, and must pass the annual Refresher Exam by June 30th of each year.~~

~~410.2.2 Effective May 1, 2023 the designation of Licensed International Guest judge will terminate. Any remaining Licensed International Guest Judges, who otherwise meet the requirements for relicensing, will be considered licensed as Provisional Allbreed Judges.~~

Contd/...

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

With the agreement of the JA, a specific reference to LOOF was removed and placed by alternative wording for future-proofing and other wording was changed for simplification.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

Pros:

- Removes redundant wording for Licensed International Guest Judges
- Puts onus on JC rather than the club to support Guest Judges

Cons:

- None identified

Amend JP Article 15 (Licence renewals) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

The proposal allows judges to be a working member of an active TICA club or a TICA committee.

418.6 – 418.8 – 418.9 – 418.11 and 418.12 are moved to Article 15 since these procedures apply in the case the Judging Committee votes not to renew a judge's license.

Amend JP Article 15:

Article Fifteen – ~~Requirements for Annual Renewal of~~ Judging License Renewals

415.1 All judges actively engaged in judging, including Distinguished Judges, Judges of Merit, and any Judge Emeritus still judging, shall be required to take an annual refresher test, which must be returned to the Judging Committee Designee with a postmark, fax or email date no later than June 30th of each year. The test must be passed with a score of 95 percent or higher.

415.2 All judges must accumulate six Continuing Education Units (CEU's) each show season, with the exception of Judges Emeritus. CEU's are earned as described in Article 13.

415.2.1 Judges failing to accumulate six CEU's in one show season must earn twelve CEU's in the next show season.

415.2.2 Any CEU's already earned by a trainee during the show season in which they become a judge shall count towards this total.

415.2.3 A completed annual Judge's Record Form must be sent to the Judging Committee Designee with a postmark, fax or email date no later than June 30th of each year. The Annual Record Form lists a judge's activities (shows, CEU's, etc.) for the previous show season (May 1st-April 30th). Judges Emeriti are exempt from the Record Form requirement.

415.3 Each judge must be a working member of an active working TICA club **within their own** ~~resident~~ region **or of an active TICA committee.**

415.4 Each Judge must annually agree to and abide by the TICA Code of Ethics.

415.5 TICA membership dues and judge's license fee for the next show season must be paid to the Executive Office by October 30th of each year. Judges Emeriti and Distinguished Judges are exempt from license fees.

415.6 All outstanding fines or penalties must be paid before a judging license is renewed.

~~415.6 The completed annual Judge's Record Form must be sent to the Judging Committee Designee with a postmark, fax or email date no later than June 30th of each year. The annual Record Form lists a judge's activities (shows, CEU's, etc.) for the previous show season (May 1st – April 30th). Judges Emeriti are exempt from the Record Form requirement.~~

415.7 Judges shall be licensed **for the subsequent show year** ~~each year~~ at the Judging Committee meeting in December. Judges with a current license will be listed in the appropriate publications.

415.8 If the Judging Committee votes not to renew a judge's license for the upcoming show year, based on missing requirements **or outstanding fines**, it may renew a license when the missing requirements have been met **or when outstanding fines have been received in the Executive Office**. The license has not been revoked; it has expired. **It** may be renewed upon meeting requirements for renewal.

415.9 If a judge's license is not renewed at the December Judging Committee Meeting, the judge may continue to judge until April 30. After May 1st, the judge does not have a valid TICA judging license and may not judge TICA shows until a valid judging license has been issued.

415.9.1 The non-renewal date may be delayed for a show for which the affected judge has a contract and has purchased a non-refundable plane ticket prior to the December Judging Committee Meeting. Their license shall expire on completion of said show.

415.9.2 It is understood that the affected judge will not accept additional assignments to judge shows taking place during this extended period.

415.10 A judge whose license has not been renewed is no longer a member of the Judging Program on the effective date of the non-renewal and will be dropped from the official TICA Judges List, which is maintained by the Deputy Judging Administrator and published in the TICA TREND.

415.11 Upon receipt of notice of non-renewal of judge's license, the judge shall provide to the Judging Administrator a complete list of shows contracted within 10 days. The Judging Administrator shall notify the clubs affected by this non-renewal.

~~415.9 A judge's license shall not be renewed if that judge has any outstanding fines. However, the Judging Committee may renew the license when the fine(s) has/have been received in the Executive Office.~~

~~415.10~~**12** If a judge's license is not renewed, then the judge may file an appeal with the Board of Directors for review. The appeal will normally be heard at the next scheduled Board meeting. The final decision on renewal is solely at the Board's discretion.

415. ~~1344~~ A current professional color photo must be submitted to the TICA Yearbook Editor every 3 years. Photographs must follow the specifications set by the Yearbook Editor.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

With the agreement of the JA, some sections were reordered for clarity and logical flow.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

Pros:

- The revised Article title more accurately reflects the content

Cons:

- Some concerns expressed that Committee membership may not be a sufficient level of involvement.

Amend JP Article 17 (Code of Ethics) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

This proposal removes the designation of judges as employees. Independent contractor should be a better term; however, this paragraph is about the judges complying with the rules, not about describing themselves as employees or independent contractors.

The proposal explicitly describes the manipulation of counts, while exhibiting or show managing, as an unethical behavior.

The proposal clarifies the concept of Presentation Only that applies when the judge is responsible for a cat that does not belong to them (any place, any reason), other than veterinary care.

The proposal clarifies how judges need to process in the event of judging a different show at a different location on consecutive days.

Amend JP Article 17

417.1 All participants in the TICA Judging Program shall abide by the TICA By-Laws, Show Rules, Registration Rules, Judging Program, all Board rulings, the Code of Ethics and Judge's Contracts as written, ~~and as employees of the club shall act accordingly.~~

417.2 Judges should be aware that ~~they are being honored by~~ being asked to judge a show **is an honor and shall act accordingly.**

417.3 Participants in the Judging Program are representatives of TICA ~~at all times~~ and shall conduct themselves as such, **taking care to avoid actions that reflect adversely on TICA and the cat fancy.**

417.4 Participants in the Judging Program shall act in a professional manner by displaying a considerate and caring attitude and courteous behavior whether verbal, written and/or as demonstrated by physical actions.

417.5 Participants in the Judging Program shall support the TICA Mission Statement, ~~and the Position Paper on Pet Overpopulation.~~

417.6 Judges, whether judging, exhibiting or visiting a show, shall not cause disruption during a show.

417.7 Judges, while exhibiting or show managing, shall not manipulate the counts to benefit their cats to the detriment of other competitors.

417.8~~7~~ If a judge **is responsible for** ~~shares a room with~~ a cat, **that does not belong to them,** for any reason or at any place **(other than for veterinary care),** that cat must be Presentation Only in that judge's ring for the next 6 months.

417.9 A judge may not officiate and a trainee may not train at a show when a person residing in the same household is serving as Entry Clerk.

417.~~10~~**8** If there is a conflict between a written contract and a verbal contract by a judge, the written contract shall prevail. A change in the written contract voids the contract.

417.~~10~~**8.1** Any judge who has **accepted an assignment** ~~signed a contract~~ to judge a show shall not accept another **assignment** ~~contract~~ to judge a different show on that same date unless the original **assignment** ~~contract~~ is cancelled by the club. In the event that, inadvertently, more than one **assignment** ~~contract~~ has been **agreed signed**, the earlier date of **signing agreement** will determine the applicable **assignment** ~~contract~~.

417.~~9~~**11** A judge may judge a show one day in one location, and judge a different show at a different location on **consecutive days** ~~a subsequent day of the same weekend only~~ if:

~~417.9.1 Both clubs agree in writing to this arrangement.~~

417.~~9.2~~**11.1** The judge can make travel arrangements that do not require **them** ~~him/her~~ to leave the show hall during the advertised hours; and

417.~~9.3~~**11.2.** Neither club is required to pay more than the lowest **reasonable** available round-trip air fare from the judge's home **according to the Agreement to Judge a TICA Show**.

417.12 The judge shall not make travel arrangements that require them to leave the show hall during the advertised hours unless they have pre-approval to do so.

417.~~13~~**10** A judge shall make every ~~reasonable~~ effort to keep travel, meal and other incidental expenses as ~~low~~ **reasonable** as possible for the hosting club.

~~417.11 No person residing in the same household as a judge or trainee may serve as Entry Clerk for a show at which the judge is officiating or the trainee training.~~

~~417.12 No action may be taken against an Approved Specialty Judge, Provisional Allbreed Judge, Approved Allbreed Judge or an Instructor without full documentation of charges against that judge and a hearing before the Board of Directors~~

Contd/...

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

With the Agreement of the JC, some wording changes were made to this Article for (a) consistency with Show Rules and (b) clarity and ease of understanding.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

Pros:

- Replaces "signed contracts" by "agreements" reflecting that fewer Judging Contracts are now actually signed (and is consistent language with Article 13 of the Show Rules).
- Clarifies expectations of judges' behaviour
- Addresses specific situations that have caused concern in the past.
- Clarifies "Presentation Only" circumstances

Cons:

- None identified

Amend JP Article 18 (Discipline) – Judging Committee

Rationale:

The proposal clarifies that disciplinary actions refer to remove, suspend or demote someone a judge from the Judging Program. Disciplinary actions are under the Board's jurisdiction.

Not to renew a judge's license for the upcoming show year is not a disciplinary action and according to JP Article 15 this is under the Judging Committee's jurisdiction.

This proposal allows the Judging Committee to send a reprimand letter in cases of informal complaints.

Amend JP Article 18:

Article Eighteen – Discipline

418.1 The Board **of Directors** shall assess an appropriate penalty for:

418.1.1 Failure to comply with any provision of the Judging Program, Show Rules and/or By-Laws.

418.1.2 Conduct unbecoming a TICA judge **according to the TICA Judge's Code of Ethics**.

418.1.3 Penalties shall include, but not be limited to, being **removed, suspended or demoted** ~~dropped~~ from the Judging Program, ~~being denied advancement within the program, or being demoted~~ following a hearing, if one is requested. ~~(See 418.14.)~~

418.2 Any judge against whom **an informal** complaint is filed which could **result in** ~~evoke~~ a reprimand shall be notified in writing by the Judging Administrator **or their designee** of the specifics of the complaint and given an opportunity to respond. ~~Complaints regarding judges are to be sent to the Judging Administrator. Protests~~ **Formal** complaints against judges are to be sent to the Executive Office. ~~for forwarding to the Judging Administrator.~~

418.2.1 **As a result of a formal complaint, the** ~~The~~ Board **of Directors** may instruct the Judging Administrator to issue a ~~Reprimand~~ **reprimand** to any participant in the Judging Program. Such reprimand shall be considered notice to the participant that a problem exists, and further action may result.

418.2.2 As a result of an informal complaint, the Judging Committee may instruct the Judging Administrator to issue a reprimand to any participant in the Judging Program. Such reprimand shall be considered notice to the participant that a problem exists, and further action may result.

~~418.3 If a judge is not an active member of an active TICA club, a current judging license may not be issued, or an advancement may not be granted. The Board may, however, take into consideration other contributions made by the judge to the cat fancy in general.~~

418.43 No person may judge a **TICA** show without a valid judging license.

~~418.5 If the Board votes not to renew a judge's license for the upcoming show year, it may advise the Judging Administrator to may issue a license when missing requirements have been met. The license has not been revoked; it has expired; it may be renewed upon meeting requirements for renewal.~~

~~418.6 If a judge's license is not renewed at the Winter Board Meeting, the judge may continue to judge until April 30. After May 1st, the judge does not have a valid TICA judging license and may not judge TICA shows until a valid judging license has been issued.~~

~~418.7 In the event an Approved Specialty or Provisional Allbreed judge's license is not renewed, and there are extenuating circumstances of which the Board is unaware, the judge may request a hearing within 45 days of the denial date by notifying the Executive Office and copying the Judging Administrator.~~

~~418.8 A judge whose license has not been renewed becomes a non-participant in the Judging Program on the effective date of the non-renewal.~~

~~418.9 If a judge's license is not renewed, the judge will be immediately dropped from the official TICA Judge's List, which is maintained by the Judging Administrator and published in the TICA TREND.~~

418.410 All hearing notices will be sent by **electronic or** certified mail, return-receipt **if** requested.

~~418.11 Upon receipt of notice of non-renewal of judge's license, the judge shall provide the Judging Administrator a complete list of shows contracted within 10 days. The Judging Administrator shall notify the clubs affected by this non-renewal.~~

~~418.12 The non-renewal date may be delayed for a show for which the affected judge has a contract and has purchased a non-refundable plane ticket prior to the Winter Board Meeting. License shall expire on completion of said show. It is understood that the affected judge will not accept additional assignments to judge shows taking place during this extended period.~~

418.513 A Probationary Specialty judge is on probation in the Judging Program. S/he **They** may be dropped from the Judging Program, or denied advancement within the program, at any time upon demonstration of just cause. A hearing is not necessary.

418.614 No action may be taken against an Approved Specialty Judge, Provisional Allbreed Judge, Approved Allbreed Judge or an Instructor without full documentation of charges against that judge and a hearing before the Board of Directors.

Rules Committee Comments:

1. On "other rules affected by the proposed change and to ensure that the proper terms are used to convey the meaning intended and to ensure uniformity of terminology throughout"

With the agreement of the JA, the additional wording in 418.2.2 was added to the article.

2. Opinions on the merits (or otherwise) of the proposal (i.e. "to review proposals" as per Standing Rule 106.4.1.1)

Pros:

- Clarifies disciplinary procedures and removes content now included elsewhere in the Judging Program.
- Reconfirms that formal disciplinary action can only be carried out by the Board of Directors

Cons:

- None identified

We are happy to report that things are on track for the TICA Annual in Dresden. The hotel is receiving reservations for rooms, and we currently have 113 entries from 13 countries in Europe and the UK, as well as 6 different regions in the US and Canada, for a total of 15 countries and 9 TICA regions. Don't forget that the current pricing ends at 150. 😊

We have received first suggestions from the hotel for the banquet menu from the hotel and collected feedback. We plan on finalizing the selection and will open for banquet reservations in February or March.

We have received our first sponsorships for Judges and Rosettes, as well as the first contracts for vendors.

Our rosette company is working on some very cool custom rosettes and Best of the Best awards for the show. 😊

We have some great resources and contacts for advertising, and the city of Dresden marketing and convention office has proven to be both enthusiastic and extremely helpful. They are planning to help us advertise in the local press.

We plan to update the annual website with more content over the coming weeks and are planning on starting to push awareness on social media. We have event pages set up on Facebook and Instagram, we will be adding content and going live with those soon. Our plan is to push the show for would-be exhibitors starting in February and March, and for spectators in May.

Judges' hotel reservations have been made from Friday to Monday, pending everyone's final travel plans.

Please provide board members' travel plans as they become available, so we can assist with transportation.

We have received the funds from TICA, and we would like to thank you for that.

All 3 of our European Regions are actively pitching in and looking forward to hosting a memorable show and banquet for TICA's world. We hope to see you there!

The TICACats team!



The International Cat Association, Inc.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2024 and 2023



OFFICERS AND REGIONAL DIRECTORS i

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OFFICERS AND REGIONAL DIRECTORS



OFFICERS

Vicki Jo Harrison	President	San Antonio, Texas
Luiz Paulo Faccioli	Vice-President	Porto Alegre, Brazil

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Hisae Tasaki	Eastern Asia	Ibaraki, Japan
Jeff Shi	Western Asia	Shanghai, China
Donna Maddox	Great Lakes	Ballwin, Missouri
Brenda Russo	Mid Atlantic	Pottstown, Pennsylvania
Susanna Shon	Mid Pacific	Las Vegas, Nevada
Christian Cherau	Northeast	Boston, Massachusetts
Liesbeth van Mullem	Northern Europe	The Netherlands
Elaine Hawksworth-Weitz	Northwest	Edmonds, Washington
Jim Armel	South Central	Spring, Texas
Rene Knapp	Southeast	Brooksville, Florida
Kurt Vlach	Southern Europe	Wien, Austria
Laurie Schiff	Southwest	Newport Beach, California
Mariela Toriggia	South America	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Nickey Goulter	Western Europe	Wisbech, Norfolk UK
Lisa Dickie, Associate	International	Columbia, Maryland

Personnel:

Frances Cardona	Business Manager	Harlingen, Texas
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REPORT



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
The International Cat Association, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The International Cat Association, Inc. (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statements of financial position as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the International Cat Association as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of The International Cat Association and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about The International Cat Association's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of The International Cat Association's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the International Cat Association's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

Harlingen, Texas
December 16, 2024



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



The International Cat Association, Inc.
Statements of Financial Position

<i>June 30,</i>	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 231,027	\$ 278,426
Investments	1,497,662	1,371,743
Accounts receivable		
Membership receivables	7,367	5,273
Annual advanced receivable, net	32,033	-
Interest receivable	10,343	7,889
Inventory	3,110	3,530
Prepaid expenses	53,967	40,515
Total current assets	1,835,509	1,707,376
Property and Equipment		
Furniture and equipment	218,855	218,855
Lease improvements	104,715	104,715
Less accumulated depreciation	(285,065)	(277,549)
Total property and equipment	38,505	46,021
Intangible Assets		
Software development costs	1,153,949	1,153,949
Less accumulated amortization	(480,658)	(250,654)
Total intangible assets	673,291	903,295
Right-of-use assets		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	164,830	164,830
Less accumulated amortization	(66,806)	(33,403)
Total right-of-use assets	98,024	131,427
Total assets	\$ 2,645,329	\$ 2,788,119
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 46,380	\$ 26,185
Purchase agreement payable	-	98,589
Payroll liabilities	39,744	41,942
Credit memos	112,402	115,979
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	33,405	32,111
Performance obligations	125,983	96,154
Total current liabilities	357,914	410,960
Long-term Liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities, less current portion	68,460	101,865
Compensated absences	34,824	51,780
Total long-term liabilities	103,284	153,645
Total liabilities	461,198	564,605
Net Assets		
Without donor restrictions	2,184,131	2,223,514
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 2,645,329	\$ 2,788,119

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Statements of Activities

<i>June 30,</i>	2024	2023
Changes in net assets without donor restrictions		
Support and revenue		
Membership dues, fees and support	\$ 2,679,377	\$ 2,877,134
Sales of yearbooks	34,548	33,435
Less cost of yearbooks	(55,893)	(58,553)
Interest and dividend income	46,467	34,944
Unrealized and realized gain/(loss) on investments	53,347	45,134
Total support and revenue without donor restrictions	2,757,846	2,932,094
Expenses		
Program services		
Registration	1,091,187	972,120
Exhibition	403,327	410,834
Education	204,924	253,853
Supporting services		
General and administrative	1,097,791	965,795
Total expenses	2,797,229	2,602,602
Changes in net assets without donor restrictions	(39,383)	329,491
Net assets as of beginning of year	2,223,514	1,894,023
Net assets as of end of year	\$ 2,184,131	\$ 2,223,514

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows

<i>June 30,</i>	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Increase/(decrease) in net assets without donor restrictions	\$ (39,383)	\$ 329,491
Adjustment to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization expense	237,520	143,890
Amortization of right-of-use assets	33,403	33,403
Unrealized and realized (gain) loss on investments	(53,347)	(45,134)
(Increase) decrease in:		
Membership receivables	(2,094)	12,786
Annual advance receivable	(32,033)	-
Interest receivable	(2,454)	(1,582)
Inventory	420	1,430
Prepaid expenses	(13,452)	(3,400)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	20,195	(10,555)
Payroll liabilities	(2,198)	2,481
Credit memos	(3,577)	(4,024)
Performance obligations	29,829	3,243
Purchase agreement payable	(98,589)	-
Operating lease liabilities	(32,111)	32,111
Compensated absences	(16,956)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	25,173	494,140
Cash flows from investing activities		
Software development costs	-	(537,805)
Proceeds from sale of investments	127,428	118,224
Purchase of investments	(200,000)	(304,525)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(72,572)	(724,106)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(47,399)	(229,966)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	278,426	508,392
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 231,027	\$ 278,426

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



The International Cat Association, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

The International Cat Association, Inc. (known as “TICA”) was incorporated October 25, 1982 under the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act, with its primary purpose being the promotion and dissemination of educational and scientific information on felines to the general public. The Board of Directors, comprised of a President and Vice-President, and Regional Directors, oversees the activities of TICA.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) provides authoritative guidance regarding U.S. GAAP through the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) and related Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of U.S. GAAP financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and changes therein, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term are related to fair values of investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

Membership Receivables/Annual Advanced Receivable

Membership receivables are recorded at the amount that TICA expects to collect on balances outstanding at year end. Management closely monitors outstanding balances and writes off, as of year-end, all balances that it deems to be uncollectible. Annual advanced receivable represent amounts owed to TICA by local chapter for annuals expenses which are expected to be collected within twelve months and are presented in the statements of financial position net of the allowance for credit losses.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses

Management evaluates its receivables on an ongoing basis by analyzing customer relationships and previous payment histories. The allowance for credit losses is management's best estimate of the amount of expected credit losses in the existing accounts based on current market conditions. Historically, losses on uncollectible accounts have been within management's expectations. The allowance for credit losses is reviewed on a periodic basis to ensure there is sufficient reserve to cover any potential credit losses. When receivables are considered uncollectible, they are charged against the allowance for credit losses. Collections on accounts previously written off are included in the change in net assets as received. The allowance for credit losses was \$31,500 at June 30, 2024. No such balance as of June 30, 2023.

