

# Danish Gun Dog Committee

*Dansk Jagthunde Udvalgs (DJU)*



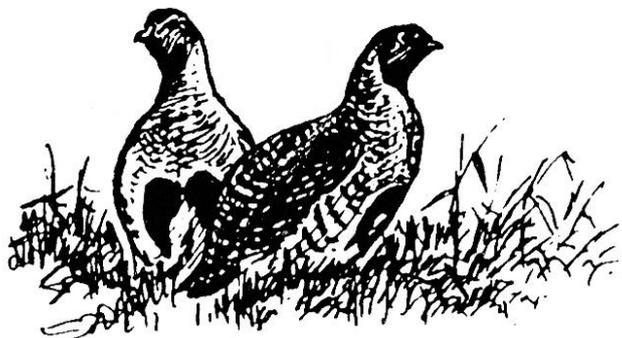
# F FIELD

# T TRIAL

# R RULES

*Fælles Markprøveregler (FMR)*

## English and Continental Breeds



These current field trial rules come into effect as of 21. October 2013

*If faults or translation mistakes appears in this english version, DJU disclaims any liability and states, that the original danish version is valid.*

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# Danish Gun Dog Committee Field Trial Rules

## Chapter 1 The purpose of Field Trials

§ 1. The purpose of Field Trials is to promote interest in hunting with a pointing dog, judging and determining the dogs hunting and training abilities to guide breeding programs and stimulate interest in

well trained dogs in order to strive for a better hunting culture and hunting reputation.

§ 2. Field Trials are conducted as close to a shooting day situation as possible.

## Chapter 2 Administrative rules

§ 3. *Sec 1* Danish Gun Dog Committee (Dansk Jagthunde Udvalg - DJU) administers and interprets the Field Trial Rules (Fælles Markprøve Regler - FMR). Only the listed tests are within the competence of DJU.

*Sec 2* FMR is - with the exception specified in the individual stipulations - common to Continental and English breeds. The individual breeds are divided into two groups by Danish Kennel Club (Dansk Kennel Klub - DKK) on the recommendation of DJU. The present breeds in each group are listed in "List of pointing dog breeds classification in Continental and English breed group" (cf. page 24).

*Sec. 3* Complaints regarding the execution or judgement of a field trial, which cannot be immediately resolved by the Field Trial Marshall, must be filed in writing with the Field Trial Marshall as a brief statement of the complaint on the day of the test and before leaving the field trial. The day after at the latest the Field Trial Marshall files the written complaint with DJU. 8 days after the field trial at the latest, the complainant pays a fixed fee set by DJU to the Secretariat of DJU, otherwise the appeal will be rejected. If the decision is in favour of the complainant the fee will be refunded.

*Sec. 4* If a field trial participant violates the rules and regulations, works against the interest of the arranging Field Trial Organization or Special Breed Clubs or acts improperly, the Field Trial Marshall has the right to expel the participant from the field trial. Notification must be made within eight days of the Field Trial Organization/

Special Breed Club, who decide, whether the case should be brought before the attention of DJU. An expelled participant forfeits the registration fee.

*Sec. 5* Unless otherwise specified in writing, FMR includes Danish field trials under the framework of DJU and exhibitions under FCI (Fédération Cynologique International).

§ 4. Complaints/reports are handled by DJU according to "DJU's sanctions and rules of procedure in disciplinary proceedings" (cf. page 28). As stated DJU can exclude a defendant and her/his dog(s) permanently or for a period of time.

§ 5. The organizations, here Danish Hunters Federation (Danmarks Jægerforbund - DJ), Danish Kennel Club (DKK) and The United Representation of Breed Clubs of Pointing Dogs in Denmark (Fællesrepræsentationen for Specialklubber for Stående Jagthunde i Danmark - FJD) and the Breed Clubs, may at their Winner Class Field Trials and Hunting dog Field Trials (Fuldbugsprøverne) apply to the DKK for the permission to award CACIT (Certificate d'Aptitude au Championnat International de Travail).

§ 6. DJU holds The Danish National Championship (Danmarksmesterskabet - DM) and lay down the set of rules more explicitly for this Field Trial. Competition judgement is to be used at DM.

§ 7. The owner/handler of the dog is responsible for damages caused by the dog referring to general law. Dogs participating in the field trials must hold proper insurance.

## Chapter 3 Admission requirements

§ 8. The owner and handler of an entered dog must be a member of the organisation or breed club holding the event, unless an exception is made. Before entering the dog must be registered in "Danish Dogs with Pedigree" (Dansk Hundestambog) in DKK or an equivalent FCI-acknowledged stud book. At retrieving trials organized by DJU and handled by DJ, DJU is allowed to make an exemption from the stud book requirement.

§ 9. *Sec. 1* To attend a test a dog should be vaccinated against distemper and parvovirus. The dog must be vaccinated at least 14 days prior to the date of the trial. For dogs younger than 24 months, the vaccination must not be older than 1 year. For others, the vaccination must not be older than 4 years. Proof of vaccination must be available on request. Foreign dogs must be anti rabies vaccinated according to the current Danish legislation.

*Sec. 2* The dogs Pedigree Certificate and Ownership Certificate must be presented upon request.

*Sec. 3* The following dogs are excluded from participation:

- a) Castrated males and males with abnormally developed and misplaced testicles,
- b) Pregnant bitches 35 days/5 weeks after the first mating and bitches with puppies under the age of eight weeks,
- c) Dogs, who on the day of the event, are not fully 10 months. This rule is not in force at DJUs authorized Retrieving Tests.

