

# FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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## International Utility Dog Regulations

for the  
international utility dog trial  
international tracking dog trial  
international companion dog trial  
international article search trial  
international endurance trial

of the FCI



Executed by order of the FCI Utility Dogs Commission:

Proposal only for internal use



## Preamble

For more than 35.000 years, the dog has been the companion of mankind. Through the domestication of the dog, a close social relationship was formed with mankind and is in some respects dependent on him. This dependency creates a responsibility on the part of man to ensure the well-being of the dog. To keep his physical needs as well as the psychological health of the dog is top priority. It is imperative then that the dog be handled in a fair, orderly and humane way, Which considers its character and unique features that developed during evolution as a member of Carnivora order and the Canidae family and as a social species, which need to live in a group that keeping the same time clear order and boundaries, but also cooperation and regular team work. There for, it's our duty to take care not only his physical needs ( proper nutrition, water and health ) and ensure he gets exercise to meets his needs. But also to work with him as a team to fulfil his ancient needs.

During history, the dog has had various jobs to help man. Those jobs gave the best answer for the dog's needs. In the modern-day world, many of these duties have been relegated to technology. For this reason, the dog owner has the responsibility to ensure that the dog has other activities due to the loss of past jobs as well as adequate exercise and activities that offer close contact to people, and the possibility to express their natural instincts and drives. Under this point of view the Companion Test, the versatility test for the utility dog, the tracking test, and the article search test needs to be factored in. The dog should be occupied according to his abilities and capabilities. Besides adequate exercise, he should have intense work with activities that take into consideration his learning ability, his exercise requirements as well as his other abilities. The various forms of the dog sport provide these excellent venues. Dogs that do not have enough activities stand out and this can lead to ongoing frustration and resulting behavioural problems and lead to public complaints.

A person who trains or does sport with his dog, must undertake a method of careful training with the goal in mind to achieve the best possible harmony between himself and the dog. The goal of all training is to convey to the dog what it is we want him to do in such a way that he can understand. The harmonious relationship between man and his dog, regardless of the dog sport one does, is the basis for all activities. To achieve harmony, it is important to honestly look at your dog and understand his abilities. It remains the ethical responsibility of man to raise and adequately train the dog. regarding the breed. In order to achieve the upbringing, training or training effect, it is important to see that the dog show motivation and happiness to cooperate with his handler. Using a dog for dog sport must be oriented to his capabilities, his competitive spirit, and his willingness. Influencing the dogs training capabilities using medication or animal cruelty must be avoided under all circumstances.

The international test regulations include, on the one hand, an obedience test in connection with a behavioral test and, on the other hand, tests for sport with the dog. The companion dog test with behavior test consists of a total of 3 parts, a certificate of competence, simple obedience exercises and an examination of the behavior in the environment. This test is suitable for testing family dogs and is obligatory for all dogs that are to be used in further tests of this regulation. In addition to examining



simple obedience parts, the focus is on examining the nature and behavior of the dog in everyday situations. The exams are used for sporting competitions with dogs. In Section A (nose work) the innate ability and the innate will to find things is promoted. In Section B (obedience and dexterity work), cooperation between humans and dogs is encouraged. The focus is on the natural pack behavior and the willingness to do something for humans. In Section C (Sports Protection Service), the dog is allowed to live out, under control of the dog handler, its innate, natural prey behavior. Where the emphasis is that the dog is allowed to target and bite only the special protection sleeve, which the helper is carrying on his arm. This work in no way serves to promote aggression in normal day life, but proof that obedience can be achieved with the dog even when he gets into his highest level of excitement behavior.

### General abbreviations

FCI	Fédération Cynologique Internationale
IGP	International Utility Dog trial regulations
NPO	National Utility Dog Trial regulations
<b>FCI-NCO</b>	<b>FCI National Canine Organization</b>
TS	Trial Secretary
TD	Training degree
TJ	Trial judge
BP	Basic Position
TR	Trial regulations
JI	Judge Instruction
VB	Verbal Command
CS	Chief Steward
HL	Helper
DH	Dog Handler
TL	Track Layer

### Validity:

These Regulations are effective from..... They were drawn up by the FCI Utility Dogs Commission and were approved and confirmed by the FCI General Committee on ..... 2024

As soon as this trial ruling takes effect, all previous rules lose their validity.

The regulations were written in the English language and approved by the Commission. In case of uncertainty, the English text takes precedence over other language translations.

These Regulations IGP are valid for all FCI members and contract partners. All international trial events in terms of training and competitions are subject to these regulations.

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## General information:

### Trial events and competitions should serve two purposes.

1. After passing an exam, the individual dog should receive recognition for its' particular purpose.
2. Contribute to the **overall mental physics health**, fitness, and work ethic of the dog.

The National Organization (**FCI-NCO**) is encouraged to promote the International Utility Dogs Regulations (**FCI-IGP**). Especially international competitions should be conducted under the International FCI Utility Dogs Regulations concept. All trials and competitions are subject to proper sportsmanship regarding the conduct of the participants. These regulations are binding. All participants must meet the same work performance requirements. The trials and competitions are to be made public by advising the place and starting time to the members.

Trials, events and competitions must correspond with complete exam levels or individual complete phases of the respective exam levels. Only a completed exam level passed in an event will count as a title. The titles must be accepted by all FCI member countries.

Every trial level can be repeated as much as wanted. The trial levels must be completed in order (levels 1 – 2 – 3) The dog can only be shown in the next level after successfully passing the previous level with a minimum rating of satisfactory in each phase (70%). The dog must be shown in the highest passed level. Exception, when there is no ranking or if the qualification "repeater" is connected to the trial.

### Trial Season:

Trials may be conducted all year long if weather conditions are conducive and the well-being of both handler and dog are not at risk. Otherwise, the trial cannot be held. This is the sole decision made by the trial judge. The individual national organization can impose restrictions regarding the trial season for their area.

### Trial Days:

#### Weekends and Holidays

Trial days are generally on the weekend as well as legal Holidays. However, the national organizations or trial associations that are authorized to issue trial permits can determine trial days that deviate from this recommendation, either for all trial levels or for individual trial levels. It is possible to trial for the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) and the FCI-IGP-1/ FCI-IFH-1 trials in tandem with a two-day trial at one or 2 different clubs.



A waiting time between the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) and FCI-IGP-1, FCI-FPr, FCI-UPr, FCI-SPr, FCI-IAD, FCI-IFH-1, FCI-IBGH-1, FCI-StbPr. 1 does not exist. A dog can only take part in one trial a day.

If participants, who plan on trailing their dogs for FCI-IGP-1 or FCI-IFH-1 may start on one day for the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) and then on the next day they may take part in an trial for FCI-IGP-1 or FCI-IFH-1. This may not cause "overage" in the number of participants.

The clubs must be attentive to the rules about authorizing the trial and to the regulations related the deadlines to protect the trial, issued by the national canine organisations.

### **Holiday regulations**

On Holidays the above information can be followed.

**Exception:** The Holiday regulations of the countries must be acknowledged.

Several judges may also be used per discipline. Candidate judges may also observe the placement, but the predicate is awarded by the officiating judge.

### **Trial Organization / Trial Secretary:**

The trial secretary is responsible for organizing the trial. He/she finalizes and supervises all required levels of work, to prepare and conduct a trial. He/she must guarantee the orderly execution of the trial and must be at the judge's disposal for the duration of the trial.

The trial secretary may not show a dog or accept other duties. He/she is responsible for:

Obtaining all necessary trial permits / trial documents

Locating suitable tracking fields for all trial levels according to the rules

Decide with the property owners of the tracking fields or park ranger

Having experienced volunteers available such as helpers for protection, tracklayers, group, etc.

### **Obtaining the trial authorization**

Make available the required equipment and proper protection gear for the helper.

Make available the written forms such as judges trial sheets, trial lists for all levels.

Have available the scorebooks, pedigrees, vaccination certificates and if necessary, proof of insurance.

The trial secretary must propose on a possible exclusion of an examiner in the event of unsportsmanlike conduct or violations of an animal welfare law, if this did not happen during the presentation of his dog and the acting judge therefore has no knowledge of it. Before this decision is made, the trial secretary must inform the judge about the situation and together they will make the end decision.

A minimum of three days in advance, the trial secretary must inform the judge the location, start times, directions, type of exam and number of dogs entered. Failure to provide this information can result in the judge declining to officiate.

The trial authorization is to be provided to the judge prior to the start of the examination.



## Trial Supervision

FCI-NCO's are entitled to supervise. The FCI-NCO can assign a knowledgeable person to oversee an exam to ensure that the trial is conducted in accordance with the regulations as stated in the 2025 FCI-IGP Regulations.

## Performance Judges

Judges, who are authorized for the different phases of FCI-IGP trials can be selected and invited by the hosting club or appointed by the national canine organization (FCI-NCO).

Regarding world championships, the judges will, with the approval of the FCI-LAO, be appointed by the FCI Utility Dogs Commission. The number of judges invited for a trial or event is up to the hosting club. However, a judge may judge a maximum of 36 individual phases per day. At FCI-IGP World Championships or national championships, this number can be exceeded with the approval of the national organization (FCI-LAO). Judges are not permitted to judge dogs that are owned by him/her or are in his/hers possession, or dogs whose owners reside with him/her, or dogs that are owned by another person of the same household.

Exceptions to this rule can be made if they are super-regional events and the judge has been assigned to this office by the National Cynological Organization or a body that was made responsible for the organisation. If a national or regional organisation intends to appoint a foreign judge, this must be done by means of a judge's release between the two National Cynological Organisations of the FCI.

A judge is not permitted to handle a dog in a trial in which he is officiating as a judge. The judge is not permitted to disturb or influence the work of the dog through his behaviour. The way the exercises must be shown, are described in the FCI International Utility Dogs Regulations and must be strictly followed and may not be adapted. This counts for all disciplines.

The judge is responsible for the compliance and correct adherence to the governing rules. He is authorized to terminate the trial for failure of compliance of the rules and/or his/ her instructions.

## Phases per day per trial level

FCI-Companion dog with traffic part (FCI-BH/VT) or BH/VT (NPO) FCI-BH/VT – BH/VT NPO	equivalent to 2 phases
FCI-Companion dog with traffic part (FCI-BH/VT) or BH/VT (NPO) with theoretical handler test	Equivalent to 3 phases
FCI-FPr, FCI-UPr and FCI-SPr, 1-3	equivalent to 1 phase
FCI-GPr 1-3	equivalent to 2 phases
FCI-IBGH 1-3	equivalent to 1 phase
FCI-IFH-1	equivalent to 1 phase
FCI-IFH-2,	equivalent to 2 phase
FCI-IGP-3, FCI-FH-3 and FCI-IGP-FH	equivalent to 3 phases
If a tracking coordinator instruct the tracklaying	equivalent to 2 phases
FCI-IGP 1 - 3	equivalent to 3 phases
FCI-Article search examination FCI St.Pr 1-3	equivalent to 1 phase
FCI-Endurance Test	equivalent to 1 phase



For major events scheduled by the National Organization (FCI-NCO), special regulations can be established.

The National Organization (FCI-NCO) submits a proposal to the FCI Utility Dogs Commission, who makes the final determination.

**Equipment and clothing of exam takers:** The wearing of a tight/normally fitting vest (without protruding pockets and other subsequently attached objects) is permitted during trial. On the other hand, belly bags and so-called training aprons are not allowed. It is the responsibility of the National Organization or a Breed association to issue further regulations for super-regional events.

### **Trial Participants:**

The trial participant must keep the local law, the animal welfare law, and proper manner and behaviour for the hosting place and the people around. The trial participant must meet the entry deadline for the trial. The trial participant also agrees to pay the entry fee upon submission of the entry form. If the trial participant cannot participate for whatever reason, he/she must advise the trial secretary immediately. The trial participant is required to provide the vaccination certificate and uphold the animal rights guidelines. The trial participant must adhere to the instructions of the officiating judge as well as the trial secretary. The trial participant must present his/her dog in a sportsmanlike manner regardless of the results in any given phase, he/she is obliged to continue for the remaining phases of the trial.

The trial ends after all the participants finish their trial and after the closing ceremony, and the return of the scorebook signed by the judge.

The trial must have a minimum of 4 participants per trial day (four different handlers). The minimum number of participants per day may only be less if for FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) trials if these dogs pass and try for a further trial (FCI-IGP-1, FCI-IFH 1) at the same trial. A participant may only take part in one trial with the same dog. (A two-day trial is considered as one trial)

An trial participant may enter a maximum of two dogs for a trial at a trial. A dog may only acquire one title within a trial. Exception: FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) in conjunction with another level 1 (FCI-IGP) title.

Prerequisite for entering a trial is that owner and the trial participant belong to a club of the national organization which is recognized by the FCI. Exceptions to this can be determined by the National Canine Organization (FCI-NCO) only for FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) trials.

### **Tracklayers.**

Tracklayers are bounded by the described regulations in the FCI-IGP. Tracklayers are mandatory in exams/events in FCI-IGP2, FCI-IGP3, FCI-IFH2, FCI-IFH3 and FCI-IGP-IFH. At exams, events and championships, it is advised to use certificated tracklayers. The judge or the tracking coordinator shall determine the course of the track depending on the existing terrain. The tracklayer gets instructions from the judge/ tracking coordinator. At FCI-IFH1 (the handler), FCI-IFH-2, FCI-IFH-3 and FCI-IGP-FH, the track layer receives a track sketch from the judge or the tracking

coordinator. It includes terrain features (e.g., trees, wire poles, huts, etc.). The judge / tracking coordinator supervises the laying of the tracks and instructs the track layers. The tracks must be laid different; corners and articles must not be at the same position or at equal distances for each track.

The start of the scent pad of the track must be marked by a sign which is placed directly into the ground to the left of the scent pad. The track layer stays briefly at the scent pad and goes in natural stride with normal steps in the directed direction. When laying the track, make sure that they are laid in natural gait. The corners are also set in normal gait, whereby it must be noted that a continuous track work must be possible. (See sketch on page ..). Help by the track layer by unnatural gait, scuffing or stomping is not permitted in the entire area of the track. Articles, which have to be laid on the track while walking, are not to be placed within 20 paces before or after the corner and must be on the track. After placing the last article, the track layer must continue at least 10 paces in a forward direction.

From FCI-IGP2, the handler and dog must not be able to watch the track being laid. The order of the participants is done with a draw after laying the tracks / cross tracks in the presence of the judge or an appointed person.

### **General Helper Regulations for all levels**

#### **The guidelines and regulations of the trial rules regarding helper work must be followed.**

The helper in phase "C" is the assistant to the judge on the day of the exam. Furthermore, the helper must follow definitively the regulations and the instructions of the judge. In view of his personal protection as well as due to insurance liability, the helper, whether in training or on a given exam day or competitions, must wear protective clothing, (protection pants, protection jacket, sleeve, cup, and if necessary gloves).

The helper's shoes must be weather-proof and suitable for the ground conditions, secure stance and ensure good traction.

Prior to the exam work in phase "C", the helper receives instructions from the judge. He must perform the work in accordance with the judge's instructions.

The helper must follow the instructions of the handler during disarming/search of the helper in accordance with the trial rules. He must give the handler the opportunity to position his dog in the correct heel position for the side/back transport.

At a club trial, it is allowed to work with one (1) helper. One single change of helper is allowed, if the helper himself is also a participant at the club trial. For events at a national level, such as competitions, qualification trials, championships, etc. generally 2 helpers are to be provided. For all trials and events, a helper living in the same household as one of the handlers may participate.

During a trial the level of training, the quality of the dog being presented (e.g., his drives, pressure-level, self-confidence, and obedience) must be evaluated by the judge. The judge can only objectively evaluate what he/she visually and acoustically observes during the examination.

This aspect, particularly maintaining the sportsmanlike character of the exam, means offering the same conditions for all participants, ensures that the helper offers the judge a broad impartial picture to judge. Therefore, it cannot be left up to the helper how the phase "C" work is to be structured



The judge must check that the individual elements of the primarily important evaluation criteria for phase “C” are met. For example, these are, pressure-level, self-confidence, drives, obedience. In addition, it is important that the grip quality of the presented dog is properly evaluated. For the judge to properly evaluate the grip, the helper must give the dog the opportunity to have a “full grip”, and when the pressure - level is to be tested, the helper must be able to put proper pressure on the dog. The helper must strive to have the most uniform level of helper work, so that the requirements of the evaluation are met.

### Permission to enter a trial

On the day of examination, the dog must have met the minimum age required. No exceptions are permitted. The dog is required to have passed the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) in accordance with the rules set for by the national organisation (FCI-NCO).

The required age limit for FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) is to be set by the national organisation but can never be under 12 months of age.

FCI-IBGH 1	FCI-BH/VT/BH/VT NPO	15 months
FCI-IBGH 2	FCI-IBGH 1	15 months
FCI-IBGH 3	FCI-IBGH 2 / FCI-Obedience 1 / FCI-IGP 1	15 months
FCI-IGP 1	FCI-BH/VT / BH/VT NPO	18 months
FCI-IGP 2	FCI-IGP 1	19 months
FCI-IGP 3	FCI-IGP 2	20 months
FCI-IFH 1	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	18 months
FCI-IFH 2	FCI-IFH 1	19 months
FCI-IFH 3	FCI-IFH 2	20 months
FCI-IGP-IFH	FCI-IFH 3	20 months
FCI-FPr. 1-3	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	15 months
FCI-UPr. 1-3	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	15 months
FCI-GPr. 1-3	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	18 months
FCI-SPr.1-3	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	18 months
FCI-StöPr. 1	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	15 months
FCI-StöPr. 2	FCI-StöPr. 1	15 months
FCI-StöPr. 3	FCI-StöPr. 2	15 months
FCI-IAD	FCI-BH/VT /BH/VT NPO	16 months

The exercises FCI-FPr 1-3 take place according to the FCI-IGP 1-3 Rules for Phase A, the exercises FCI-UPr 1-3 take place according to the FCI-IGP 1-3 Rules for Phase B, the exercises FCI-SPr 1-3 take place according to the FCI-IGP Rules for Phase C. The exercises FCI-Gpr 1-3 take place according to the FCI-IGP 1-3 Obedience and protection Rules for Phase B&C. These exercises can be examined as single phases, without getting any official certificate (working title). Events with only a protection phase are not permitted.

All registered dogs, regardless of size, breed or heritage may participate at a trial. It is up to the judge to decide if the dog is in physical condition to complete the



requirements of the regulations. The handler can choose in which level of these trials he/she will start without a previously passed lower level. The prior successful completion of a FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT(NPO) is mandatory.

Females in heat may participate at all trial events, however, must be shown separately from the other dog handlers' dogs. In phase A, they will track with the other dogs entered in the trial, but in the remaining phase / phases they will be shown at the end after all other dogs have completed the trial/event. In the endurance trial the female in heat must start as last and on a clear distance, for not disturbing the other dogs. This is to be decided by the judge. Pregnant bitches may only take part in FCI-BH/VT, all FCI- FH, FCI-Article Search and FCI-Endurance trials up to and including the 27th day after the deck day. After the 27th day after the mating act only if a veterinary confirmation is presented that the dog is not pregnant. The blocking period is valid up to and including the 27th day after the deck day.

A separate publication of the FCI and / or the national organization (FCI-NCO) provides information on restricted periods for pregnant and lactating bitches. Sick and dogs suspected of contagious disease are excluded from all events. In case of doubt, the veterinarian will make the final decision.

#### **Anti-doping and vaccination regulations:**

A dog registered by his owner for participation in a trial and placed by him or the handler in the trial ground must be clear of all drugs in his tissues, his body fluids and his excretions on the day of the event to include all substances which are listed on the banned substance list of the FCI.

The list of substances, the procedure for the testing for banned substances, and the possible penalties for infringements are published in a corresponding set of rules of the FCI. National Canine Organizations (**FCI-NCO**) can extend these provisions by their own responsibility. The dog must have a rabies vaccination proven by a vaccination certificate. **(this list of substances must be made and published on the FCI website)**

#### **Social compatibility:**

In cases of dog aggression, immediate disqualification (DQ) occurs.

A dog who, at any time during the trial (before, during or after his own performance) bites a person or another dog, tries to bite, attack, or attempt to attack, is disqualified from the trial / competition. All points are withdrawn, and the dog is disqualified (DQ), even if the dog has completed all 3 phases. In a two-day event, the disqualification also extends to the second day so that the dog cannot start or continue in the trial. Before the dog may enter another trial, the dog owner/ handler have to prove during an examination or at a competition that the team (handler and dog) has again successfully participated in a FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) with behaviour trial. The disqualification must be entered by the judge in all the performance records / score books, pedigree known to him and must be signed by him.

**Entry: "Disqualification due to dog aggression, dog must be presented again in an FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) with behavioural test. "**

In such a case, the judge must make a report, with case description, to the National Organization.

Depending on the case, the National Organizations can then also order further clarifications, especially if a renewed completion of a BH/VT can pose a risk to humans or animals. In the event of a new screening due to a lack of social compatibility, the officiating Judge must be informed in advance by the National Organization. If the judge considers it appropriate, he can make appropriate adjustments to the system for safety, so that there is no risk. In such a case, the inspection must be carried out together with a probationary dog.

The attacked dog is, even if this dog responds and defends itself, not to be sanctioned. The start of the trial is specified in the trial approval and ends with the return of the score book. The return of the score book must take place after an award ceremony. The award ceremony is part of the trial. The dog must be guided by the handler at the award ceremony without wearing a motivational object in the catch.

### **Physically challenged dog handler: (Disabled)**

If a handler cannot carry out a part of an exercise correctly due to a physical handicap, he/she must inform the judge before the start of the trial. If due to a physical handicap the handler cannot present the dog on the left side of the handler, the dog may be presented in the same way on the right side. The National Canine Organizations (**FCI-NCO**) may also allow further restrictions.

### **Collar requirement / Carrying a leash:**

Required is a single row, loose fitting large link collar. In countries where such's is required by law, the collar must be provided with a stop. The dog must wear the mentioned collar for the duration of the exam. During the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) it is allowed to use other types of collars such as leather collar, fabric collar or chest harness. For the FCI-IBGH 1 to 3 and the FCI tracking trails, similar collars to the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) may be used, except for the chest harness. For the tracking phase, a dog may wear a tracking harness, a Böttger or a vest in addition to the prescribed chain or collar. A leash must be carried for the duration of the trial. It may be out of sight or worn by the handler with the clip on the side opposite to the dog's working side.

### **Muzzle obligation:**

In countries where such's is required by law, the handlers must show their dogs in the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) exams in their country with a muzzle. In countries where handlers are not bounded by law, dog handlers must show the dog without a muzzle.

### **Liability:**

The owner of the dog is liable for any personal injury or material damage caused by his/her dog. Therefore, he/she must have adequate coverage for such cases. In the event of an accident during the exam/competition, the handler is liable for himself/herself and his/her dog. The handler is to concur with the instructions of the judge and the organizing club and thereby executes of his/her own free will the instructions at his/her own risk.





### Awards Ceremony / trophies:

Award ceremonies are to be held separately after all the various trial phases.

If the same number of points are awarded to more dogs in the FCI-IGP, level 1 -3, the result (highest score) of the phase C is the deciding factor. If the points awarded here are the same, then phase B is the deciding factor. If points result equally for all three phases, then all dogs receive the same rating.

If the same number of points are awarded to more dogs in the **FCI-IGP-FH**, the result (highest score) in the single track is the deciding factor. If the points awarded in both tracks are the same, then all dogs receive the same rating.

In all other trials, companion dog trials and article search trials, the same placements are awarded in the event of a tie. Successful passed trials are evaluated before not successful passed trials.

**Generally**, all participants, with the participating dog, must be present at the awards ceremony. The trial/competition official ends after all participants have finished their trial/competition and when after the closing ceremony, the handing out of the scorebooks is done.

### Working Award

FCI-CACIT (Certificat d'Aptitude au Championnat International de Travail de la FCI)

The FCI-CACIT and the Reserve FCI-CACIT are at stake at FCI-sanctioned competitions, in the highest levels (FCI-IGP-3, FCI-IFH-3 or FCI-IGP-Special and at the FCI-IGP /FCI-IGP-FH WC's). The proposals of FCI-CACIT or Reserve-FCI-CACIT are confirmed by the FCI Head Office, once in receipt of the results. The Regulations for the FCI International Championship apply. All FCI National Organizations (FCI-NCO) must be invited to an FCI-CACIT event. A minimum of 2 international IGP judges of the FCI must be invited with at least one judge being from another National Organization (FCI-NCO). The awards are granted upon proposal of the judges. The FCI-CACIT and Reserve FCI-CACIT can only be awarded to dogs under the following recommendations:

- The minimum show rating "Very good" has been achieved at a show.
- At the competition the minimum rating of "Very Good" was received. The FCI-CACIT is not automatically linked to the achieved rating.
- The dog breeds must belong to one of the group's 1, 2 or 3 of the Breeds Nomenclature of the FCI which are subject to a working trial (utility and tracking dogs)

**Per event**, there is only to be awarded one (1) FCI-CACIT and one (1) reserve FCI-CACIT per breed. The national award CACT will be regulated by the National Organizations (**FCI-NCO**).

### Scorebook:

An FCI recognized scorebook is mandatory for every participating dog. Issuing of the scorebook is done according to the instructions of the handler's corresponding National Cynological Organization. The scorebook must be issued by the National Cynological organization in whose studbook the dog is entered. The dog must be



registered in the studbook where the owner resides. In case of a change of ownership, the scorebook that has already been issued will be continued. The new owner must be added and, if necessary, the studbook number of the new country must also be added. Important to note, only one FCI recognized scorebook may be issued per dog. This is the responsibility of the issuing organization. Only in a country where the National Kennel Club as well as the Breed Club issues a scorebook/scorecard, the dog can have both.

The trial results must under all circumstances be recorded in the scorebook(s) / scorecards by the judge as well as the trial secretary who is to double check the entry and both must sign the scorebook.

It is required to make the following entries: members number, trial place and date, name and breed of the dog, identification of the dog (tattoo nr. / Chip Nr.), Name and address of the owner of the dog, entry of the total points in Phases A, B and C, qualifications and name of the judge and trial secretary and their signature. National Cynological Organizations can also issue licenses that replace a scorebook. In this case however, it must be ensured that the trial results are recorded in a central performance database.

#### **Verbal commands:**

The verbal commands in the FCI-IGP trial regulations are considered suggestions. Verbal commands are given as normal short-spoken words and must always be the same for the same task. Very long spoken words are rated as help. When recalling the dog, the name of the dog can be used instead of the command to recall. During the blind search, the name of the dog can be mentioned in addition to the recall command. In all other situations, the name of the dog in conjunction with any other command is considered a double command.

The National Cynological Organization may make provision for the use of only the national language commands, which are provided by the National Cynological Organization and must be published in their rulebook. It is, however, permissible in any case that the commands may be given in the mother tongue of the handler.

#### **International Rules / Special rules:**

The National Cynological Organizations of the FCI (**FCI-NCO**) are authorized to enhance their general regulations, e.g. entry requirements, veterinarian requirements, animal rights, medical regulations or any rules governed through the country. Commands may be given in the country's language. The National Cynological Organizations of the FCI (**FCI-LAO**) are also entitled to extend the general provisions for their country or to make appropriate adjustments. Such adjustments must be reported to the FCI Utility Dogs Commission and confirmed by them before they become effective.

#### **FCI World / European Championship:**

During the various world championships of the FCI, the Specifications for the organization of the FCI for this world championships are valid. The publishing and revision of said specifications are the duty of the Utility Dogs Commission.

**Disciplinary rights:**

The trial secretary is responsible to guarantee order and the safety in the entire trial area.

The officiating judge is authorized to terminate the trial if the order and safety is compromised in any way. Violations by the handler against the prevailing rules, against the trial rules, against the animal protection laws and against the cultural customs will lead to a disqualification of the trial and must be reported by the officiating judge to the National Cynological Organization. The officiating judge's evaluations of the performance are final and may not be contested.

Public criticism of a judge's evaluations may result in dismissal from the trial grounds and further disciplinary action may follow. Justifiable objections may be made in cases where the judge has violated the FCI-IGP regulations but not against his evaluations.

Any such objections must be made in writing and addressed to the relevant authority and must be lodged with the show holding organization and signed by the complainant. Objections must be lodged within 8 days after the closing of the exam/event. Acceptance of an objection does not imply that the judge's evaluation will be revised. Video recordings for evidential purposes are not permitted. The provisions of the disciplinary regulations of the National Cynological Organizations (FCI-NCO) must be considered.

**Disqualification:**

All points awarded up to that point of disqualification (DQ) will be deleted. No points or ratings will be entered into the scorebook. There will not be an evaluation. It is not permitted to show the dog in the other phases. In the scorebook the reason for the disqualification must be written and signed by the judge.

<b>Reason for disqualification</b>	<b>Consequence</b>
Dog picks up the article on the track and will not or cannot release it. Dog chase game and will not track anymore. The dog leaves the field and does not return after three commands to return. The dog is not under control of the handler (e.g., side / back transport); The dog does not become under control after three commands (one allowed and two additional or only by active action of the handler). The dog bites (not bumps) the helper anywhere on the helper's body other than the protective sleeve provided for the grip. Dog is in defence targeting another person (judge, steward etc.) than the helper.	Disqualification for disobedience
The dog is not neutral during the impartiality check.	Disqualification due to lack of impartiality



Unsportsmanlike behaviour of the handler, for example, transport of motivation objects and / or food. Act against the FCI-IGP, animal protection regulations or contrary to good manners	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour  Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour
Attempt of fraudulent intent by use of prohibited training aids.	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour
Not obeying the instructions of the judge	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour

**Termination:**

In the case of a termination, all points awarded up to then are awarded, also the points of the phases that have been completed so far. The points reached up to the point of termination are entered in the scorebook. If the dog is terminated in phase C, phase C is to be evaluated with 0 points, the points reached in sections A and B are retained.