Inventory

Inventories consist of the Association's annual yearbook and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. When evidence exists that the net realizable value of inventory is lower than its cost, the difference is recognized as a loss in the statement of activities in the period in which it occurs.

Investments

TICA's investments consist of domestic and international common stock equities and corporate bonds are measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets in the accompanying Statement of Activities.

Property, Plant and Equipment

All acquisitions of property and equipment in excess of \$2,500 and all expenditures for maintenance, renewals, and betterments that materially prolong the useful lives of assets are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Property and equipment are carried at cost or, if donated, at the approximate fair value at the date of donation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives used in computing depreciation are as follows:

Furniture and equipment	5-10 years
Lease improvements	15 years

Intangible Assets

The Association has capitalized the software costs related to re-structuring its database as an intangible asset subject to amortization. These software costs are being amortized over a period of 5 years on a straight-line basis. Amortization expense totaled \$230,004 for the year ended June 30, 2024 and \$135,769 for the year ended June 30, 2023, respectively.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases

The Organization leases office space and equipment. The Organization determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use (ROU) assets, other current liabilities, and operating lease liabilities on (or in) the statements of financial position. Finance leases are included in property and equipment, other current liabilities, and other long-term liabilities on the statements of financial position.

ROU assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of the leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Organization uses a risk-free rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives. The lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Organization will exercise that option. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

TICA's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Net Assets

The Association reports information regarding its financial position and activities according to two classes of net assets that are based upon the existence or absence of restrictions on use that are placed by its donors: net assets without donor restrictions and net assets with donor restrictions.

Net assets without donor restrictions are resources available to support operations and not subject to donor restrictions. The only limits on the use of net assets without donor restrictions are the broad limits resulting from the nature of the Association, the environment in which it operates, the purposes specified in its corporate documents and its application for tax-exempt status, and any limits resulting from contractual agreements with creditors and others that are entered into in the course of its operations.

Net assets with donor restrictions are resources that are subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that are restricted by a donor for use for a particular purpose or in a particular future period. Other restrictions may be perpetual in nature; such as those that are restricted by a donor that the resources be maintained in perpetuity.

When a donor's restriction is satisfied, either by using the resources in the manner specified by the donor or by the passage of time, the expiration of the restriction is reported in the financial statements by reclassifying the net assets from net assets with donor restrictions to net assets without donor restrictions. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Association did not have any contractual or donor-imposed restrictions on its net assets.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

Contributions received are recorded as net assets without donor restrictions or net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions. Support that is restricted by the donor is reported as an increase in net assets without donor restrictions if the restriction expires in the reporting period in which the support is recognized.

All other donor-restricted support is reported as an increase in net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the nature of the restriction. When a restriction expires (that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished), net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions. No activity was with donor restrictions during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Membership dues, program service fees and payments under various contracts are accounted for under ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (ASC 606), recognizing revenue when performance obligations under the terms of the contracts with customers are satisfied. Prior to the adoption of ASC 606, the Association recognized revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement existed, delivery of products had occurred, the sales price was fixed or determinable and collectability was reasonably assured. Income from membership dues and certain member service fees received in advance are deferred and recognized over the periods to which the dues and fees relate. These amounts are included in performance obligation liabilities within the statements of financial position.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of providing the various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in Note 8 Statement of Functional Expenses. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited.

Expenses directly attributable to specific functional areas of the Association are reported as expenses of those functional areas while indirect costs that benefit multiple functional areas have been allocated among the various functional areas, based on the percentage of program income by individual function to total income. All salary expense allocation estimates are driven by a time and effort allocation method.

Advertising

TICA expenses all advertising costs when incurred. Advertising expense totaled \$11,472 and \$12,387 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively and are included in publications on the Schedule of Functional Expenses.

The International Cat Association, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes

Under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Association is exempt from taxes on income other than unrelated business income. Unrelated business income results from rent, administration of self-insurance activities, and commissions.

The Association utilizes the accounting requirements associated with uncertainty in income taxes using the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 740, Income Taxes. Using that guidance, tax positions initially need to be recognized in the financial statements when it is more-likely-than-not the positions will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. It also provides guidance for de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Association has no uncertain tax positions that qualify for recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications were made to prior year balances to conform with current year presentation.

Depreciation

Equipment and furniture are being depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 3 to 10 years. Depreciation expense totaled \$7,516 and \$8,121 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Non-Profit Status

TICA has adopted the policy that no member shall personally profit from the operations of TICA except for reasonable compensation for services actually rendered by officers and employees of TICA.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are advance payments for products or services that will be used in operations at some future period.

Credit Memos

Credit memos are generated when customers overpay for services or remit payment for registrations that are pending approval or required documentation. The credits are reduced when customers are refunded or once required documentation is received and the registration is granted.

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Performance Obligations

Performance obligations represents sponsorship advances that are to be used mainly for the Association's Exhibition Program Services. These amounts will be recorded as revenue at the point where they are considered to be earned.

Compensated Absences

TICA allows full-time employees to receive compensation for vacation leave. Vacation hours, which accrue from the first day of employment, can be taken as soon as the initial probationary period has lapsed. The estimate related to compensated absences is based on vacation hours earned and current pay rates. The cost of compensated absences is recognized as salary and wage expense.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, December 16, 2024 and determined there were no subsequent events that occurred that required disclosure. No subsequent events occurring after this date have been evaluated for the inclusion in these financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which is often referred to as the CECL model, or current expected credit losses. Among other things, the amendments in this ASU require the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Financial institutions and other organizations will now use forward-looking information to better inform their credit loss estimates. Many of the loss estimation techniques applied today will still be permitted, although the inputs to those techniques will change to reflect the full amount of expected credit losses. In addition, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration.

The Organization adopted ASU 2016-13 on July 1, 2023. The impact of the adoption was not considered material to the financial statements and primarily resulted in enhanced disclosures only.

NOTE 3: LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Association maintains its financial assets primarily in cash and cash equivalents to provide liquidity to ensure funds are available as the Association's expenditures come due.

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 3: LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (Continued)

The following reflects the Organization's financial assets as of the statement of financial position date, reduced by amounts not available for general use within one year of the statement of financial position date because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions.

<i>June 30,</i>	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 231,027	\$ 278,426
Investments	1,497,662	1,371,743
Membership receivable, net	7,367	5,273
Annual advanced receivable, net	32,033	-
Interest receivable	10,343	7,889
Total financial assets	\$ 1,778,432	\$ 1,663,331

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Association did not have any contractual or donor-imposed restrictions on its financial assets, thus total financial assets reflected above are available for general expenditures within one year. Financial assets at year-end as noted in the above schedule exclude property and equipment, right-of-use assets, prepaid expenses, intangible assets, and inventory.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consist of the membership, interest, and annual advanced receivables. Membership receivables were \$7,367 and \$5,273 for the years ending in 2024 and 2023, respectively while interest receivable amounted to \$10,343 and \$7,889. Annual advanced receivables were \$63,533 (net of allowance for credit losses of \$31,500) for the year ending in 2024 and no such balances for the year ending in 2023.

NOTE 5: INVESTMENTS

Investments as of June 30, 2024 are composed of the following investment types:

Investments	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Common stock - domestic	\$ 527,346	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 527,346
Common stock - international	121,273	-	-	121,273
Corporate bonds	282,322	566,721	-	849,043
Total Investments	\$ 930,941	\$ 566,721	\$ -	\$ 1,497,662

Investments as of June 30, 2023 are composed of the following investment types:

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 5: INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Common stock - domestic	\$ 481,515	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 481,515
Common stock - international	116,980	-	-	116,980
Corporate bonds	391,757	381,491	-	773,248
Total Investments	\$ 990,252	\$ 381,491	\$ -	\$ 1,371,743

NOTE 6: REVENUE

The Association is recognizing revenue at a point in time for its marketing packages and sponsorship agreements. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, there is \$125,983 and \$96,154 of performance obligations to be satisfied related to the marketing packages sold to entities in the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 presented as support and revenue on Statement of Activities. Such amounts are not recognized as revenue until TICA has provided the agreed upon services for the related marketing agreements. Amounts are expected to be earned within one year. These performance obligations are based upon the sale of marketing and sponsorship packages which do not have significant financing components or contract costs.

Disaggregated Revenue

All revenue from contracts with customers is earned at a point in time and consists of membership dues, fees, sponsorships, and yearbook sales. No revenue is recognized over time. Other revenues not from contracts with customers include interest, dividends, and investment returns. The Association's customers are primarily domestic and international members.

The Association has no contract assets as of the beginning or end of the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Contract liabilities and receivables from contracts are as follows:

<i>June 30,</i>	2024	2023
Contract liabilities, beginning of year	\$ 96,154	\$ 92,911
Contract liabilities, end of year	\$ 125,983	\$ 96,154
Receivable from contracts, beginning of year	\$ 5,273	\$ 18,059
Receivable from contracts, end of year	\$ 7,367	\$ 5,273

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 7: LEASES

The Organization has operating leases for office space and equipment. The leases have remaining lease terms of 4 to 5 years, some of which may include options to extend the leases for up to 5 years.

The components of lease expense were as follows:

<i>For the year ended June 30,</i>	2024	2023
Operating lease cost	\$ 32,111	\$ 30,854

Other information related to leases was as follows:

<i>For the year ended June 30,</i>	2024	2023
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 37,133	\$ 36,569

On March 1, 2022, TICA entered into a five-year operating lease for office space that automatically renews every 5 years with a 3% increase in the monthly rental rate. The monthly payments on the lease are \$2,722 for 2023 and \$2,722 for 2024. Total office space lease expenses charged to operations amount to \$36,565.

On August 9, 2021, TICA entered into a sixty-three-month operating lease for a postage machine. The monthly payments on the lease are \$340 for 2023 and \$368 for 2024.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases as of June 30, 2024, were as follows:

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 7: LEASES (Continued)

<i>For the years ending June 30,</i>	Operating Leases	
2025	\$ 36,741	
2026	36,741	
2027	34,361	
Total future minimum lease payments	107,843	
Less imputed interest	(5,978)	
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 101,865	
Reported as of June 30,	2024	2023
Other current liabilities	\$ 33,405	\$ 32,111
Operating lease liabilities, less current portion	68,460	101,865
Total	\$ 101,865	\$ 133,976

On March 1, 2017, TICA entered into a five-year operating lease for office space that automatically renews every 5 years with a 3% increase in the monthly rental rate. The monthly payments on the lease are \$2,642 for 2023. Total office space lease expenses charged to operations amount to \$31,704 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

On August 9, 2021, TICA entered into a sixty-three-month operating lease for a postage machine. The monthly payments on the lease are \$340. Total postage machine lease expense charged to operations amounted to \$4,080 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Minimum lease payments under the office and postage operating leases as of June 30, 2024 for future years are as follows:

<i>For the years ending June 30,</i>	
2025	\$ 36,732
2026	36,732
2027	36,732
2028	1,020
Total	\$ 111,216

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 8: FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

The Association engages in the following program and supporting services:

Registration: Registration of pedigreed and non-pedigreed cats; providing pedigrees, and tracking breeding programs and ownership.

Exhibition: Support of exhibition in order to preserve and improve breeds and acknowledgement of achievement. Includes the licensing of shows and scoring of points for the purpose of titles, regional and international awards which recognize breeding excellence. An annual edition is published which captures the successes and recognition of each show season.

Education: Promoting the welfare of cats, the value of cats and their role as companion animals. Includes special public events and printed material.

Administration: Includes the functions necessary to ensure an adequate working environment, provide communication to membership, allow proper governance functioning of the Board of Directors, maintain competent legal service for the program administration of the Association, and manage the financial and budgetary responsibilities of the Association.

Expenses by functional classification for the year ended June 30, 2024 consist of the following:

	Program Services			Supporting Services	2024
	Registration	Exhibition	Education	General and Administrative	Total
Salary and benefits	\$ 474,124	\$ 123,684	\$ 103,071	\$ 329,826	\$ 1,030,705
Office and occupancy	155,693	25,844	9,978	114,473	305,988
Technology	279,852	29,772	23,817	261,989	595,430
Publications	-	55,893	-	101,914	157,807
Club support, outreach and events	-	58,960	68,058	-	127,018
Insurance and professional	-	30,262	-	112,182	142,444
Governance	-	-	-	88,002	88,002
Awards and honors	-	134,805	-	-	134,805
Depreciation & Amortization	181,518	-	-	89,405	270,923
	\$ 1,091,187	\$ 459,220	\$ 204,924	\$ 1,097,791	\$ 2,853,122

Total expenses by functional classification are \$55,893 more than expenses reported on the statement of activities due to costs of yearbooks being netted against sales of yearbooks on the statement of activities. The \$55,893 is all included as part of the Exhibition Program Service.

The International Cat Association, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 8: FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES (Continued)

Expenses by functional classification for the year ended June 30, 2023 consist of the following:

	Program Services			Supporting Services	2023
	Registration	Exhibition	Education	General and Administrative	Total
Salary and benefits	\$ 464,420	\$ 121,153	\$ 100,961	\$ 323,075	\$ 1,009,608
Office and occupancy	153,695	26,308	9,729	98,056	287,788
Technology	235,219	25,023	20,019	220,205	500,466
Publications	-	58,553	-	107,182	165,735
Club support, outreach and events	-	92,751	123,145	-	215,896
Insurance and professional	-	28,447	-	104,280	132,727
Governance	-	-	-	54,490	54,490
Awards and honors	-	117,152	-	-	117,152
Depreciation & Amortization	118,786	-	-	58,507	177,293
	\$ 972,120	\$ 469,388	\$ 253,853	\$ 965,795	\$ 2,661,155

Total expenses by functional classification are \$58,553 more than expenses reported on the statement of activities due to costs of yearbooks being netted against sales of yearbooks on the statement of activities. The \$58,553 is all included as part of the Exhibition Program Service.

NOTE 9: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

TICA applies FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements for a framework for measuring fair value of financial assets that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that TICA has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which a fair measurement in its entirety falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The International Cat Association, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 9: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Common stocks and publicly traded REIT's: Valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Corporate bonds: Valued using pricing models maximizing the use of observable inputs for similar securities. This includes basing value on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings.

Mutual Funds: are principally valued at the regular trading session closing price on the exchange or market in which such funds are principally traded, using the market approach.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the Association believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in different fair value measurements at the reporting date.

The following table presents assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2024:

	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
Common stock - domestic	\$ 487,056	\$ 527,346	\$ 40,290
Common stock - international	120,657	121,273	616
Corporate bonds	857,523	849,043	(8,480)
Total Investments	\$ 1,465,236	\$ 1,497,662	\$ 32,426

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 9: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

The following table presents assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2023:

	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
Common stock - domestic	\$ 497,265	\$ 481,515	\$ (15,750)
Common stock - international	121,413	116,980	(4,433)
Corporate bonds	790,827	773,248	(17,579)
Total Investments	\$ 1,409,505	\$ 1,371,743	\$ (37,762)

Changes in Fair Value Levels

The availability of observable market data is monitored to assess the appropriate classification of financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy. Changes in economic conditions or model-based valuation techniques may require the transfer of financial instruments from one fair value level to another. In such instances, the transfer is reported at the beginning of the reporting period.

Management evaluated the significance of transfer between levels based upon the nature of the financial instrument and size of the transfer relative to total assets. For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, there were no significant transfers in or out of Levels 1, 2 or 3.

NOTE 10: CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, there may be various outstanding contingent liabilities such as lawsuits, etc., which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Association's management is of the opinion that insurance coverage is adequate to cover any anticipated losses. No such liabilities have been asserted, therefore, no estimate of loss, if any, is determinable.

NOTE 11: CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Concentrations of Risk Due to Temporary Cash Investments and Cash Deposits in Excess of Insured Limits

Financial instruments that potentially subject TICA to concentrations of risk consist principally of temporary cash investments. TICA places its temporary cash investments with financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. TICA maintains cash balances with high quality credit institutions. At times such cash and investments may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limit.

The International Cat Association, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 12: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

TICA has a defined contribution retirement plan covering all employees who have worked at TICA longer than one year. Under the plan, TICA will match an employee's salary deferral contributions up to a maximum of 3% of the employee's compensation. Under the Internal Revenue Code, the plan is referred to as a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees. TICA's contribution to the plan was \$13,678 and \$13,590 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

**TICA Board of Directors - Winter Meeting
Financial Reports
January 25, 2025**

The financial presentation will include

1. Final Audit Report – FYE June 30, 2024
2. Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024, compared to 2023
3. Mid-Year Projections and Budget Amendment Proposal

Balance Sheet

TICA's cash position remains steady year to year.

Total Assets has decreased from year to year due, primarily, to the continued amortization of the remaining value of both the TFMS development and the TOES integration. Additionally, a portion of the Receivable due from the advance of funds to the 2023 Annual was reserved as part of the year end audit. The reserve reflects doubt on the collectability of the entire amount due.

Operating Activity, Actual to Budget

Income. The FY25 Budget was developed with predictions that do not seem to be materializing. Cattery, Individual, and Blue Slip Registrations continue to fall short of predictions, as have the development of revenue streams anticipated from sales of branded items.

Expenditures. While expenditures for Computer Maintenance/Enhancements and Software exceed budget, savings in other line items offset much of the increased cost.

Budget Adjustment. Due to the shortfall in the predicted increases in revenues for this fiscal year, it is recommended that the Board amends the Budget for FY25. We will review and discuss the proposed amendment.

Additional information is attached to this report and includes a Profit and Loss comparison FY 25 to FY 24.