*Sec. 4* If foreign Continental/English Breed handlers wish to attend a Winner Class Trial (vinderklasse - VK), they must be able

## Chapter 4 Prizes / location

§ 11. *Sec. 1* In Youth Class (unghundeklasse - UK), Open Class (åben klasse - ÅK) and Working Class (brugsklasse - BRKL) Quality Assessment is used: "1<sup>st</sup> prize", "2<sup>nd</sup> prize", "3<sup>rd</sup> prize" and "no prize". A dog not having a chance to point a bird, and whose performance otherwise entitles it

to document that they are qualified for their home country's equivalent of "Winnerclass". **Continental** foreign dogs must furthermore pass S & A sample / JUA-test as described in § 12 paragraph / 4.

In order to start Working Claas (Brugskl.) the class requirements of § 12 paragraph / 3 must be met. The requirements for Field Trials where bird are shot, can also be achieved if the dog in its home country has passed a test, that contains the same requirements equal to the Danish test.

**British** foreign dogs must also have passed DJU's retrieving test / JUA test as described in § 12 paragraph / 4. In order to start Working Class (Brugskl.) the class requirements of § 12 paragraph / 3 must be met.

The requirements for Field Trials where birds are shot can also be achieved if the dog in their home country has passed a test that is required to enter a Field Trial where birds are shot.

§ 10. Within the same year a dog cannot participate in more than one of the spring- or autumn Winner Classes arranged by the organisations (DJ, DKK, FJD)

The limitation mentioned in § 10 about entries, does not apply in the derogation period at spring Winner Classes and autumn Winner Classes before DM.(National Championship) In spring a dog is allowed to enter one of DKKs Winner classes and one of the DJs Winner classes. In autum a dog is allowed to enter one Winner Class after DM, although the dog has participatet on one of the organizations' Winner Classes before DM

to a 1<sup>st</sup> prize, can be awarded "No Bird Chance" (Ikke for fugl - IFF).

*Sec. 2* In Open Class and Working Class the 1<sup>st</sup> prize can only be awarded to a dog showing a generally flawless performance. In all of the Quality Classes a dog must have pointed, rooded and flushed a bird in order to achieve 1<sup>st</sup> prize and must

have been running in open terrain. A youngster may be awarded 1<sup>st</sup> prize if the bird lifts before the pointing dog has been asked to flush and the dog does not move. In all Quality Classes a dog must have been tested in at least two runs to achieve a 1<sup>st</sup> prize. In Open Class and Working Class at least one of the runs should be of approximately 20 minutes. A dog can only be awarded if a shot has been fired.

*Sec. 3* In the Winner Class, including the Organizations and Breed Clubs Winner Class, Competition rules are used.

Depending on the number of participating dogs, the maximum number of awards according to Sec. 4 are listed below:

- a) at least 2 participating dogs  
- no more than 1 award
- b) at least 4 participating dogs  
- no more than 2 awards
- c) at least 6 participating dogs  
- no more than 3 awards
- d) at least 10 participating dogs  
- no more than 4 awards
- e) at least 15 participating dogs  
- no more than 5 awards

## Chapter 5 Classification

**§ 12. Sec. 1 Youth Class:** For dogs who on the day of the test are at least 10 months and under 24 months.

*Sec. 2 Open Class:* For dogs of any age, cf. through § 9, Sec. 2c. Dogs with three 1<sup>st</sup> prizes in Open Class cannot take part in this class. Dogs with three 1<sup>st</sup> prizes can get a dispensation to start in Special Breed Clubs spring Field Trial in Open Class, if the exemption is mentioned in the invitation to the Field Trial of that particular breed.

*Sec. 3 Working Class:* For dogs of any age, cf. § 9 Sec. 2c, though Continental dogs must have passed the S&A-Test/JUA-Test (cf. § 28, Sec. 3), and that English dogs must have passed DJU Retrieving test/JUA test. Dogs with three 1<sup>st</sup> prizes in Working Class cannot participate in this class.

*Sec. 4 Winner Class:* Continental breeds: For dogs who have achieved two 1<sup>st</sup> prizes in Open Class/Working Class/All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial (Fuldbrugsprøven) or an including combination and who have passed the S&A-Test/JUA-Test (cf. § 28, Sec. 3). For further information refer to "Danish Gun Dogs

- f) at least 20 participating dogs  
- no more than 6 awards

*Sec. 4* Before an award in Winner Class can be given and be entered into the dog's Prize Register in DKK, the dog's performance on the day, must be prize-worthy and equal to the standard of awards gained in Open Class and Working Class cf. Sec. 2. Such an award is referred to as "Winner", e.g. "1<sup>st</sup> Winner". Dogs with no awards are referred to as "Terminated".

*Sec. 5* A dog awarded "Winner" may also be awarded HP (Honour Prize) if its performance on the day meets the requirement for a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize in Open Class or Working Class (cf. FMR §11, Sec. 2.)

*Sec. 6* A dog being awarded 1<sup>st</sup> Winner in an international Winner Class field trial can also be awarded CAC (Certificat d'Áptitude ua Championat) provided it is a dog of a considerable quality and its performance on the day has been flawless. 1<sup>st</sup> Winner can be awarded CACIT and the 2<sup>nd</sup> winner can be awarded Reserve CACIT. Both must live up to the requirements for CAC.

Committee (DJU) rules for the conduct and judging of Winning Field Trials (Vinderprøver) for Continental and English breeds.(page 24).

English breeds: For dogs who have achieved at least 1<sup>st</sup> prizes in Open Class or Working Class. Passing of DJU Retrieving Test trial or the JUA-Test is also required for participants in the autumn Winner Classes. For further information refer to "Danish Gun Dogs Committee (DJU) rules for the conduct and judging of Winning Field Trials (Vinderprøver) for Continental and English breeds. (page 24).