**Reasons for termination:**

- Dog is 3 times unsuccessfully started on the track or after indicating an article.
- Dog leaves track by more than one leash length.
- Dog is not at the end of the track in the given time.
- The dog leaves the helper before the judge instructs the handler to leave the centre line and does not return to helper with one command or leaves the helper again.
- Dog fails in defence exercise.
- The dog leaves the helper before the judges instruction to approach the dog and / or the handler gives a command to make the dog remain (stay) with the helper
- The dog does not find the helper after three unsuccessful commands to direct the dog to the find blind.

**Termination due to illness/injury:**

If a dog presented for a trial is sick, this is to be handled in the following manner: If the handler reports the situation after having completed a phase with a sick dog, the following remark must be added in the trial documents: "Termination due to illness". The points achieved will be retained but no rating will be awarded.

Note: A judge on his own initiative and even against the dog handler's opinion can terminate the performance, if he observes that the dog is sick or injured. The same must also apply if the dogs that are presented, are obviously not able to perform



because of their age and thus from an animal welfare perspective. If the decision was made by the judge, there is no need for a document from the veterinarian. The following remark is then added in the trial documents: "Termination due to injury".

### **Temperament Evaluation:**

The temperament test is to be conducted throughout the duration of the trial/event, including the awards ceremony. If a dog stands out with a temperament problem, then he cannot pass for this reason even though results up to that point were positive. If a dog fails, the temperament test, it is to be noted in the records. The dog must be disqualified (DQ).

The temperament test takes place prior to each FCI-IGP trial.

The test is to be conducted in a neutral place. In the selection of the place, there should be no close connection to the trial grounds or tracking fields.

Every dog is to be evaluated independently.

The timeframe should be such that the dog is not immediately to start tracking or go on the examination field. The dogs must be on a short leash (without tracking harness, etc.). The leash is to be held loose. The dog must be led under control.

A systematic evaluation is not permitted. As a minimum requirement however, a short review of the behavior towards humans and dogs, as well as the chip control by the judge must be. It is up to the judge to determine the way it is to be conducted; there are not to be extreme variations in the evaluation by the judges and the less a judge tries to make a point, the smoother and safer the trial will run. The evaluation is to be done in a normal everyday setting, the dog is not to be challenged, as otherwise it would invoke a natural reaction, unnatural stimuli are to be avoided. The identity control is a mandatory part of the temperament test.

The temperament test does not only take place at the beginning of the trial, but also during the entire examination. If the judge determines a temperament weakness, he/she must test it correctly and precisely (e.g., gun test). Repetitions are then permitted. If a dog shows behavioral deficiencies during the next part of the trial, even if it has passed the preliminary temperament test, the judge can exclude the dog from the trial and indicate "temperament/ behavior test not passed" in the scorebook.

The FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) trial does not include the gun shots test. An FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) dog is not allowed to be paired with dogs from the FCI-IGP levels because of the gun shots test. The FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) or FCI-IBGH may be paired together as a group. In FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) and FCI-IBGH, no gun shots are requested.

### **Results of the temperament test:**

- Positive presentation = passed
- Dog is self-confident
- Dog is calm, secure, and attentive
- Dog is lively and attentive
- Dog is impartial and good-natured
- Borderline = requires special attention
- Dog is unsteady but not aggressive and is balanced throughout the trial



- Slightly agitated, but gets calmer throughout the trial

**Dogs that may not participate in the trial:**

- Insecure and frightened, move away from a person
- Nervous, aggressive, dogs sounding an alarm, fear biters.
- Biting dogs

**Conducting the identity check:**

The identity control is a mandatory part of each trial. This can be done by either checking the tattoo number or using a chip reader for a microchipped dog. Dogs that does not have a tattoo number, must be microchipped. The judges must note in their records that the identity check was carried out.

If tattoo numbers are not easily recognizable, the numbers that can be seen must be recorded. The tattoo number must coincide with the one entered on the pedigree. If difficulties arise (e.g., unable to read a number), then a remark must be made accordingly.

Handlers /owners that had their dogs microchipped in a foreign country, or who have purchased a dog from another country, are responsible that the appropriate microchip reader is made available

If the microchip is not found by the judge, the judge instructs the handler to carry out the chip control himself. It is mandatory that the judge, or an appointed person, make a final check with the chip reader.

A dog whose identity cannot be established, cannot participate in the examination / event.

**Gunshot – sureness test:**

In FCI-IGP 1, 2 and 3 only, the dog is tested for gunshot sureness by 2 gunshots with a 6 mm caliber gun fired, on judges instruction during the first straight leg of the free heeling. (In countries where the use of firearms is prohibited, a different sound test with a similar sound can also be carried out with a different device.)

If the dog reacts to the gunshots we speak of gunshot shyness.

What is the understanding of the term “gun-shy”?

Examples:

- The dog gets up and shows fear and runs away
- Runs under the same manner to his handler
- Shows panic and fear and tries to leave the area or leaves the area.
- Shows panic and fear and runs wildly around

During the evaluation, it must be determined if the gun-shy behaviour is due to a training fault or if the getting up and shown fear is not related to the gun shot. In dubious cases, the judge is responsible to determine if it is gunshot sensitivity by having the handler put the dog on leash.

From a distance of about 15 paces, the judge will request additional shots be fired whereby the dog is to be held on a loose leash. If the dog is gunshot-shy, the



examination /trial must be terminated and the judge must make a note in the scorebook “terminated due to gunshot shyness”.

## Evaluation

The evaluation of the performance is noted with ratings (qualification) and points. The rating (qualification) and the corresponding points must reflect the quality of the respective exercise.

## Point table

Highest points	Excellent 96-100%	Very good 90-95,5%	Good 80-89,5%	Satisfactory 70-79,5%	Insufficient bis 69,5%
3	3	2.7	2.4	2,1	2.0 - 0
5	5.0	4.5 - 4.75	4.4 - 4.0	3.9 - 3.5	3.4 - 0
7	7.0 - 6.7	6.6 - 6.3	6.2 - 5.6	5.5 - 4.9	4.8 - 0
10	10.0	9.5 - 9.0	8.5 - 8.0	7.5 - 7.0	6.5 - 0
15	15.0 - 14.5	14.0 - 13.5	13.0 - 12.0	11.5 - 10.5	10.0 - 0
20	20.0 - 19.5	19.0 - 18.0	17.5 - 16.0	15.5 - 14.0	13.5 - 0
30	30.0 - 29.0	28.5 - 27.0	26.5 - 24.0	23.5 - 21.0	20.5 - 0
60	60.0 - 58.0	57.5 - 54.0	53.5 - 48.0	47.5 - 42.0	41.5 - 0
70	70.0 - 66.5	66.0 - 63.0	62.5 - 56.0	55.5 - 49.0	48.5 - 0
100	100 - 96.0	95.5 - 90.0	89.5 - 80.0	79.5 - 70.0	69.5 - 0
200	200-192	191 -180	179 - 160	159 - 140	139 - 0

Awarded FCI-IGP1-3	Evaluation
286 - 300	Excellent
270 - 285	Very Good
240 - 269	Good
210 -- 239	Satisfactory
0 - 209	Insufficient

## Point table - Individual tests:

During the evaluation of a particular phase only full points are to be awarded. However, with individual exercises, partial points can be given. For final results if points are awarded with partial levels, then they can be either rounded up or down.



To be able to go on to the next higher level, the team must score a minimum of 70% of the maximum possible score.

## **General provisions on the individual examinations:**

The FCI-BH/VT or the BH/VT NPO with traffic part is a prerequisite and obligatory trial for all handlers/dogs to participate in FCI-IBGH 1-3, FCI-IGP 1-3, FCI-FH 1-3, Articles search, or Endurance trials. For all handlers/dogs wishing to participate in the various trials mentioned in these FCI-IGP regulations with protection part according to FCI-IGP 1-3, the National Organizations may require additional tests regarding the dog's temperament and the handler's aptitude. In both cases, proof of a passed written exam by the dog handler is required, if this is provided for in the regulations of the National Organization, or by proof of a certificate issued on site. The exercises and contents of the above-mentioned additional examinations are determined by the respective National Organizations.

The minimum age of the dog is determined by the National Organization (**FCI-NCO**) but may not be less than twelve months. A national BH-VT (NPO) is recognized if at least the exercises listed in the exam regulations, "Examination in Traffic" are included.

Dogs which do not reach the required 70% of the points in Part A ("Obedience") are not taken for examination in Part B ("Traffic Part") The trial was passed if 70% of the points to be reached in Part A and all exercises of part B were considered sufficient by the judge.

It is up to the judge, at the request of the hosting club, to place the participants at the awards' ceremony. This trial can be taken again at any time (no deadline), but it can only be taken **once during an two-day event**.

Each trial result must be entered in the official trial paperwork and the scorebook regardless of the outcome of the trial.

### **The dog's response to the verbal commands:**

The dog should perform the exercise joyfully, with confidence and immediately at the handler's verbal command. Behaviour of fear or stress will devalue the exercise.

### **Praise:**

A short praise is allowed after each exercise in the basic position. Only in FCI-BH/VT – BH/VT (NPO), FCI-IBgH1 and in FCI-IGP1 trials, the dog may briefly be loosened up and praised after each exercise. During the short praise and loosen up ( maximal about 5 seconds), the basic position may be left. After this loosening up, the dog must be taken into the basic position and after a timeframe of about 3 seconds, the next exercise starts. Food or motivational objects are not allowed in any level of any exercise described in the FCI-IGP regulations.

## **Basic requirements for all levels of any FCI-IGP examination:**

### **- Expressive behaviour / self-confidence**

Particular attention is to be paid to expressive behaviour in judging and awarding the respective predicate. The dogs must show that they want to do the required exercise



for the handler and not show, that they have to do it. Close observation of the entirety, such as facial expression, ear and tail position, tense muscles, unnatural movement, excessive breathing rate, excessive salivation or hectic behaviour, etc., flow into the evaluation accordingly. Negative reactions after the delivery of verbal commands lead to devaluations.

- **Joyful, motivated work**  
The dog should show motivated work. The willingness to work and to show a performance is in the foreground.
- **Concentration/Attention**  
The dog is to be concentrated on the handler during the entire work without showing an extremely abnormal body or head posture.
- **Harmony of the team**  
The presentation should be harmonious. The dog must be able to follow the handler in a normal sequence of steps for a dog.
- **Technical correctness / position**  
In addition to the expressive behaviour and a harmonious performance, attention must be paid to a technically correct execution. The exercises should be performed straight and according to the described exercises.
- **Acceptance / Execution**  
The dog should always accept the commands immediately and perform the exercises without delay.

## Primary and secondary items in evaluation.

### Principles in the evaluation of exercises:

When assessing, a distinction must be made between the primary important parts and the secondary important parts of an exercise. The primary part of an exercise results in all phases from the name of the respective exercise. Here are some examples:

- **Heeling on leash, free heeling:** For this exercise there are 3 judging criteria which are evenly distributed in points, e.g. for a total score of 15 points, 5 points are for expressive behaviour, 5 points for concentration and 5 points for position. The criteria of expressive behavior, concentration and technique should be assessed equally and then combined into an overall score, resulting in the corresponding points.
- **Sit out of motion:**  
**The primary parts** of this exercise are: the execution of the sitting and the way the dog takes the verbal command for sitting.  
**Secondary parts are** the initial basic position and development.
- **Down with recall:**  
**Primary are** the assumption of the down position and the way the dog takes the verbal command for down in the first part and the way the dog performs the execution of the recall including the sit in front of the dog handler in the second part.

- **Secondary** are in the first part the basic position and the development, in the second part the assumption of the final basic position.
- **Stand out of motion exercise:**

**Primary items are;** taking and holding of the stay position, the way the dog takes the verbal command for stand and the way the dog performs the recall and sitting in front of the handler.

**Secondary items are;** the first Basic position, the development and the final Basic position.
- **Retrieve on the flat:**

**The primary focus** is on the run to and back from the dumbbell, as well as the holding and presentation of the dumbbell until the out command. In this exercise the dog has to show that it wants to bring the dumbbell and confidently presents it to the handler until it is accepted.

**Secondary are** the initial basic position and the assumption of the final basic position.
- **Retrieve over a hurdle:**

This exercise is divided into the evaluation of the jumps and the evaluation of the retrieve. 5 points are awarded for each powerful and free jump and 5 points for the retrieve. The retrieving part is evaluated in the same way as the retrieving on the flat.

**Primary and particular importance** is attached to the jumps being free and powerful as well as the holding and presentation of the dumbbell until the out command **Secondary are** faults in the initial basic position and in the assumption of the final basic position which are included in the score for the retrieve.
- **Retrieve over a scaling wall:**

This exercise is divided into the evaluation of the **climbjumps** and the evaluation of the retrieve. 5 points are awarded for the climbjumps and 5 points for the retrieve. The retrieving part is evaluated in the same way as the retrieving on level ground.

**Primary and of particular importance** is attached to the climbjumps being shown powerfully as well as the holding and presentation of the dumbbell until the out command and to the fact that the dog must touch both sides of the scaling wall with all four legs.

**Secondary important are** faults in the initial basic position and/or in the assumption of the final basic position which are included in the score for the retrieve.
- **Send out with down:**

**Primary is** the way of running ahead and the direct laying down on the first verbal command.

**Secondary are** the initial basic position and development in the first part and taking the final basic position in the second part.



- **Down under distraction:**

**Primary are;** the assumption of the position and remaining calm and secure throughout the entire time of the exercise.

**Secondary are** the initial basic position and the assumption of the final basic position.

Accordingly, the judge must allocate the points in such a way that 70 % of the total or partial exercise is used for the primary part and 30 % of the total or partial exercise for the secondary part. The points are awarded on the basis of the predicate.

**Here is an example:** Exercise " **Down with recall** " 10 points  
**1st part:** primary is the position - secondary is the basic position and development  
Basic position and development: rating good = - 20 % 1.2 points  
Taking the position: rating excellent = - 0 % 3.5 points  
**2nd part:** primary is execution of recall and sit in front - secondary is the final basic position.  
Approach and sit in front; rating excellent = - 0 % 3.5 points  
Assuming the basic position: rating good = - 20 % 1.2 points  
Overall rating: Very good 9.4 points (average very good)

This ensures that the primary part of an exercise is reflected more strongly in the evaluation than errors in the secondary parts of an exercise.

Before the start of the obedience, the judge must check that the equipment prescribed in the FCI-IGP Testing Regulations is in order. The equipment must be present in accordance with the FCI-IGP test regulations. During the judging of each exercise, the behaviour of the dog is to be observed carefully, starting with the basic position until the end of the exercise. If a dog does not perform an exercise after the third verbal command, the exercise is to be stopped without being judged. When retrieving, the dog's name may be used instead of the verbal command for approach. The dog's name in combination with any verbal command is considered a double verbal command.

**The dog's response to the verbal commands:**

The dog should perform the exercise joyfully, with confidence and immediately at the handler's verbal command. Any behaviour of fear or stress will devalue the exercise.

**Additional verbal commands:**

Additional verbal commands are evaluated as follows:

One additional command - 1.5 points

Two additional commands - 2.5 points

If a dog does not perform an exercise after the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be awarded 0 points.

If the dog performs the exercise incorrectly (e.g. stands/lies down in the sit exercise, sits/stands in the down exercise, etc.), the exercise is devalued by 50%.

If a dog enters the exercise without a command, the exercise is to be judged with minus 2 points. For retrieve this can be up to minus 2 points.



### **Starting the trial;**

At the beginning of the obedience exercise, the handler must present the team by telling the judge the name of him-/herself, the name of the dog and the phase and level the team will perform. This is done with the dog on leash in the FCI-BH/VT, BH/VT (NPO), FCI IBgH 1+2 and FCI-IGP1 levels. In the FCI-IBgH-3, FCI-IGP 2 and FCI-IGP 3 levels off leash. The dog to be presented must assume the initial basic position when the dog to be placed under distraction has also assumed the initial basic position. Judging always starts when both dogs presented have assumed the start position for the first exercise to be shown.

### **Companion Dog examination with behaviour and traffic part. (FCI-BH/VT)**

Admitted are all handlers who provide proof that they have already successfully passed the expert knowledge test analogous to the regulations of the national organisations, or those who present the official proof of expert knowledge. Dogs of all breeds and sizes are admitted. The age of admission is determined by the national organisation (FCI-LAO), but may not be less than twelve months.

A national BH-VT ( BH/VT NPO) is recognised if at least the exercises listed in the examination part "Examination in Traffic" are included.

There are no deadlines for taking the trial again, but it can only be taken once within a trial event (two-day examination). Each trial result must be entered in the transcript of records regardless of the success of the trial.

**Trial description:** Companion dog trial with traffic safety part.

During this trial, the focus must be on social compatibility, and not on the technical execution of the obedience test. During the obedience part of this trial, the judge must focus on checking basic obedience.

### **Obedience examination on the training ground**

#### **General provisions:**

#### **Basic requirements:**

- **Expressive behaviour / self-confidence**

When assessing and assigning the respective predicate, extra attention must be paid to the expressive behavior. The dog must show that it wants to do the required exercise for the handler and not that it must do it. Close observation of the entirety facial expression, such as, ear and tail position, tense muscles, unnatural movement, excessive breathing rate, excessive salivation or hectic behaviour, etc., flow into the evaluation accordingly. Negative reactions after the verbal commands or sound signals lead to devaluations.

- **Motivation**

The dog should show a joyful motivated work. Willingness to work and willingness are in the foreground.

- **Concentration/Attention**

The dog should be concentrated on the handler during the entire work without showing an extremely abnormal body or head posture.

The verbal commands should always be accepted directly without hesitation.

- **Harmony of the team**

The presentation should be harmonious. The dog must be able to follow the handler in a normal sequence of steps for a dog.

## 2. Technical correctness - position

In addition to the expressive behaviour and a harmonious performance, attention must be paid to a technically correct execution.

- **Position**

The dog should follow straight on with its shoulder at the handler's knee level. Verbal commands must be performed according to the exercise description.

### Principles in the assessment of exercises:

When assessing an exercise, a distinction must be made between the primary and the secondary part of the exercise. The primary part of an exercise is determined in all phases by the name of the respective exercise.

Accordingly, the judge is to divide the points mentally in such a way that 70 % of the total or partial exercise is to be used for the primary part and 30 % of the total or partial exercise for the secondary part. This is to ensure that the primary part of an exercise is reflected more strongly in the assessment than mistakes in the secondary parts of an exercise. Points are awarded on the basis of the predicate.

If a dog fails to perform an exercise after the third verbal command given, the exercise is to be terminated without a score. The dog's name may be used instead of the verbal command for approach. The dog's name in combination with any verbal command is considered a double command.

### The dog's response to the verbal commands:

The dog should perform the exercise joyfully, with confidence and immediately at the handler's verbal command. Any behaviour of fear or stress will devalue the exercise.

### Additional verbal command:

If a dog does not perform an exercise after the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be awarded 0 points.

1st additional verbal command is minus 1,5 points

2nd additional verbal command is minus 2,5 points

If the dog performs the exercise incorrectly (e.g. stands/lies down in the sit exercise, sits/stands in the down exercise, etc.), the exercise is devalued by 50%.

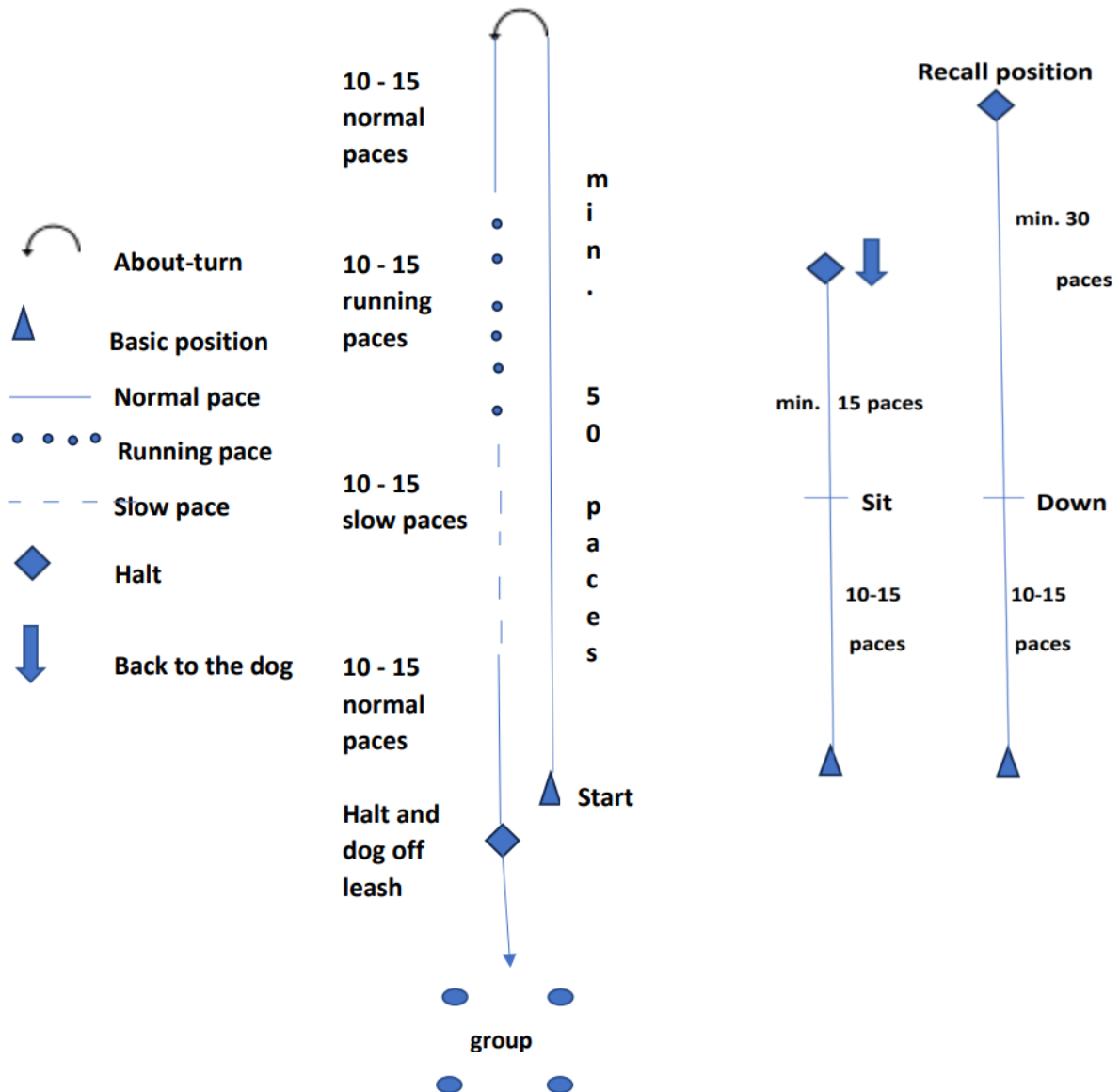
If a dog enters the exercise without a command, the exercise is to be scored with a 2-point deduction.

### Praise:

The dog may briefly be loosened up and praised after each exercise. During the short praise and loosen up (maximal about 5 seconds), the basic position may be

left. After this loosening up, the dog must be taken into the basic position and after a timeframe of about 3 seconds, the next exercise starts. Food or motivational objects are not allowed in any exercise described in the FCI-IGP regulations.

**Scheme of obedience exercises FCI-BH/VT**



**Heeling on Leash – Heeling off Leash**

**15+15 points**

Execution: At the beginning of the obedience exercise, the handler and his dog must present themselves to the judge. This is done with the dog on leash. The handler has to report to the judge his/ her name, the name of the dog and the examination they are reporting in for.

After the judge’s instruction, the handler and his dog go to the start position. On further instruction from the judge, the handler starts the exercise. From a straight, calm and attentive basic position, the dog follows the handler attentively, joyfully,

straight and quickly on the voice command for "Heel". With the shoulder blade the dog must always remain in position at knee height on the handler's left side and when stopped sit independently, quickly and straight. At the beginning of the exercise the handler walks straight ahead with his dog for about 50 paces without stopping. After the about-turn and another 10 to 15 normal steps the handler shows the running step and the slow step (both about 10 - 15 steps each) with the verbal command for "Heel". The transition from the running step to the slow step and normal step again, must be carried out without intermediate steps. After the last 10-15 normal steps, the heeling on leash ends and the team makes a halt. Now the handler takes the dog off leash and on instruction of the judge the freeheeling starts, the handler and the dog off leash go into a group of at least 4 moving people. In the group the handler and the dog must go around one person on the left and one person on the right and stop once in the group. On instruction of the judge the handler and the dog returns to the starting point and assume the basic position. This is also the starting point for the next exercise.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Running ahead, lateral deviation, staying behind, slow or hesitant sitting, additional verbal commands, body aids, faults in the start position, inattention, lack of enthusiasm/motivation as well as depressiveness and lack of confidence of the dog lead to a corresponding devaluation.

**Sit exercise****10 points**

From the basic position and on the verbal command for heeling, the team walks in a straight line at a normal gait for about 10-15 steps after which the handler gives the verbal command for sitting. The handler may remain with the dog until it has taken the position and walks in the same normal gait or may walk without waiting for the dog to have taken the sit position, straight on in the same normal gait for about another 15 steps away from the dog, stops, turns around and returns to the dog on the judge's command

**Evaluation criteria:**

Slow sitting, restless and inattentive sitting will be penalised accordingly, in addition to other faulty behaviour. If the dog stands or lies down, the exercise will be penalised with an additional 50% of the total exercise points. For a dog that does not respond to the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be marked as "insufficient" (ZERO). In this case the dog may be picked up and the rest of the examination may be continued.

**Down exercise with recall****10 points**

From the start position and on the verbal command for heeling, the team walks in a straight line at a normal gait for about 10 -15 steps after which the handler gives the verbal command for down. The handler may remain with the dog until it has taken the down position or may walk without waiting for the dog to have taken the down position, straight on in the same normal gait for about another 20 paces, stops, turns to the dog and on instruction of the Judge calls the dog to him. The dog may either sit in front of the handler and is then taken into the basic position.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Slow laying down, restless and inattentive lying, not purposeful approach, assistance from the handler such as straddling position, in addition to other misbehaviour, lead to the corresponding devaluation. If the dog sits or stands, the exercise is devaluated with an additional 50% of the total exercise. For a dog that does not respond to the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be marked as “insufficient” (ZERO). In this case the dog may be picked up and the rest of the examination may be continued.

**Down under distraction****10 points**

In the basic position the dog is given the verbal command for down. After the dog has assumed the down position, the handler moves away for about 5 meter stops and turns into the direction of the dog and can observe the dog while laying down.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Errors in the basic positions, restless behaviour, aids from the handler, standing up of sitting too early or leaving the down position lead to corresponding devaluations. If the dog leaves the down position for more than 2 meters before the completion of the other dog's free-following exercise, the exercise will be evaluated with 0 points. Otherwise the exercise can be awarded with a maximum of 5 points. If the dog goes to the approaching dog handler for the pick up, up to 3 points are deducted.

**Examination in traffic****General information:**

The following exercises take place outside the training area in a suitable environment within built-up areas. The judge, together with the trial director, determines where and how the exercises are to be carried out in public traffic areas (streets, paths or squares). Public traffic must not be impaired. The performance of this part of the examination requires a considerable amount of time due to its specific nature. The performance requirements must not be compromised by superficial acceptance of many dogs. Points are not awarded for the individual exercises of part B. The overall impression of the dog moving in traffic/public is decisive for passing this part of the examination. The exercises described below are suggestions and may be individually adapted to local conditions by the judge. The judge is entitled to repeat or vary exercises in case of doubt in the evaluation of the dogs.

**Examination procedure (The following exercises are a minimum requirement and can be extended by the national organisations).**

**Encounter with group of persons:**

On the instructions of the judge, the handler walks with the leashed dog along an instructed part of road on the pavement. The judge follows the team at a reasonable distance. The dog is to follow willingly on the handler's left side on a loose leash - with the shoulder at the handler's knee height. The dog is to behave indifferently towards pedestrians and traffic. On his way the handler and the dog are cut off by a passer-by





(order person). The dog must remain neutral and unimpressed. The handler and the dog continue through a group of at least 6 people, in which one person addresses the handler and greets him with a handshake. The dog must sit or lie down next to the handler when instructed to do so by the handler and must remain calm during the short conversation.

**Encounter with cyclists:**

The leashed dog is walking with his handler along a path and is first overtaken from behind by a cyclist who gives a bell signal. At a great distance the cyclist turns and comes towards the handler and the dog. At the same time the cyclist gives another signal. The dog must pass in such a way that it is between the handler and the passing cyclist. The leashed dog must show itself to the cyclist in an unbiased manner.

**Encounter with cars:**

The handler walks his leashed dog past several cars. One of the cars is started. A door is slammed on another car. While the handler and dog continue walking, a car stops next to them. The window is rolled down and the handler is asked for information. At the same time, the dog must sit or lie down on the handler's command. The dog must be calm and unimpressed by cars and all traffic noises.

**Encounter with joggers or inline scaters:**

The handler walks along a quiet path with his leashed dog. At least two joggers overtake him without slowing down. Once the joggers have moved away, the joggers return and come towards the handler and dog again and pass them without reducing speed. The dog does not have to heel correctly, but must not disturb the overtaking or oncoming persons. It is permissible for the handler to place his dog in the sit or down position during the encounter. Instead of joggers, one or two inline scaters may overtake the handler and dog and come back towards them.