TICA

Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison

As of December 31, 2024

	Dec 31, 24	Dec 31, 23	\$ Change	% Change
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Checking/Savings				
PayPal Account	1,751.96	5,865.59	-4,113.63	-70.13%
RBC Investment Account	1,423,701.13	1,334,715.39	88,985.74	6.67%
TSB-General	147,390.25	152,153.78	-4,763.53	-3.13%
TSB-Payroll	25,917.96	27,118.21	-1,200.25	-4.43%
Total Checking/Savings	1,598,761.30	1,519,852.97	78,908.33	5.19%
Other Current Assets				
A/R Membership	7,367.00	5,272.69	2,094.31	39.72%
Annual Advance Receivable	32,032.59	62,923.74	-30,891.15	-49.09%
Interest Receivable	5,559.64	9,613.15	-4,053.51	-42.17%
Inventory Yearbook	3,110.00	3,530.00	-420.00	-11.9%
PrePaid Expenses	22,193.93	11,462.52	10,731.41	93.62%
Total Other Current Assets	70,263.16	92,802.10	-22,538.94	-24.29%
Total Current Assets	1,669,024.46	1,612,655.07	56,369.39	3.5%
Fixed Assets				
capital lease improvement	104,715.10	104,715.10	0.00	0.0%
Equipment/Machinery	178,800.89	179,100.84	-299.95	-0.17%
Furniture/Fixtures	22,475.54	22,475.54	0.00	0.0%
Recorded Depreciation	-287,065.44	-280,549.43	-6,516.01	-2.32%
Total Fixed Assets	18,926.09	25,742.05	-6,815.96	-26.48%
Other Assets				
Database Upgrade Implementation	195,762.21	311,767.21	-116,005.00	-37.21%
Entry Program Integration	389,605.33	494,105.33	-104,500.00	-21.15%
Operating Leases - Right-of-Use				
Accumulated Amort of Oper Lease	-66,806.00	-33,403.00	-33,403.00	-100.0%
Operating Leases - Right-of-Use - Other	164,830.00	164,830.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Operating Leases - Right-of-Use	98,024.00	131,427.00	-33,403.00	-25.42%
Total Other Assets	683,391.54	937,299.54	-253,908.00	-27.09%
TOTAL ASSETS	2,371,342.09	2,575,696.66	-204,354.57	-7.93%
LIABILITIES & EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Other Current Liabilities				
Credits Payable Membership	112,401.60	115,978.60	-3,577.00	-3.08%
Deferred Income	82,346.27	52,450.00	29,896.27	57.0%
Payroll Liabilities	15,825.67	18,252.08	-2,426.41	-13.29%
Payroll Payable	26,579.51	32,955.37	-6,375.86	-19.35%
Total Other Current Liabilities	237,153.05	219,636.05	17,517.00	7.98%
Total Current Liabilities	237,153.05	219,636.05	17,517.00	7.98%
Long Term Liabilities				
Compensated Absences	34,824.45	51,779.87	-16,955.42	-32.75%
Operating Leases - Liab - LTM	101,865.47	133,976.00	-32,110.53	-23.97%
Purchase Agreement Payable	0.00	48,589.00	-48,589.00	-100.0%

TICA
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison
As of December 31, 2024

	Dec 31, 24	Dec 31, 23	\$ Change	% Change
Total Long Term Liabilities	136,689.92	234,344.87	-97,654.95	-41.67%
Total Liabilities	373,842.97	453,980.92	-80,137.95	-17.65%
Equity				
Retained Earnings	1,719,475.47	1,759,109.32	-39,633.85	-2.25%
Unrestricted Fund Balance	465,155.24	465,155.24	0.00	0.0%
Net Income	-187,131.59	-102,548.82	-84,582.77	-82.48%
Total Equity	1,997,499.12	2,121,715.74	-124,216.62	-5.86%
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	2,371,342.09	2,575,696.66	-204,354.57	-7.93%

TICA
Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison
July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	Jul - Dec 23	\$ Change	% Change
Ordinary Income/Expense				
Income				
01 Memberships	59,847.00	61,067.00	-1,220.00	-2.0%
02 Family Memberships	50.00	110.00	-60.00	-54.55%
03 International Memberships	21,189.72	20,527.10	662.62	3.23%
04 Additional Breed Sections	1,355.00	2,120.00	-765.00	-36.09%
05 Cattery Registrations	98,250.01	113,453.00	-15,202.99	-13.4%
06 Individual Registrations	77,274.00	94,009.00	-16,735.00	-17.8%
07 Blue Slips	165,351.00	167,932.00	-2,581.00	-1.54%
08 Litter Registrations	301,726.00	308,077.00	-6,351.00	-2.06%
09 HHP Registrations	6,529.00	7,973.00	-1,444.00	-18.11%
10 Transfers/Leases	48,967.00	49,746.00	-779.00	-1.57%
11 Dup/Corr/Add or Delete Suff	26,107.00	26,450.00	-343.00	-1.3%
12 Title Confirmations	15,320.00	16,795.00	-1,475.00	-8.78%
13 Supreme Title Confirmations	20.00	10.00	10.00	100.0%
14 Cert 3-Gen Pedigrees	87,295.00	75,592.00	11,703.00	15.48%
15 Cert 5-Gen Pedigrees	135,061.00	133,150.18	1,910.82	1.44%
16 Club Charters	450.00	500.00	-50.00	-10.0%
17 Club Fees Renewals	995.00	1,745.00	-750.00	-42.98%
18 Judges Fees	2,665.00	3,435.00	-770.00	-22.42%
19 Show License Fees	14,440.00	16,705.00	-2,265.00	-13.56%
20 Annual Awards Fees	18,825.00	21,546.00	-2,721.00	-12.63%
21 Show Insurance Fees	7,415.00	8,400.00	-985.00	-11.73%
23 TICA TREND	950.00	4,825.00	-3,875.00	-80.31%
24 TICA Yearbook	23,251.00	22,686.00	565.00	2.49%
25 Miscellaneous	2,600.41	1,371.00	1,229.41	89.67%
26 COE/OSTD Cattery	2,860.00	3,090.00	-230.00	-7.44%
27 Election Filing Fees	160.00	1,905.00	-1,745.00	-91.6%
30 Clerking Fees	180.00	165.00	15.00	9.09%
31 OS/OD/LA	120.00	145.00	-25.00	-17.24%
32 Annual Awards Dup/Frt	290.00	420.00	-130.00	-30.95%
33 Website Breeder Listings	57,812.00	51,132.00	6,680.00	13.06%
35 Website Classified Ads	9,405.00	8,902.00	503.00	5.65%
37 Rush	22,472.00	28,175.00	-5,703.00	-20.24%
38 Ballot Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
39 Complaint Fees	660.00	535.00	125.00	23.36%
40 Shipping Fees	638.00	889.25	-251.25	-28.25%
41 Annual Awards Sponsorships	5,661.00	6,555.00	-894.00	-13.64%
42 Late Fees (Judges/Pstg Due/	395.00	345.00	50.00	14.49%
43 Affinity Program	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
44 Return Check Svc/Handling	0.00	30.00	-30.00	-100.0%
45 Rtn'd Chks/Handling Fees	0.00	150.00	-150.00	-100.0%
46 Refunds	-10.00	-4,161.15	4,151.15	99.76%
49 TOES	4,470.00	5,535.00	-1,065.00	-19.24%

TICA

Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison

July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	Jul - Dec 23	\$ Change	% Change
50 Endorsement	5,000.00	50,000.00	-45,000.00	-90.0%
51 Certified Ancestral 5 Gen	865.00	640.00	225.00	35.16%
52 Pet Insurance	66.83	0.00	66.83	100.0%
53 Wisdom Optimal	10,158.73	0.00	10,158.73	100.0%
54 Wisdom MyCatDNA	904.89	0.00	904.89	100.0%
Corporate Sponsorships	43,636.44	42,704.47	931.97	2.18%
Deposit	337.82	-27,425.70	27,763.52	101.23%
Total Income	1,282,015.85	1,327,955.15	-45,939.30	-3.46%
Gross Profit	1,282,015.85	1,327,955.15	-45,939.30	-3.46%
Expense				
ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM				
Annual Awards Program - Other	8,670.18	7,421.28	1,248.90	16.83%
Banquet Expense	6,664.88	6,770.06	-105.18	-1.55%
Freight and Postage	1,638.31	3,043.57	-1,405.26	-46.17%
International/Regional Awards	10,779.34	11,589.81	-810.47	-6.99%
Plaques/Trophies	12,091.35	9,522.76	2,568.59	26.97%
Regional Rebate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM - Other	0.00	10,000.00	-10,000.00	-100.0%
Total ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM	39,844.06	48,347.48	-8,503.42	-17.59%
BANK				
Card Charges	418.37	0.00	418.37	100.0%
PayPal Fees	23,001.83	23,990.52	-988.69	-4.12%
Service Charges	46,069.07	42,607.00	3,462.07	8.13%
Total BANK	69,489.27	66,597.52	2,891.75	4.34%
BOARD MEETING EXPENSE				
Annual Meeting				
Appointed Officials - Lodging	4,680.45	8,950.31	-4,269.86	-47.71%
Appointed Officials - Per Diem	1,159.25	819.01	340.24	41.54%
Appointed Officials - Travel	3,577.58	4,794.48	-1,216.90	-25.38%
Board-Lodging	23,766.11	14,919.79	8,846.32	59.29%
Board-Per Diem	4,460.25	6,567.74	-2,107.49	-32.09%
Board-Travel	14,667.83	10,407.59	4,260.24	40.93%
Room/Refreshments/Supplies	3,286.18	8,091.04	-4,804.86	-59.39%
Total Annual Meeting	55,597.65	54,549.96	1,047.69	1.92%
Spring Meeting				
Appointed Officials-Per Diem	199.50	0.00	199.50	100.0%
Total Spring Meeting	199.50	0.00	199.50	100.0%
WCC Meeting	0.00	199.20	-199.20	-100.0%
Winter Meeting				
Board-Lodging	450.00	0.00	450.00	100.0%
Total Winter Meeting	450.00	0.00	450.00	100.0%
Total BOARD MEETING EXPENSE	56,247.15	54,749.16	1,497.99	2.74%
COMMUNICATIONS				
Telephone	9,180.83	8,416.74	764.09	9.08%

TICA

Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison

July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	Jul - Dec 23	\$ Change	% Change
Website	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total COMMUNICATIONS	9,180.83	8,416.74	764.09	9.08%
COMPUTER				
Equipment	0.00	449.76	-449.76	-100.0%
Programming				
Enhancements/Maintenance	178,339.81	163,115.92	15,223.89	9.33%
Ideate, LLC	7,893.75	15,035.41	-7,141.66	-47.5%
Total Programming	186,233.56	178,151.33	8,082.23	4.54%
Software	233,492.29	222,382.11	11,110.18	5.0%
Website Support	31,075.00	13,822.50	17,252.50	124.82%
Total COMPUTER	450,800.85	414,805.70	35,995.15	8.68%
CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP	31,193.40	24,450.00	6,743.40	27.58%
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE				
Database Amortization	58,002.00	58,001.00	1.00	0.0%
Entry Program Amortization	47,500.00	57,000.00	-9,500.00	-16.67%
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE - Other	2,000.00	3,000.00	-1,000.00	-33.33%
Total DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	107,502.00	118,001.00	-10,499.00	-8.9%
DUES/MISC/SUBS/GIFTS	10,196.24	5,002.18	5,194.06	103.84%
FREIGHT AND POSTAGE				
Freight-Customers	273.15	823.14	-549.99	-66.82%
Freight-Show Supplies	125.75	83.95	41.80	49.79%
Freight - Marketing	457.56	2,487.27	-2,029.71	-81.6%
Freight - TREND	0.00	37.08	-37.08	-100.0%
Miscellaneous Postage	584.18	0.00	584.18	100.0%
Other Freight Charges	20.08	0.00	20.08	100.0%
Postage Meter	18,075.00	20,035.00	-1,960.00	-9.78%
Total FREIGHT AND POSTAGE	19,535.72	23,466.44	-3,930.72	-16.75%
INSURANCE				
Director's Liability Insurance	3,054.00	3,100.00	-46.00	-1.48%
Emp Bond	0.00	500.00	-500.00	-100.0%
Property	819.00	808.00	11.00	1.36%
Show Liability	17,052.00	17,052.00	0.00	0.0%
Total INSURANCE	20,925.00	21,460.00	-535.00	-2.49%
MARKETING				
Advertising	7,094.09	5,475.94	1,618.15	29.55%
Printed Materials	0.00	1,913.37	-1,913.37	-100.0%
Professional Fees	27,000.00	0.00	27,000.00	100.0%
Special Events	23,547.02	22,631.78	915.24	4.04%
Supplies	3,533.17	1,296.12	2,237.05	172.6%
Travel Expense	6,223.80	3,646.78	2,577.02	70.67%
Total MARKETING	67,398.08	34,963.99	32,434.09	92.76%
OFFICE EQUIPMENT				
Leases	2,426.89	2,439.64	-12.75	-0.52%

TICA
Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison
July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	Jul - Dec 23	\$ Change	% Change
Purchase	3,880.82	3,837.99	42.83	1.12%
Total OFFICE EQUIPMENT	6,307.71	6,277.63	30.08	0.48%
OFFICE SUPPLIES				
Laminating Supplies	1,686.56	843.28	843.28	100.0%
Other	3,277.50	3,023.97	253.53	8.38%
Paper	579.31	555.72	23.59	4.25%
Toner	1,252.39	2,406.52	-1,154.13	-47.96%
OFFICE SUPPLIES - Other	-357.98	29.08	-387.06	-1,331.02%
Total OFFICE SUPPLIES	6,437.78	6,858.57	-420.79	-6.14%
PAYROLL				
Contract Labor	31,414.56	4,268.06	27,146.50	636.04%
Employee Benefits	6,437.48	6,438.77	-1.29	-0.02%
Ring Training Stipend	750.00	0.00	750.00	100.0%
Salary/Wages				
Overtime	10,019.63	15,860.56	-5,840.93	-36.83%
Salary/Wages - Other	386,034.91	439,101.71	-53,066.80	-12.09%
Total Salary/Wages	396,054.54	454,962.27	-58,907.73	-12.95%
Taxes	29,407.43	37,834.42	-8,426.99	-22.27%
Total PAYROLL	464,064.01	503,503.52	-39,439.51	-7.83%
PRINTING				
Other	2,928.16	3,074.29	-146.13	-4.75%
Total PRINTING	2,928.16	3,074.29	-146.13	-4.75%
PROFESSIONALS FEES				
Accounting and Audit	35,000.00	9,750.00	25,250.00	258.97%
Balloting	1,575.94	4,100.00	-2,524.06	-61.56%
Legal	32,516.00	20,825.00	11,691.00	56.14%
Legislative Committee	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Payroll Preparation	1,445.27	1,531.90	-86.63	-5.66%
PROFESSIONALS FEES - Other	9,042.65	4,200.00	4,842.65	115.3%
Total PROFESSIONALS FEES	89,579.86	50,406.90	39,172.96	77.71%
REIMBURSEMENTS				
Judging Administrator	126.25	916.35	-790.10	-86.22%
Judging Committee	5,983.51	688.11	5,295.40	769.56%
Total REIMBURSEMENTS	6,109.76	1,604.46	4,505.30	280.8%
RENT AND UTILITIES				
Custodial	3,378.00	3,968.00	-590.00	-14.87%
Rent	16,327.56	17,516.46	-1,188.90	-6.79%
RENT AND UTILITIES - Other	0.00	-951.00	951.00	100.0%
Total RENT AND UTILITIES	19,705.56	20,533.46	-827.90	-4.03%
SECURITY	259.80	396.20	-136.40	-34.43%
TAXES				
Federal	19.26	37.37	-18.11	-48.46%
Property	599.49	651.20	-51.71	-7.94%

TICA
Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison
July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	Jul - Dec 23	\$ Change	% Change
State	7.71	0.00	7.71	100.0%
Total TAXES	626.46	688.57	-62.11	-9.02%
TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENTS				
Employee	12,601.93	11,759.50	842.43	7.16%
Officers	0.00	-816.26	816.26	100.0%
Other	2,185.67	0.00	2,185.67	100.0%
TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENTS - Other	0.00	9,454.20	-9,454.20	-100.0%
Total TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENTS	14,787.60	20,397.44	-5,609.84	-27.5%
TREND EXPENSES				
Editorial Fees	6,300.00	9,450.00	-3,150.00	-33.33%
Publishing and Distributuion	31,603.79	30,222.51	1,381.28	4.57%
Total TREND EXPENSES	37,903.79	39,672.51	-1,768.72	-4.46%
YEARBOOK				
Editorial Fees	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Freight	37.38	202.95	-165.57	-81.58%
Reimbursed Expenses	0.00	125.94	-125.94	-100.0%
Total YEARBOOK	7,037.38	7,328.89	-291.51	-3.98%
Total Expense	1,538,060.47	1,481,002.65	57,057.82	3.85%
Net Ordinary Income	-256,044.62	-153,047.50	-102,997.12	-67.3%
Other Income/Expense				
Other Income				
Capital Gains	9,418.11	-19,130.42	28,548.53	149.23%
Dividend Income	5,406.79	5,915.47	-508.68	-8.6%
Interest Income	21,162.57	18,685.98	2,476.59	13.25%
Other Income	32,925.56	45,152.65	-12,227.09	-27.08%
Total Other Income	68,913.03	50,623.68	18,289.35	36.13%
Other Expense				
Paypal Expense				
Refund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Paypal Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Refund	0.00	125.00	-125.00	-100.0%
Special Projects				
Database	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
TOES Project Implementation				
TOES Support/Maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
TOES Project Implementation - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total TOES Project Implementation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Website	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Special Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Other Expense	0.00	125.00	-125.00	-100.0%
Net Other Income	68,913.03	50,498.68	18,414.35	36.47%
Net Income	-187,131.59	-102,548.82	-84,582.77	-82.48%