Continental and English breeds: A 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Open Class achieved by a Danish owned dog in Sweden, Norway and lowland Finland is considered equal to a Danish 1<sup>st</sup> prize and is accounted for in a Danish Winner Class according to the current requirements for Continental and British breeds.

*Sec. 5 All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial (Fuldbrugsprøven):* For dogs who have achieved 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Open Class or Working Class and a 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Schweiss Track test.

## Chapter 6 Championships

§ 13. *Sec. 1* Working Championship is awarded to dogs that meet the following requirements:

- a) Three times 1<sup>st</sup> Winner in Winner Class, two of which must have been achieved in the autumn, where birds are shot. The latter one of the two must – regardless of Sec. c – be achieved in a Danish Winner Class common to all Continental or English breeds. One of the other two 1<sup>st</sup> prizes can be achieved in a Norwegian, a Swedish or a Finnish Mountain and Lowland Field Trial" (Fjeld- eller lavlandsprøve).
- b) at least "Very Good" in the exhibition (show) achieved after the age of 24 months.

*Sec. 2* Hunting Championship is awarded to dogs that meet the following requirements:

*Continental breeds:*

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Working Trial.
- b) 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Allround Hunting dog Trial
- c) approved "Winner" in Winner Class or at All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial Championship
- d) at least "Very Good" in the exhibition (show) achieved after the age of 24 months.
- f) German Wirehaired, German Short-haired (born 2012 and later), German Long-haired and Kleiner- and Grosser Munsterlander must be HD-free (A-B).
- e)

- c) for Continental breeds "Best dog" with 1<sup>st</sup> prize achieved at All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial and 1<sup>st</sup> winner at All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial Championship is considered equivalent to 1<sup>st</sup> winner in Winner Class.
- d) For English breeds 1. winner at Danish Hunting dogs Derby is comparable to 1<sup>st</sup> winner in Spring Winner Class
- e) German Wirehaired Pointer, German Short-haired (born 2012 and later), German Long-haired and Kleiner- and Grosser Munsterlander must be HD-free (A-B).

*English breeds:*

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> prize at a Working Trial.
- b) two approved placements as 1<sup>st</sup>-, 2<sup>nd</sup>-or 3<sup>rd</sup> winner at an autumn Winner Class. One of these awards can be replaced by a further 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Working Trial.
- c) At least "Very Good" in the exhibition (show) achieved after the age of 24 months.

## Chapter 7 Field Trial Marshal - tasks and competence

§ 14. The organization or Breed Club appoints a Field Trial Marshal, who acts as the highest administrative authority of the Field Trial. The Field Trial Marshal must use DKK's Dogweb (activity system) on Hundeweb, for receipt of registrations and payments, a draw for the catalog lineup, for the printing of the prize list and the registration of awards and rankings.

It is the responsibility of the Field Trial Marshal:

- a) to ensure that participants meet current admission demands,
- b) to draw lots after the entry deadline between the entered dogs to establish the starting order, and in the event of oversubscription to make another draw

- for starting eligibility amongst all of the dogs entered before the closing date.
- c) to appoint a Judge, Ground Supervisor and possible Gun for each team,
  - d) to return the entry fee in case of withdrawals for bitches in heat or injured dogs until the date of the close of entries. Upon later cancellation a veterinary certificate or other documentary evidence is required,
  - e) to establish the required number of Field Trial Teams, with attention to the team size so Young Class and Open Class should not exceed 12 dogs, Working Class 10 dogs and at one-day Winner Class 8 dogs,
  - f) seek so that mixed teams are composed of at least two pairs of Young Class dogs or two pairs of Open Class dogs,
  - g) to reject bitches in heat on the day of the test and ensure they are removed from the field test area; bitches in heat may though participate in S&A-tests and DJU Retrieving tests provided they do not enter the test area before the other dogs have completed the test,
  - h) to perform management functions towards the participants as well as to use limited disciplinary powers cf. § 3, Sec. 4,
  - i) to decide cancellation of the field trial in case of bad weather or other conditions that make it impossible or unsafe to carry through or fulfil the planned program. Dogs that cannot be fully judged due to the cancellation will have the registration fee refunded,
  - j) comply with applicable rules regarding the release of game birds,
  - k) to deal with instances of doping in accordance with the Danish Kennel Club Doping Regulations of 1. January 2004.

## Chapter 8 Judges - tasks and competence

**§ 15.** The organization or Breed Clubs invite judges authorized by DKK. The license expires at the end of the year in which the Judge turns 70. Before being invited foreign judges must be approved by DKK and must meet the same age criteria as Danish judges. In Winner Class the organization and Breed Clubs designate a Lead Judge.

**§ 16. Sec. 1** Within the same year, a Judge may not be acting as Lead Judge more than once in one of the Organization and Breed Clubs autumn Winner Classes.

*Sec. 2* The judges of a DM may not in the same year have acted as Judge in the autumn Winner Class arranged by the Organization and Breed Clubs.

*Sec. 3* Judges for DM are appointed by DJU after recommendation of the Board of FJD.

*Sec. 4* For those in paragraph 1 and 2 the above limitations do not apply for Winner Classes after DM

**§ 17. Sec. 1** Within the framework of FMR the Judge can judge according to his own discretion. The decision of a Judge is final and without the possibility of an appeal.

*Sec. 2* The Judge must in all classes strive towards testing dogs in optimal wind conditions (headwind).

*Sec. 3* The Judge decides for how long each dog should be tested cf. § 11 Sec. 2. After the first run the Judge should give a brief oral feedback.

*Sec. 4* In field trials, where birds are shot, the Judge will decide whether a shot should be given (cf. § 24, Sec. 1 and § 11, Sec. 2 last sentence).