**Encounter with other dogs:**

When overtaking and approaching another dog with dog handler, the dog must remain neutral. The handler may repeat the verbal command "Heel" or place the dog in the sit or down position during the encounter.

**Behaviour of the dog leashed and left alone in traffic for a short time, behaviour towards animals:**

At the instructions of the Judge, the handler walks along the pavement of a moderately busy street with the dog leashed. After a short distance and on instruction of the judge, the handler stops and attaches the lead to a fence, wall ring or similar. Then, the handler goes out of sight into a shop or house entrance. The dog may stand, sit or lie down. During the handler's absence, a passer-by (task person) with a leashed dog passes the examined dog at a lateral distance of about five paces. The dog left alone must remain calm during the handler's absence. The dog that is being led past (do not use scrappers) must be allowed to pass without any attacking action (strong tugging on the leash, continuous barking). The dog is to be picked up on the judge's instructions. Note: It is up to the judge to decide whether to carry out the individual



exercises with each dog at the respective designated places or whether to allow all candidates to complete only a few exercises and then move on to the next test place and proceed in the same way there.

## International Companion Dog Tests FCI-IBgH 1-3

### Distribution and values of the exercises in the individual levels

Exercise	FCI-IBGH-1	FCI-IBGH-2	FCI-IBGH-3
Heeling on Leash	30 points	20 points	
Free heeling	30 points	20 points	20 points
Sit out of motion	15 points	15 points	10 points
Down out of motion with recall	15 points	15 points	10 points
Stand out of motion with recall			10 points
Retrieve on the flat		10 points	15 points
Retrieve over the scaling wall (140 cm)			15 points
Send out with down		10 points	10 points
Down under distraction	10 points	10 points	10 points
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 points</b>	<b>100 points</b>	<b>100 points</b>

### Special features in FCI-IBGH 1 - 3:

In all examination levels in which the dog is called to the handler and in all retrieve exercises, the dog does not have to sit in front of the handler, it can immediately go into the end position. Before the retrieve is given, there must be a pause of 3 seconds before the handler takes the retrieve from the dog with the verbal command "Out".

### Special features in the FCI-IBGH 3:

The order of exercises 2 to 6 will be decided by the Judge by drawing lots from the following 5 variants noted :

- Variant 1 : Exercise 2, 4, 5, 6, 3
- Variant 2 : Exercise 4, 3, 6, 2, 5
- Variant 3 : Exercise 6, 4, 5, 3, 2
- Variant 4 : Exercise 3, 2, 6, 5, 4
- Variant 5 : Exercise 5, 6, 3, 2, 4

All participants must do exercises 2 to 6 in the same order.

**The dog can receive the title FCI IBgH special if it passes the FCI IBgH3 twice within a 2-day examination (once on each day).**

## **Primary and secondary items in evaluation.**

### **Principles in the evaluation of exercises:**

When assessing, a distinction must be made between the primary part and the secondary part of an exercise. The primary part of an exercise results in all sections from the name of the respective exercise. Here are some examples:

- **Heeling on leash, free heeling:**  
For this exercise there are 3 judging criteria which are evenly distributed in points, e.g. for a total score of 15, 5 points are for expressive behaviour, 5 points for concentration and 5 points for position. These 3 criteria are assessed individually and then combined into an overall score, resulting in the corresponding points.
- **Sit out of motion:**  
The primary part of this exercise is the execution of the "sit" and the secondary part is the initial basic position and development.
- **Down with recall:**  
Primary is the assumption of the position in the first part and the approach including the sit in front in the second part. Secondary in the first part is the basic position and the development, in the second part the assumption of the final basic position.
- **Stand out of motion:**  
Primary is the taking and holding of the standing position and the execution of the recall together with the sit in front in the second part. Secondary is the initial basic position and the development in the first part and the assumption of the final basic position in the second part.
- **Retrieve on the flat:**  
The primary focus is on the run to and from the retrieve, as well as the holding and presenting of the retrieve. In this exercise the dog is to show that it wants to bring the dumbbell and confidently presents it to the dog handler until it is accepted. Secondary are the initial basic position and the assumption of the final basic position.
- **Retrieve over a scaling wall:**  
This exercise is divided into the evaluation of the climbjumps and the evaluation of the retrieve. 5 points are awarded for each climbjumb and 5 points for the retrieve. The retrieving part is done in the same way as the retrieving on level ground. Particular importance is attached to the climbjumps being shown powerfully. Faults in the initial basic position and/or in the assumption of the final basic position are included in the score for the retrieve. The fieldmarks for the exercise "retrieve over the scaling wall" are listed at the end of the examination regulations.

- **Send out with down:**  
Primary is running ahead and lying down. Secondary is the initial basic position and development in the first part and taking the final basic position in the second part.
- **Down under distraction:**  
Primary is the assumption of the position and remaining calm and still throughout the entire down. Secondary is the initial basic position and the assumption of the final basic position.

Accordingly, the judge must allocate the points in such a way that 70 % of the total or partial exercise is used for the primary part and 30 % of the total or partial exercise for the secondary part. The points are awarded on the basis of the predicate.

Here is an example: Exercise "Down with recall" 10 points

1st part: Primary is the position - secondary is the basic position and development

Basic position and development: rating good = - 20 % 1.2 points

Taking the position: rating excellent = - 0 % 3.5 points

2nd part: Primary is the execution of the recall and the front sit - secondary final basic position.

Approach and sit in front: rating excellent = - 0 % 3.5 points

Assuming the basic position: rating good = - 20 % 1.2 points

Overall rating: Very good 9.4 points (average very good)

This ensures that the primary part of an exercise is reflected more strongly in the evaluation than errors in the secondary parts of an exercise.

Before the start of the obedience, the judge must check that the equipment prescribed in the FCI-IGP Trial Regulations is in order. The equipment must be present in accordance with the FCI-IGP trial regulations. During the judging of each exercise, the behaviour of the dog is to be observed carefully, starting with the basic position until the end of the exercise.

If a dog does not perform an exercise after the third verbal command, the exercise is to be stopped without being judged.

#### **The dog's response to the verbal commands:**

The dog should perform the exercise joyfully, with confidence and immediately at the handler's verbal command. Any behaviour of fear or stress will devalue the exercise.

#### **Additional commands:**

If a dog does not perform an exercise after the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be awarded 0 points.

1st additional verbal command is minus 1,5 points

2nd additional verbal command is minus 2,5 points

If the dog performs the exercise incorrectly (e.g. stands/lies down in the sit exercise, sits/stands in the down exercise, etc.), the exercise is devaluated by 50%.

If a dog enters the exercise without a verbal command, the exercise is to be judged with minus 2 points. For retrieve this can be up to minus 2 points.

**Start of the examination:**

At the beginning of the exercise, the handler and his dog must present themselves by telling the judge his/her name, the dog's name and the level they will show.

The dog to be shown first must assume the start position when the dog for the long down under distraction has also assumed the start position. Judging always begins when both dogs presented have assumed the basic position for the first exercise to be shown.

This is done with the dog leashed in the FCI-IBgH1 and IBgH2 and in the IBgH3 off leash.

**Beginning and end of an exercise:**

The judge gives the instruction for the start of an exercise. Everything else, such as turns, stops, changes of gait, etc. are carried out without instruction. The given time intervals, approx. 3 seconds, are to be observed, e.g. when changing from the lead to the final basic position, holding and handing over the retrieve, praising the dog and for the beginning of a new exercise. If the handler forgets an exercise, the judge will ask the handler to show the missing exercise. No points will be deducted. Omission of partial exercises will affect the score.

**Execution of the basic position:**

The basic position is the sitting position of the dog on the left side of the handler. Each exercise begins and ends with a basic position. The basic position may only be assumed once before each exercise from the forward movement. In the basic position the dog must sit straight, attentive to the handler, with its shoulder blade at knee height to the left of the handler. In the basic position, the handler is not allowed to stand with his legs spread and both arms must be relaxed against the body.

**Development:**

From the basic position the development is carried out in the exercises "Sit in motion", "Down with recall", "Stand exercise" and "Send out with down". It must be at least 10, but no more than 15 steps before the verbal command is given to perform the exercise.

**Approaching the dog**

In the exercises where the dog is picked up, the handler can approach the dog from the front or from behind.

When calling the dog, the dog's name may be used instead of the verbal command for approach. The dog's name in conjunction with the verbal command for approach is considered a double command. The dog must approach joyfully, purposefully and directly, and sit close and straight in front of the handler. At the verbal command for the basic position the dog must move directly to the end basic position. This can be done by the dog walking around the handler at the rear or alternatively at the front. Alternatively, the dog may come directly to the final basic position.

**Praise:**

Praise is only permitted in the basic position after each exercise. If this is also the new starting position for the next exercise, the time interval of approx. 3 seconds must be observed. Praise is always to be shown in the same way. Praise in different parts of the body is valued as help for the following exercise.



Exception for FCI-IBgH1: The dog may briefly be loosened up and praised after each exercise. During the short praise and loosen up ( maximal about 5 seconds), the basic position may be left. After this loosening up, the dog must be taken into the basic position and after a timeframe of about 3 seconds, the next exercise starts

**Position error:**

In all technical exercises (sit, down, stand), the overall exercise is devalued by 50 % in the case of a position error, apart from further faultst.

**Delivery of the dumbbell:**

If the dog does not release the dumbbell after the second additional command, a disqualification for disobedience must be given.

**Dumbbell:**

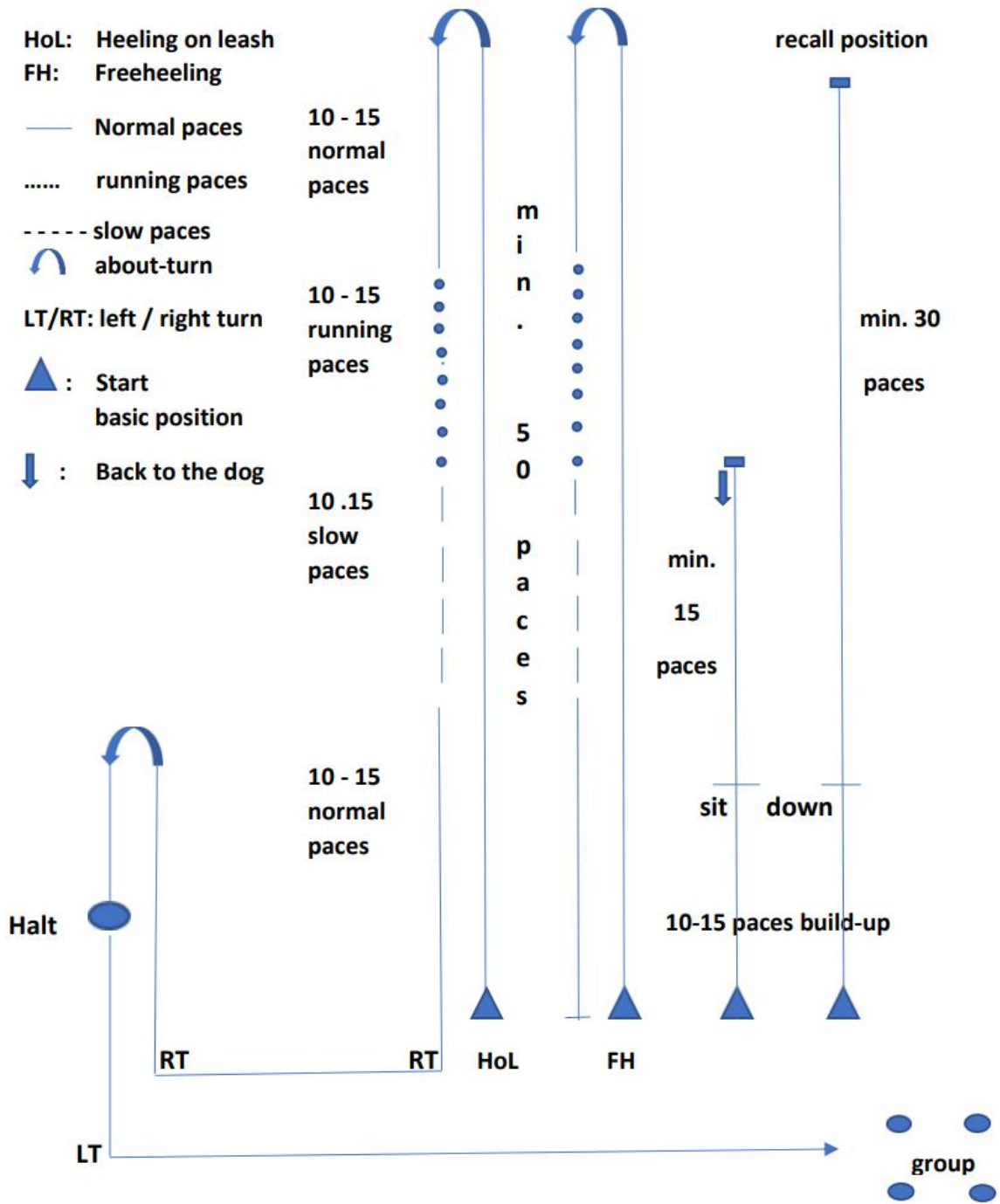
Dumbbells belonging to the handler are permitted in the retrieve exercises. The following provisions must be fulfilled by the dumbbell:

- The bar must be made of wood.
- The distance from the bar to the floor must be at least 4 cm

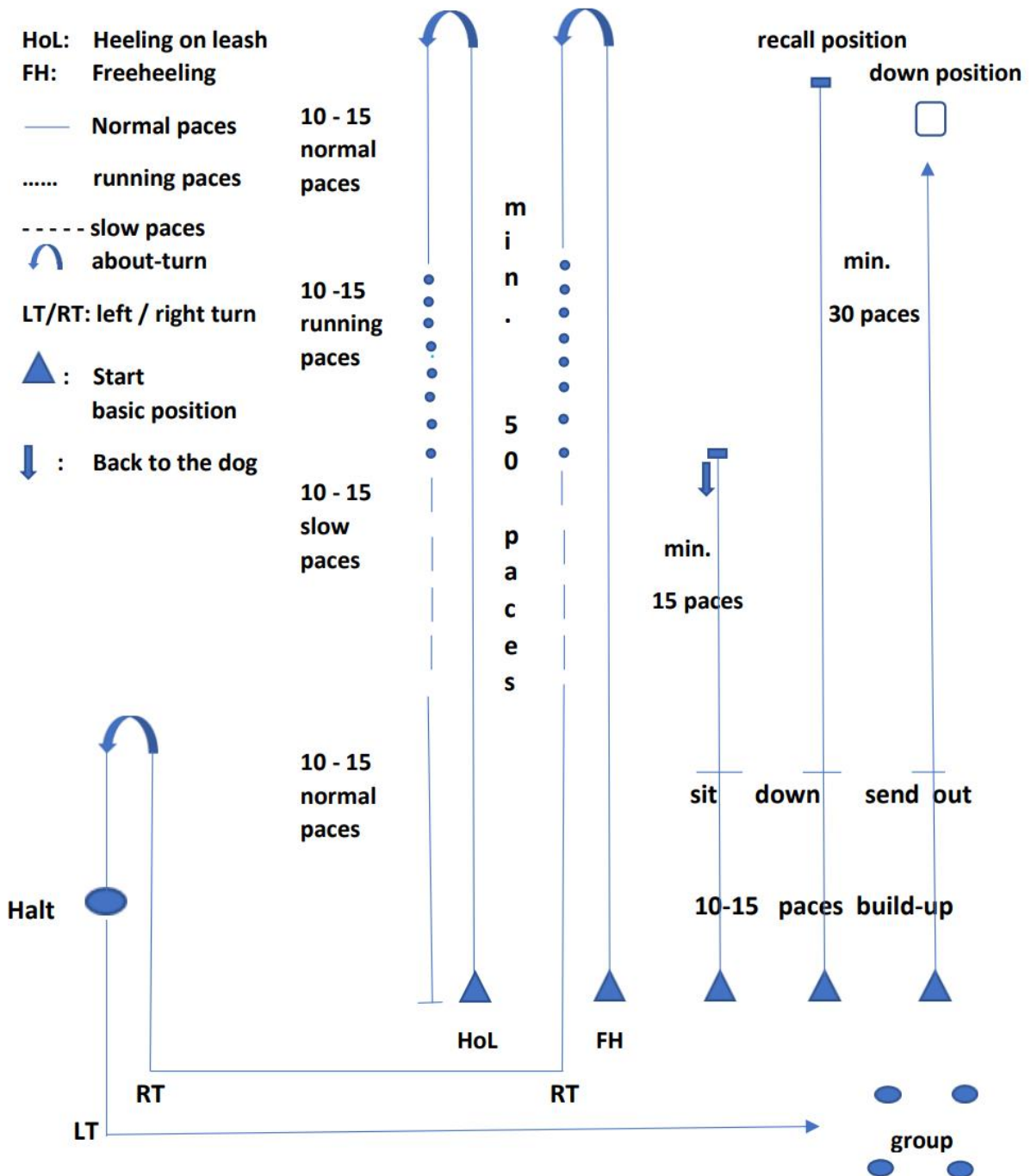
**Scaling wall**

The scaling wall consists of two climbing walls connected at the top, 150 cm wide and 191 cm high. At the bottom, these two walls are are to be placed so far apart that the vertical height is 140 cm for the exercise in FCI-IBgH 3. The entire surface of the inclined wall must be covered with a non-slip surface. On the upper half of each wall there are 3 climbing rails 1500/24/48 mm. All dogs in a trial must climbjumb the same obstacle. Trial climbing jumps are not permitted during the performance.

**Scheme of obedience FCI-IBgH1**



**Scheme of obedience FCI-IBqH2**







assume the basic position at the latest when the second handler assumes the basic position for the exercise "Down under distraction". After minimum 50 paces in normal gait, the handler and the dog must show the about-turn to the left. The dog may run around the handler to the right or remain at the handler's knee height, during the about-turn to the left. Hereafter the team must show 10-15 paces in normal gait and go over in 10-15 paces in running and thereafter go over in 10-15 slow paces. After the slow paces the team must go over to normal paces. The running paces and the slow paces must be clearly different from the normal gait. The change of paces is performed without intermediate steps. After the second about-turn, a halt must be shown. The dog must sit down directly without a command. After this, the handler and the heeling dog must go, according to the scheme, through a group of at least 4 moving people. In the group, the handler and the heeling dog must go around a person on the right and a person on the left (e.g. in the form of a figure 8) and stop at least once in the group near a person. The judge is free to require a repetition. At the instruction of the judge, the handler with the heeling dog leaves the group and takes the final basic position, which is also the start of the next exercise. Praising the dog after leaving the group is only permitted in the final basic position.

### **Heeling on leash: FCI-IBgH 2**

The dog must follow its dog handler attentively, joyful and with concentration from the basic start position with a single verbal command for "Heel", and should remain on the handler's left side with the shoulder blade at the handlers knee height. The course of the heeling is given according to the scheme FCI-IBgH2. The handler must assume the basic position at the latest when the second handler assumes the basic position for the exercise "Down under distraction". After about 50 paces in normal gait, the handler and the dog must show an about-turn to the left. The dog may run around the handler to the right or remain at the handler's knee height, during the about-turn to the left. Hereafter the team must show 10-15 paces in normal gait and go over in 10-15 paces in running and thereafter go over in 10-15 slow paces. After the slow paces the team must go over to normal paces. The running paces and the slow paces must be clearly different from the normal gait. The change of paces is performed without intermediate steps. After the last 10-15 normal paces, the team makes a halt. The dog must sit down directly without a command.

### **Evaluation criteria**

Running ahead, lateral deviation, staying behind, slow or hesitant down, additional verbal commands, body aids, mistakes in the basic position, inattention, lack of enthusiasm/motivation as well as depressed and lack of self-confidence of the dog, lead to corresponding devaluation.

### **Free heeling FCI-IBgH 1:**

The course of the heeling is specified according to the scheme FCI-IBgH1 (one straight line in normal paces, about-turn, normal paces, running paces, slow paces, normal paces, halt) and the execution follows the description of the exercise heeling on the leash. The free heeling is also to be shown on the paths between the exercises.

**Free heeling FCI-IBgH 2 and FCI-IBgH 3:**

The dog must follow its dog handler attentively, joyful and with concentration from the basic start position with a single command for "Heel", and should always remain on the handler's left side with the shoulder blade at the handlers knee height. The course of the heeling is given according to the scheme FCI-IBgH2+3. The handler and the dog must show the about-turn to the left. The dog may run around the handler to the right or remain at the handler's knee height, during the about-turn to the left. Hereafter the team must show 10-15 paces in normal gait, go over in 10-15 paces in running and thereafter go over in 10-15 slow paces. After the slow paces, the team must go over to normal paces. The running paces and the slow paces must be clearly different from the normal gait. The change of paces is performed without intermediate steps. After the second about-turn, a halt must be shown. The dog must sit down directly without a command. After this, the handler and the heeling dog must go, according to the scheme, through a group of at least 4 moving people. In the group, the handler and the heeling dog must go in the group around a person on the right and a person on the left (e.g. in the form of a figure 8) and stop at least once in the group near a person. The judge is free to require a repetition. At the instruction of the judge, the handler with the heeling dog leaves the group and takes the final basic position, which is also the start of the next exercise. Praising the dog after leaving the group is only permitted in the final basic position. The free heeling is also to be shown on the paths between the exercises.

**Evaluation criteria**

Running ahead, lateral deviation, staying behind, slow or hesitant down, additional verbal commands, body aids, mistakes in the basic position, inattention, lack of enthusiasm/motivation as well as depressed, lacks of self-confidence of the dog, just as ramped and abnormal running of the dog lead to corresponding devaluation.

**Sit in motion: FCI-IBgH 1, FCI-IBgH 2 and FCI-IBgH 3**

1st part: initial basic position, development, execution "sit", 50% of the points  
2nd part: Moving away from the dog and approaching the dog handler, final basic position.  
50% of the points

On instruction of the judge the handler must show the "sit" exercise.

After a build-up of minimum 10 to maximal 15 paces in a prescribed heeling, the dog must sit immediately upon the verbal command straight, without the handler changing his gait or looking back. The dog must accept the verbal command without stress or fear behaviour and remain calm and with attention to the handler.

The handler moves away 15 paces and turns toward his dog. On the judge's instructions, the handler returns in a normal gait to his dog and goes directly into the basic position. Hereafter, the handler is allowed to shortly praise his dog.

**Special provision FCI-IBGH 1:**

After the development, the handler may stop and give an command for sit before moving away from the dog.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Slow sitting, restless and inattentive sitting will be penalised accordingly in addition to other faulty behaviour. If the dog stands or lies down, the exercise is also penalised by 50% of the total score.

**Down with recall:**

1st part: Initial basic position, development, execution place. 50% of the points

2nd part: Approach, sit in front, final basic position. 50% of the points.

On instruction of the judge, the handler must show the “down with recall” exercise starting from a basic position. This basic position can be the final basic position of the “sit exercise”.

The build-up of minimum 10 to maximal 15 paces is carried out off leash in the normal pace. On the verbal command for “down”, the dog must immediately down, straight in the correct direction without the handler changing his/her motion or looking back. The handler walks at least 30 paces and turns directly toward the dog. The dog must remain calm and attentive to the handler. On the instruction of the judge, the handler calls the dog with the dogs name or command “Here”. The dog has to come immediately, with attention and willingness to the handler and sit close and straight in front of the handler. After 3 seconds and on the handlers command, the dog must directly go into the final basic position. Hereafter the handler is allowed to shortly praise the dog.

**Special provision FCI-IBgH 1:**

After the development, the handler may stop and give a command for lying down before moving away from the dog. (The timing must be observed).

**Evaluation criteria:**

Slow laying down, restless and inattentive lying down, not approaching with determination, aids from the handler such as straddling position, in addition to other faults, lead to the corresponding devaluation. If the dog sits or stands, the exercise is penalised with an additional 50% of the total exercise points. For a dog that does not respond to the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be marked as “insufficient” (ZERO). In this case the dog may be picked up and the rest of the exam may be continued.

**Stand exercise FCI-IBgH-3:**

1st part: Initial basic position, development, execution of Stand. 50% of the points.

2nd part: Approach of the handler, final basic position. 50% of points

After a development of 10 to 15 paces in normal gait and on a verbal command of the handler for “stay”, the dog must stop immediately and stand straight in the direction of movement, without the handler interrupting or altering his normal gait.

The handler walks at least another 15 paces and then turns to face his dog. On the instruction of the Judge, the handler returns to the dog, stands on the right side and takes the dog with a verbal for “sit” or “heel”, into the basic position.

**Evaluation criteria:**

No immediate standing, restless and inattentive standing, aids from the handler, in

addition to other faults, leads to a corresponding devaluation. If the dog sits or lies down, the exercise is devalued by an additional 50 % of the total points.

**Retrieve on flat:**

From a straight start position, the handler throws the dumbbell about 10 metres away. A square mark of 4 by 4 metres is made on the ground, starting at a distance of 8 metres after the position for the start position. The dumbbell must lie within this square. If it lies outside, it is placed in the centre of the square by an assistant (exam leader), who moves away behind the handler's position before the command for retrieve may be given. A lunge is permitted during the throw, but a pause of approx. 3 seconds must be observed after the basic position is assumed again. The verbal command to retrieve may only be given when the dumbbell is lying still. At the verbal command for retrieve, the dog must run directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately and bring it directly to the handler. The dog must show purposeful, motivated forward and backward movements. The dumbbell must be presented in the sit in front or alternatively in the end position. If the dog is presenting in front, bumping the handler is not allowed. During the retrieve and also during the presentation, the dumbbell must be held calmly until the handler, after a pause of approx. 3 seconds, takes the dumbbell from the dog with the verbal command for "out". The dog must without hesitation allow the dog handler to take over the dumbbell. After a further pause of approx. 3 seconds and on a verbal command for "heel", the dog is to be taken into the basic position. (if necessary). The dumbbell is to be held in the right hand with the handler's arm extended downwards. The handler is to place the dumbbell in the stand provided for this purpose. While doing this, the dog has to heel as described in free heeling.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Unmotivated and undirected action of the dog during the way out to the dumbbell and the way back after picking up the dumbbell, faults in picking up, dropping the dumbbell, playing or nipping, straddling position of the handler, faults in the lead and in the basic positions (e.g. restless behaviour) will devalue the exercise as well as any help from the handler.

**Retrieve over the scaling wall:**

The handler takes up the basic position with his dog at least 4 metres in front of the scaling wall. From a straight basic position the dog handler throws his own dumbbell over a 140 cm high scaling wall. A lunge is permitted during the throw, but a pause of approx. 3 seconds must be observed after the basic position is assumed again. The dog is to sit freely and quietly next to the handler. When the dumbbell is thrown, the dog and handler are in the basic position. A square mark of 2 by 4 meters is placed on the ground, starting at a distance of 6 metres after the scaling wall. The dumbbell must lie within this square. If it lies outside, it is placed in the centre of the square by an assistant (exam leader). The assistant moves to the rear of the handler's position before the verbal command for retrieve may be given. At the command for "high", the dog is to execute the climbjump; during the climbjump out, the command for retrieve is to be given. The dog is to run directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately and bring it directly to the handler with a return climbjump. The dog must perform the entire exercise with motivation and show powerful climbjumps. The dumbbell can be

presented in the frontsit or alternatively in the end basic position. If the dog is presenting in frontsit, bumping the handler is not allowed. During the retrieve and also during the presentation, the dumbbell must be held calmly until after a pause of approx. 3 seconds the handler takes, with the verbal command for release, the dumbbell from the dog. The dog must without hesitation allow the dog handler to take over the dumbbell. After a further pause of approx. 3 seconds, the dog is, with a verbal command for "heel" to be taken into the basic position. The dumbbell is to be held in the right hand and with the handler's arm extended downwards. The handler is, with his heeling dog, to place the dumbbell in the stand provided for this purpose.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Unmotivated, undetermined action of the dog, mistakes in picking up, dropping the dumbbell, playing or nipping, straddling position of the handler, mistakes in the lead and in the basic positions (e.g. restless behaviour), aids from the handler lead to a corresponding devaluation. In order to receive a partial score, the dog must bring and show at least one climbjump and the retrieve. A climbjump must be shown. If the dog jumps off the wall without touching the back wall with 4 legs, the climbjump is to be awarded with a partial score of "insufficient". If the dog only touches the wall with 2 paws, the climbjump is to be judged as "satisfactory". For a climbjump not shown, a compulsory score of minus 5 points is given in addition to other faults.

**Send out with down**

1st part: Initial basic position, development, execution Running ahead. 50% of the points.

2nd part: Acceptance of the verbal command to "lie down", final basic position. 50% of the points.

If the dog does not allow itself to be sent out by the handler for at least 50% of the required distance, or if it also does not allow itself to be stopped with 3 commands, the exercise is rewarded "insufficient" with 0 points.

At the single verbal command to send the dog ahead and the simultaneous single raising of the arm, the handler sends the dog ahead and stops the dog on instruction of the Judge. After the verbal command, the dog must run away purposefully, in a straight line and at a fast pace for at least 30 paces in the direction indicated. On the command of the Judge, the handler gives the verbal command to lie down, whereupon the dog must lie down immediately. The handler may hold up his arm in a directional manner until the dog has lain down. At the instruction of the judge, the handler goes to the dog and stands to the dog's right. After approx. 3 seconds and on a verbal command for "Sit", the dog must sit up quickly and straight in the basic position.

**Evaluation criteria:**

Errors in the development, not resolutely going ahead, delaying the laying down, restless lying as well as errors in the basic positions lead to further devaluation of the exercise.