TICA
Profit & Loss Budget Performance
July through December 2024

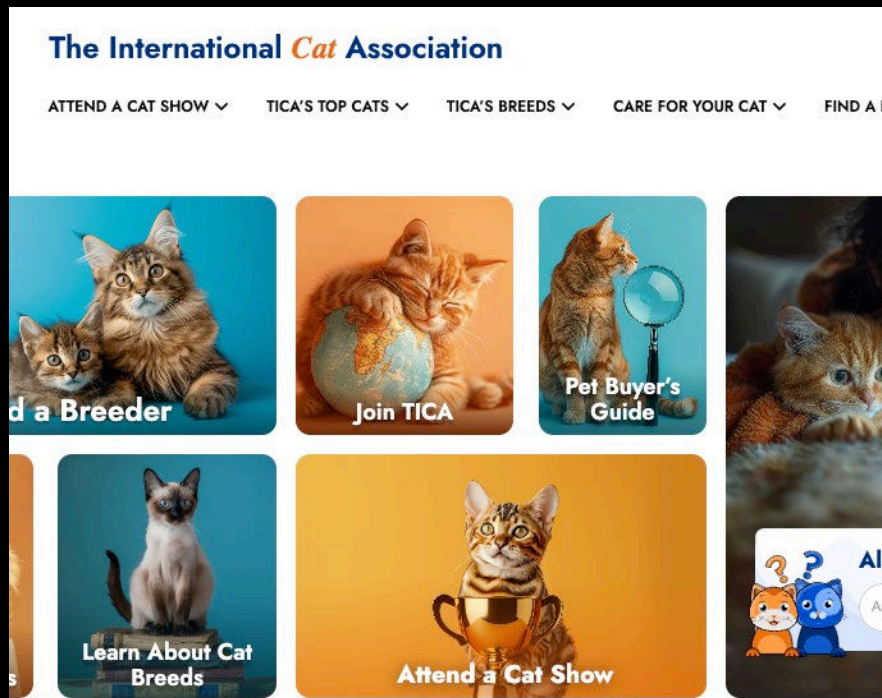
	Jul - Dec 24	YTD Budget	Jan-Jun	Projected	Annual Budget	
Ordinary Income/Expense						
Income						
01 Memberships	81,086.72	82,000.00	177,913.28	259,000.00	259,000.00	
04 Additional Breed Sections	1,355.00	1,750.00	3,645.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
05 Cattery Registrations	98,250.01	119,704.00	111,749.99	210,000.00	245,000.00	
06 Individual Registrations	77,274.00	108,191.00	82,726.00	160,000.00	210,000.00	
07 Blue Slips	165,351.00	173,150.00	164,649.00	330,000.00	340,000.00	
08 Litter Registrations	301,726.00	317,021.00	298,274.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	
09 HHP Registrations	6,529.00	7,673.00	8,471.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	
10 Transfers/Leases	48,967.00	51,133.00	51,033.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	
11 Dup/Corr/Add or Delete Suff	26,107.00	24,450.00	21,893.00	48,000.00	45,000.00	
12 Title Confirmations	15,340.00	24,075.00	24,660.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	
14 Cert 3-Gen Pedigrees	87,295.00	75,460.00	92,705.00	180,000.00	150,000.00	
15 Cert 5-Gen Pedigrees	135,061.00	135,172.00	144,939.00	280,000.00	280,000.00	
16 Club Charters	450.00	500.00	550.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
17 Club Fees Renewals	995.00	1,945.00	4,005.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	
18 Judges Fees	2,665.00	2,235.00	335.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
19 Show License Fees	14,440.00	16,705.00	17,560.00	32,000.00	34,000.00	
20 Annual Awards Fees	18,825.00	21,746.00	21,175.00	40,000.00	43,000.00	
21 Show Insurance Fees	7,415.00	8,560.00	7,585.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	
23 TICA TREND	950.00	2,795.00	3,050.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	
24 TICA Yearbook	23,251.00	20,138.00	6,749.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
25 Miscellaneous	2,600.41	1,362.00	399.59	3,000.00	2,000.00	
26 COE/OSTD Cattery	2,860.00	3,500.00	4,140.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	
27 Election Filing Fees	160.00	415.00	340.00	500.00	500.00	
30 Clerking Fees	180.00	0.00	-	180.00	0.00	
31 OS/OD/LA	120.00	1,055.00	1,880.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	
32 Annual Awards Dup/Frt	290.00	500.00	210.00	500.00	500.00	
33 Website Breeder Listings	57,812.00	71,525.00	82,188.00	140,000.00	172,000.00	
35 Website Classified Ads	9,405.00	9,000.00	10,595.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
37 Rush	22,472.00	22,202.00	17,528.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	
39 Complaint Fees	660.00	255.00	90.00	750.00	500.00	
40 Shipping Fees	638.00	689.00	862.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
41 Annual Awards Sponsorships	5,661.00	6,555.00	3,339.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	
42 Late Fees (Judges/Pstg Due/	395.00	230.00	105.00	500.00	500.00	
46 Refunds	-10.00	0.00	-	(10.00)	0.00	
49 TOES	4,470.00	5,930.00	7,030.00	11,500.00	12,000.00	
50 Endorsement	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
51 Certified Ancestral 5 Gen	865.00	640.00	635.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
52 Pet Insurance	66.83	1,000.00	933.17	1,000.00	25,000.00	
53 Wisdom Optimal	10,158.73	21,000.00	1,841.27	12,000.00	25,000.00	
54 Wisdom MyCatDNA	904.89	1,000.00	1,095.11	2,000.00	25,000.00	
Corporate Sponsorships	43,636.44	47,705.73	56,363.56	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Deposit	337.82	0.00	162.18	500.00	0.00	
Total Income	1,282,015.85	1,393,966.73	1,438,404.15	2,720,420.00	2,895,000.00	(174,580.00)
Expense						
ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM						
Annual Awards Program - Other	8,670.18	0.00	-	8,670.18	0.00	
Banquet Expense	6,664.88	15,000.00	-	6,664.88	15,000.00	
Freight and Postage	1,638.31	3,000.00	-	1,638.31	3,000.00	
International/Regional Awards	10,779.34	0.00	-	10,779.34	0.00	
Plaques/Trophies	12,091.35	26,000.00	-	12,091.35	26,000.00	
Regional Rebate	0.00	0.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	80,000.00	
ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM - Other	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Total ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM	39,844.06	44,000.00	64,000.00	103,844.06	134,000.00	
BANK						
Card Charges	418.37	0.00	-	418.37	0.00	
PayPal Fees	23,001.83	29,365.46	31,998.17	55,000.00	60,000.00	
Service Charges	46,069.07	43,300.00	45,930.93	92,000.00	90,000.00	
Total BANK	69,489.27	72,665.46	77,929.10	147,418.37	150,000.00	
BOARD MEETING EXPENSE						
Annual Meeting						
Appointed Officials - Lodging	4,680.45	2,000.00	-	4,680.45	2,000.00	
Appointed Officials - Per Diem	1,159.25	1,500.00	-	1,159.25	1,500.00	
Appointed Officials - Travel	3,577.58	4,000.00	-	3,577.58	4,000.00	
Board-Lodging	23,766.11	16,000.00	-	23,766.11	16,000.00	
Board-Per Diem	4,460.25	6,000.00	-	4,460.25	6,000.00	
Board-Travel	14,667.83	14,000.00	-	14,667.83	14,000.00	
Room/Refreshments/Supplies	3,286.18	5,000.00	-	3,286.18	5,000.00	
Total Annual Meeting	55,597.65	48,500.00	0.00	55,597.65	48,500.00	
Spring Meeting						
Appointed Officials-Lodging	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Appointed Officials-Per Diem	199.50	0.00	500.50	700.00	500.00	

TICA
Profit & Loss Budget Performance
July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	YTD Budget	Jan-Jun	Projected	Annual Budget
Appointed Officials-Travel	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Board-Lodging	0.00	0.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	13,000.00
Board-Per Diem	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Board-Travel	0.00	0.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Room/Refreshments/Supplies	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00
Total Spring Meeting	199.50	0.00	36,000.50	36,200.00	34,000.00
WCC Meeting	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Winter Meeting					
Board-Lodging	450.00		-	450.00	
Room/Refreshments/Supplies	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Total Winter Meeting	450.00	0.00	500.00	950.00	500.00
Total BOARD MEETING EXPENSE	56,247.15	48,500.00	41,500.50	97,747.65	88,000.00
COMMUNICATIONS					
Telephone	9,180.83	9,607.74	9,819.17	19,000.00	19,000.00
Total COMMUNICATIONS	9,180.83	9,607.74	9,819.17	19,000.00	19,000.00
COMPUTER					
Equipment	0.00	2,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Programming					
Enhancements/Maintenance	178,339.81	116,115.00	24,660.19	203,000.00	160,000.00
Ideate, LLC	7,893.75	11,563.50	7,106.25	15,000.00	20,000.00
Total Programming	186,233.56	127,678.50	31,766.44	218,000.00	180,000.00
Software	233,492.29	212,660.11	36,507.71	270,000.00	250,000.00
Supplies/Support	0.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Website Support	31,075.00	9,720.00	8,925.00	40,000.00	30,000.00
Total COMPUTER	450,800.85	352,858.61	83,199.15	534,000.00	466,000.00
CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP	31,193.40	25,450.00	18,806.60	50,000.00	60,000.00
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE					
Database Amortization	58,002.00	58,002.00	57,998.00	116,000.00	116,000.00
Entry Program Amortization	47,500.00	57,000.00	66,500.00	114,000.00	114,000.00
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE - Other	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	6,000.00
Total DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	107,502.00	118,002.00	126,998.00	234,500.00	236,000.00
DUES/MISC/SUBS/GIFTS	10,196.24	4,017.87	2,803.76	13,000.00	10,000.00
FREIGHT AND POSTAGE					
Box Rent/Permits	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Freight-Customers	273.15	899.79	726.85	1,000.00	2,000.00
Freight-Show Supplies	125.75	260.00	124.25	250.00	500.00
Freight - Marketing	457.56	1,794.76	1,042.44	1,500.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Postage	584.18		15.82	600.00	
Other Freight Charges	20.08		1.92	22.00	
Postage Meter	18,075.00	17,900.00	21,925.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Total FREIGHT AND POSTAGE	19,535.72	20,854.55	24,336.28	43,872.00	46,000.00
INSURANCE					
Director's Liability Insurance	3,054.00	3,800.00	-	3,054.00	3,800.00
Emp Bond	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
General/Administrative	0.00	0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Judge's Liability	0.00	0.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Property	819.00	1,000.00	181.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Show Liability	17,052.00	23,412.00	22,948.00	40,000.00	47,000.00
Total INSURANCE	20,925.00	28,712.00	26,229.00	47,154.00	54,900.00
MARKETING					
Advertising	7,094.09	16,000.00	7,905.91	15,000.00	30,000.00
Printed Materials	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Professional Fees	27,000.00	27,000.00	13,000.00	40,000.00	54,000.00
Special Events	23,547.02	9,496.89	1,452.98	25,000.00	15,000.00
Supplies	3,533.17	2,271.00	466.83	4,000.00	4,000.00
Travel Expense	6,223.80	5,143.78	3,776.20	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total MARKETING	67,398.08	69,911.67	36,601.92	104,000.00	123,000.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
Leases	2,426.89	3,600.00	5,073.11	7,500.00	7,500.00
Maintenance	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Purchase	3,880.82	4,000.00	619.18	4,500.00	4,000.00
Total OFFICE EQUIPMENT	6,307.71	8,100.00	6,192.29	12,500.00	12,000.00
OFFICE MAINTENANCE					
Repairs	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total OFFICE MAINTENANCE	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES					
Laminating Supplies	1,686.56	2,000.00	2,313.44	4,000.00	4,000.00
Other	3,277.50	2,183.59	2,722.50	6,000.00	6,000.00
Paper	579.31	2,340.96	2,420.69	3,000.00	4,000.00
Toner	1,252.39	3,240.28	2,747.61	4,000.00	5,000.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES - Other	-357.98	0.00	-	(357.98)	0.00
Total OFFICE SUPPLIES	6,437.78	9,764.83	10,204.24	16,642.02	19,000.00

TICA
Profit & Loss Budget Performance
July through December 2024

	Jul - Dec 24	YTD Budget	Jan-Jun	Projected	Annual Budget	
PAYROLL						
Contract Labor	31,414.56	32,200.00	38,585.44	70,000.00	65,200.00	
Employee Benefits	6,437.48	8,550.52	8,562.52	15,000.00	17,000.00	
Ring Training Stipend	750.00	300.00	250.00	1,000.00	500.00	
Salary/Wages			-			
Overtime	10,019.63	9,759.77	9,980.37	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Salary/Wages - Other	386,034.91	397,601.01	393,965.09	780,000.00	795,000.00	
Total Salary/Wages	396,054.54	407,360.78	403,945.46	800,000.00	815,000.00	
Taxes	29,407.43	33,694.35	35,592.57	65,000.00	70,000.00	
Total PAYROLL	464,064.01	482,105.65	486,935.99	951,000.00	967,700.00	
PRINTING						
Other	2,928.16	3,063.81	3,571.84	6,500.00	7,000.00	
Total PRINTING	2,928.16	3,063.81	3,571.84	6,500.00	7,000.00	
PROFESSIONALS FEES						
Accounting and Audit	35,000.00	14,000.00	3,000.00	38,000.00	44,000.00	
Balloting	1,575.94	4,100.00	1,924.06	3,500.00	5,500.00	
Legal	32,516.00	20,975.00	7,484.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	
Legislative Committee	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	
Payroll Preparation	1,445.27	1,571.89	2,054.73	3,500.00	3,500.00	
PROFESSIONALS FEES - Other	9,042.65	4,000.00	457.35	9,500.00	4,000.00	
Total PROFESSIONALS FEES	89,579.86	59,646.89	24,920.14	114,500.00	112,000.00	
REIMBURSEMENTS						
Judging Administrator	126.25	1,000.00	873.75	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Judging Committee	5,983.51	10,000.00	16.49	6,000.00	10,000.00	
Total REIMBURSEMENTS	6,109.76	11,000.00	890.24	7,000.00	11,000.00	
RENT AND UTILITIES						
Custodial	3,378.00	4,788.00	4,622.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	
Rent	16,327.56	20,000.00	18,672.44	35,000.00	40,000.00	
Total RENT AND UTILITIES	19,705.56	24,788.00	23,294.44	43,000.00	49,000.00	
SECURITY						
	259.80	470.20	440.20	700.00	700.00	
TAXES						
Federal	19.26	0.00	-	19.26	0.00	
Property	599.49	649.14	600.51	1,200.00	2,000.00	
State	7.71	0.00	-	7.71	0.00	
Total TAXES	626.46	649.14	600.51	1,226.97	2,000.00	
TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENTS						
Employee	12,601.93	10,035.46	5,398.07	18,000.00	18,000.00	
Officers	0.00	712.33	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Other	2,185.67	5,000.00	3,814.33	6,000.00	10,000.00	
Total TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENTS	14,787.60	15,747.79	12,212.40	27,000.00	31,000.00	
TREND EXPENSES						
Editorial Fees	6,300.00	9,150.00	12,300.00	18,600.00	18,600.00	
Publishing and Distributuion	31,603.79	39,162.00	58,396.21	90,000.00	90,000.00	
Total TREND EXPENSES	37,903.79	48,312.00	70,696.21	108,600.00	108,600.00	
YEARBOOK						
Editorial Fees	7,000.00	7,000.00	9,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	
Freight	37.38	202.95	7,462.62	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Publishing	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Reimbursed Expenses	0.00	275.94	500.00	500.00	500.00	
Total YEARBOOK	7,037.38	7,478.89	52,462.62	59,500.00	59,500.00	
Total Expense	1,538,060.47	1,466,707.10	1,205,644.60	2,743,705.07	2,767,400.00	23,694.93
Net Ordinary Income	-256,044.62	-72,740.37	232,759.55	-23,285.07	127,600.00	(150,885.07)
Earned Investment Income						
Capital Gains	9,418.11	0.00	-	9,418.11	0.00	
Dividend Income	5,406.79	3,014.98	4,800.00	10,206.79	6,000.00	
Interest Income	21,162.57	12,685.98	18,000.00	39,162.57	28,000.00	
Total Other Income	35,987.47	15,700.96	22,800.00	58,787.47	34,000.00	24,787.47
Net Operating Income	-220,057.15	-57,039.41	255,559.55	35,502.40	161,600.00	(126,097.60)
Unrealized Capital Gain	32,925.56					

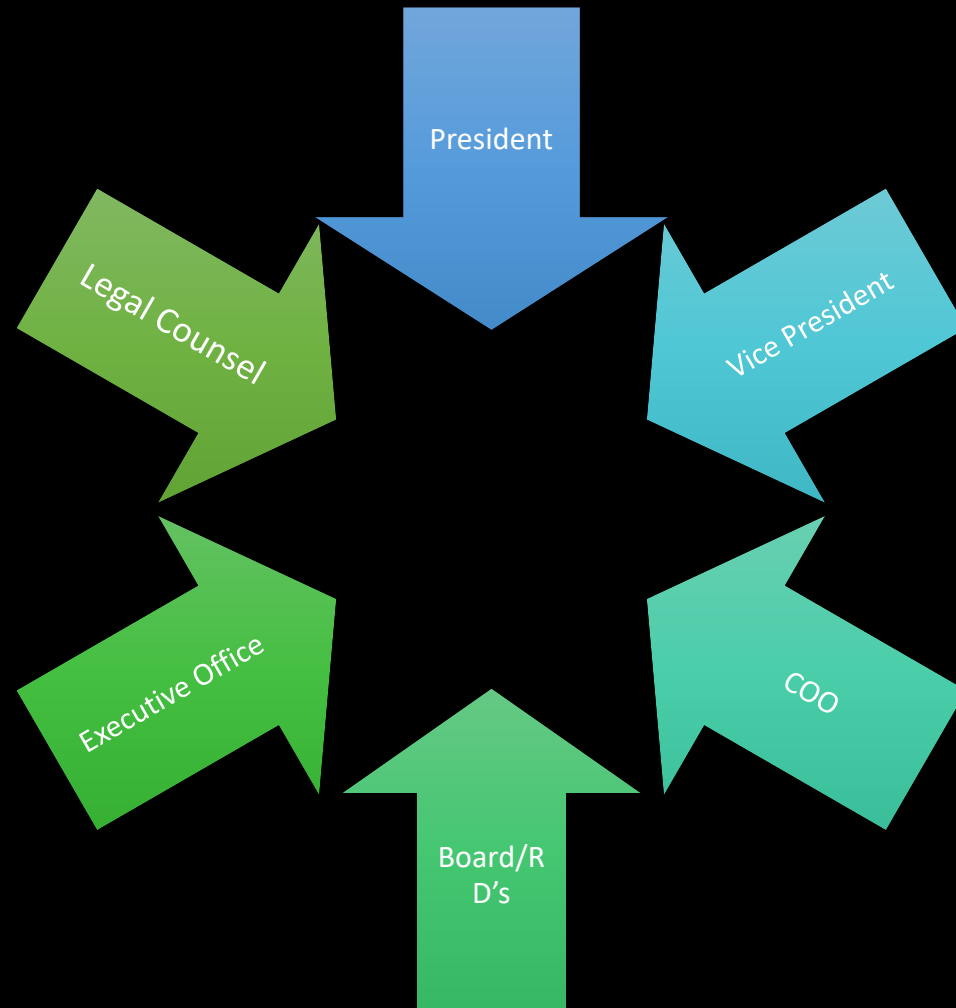


2025 TICA Winter Meeting

Danny Nevarez,
Chief Operating Officer



Team



Agenda

- Budget
- Performance
- Pet Industry
- Continuous Improvement
- Position for the Future