*Sec. 5* In Winner Class and at DM the Lead Judge will inform handlers and spectators of the classification categories of the continuing dogs according to the Danish Gun Dogs Committee (DJU) rules for the conduct and judging of Winning Field Trials

(Vinderprøver) for Continental and English breeds. Refer to rules inserted as appendix in FMR (page 24).

*Sec. 6* The Judge submits a written feedback in *Hundeweb* of the rated dogs within three weeks of the field trial test.

**§ 18.** *Sec. 1* The Judge *must* disqualify a dog:

- a) if it shows distinct lack of game sense, is gun-shy, game shy, distinctly nervous or aggressive towards other dogs or human beings,
- b) if in Open-, Working- or Winner Class the dog steals or grossly interferes a brace mate's point,
- c) if in the Open, Working and Winner Class the dog chases fleeing game birds
- d) if it chases and attacks domestic animals,
- e) if in Open, Working or Winner Class if the dog pursues ground game,
- f) if it runs with persistent barking and if it continually chases a brace mate
- g) if the handler does not stay behind the dog or touches the dog during the production of a point.

- h) if a dog does not find a shot bird, which it has been ordered to retrieve.

In case a Judge disqualifies a dog due to aggression, cf. a, the Judge must apply the term "Disqualified due to aggressiveness" in the prize list as well as in the written feedback.

*Sec. 2* The Judge *can* disqualify a dog:

- a) if it does not respect commands or whistle,
- b) if the dog repeatedly runs directly forward against the wind not ranging left/right,
- c) in other cases where the Judge finds it relevant.

**§ 19.** *Sec. 1* A handler *must* be excluded from the test if the instructions given during the trial process are not followed.

*Sec. 2* A handler *may* be excluded from the test if the handler despite a verbal warning continues excessive use of whistle and shouting.

## Chapter 9 Practical procedures in the field

**§ 20.** *Sec. 1* The dogs are to be tested in pairs. Starting sequence for the first run is decided by drawing lots. The sequence may only be changed due to compelling reasons. In such a situation, the dog with the next number is moved forward, though referring to Sec. 9, and in the case of double handling. When all of the listed dog's have been tested, the Judge is entitled to, without taking the starting sequence into account, to make supplementary testing until all dogs have been properly tested.

*Sec. 2* For dogs being tested, the Judge may require any collar, which is considered to have a training effect, to be removed. The handler may require that his dog wears a narrow "running-collar" in metal or leather fitted with the dogs tag or similar identification. The Judge and handler may agree that a dog can wear a colored marker collar to distinguish two dogs in a run from each other. Dogs being tested must not carry any kind of cloth.

*Sec. 3* Handlers must not use a stick, dressage whip or the like. The Judge may however allow physically disabled handlers to use a walking stick, but if so required, it must be used in a way that the dogs are not affected or disturbed.

*Sec. 4* Punishing of a dog may not take place during the test.

*Sec. 5* The Judge may in exceptional circumstances allow that a dog changes handler during the test.

*Sec. 6* A dog should not be withdrawn from the test without the permission of the Judge, which in his criticism must indicate the reason.

*Sec. 7* When a dog has a point, the partner dog may not be leashed before the Judge gives his permission.

*Sec. 8* When the Judge gives the order to leash a dog, the dog must be called in. The judging of the dog is not complete until a dog is leashed.

*Sec. 9* Continental and English dogs may not form pairs. Dogs from Young and Open class should also not form pairs.

## **Chapter 10 Assessment of Continental and English breeds**

**§ 21. *Work at field.*** *Sec. 1* The Judge must in particular assess the dogs hunting desire, ground quartering, its ability to find and point the game, speed, style and retrieving abilities. The overall assessment also includes flushing of bird, behaviour when the bird is flushing, behaviour towards ground game, reaction when shooting, backing, obedience, endurance and training in general.

*Sec. 2* A good style includes: elegant gallop with pleasing head carriage, lively tail movements with a firm point. For continental breeds the style may only be of some interest.

*Sec. 3* The overall impression should take precedence. Minor faults should not be given too much importance.

*Sec. 4* In Young Class the Judge must first and foremost appreciate young dogs hunting desire and energy including the format of the quartering and efficiency. The Judge can ignore the flaws in training and treatment of game, e.g. chasing game animals and chasing of a bird without permission which can be attributed to the youth of the dog or lack of experience.

**§ 22. *Easy to handle.*** The dog shall be handled without persistently loud commands or whistle signals. The dog should be in good contact with the handler and willingly obey his signs and signals.

**§ 23. *Quartering.*** Must be energetic, persevering and systematic, taking wind and terrain conditions into account at a proportionally appropriate pace. No game birds should be passed by in the assigned territory. In open terrain the search should be in gallop.

**§ 24. *Bird Treatment.*** *Sec. 1* Only points of partridge, pheasant and woodcock can be included in the final ranking. However, a point on other kind of game is not penalised.

*Sec. 2* A dog must independently make a point, e.g. a point made by whistling is unacceptable. A point can be reported by

the handler, but the Judge determines the value of the point.

*Sec. 3* By pointing the dog must hold the bird and keep the point until the handler gets permission from the judges to let the dog flush the bird on the command given by the handler.

*Sec. 4* On command the dog shall willingly, independently and accurately flush its bird. The handler should give the flush command from a position behind the pointing dog and is not allowed to touch the dog.

*Sec. 5* During the flush and shooting the dog should stay calm.

If a dog in Working Class moves to the shot (knaldpapport) it leads to maximum achievement of a 2<sup>nd</sup> prize.

Moving to shot in Winner Class generally leads to disqualification, but should however be penalized according to the Judge(s) evaluation of the specific situation taking assessment of the other dogs performance into account.