**Deductions:**

Dog allows itself to be stopped on the 1st voice command, but does not lie down. One additional verbal command for laying **-1.5 points**



Dog allows itself to be stopped on 1st sound signal, lies down on 2nd additional verbal command **-2.5 points**

Dog can be stopped on 1st verbal command, but does not lie down on 2nd additional verbal command **-3.5 points**

Dog can only be stopped on the 1st additional verbal command. Lies down **-2.5 points**

Dog can only be stopped on the 2nd additional verbal command. Lies down. **-3.5 points**

Dog cannot be stopped on 2nd additional verbal command. **0 points.**

Dog has taken up position directly on the 1st verbal command to lie down, but stands up after the Judge has given the instruction to the dog handler to pick up the dog, allows himself to be stopped by a verbal command up to 50% of the distance to the dog handler: Score up to -5 points.

Faults in the development, not resolutely going forward, delaying the laying down, restless lying as well as errors in the basic positions lead to further devaluation of the exercise.

#### **Down under distraction:**

During the presentation of the other dog, the exercise „Down under Distraction“ is to be shown. The dog is, with the verbal command for “laying down” to be put down from the basic position at a place assigned by the Judge. The dog must lie down quietly without the handler's intervention while the other dog is working.

The handler must then take the following position, depending on the test level, at the command of the Judge:

In FCI-IBgH-1, the handler is at least 5 meters away in sight of the dog, with the handler facing the dog.

In FCI-IBgH-2, the dog handler is at least 20 meters away in sight of the dog (but with the handler's back turned towards the dog).

FCI-IBgH-3, the dog handler is at least 30 meters away out of sight.

#### **Evaluation criteria:**

Errors in the basic positions, restless behaviour, aids from the handler, standing up too early, standing or sitting down too early, leaving the place where the dog is put down will lead to appropriate deductions.

When leaving the down for more than three metres, the following rules apply to receive a partial score of 50% minus other misconduct:

FCI-IBGH 1: Partial score possible when handler has completed the second exercise.

FCI-IBGH 2: Partial score possible when handler has completed the third exercise.

FCI-IBGH 3: Partial score possible when the dog in the lead has completed the third exercise.

If the dog goes to the dog handler when he/she is approaching for the pick up, up to 3 points are deducted.



## International Utility Dog Examinations (IGP 1-3)

There are 3 levels of difficulty for the working dog tests. In each level the dog must achieve at least a satisfactory result in 3 phases (**A** tracking work, **B** obedience teamwork, **C** protection ).

### Phase A - Tracking. General provisions

	FCI-IGP 1	FCI-IGP 2	FCI-IGP 3
<b>Leash length</b>	5 metres	10 metres	10 metres
<b>Track</b>	Own track	Strange track	Strange track
<b>Length</b>	Min. 300 steps	Min. 400 steps	Min. 600 steps
<b>Legs</b>	3	3	5
<b>Corner</b>	2. Approximately 90°.	2. Approximately 90°.	4. Approximately 90°.
<b>Distance between the corners</b>	Min..50 steps	Min. 50 steps	Min. 50 steps
<b>Articles</b>	3 own articles 3x 7 points	3 strange articles 3x 7 points	3 strange articles 3x 7 points
<b>Articles size</b>	10x2-3x0,5-1cm	10x2-3x0,5-1 cm	10x2-3x0,5-1 cm
<b>Position of the articles</b>	1st on 1st leg, 2nd on 2nd leg, last at the end All on Judge's orders	1st on 1st leg, 2nd on 2nd leg, last at the end All on Judge's orders	1th on the 1st leg or 2 <sup>nd</sup> after at least 100 steps. 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3th at the end. All on Judge orders
<b>Track ageing time minimum</b>	20 minutes	30 minutes	60 minutes
<b>Working time maximum</b>	15 minutes	15 minutes	20 minutes

### Trackable ground

All natural ground such as meadow, field and forest ground can be used for tracking. In all examination levels, changing terrain and path crossings are also possible in adaptation to the existing track terrain.

### Laying the track:

Only in FCI-IGP1 the track is laid by the handler himself. In all other FCI-IGP tracking levels the track must be laid by a strange tracklayer.

In FCI-IGP IFH-2 and FCI-IGP-3 examinations and FCI-IGP 3 competitions, it is advised that a certified tracklayer determines the course of the track depending on





the existing terrain and makes a drawing of the track for the Judge. This drawing includes terrain features (e.g., trees, wire poles, huts, etc.), the number of paces for each leg and the place of the laid articles. The Judge/tracking coordinator supervises the laying of the tracks and instructs the tracklayers. The tracks must be laid differently; corners and articles must not be at the same position or at equal distances for each track. The start of the track (scent path) must be marked by a starting pole or starting flag which is placed directly into the ground to the left of the scent pad. The tracklayer stays briefly at the beginning of the track and after that, he/she goes in natural gait with normal steps in the directed direction. When laying the track, make sure that it is laid in natural gait. The corners are also to be laid in normal gait, whereby it must be noted that a continuous trackwork must be possible. (No open corners see sketch on [page 48](#)). Help by the tracklayer by unnatural gait, scuffing or stamping is not permitted in the entire area of the track. Articles are not to be placed within 20 paces before or after the corner and must be placed on the track. The article must be layed on the track while walking. After laying the last article, the tracklayer must continue at least 10 paces in a forward direction.

In all levels where the track is not laid by the handler, the handler and dog are not allowed to watch the track being laid.

The order of the participants in the tracking work is determined by drawing lots after the tracks have been laid in the presence of the Judge or a person appointed by him.

#### **Special feature:**

Only in FCI-IGP 3 may the handler ask the Judge to briefly interrupt the tracking work if he feels that he/she or the dog needs a short break due to physical condition and/or weather conditions (e.g. high temperature). The break will count towards the time available for the tracking work. The handler may clean the dog's head, eyes and nose and give the dog some water to drink during the break or if there is an article indication. For this purpose the handler may carry some water, a wet cloth or a wet sponge. The water, cloth or sponge must be shown to the Judge before the start of the track. No other motivational aids are allowed.

#### **Articles:**

Articles are not to be placed within 20 paces before or after the corner and must be placed on the track. The article must be layed on the track while walking. Articles may not differ significantly in color from the terrain. The articles must be laid between the footsteps or alternative, if the terrain condition this requires, in the footsteps. Before laying the track, the articles must be shown by the handler (FCI-GP-1) or by the tracklayer (FCI-IGP2, FCI-IGP3) to the Judge or tracking coordinator. Only articles that the handler /tracklayer has carried for a minimum of 30 minutes in his pocket may be used.

Within a track the articles must be made of different materials (e.g., leather, textiles, wood). In FCI-IGP Championships the articles must be numbered. These numbers must correspond to the track number and must be placed one after the other.

If one (1) article is not indicated and not refound by the tracklayer, there will be no deduction. If there are more articles not indicated and not refound, the team will be offered a new track. If the handler refuses this new track, all not indicated articles will be evaluated as not found. This rule does not apply to FCI-IGP1, where the handler

is the tracklayer. In these cases when an article is not indicated by the dog, no points will be awarded for these articles.

### Indicating of the articles:

The indicating can be done sitting, lying down, and standing, alternating in a track is allowed. Alternatively, the dog can also pick up or retrieve the article. After picking up the article the dog may stand still, sit down, or retrieve the article to the handler. Picking up the article and laying down is faulty, as well as going forward with the article. If the dog retrieves the article, the handler must drop/put down the leash and must remain on his place at the end of the leash from the moment of retrieving until the moment of collecting the article. The dog must retrieve the article in a direct way and can sit or stay in front of the handler while presenting the article, the handler collects the article (with the command for letting out) and restarts the dog to track from this place while standing in front/ just behind or next to his/her dog.

The articles must be indicated without any help of the handler in a direct and convincing way without stress or avoidance signals. Once the dog has indicated the article in the finished position (standing, sitting laying down), the handler drops or put down the tracking leash, goes directly to the dog, picks up or collects the article and shows it to the Judge. This can be done either on the left or on the right side of the dog. This all, may be done by the handler without approval of the Judge. The indicating must be done directly and in the direction of the track. Slightly crooked (+/- 30 degrees) laying down, sitting, or standing to the article is not faulty. While remaining in his position, it is not faulty if the dog is looking back in the direction of the handler. To be an excellent indication, the article must lie directly in front of, or between the front paws. It is not necessary for the dog to fix (stare) the article.

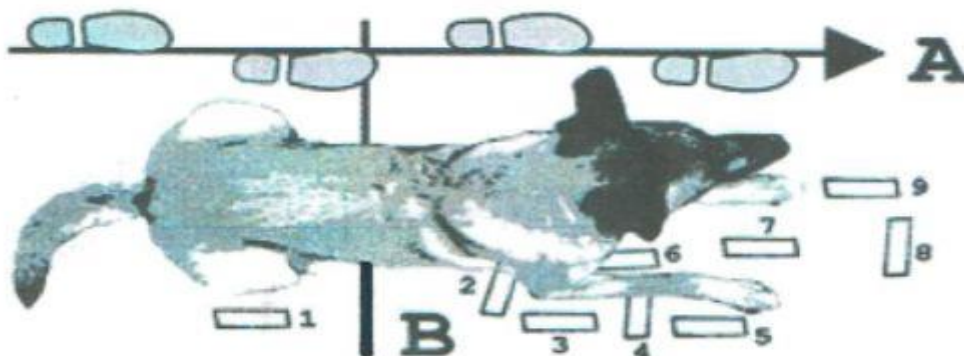
The dog must remain calm and without any stress or avoidance signals in its position until restarted on the track. Articles that are found with strong help of the handler will be considered as overrun. After the article is shown to the Judge, a re-start is made with a verbal command to track. The restart after indicating an article must be done close to the dog (upright next to or just behind the dog) without approval of the Judge.

### Sketch for referencing the articles:

**A=** Direction of the track.

**B=** 2nd part of the body of the dog

**Distance between the paws and the articles 8 and 9 maximum about 20 cm**





## Allocation of points for the articles

Insufficient=Ins., Satisfactory=Sat., Good=G., Very good=VG., Excellent=Ex.

	Max.	No. 1 Ins.	No. 2 Sat.	No.3 G	No.4 G	No.5 VG	No.6 VG	No.7 EX.	No.8 Ex/ VG	No.9 Ex/VG
FCI-IGP-1	7 pts.	4	5	5,5	5,5	6,5	6,5	7	6,5	6,5
FCI-IGP-2	7 pts.	4	5	5,5	5,5	6,5	6,5	7	6,5	6,5
FCI-IGP-3	7 pts.	4	5	5,5	5,5	6,5	6,5	7	6,5	6,5

### Tracking leash:

**The Length of the tracking leash is 5 metres for FCI-IGP1 and 10 metres for FCI-IGP 2 and FCI-IGP 3.**

A check of the length of the leash, the collar, the tracking harness or the Böttger harness by the Judge or an authorised person must take place before the start of the tracking work (at the latest at the time reporting in). Flexible leashes are not permitted. The tracking leash may be passed over the back, at the side of the dog or between the front and / or hind legs. It may be attached either directly to the loose-fitting collar or to the attachment ring of the harness (chest or Böttger harness without additional straps). When using a harness, ensure that the back strap does not extend beyond the dog's last rib. The tracking leash may occasionally sag during the track, but the required distance between handler and dog must not be greatly reduced. Occasional ground contact of the leash is not faulty. The handler must follow the dog while holding the end of the leash. It is irrelevant how he/she holds the leash - with one hand, with two hands, whether he changes the leash to the other hand, at what height he holds the leash, etc., if this does not interfere with the dog's work. E.g. by holding or changing the tension of the leash.

For small dogs, the prescribed normal loose-fitting collar may be replaced by another suitable collar. During off-leash tracking work, a distance of at least the described 5 (IGP1) or 10 metres (for all other levels) must be maintained between handler and dog.

**Free Tracking:** When tracking off leash, the distance of 10 meters between the handler and the dog must be observed.

### Report in / Report out:

After the team has been called, the handler reports to the Judge in the basic position with his dog prepared for tracking and gives a report as to whether his dog will pick up, retrieve or indicates the articles. During the report the dog may be on a short leash. Before the start, the dog may be led on a short leash up to approx. 2 mtr to the start of the track. Any compulsion is to be avoided before and during the entire track. At the instruction of the Judge the dog is led calmly to the start of the track (a verbal command to follow is permitted) and set off on the search with a verbal command.



The dog may sit or stand for a short time or lie down in front of the start of the track (approx. 2 mtr away) so that the track leash can be brought into the position desired by the handler (leash between front and/or behind legs). The dog must be started at the starting flag with the handler next to or just behind the dog.

After finishing the trackwork, the articles found must be shown to the Judge. Playing or feeding after indicating the last article, before reporting out and receiving the score, is not permitted. The reporting out must take place in the basic position. After this, the short leash can be put on the dog.

### **Working the Track:**

The dog must be given a verbal command to track at the starting flag. The handler has a maximum of 3 commands to start his dog. If the dog does not start the track after 3 commands, the tracking must be terminated, and the result is 0 points. The second and third attempts lead to a deduction in the evaluation of the first leg. For each extra command there is a mandatory deduction of -1,5 points.

The dog must start the track with a deep nose and then work the entire track with a deep nose, with self-confident, high tracking intensity, consistent and even speed. It is important to see for the whole track, that the dog is the one that leads and is taking the decisions. The search speed is not a faulty criterion if the dog is tracking in a convincing and intensive manner.

The start (also when restarting after the finding of the articles) must be done with the handler standing upright next to or just behind the dog and give a verbal command to track. The handler must remain stationary until the entire line is rolled out. The way the handler lengthens (releases) the leash is not important if it does not affect the dog's work. During the track, the handler is allowed to use gloves.

A certain amount of slack in the leash is permitted in using the leash. The time for preparing the dog and the start of the track is not time-dependent, but the Judge must pay attention to the behavior of the dog at the beginning of the first leg as to how intensely he convinces himself to the track and taking the scent. If the dog is caught in the tracking leash, the handler may ask the Judge to be able to untangle the dog. After permission of the Judge, the handler stops the dog with a verbal command and goes from the end of the leash to the dog. After the dog is untangled, the handler goes back to the end of the leash and restart the dog with a verbal command to track, there is no deduction. After the handler showed the Judge the last article found by the dog, the Judge gives a sign to finish the work, from that moment the judging ends. Further, a short praise and relaxation of the dog is allowed (without playing). After that, the handler is obliged to submit a report on the completion of work with the dog in the basic position. During working out the track, the Judge must choose the distance to the dog in such a way that he does not hinder the dog in his search. (about 10 mtr away)

Ending the track in all levels; After the indication of the last article is finished, the dog does not to be brought in the basic position before going to the Judge for reporting out. The handler with his/her dog on leash, does not need to show "heeling on leash" but is free to choose the way of going directly to the Judge for reporting out. This reporting out has to be done with the dog on leash and in the basic position.

**Corners:**

The dog must work out corners confidently and convincingly. Circling at the corner is faulty and lead to deduction. A head check without leaving the track is permitted without deduction. After the corner, the dog must continue with the required high intensity, deep nose and at the same speed.

In the corner area the dog handler must maintain the prescribed distance to the dog. However, the handler may only leave the track when the dog has changed direction and is at least 2 body lengths in the next leg.

**Praise/ Encouragement:**

Only in FCI-IGP 1, an occasional short (one word) praise/encouragement on the track is permissible, but only when the handler follows the dog in a straight line and not at corners (a body length of the dog before or after the corner), not at the moment the dog corrects a mistake or shows uncertainty and not before indicating an article. In addition, a short praise at the article is permitted in all levels. This can be done before or after picking up and shown the article to the Judge, but not both. The handler is also not allowed to praise the dog while picking up the tracking leash for the restart. The encouragements and praises may not be given in a way that it changes the dogs work intensity.

**Termination / Disqualifications:**

If the dog leaves the track and is held back by the handler, the Judge must instruct the handler to follow the dog. If the Judge's instruction is not followed, the track must be terminated. If the end of the track is not reached within the maximum working out time specified in the individual levels, the trackingwork will be terminated by the Judge. The performance shown until termination is evaluated. If the dog breaks off the track (remains in the same place without working, raises its head, comes back to the handler etc.), the trackingwork may be terminated even if the dog is still on the track and the time available for working out the track has not yet expired. If during the trackingwork wild game appears, and the dog follows its hunting instinct, the handler may attempt to prevent the dog from following the wild game by giving the dog the verbal command to down. On the Judge's signal, the tracking work will continue with the handler standing at the end of the tracking leash. If the dog fails to continue tracking, the dog is to be disqualified. Rating: Disqualification for disobedience.

**Termination:**

In the case of a termination, all points awarded up to then are awarded, also the points of the phases that have been completed so far. The points reached up to the point of termination are entered in the scorebook. If the dog is terminated in phase C, phase C is to be evaluated with 0 points, the points reached in sections A and B are retained.

**Reasons for Termination in all levels**

Dog is started on the track 3 x unsuccessfully in the scent pad or after the article indication.

Dog leaves track by more than one leash length or handler disregards the Judge's instruction to follow the dog.

Dog is not at the end of the track in the given time.

**Disqualification:**

All points awarded up to the time of disqualification (DQ), including those from other divisions, will be deleted. No points or scores will be entered on the score book. After disqualification, the team may not be entered in any other division. The reason for the disqualification must be entered on the score book by the Judge.

Reasons for disqualification	Entry in the certificate of achievement
<p>The dog does not give up the object picked up.</p> <p>Dog goes after his hunting instinct and can no longer be used.</p> <p>The dog leaves the field and does not return after three sound signals.</p>	Disqualification due to disobedience
<p>The dog is not neutral during the impartiality check</p>	Disqualification due to lack of impartiality
<p>Unsportsmanlike conduct of the handler (e.g. transport of motivational objects and / or food).</p> <p>Handler acts contrary to the FCI-IGP, the Animal Welfare Act or morality</p> <p>Attempted fraud through the use of prohibited training aid</p>	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike conduct Disqualification for unsportsmanlike conduct Disqualification for unsportsmanlike conduct

**Evaluation of the tracking performance:**

**The essential items in evaluating the tracking are divided into:**

**Primary items: 70%:**

Intensity, Self – confidence, Concentration, Direct convincingly indication

**Secondary items: 30%:**

Handler change distance, Unvoluntary mistakes, Speed of going down after indicating in that way

**Primary items:**

The judging starts at the starting flag after the verbal command of the handler to track. The handler must give the verbal command at the starting flag.

The start, also restarting after the finding of the articles, must be done with the handler standing next to or just behind the dog, giving a verbal command to track.

The dog must start the track with a deep nose and work out the entire track with a deep nose. The dog must show, high tracking intensity, self-confidence, a consistent and even speed in a convincing way during the whole track (only if the terrain has no big differences /changes during the whole track)

The handler must behave in a relaxed way without any tension/ pressure towards the dog. The dog may not show pressure or avoidance behavior. The dog must be the leader and make the decisions during tracking.

The dog must be concentrated to the track and ignore everything outside of his tracking area (people in the roads near the fields, dogs, cattle, cars, agriculture machines etc.).

**Secondary items:** The start at the beginning of the track is not time-dependent, but the Judge must pay attention to the behavior of the dog at the beginning of the first leg as to how intensely he orients himself to the track and taking the scent. A dog that starts at the starting flag before/ without the handler's verbal command will be deducted with -2 points in all levels.

**Corners:**

**Primary items:** The dog must work out corners calm, intensify and confidently. Circling at the corner is faulty. A head check without leaving the track is permitted without deduction. After the corner, the dog must continue with a deep nose, the required high track intensity and at the same speed.

**Secondary items:** Through the corner, the handler must maintain the prescribed distance. The handler is not permitted to leave the track until the dog has changed direction and is committed at least 2 body lengths to the next leg.

**Articles:****Primary items.**

- Indication of the article must be direct, calm, and convincingly.
- No stress signals or avoidance of the article may be shown by the dog (the dog must show that he wants to indicate and not that he must indicate). Direct indication with meaning and desire is excellent indication.
- Signs of possessiveness on the article or a desire to keep it to himself, are undesirable and lead to deduction.

**Secondary items:**

- The speed of going down after the indication



- Laying straight while indicating
- Light touch of the article on the moment of indicating Lightly touching the article during the indication (touching with a toe)

### Assessment

The assessment of each leg depends on the length, the terrain, and the weather conditions, and is based on the level in which the dog is tracking. The Judge and all accompanying persons may not be in the tracking area where the team has the right to track (10 meters radius around the tracking team and 10 meters distance to the next track).

After indicating the article, the handler may approach the dog without the permission of the judge. The Judge can, together with the handler approach the dog, to see the position of the indicated article. Approaching by the Judge must be done without disturbing the dog. After checking the indicated article and before the restart of the dog, the Judge must go back to the describe distance.

During the whole tracking performance, the dog may not be disturbed by either the tracklayer or the Judge. For his/ her evaluation, the Judge must not only look at the dog or the handler, but must also consider the terrain, the weather, possible distractions, and the time. The Judge must base his assessment on the totality of all influencing variables. The assessment is to be carried out considering the following criteria.

### Tracking

- Motivated behavior of the dog with a deep nose, constant intensity, and consistent speed before and after the corners, as well as before and after indicating the articles.
- Training level of the dog, (hectic approach, stressed behavior, avoidance behavior are unwanted).
- Cooperation between handler and dog
- Difficulties in working out the tracks:
- Tracking conditions such as: vegetation, soil, terrain changes, manure.
- Wind conditions
- Wild game
- Weather conditions: wind, heat, cold, rain, snow.
- Weather changes

The Judge must assess the desire, the confidence, working temperament, the sureness or uncertainty, stress, or avoidance behavior of the dog in his work. If the dog is starting right away with tracking at the start and follows the scent path with a deep



nose and makes an excellent first leg, it must not be that a Judge is mention in his evaluation that the dog should have taken more time to identify the "scent".

### **Deductions for all examination levels:**

If the handler gives the command to search before the start sign, a deduction of - 2 points is made. If the dog already shows a search behaviour without a command before the starting flag, it does not count negatively in the score as long as it stops at the flag and starts the track with a verbal command of the handler to search. If the dog interrupts tracking by falsely indicating an article and the handler does not go to the dog but gives an extra command at the end of the tracking leash "Such", "Track", "Find", etc. there will be a deduction of -2 points.

If the dog interrupts tracking by falsely indicating an article and the handler does go to the dog and gives the tracking command next to the dog „Such", Track:", "Find", etc.. there will be a deduction of -4 points.

The handler is not allowed to help the dog at the start or restart by indicating the direction of the track. Deduction for this help= -2 points

Wondering, urinating, or defecating, circles at the corners, continuous encouragement, leash help or verbal help in the track or at the articles are faulty and deducted accordingly.

Wondering= Up to the Judge's decision. Maximal -3 points

Urinating / defecating = - 8 points

Too much verbal helps (Encouragement)= Up to the Judge, Maximal - 5 points

Circle / circling on the place and refinding the track without any help = -0,5-1 point

Small Circle / circling (+/- 0,5 -2 mtr) and refinding the track without any help= -2-3 points.

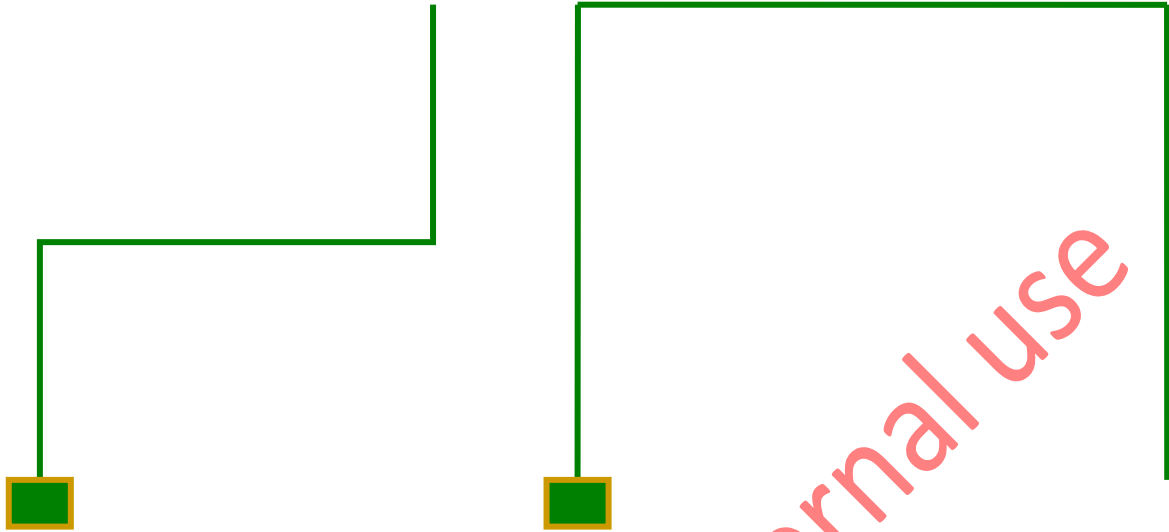
Big Circle /circling (+/- 2,5 -5 mtr) and refinding the track without any help= - 4-5 points

Very big Circle / circling (more than +/- 5mtr) and refinding the track without any help= - 6 points.

The dog stops his work and is interested at something else around – (after 2 extra verbal commands the dog still is not restarting the track) termination.

## **Tracking forms IGP-1 and IGP-2**

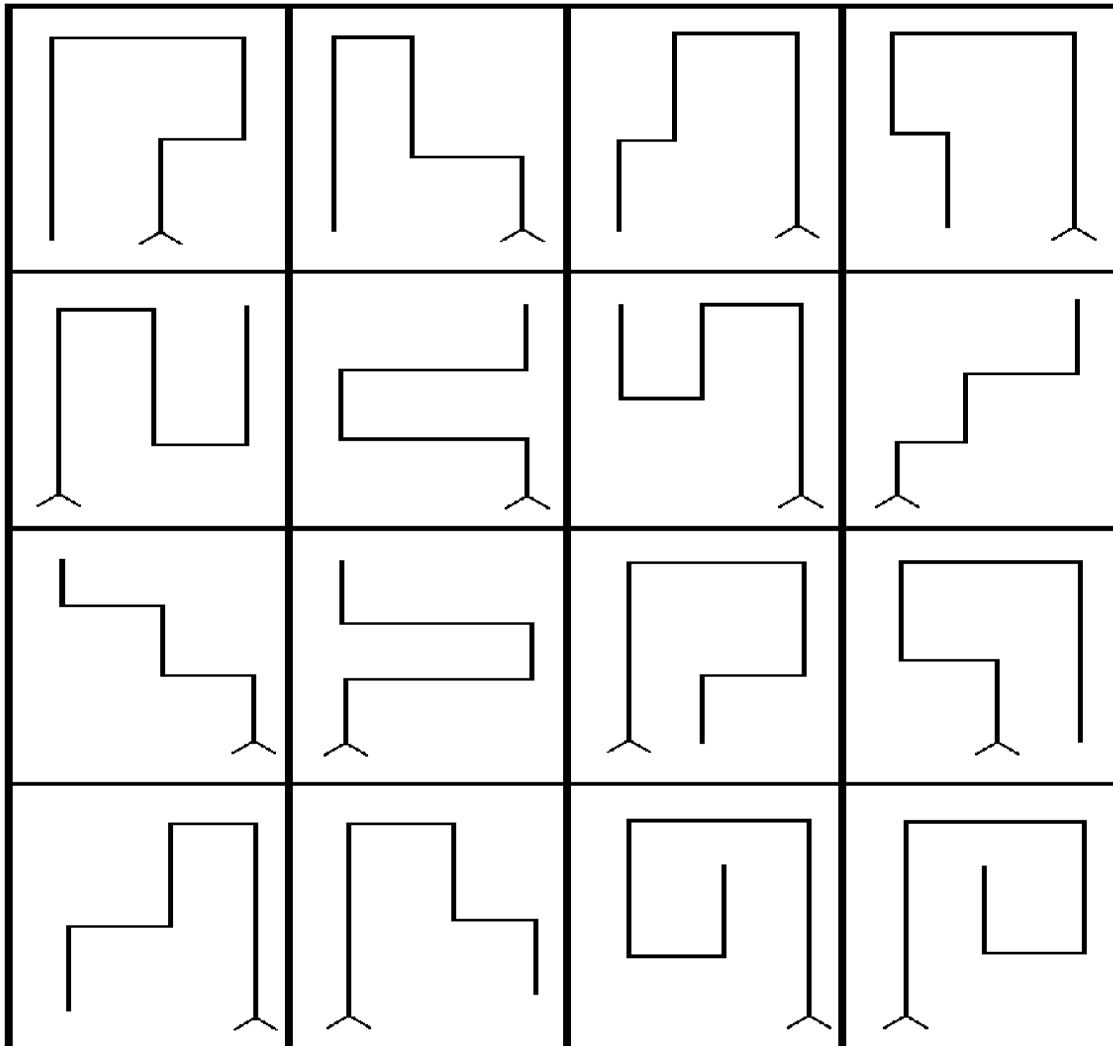
**The following examples of track shapes can also be used as mirror images.**



### Tracking Forms IGP-3

The following examples of track shapes can also be laid in mirror image.

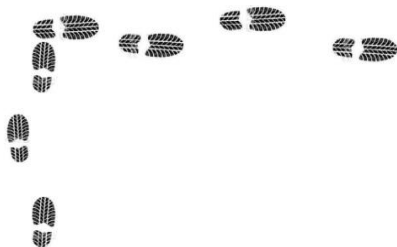
Proposal only for internal use



### Laying the corners:

Corner to the right

Winkel rechts



Corner to the left

Winkel links





## Laying the articles

If the vegetation is too high, the articles can also be placed in the footprints.