Budget

- Revenue low mid-year
- Fours years of growth
- Projected 5% increase for FY25

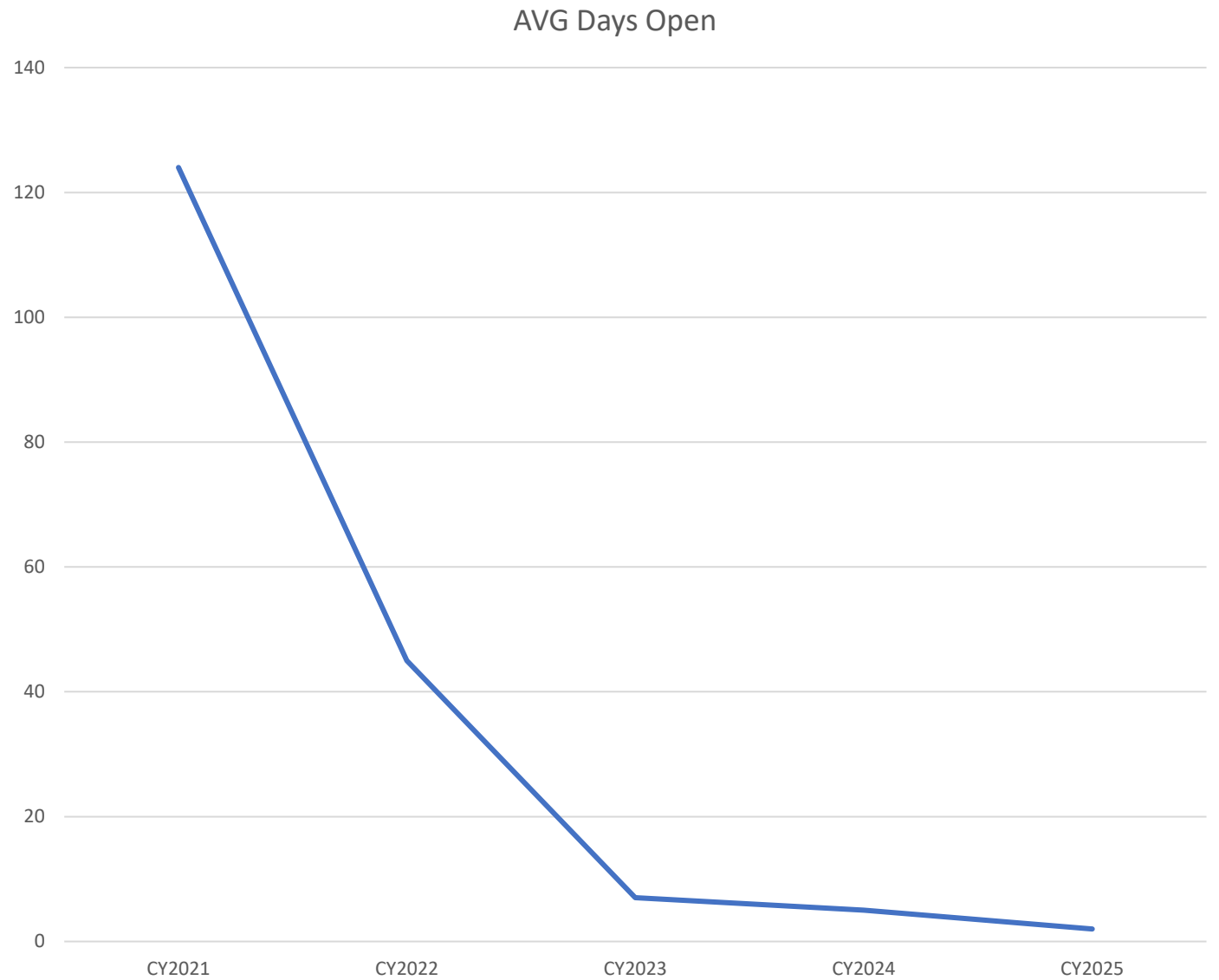




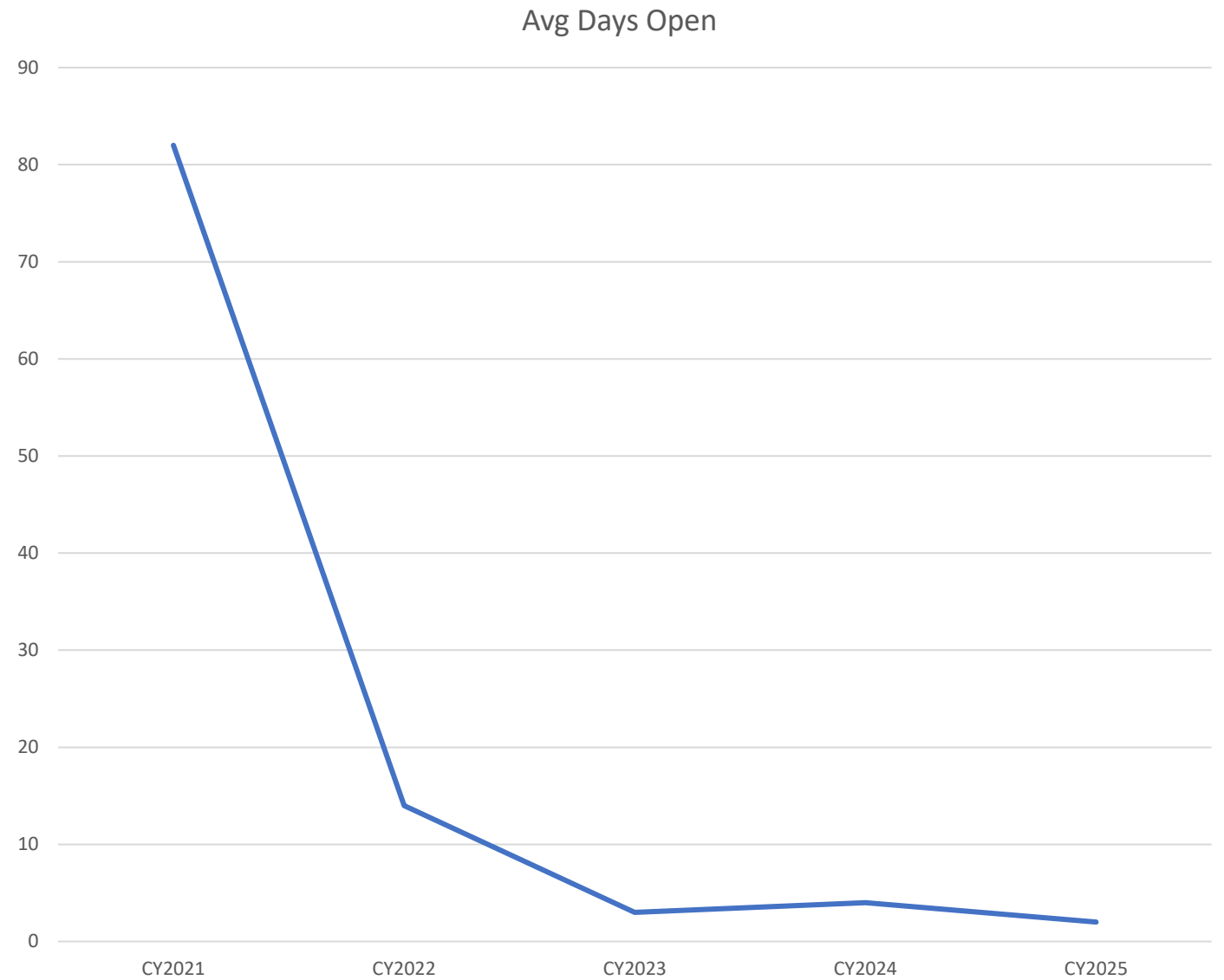
Performance



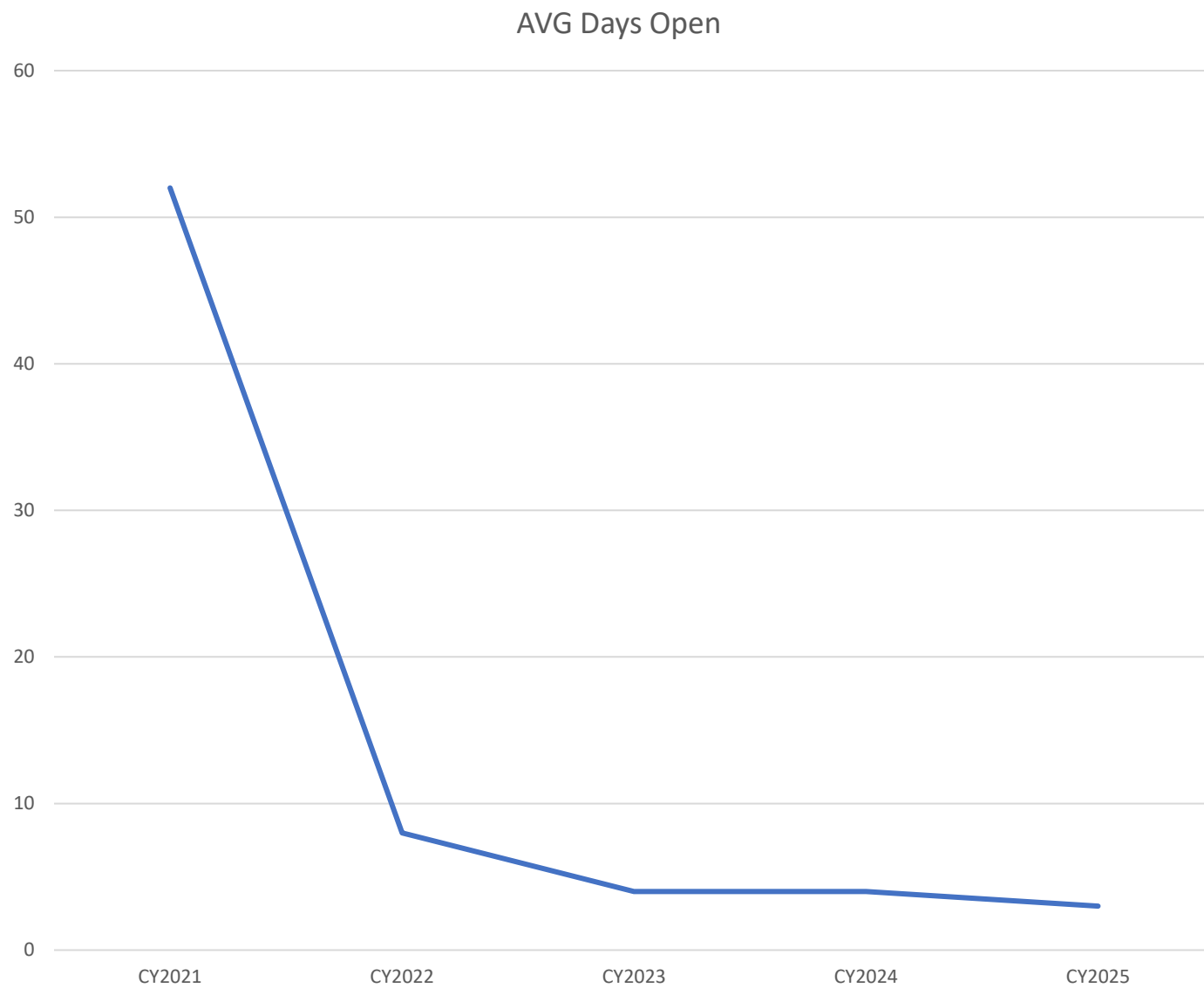
Individual Registration



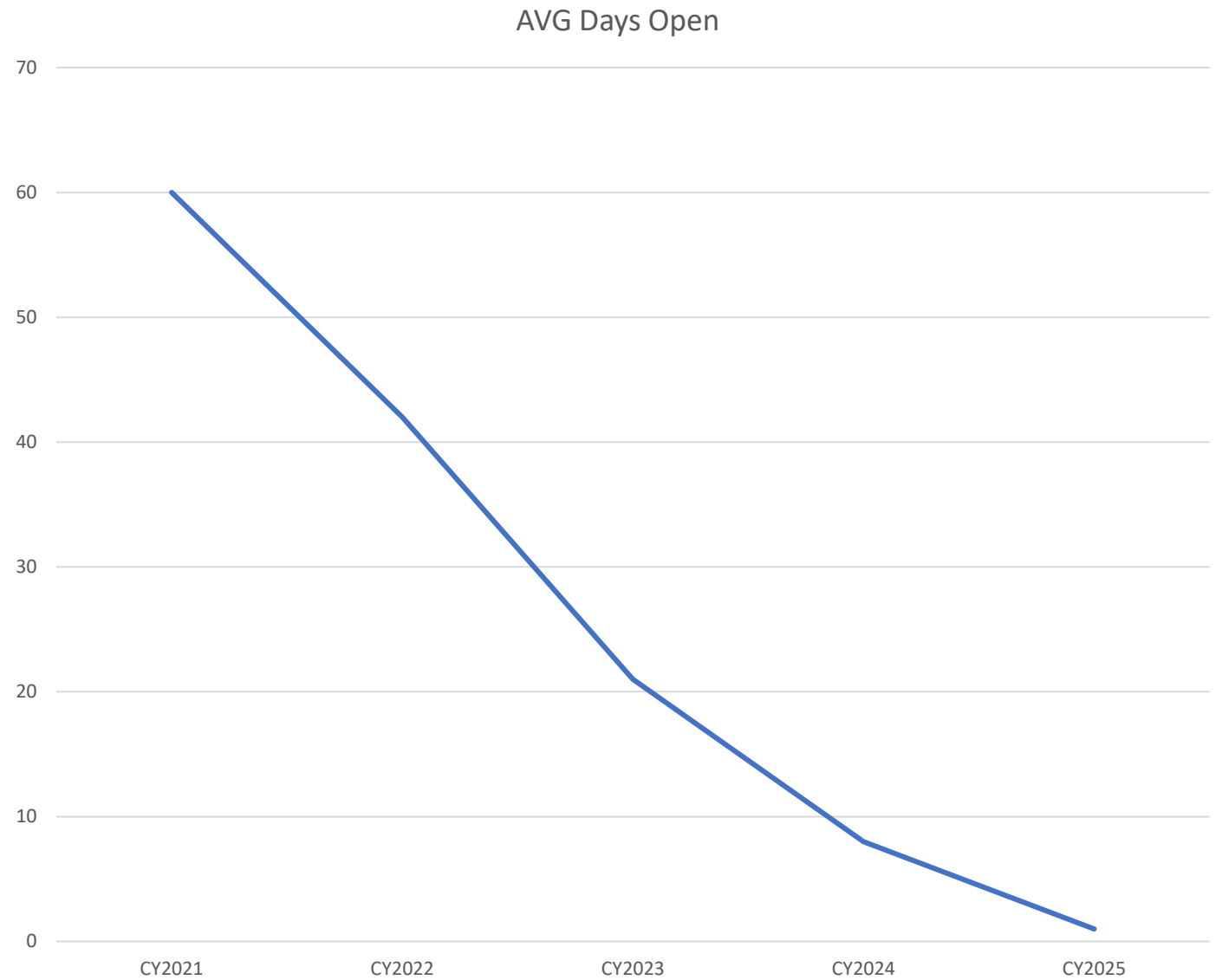
New Litter Registration



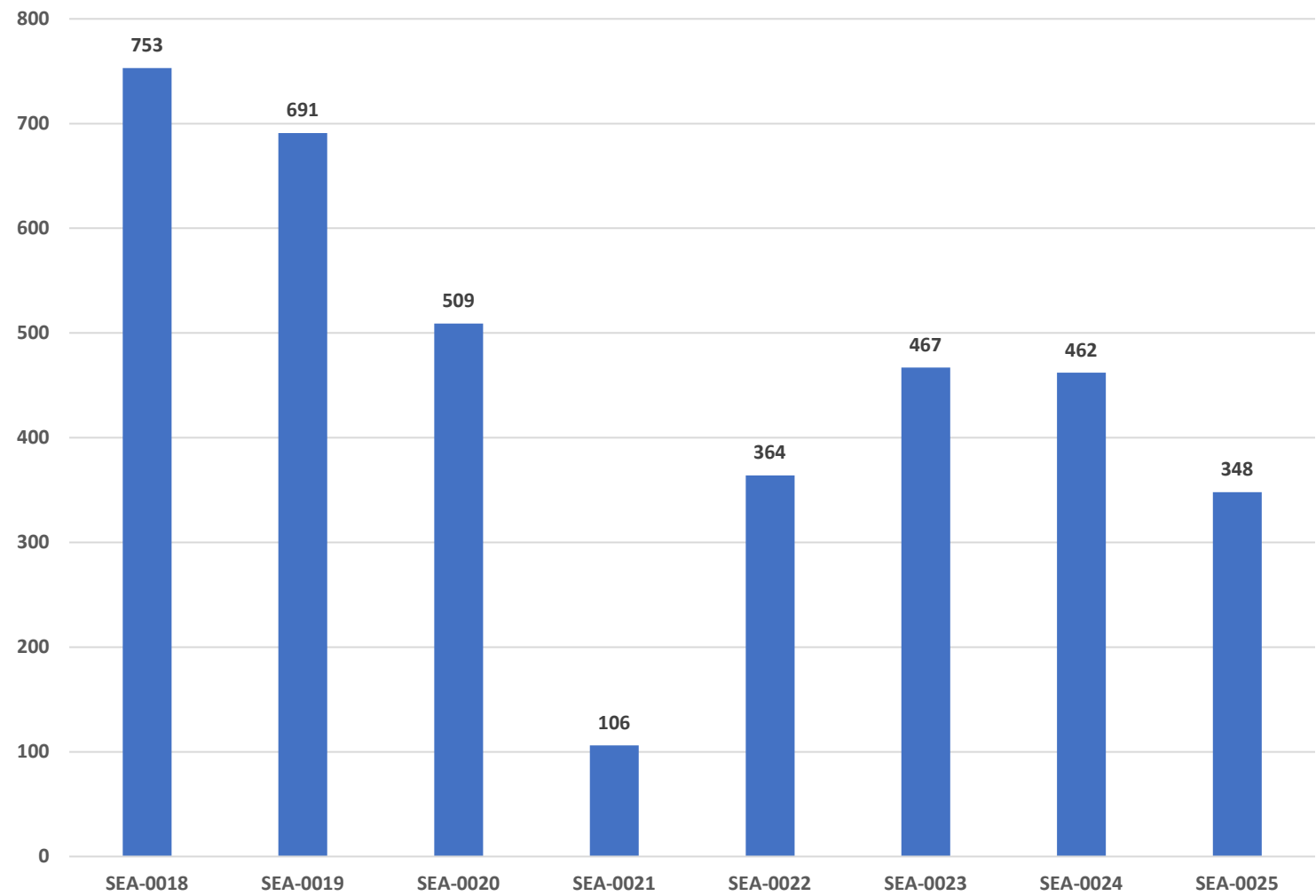
Pedigrees Requiring Research



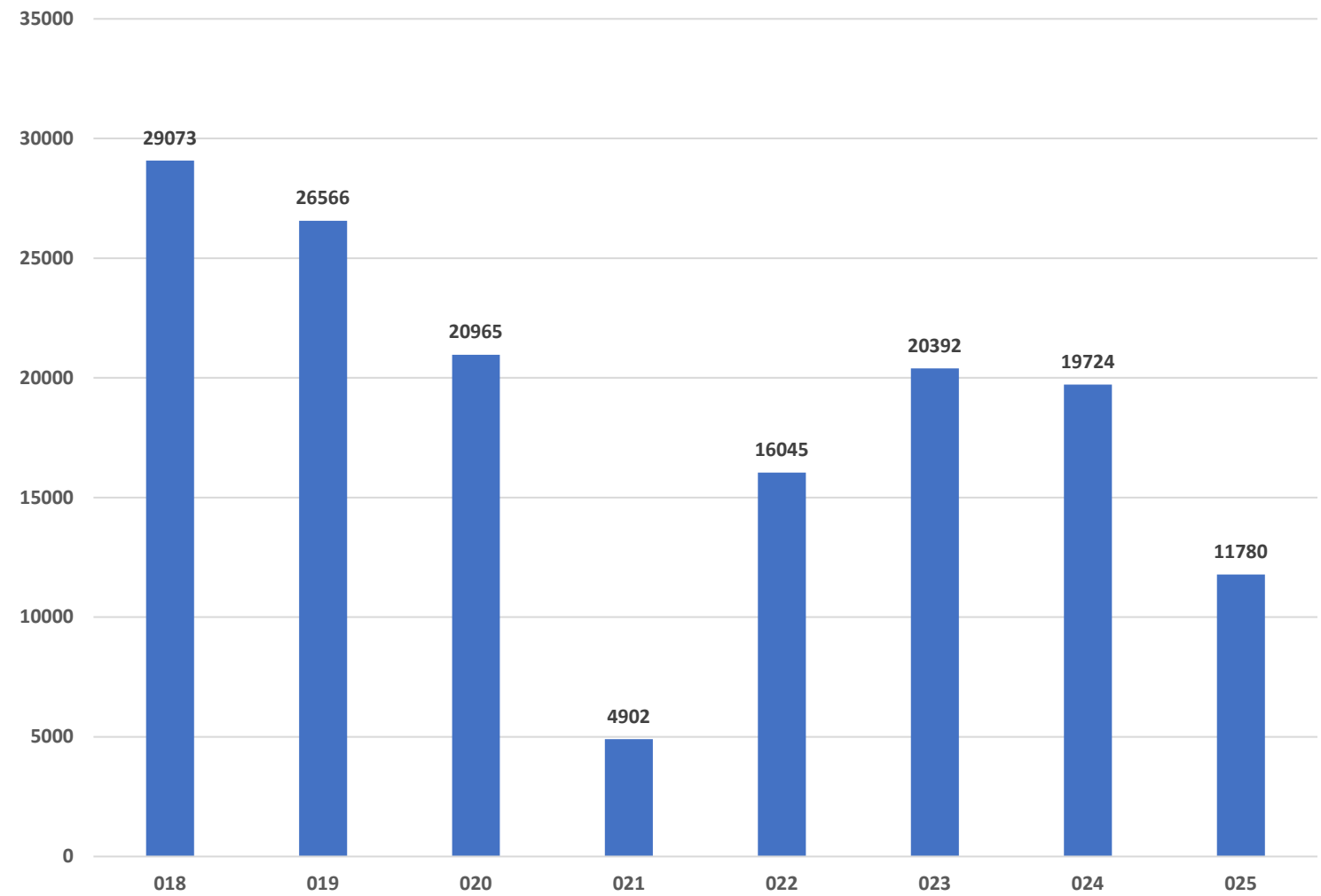
Breeder Listings



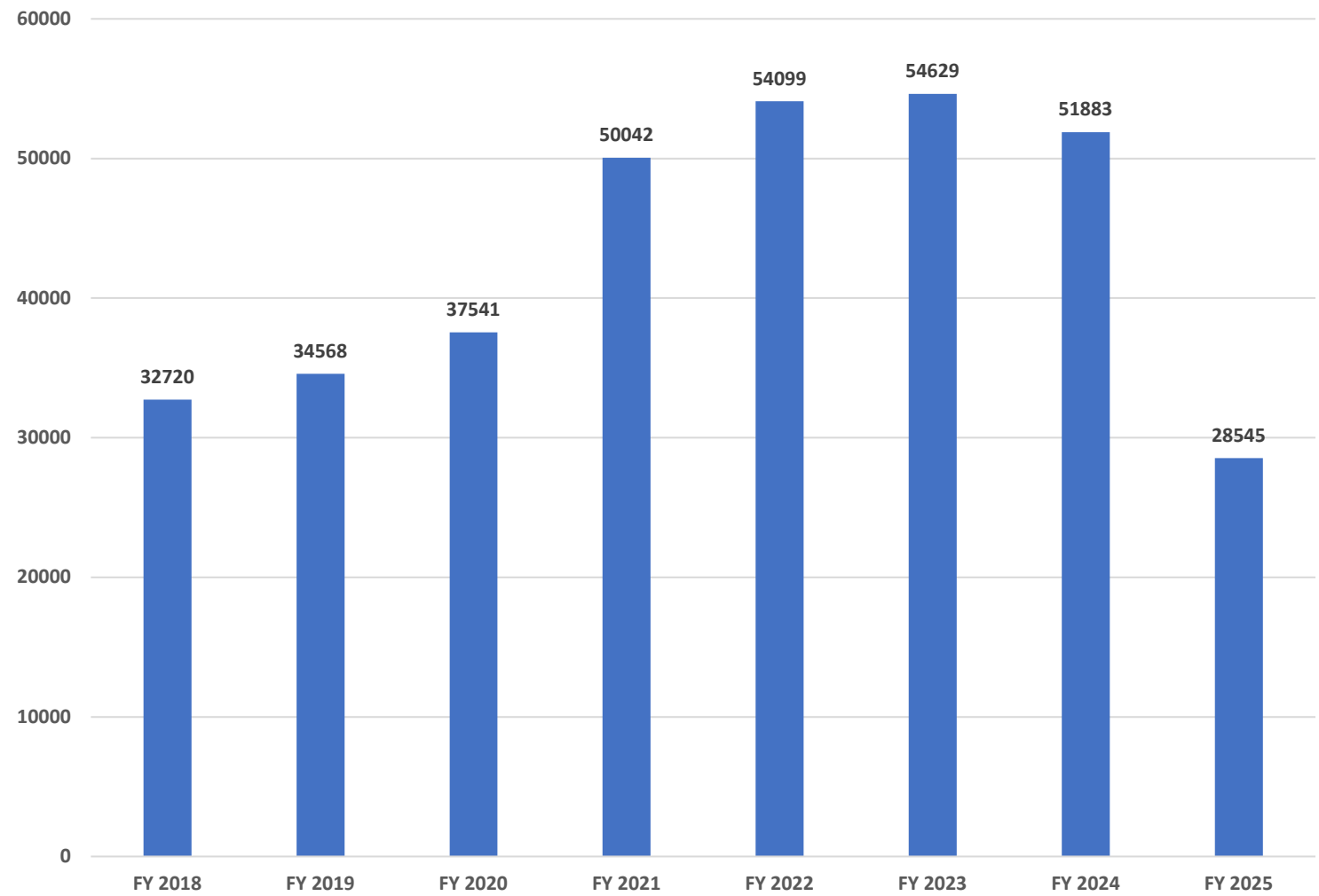
Cat Shows



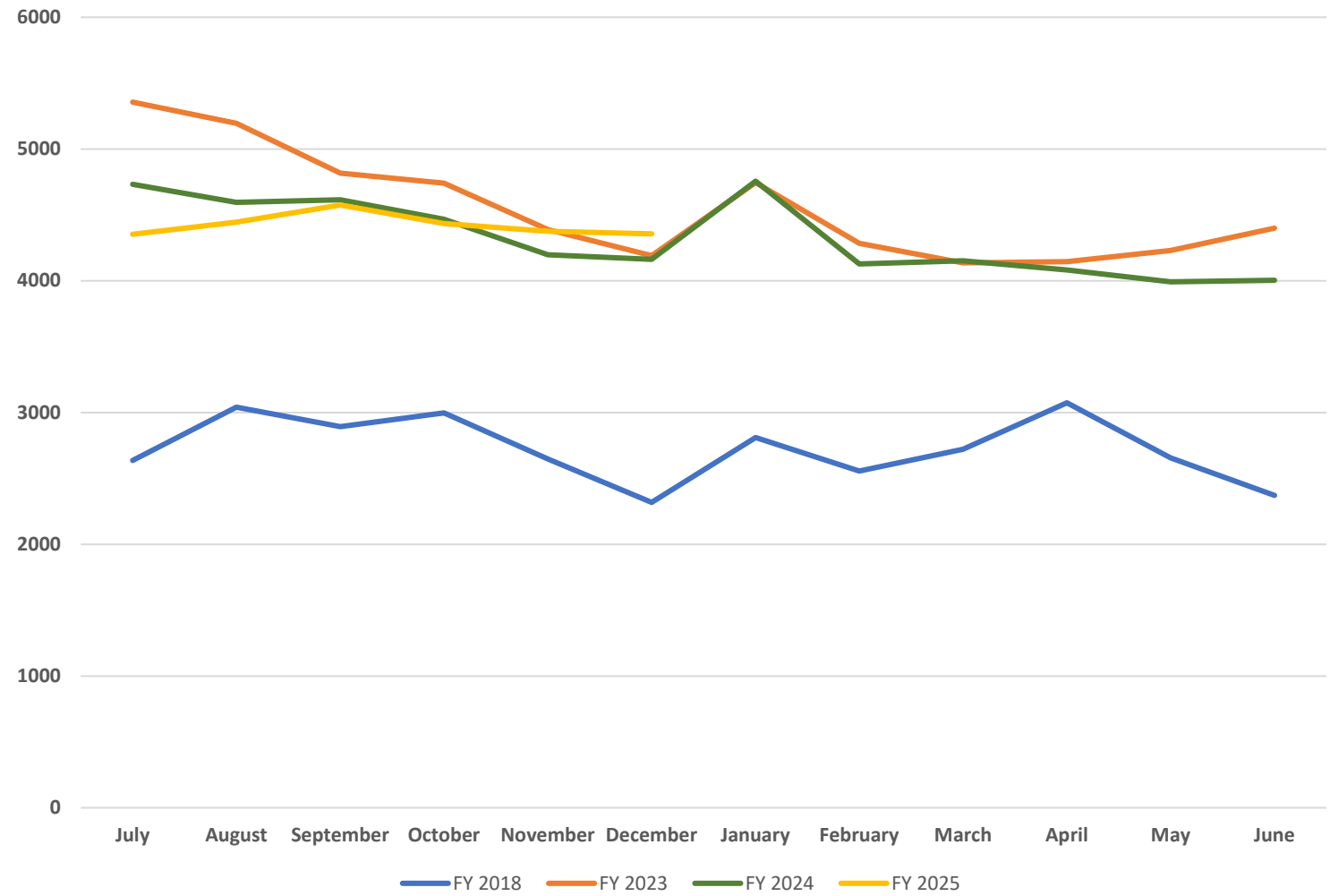
Entries by Season



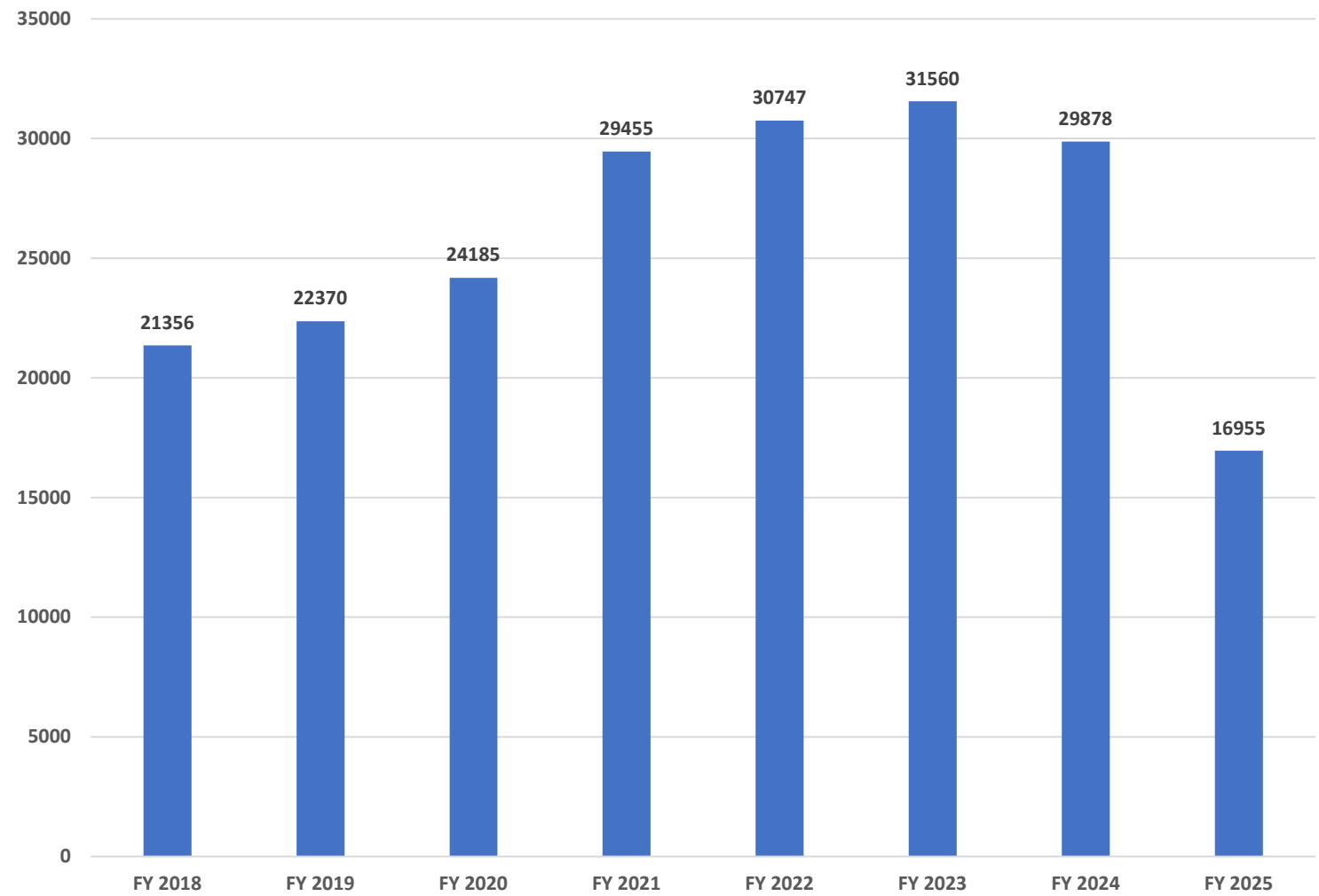
Cat Registrations



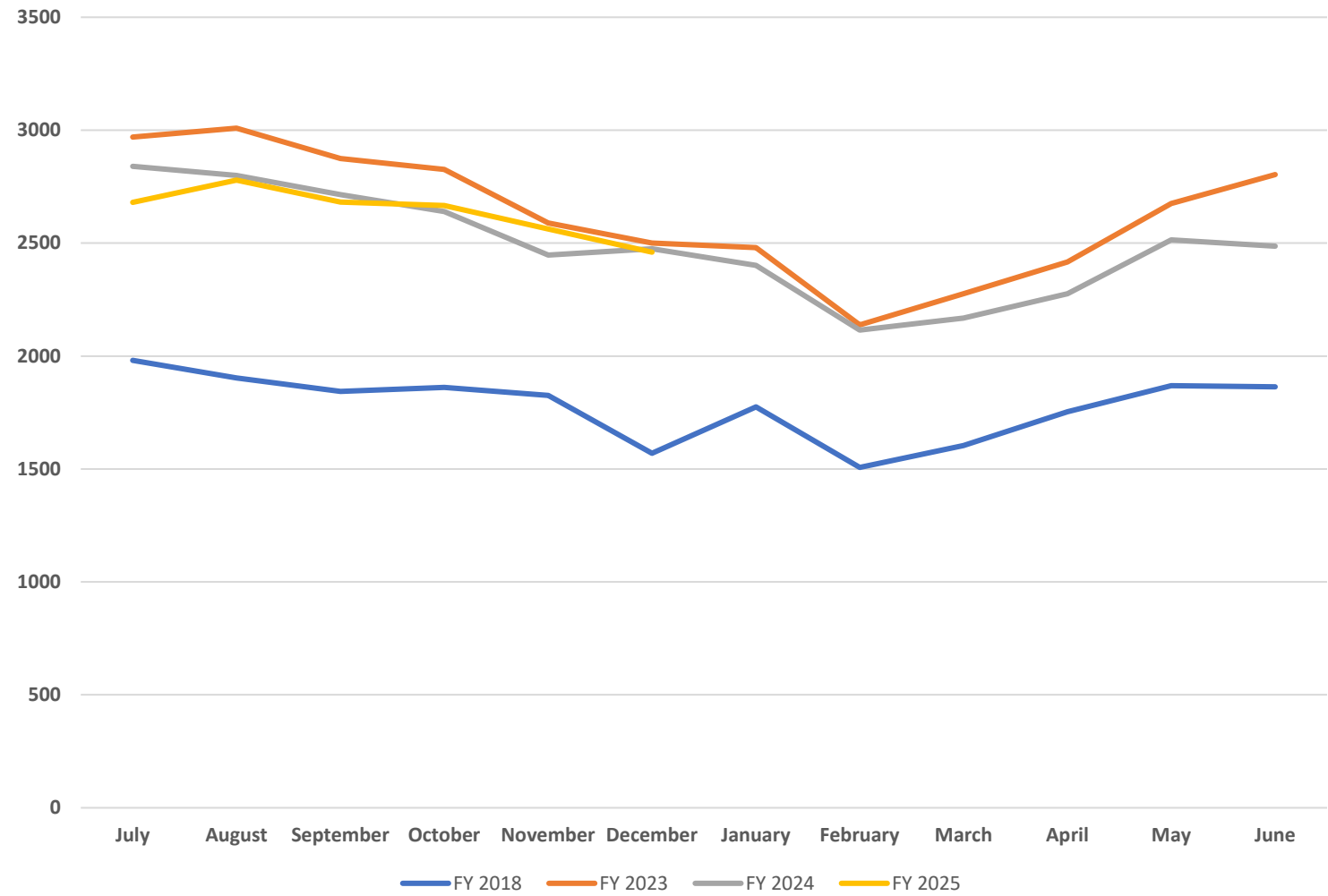
Cat Registrations



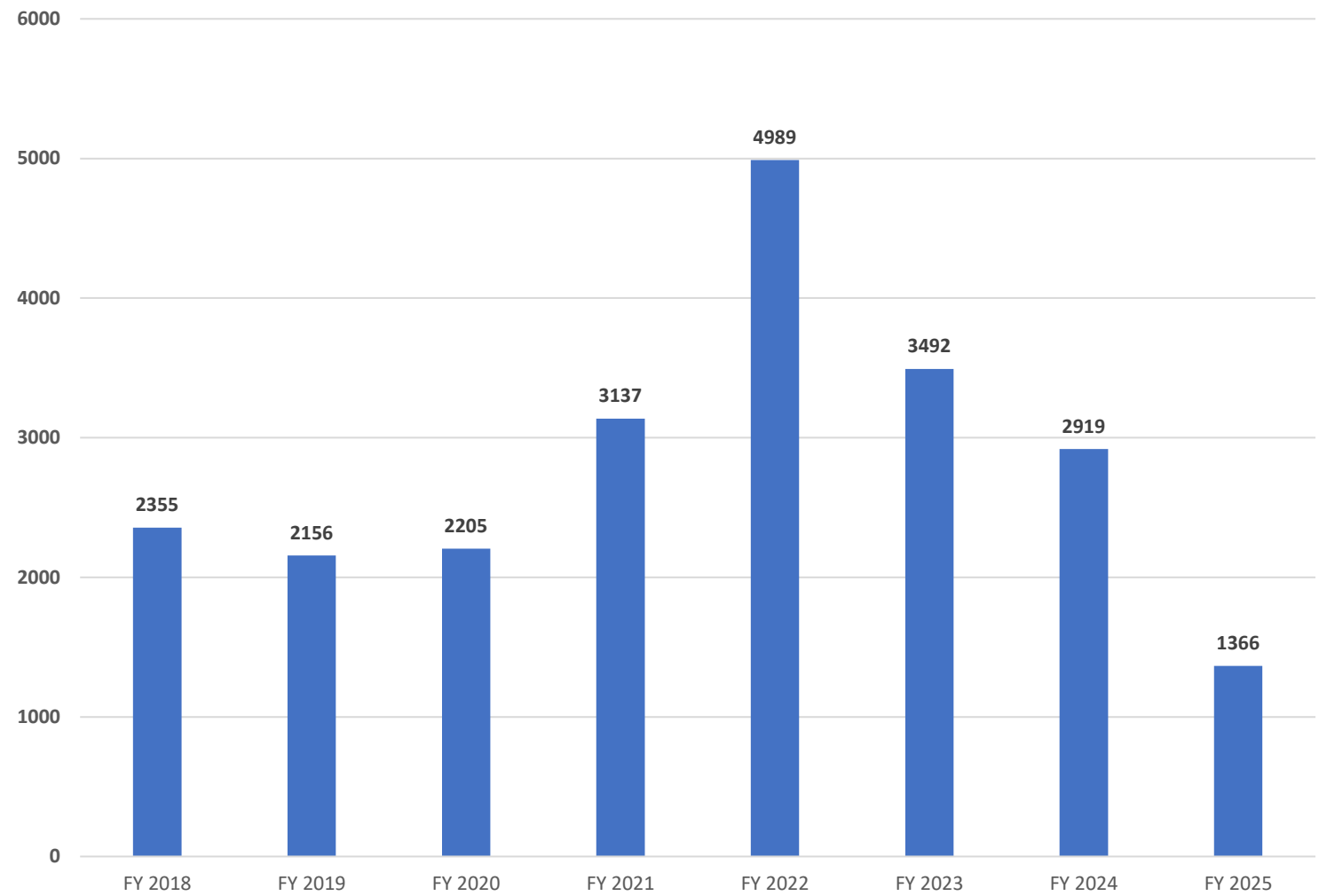
Litter Registrations



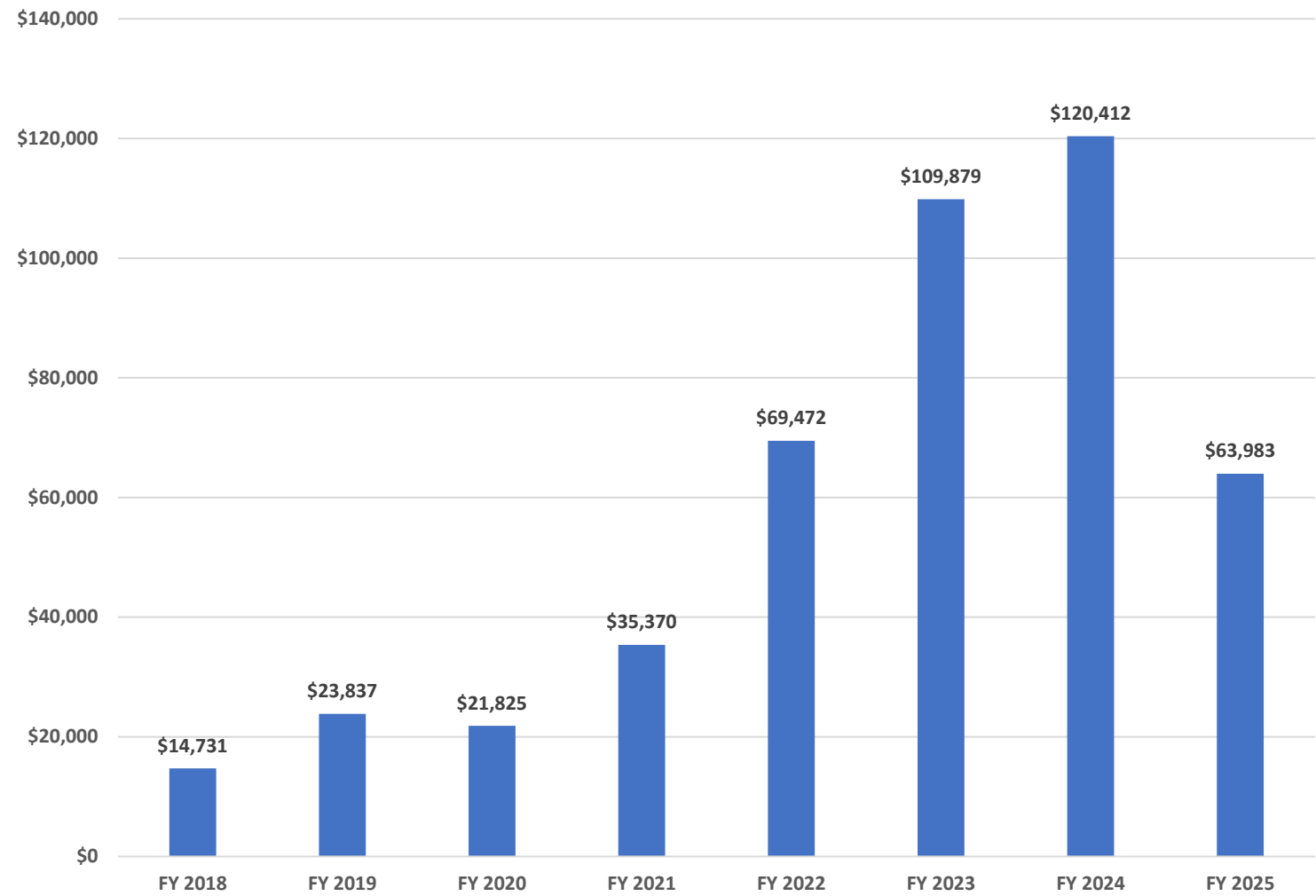
Litter Registrations



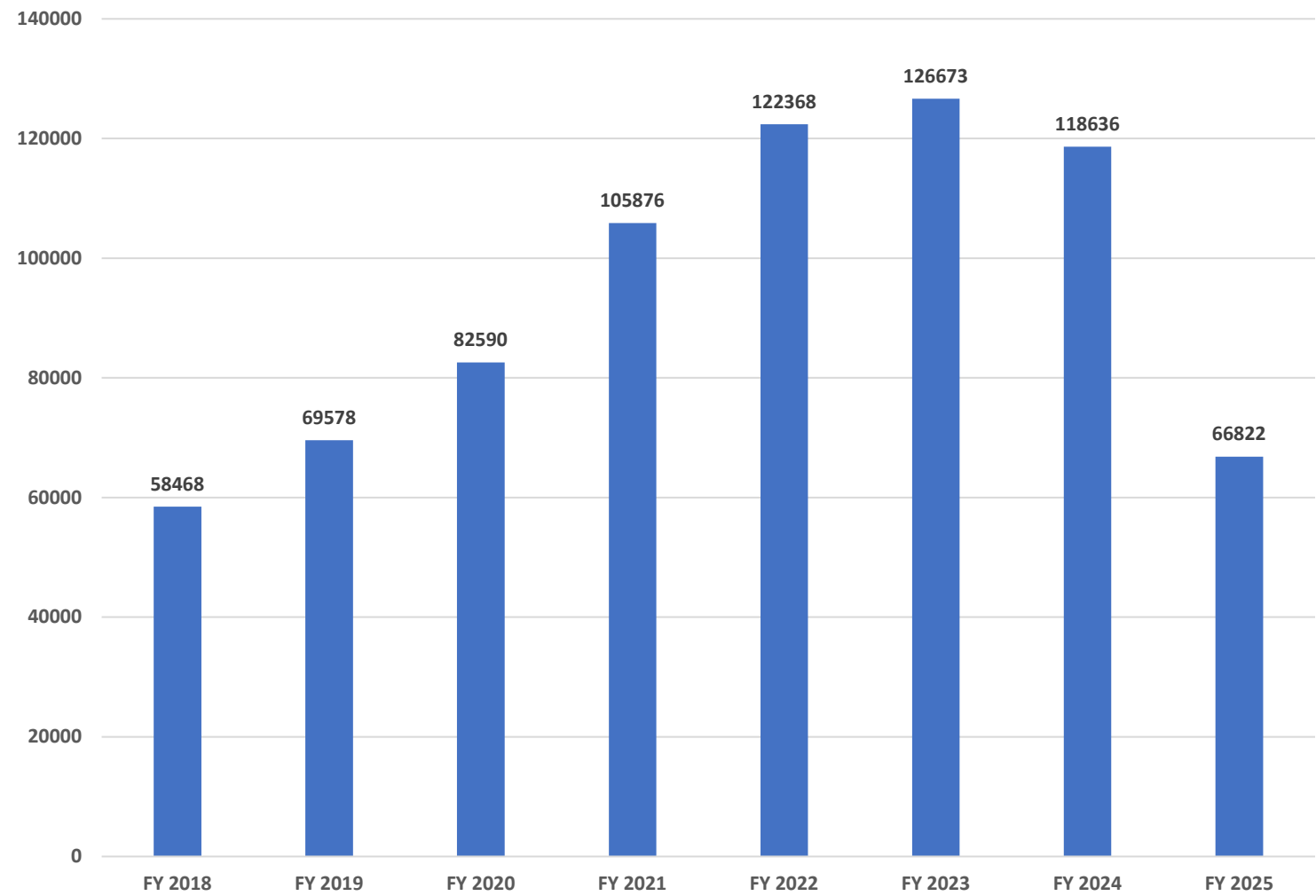
Cattery Registrations



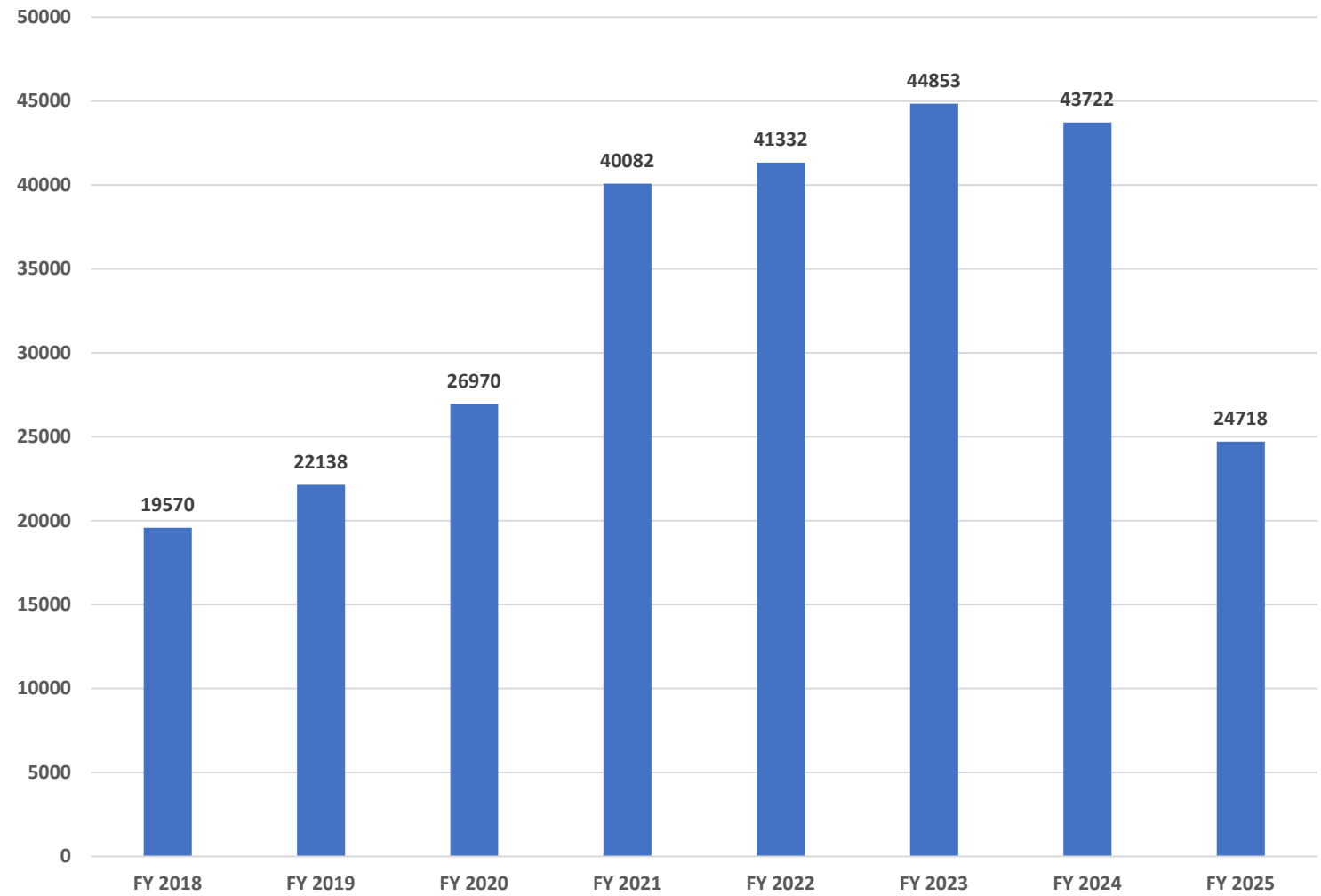
Breeder Listings



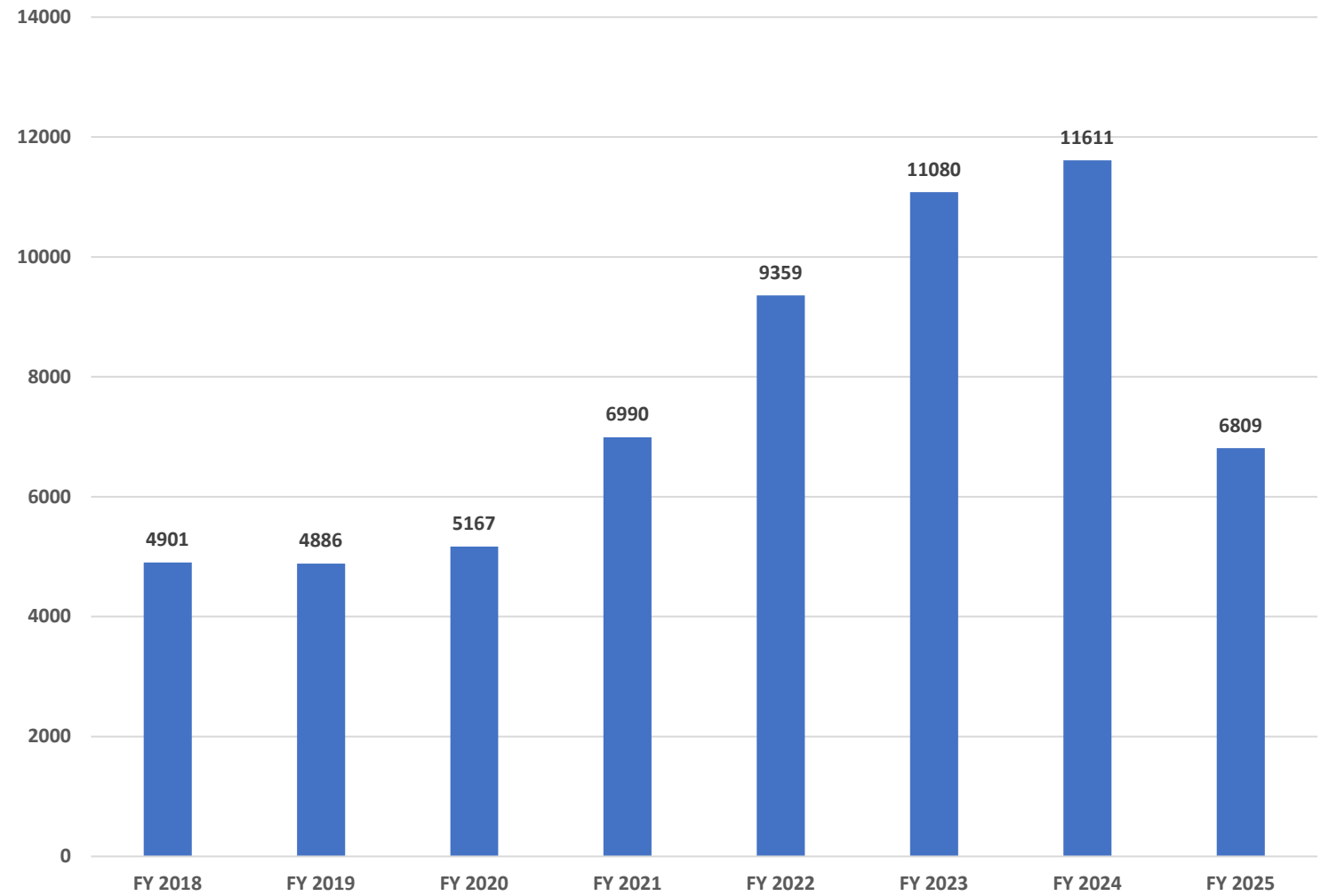
Breeder Slips



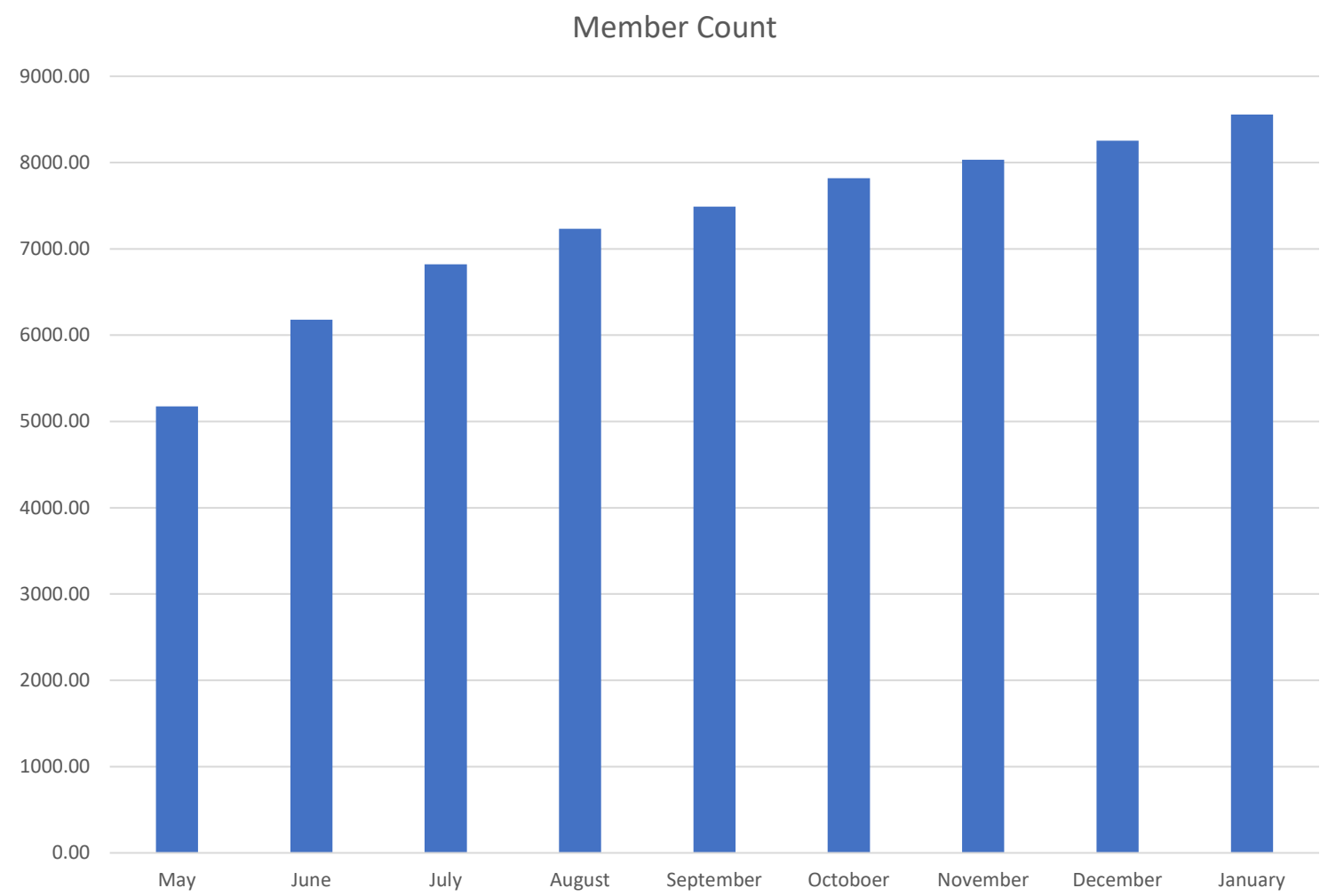
Breeder Slip Registrations



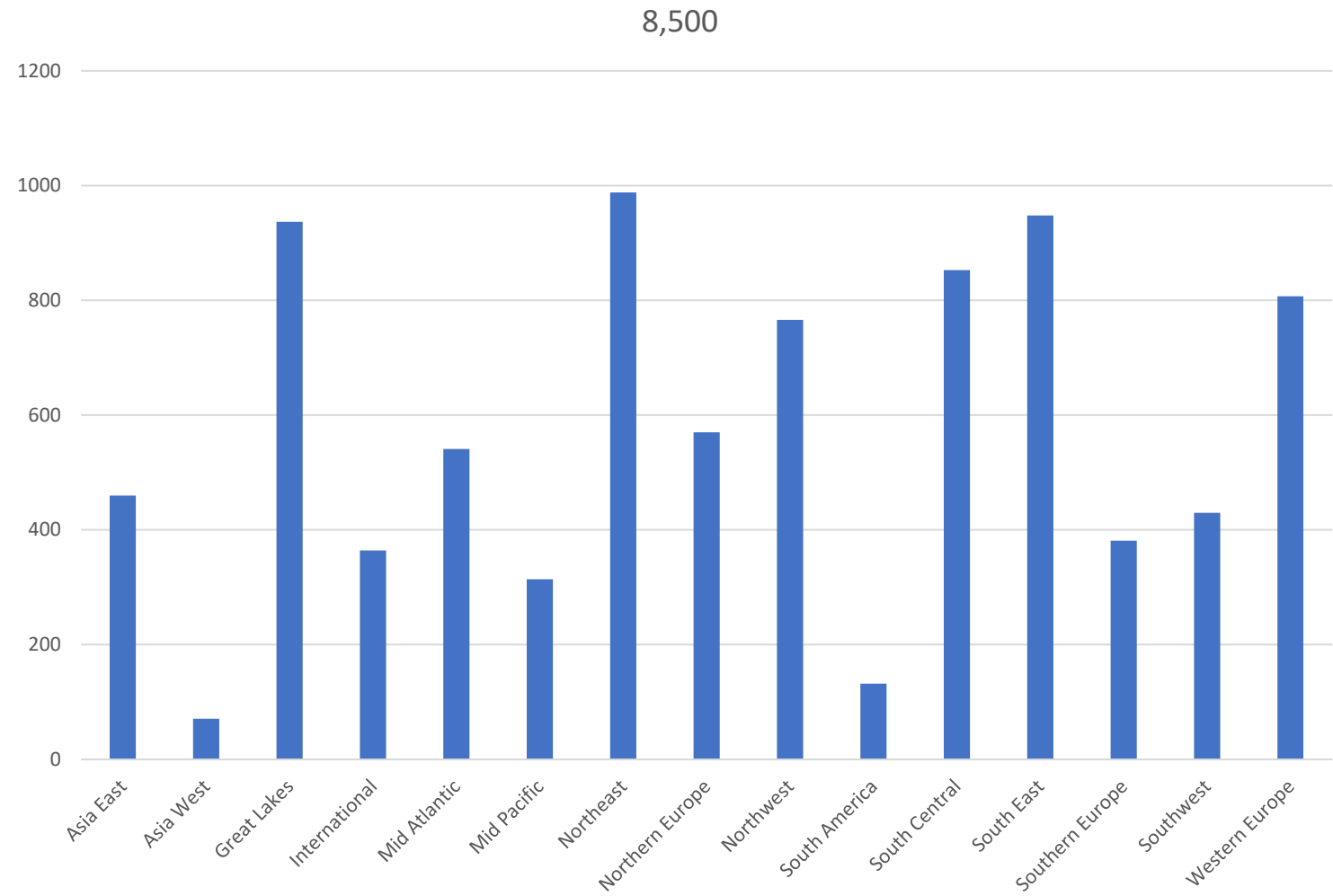
3 & 5 Gen Pedigrees



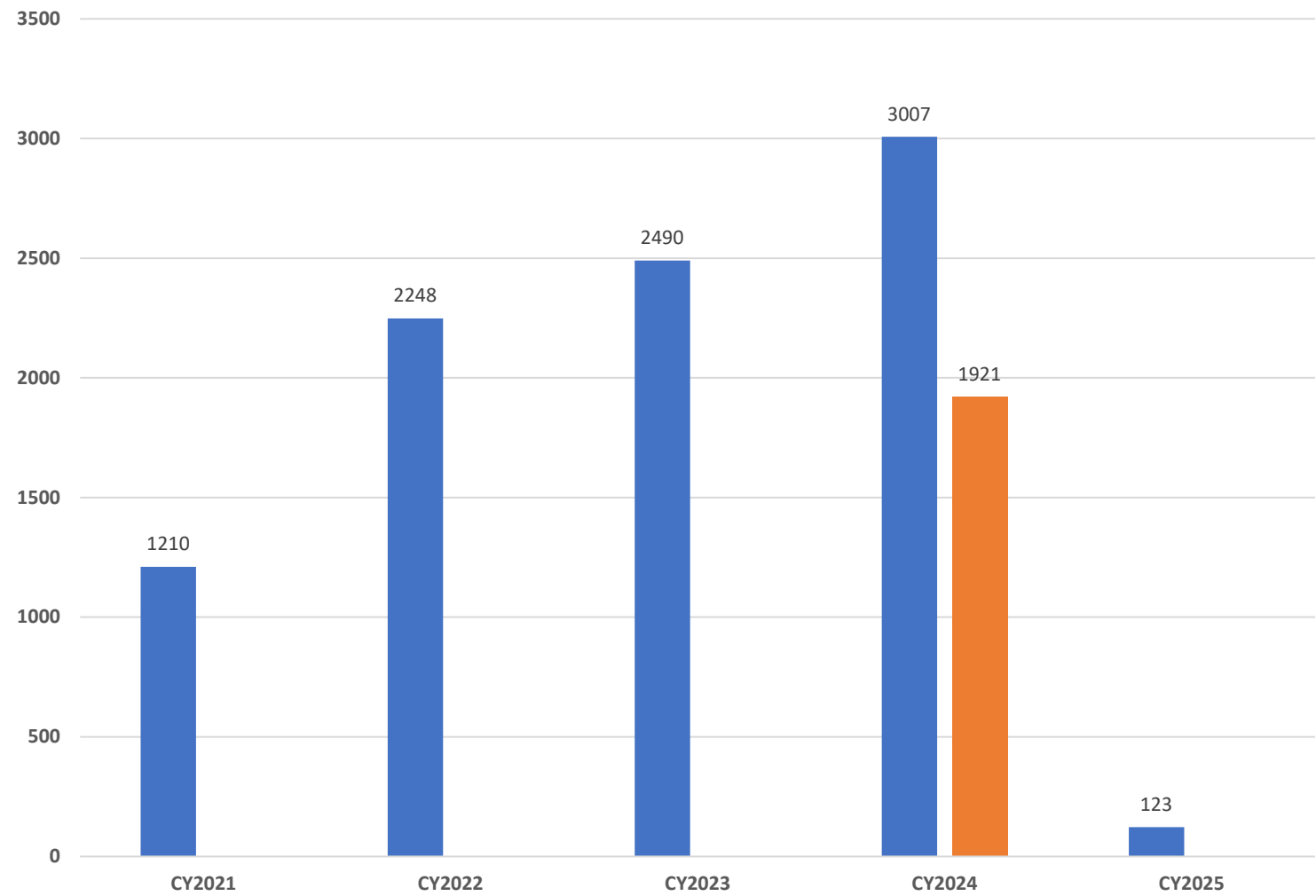
Membership



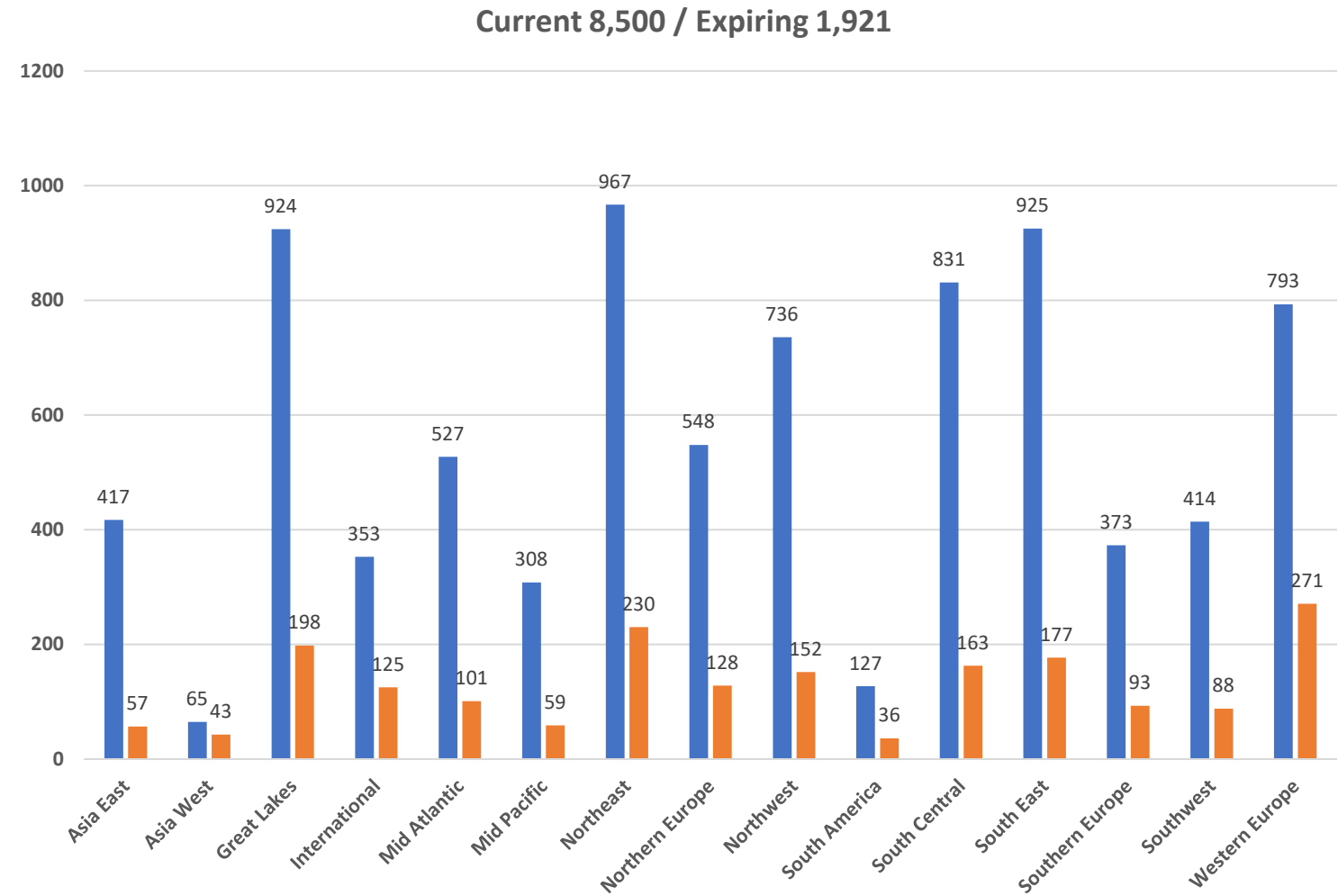
Membership by Region



Membership New vs. Expiring



Membership



Social Media

- Impressions – 30,548,174
- Engagements – 1,441,552
- Post Clicks – 27,091
- Video Views – 21,845,741





ticacats.world

Following ▾

Message



152 posts

64.9K followers

41 following

TICA

The International Cat Association (TICA) 🌐

👉 The world's largest genetic registry of pedigreed and domestic cats. 🐾... more

🌐 www.tica.org

Followed by larryjohnsonphotography, nm_jeep_lj, and fisher.vickie



I ❤️ TICA



TICA Cat Sh...



TICA Website



Cat Facts

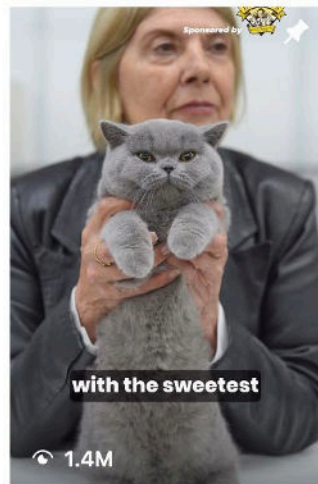


Pet Insurance

POSTS

REELS

TAGGED



Website User Aquisition

WHERE DO YOUR NEW USERS COME FROM?

New users by

First user primary channel group (Default Channel Grou... ▼



Organic Search

Direct

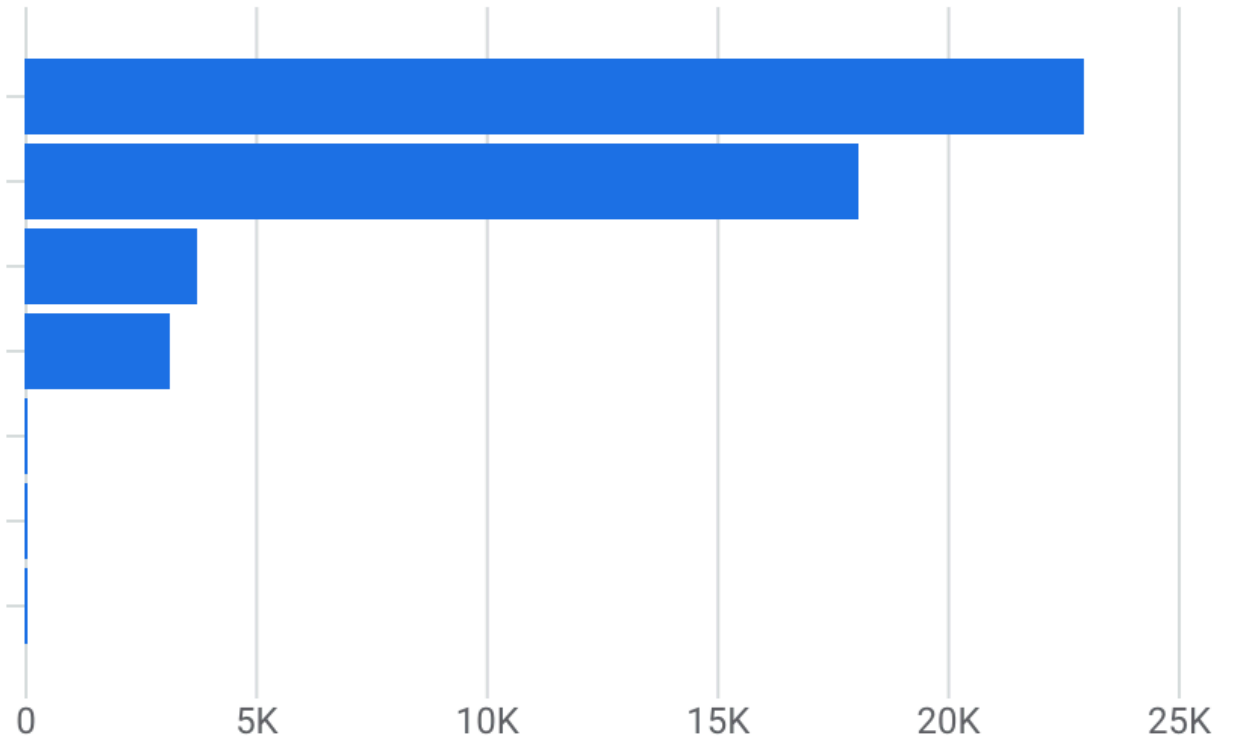