*Sec. 6* During a point, flushing under command, when the bird is flushed, shot and falls, the handler must stay behind the dog and is not allowed to touch it.

*Sec. 7* Slow and in-effective flush should in all classes be judged strictly. A dog refusing to flush its bird cannot be rewarded and cannot achieve any prize in Winner Class.

**§ 25. *Retrieving.*** *Sec. 1* At trials where birds are shot, the dog must quickly and with a high degree of certainty find the wounded or dead bird and bring it undamaged to the handler. Any spontaneous and proper retrieving of dead or wounded game is positive.

*Sec. 2* If a dog does not retrieve a shot bird, which the Judge has ordered to be retrieved, it cannot achieve a prize in Working Class and cannot be placed in Winner Class.

*Sec. 3* If a Working Class dog does not get the opportunity to show retrieving e.g. due to a missed shot or because shooting was impossible, it must be given a new chance to retrieve a thrown bird with a simultaneous shot later during the trial. If the same situation occurs in *Winner Class* in the 1<sup>st</sup> heat, the dog will have the opportunity to retrieve a thrown bird before the break/2<sup>nd</sup> heat. For a dog that continues after the break/into 2<sup>nd</sup> heat without any chance of finding a bird in 1<sup>st</sup> heat, a bird will be thrown immediately after the run, where a shot was missed or could not be given. Throwing a bird in combination with a shot will also occur, if a dog has taken a flushed bird.

*Sec. 4* The handler may not move from the place where the order to retrieve was given. However, the Judge may, where circumstances require so, give the handler permission to advance forward to the dog in the terrain to support it in its work.

*Sec. 5* The dog must in all retrieving disciplines: Field Trials and DJU Retrieving

Test, deliver the game to the hand of the handler from a sitting position. In trials where birds are shot English breeds should preferably deliver the game into the handlers hand from a sitting position, it is however not mandatory.

#### **§ 26. Backing Continental breeds.**

Backing in *Young Class*, *Open Class* and *Working Class* is not required, but is welcomed. In *Winner Class* backing must be shown if the situation so require. The handler is allowed to discreetly support his dog cf. § 18, Sec. 1b.

#### **§ 27. Backing English breeds.**

Backing in *Young Class* is not required, but is welcomed. In *Open Class* and *Working Class* backing must be shown if the situation so require. Backing on the handlers command can be accepted, but spontaneous Backing is assessed positively. In *Winner Class* backing is required. The handler is allowed to discreetly support his dog cf. § 18, Sec. 1b.

## **Judge Committees Guidance for FMR**

### **Introduction**

FMR provides the framework within which the Judge should operate. The written rules are supplemented by the *Judge's discretion* cf. FMR § 17, Sec. 1.

However, as there always will be rules that can be interpreted and concrete, practical issues that will not be described, the Judge Committee (DUV) has prepared this guide to FMR to achieve as consistent assessment of the trials as possible.

This guide is intended as a tool for the Judge and information to the handlers, in order for everyone to be as well informed about the field trial judgment as possible.

To facilitate the text, references to the relevant provisions of FMR are widely used.

### **1. Terrain usage**

The Judge is responsible for optimal usage of the available terrain. Before each run the quartering shall be specified to the handler with directions and boundaries. Quartering must cover all of the specified terrain. The organisation of the quartering must be carefully evaluated and proper quartering should be given high priority.

Bad quartering - whether it is too wide, quartering behind the handler, or forward line running - is strictly penalized. Although the dog's speed and style is at the top, a dog with bad quartering in *Young Class* (UK) *Open Class* (ÅK) or *Working Class* (BRKL) will not be able to achieve 1<sup>st</sup> prize, regardless of the amount of points.

The line runner achieving a point far ahead of the handler will basically be allowed to remain until the Judge, possibly the guns, the handler, the brace mate and its handler get close to the pointing dog, in order to let the brace mate, which is still quartering to either have the opportunity to back or be ordered to drop. It is emphasized, however, that in each case, that it is the Judge's decision, whether it should be settled immediately, or the line runner should be pulled away from its point and should be leashed.

A point outside of the designated area is not accepted.

The Judge must instruct the handler not to rush forward and that they must follow one another and keep in contact with the Judge.

## 2. Quartering against the wind

The trial must be organized in a way that all dogs are as far as possible tested in good wind conditions and at least one run is in head wind referring to FMR § 17, Sec. 2. It is desirable that all the dogs on the team are tested under as similar conditions as possible.

## 3. Length of running time

Referring to FMR § 11, Sec. 2 and § 17, Sec. 3. The run time may differ. The Judge must strive to ensure that a dog is able to show what it can. The Judge decides when a dog is fully tested.

The test of a dog should be stopped when the dog *a)* can no longer obtain prizes or *b)* cannot further improve its award, whatever later performances could bring.

If a dog disappears while being tested, the partner dog ought to be tested alone only for a short period of time. A dog disappearing from the designated terrain, can, if the Judge decides so, be tested at a later stage.

## 4. Backing

*Continental dogs (FMR § 26):*

Young Class (UK): not required, but positively assessed.

Open Class (ÅK)/All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial (BRKL): not required, but positively assessed.

Winner Class (VK): required if the situation so requires, discreet support is allowed, however the dog may not, without permission from the Judge be held by handlers hand or be leashed.

*English dogs (FMR § 27):*

Young Class (UK): not required, but positively assessed.

Open Class (ÅK)/All-round Hunting Dog Field Trial (BRKL): not required, but positively assessed.

Winner Class (VK): required if the situation so requires, discreet support is allowed, however the dog may not, without permission from the Judge be held by handlers hand or be leashed.