## Phase B - Obedience

Exercise	IGP-1	IGP-2	IGP-3
Free heeling	15 points	15 points	15 points
Sit in motion	10 points	10 points	10 points
Down with recall	10 points Out of motion in normal gait	10 points Out of motion in normal gait	10 points Out of motion in running pace
Stand exercise		10 points Out of motion in normal gait with picking up the dog	10 points Out of motion in running pace with recall
Retrieve on flat	15 points	10 points	10 points
Retrieve/ jump over the 1 meter hurdle	15 points One(1) jump without retrieving	15 points jumps with retrieving	15 points jumps with retrieving
Retrieve/ climbjump over the scaling wall	15 points One (1) climbjump without retrieving <b>Hight 160 cm</b>	10 points One (1) climbjump without retrieving <b>Hight 160 cm</b>	10 points Climbjumps with retrieving <b>Hight 160 cm</b>
Send out with down	10 points	10 points	10 points
Down under distraction	10 points	10 points	10 points
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 points</b>	<b>100 points</b>	<b>100 points</b>

## Primary and secondary items in evaluation.

### Principles in the evaluation of exercises:

When assessing, a distinction must be made between the primary part and the secondary part of an exercise. The primary part of an exercise results in all sections from the name of the respective exercise. Here are some examples:

- **Free heeling:**  
For this exercise there are 3 judging criteria which are evenly distributed in points, e.g. for a total score of 15. 5 points are for expressive behaviour, 5 points for concentration and 5 points for position. These 3 criteria are assessed individually and then combined into an overall score, resulting in the corresponding points.
- **Sit out of motion:**  
The primary part of this exercise is the execution of the exercise and the secondary part is the initial basic position and development.
- **Down with recall:**  
Primary is the assumption of the position in the first part and the approach including the frontsit in the second part. Secondary in the first part is the basic position and the development, in the second part the assumption of the final basic position.
- **Stand out of motion:**  
Primary is the taking and holding of the position and the inflow together with the front sit in the second part. Secondary is the initial basic position and the development in the first part and the assumption of the final basic position in the second part.
- **Retrieve on the flat:**  
**The primary focus** is on the run to and from the dumbbell, as well as the holding of the dumbbell. In this exercise the dog is to show that it wants to retrieve the dumbbell and confidently presents it to the handler until it is accepted. **Secondary** are the initial basic position and the assumption of the final basic position.
- **Retrieve over a hurdle:**  
For this exercise, the prescribed field markings for the FCI-IGP2+3 levels are listed at the end of the examination regulations.  
This exercise is divided into the evaluation of the jumps and the evaluation of the retrieve. 5 points are awarded for each jump and 5 points for the retrieve. The retrieving part is done in the same way as the retrieving on flat. **Primary** is that special emphasis is placed on the jumps being powerful and the dog showing them with confidence. In this exercise the dog is to show that it wants to retrieve the dumbbell and confidently presents it to the handler until it is accepted. **Secondary** are faults in the initial basic position and/or the assumption of the final basic position are included in the score for the retrieve.

- **Retrieve over a scaling wall:**

For this exercise, the prescribed field markings for the FCI-IGP3 level are listed at the end of the examination regulations.

This exercise is divided into the evaluation of the climbjumps and the evaluation of the retrieve. 5 points are awarded for the climbjumps and 5 points for the retrieve. The retrieving part is done in the same way as the retrieving on the flat. **Primary** is that the special emphasis is placed on the climbjumps being powerful and the dog showing them with confidence. In this exercise the dog is to show that it wants to retrieve the dumbbell and confidently presents it to the handler until it is accepted. **Secondary** are faults in the initial basic position and/or in the assumption of the final basic position are included in the score for the retrieve.

- **Sending out with down:**

**Primary** is running ahead and lying down. **Secondary** is the initial basic position and development in the first part and taking the final basic position in the second part.

- **Down under distraction:**

**Primary** is the assumption of the position and remaining calm and secure throughout the entire deposit. **Secondary** is the initial basic position and the assumption of the final basic position.

Accordingly, the Judge must allocate the points in such a way that 70 % of the total or partial exercise is used for the primary part and 30 % of the total or partial exercise for the secondary part. The points are awarded on the basis of the predicate.

Before the start of the obedience, the Judge must check that the equipment prescribed in the FCI-IGP Examination Regulations is in order. The equipment must be present in accordance with the FCI-IGP Examination Regulations. During the judging of each exercise, the behaviour of the dog is to be observed carefully, starting with the basic position until the end of the exercise.

### **Verbal command (vc)**

If a dog does not perform an exercise after the third verbal command, the exercise is to be terminated without a score. The dog's name can be used instead of the verbal command to approach. The dog's name in combination with any verbal command is considered a double command.

The dog's response to the verbal command: The dog should perform the exercise joyfully and confidently at the handler's verbal command. Behaviour of fear or stress will lead to a deduction of the exercise.

### **Additional command:**

If a dog does not perform an exercise after the 2nd additional verbal command, the exercise is to be awarded 0 points.

1st additional verbal command is minus 1,5 points

2nd additional verbal command is minus 2,5 points



If the dog performs the exercise incorrectly (e.g. stands/lies down in the sit exercise, sits/stands in the down exercise, etc.), the exercise is devalued by 50%.

If a dog enters the exercise without a verbal command, the exercise is to be judged with minus 2 points. For retrieve this can be up to minus 2 points.

### **Rules for the individual exercises in Phase B: Obedience:**

The dog to be presented must assume the initial basic position when the dog to be placed under distraction for the long down has also assumed the initial basic position. Judging always begins when both dogs presented have assumed the start position for the first exercise to be shown.

### **Report in:**

At the beginning of the obedience exercise, the handler and his dog present themselves to the Judge in the basic position and tell the Judge his/her name, the name of the dog and the level and phase they are showing for. This is done with the dog on leash in the FCI-IGP1 level and in the FCI-IGP-2 and FCI-IGP3 levels off leash.

### **Start and end of an exercise:**

The Judge gives the instruction for the start of an exercise. Everything else, such as turns, stops, changes of gait, etc. are carried out without instruction. The given time intervals, approx. 3 seconds, are to be observed, e.g. when changing from the lead to the final basic position, holding and handing over the retrieve, praising the dog and for the beginning of a new exercise. If the handler forgets an exercise, the Judge will ask the handler to show the missing exercise. No points will be deducted. Omission of partial exercises will affect the score.

### **Execution Basic position:**

The initial basic position is the dog's sitting position on the handler's left side. Each exercise begins and ends with a basic position. The initial start position may only be assumed once before each exercise from the forward movement. In the basic position the dog must sit straight, attentive to the handler, with its shoulder blade at knee height to the left of the handler. In the basic position the handler may not stand with the legs spread and both arms must be relaxed against the body.

### **Development:**

From the basic position the development is carried out in the exercises "Sit in motion", "Down with recall", "Stand out of motion" and "Send out with down". It must be at least 10, but not more than 15 steps before the command is given to perform the exercise.

### **Pick up:**

During the exercises in which the dog is picked up, the handler can approach his dog from the front or from behind. When calling the dog, the dog's name may be used instead of the verbal command for coming. The dog's name in conjunction with the verbal command for coming is considered a double command. The dog must come quickly, joyfully, purposefully and directly, and sit close and straight in front of the handler. At the verbal command for the basic position the dog must go directly into

the final basic position. This can be done by the dog walking around the handler at the rear or alternatively at the front. If the handler requires an additional command for the basic position, the partial exercise is to be devaluated with minus 1,5 points. If he/she requires a second additional command, the partial exercise is to be devaluated with minus 2,5 points. If the dog does not assume the basic position after the second additional verbal command, the entire exercise is to be evaluated "insufficient".

**Praise:**

Praise is only permitted in the basic position after each exercise. If this is also the new starting position for the next exercise, the time interval of approx. 3 seconds must be observed. Praise must always be shown in the same way. Praise on different parts of the body is valued as help for the following exercise.

**Exception for FCI-IGP 1:** The dog may briefly be loosened up and praised after each exercise. During the short praise and loosen up (maximal about 5 seconds), the basic position may be left. After this loosening up, the dog must be taken into the basic position and after a timeframe of about 3 seconds, the next exercise starts

**Position error:**

In all technical exercises (sit, down, stand), apart from further misconduct, the overall exercise is devaluated by 50 % in case of a position error.

**Releasing of the dumbbell**

If the dog does not release the dumbbell after the third verbal command a disqualification for disobedience will be given.

**Dumbbell**

During the retrieving exercises, only dumbbells provided by the organiser of the examination / event are allowed.

All participants must work with the same dumbbells. The following regulations must be fulfilled by the dumbbell:

- The bar must be made of wood.
- The given weights must be correct.
- The distance from the bar to the floor must be at least 4 cm

	<b>IGP-1</b>	<b>IGP-2</b>	<b>IGP-3</b>
On the flat	650 gram	1000 gram	2000 gram
Hurdle	Without retrieving	650 gram	650 gram
Scaling wall	Without retrieving	Without retrieving	650 gram

**Hurdle**

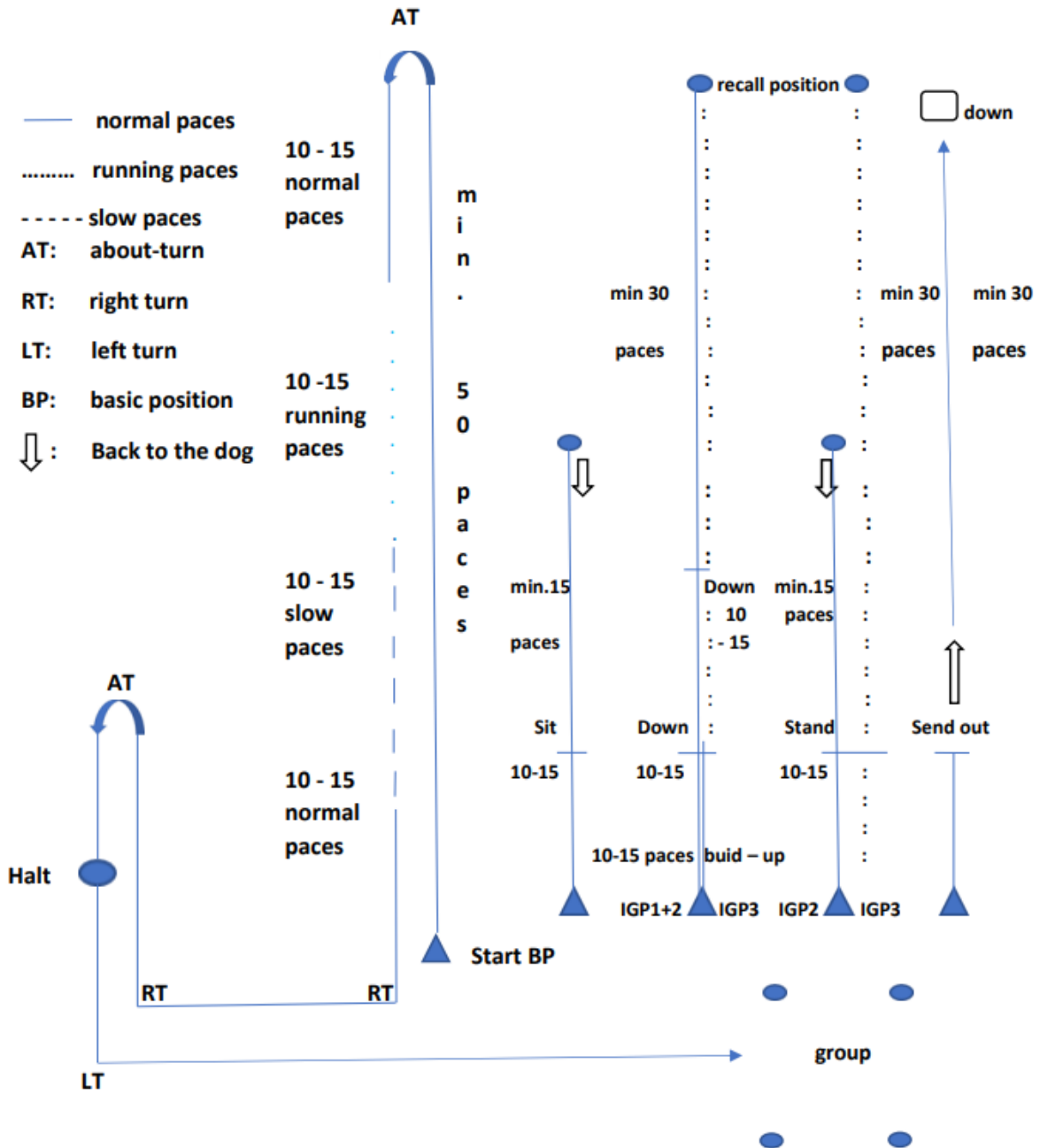
The hurdle has the following dimensions: For all levels: Height 100cm, width 150cm.



### Scaling wall

The scaling wall consists of two climbing walls connected at the top, 150 cm wide and 191 cm high. At the bottom, these two walls are so far apart that the vertical height is 160 cm for all levels. The entire surface of the wall must be covered with a non-slip surface. On the upper half of each wall there are 3 climbing rails 24/48 mm. All dogs in an examination must climbjump the same scaling wall.

### Scheme of obedience exercises FCI-IGP





## Exercise descriptions:

### Free heeling:

The dog must follow its dog handler attentively, joyful and with concentration from the basic start position with a single command for "Heel", and should remain on the handler's left side with the shoulder blade at the handlers knee height. The course of the heeling is given according to the scheme FCI-IGP. The handler and the dog must show the about-turn to the left. The dog may run around the handler to the right or remain at the handler's knee height, during the about-turn to the left. Hereafter the team must show 10-15 paces in normal gait, go over in 10-15 paces in running and thereafter go over in 10-15 slow paces. After the slow paces, the team must go over to normal paces. The running paces and the slow paces must be clearly different from the normal gait. The change of paces is performed without intermediate steps. After the second about-turn, a halt must be shown. The dog must sit down directly without a command. After this, the handler and the heeling dog must go, according to the scheme, through a group of at least 4 moving people. In the group, the handler and the heeling dog must go in the group around a person on the right and a person on the left (e.g. in the form of a figure 8) and stop at least once in the group near a person. The judge is free to require a repetition. At the instruction of the judge, the handler with the heeling dog leaves the group and takes the final basic position, which is also the start of the next exercise. Praising the dog after leaving the group is only permitted in the final basic position.

The free heeling is also to be shown on the paths between the exercises.

### Evaluation criteria

Running ahead, lateral deviation, staying behind, slow or hesitant down, additional verbal commands, body aids, mistakes in the basic position, inattention, lack of enthusiasm/motivation as well as depressed, lacks of self-confidence of the dog, just as ramped and abnormal running of the dog lead to corresponding devaluation.

### Sit in motion

1st part: initial basic position, development, execution "sit". 50% of the points

2nd part: Moving away from the dog and approaching the handler, final basic position. 50% of the points

On instruction of the Judge the handler must show the "sit" exercise.

After a build-up of minimum 10 to maximal 15 paces in a prescribed heeling, the dog must sit immediately upon the verbal command straight, without the handler changing his motion or looking back. The dog must accept the command without stress or fear behaviour and remain calm and with attention to the handler.

The handler moves away 15 paces and turns toward his dog. On the Judge's instructions, the handler returns in a normal gait to his dog and goes directly into the basic position. Hereafter, the handler is allowed to shortly praise his dog.

**Special provision for FCI-IGP 1:** After the development, the handler may stop and give an verbal command for sit before moving away from the dog.

**Evaluation criteria:**

In this exercise the **primary items are** the direct and fast in one move of the execution of the “sit”, the way the dog takes the command and the attention to the dog handler. **Secondary items are:** the basic positions at the start and end.

**Faults are:**

Slow sitting, showing stress, fear and unsure reactions on receiving the verbal command or restless and inattentive sitting is devalued in addition to other misconduct. If the dog stands or lies down, the exercise is additionally evaluated by 50% of the total points.

**Down with recall.**

**1st part:** Initial basic position, Build-up, execution of “down” Command, 50% of points.

**2nd part:** Leaving the dog, attention of the dog to the handler, recall, final basic position, 50% of the points

On instruction of the Judge, the handler must show the “down with recall” exercise starting from a basic position. This basic position can be the final basic position of the “sit “exercise”.

The build-up of minimum 10 to maximal 15 paces is carried out in the normal pace. Only in FCI-IGP3 must an additional 10-15 steps be shown in running pace. On the verbal command for down, the dog must immediately down, straight in the correct direction without the handler changing his/her motion or looking back. The handler walks (in FCI-IGP3 runs) at least 30 paces and turns directly toward the dog. The dog must remain calm and attentive to the handler. On the instruction of the Judge, the handler call the dog. The dog has to come immediately, with attention and willing to the handler and sit close in front of him/her. After 3 seconds the dog handler commands the dog to go to the basic position. Hereafter the handler is allowed to shortly praise the dog.

**Special provision for FCI-IGP1**

After the build-up, the dog handler may stop and give the verbal command for down before he/she walks away from the dog.

**Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary items** in this exercise: the execution of the “down”, the way the dog takes the command, the fast execution of going down and the attention to the handler.

**Secondary items are:** the basic positions at the start and end of the exercise.

**Faults are:**

Slow downing, moving after performance of the down, showing stress, fear reactions on receiving the command, restless or inattentive behaviour of the dog to the handler, lead to corresponding deductions in addition to other misconduct. If the dog is sitting or standing, the exercise is mandatorily evaluated with – 50% of the total points.

For a dog that does not come on the second extra command, the exercise is to be evaluated “Insufficient” with 0 Points. In this case, the dog may be picked up and continue in the examination Level.

## Stand out of motion: FCI-IGP 2

1st part: Beginning basic position, build-up, execution of stand command 50% of points

2nd part: Leaving the dog, attention and approaching of the handler, final basic position. 50% of the points After a build-up of 10 to 15 normal paces the dog must stand immediately straight in the direction upon the verbal command, without the handler changing his/ her motion or looking back. The dog must remain calm and with attention to the handler while the handler moves away in normal gait about 15 paces and turns directly to face the dog. On the Judge's instruction, the handler returns to the dog, stands on the right side of the dog and commands the dog with a verbal command into the basic position.

## Stand out of motion: FCI-IGP-3

**1st part:** Beginning basic position, Build-up, Execution of Stand Command 50% of points

**2nd part:** Leaving the dog, Attention, Recall of the dog, front position, final basic position. 50% of the points.

After a build-up of 10 to 15 running paces the dog must stand immediately upon the verbal command straight in the direction without the handler changing his/her motion or looking back. The handler runs at least 30 paces and turns directly to his dog. The dog must remain calm and attentive to the handler until the verbal command to approach. At the instruction of the Judge, the handler recalls the dog with a verbal command "here" or the "dog's name". The dog must be fast, joyful, purposeful and coming directly, sit close and straight in front of the handler. The dog has to go directly to the final basic position upon the verbal command to heel.

### Evaluation criteria:

**Primary items are;** stopping and standing immediately, calm, without any signs of stress and lack of self-confidence and attentive to the handler. Also fast and purposeful execution of the recall and a straight sit in front of the handler.

**Secondary items are:** the execution of the beginning and final basic positions.

**Faults are:** Restless or inattentive standing, in FCI-IGP 3, not fast and purposeful on recall, handler help, e.g. splayed leg stance, lead to a corresponding deduction in addition to other mistakes.

If the dog sits or downs, the exercise will be evaluated „insufficient“ with a mandatory deduction of 50 % of the whole exercise. For a dog that does not come on the second extra command, the exercise is to be evaluated “Insufficient” with 0 Points. In this case, the dog may be picked up and continue in the examination Level.

### Retrieve on the flat

(weight of the dumbbell: FCI-IGP1 650 grams, FCI-IGP2 1000 grams, FCI-IGP3 2000 grams)

A 4 meter by 4 meter square marking must be made on the ground starting 8 meters after the basic position. From a straight basic position the handler throws the



dumbbell within this square. If it is outside, it is placed in the middle of the square by an assistant (test director), who moves behind the handler's position before the command to retrieve may be given. If the handler's outside foot moves in order for the handler to throw the dumbbell no points are lost, as long as it does not affect the dog. If the leg is moved during the throw, a 3 second pause must be shown after returning to basic position. The verbal command "retrieve", "bring" may only be given when the dumbbell has stopped moving. On the verbal command for retrieving or bringing, the dog has to run directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately, turn directly and return directly to the handler and present the dumbbell directly in the sit in front position to its handler. The aim is to show motivated and determined running towards the dumbbell and motivated returns. During the presentation of the dumbbell and also during the retrieving portion, the dumbbell must be held firmly and calmly until the handler commands the dog to release the dumbbell after about a 3 second pause in front. The dog needs to sit directly in front of the handler in a way the handler can easily take the dumbbell from the dog. Touching or bumping the handler is faulty. The dog must present the dumbbell to the handler. After putting the dumbbell and approx. 3 second pause, the dog is to be commanded into the final basic position. After putting the dumbbell, the dumbbell is to be held in the right hand with the arm straight down at handler's side. After another 3 seconds pause, the handler gives the verbal command for the dog to go into the final basic position. Both ways, around the handler or directly from the front, to go into the basic position are allowed. After that, the handler must place the dumbbell back on the stand. During this part, the dog has to heel as described for "heeling". For lefthanded people it is allowed after permission of the Judge to give the dog a sit command and step one step to the right for throwing the dumbbell and then step back to the dog for continuing the exercise.

**Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary items** in this exercise are: execution of the retrieve; motivated running to the dumbbell and then back to the dog handler with the same speed going out and returning with the dumbbell, sitting close in front of the handler and presenting the dumbbell and the way the dog takes and carry out the command.

**Secondary items** are the executions of the start and final basic positions.

**Faults are:**

The dog is showing; slow behaviour, any form of stress, unmotivated, not purposeful on the way out and/or return, faulty pick-up, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, splayed leg stance by the handler, mistakes in the presentation, sitting in front and/or in the basic positions (for example, restless behaviour) as well as any dog handler help, this results in deductions.

**Basic Position in front of the hurdle and scaling wall:**

The distance for the basic position of the handler in front of the hurdle and scaling wall must be at the marked point, which is about at least 4 meters. This is the minimum distance to the hurdle for the basic position in this exercise. The handler allowed to take his basic position behind this line.

**Jump over the hurdle FCI-IGP-1:**

Dimensions of the hurdle: Height 100 cm width 150 cm.



The handler takes the basic position on the marked place in front of the hurdle. After the command to sit and stay, the handler goes to the other side of the of the hurdle and stands at a distance of about 5 meters to the hurdle in the basic position. On the Judge's instructions, the handler calls his dog with the commands for jump and coming. The dog must come with a powerful jump over the hurdle to its handler and sit straight and close in front of the handler. After a verbal command, the dog has to go quickly into the basic position. Both ways, around the handler or directly from the front, to go into the basic position are allowed.

#### **Evaluation criteria**

**Primary items are:** the powerful jump over the hurdle and sit in front of the handler.

**Secondary items are:** mistakes in the start basic position and mistakes in finishing to the final basic position.

**Faults are;** faults in the basic position, hesitant and powerless jump, faults in the handler's lead as well as faults in finishing and handler's aids lead to devaluation.

#### **Retrieve over a hurdle FCI-IGP 2 and FCI-IGP 3**

Dumbbell provided by the organisation. Dimensions of the hurdle: Height 100 cm width 150 cm. 5 Points for retrieving and 5 points for each jump.

A rectangular marker 2 meters wide and 4 meters long must be placed on the ground strating 6 meters after the hurdle. From a straight basic position the handler throws the dumbbell within this square. If the dumbbell is not laying in a correct position, an assistant (field steward), on instruction of the Judge, lays out the dumbbell after holding it vertically upwards, so the dog is able to see the dumbbell, at a distance of 10 meters after the hurdle and moves away from the dog's work area (imaginary line behind the hurdle).

The dog should sit freely and quietly next to its handler. On the verbal command for jumping, the dog has to perform a free jump, during the jump the verbal command for retrieving must be given. The dog has to go quickly and directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately and return with a free jump over the hurdle directly and return directly to the handler, directly presenting the dumbbell in a correct way sitting in a straight front position to its handler. The dog needs to sit close in front of the handler in a way the handler can easily take the dumbbell from the dog. Bumping the handler, even a little bit, is faulty. The dog has to carry out the entire exercise without any sign of stress and in a motivated way, showing powerful free jumps without touching the hurdle.

During the presentation and during the retrieving process, the dumbbell must be held firmly and calm. The dog must, for the period of 3 seconds, present the dumbbell sitting close in front to the handler in the described way until the dog handler gives the command to release the dumbbell. After outing the dumbbell and an approx. 3 second pause, the dog is to be commanded with a verbal command to the final basic position. Both ways, around the handler or directly from the front, to go into the basic position are allowed. The dumbbell is to be held in the handlers right hand with the arm straight down at handler's side.

After this, the dog handler must place the dumbbell back on the stand. The dog needs to follow in a correct free heeling position the dog handler to the dumbbells stand.

### Evaluation criteria

**Primary items** in this exercise are: powerful free jumps and correct execution of the retrieve.

**Secondary items** are the execution of the start and final basic positions.

**Faults are:** The dog is showing slow, stressed, unmotivated, not purposeful jump out and/or jump back, faulty pick-up, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, splayed leg stance by the handler, mistakes in the presentation, front and in the basic positions (for example, restless behaviour) as well as any handlers help, this results in deductions.

- If the dog touches the jump, up to 1 point is deducted per jump,
- If the dog is stepping on the jump: up to 2 points are deducted per jump.
- A partial score for the exercise is only possible if from the three parts (going-out jump - return jump - retrieve) at least one jump and the "Retrieve" portion is completed.
- Dog does not jump one direction, either out or back, dumbbell retrieved 5 points are taken (in addition to other mistakes in the performance of the exercise).
- Dog jumps perfectly out and back but does not retrieve the dumbbell 0 points.
- If the dog knocks over the hurdle during the jump, the jump is devalued by 4 points. If the dog manages to get back with the dumbbell over the hurdle that has been thrown over, it is worth 1 point for the jump back.

### Climbjump over the scaling wall FCI-IGP1:

The handler takes up the start position in front of the diagonal wall. After the command to sit, the handler moves to the other side and stands at a distance of at least 4 m from the diagonal wall. On the judge's command he calls his dog with the verbal command for a climbing jump and come. The dog must come to the handler with a powerful climbing jump and sit straight in front. After a time interval of approx. 3 seconds the dog is taken into the basic position with the verbal command for the final basic position.

### Evaluation criteria

**Primary items are:** the powerful climbjump over the scaling wall and sit in front of the handler. During climbing the scaling wall, the dog must touch both side of the scaling wall at least with all 4 legs.

**Secondary items are:** mistakes in the start basic position and mistakes in finishing to the final basic position.

**Faults are;** faults in the basic position, hesitant and powerless climbing jumps, faults in the handler's lead as well as faults in finishing and handler's aids lead to devaluation. Special attention must be given to the fact that the dog has to touch both sides of the scaling wall with all four legs.

### **Retrieve over the scaling wall: FCI-IGP 3. 5 points for retrieving, 5 for both climbjumps (both climbjumps must be shown)**

A rectangular marker 2 meters wide and 4 meters long must be placed on the ground starting 6 meters after the scaling wall. From a straight basic position the handler throws the dumbbell within this square. If the dumbbell is not laying in a correct position, an assistant (field steward), on instruction of the Judge, lays out the dumbbell after holding it vertically upwards, so the dog is able to see the dumbbell, at a distance of 10 meters after the hurdle and moves away from the dog's work area (imaginary line behind the hurdle).

The dog should sit freely and quietly next to its handler. After a pause of 3 seconds the handler gives the dog a verbal command to climbjump and while climbing also a verbal command to retrieve. The dog has to carry out the entire exercise in a motivated way without stress and show powerful smooth climbjumps. Special attention must be given to the fact that the dog has to touch both sides of the scaling wall with all four legs.

After retrieving and climbjump, the dog needs to sit directly in front of the handler in a way the handler can easily take the dumbbell from the dog.

During the retrieve and during the presentation process, the dumbbell must be held firmly and calm until the dog handler gives after a period of 3 seconds the command to release the dumbbell. After another 3 seconds pause, the handler gives the command for the dog to go into the final basic position. Both ways, around the dog handler or directly from the front, into the basic position are allowed.

After this, the handler must place the dumbbell back on the stand. The dog needs to follow, in a correct free heeling position, the handler to the dumbbells stand. At the dumbbell stand the dog is allowed to stand or sit while the handler is taking or placing the dumbbell.

Special attention must be given to the fact that the dog has to touch both sides of the scaling wall with all four legs.

#### **Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary items are** the powerful climbs and correct retrieving of the dumbbell and the sit in front of the handler. During climbing the scaling wall, the dog must touch both side of the scaling wall at least with all 4 legs.

**Secondary items are** mistakes in the start basic position, mistakes in front position, and mistakes in finishing to the final basic position.

In order to receive a partial score, the dog must retrieve and show at least one climbjump. A powerful climbjump must be shown. If the dog jumps off the scaling wall without touching the back wall, the climbjump is to be awarded a partial score of "insufficient". If the dog only touches the wall with 2 paws, the climbjump is to be judged as "satisfactory".

**Faults are:** handler help(s), these will lead to further deductions. Unmotivated and not determined behaviour of the dog, mistakes in picking up the dumbbell, dropping the, playing or nipping, straddling position of the handler, mistakes in the front sit and in the basic positions (e.g. restless behaviour), aids from the handler leads to a reduction in the valuation accordingly.

#### **Send out with down**

1<sup>st</sup> part: Basic Position, Build-up, execution of the send out portion. 50% of the points



2<sup>nd</sup> part: after instruction from the Judge, Downing, final basic position. 50% of the points.