Organic Social

Referral

Paid Search

Unassigned

Organic Video



[View user acquisition](#) →



Pet Industry

Pet Industry

Global Pets

- According to Bloomberg Intelligence's (BI) Global Pet Economy 2024 report, strengthening smaller markets and a **growing healthcare segment** may increase the global pet economy by 5–6% to over \$380 billion (€352B) in 2025.
- A bigger pet population and **continued humanization** could push this up to over \$500 billion (€463B) by 2030.

U.S & Europe Global Pets

- The **US remains the biggest region in the global pet economy, with 40% of industry sales**. It is projected to reach over \$150 billion (€139B) in 2025 and closer to \$200 billion (€185B) by 2030. The growth may not be equally distributed, as economic challenges have made some pet owners cautious about spending.
- **Europe will continue to be the second largest region** through 2030, making up a third of the market and reaching \$131.3 billion (€121.6B) by 2025 and \$164.7 billion (€152.5B) by 2030. These numbers will likely be driven by global trends, although the population mix (cats vs dogs) may differ.
- In **2025, BI estimates that 54% of the European pet population will be cats, compared to 49% in the US**. Having a pet in Europe is cheaper than in the US, with the annual cost of owning a dog calculated at €739 (\$798) and owning a cat at €500 (\$540).

China and other regions

Global Pets

- The pet market in China is on course to increase by 6.6% to \$37.4 billion (€34.6B) in 2025. The country will remain at about 10% of the total global market through to 2030, growing an average of 6% annually to reach \$49 billion (€45B). This is almost double the country's GDP forecast.
- Like other emerging markets, it is rising pet ownership in China, along with shifting demographics – as well as the many different offerings of pet food, products and services – that will be key catalysts for the industry.
- Cats will likely be favored over dogs, as authorities continue to tighten the regulations on dog ownership and breeding.