The words "*if the situation so requires*" means, that spontaneous backing is required if the handler is unable to intervene, and the dog thereby risks to destroy / interfere a partner dog's point. The Judge is in these cases entitled to demand a back, *but he*

*cannot command a dog forward in order demonstrate backing.*

English dogs in VK are required to demonstrate backing under all conditions, with the obvious reservation, that the dog is able to see the pointing partner dog.

According to FMR § 18, Sec. 1b – a dog in ÅK / BRKL and VK refusing to back and thereby steal or disturb its partners point cannot be awarded respectively to achieve a placement.

## 5. Handling of Bird

The Judge must draw full attention to the way the dog flushes its bird. A willing and accurate flush is ideal (FMR § 24, Sec. 4).

*Willingly flushing* means in all classes that the dog willingly advances forward on command and the bird is flushed without any help from the handler. Shouting, clapping the hands and stamping the ground etc. must in all classes be judged strictly.

*Accurate flushing* means in all classes that the dog advances directly towards the bird. The Judges however must be aware that the dog on ground with high cover and especially in the beets must have a certain margin with regards to precision, because it may be impossible for the Judge to see if the dog follows up properly, which may well be true even if the bird for example flushes a few meters to the side, because the bird has moved.

In situations where *a bird flushes while the dog is still on point, before being commanded to flush*, it applies, that dogs in ÅK can at maximum gain 2<sup>nd</sup> prize, whereas a dog in UK can achieve 1<sup>st</sup> prize without having to road in and flush the bird. This rule applies to Continental dogs as well as English dogs .

Referring to FMR § 11, Sec. 2

It might happen that *a bird refuses to flush when the dog on the handlers command advances quickly forward towards the bird*. The dog does what it is expected to do, it grabs the bird and brings it to the handler. In this case the Judge can ask the handler to order the dog *down on the ground*, and order a shot to be released into the air near the dog.

If the dog keeps calm it is reasonable to award it a 1<sup>st</sup> prize, provided it meets all other conditions required to achieve a 1<sup>st</sup> prize.

Also in Working Class and autumn Winner Class a similar situation will be honoured. In a moment chosen by the Judge a bird is thrown and a shot is released.

In a situation where a dog has a point and the bird flushes before the roading order is given and the dog has not moved at all, the Judge may estimate that there was a huntable situation, where the bird can be shot if the handler is close to his dog, if the gun(s) are in place, and if the Judge has a good overview of the situation. The Judge should in this situation yell "Shoot". Correct advance towards the bird has not been demonstrated and thus a full counting point cannot be awarded, which, as a maximum, can be awarded a 2<sup>nd</sup> prize; in Winner Class the point must be assessed in relation to the general performance of the other dogs.

## **6. Flushing and shooting**

Steadiness during a flush can be affected by how hard the dog flushes its bird. The Judge must be aware of it in case the dog bounces off, or whether it simply uses a few steps to stop from its forward movement. In ÅK and BRKL steadiness during shooting is a must. In UK (Young Class) the requirement is not as categorical, as the young dog may have a significant margin!

If the Judge uses the word "Bounce off" in his criticism, the dog in ÅK/BRKL is not rewarded and cannot achieve any placement in VK cf. FMR §; Sec. 1c.

At field trials, where signal a gun is used, the Judge shoots at a hunting-related distance. DUV states that at field trials without the shooting of bird, the handler is considered to be the hunter although shots are fired by the Judge. It is however obvious that the Judge should be so far advanced that he can overview the situation, i.e. that shots are fired within such a distance that the dog's reaction to the shots and the further progress of the situation can be assessed correctly. In field trials, where birds are shot the gun is considered to be the hunter. Shots given too far away from the dog cannot be accepted.

## **7. Retrieving**

### **A. Ordinary rules:**

Retrieving must be done willingly and quickly and with a proper hold. It is important that the dog shows retrieving in its work. The bird shall be brought to the handler, which generally should not move from the place where he stayed as the retrieving order was given. In case the bird is winged e.g. is shot in the wing or the legs, it is obvious that permission to retrieve is given immediately. In case of a bird falling in terrain difficult to overview or far away, the handler can, referring to FMR § 25, Sec. 4, be allowed to follow the dog for support in the retrieving work.

In retrieving the partner dog must unconditionally stay calm e.g. lay down or be leashed. A dog that is still being tested cannot be ordered to retrieve another dog's bird.

If a dog retrieving a bird points an uninjured bird, the bird may not be shot, and the point does not count (positive) – neither does it count negative. It should be noticed that the assessment of the dog's behaviour under retrieving work is not otherwise suspended.

When a bird is thrown in connection with passing shots or in such cases that the shot could not be delivered, it refers to FMR § 25, Sec. 3.

### **B. Failure in retrieving:**

If a dog has been ordered to retrieve but does not find a shot bird it cannot be awarded in BK and cannot be placed in VK cf. FMR § 25, Sec. 2.

In case a shot has been given and the Judge estimates that the bird has not been hit, the field trial proceeds, and the dog will have a second chance retrieving a thrown bird (referring to the above mentioned Sec. A - last sentence). The Judge notes in his critique that the shot missed the bird.

As stated, the normal rule is that a dog failing to find and bring a shot bird on command should be disqualified. Therefore, it is important that the Judge - immediately after the shot has been given - decides whether the bird is hit, and whether it is relevant for the test to let the dog search for the bird. Correct situation assessment requires comprehensive hunting experience.

If the Judge estimates that a bird can be found and retrieved, and a retrieving command is given, the bird *must* be found and brought to the handler. Otherwise it is disqualified.

It should be mentioned that in case another retriever finds the shot bird it should not influence the Judge's assessment of the tested dog.