If the dog does not allow itself to be sent out by the handler for at least 50% of the required distance, or if it also does not allow itself to be stopped with 3 commands, the exercise is rewarded “insufficient” with 0 points.

On the single command for going out and the raise of the arm, the handler sends his dog out and stands still. Then the dog must go a minimum of at least 30 paces in the direction shown, straight forward, and in running pace. At the direction of the Judge, the handler gives the command for the dog to down, which the dog must execute immediately. The handler is allowed to hold the arm up in the direction of the exercise until the dog has downed.

If the dog is not going down at the first command, the handler must give a second command by himself within three seconds, this is the same for the 3<sup>rd</sup> command. At the direction of the Judge, the handler goes to his dog and stands right next to him. At the instruction of the judge, the handler gives the command for the dog to sit. The dog must sit quickly, straight and clam in the basic position.

#### **Evaluation criteria**

**Primary items are:** direct, straight and fast running ahead and the direct reaction and execution of the verbal command to go down.

**Secondary items are** mistakes in the build-up, restless while down and mistakes in the pickup and final basic position.

**Faults are:** handler help(s), these will lead to further deductions.

Dog stops on first command but does not down, downs immediately on second command	-1.5 Points.
Dog stops on first command but does not down, downs immediately on third command	-2.5 Points.
Dog stops on first command but does not down on third command.	-3.5 Points.
Dog does not stop on first command, stops and downs immediately on second command	-2.5 Points.
Dog doesn't stop on 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> command, stops and down immediately on 3 <sup>rd</sup> command	-3.5 Points.
Dog cannot be stopped with 3 commands.	0 Point.
Dog downs directly on the first command, but after the judge's instructions to go pick up the dog, the dog breaks, if the dog can be stopped by maximum 50% of the distance to the dog handler: Rating up to -5 Points.	
If the dog returns to the handler more than 50% of the distance the exercise is to be rated with 0 points.	

Additional mistakes are also deducted. Faults in the build-up, slow, unsure going forward, the dog's distance is too short, delayed stopping, slow to down, restless down as well as mistakes in the pick-up, basic position led to the additional deductions.

#### **Down under distraction:**

During the performance of motion obedience exercises of the other dog, the down exercise is shown under distraction. In doing so, the dog is placed on a position

assigned by the judge from the basic position with the command to down. The dog handler then must take the position on the instructions of the judge according to the examination level:

**In FCI-IGP1**, the handler is at least 5 meters away in sight of the dog, with the handler facing the dog.

**In FCI-IGP 2**, the dog handler is at least 20 meters away in sight of the dog (but with the handler's back turned towards the dog).

**FCI-IGP 3** the dog handler is at least 30 meters away out of sight.

The dog must lie quiet and calm without the influence of the dog handler while the other dog is working.

#### **Evaluation criteria**

**Primary** are quite and calm behaviour on the same place without any help of the handler. premature standing/ sitting up or crawling is incorrect.

**Secondary** are mistakes in the basic settings.

When leaving the down position in FCI-IGP1 by more than two (2) and in FCI-IGP 2 and FCI-IGP 3 by more than three (3) meters, the following rules apply to allow a partial deduction of -50% plus other mistakes. If the dog leaves the down position but stays or sits on the place there will be a deduction of -50%.

Partial points are possible if the other dog has completed the third exercise.

IGP-1: Partial points are possible if the other dog has completed the third exercise.

IGP-2: Partial points are possible if the other dog has completed the fourth exercise.

IGP-3: Partial points are possible if the other dog has completed the fifth exercise.

If the dog goes to the handler when is approaching for the pick up, up to 3 points are deducted.

## **Phase C - Protection - (FCI-IGP-1-3)**

### **General provisions:**

In all Protection exercises, the dog is allowed only to grip the protection sleeve provided for this purpose. Biting other unprotected body parts of the helper leads to immediate disqualification (DQ).

In all phases of the exercise the dog must remain unimpressed and show a full, energetic and, above all, consistent grip during the entire defensive exercise.

In the stick threat test the dog is threatened by the helper with a threat of a blow without being touched or hit. The threat must be made energetically by the helper.

### **Primary and secondary part of exercises:**

In the protection phase, a distinction is made between a primary and a secondary part of individual exercises, whereby significant faults in the secondary part can lead to the entire exercise being judged unsatisfactory or to a disqualification being pronounced.

**More detailed descriptions can be found under the individual exercises.**

### **Field Markings**

The field markings must be clearly visible to the handler, the Judge and the helper:



- Position of the dog handler for the call out from guarding in the blind
- Position for the helper to start the escape and the distance (20 paces) that the dog must be engaged by. (See sketch page...)
- Arc marking to position the dog behind during the setup for escape. (See Sketch)
- Marking for the dog handler for the exercise "Attack on the dog out of motion" (FCI-IGP2+3)

### Blinds

In a suitable location 6 blinds (3 blinds on each side) are staggered on each side of the field (see sketch). All 6 blinds places must be set up in all examination levels (IGP 1-3).

### Basic requirements

Assessing the instinctive behaviour, self-confidence, ability to cope with stress, grip performance and obedience is done over the entire protection phase. The dog must be self-confident and superior to the helper during the entire protection service.

### Evaluation criteria

The following important evaluation criteria must be observed in particular:

- Reaction of the dog to the attacks
  - Self-confidence, calm and firm grip behavior
- Guarding phase
  - Self-confident and dominant behavior close to the helper
- Obedience

The dog must be under the control of the handler throughout the entire protection service

Deduction of One Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• slightly inattentive guarding and / or slight bothering in the guarding phase</li></ul>
Deduction of Two Categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very inattentive guarding and / or a lot of bothering in the guarding phase</li></ul>
Deduction of Three Categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the dog does not guard the helper, but remains with the helper</li></ul>
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The dog leaves the helper to go to the dog handler during approach</li></ul>



Termination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the dog does not withstand the pressure from the helper and comes off the sleeve and backs up</li> <li>the dog leaves the helper before the Judge's instruction for the dog handler to approach or the dog handler gives a command for the dog to stay with the helper.</li> </ul>
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### Extra Commands – Deductions

If the dog does not release after the first command, the handler receives the instruction from the judge for up to two additional commands to out the dog.

Slow to Out	1 Extra Command with Immediate Out	1 Extra Command with Slow Out	2 Extra Commands, Immediate Out upon second command	2 Extra Commands, with slow Out upon second command	No Out after second extra command
0.5 – 3.0	3.0	3.5 – 6.0	6.0	6.5 – 9.0	Disqualification

If the dog leaves the position next to the handler during the side transport, an additional verbal command "here/heel" is permitted to bring the dog under control. If the dog obeys, the overall exercise is to be rewarded as "satisfactory". If the dog is not brought under control with the first additional command, the handler may give a second additional command "here/heel". If the dog obeys, the overall exercise is to be rewarded as "insufficient". If the dog does not, it is disqualified for disobedience.

If the dog bites the helper in the sleeve during the side transport, the handler has one additional command "here/heel" to bring the dog under control again. If the dog obeys this command, the exercise is to be devaluated with minus 14 points into "insufficient". If the dog is not brought under control, the dog is disqualified for disobedience.

If the dog does not hold the grip during an attack, the exercise is to be devaluated with 5 points plus other faults, such as lack of self-confidence or lack of grip behavior.

### Examination levels FCI-IGP-1 to IGP-3 (exercises and point allocation)

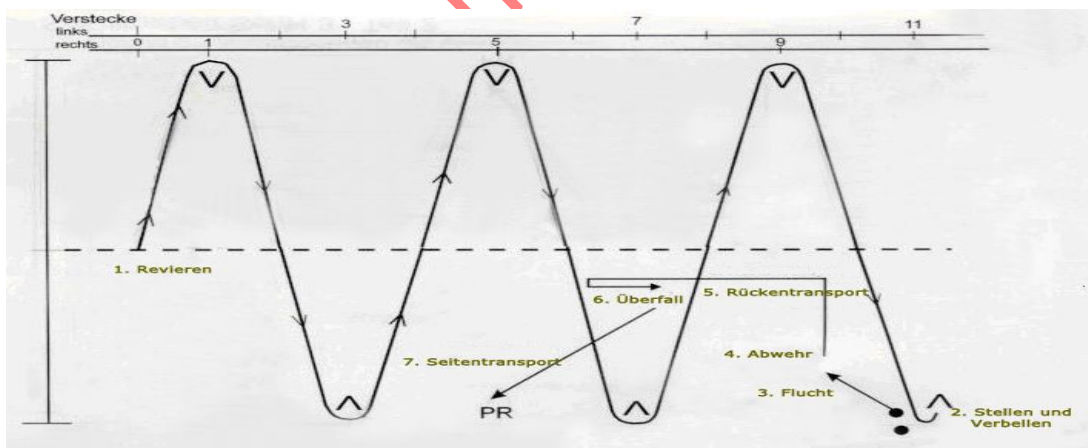
Exercises	IGP-1	IGP-2	IGP-3
Search for the helper	5	5	10
Hold and Bark	15	15	15
Prevention of Attempted Escape	20	10	10
Defence against an attack from the guarding phase	30	15	15
Back transport	-	5	5
Attack on the dog out of the back transport	-	-	15
Attack on the dog out of motion	30	20	15
Defence against an attack from the guarding phase	-	20	15
<b>Total score</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Report in:** The handler and the dog, reports in, in FCI-IGP1 in the basic position at the Judge with the dog on leash, In the level FCI-IGP 2 and FCI-IGP 3, protection starts when the handler for the exercise "Search for the helper" is in basic position in the direction of the Judge and the hand raised to acknowledge to the Judge that they are ready to begin the search and the Judge and the hand raised to acknowledge to the Judge that they are ready to begin the search

**Search for the helper:**

The start must take place in the basic position facing downfield to the Judge, after acknowledging the Judge a new basic is taken in the direction of the first blind.

IGP-1 2 Blinds	IGP-2 4 Blinds	IGP- 3 6 Blinds
<p>The dog is heeled, on leash, to the starting position on the centre line even with blind 5, The handler assumes a basic position there and removes the leash. The handler raises an arm showing his willingness to start the exercise. After the Judge signal the dog is sent to blind 5 and after that verbal command that, to blind 6.</p>	<p>The dog is heeled, off leash, to the starting position on the centre line even with blind 3, The handler assumes a basic position there. The handler raises an arm showing his willingness to start the exercise. After the Judge signal the dog is sent to start the search exercise.</p>	<p>The dog is heeled, off leash, to the starting position on the centre line even with blind 1, The handler assumes a basic position there. The handler raises an arm showing his willingness to start the exercise. After the Judge signal the dog is sent to start the search exercise.</p>



With a verbal command and a hand signals with the right or left arm for direction, the dog is sent to search the blinds. The dog has to run fast and directly at the blinds, it must go around them closely and attentively. After going around the blind, the handler calls the dogs name and gives a verbal command "Here" toward him. On this command, the dog must come in the most direct way and then the handler gives a verbal command "reviere"/ "search" and at the same time points to the next blind for searching. The dog's name and a verbal command for "here " are to be given in

conjunction. The handler moves in the normal pace on the imaginary centre line, which he/she must not leave during the blind search. When the dog has reached the helper's blind, no further commands or hand signals are permitted, and the handler must stop as soon as the dog enters blind 6 and remain standing until he /she receives an instruction from the Judge to approach the blind.

**Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary are:** Consistent, concentrated and attentive search for the helper, obedience of the dog.

**Secondary are:**

Direct approach of the dog to the handler.

**Faults are:** If the dog is not calm in the basic position at the beginning of the exercise, if the dog is barking or vocal during the blind search, if the dog receives additional commands or hand signals, if the handler leaves the imaginary centre line during search, the handler does not move at a normal pace, the dog circles the blind(s) wide, the dog is acting independently and not on the handler's commands, If blinds are not circled or not attentively circled, the dog is difficult to control, these faults are deducted accordingly.

Care must also be taken to ensure that the dog approaches the blinds and the handler directly and purposefully.

If the handler has his/ her dog come into the basic position during the blind search (the dog stops the search and comes to basic position), the exercise is evaluated with 0 (zero) points. The protection can be continued, if the dog can be sent on again, if the dog comes back to the basic position a second time, protection must be terminated. If the dog does not find the helper on the first command, the handler has two additional commands to try to get the dog into blind 6. If the dog does not find the helper on the 3rd command then the protection phase is terminated.

**Hold and Bark: (10 points for Hold and 5 points for Barking)**

The dog must confront the helper confidently, actively, dominant, attentively with persistent barking The barking duration is approx. 20 seconds before the Judge signals for the handler to approach. The exercise ends as follows:

IGP-1	IGP-2	IGP-3
<p>The Judge instructs the handler when to go to the marked position 5 paces away from the helper. On the judge's instructions, the handler calls his dog into the basic position or, alternatively, moves up to his dog, takes him to the basic position with a command to sit, then puts the leash on and heels to the marked position and takes the basic position.</p>	<p>The Judge instructs the handler when to go to the marked position 5 paces away from the helper. On the judge's instructions, the handler calls his dog into the basic position.</p>	<p>The Judge instructs the handler when to go to the marked position 5 paces away from the helper. On the judge's instructions, the handler calls his dog into the basic position.</p>



The dog may also be kept off leash when heeling to the marked position.

**Evaluation criteria**

**Primary are:** Confident holding and persistent strong barking at the helper.

**Secondary are:** Direct and straight coming into the final basic position.

Bothering, weakness or limitations in dominance, persistent barking and confidence while holding the helper until the command for “here/heel” is given, are evaluated accordingly. During the exercise, the dog must not be distracted by the Judge or by the dog handler.

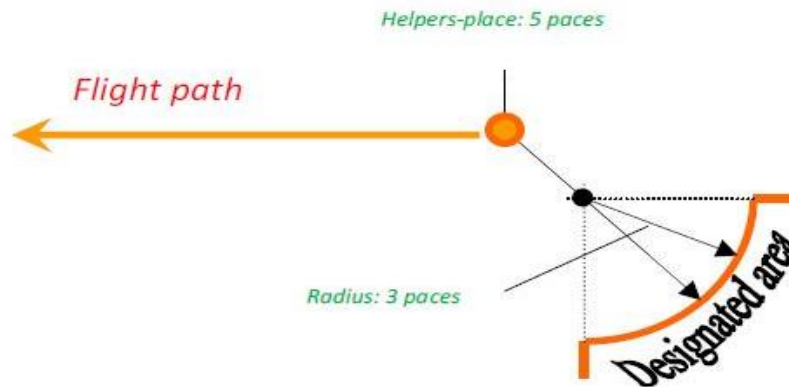
Weak, inconsistent, not dominate, non-energetic unfocused barking Dog does not bark, but actively guards the helper	Satisfactory to Insufficient  Insufficient
Bothering the Helper by pushing, Bumping, etc. The dog bites the sleeve and only releases after approach and a command	Rated accordingly as low as Insufficient  Insufficient – 14 Points
If the dog leaves the helper before the dog handler leaves the centre line after the Judge's instructions.  If the dog does not go back into the blind or leaves the helper again	The dog can be sent in again one time. If the dog remains with the helper, phase C can be continued. Low Insufficient rating for hold and bark.  Termination
If the dog leaves the helper during the handler's approach, or if the dog comes out from the helper before the command	Rated as Insufficient  Rated as Insufficient
If the dog is biting the sleeve in the blind and does not release on its own, the handler is instructed to go to the callout position. The handler is allowed to call the dog with a command to „out“ and a “here, heel” command, which must be said in a one word manner.	If the dog comes out to basic position- Insufficient -14  If the dog does not release or come to basic with one command - Disqualification

**Prevention of an attempted escape of the helper**

Commands for the Escape and Out

On the Judge's instructions, the handler asks the helper to step out of the Blind. The helper goes at a normal pace to the starting point for the attempt escape.

On the Judge's instruction, the handler heels his dog to the marked position for attempt escape.



### IGP-1

The dog is either heeled on leash or off leash to the designated starting position for the escape. In doing so, the dog must be under control, attentive and concentrated, as well as in the correct position at the knee of the handler. In the basic position, if the exercise is shown on leash, the leash is removed and then the dog is given the command to down. At the command the dog must lie down directly and quickly and must be calm, sure and attentive to the helper in the position. The distance between helper and the dog is 5 paces. The handler returns to the blind and remains there with a view on the dog and the judge. The Judge signals the helper to escape.

### IGP-2 and IGP-3

The dog will be heeled to the designated starting position for escape and has to take a basic position there. In doing so, the dog must be under control, attentive and concentrated, as well as in the correct position at the knee of the handler. At the command the dog must lie down directly and quickly and must be calm, sure and attentive to the helper in the position. The distance between helper and dog is 5 paces. The handler goes back to the Blind and remains there with visual contact to the dog and judge. The Judge signals the helper to escape.

### Attempted Escape: (IGP-1 – IGP-3)

After the Judge's instructions, the helper attempts to escape. At the same time the handler gives a command for the dog to prevent the escape. The dog must without hesitation try to prevent the attempted escape with high determination, attempting to slow or control the helper with an explosive and powerful attack. From the lockup of the helper to the out, the transitional phase is about 1 sec. After a transitional phase, the dog must out (let go). The handler may give a command to out within an appropriate time (about 3 seconds). The following guarding phase before the Defense is approximately 5 seconds.

### Evaluation criteria: (IGP-1 – IGP-3)

**Primary are:** Consistent prevention of escape, full firm grip, direct and safe release.

**Secondary are:** Free heeling and assuming the down position.





If the dog lies down over the marker in the down position, this position is maintained and a partial score is given. If the dog leaves the down position before the handler begins the escape attempt and bites into the guard arm, the dog is disqualified. If the dog does not bite, the handler may step to the marker for the down position and call the dog to him/her with a single command and bring it back to the down position and then he return to the blind. If the dog then remains in the down position, the work may be continued and the exercise is "insufficient" and awarded with 0 points. If the dog leaves the position again, it is disqualified for disobedience.

The dog does not react with a firm, fast, energetic and powerful grip and engagement and/or effective prevention of the escape. The dog does not remain quiet, calm and/or full on the grip until the release, not attentive, not dominant or bumping during guarding of the helper are deducted accordingly.

If no command to go (release) is given, the exercise is rated one category lower.

If the dog remains in the escape setup position, or if the helper is not caught (engaged) within 20 paces, protection is terminated.

### **Defense of an attack from the guarding phase: (IGP-1 – IGP-3)**

**Commands:** 1 Command for outing and 1 command for the basic position

After a guarding phase of approx. 5 seconds, the helper attacks the dog. The dog must defend itself without the influence of the handler by explosive and powerful strike with a firm and calm grip. The dog is to be pressured in the drive with stick threats by the helper. Particular attention must be paid to the dog's self-assurance, power, and a full, calm grip. At the order of the Judge, the helper stops the drive and pressure. After the helper has locked up, the transition phase must be displayed for approximately 1 sec after the helper has stopped. After the transition phase, the dog must release (out). The handler can give a command for the out in an appropriate time (1-3 seconds) on their own, additional commands to out will be directed by the Judge. During and after the release (out) the helper has to stand still. After out the dog must guard the helper with powerful, attentive, showing confidence with high dominance.

### **End of the exercise in all levels:**

The handler follows the Judge's instructions to approach the dog, he/she does so directly in a normal gait, the handler stands next to his dog and returns him to the basic position with a command for "Sit". The padded stick is not taken from the helper.

### **Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary are:** Confident reaction to the helper's attack. Full, firm and calm grip. Resistance in the pressure phase. Direct releasing (in one move). Powerful and confident guarding.

### **Secondary are:**

Whether the dog is guarding in the center or slightly more to the left or right of the helper and assumes the final basic position.

**Faults are:** The dog does not react with a firm, fast, energetic and powerful engagement and/or effective prevention of the attack. The dog is not quiet, calm



and/or full on the grip until the release, the dog is not attentive, not dominant or is bumping during guarding of the helper are deducted accordingly.

If the dog leaves the helper before the Judge has given the command to approach, the protection is terminated. If the dog leaves the helper after the Judge has given the order to approach, the exercise is scored as “insufficient”.

### **Back Transport FCI-IGP-2**

#### **Commands for the transport: “Heel” or “Transport”.**

The exercise begins with the end of the exercise "defence against an attack from the guarding phase". The transport is carried out over a distance of 30 paces. A corner is not mandatory. The Judge determines the course of the transport. The handler asks the helper to step back 8 paces and turn around. Then the handler instructs the helper with the command for “transport” to start the transport and follows him with his dog, which is intensively attentive to the helper, at a distance of about 8 paces. This distance must be maintained during the entire back transport. The helper stops and stands still on the order of the Judge. The handler goes to the helper with his dog who is attentive to the helper, stands beside the helper and takes the padded stick. The dog must sit in the basic position. Thereafter, a side transport to the Judge is shown over a distance of about 20 paces. A command for the transport is allowed. The dog has to go between the helper and the handler. The dog must be attentive to the helper. However, he is not allowed to press, bump or grip the helper.

At the end of the transport, the handler takes a basic position with his dog in front of the Judge, hands over the padded stick to the Judge and announces the first part of protection is complete.

If the dog bites the sleeve arm while the helper is stepping back, the handler may bring the dog under control with a command “out”/ “heel” to come and to assume the basic position. If the dog obeys, the entire exercise is then to be assessed as “insufficient” with minus 3 points and the exercise can be continued. If the dog does not obey to the command, the protection must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. If the dog leaves the handler during the back transport and allows itself to be retrieved on a single recall command, the exercise is scored with “insufficient” and 0 points and the work can be continued. If the dog bites the guard arm, the dog is to be disqualified.

If the dog leaves the position between the helper and handler the transport must stop and the handler has 2 commands to get the dog back to position between the handler and helper so the transport may continue. The deduction for the first additional command is -1,5 points and for the second -2,5 points. If the dog does not obey the protection work must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified.

If the dog bites the sleeve during the side transport to the Judge, the handler has a one time only change to get the dog back under control and in the correct position with the command “out” / “ here heel” and the entire exercise is to be awarded with “insufficient “ with -4 points and the protection can be continued. If the dog does not obey, the dog is to be disqualified.

### **Back transport FCI-IGP-3. Commands for the Transport: “Heel” or “transport”.**

The exercise begins with the end of the exercise "defence against an attack from the guarding phase". The transport is carried out over a distance of 30 paces. A corner is not mandatory. The Judge determines the course of the transport. The handler asks the helper to step back 8 paces and turn around. The helper is then asked to go ahead and the handler follows him with his dog, who pays close attention to the helper, at a distance of about 8 paces. This distance must be maintained during the entire backtransport.

#### **Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary are:** The dog holding the position on the handler and paying attention to the helper.

**Secondary are:** Holding the basic position and whether the dog assumes a straight position.

**Faults are:** If the dog shows avoidance or depressive behaviour, does not observe the helper attentively, does not walk correctly with the handler or if the handler shows an unnatural gait as an aid to the dog, this will devaluating accordingly the exercise.

If the dog bites the sleeve arm while the helper is stepping back, the handler may bring the dog under control with a command “out”/ “heel” to come and to assume the basic position. If the dog obeys, the entire exercise is then to be assessed as “insufficient” with – 3 points and the exercise can be continued. If the dog does not obey the command, the protection must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. If the dog leaves the handler during the back transport and allows itself to be retrieved on a single recall command, the exercise is scored with “insufficient” and 0 points and the work can be continued. If the dog bites the guard arm, the dog is to be disqualified.

#### **Attack on the dog from the Back Transport. FCI-IGP-3 only**

**Commands:** 1 Commands for outing and 1 command for the basic position

During the back transport and without stopping, at the instruction of the Judge, the helper attacks the dog without the intervention of the handler and without hesitation, the dog must engage the helper with a confident, powerful attack with a full firm and calm grip. After the grip the dog is to be pressured by being driven and threatened by the helper. Particular attention must be paid to the dog's self-assurance, power, and a full, calm grip. At the order of the Judge, the helper stops the drive and pressure. After the helper has locked up, the transition phase must be displayed for approximately 1 sec after the helper has stopped. After the transition phase the dog must release (out). The handler can give a command for outing in an appropriate time independently. During and after the release the helper has to stand still. After outing the dog must guard the helper powerfully, attentively, confidently and with high dominance. On the Judge's instructions the handler goes to the helper with his dog who is attentive to the helper, stands beside the helper and takes the padded stick. The dog must sit in the basic position. Thereafter, a side transport to the Judge is shown over a distance of about 20 paces. A command for the transport is allowed. The dog has to go between the helper and the handler. The dog must be attentive to

the helper. However, he is not allowed to press, bump or grip the helper. If the dog leaves the position between the helper and handler the transport must stop and the handler has 2 commands to get the dog back to position between the handler and helper so the transport may continue. The deduction for the first additional command is -3,5 points and for the second -5 points. If the dog does not obey the protection work must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. If the dog bites the sleeve during the side transport to the Judge, the handler has a one time only change to get the dog back under control and in the correct position with the command "out" / "here heel" and the intire exercise is to be awarded with "insufficient" with -14 points and the protectection can be continued. If the dog does not obey, the dog is to be disqualified. At the end of the transport, the handler takes a basic position with his dog in front of the Judge hands over the padded stick to the Judge and announces the first part of protection is completet.

### Evaluation criteria

**Primary are:** Confident reaction to the helper's attack. Full, firm and calm grip. Resistance in the pressure phase. Direct, in one move, releasing. Powerful and confident guarding.

**Secondary are:** Whether the dog is guarding in the center or slightly more to the left or right of the helper. The position of the dog during the side transport and assuming the final basic position.

**Faults are:** The dog does not react with a firm, fast, energetic and powerful engagement and/or effective prevention of the attack. Not quiet, calm and/or full on the grip until the release, not attentive, not dominant or bumping during guarding of the helper will deduct the exercise accordingly.

If the dog leaves the helper before the Judge has given the command to approach, the protection is terminated. If the dog leaves the helper after the Judge has given the order to approach, the exercise is scored as "insufficient".

### Attack on the dog out of Motion

**Commands:** out, Sit and Transport.

The helper yells and threatens the dog in all levels. The first yells are given when the helper turns up field to run towards the dog handler and dog. The final yell and threat is when the dog is preparing to attack the helper.

### FCI IGP-1 with completion of phase C

Following the exercise "Defense of an attack from the guarding phase", the helper moves away at a normal pace from the dog sitting in the basic position for approx. 20 meters. The dog sitting calmly and attentively to the helper can be held by the collar. The dog may not be stimulated by the handler. At the order of the Judge the helper attacks the dog frontally with yelling and making strong threatening motions. On the Judge's instructions, the handler immediately releases his dog with the command to go. The dog must without hesitation attack the helper with high dominance and determination. After the grip the dog is to be pressured by driving and threats with the padded stick by the helper. Particular attention must be paid to the dog's self-

assurance, power, and a full, calm grip. The handler is not allowed to leave his place. At the order of the Judge the helper stops the drive and pressure and places the back of the dog towards the handler. After the helper has locked up, the transition phase must be shown for approximately 1 sec after the helper has stopped. After the transition phase the dog must release. The handler can give a command to out in an appropriate time (1 – 3 seconds) independently. Additional commands to out will be instructed by the Judge.

During and after the out, the helper has to stand still. After outing the dog must guard the helper powerful, attentive, with confidence and high dominance. On the Judge's instructions the handler goes to his dog, returns him with a verbal command into the basic position and the handler may put the dog on leash. The padded stick is taken from the helper. The handler may disarm the helper in any way he/she wants as long as the dog and handler remain together during the disarming. Then a new basic position is taken next to the helper and a side transport, either with the dog on leash or off leash, to the Judge over a distance of about 20 paces. A command for heeling or transport is allowed. The dog has to remain between helper and the handler. The dog must be attentive to the helper during transport. However, he is not allowed to press, jump or grip the helper. If the dog leaves the position between the helper and handler the transport must stop and the handler has 2 commands to get the dog back to position between the handler and helper so the transport may continue. The deduction for the first additional command is -3,5 points and for the second -5 points. If the dog does not obey the protection work must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. If the dog bites the sleeve, the handler may give a one time only command "out/ here /heel". If the dog obeys, the total exercise is awarded "insufficient" with – 14 points and the protection phase can be carried on. If the dog does not obey, the protection phase must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. At the end of the transport, the handler takes a basic position in front of the Judge, hands the padded stick to the Judge and reports that protection is complete. The handler goes with his dog on leash, at the instruction of the Judge, under control to the position for the critique.

If the dog leaves the helper before the Judge has given the command to approach, the protection is terminated (0 Points for phase C) If the dog leaves the helper after the Judge has given the order to approach, the exercise is scored as "insufficient".

## **FCI-IGP-2**

After the exercise "Back transport ", the handler takes his dog, off leash on instruction of the Judge to a marked point , about 30 meters away from the helper. The dog must be in the correct heeling position on the knee of the handler. After reaching the position for the next exercise, the handler stops and turns around into the direction of the helper. Then the dog is brought into the basic position with the command to sit. The dog, sitting calmly and attentively to the helper, can be held on the collar. The dog may not be stimulated by the handler. At the order of the judge, the helper attacks the dog frontally with yelling and making strong threatening motions. On the Judge's instructions, the handler immediately releases his dog with the command to go. The dog must without hesitation attack the helper with high dominance and determination. After the grip the dog is to be pressured by driving and threats with the padded stick by the helper. Particular attention must be paid to the dog's self-assurance, power, and a full, calm grip. The handler is not allowed to leave his place. At the order of the

Judge, the helper stops the drive and pressure and places the back of the dog towards the handler. After the helper has locked up, the transition phase must be displayed for approximately 1 sec after the helper has stopped. After the transition phase the dog must release. The handler can give a command for outing in an appropriate time (1-3 seconds) independently. Additional commands to out will be instructed by the Judge. During and after the release the helper has to stand still. After outing the dog must guard the helper powerful, attentive, with confidence and high dominance for approximately 5 seconds.