- The pet industry in Latin America, Asia and Africa could reach \$98 billion (€91B) in 2025, representing a 7% annual increase, and grow at a compounded average rate of high-single digits to \$137.8 billion (€127.6B) by the next decade.

Health Care

Global Pets

- Healthcare may be the largest contributor to growth in the market. Pet pharmaceuticals will potentially top \$24 billion (€22B) globally by 2030, as improvements in nutrition lead to longevity, and aging pets – like older humans – require greater care.
- At the same time, complex and expensive therapies seeking to extend life are becoming more common.
- Longer lifespans, as well as an increased willingness by owners to spend on the pets they consider to be part of their family, may fuel pet pharmaceutical innovation in more complex and expensive therapeutic areas such as cancer, osteoarthritis, cardiology and renal disease.
- BI believes these specific markets could produce over \$5 billion (€4.6B) in revenue by 2030. With cancer as the leading cause of death in both dogs and cats, at 47% and 32% respectively, pet oncology in particular could generate close to \$800 million (€741M) by the end of the decade.

Pet Health Insurance NASDAQ

- The pet health insurance market is doubling in size every 3-5 years and has seen as high as 30% growth since the pandemic. Many are calling pet care “recession proof”, with more options for pet health insurance coverage than ever before, Americans struggling with national inflation rates, and rising veterinary treatment costs - consumer demand for financial security is fueling significant growth.

Continuous Improvement

RO Office in China

Breeder Listings

Show Application
Upgrade

TICA Assist

Member Benefits

Social Media

Website

- Search Engine Optimization
- Blog Articles

Newsletter

New Sponsors

Position for the Future

Innovative Tools and Features Leveraging Technology

- Enhance member experience and operational efficiency by leveraging technology.

Global Expansion

- Expand TICA's reach and influence in emerging markets