In such a case, the Judge must immediately inform the Field Trial Marshal/Trial Supervisor that a search must be initiated in a particular area. It is then the administrative decision of the Field Trial Marshal/Trial Supervisor to launch a search when the test team has left the area.

### **C. Jump the Gun retrieving:**

Now and then assessment of Jump the Gun retrieving can cause problems. "Jump the Gun retrieving" in Working Class means that the dog can maximum achieve a 2<sup>nd</sup> prize cf. FMR § 24, Sec. 5.

In Winner Class, where Competition Assessment is used, "Jump the Gun retrieving" is considered as a training flaw, which depending on the circumstances, might result in a disqualification. In case of a generally weak test field the Lead Judge can decide, that a "Jump the Gun retriever" nevertheless can be placed.

It is important that the Judge is aware of how this "Jump the Gun retrieving" is executed. A "Jump the Gun retrieving" after the dog *is steady during a flush* does not exclude a dog from further testing.

However, if "Jump the Gun retrieving" happens *after bounce off and shot*, a dog in Working Class will not be rewarded and a Winner Class dog cannot be placed.

### **8. The dog's behaviour to fur (pels) game and livestock**

In Open Class, Working Class and Winner Class an unconditional respect is mandatory in the sense that the dog must stop when the handler is blowing his whistle.

A dog, continuing to pursues fur game after receiving the order to stop, will not be rewarded in Open- and Working Class and

cannot obtain a placement in Winner Class (cf. FMR § 18, Sec. 1d regarding disqualification).

In Young Class, the Judge should not punish a dog that takes a short trip after fur game and returns within reasonable time. This should not affect the assessment of the dog.

A dog pursuing and attacking livestock should be disqualified cf. FMR § 18, Sec. 1d. This provision is particularly aimed at cats appearing at field trials as a consequence of the fact that cats are preserved animals.

As with the ground game, the dog pursuing a cat, should of course be stopped by the handler. Grabbing the cat e.g. after a flush command (the dog has been ordered to advance forward) or under similar unavoidable circumstances, the dog should not be disqualified.

### **9. Prizes**

The existing rules of prizes are satisfactory as long as they are followed.

The problem is that judges administer prize rules differently. The main mistake that 1<sup>st</sup> prize are awarded dogs that do not deserve it. *A dog assigned to 1<sup>st</sup> Prize must have shown a generally flawless performance.*

A 2<sup>nd</sup> prize should be granted to a dog not providing a flawless performance because of one or two minor incidences. A 2<sup>nd</sup> prize is a good prize and should be perceived as such by the handlers.

A 3<sup>rd</sup> prize is often used as "dustbin", which has led to a devaluation of 3<sup>rd</sup> prizes. This has to be changed! We ought to move away from a situation where a dog is granted 3<sup>rd</sup> prize if it has just had a bird situation.

The dog's performance could be at such a low level, that it should not be awarded. DUV wishes a re-evaluation of 3<sup>rd</sup> prizes. 3<sup>rd</sup> prizes should be considered an attractive prize by the handlers.

## Chapter 11 Ground Scent Trail - and Retrieving Test for Continental Breeds

§ 28. *Sec. 1* Ground Scent Trail and the Retrieving Test (S&A-test) is a test for dogs attempting to qualify for Working Class and Winner Class.

*Sec. 2* The result of the test "*passed*" plus the scores obtained, or "*failed*" is recorded on the prize list and is entered into the dog's Prize Register in DKK.

*Sec. 3.1* Achieved result "*passed*" applies for the actual year's autumn of the test, the following year and for the spring test in the year to come - a total of two fall seasons and two spring seasons.

*Sec. 3.2* A dog that has passed an S&A-test twice within an interval of 2 years or longer will have no further requirement for it.

*Sec. 4.1* Passing the Hunting Society Extended Retrieving test (Jægerforbundets Udvidede Apporteringsprøve - JUA), can replace one of the in Sec. 1 mentioned S&A-tests as qualification for Working Class and Winner Class except that each dog can only once make use of a JUA test for qualification once.

*Sec. 4.2* There is no limit to the number of times a dog in a particular year can participate in JUA test or to S&A-tests. In the same calendar year, as a dog participates in a JUA test, it might as well participate in an S&A-test with a free choice of which of the two tests should be considered as being the qualifying test.

§ 29. *Sec. 1* The test includes the following disciplines:

- A. Retrieving a rabbit after 250 meters drag over the ground.
- B. Deep water retrieval of two ducks placed in an area with rushes or reeds.
- C. Retrieving of two pigeons or game birds placed in an area with high vegetation.

*Sec. 2* Regulations for Ground Scent Trail - and Retrieving test for Continental breeds are found in Annex 1 of this chapter.

§ 30. *Sec. 1* The annual number of nationwide tests is defined by DJU.

*Sec. 2* The tests are administered by a committee appointed by DJU Trail- and Retrieving Test committee (Slæb- og apporteringsprøveudvalget - SAU).

*Sec. 3* The Trail Supervisors and Judges are invited by SAU.

*Sec. 4* SAU can delegate to the Breed Clubs to arrange a number of open tests.

§ 31. *Sec. 1* The tests are conducted every year in the period from June to September over at least three different dates.

### Appendix 1

*Regulations for Ground Scent Trail and Retrieving test for Continental Breeds cf. FMR § 29, Sec. 2.*

#### I. General Provisions

1. For each of three disciplines according to FMR § 29, Sec. 1, a 10-point scale is used. To pass the test, the dog must have a total score of at least 25 points. No character may be below 7.
2. For a dog to pass the test, it must retrieve and deliver all retrieving objects to the handler.
3. If a dog fails a discipline, all further testing must stop.
4. If a dog leaves a retrieving object it will fail.
5. If a dog damages a retrieving object it will fail.