### **FCI-IGP-3:**

The handler, after the side transport at the end of the exercise "Attack on the dog from the back transport" he takes his free heeling dog to the marked place on the centre line even with the first Blind. The heeling has to show attention to the handler, stress-free and intensity from the dog. The dog is straight, right at the knee of the handler. After reaching the position for Long Attack the handler stops and turns around. With the command sit, the dog is brought into the basic position. The straight, quiet and attentive to the helper sitting dog can be held by the collar, but may not be stimulated by the handler. At the order of the Judge the helper with a padded stick comes out of a blind and runs to the centre line. After reaching the centre line the helper turns up field and runs towards the handler and the dog and attacks, without interrupting his running pace, while yelling and making strong threatening motions. As soon as the helper is about 50 meters from the handler and the dog, on the judge's instructions, the handler immediately releases his dog with the command to go. The dog must without hesitation attack the helper with high dominance and determination. After the grip the dog is to be pressured by the helper by driving and threats with the padded stick. Particular attention must be paid to the dog's self-assurance, power, and a full, calm grip. The handler is not allowed to leave his place. At the order of the Judge, the helper stops the drive and pressure and places the back of the dog towards the dog handler. After the helper has locked up, the transition phase must be shown for approximately 1 sec after the helper has stopped. After the transition phase the dog must release. The handler can give a command for outing in an appropriate time independently (1-3 seconds) additional out commands will be instructed by the Judge. During and after the release the helper has to stand still. After outing the dog must guard the helper with powerful, attentive, confidence and with high dominance for approximately 5 seconds.

### **Evaluation criteria:**

**Primary are:** Confident reaction to the helper's attack. Full, firm and calm grip. Resistance in the pressure phase. Direct releasing. Powerful and confident guarding.

**Secondary are:** The position at the free-heeling to the marked place. Whether the dog is guarding in the center or slightly more to the left or right of the helper.

If the dog is not reacting with a firm, fast, energetic and powerful engagement and/or effective prevention of the attack. Not quiet, calm and/or full grip until the release, not attentive, dominant guarding the helper, this will be deducted accordingly. If the dog leaves the helper the protection is terminated.



## Defense of an attack from the guarding phase, with completion of phase C FCI-IGP-2 and FCI-IGP-3

### Commands: Out, Sit and Transport

After the exercise "defense against an attack out of motion", the helper undertakes on the Judge's instruction an attack on the dog. The dog must defend itself without the influence of the handler by explosive and powerful strike. The dog is to be pressured in the drive with stick threats by the helper. Particular attention must be paid to the dog's self-assurance, power, and a full, calm grip. At the order of the Judge, the helper stops the drive and pressure. After the helper has locked up, the transition phase must be displayed for approximately 1 sec after the helper has stopped. After the transition phase, the dog must release. The handler can give a command for outing in an appropriate time (1-3 seconds) independently. Additional out commands will be instructed by the Judge. During and after the release the helper has to stand still. After outing the dog must guard the helper powerful, attentive, with confidence and high dominance.

On the Judge's instructions, the handler goes to his dog, returns the dog into the basic position with the command to sit. The padded stick is taken from the helper. The handler may disarm the helper any way the handler wants as long as the dog and handler remain together during the disarming. Then a new basic position is taken by the handler and dog next to the helper and a side transport, with the dog off leash, to the Judge, over a distance of about 20 paces must be shown. A command for heeling or transport is allowed. The dog has to stay between helper and the handler. The dog must be attentive to the helper during transport. However, the dog is not allowed to press, jump or grip the helper. If the dog leaves the position between the helper and handler the transport must stop and the handler has 2 commands to get the dog back to position between the handler and helper so the transport may continue. The deduction for the first additional command is -3,5 points and for the second -5 points. If the dog does not obey, the protection work must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. If the dog bites the sleeve, the handler may give a one time only command "out/ here /heel". If the dog obeys, the total exercise is awarded "insufficient" with - 14 points and the protection phase can be carried on. If the dog does not obey, the protection phase must be terminated and the dog is to be disqualified. At the end of the transport, the handler takes a basic position in front of the Judge, hands the padded stick to the Judge and reports that protection is complete. The handler must free heel 5 paces away from the Judge before taking a basic position and putting on the leash. At the instruction of the Judge the handler goes with his dog on leash and under control to the position for the critique.

### Evaluation criteria

**Primary are:** Confident reaction to the helper's attack. Full, firm and calm grip. Resistance in the pressure phase. Direct releasing. Powerful and confident guarding.  
**Secondary are:** Whether the dog is guarding in the center or slightly more to the left or right of the helper. The position of the dog during the side transport and assuming the final basic position.

If the dog is not reacting with a firm, fast, energetic and powerful engagement and/or effective prevention of the attack. Not quiet, calm and/or full on the grip until the release, not attentive, dominant or bumping during guarding of the helper this must



be deducted accordingly. If the dog leaves the helper before the Judge has given the command to approach, the protection is terminated (0 Points for phase C) If the dog leaves the helper after the Judge has given the order to approach, the exercise is scored as "insufficient".

## Additional examinations:

### Tracking 1 – 3 (FPr 1 – 3)

The tracking examinations in levels 1 to 3 consist only of the "A" Phase of the corresponding examination Levels of FCI-IGP-1 to 3. They can be completed to supplement the trial entries if at least four participants in BH-VT / FCI-IGP or FCI-IFH start. It is up to the handler, at which level his dog is presented.

A training title in the sense of the show requirements, the breeding regulations and the "Breed survey" will not be awarded.

Maximum Points	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Insufficient
100	100 – 96	95 – 90	89 – 80	79 – 70	69 - 0

The tracking examinations do not need to be performed in the order 1 to 3.

### Obedience 1 – 3 (UPr 1 – 3)

The Obedience examinations in levels 1 to 3 consist only of the "B" Phase of the corresponding examination levels of FCI-IGP-1 to 3. They can be completed to supplement the trial entries if at least four participants in BH-VT / FCI-IGP or FCI-IFH start. It is up to the handler, at which level his dog is presented.

A training title in the sense of the show requirements, the breeding regulations and the "Breed survey" will not be awarded.

Maximum Points	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Insufficient
100	100 – 96	95 – 90	89 – 80	79 – 70	69 - 0

The Obedience examinations do not need to be performed in the order 1 to 3.

### Protection 1 – 3 (SPr 1 – 3)

The Protection examinations in levels 1 to 3 consist only of the "C" Phase of the corresponding examination levels of FCI-IGP-1 to 3. They can be completed to supplement the trial entries if at least four participants in BH-VT / FCI-IGP or FCI-IFH start. It is up to the handler, at which level his dog is presented. A training title in the sense of the show requirements, the breeding regulations and the "Breed survey" will not be awarded.

Note: Protection Only Trials (Only Phase C) are not permitted.

Maximum Points	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Insufficient
100	100 – 96	95 – 90	89 – 80	79 – 70	69 - 0

The Protection examinations do not need to be performed in the order 1 to 3.

### Working dog test 1 to 3 (GPr 1-3) Maximum Points 200

The GPr 1 - 3 examinations only consist of Phases B and C of the corresponding examination levels of FCI-IGP 1 - 3. It is up to the handler, at which level his dog is presented. Track work is not shown during these examinations.





A training title in the sense of the show requirements, the breeding regulations and the "Breed survey" will not be awarded.

Maximum Points	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Insufficient
200	200 – 192	191 – 180	179 – 160	159 – 140	139 - 0

## FCI Tracking dog examinations

### General provisions

	FCI- IFH1	FCI- IFH2	FCI- IFH3
<b>Line length</b>	10 metres	10 metres	10 metres
<b>Track</b>	Own track	Strange track	Strange track
<b>Length</b>	800 steps	1200 steps	1800 steps
<b>Legs</b>	5.	7.	8: one of them as a semicircle with a radius of approx. 30 metres. The entrance and (or) the exit are placed at an corner of approx. 90°.
<b>Corners</b>	4. approx. 90 °	6. The first 5 corners of approx. 90°. The last corner is laid as a acute corner. between 30° - 60°.	7. of which 2 acute corners between 30°- 60°.
<b>Distance between the corners</b>	Minimum 50 steps	Minimum 50 steps	Minimum 50 steps
<b>Articles</b>	3 own articles 3x 7 points	4 strange articles 3x 5 points, 1x 6 points	7 strange articles 7x 3 points
<b>Position of the articles</b>	1. after min. 100 steps. 2. on LR instruction 3. at the end. There can be 2 on one leg.	1. after min. 100 steps 2.+3. after track sketch 4. at the end. There can be 2 on one leg.	1. after min. 100 steps 2.+3. after track sketch 7. at the end. There can be 2 on one leg.
<b>Articles size</b>	10x2-3x0,5x-1 cm	10 x2-3x 0.5-1 cm	10 x 2-3 x 0.5-1 cm
<b>Age of the track</b>	90 minutes	120 minutes	180 minutes
<b>Working time maximum</b>	30 minutes	30 minutes	45 minutes
<b>Crosstrack</b>		30 minutes before working out the track	30 minutes before working out the track
<b>Prerequisite</b>	FCI BH/VT/ or National BH/VT	FCI-IGP-FH 1	FCI-IGP-FH2



**The FCI-IGP-FH** is offered as the most difficult tracking test. In this level, one FCI-IFH3 must be completed on each of 2 days. The terrain must be in different fields and the tracks must be laid by different track layers.

In order to pass, at least a satisfactory result must be achieved in both tracks. In case of equality of points, the higher single track is valid. If these are also equal, the same placings will be awarded.

### **Trackable ground**

All natural ground such as meadow, field and forest ground can be used for tracking. In all test levels, changing terrain and path crossings are also possible in adaptation to the existing track terrain.

### **Laying the track:**

An FCI-IFH 1 track is an handlers own track. The handler has to lay the track according to the instructions of the Judge or an appointed tracking coordinator.

In FCI-IFH 2 and FCI-IFH 3 level, the track must be a strange track and it is advisable for a qualified track layer to determine the course of the track in relation to the existing terrain and to make a drawing of the track for the Judge. This drawing includes terrain features (e.g. trees, wire poles, huts, etc.), the number of paces for each track and the location of any objects laid out. The Judge/tracking coordinator supervises the laying of the tracks and instructs the tracklayers. The tracks must be laid differently. Corners and articles may not be in the same place or at the same distances on every track. The beginning of the track is to be marked by a departure sign or start flag, which is placed in the ground directly to the left of the track layer. The tracklayer stops briefly at the beginning of the track and then walks at a natural pace with normal steps in the direction indicated. When laying the track, care must be taken that it is laid at a natural gait. The corners are also to be laid in normal gait, whereby it is to be noted that a continuous search work must be possible. (No track breaks see sketch on page:

Assistance by the tracklayer through unnatural gait, pawing or stamping is not permitted in the entire area of the track. Objects may not be placed within 20 paces before or after the angles and must lie in the track. The object must be placed on the track while walking. After placing the last object, the tracklayer must walk at least another 10 paces in a straight line.

In all **levels** stages where the track is not laid by the handler, the handler and dog are not allowed to watch the laying of the track.

The order of the participants in the trackingwork is determined by drawing lots after the tracks have been laid in the presence of the Judge or a person appointed by him.

### **Cross tracks in FCI-IFH2 and FCI-IFH3 levels:**

The cross-track shall not be laid within 40 paces before or 40 paces after a corner, or across the first or last leg. It must be laid so that the track is not crossed below a 60-degree angle and may not cross a leg of the track twice. The distance from the track for the cross tracklayer before laying the cross track, is at least 10 meters. The dog is allowed to check cross-tracks without any deduction if it does not leave the actual track. If the dog changes from the track to the cross track and follows this cross track more than one leash length, the track must be terminated. The Judge must terminated the trackwork at the moment the dog handler is maximal 2 paces on the cross track.

**Instruction:**

The handler is allowed to ask the Judge to briefly interrupt the trackwork if he believes that he/she or his dog needs a short break due to physical condition and/or weather conditions (e.g. high heat). The pause taken, shall be counted towards the available time to work out the track. The handler is allowed to clean his/hers and / or the dogs head, eyes and nose or let the dog drink a bit of water during the break or while at an article. For this purpose, the handler can carry some water, a wet cloth, or a wet sponge. The water, cloth or sponge must be shown to the Judge before the start of the track. **No other motivation tools are allowed.**

**Articles:**

Articles must not be placed within 20 paces before or 20 paces after the corner and must not differ significantly in colour from the terrain. The article must be placed between the footsteps or alternatively, if the terrain requires it, in the footsteps. The article must be shown by the tracklayer to the judge or track supervisor before the track is laid. Only articles which the tracklayer has carried in his pocket for at least 30 minutes may be used. Within a track the articles must consist of different materials (e.g. leather, textiles, wood). In FCI-FH Championships the objects must be numbered. These numbers must correspond to the track number and must be placed in order.

If an article that is not indicated by the dog and cannot be found by the tracklayer, no points will be deducted. In the event that several articles are not found, the handler will be offered a substitute track. If the handler does not accept this, the articles not found are considered to have been passed over. This rule does not apply to FCI-IFH1, where the handler is the tracklayer. In these cases when an article is not indicated by the dog, no points will be awarded for these articles.

**Indicating of the articles:**

Indicating can be done sitting, laying down or standing up, alternating on one track is permitted. Alternatively, the dog can also pick up or retrieve the article. After picking up the article the dog may remain standing, sit down or bring the object to the handler. Picking up the articles and laying down is faulty, as is continuing to walk with the article. If the dog retrieves the article, the handler must drop the leash and remain at his/hers place at the end of the leash from the time the dog picks up the article until the dog presents the article. The dog must retrieve the article in a direct way and can sit or stay in front of the handler while presenting the article, the handler collects the article (with the command for letting out) and restarts the dog to track from this place while standing in front/ just behind or next to his/her dog.

The articles must be indicated directly and convincingly, stress-free and confidently, without the help of the handler. When the dog has indicated or picked up the article in a permitted position (standing, sitting, lying), the handler drops or lays down the tracking leash, goes directly to the dog, picks up the article or, if the dog picks up / retrieves it, takes it off and shows it to the Judge. This may be done on the dog's left or right side. These procedures are done without Judge's instruction.

The indication must be done in the direction of the track. Slightly crooked (+/-30 degrees) laying down, sitting or standing to the object is not faulty.

It is also not faulty if the dog remains in its position and looks in the direction of the handler. For a good indication, the object must be directly in front of or between the front paws. It is not necessary for the dog to fixate (stare) at the article. The dog must remain calm and without stress or avoidance signals in its position until it is set on again. articles found with strong assistance from the handler are considered to have passed.

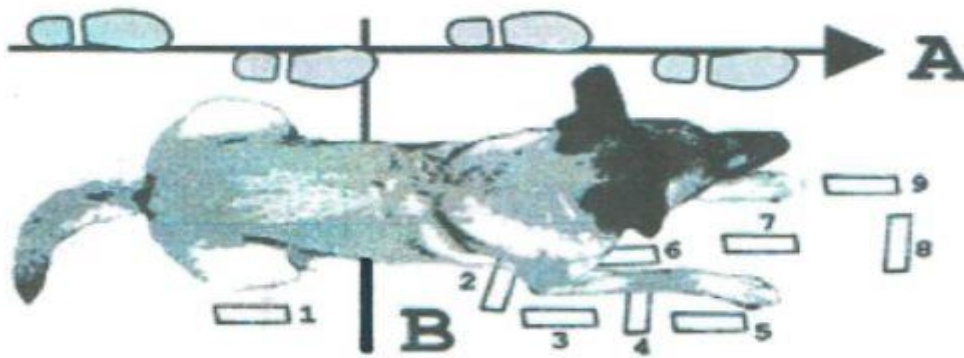
After the article has been shown to the Judge, a restart is made with a command to track. The restart is done without the Judge's instruction. The handler stands directly next to or behind the dog.

**Sketch for referencing the objects:**

**A=** Direction of the track.

**B=** 2nd part of the body of the dog

**Distance between objects 8 and 9 maximum 20 cm**



**Allocation of points for the articles**

**Insufficient= Ins., Sat.=satisfactory, G=good, VG=very good, Ex.=excellent**

	Max.	No. 1 Ins.	No. 2 Sati.	No.3 G	No.4 G	No.5 VG	No.6 VG	No.7 Exc	No.8 Ex/ VG	No.9 Ex/ VG
FCI-IGP-IFH 1	7 points	4	5	5,5	5,5	6,5	6,5	7	6,5	6,5
FCI-IGP-IFH-2	3x5 points +1x6 points	3 4	3,5 4,5	4 5	4 5	4,5 5,5	4,5 5,5	6 (5) 6	4,5-4,75 5,5-5,75	4,5-4,75 5,5-5,75
FCI-IGP-FH-3	3 points	1	2,25	2,5	2,5	2,75	2,75	3	2,8	2,8

**Tracking leash:**

A check of the leash length, the collar, the tracking harness or Bötcher by the Judge or an appointed person, must be carried out before the start of the track work (at the latest, at the time of reporting in). Flexible leashes are not permitted. The tracking leash can be over the back, on the side of the dog or between the front and / or rear legs. It can either be attached directly to the loose-fitting collar or to the attachment ring of the harness (chest or Bötcher harness without additional straps). If a harness is used, make sure that the back strap does not extend beyond the last rib of the dog. The tracking leash may occasionally sag during the track, but the required distance between the handler and the dog must not be seriously shortened. Occasionally ground contact of the leash is not faulty. The handler must follow the dog, holding the end of the leash. It does not matter how the leash is held - with one hand, with two hands, whether he/she will change his hand with the leash, at what height he/she holds the leash, etc., if this is not related to interference in the dog's work. (If the handler does not affect the dogs work by restrain, changing the tension of the leash or control the dog). For small dogs the prescribed normal loose-fitting collar can be replaced by another suitable collar.

**Free Tracking:** When tracking off leash, the distance at least of 10 meters between the handler and the dog must be observed.

**Report in/ Report out:**

When the team has been called, the handler reports in with the dog prepared for tracking (the leash has to be run out and if a harness is to be used it must be on the dog) in the basic position in front of the Judge and reports his/her name, the dogs name, the level and whether the dog retrieves or indicates the articles. During the report in, the dog is allowed to be on a short leash. The dog is allowed to be on a short leash up to about 2 meters before the start. All compulsion is to be avoided before and during the entire track. At the instruction of the Judge the dog is calmly led to the start of the track (a verbal command to the dog to follow his handler is permitted) and started with a verbal command of the handler to track. A short sit /or stay or laying down of the dog in front of the start of the track (approx. 2 meters away) is permitted so the tracking leash can be brought into the position desired by the handler (leash between front and/or rear legs). The dog must be started at the starting flag with a verbal command to start and the handler next to or just behind the dog.

After finishing the track work, the articles found must be shown to the Judge. Playing or feeding after indicating the last article, before reporting out and receiving the score, is not permitted. The reporting out must take place in the basic position. After this, the short leash can be put on the dog.

**Working the Track:**

The dog must be given a verbal command to track at the starting flag. The handler has a maximum of 3 commands to start his dog. If the dog does not start the track after 3 commands, the tracking must be terminated, and the result is 0 points. The second and third attempts lead to a deduction in the evaluation of the first leg. For each extra command there is a mandatory deduction of 1,5 points. If the handler has the impression that the dog has not correctly taken the scent of the track, he/she is



free to recall the dog and restart again. This is only possible once and only if the handler has not left the start of the track yet. This is subject to a mandatory deduction of -4 points.

The dog must start the track with a deep nose and then work the entire track with a deep nose, with self-confident, high tracking intensity, consistent and even speed. It is important to see for the whole track, that the dog is the one that leads and is taking the decisions. The search speed is not a faulty criterion if the dog is tracking in a convincing and intensive manner.

The start (also when restarting after the indication of the articles) must be done with the handler standing upright next to or just behind the dog and give a verbal command to track. The handler must remain stationary until the entire leash is rolled out. The way the handler lengthens (releases) the leash is not important if it does not affect the dog's work. During the track, the handler is allowed to use gloves.

A certain amount of slack in the leash is permitted in using the leash. The time for preparing the dog and the start of the track is not time-dependent, but the Judge must pay attention to the behavior of the dog at the beginning of the first leg as to how intensely the dog convinces itself to the track and taking the scent. If the dog is caught in the tracking leash, the handler may ask the Judge to be able to untangle the dog. After permission of the Judge, the handler stops the dog with a verbal command and goes from the end of the leash to the dog. After the dog is untangled, the handler goes back to the end of the leash and restart the dog with a verbal command to track, there is no deduction.

### **Corners:**

The dog must work out corners confidently and convincingly. Circling at the corner is faulty and lead to deduction. A head check without leaving the track is permitted without deduction. After the corner, the dog must continue with the required high intensity, deep nose and at the same speed.

Through the corner, the handler must maintain the prescribed distance to the dog. The handler is not permitted to leave the track until the dog work out the corner and has changed direction and is committed for at least 2 body lengths to the next leg. Hereafter the handler is permitted to leave the track to maintain the prescribed distance to the dog.

After the handler showed the Judge the last article found by the dog, the Judge gives a sign that the trackingwork is finished. From that moment the judging ends. Further, a short praise and relaxation of the dog is allowed (without playing). After that, the handler is obliged to submit a report on the completion of work with the dog in the basic position in front of the Judge. During working out the track, the Judge and the tracklayer must choose the distance to the dog in such a way that it does not hinder the dog in his search.

**Ending the track in all levels;** After the indication of the last article is finished, the dog does not to be brought in the basic position before going to the Judge for reporting out. The handler with his/her dog on leash, does not need to show "heeling on leash" but is free to choose the way of going directly to the Judge for reporting out. This reporting out has to be done with the dog on leashe and in the basic position.

**Praise/ Encouragement:**

A short praise is only permitted at the article in all FH levels. This can be done before or after picking up and shown the article to the Judge, but not both. The handler is also not allowed to praise the dog while picking up the tracking leash for the restart.

**Termination / Disqualification:**

If the dog leaves the track and is held back by the handler, the Judge must instruct the handler to follow the dog. If the Judge's instruction is not followed, the track must be terminated. If the end of the track is not reached within the maximum allowed time the trackwork is terminated by the Judge. This does not apply if the dog is on the last leg. The performance shown until termination is evaluated. If the dog quits tracking (stays in the same place without working, lifting its head, comes back to the handler etc.), the track can be terminated even if the dog is still on the track and the available time for the working the track has not yet expired. If during the trackingwork wild game appears, and the dog follows his hunting instinct, the handler may attempt to prevent the dog from following the wild game by giving the dog the verbal command to down. On the Judge's signal, the trackingwork will continue with the handler standing at the end of the tracking leash. Depending on the actual situation, it is up to the Judge with how many points the track will be deduct for this behaviour. If the dog fails to continue tracking, the dog is to be disqualified. Rating: Disqualification for disobedience.

**Termination**

In the case of a termination, all points awarded up to then are awarded. The points reached up to the point of termination are entered in the scorebook.

**Reasons for termination**

Dog is started on the track 3 x unsuccessfully in the scent pad or after the article indication.

Dog leaves track by more than one leash length, the handler is 2 paces on the cross track, or the handler disregards the Judge's instruction to follow the dog.

Dog is not at the end of the track in the given time.

**Disqualification**

All points awarded up to that point of disqualification (DQ) will be deleted. No points or ratings will be entered into the scorebook. There will not be an evaluation. In the scorebook the reason for the disqualification must be written by the Judge.

Reason for disqualification	Consequence
Dog picks up the article on the track and will not or cannot release it (swallowed)	Disqualification for disobedience



Dog chase game and will not track anymore The dog leaves the field and does not return after three commands to return	
The dog is not neutral during the impartiality check	Disqualification due to lack of impartiality
Unsportsmanlike behaviour of the handler (for example, transport of motivation objects and / or food)	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour
Act against the FCI-IGP regulations, animal protection law or contrary to good manners	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour
Attempt of fraudulent intent by use of prohibited training aids	

### Evaluation of the tracking performance:

The essential items in evaluating the tracking are divided into:

Primary items: 70%

Secondary items: 30%

Intensity

Handler change distance

Self – confidence

Unvoluntary mistakes

Concentration

Speed of going down after indicating

Direct convincingly indication

#### Primary items:

The judging starts at the starting flag after the verbal command of the dog handler to track. The dog handler must give the verbal command at the starting flag.

The start, also restarting after the finding of the articles, must be done with the dog handler standing next to or just behind the dog, giving a verbal command to track.

The dog must start the track with a deep nose and work out the entire track with a deep nose.

The dog must show, high tracking intensity, self-confidence, a consistent and even speed in a convincing way during the whole track (only if the terrain has no big differences /changes during the whole track)

The dog handler must behave in a relaxed way without any tension/ pressure towards the dog.





The dog may not show, fear, stress, pressure or avoidance behavior.

The dog must be the leader on the track and make the decisions during tracking.

The dog must be concentrated to the track and ignore everything outside of his tracking area (people in the roads near the fields, dogs, cattle, cars, agriculture machines etc.).

### **Secondary items:**

The start at the beginning of the track is not time-dependent, but the Judge must pay attention to the behavior of the dog at the beginning of the first leg as to how intensely it orients itself to the track and taking scent. A dog that starts at the starting flag before/without the handler's verbal command will be deducted with minus 2 points in all levels.

### **Corners:**

**Primary items:** The dog must work out corners calm, intensify and confidently. Circling at the corner is faulty. A head check without leaving the track is permitted without deduction. After the corner, the dog must continue with a deep nose, the required high track intensity and at the same speed.

**Secondary items:** Through the corner, the handler must maintain the prescribed distance. The handler is not permitted to leave the track until the dog has changed direction and is committed at least 2 body lengths to the next leg.

### **Articles:**

#### **Primary items.**

- Indication of the article must be direct, calm, and convincingly.
- No stress signals or avoidance of the article may be shown by the dog (the dog must show that he wants to indicate and not that he must indicate). Direct indication with meaning and desire is excellent indication.
- Any sign of possessiveness on the article or a desire to keep it to himself, are undesirable and lead to deduction

#### **Secondary items:**

- The speed of going down after the indication
- Position of the dog's body and head in relation to the track and article.
- Laying straight while indicating
- Light touch of the article on the moment of indicating
- Lightly touching the article during the indication (touching with a toe)

The assessment of each leg depends on the length, the terrain, and the weather conditions, and is based on the level in which the dog is tracking. The Judge and all accompanying persons may not be in the tracking area where the team has the right



to track (10 meters radius around the tracking team and 10 meters distance to the next track).

After indicating the article, the handler may approach the dog without the permission of the Judge. The Judge can, together with the handler approach the dog, to see the position of the indicated article. Approaching by the Judge must be done without disturbing the dog. After checking the indicated article and before the restart of the dog, the Judge must go back to the describe distance.

During the whole tracking performance, the dog may not be disturbed by either the tracklayer or the Judge.

For his/ her evaluation, the Judge must not only look at the dog or the handler, but must also consider the terrain, the weather, possible distractions, and the time. The Judge must base his assessment on the total of all influencing variables. The assessment is to be carried out considering the following criteria.

### Tracking

- Motivated behavior of the dog with a deep nose, constant intensity, and consistent speed before and after the corners, as well as before and after indicating the articles.
- Training level of the dog, (hectic approach, stressed behavior, avoidance behavior are unwanted).
- Cooperation between handler and dog
- Handler carrying aids that are not permitted.
- Difficulties in working out the tracks:
- Tracking conditions such as: vegetation, soil, terrain changes, manure.
- Wind conditions
- Wild game
- Weather conditions: wind, heat, cold, rain, snow.
- Weather changes

The Judge must assess the desire, the confidence, working temperament, the sureness or uncertainty, stress, or avoidance behavior of the dog in his work.

If the dog is starting right away with tracking at the start and follows the scent path with a deep nose and makes an excellent first leg, it must not be that a Judge is mention in his/her evaluation that the dog should have taken more time to identify the "scent".

### Deductions for all examination levels:

If the handler gives the verbal command to start before the flag a deduction of – 2 points. In this case the dog was started without a command at the starting flag.



A dog that starts searching without a command before the starting flag will not be deducted as long as he is stopped at the starting flag and started with a verbal command to start tracking. If the dog stops tracking by falsely indicating an article and the handler does not go to the dog but gives an extra command at the end of the tracking leash "Such", "Track", "Find", etc. there will be a deduction of -1 points at all FCI-IFH levels.

If the dog stops tracking by falsely indicating an article and the handler does go to the dog and gives the tracking command next to the dog „Such", "Track:", "Find", etc.. there will be a deduction of -2 points at all FCI-IFH levels. The handler is not allowed to help the dog at the start or restart by indicating the direction of the track. Deduction for this help is -2 points

Wondering, urinating, or defecating, circles at the corners, continuous encouragement, leash help or verbal help in the track or at the articles are faulty and deducted accordingly.