Marketing & Communication

- Build brand awareness and engagement through modern, digital-first strategies

Education and Advocacy

- Showcase TICA as a thought leader in feline health, ethical breeding, and care.

Community Building

- Foster a strong sense of belonging among members, breeders, and exhibitors

Competitive Analysis

- Differentiate TICA's unique value from others.

Measuring Success

- Establish measurable KPIs



Thank You



Task - Public follow-up	Owner	Date Created	Status	Note
TICA's pedigree revision to include more genetic information	van Mullem	5/18/2020	ongoing	2024S - work in progress- beginning stages of bringing information over - wisdom health 2024A ongoing
Promote traditional judging	Vlach	2022A	ongoing	2024S - Knapp had Asa Broing do a traditional judging - everyone loved it. Maddox and Knapp create a step by step document/process for clubs interested and send to Vlach for review. 2024A ongoing well received.
Look into new realignment procedures - Harrison will email board to see who would be interested in being part of this committee.	Harrison	2024W	ongoing	2024S no update 2024A create a committee
Harrison will reach out to the HHP committee on the Merit Award	Harrison	2024W	ongoing	2024S - HHP committee will do a poll to see if they want to go back to the Merit Award 2024A H Gilmore is in the process of creating a poll for Merit Award vs 1st place
China - may need to consider changing law firm due to death of the office attorney	Shi	2024S	ongoing	Jeff will check to see if the current attorney office is still open and operating 2024A ongoing
Setup a committee to revamp the guidelines for the Annual (flexibility for Europe 2028)	Harrison	2024S		2024A - create a committee
How to identify when a region is suffering, come up with some sort of plan to identify trends - Identify what data is needed first then create reporting.	Danny	2024S		Schiff, Maddox, Armel, Vlach work with Danny to identify what data is needed to get the reporting and try to identify the trends. 2024A start developing in the weekly directors meetings