Wondering= Up to the Judge's decision. Maximal -3 points

Urinating / defecating = - 8 points

Too much verbal helps (Encouragement)= Up to the Judge, Maximal - 5 points

Circle / circling on the place and refinding the track without any help = - 0,5-1 point

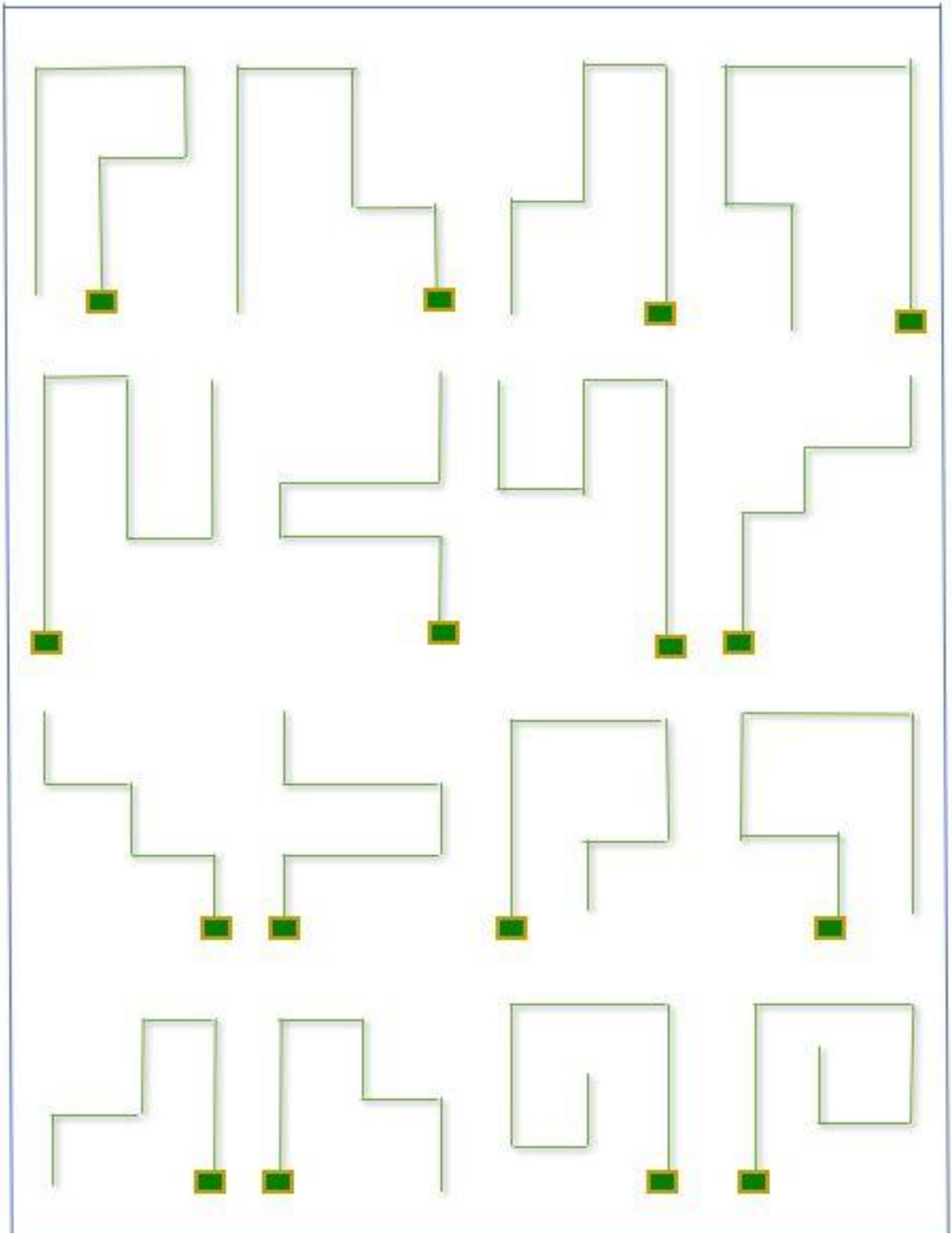
Small Circle / circling (+/- 0,5 -2 mtr) and refinding the track without any help= -2-3 points.

Big Circle /circling (+/- 2,5 -5 mtr) and refinding the track without any help= - 4-5 points

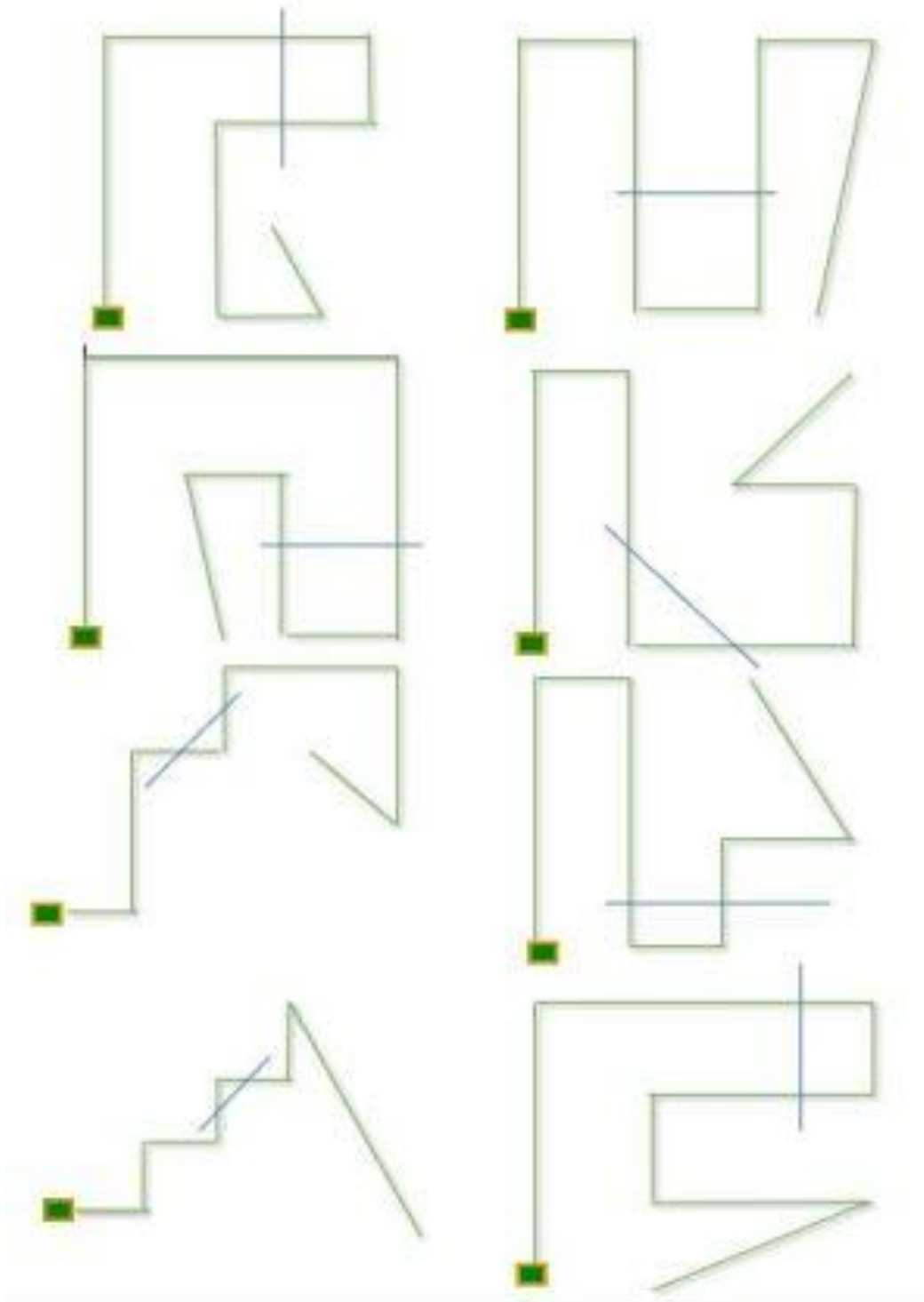
Very big Circle / circling (more than +/- 5mtr) and refinding the track without any help= - 6 points.

The dog stops his work and is interested at something else around – (after 2 extra verbal commands the dog still is not restarting the track) termination.

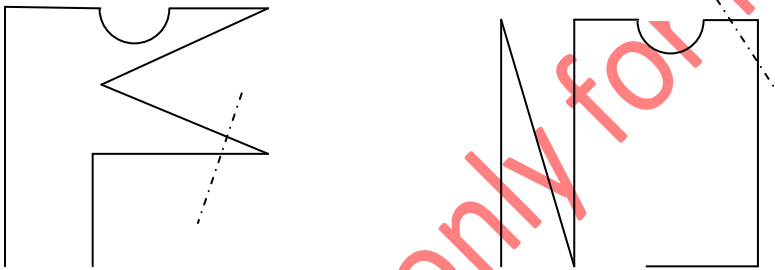
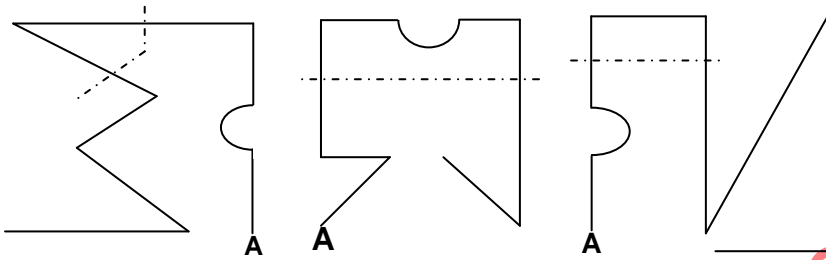
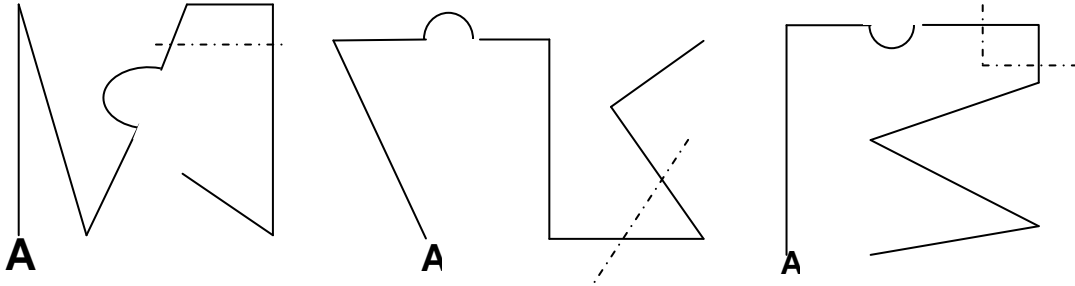
### Examples of track shapes FCI-IFH-1



Examples of track shapes FCI-IFH-2



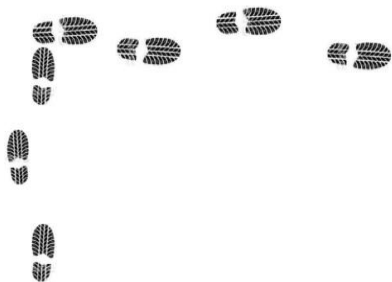
Examples of track shapes FCI-IFH-3



### Laying the corners

Corner to the right

Winkel rechts



corner to the left

Winkel links



## Laying the articles

(If the vegetation is too high, the objects can also be placed in the footprints).



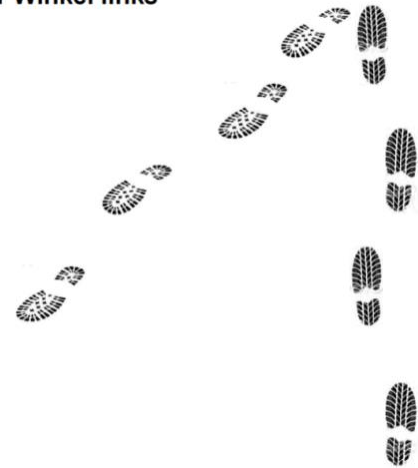
## Accute corner to the right

Spitzer Winkel rechts



## Accute corner to the left

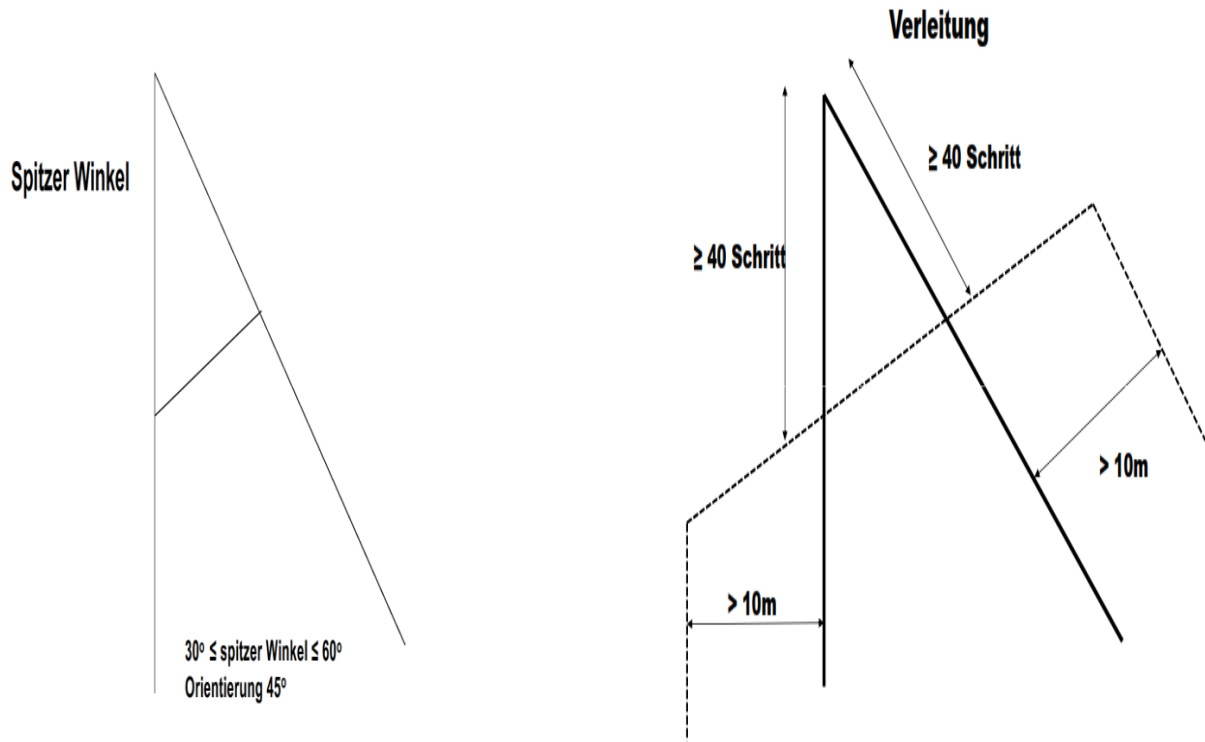
Spitzer Winkel links



Accute corner; between 30 -60 degrees  
40 steps before after the corner. Walking to the crossing point,  
at least 10 meters from the track.

Cross track: crossing at least

40 steps before after the corner. Walking to the crossing point,  
at least 10 meters from the track.



Proposal only for ILL





## FCI-Article Search 1-3

### Trial levels for the FCI-Article search

The requirements are set at different levels and reflect the individual testing levels.

Level	Indication Area	Articles	Points	Execution Time
1	<b>20x30</b>	2 handler articles Size: 10 x 3 x 0,5 cm Material = different type <b>1 article left, 1 article right</b>	20 / 20	10 minutes
2	<b>20x40</b>	4 stranger's articles Size: 10 x 3 x 0,5 cm Material = different <b>2 articles left, 2 articles right</b>	10 / 10 / 10 / 10	12 minutes
3	<b>30x50</b>	5 stranger's articles Size: 5 x 3 x 0.5 cm Material: Different <b>Placed at discretion</b>	8 / 8 / 8 / 8 / 8	15 minutes

### Rating:

The maximum number of points for FCI-Article search 1-3 (FCI-StPr 1 – 3) is 100 points. A minimum of 70 points must be achieved.

**General Requirements:**

To take this trial, the dog must be on the day of the examination a minimum of at least 15 months old and must have past successfully the FCI-BH/VT or BH/VT (NPO) test. Femals in heat must start as last. Spectators must be at a distance off at least 10 meters.

**Type of area for the search / indication work:**

Terrain: all-natural grounds (grass, ploughed field, wooded area). Tree stumps are also permitted. Avoid any opportunity for visual indication, so avoid short grass or other similar areas. The same area must be used for all participants off all leves. The borders of the area must be marked. The article layer must provide the judge an area drawing, showing the approximate locations of the atricles.

It is not permitted to place obstacles (branches, boxes or similar) in the search area. Before te articles are layed out / thrown out, the search area must be criss-crossed by persons several times, so that no "tracks" are left behind when the articles are layed out or thrown out. It is permissible to demarcate the search area with marker posts or cones at the corners. The search area may not be demarcated by a fence or similar. There must be a minimum distance of 2 meters to the next boundary on each side of the search area.

**Articles:**

Material: Wood, leather, artificial leather, textile. Glass or metal articles are not allowed. The articles may not differentiate in colour to the terrain.

Prior to laying out / throwing out the articles, the search area must be crossed by at least 2 people several times, so that no one track is indicated. The distance between this two people must be at least 5 meters. On instruction of the judge, the persons stop crossing the area and leave the search area, thereafter the judge or under the instruction of the judge, an article layer is entering the search area and is placing the articles by laying out or throwing out. The distance between the articles must be at least 15 paces. The articles may not be visible. For participants in level 1, the handler gives his/her articles to the judge in time for the exam, in level 2 and level 3, the organisation provides the articles and gives them to the judge in time for the exam. The handler and the dog must remain out of sight while the articles are placed.

**Reporting in:****The handler in level 1:**

The handler reports in, with the dog on leash, in a sportsmanlike manner to the judge, with his name and the dog's name and reports the judge the level of examination he/she and the dog are undertaking and the way of indicating the dog will show. Thereafter, the handler hands over the two articles as described for level 1. Then the handler and his/her dog must go out of sight and remain there until called for the execution of the trial. After the judge or article layer has placed the articles in the search area, the judge will call the handler and the dog for starting the trial. In level 1 there must be one article placed on the right side of the search area and one article on the



left side of the search area. There is no further waiting time to begin. The examination may begin immediately after the articles are placed.

### **The handlers in level 2 and 3:**

The handler reports in, with the dog on leash, in a sportsmanlike manner to the Judge, with his/her name and the dog's name and reports the Judge the level of examination he/she and the dog are undertaking and the way of indicating the dog will show.

After the article layer has placed the articles in the search area, the judge will call the handler with the dog for starting the trial. In level 2 and level 3 the articles are to be evenly divided over the right and left side of the search area.

### **Execution of the exam in all levels:**

After instruction of the judge, the handler is free to choose the side of the test square as starting point of the trial. After choosing the starting side of the square, the dog handler goes with the dog on leash to the middle of the designated side line of the square he/she will start from and assumes the basic position. In the basic position, the dog is taken off leash. The dog handler must keep the leash with him. This can be done hidden in his/her pocket or across the shoulder with the clip to the opposite side of the dog. Any form of force or punishment is to be avoided and will lead to deduction.

The handler starts the search work by given the dog a verbal command and at the same time a handsignal for the direction he/she want the dog to search. The dog handler is allowed to go one time up the imaginary centre line to the end and return one time via the imaginary centre line to the chosen basic line. The dog handler may only leave this imaginary centre line to collect the articles that are indicated. If the dog retrieves the articles, the dog handler must remain on the imaginary centre line. During the time given for the level the dog is examined, the dog may be sent and guided supported by hand signals, to the right and left side of the imaginary centre line as much as the dog handler wants.

### **Behaviour at the articles:**

Articles must be convincingly indicated, picked up or retrieved by the dog. The articles may be indicated by sitting, standing, laying down or in varying styles in the same track. If the dog is picking up the article, it may sit, stand, or retrieve. Laying down or moving forward with the article is faulty. If the dog has indicated an article, the dog handler gives a signal to the judge that the dog has made an indication. After approval of the judge the handler goes to the dog, and after collecting the article, shows the article to the judge by raising it up. The judge confirms that he/she has seen the article. Hereafter the handler must return with the dog to the centre line and from there the handler must restart the dog with a verbal command for searching and a handsignal for the direction the handler wants the dog to search and to indicate or retrieve the remaining article(s). The indicated position for the articles is not stipulated. The located article must however be in the immediate area, up to 20 cm, of the dog's front paws. If the dog is indicating the article, the handler must always approaches the dog from the side and



may not stand in front of the dog. A short praising the dog after the article is indicated or presented is permitted

After finding all articles in the given search time, the handler puts the dog on leash, goes in a normal gait to the judge and reports that the searchwork is completed and shows the articles found to the judge. The report out has to be done in the basic position. If the search time is ended and not all articles are found and indicated by the dog, the judge will give a signal to the handler to stop the searchwork. After this signal of the judge, the handler calls the dog, put it on leash and goes in a normal gait to the judge to report out and show the found articles. The report out must be done in the basic position in front of the judge

**.Evaluation criteria for all 3 levels:**

The dog's tenacity (Following the instructions/ hand signals of the handler) 20 points.

The dog's intensity of work (determination and work ethic) 20 points

Stamina (Never stopping the search drive until the article is found) 10 points.

Behaviour of the handler (Affecting the dog positively) 10 points

Finding the articles (Convincing, confident, steady indication) 40 points

Maximum Points	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Insufficient
100	100 – 96	95 – 90	89 – 80	79 – 70	69 - 0

To achieve the trial objective, at least 70 points (satisfactory) must be achieved.

**Primary issues are:**

- Consistent, quiet, and fluent working without stress or anxiety,
- Quick release from the dog handler,
- Immediate response to verbal commands and hand signals,
- Persistent and purposeful working of the dog,
- Wide side impacts of the dog.

**Secondary issues are:**

Working with a "high nose". Searching with a "high nose" (is not faulty).

Slightly going out of the boundaries of the search area. (is not faulty).

**Faulty is:**

Indicating and touching the article 1 - 3 points deduction

Dropping the article during the retrieve 1 - 3 points deduction



Premature breaking indication position,	1 - 3 points deduction
Dog handler leaves the imaginary centre line	2 - 5 points deduction.
Mice catching, urinating, or defecating, etc.	4 - 8 points deduction
Wondering, work lacks intensity, focus or determination	4 - 8 points deduction.
If the dog is refusing to give up the article	Disqualification

Articles which are indicated/ retrieved with strong handler help are considered not found. Articles not found are not rewarded.

Verbal commands to indicate, picking up or retrieve are not permitted and leads to the article being evaluated as “not found” and not be rewarded.

## The endurance trial:

### General information

**Purpose:** The endurance trial is intended to provide proof that the dog is capable of a physical effort, without considerable fatigue shown subsequently. The dog's structure and physical condition must be able to hold up throughout the requirements of the entire trial. The trial places increased demands on the body and internal organs, especially the heart and lungs. But also examines other properties, such as temperament and hardness. The effortless management of the performance must be seen as proof of the physical health and the presence of the required drives. Before the trial starts, the identity of the dog must be verified by the judge or someone appointed by the judge

The same provisions apply to the event approval as for the other trials determined by the national canine organization (**FCI-NCO**). The result must be entered in the scorebook, or on the pedigree.

When applying for a trial authorization, the organizer accepts the responsibility to carry out the endurance trial during the summer months only in the early morning or late afternoon hours. The outside temperature should not exceed 22 degrees Celsius (72 F).

### Admission of dogs

The minimum required age is 16 months. A maximum of 20 dogs are allowed per day with one judge. If there are more than 20 dogs then a second judge must be used. For safety reasons, each handler is allowed to show only one dog. The dogs must be fully and well trained. Ill, weak, overheated, pregnant or nursing bitches are not allowed to start. At the beginning of the trial, the handler reports in with the judge. The judge has to be sure the dog is in good shape. Dogs that appear to be tired or unhappy are to be excluded from participation. If a dog shows excessive fatigue symptoms or other impairments during the breaks in the trial, the dog must terminate in the trial. All decisions by the judge are not contestable.

### Rating

Points and ratings are not awarded, only "Passed" or "Not passed".



### **Terrain**

The examination will be held on roads and paths of various possible surfaces. For example: asphalt, paved or unpaved streets and paths.

### **Performance of endurance test:**

The trial is a distance of 20 kilometers in length at a rate of 12 to 15 kilometers per hour.

### **Running exercise**

The handler takes his/ her dog to the starting position for the trial. The dog has to run (according to the traffic regulations) on the right side of the handler in a normal trot beside the bike. Avoid having the dog run too fast. The leash must be kept longer so that the dog has the possibility to adapt to any tempo. Connection devices ("Springer") are allowed. Slight pulling on the leash is not faulty, but the dog should not be constantly dragging and choking itself. After the first 8 km (5 miles), a break of 15 minutes is required. During this time the judge must watch the dog for any signs of fatigue. After the break, 7 km (4.5 miles) more are to be covered, then a break of 20 minutes. During this break, the dog is given the opportunity to move freely and without constraint.

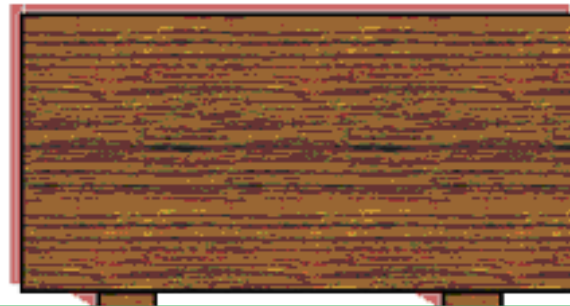
Shortly before the return to the final running portion the judge must check the dogs for fatigue or injury to their paws. Fatigued dogs or dogs whose paws are injured must be terminated. After completion of the final running portion, a 15-minute break must be inserted. During the break, the dog must be given the opportunity to move freely and without constraint. The judge must determine whether the dog shows signs of fatigue or injury to the paws.

Judges should accompany the dogs on the bike if possible, if not, they must follow in a car. The results must be entered in the scorebook. It is necessary for the handler/dogs to be accompanied by a motor vehicle so that dogs that cannot continue, can be loaded into the motor vehicle and transported back to the start.

Dogs that show exceptional signs of fatigue or are unable to withstand the minimum speed of 12 km/h cannot pass the examination.

### **DIAGRAMS**

150 cm



100 cm

**Hurdle**

### Scaling wall

The scaling wall consists of 2 sides joined at the top and must be 150 cm wide and 191cm high. At the bottom both sides stand apart so that there is a peak height of 160cm.

The entire area of the scaling wall must be covered with anti-skid material. At the upper part of the sides 3 cleats 24/48mm must be fixed.

All dogs must climbjump the same obstacle.

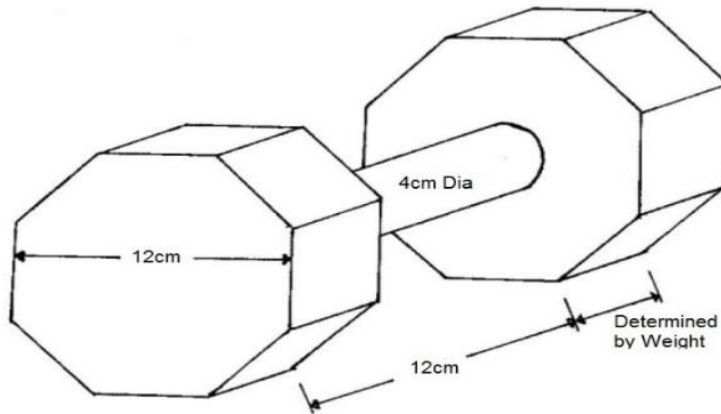
### Dumbbells for retrieve;

	IGP-1	IGP-2	IGP-3
<b>On the flat</b>	650 gr	1.000 gr	2.000 gr
<b>Jump</b>	only one (1) jump	650 gr	650 gr
<b>Scaling wall</b>	only one (1) climbjump	only one (1) climbjump	650 gr

### Dimensions of the Dumbbells

For the retrieve exercises only, dumbbells are allowed. The dumbbells provided by the hosting club/ organizer must be used by all participants. Dog handler's own dumbbells are not permitted except in IBGH-2 and IBGH-3. The sketch of the

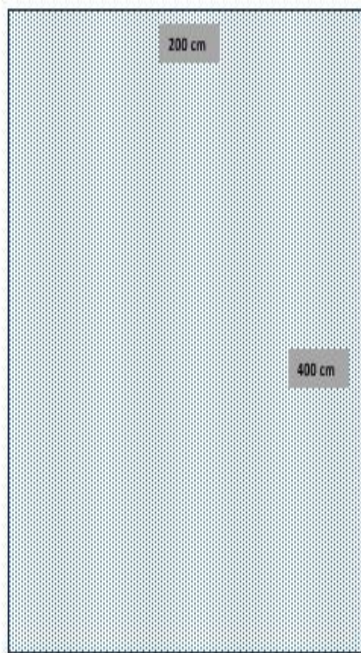
Dumbbell above is merely a sample. It is important that the weights are correct and that the bars are made of wood and that the bars are at least 4 cm from the ground.



Location and dimensions of the rectangles behind jump/climb equipment

Proposal only for internal use



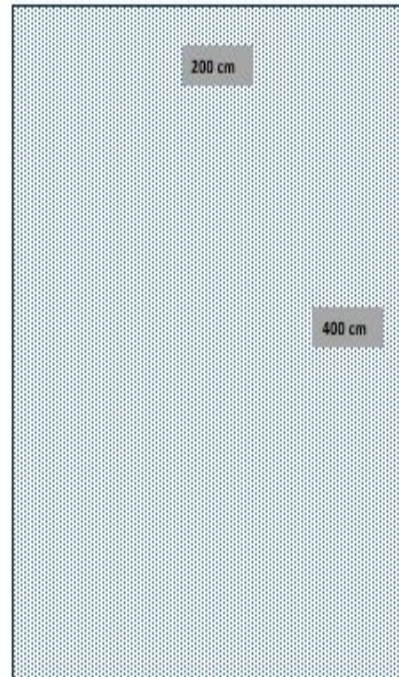


600 cm



400 cm

handler



600 cm



400 cm

handler

FCI