6. If a dog shows signs of being gun shy it will fail.
7. In all disciplines shifting hold is allowed if the dog thereby improves its hold and it happens without the dog releasing the object by putting it on the ground.
8. In all disciplines retrieving objects must be killed no later than the day before the test. The Judge shall determine when replacement of the object must take place. It is not allowed for the handler to bring their own retrieving objects.
9. The dog must return all retrieving objects in a sitting position and the delivery must not take place before the Judge gives his permission.
10. If the handler crosses the starting line for a retrieve from high vegetation the dog will fail.
11. If the handler throws a stone or another object to animate/direct the dog before it has begun to swim the dog will fail. The same happens if the handler throws more than one stone/object when the dog is swimming.

## II. Special provisions

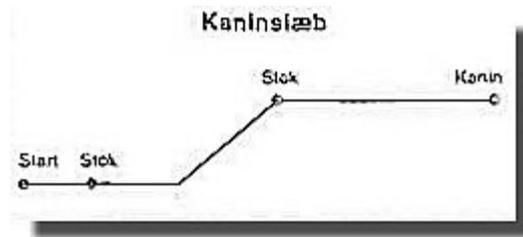
### A. Retrieving of a rabbit

Ground Scent Trail terrain must have good visibility. All types of ground vegetation are usable.

The trail is placed in tail wind or in side wind. If the drag is placed in a crosswind the distance from the first to the second bend must be dragged in a tail wind.

Trail length is 250 meters and 3 sticks are placed in the drag line (flags are not allowed).

The trail should bend twice at approximately 130 degrees. The first stick is placed at the start. The second stick is placed 20 m from the start to which the handler is allowed to follow his dog. After another 80 meters in a straight line the first bend appears. After another 50 meters the second bend appears indicated by a third stick. From here the rabbit is towed in a straight line for another 100 m. The rabbit is placed on the ground, and the person towing the rabbit continues in a straight line for at least 40 m before placing himself hidden in the terrain.



*Rabbit trail..... start - stick – (bend) - stick – rabbit*

There must be at least 40 m between the trails.

The handler must, while the dog is working, remain at the 20 m stick, and the dog must independently unravel the trail and retrieve the rabbit.

If the dog has lost the track, but quickly finds himself back on the track without intervention from the handler, the unravelling of the trail is considered to be correct.

If the Judge considers that the dog has lost contact with the track to an extent that the only chance of finding the rabbit is by a coincidence he / she should ask the handler to call the dog back and start from scratch.

A dog, that without following the track by a coincidence finds the rabbit, retrieves it and brings it back to the handler, cannot pass the test.

If the dog spontaneously returns to the handler without the rabbit, it needs to start all over again.

Restart is only allowed once.

When the dog is returning with the rabbit, the handler is allowed to signal his position to the dog.

### 1. Judgment of retrieving the rabbit

A 1 point penalty *can* be awarded in each of the following cases:

- a. if the dog acts depressed or showing unwillingness to work,
- b. if the dog shows uncertainly following the track,
- c. if the dog retrieves with a distinctly poor hold,
- d. if the dog, estimated by the Judge, is guilty of other offences,
- e. if the overall impression is barely satisfactory.

A 1 point penalty *must* be awarded in each of the following cases:

- f. if the handler contacts the dog after the 20 m stick to correct its track. 1 point is lost every time the dog is contacted
- g. if the dog has to start over again
- h. if the dog directly puts down the rabbit, but picks it up unasked,
- i. if the dog does not sit when delivering the rabbit into hand of the handler.

### **B. Retrieving from water**

Two ducks are placed unseen by the dog in reeds or rushes with a distance between them of approximately 30 meters in order for the dog to swim at least 20 meters in deep water to carry through the retrieving.

The area where the ducks are placed is pointed out to the handler.

The starting point marked with two sticks or the like defines the handlers working area to the sides. The sticks are placed in the waterline with a distance of approximately 10 meters.

Efforts should be made - possibly by marking - that the ducks are thrown at the same spot every time.

As long as the dog is working energetically and is willing to be directed in the area with the ducks, it must be given a reasonable amount of time to complete the retrieving.

Delivery must be approximately 5 meters from the waterline.

One restart is allowed for each retrieve on duck.

#### **1. Evaluation of retrieving from water**

A 1 point penalty *can* be awarded in each of the following cases:

- a. if the dog acts uninterested or showing unwillingness to enter the water,
- b. if the dog shows poor swimming abilities,
- c. if the dog is absent an excessive amount of time after attempting to make contact with it,
- d. if the dog retrieves with a distinctly poor hold (head, tail or wing feathers),
- e. if the dog, estimated by the Judge, is guilty of other offences,

- f. if the overall impression is barely satisfactory.

A 1 point penalty *must* be awarded in each of the following cases:

- g. if the dog does not search persistently and willingly,
- h. if the dog does not, or only at extremely loud and persistent commands, be willing to be controlled,
- i. if the dog after it has entered the water returns to the handler or walks ashore without having commenced searching (restart)
- j. if the handler, when the dog swims, throws a stone or other object to direct/animate it.
- k. if the dog directly puts down the duck, but unsolicited takes it up again,
- l. if the dog does not sit when delivering the duck into the hand of the handler.

### **C. Retrieving from high vegetation**

Retrieving occurs from the open country into a suitably large, young spruce culture or in thick forest of hardwood with high ground vegetation, possibly a small forest. Thorns- and blackberry bush together with nettle growth should be avoided.

Two pigeons are placed 5 m in a cover with approximately 15 meter between them and at a distance of 30 meters from the start.

The pigeons must be placed so that retrieving takes place in tailwind or oblique cross winds.

The area with the pigeons will be pointed out to handlers.

The starting position is marked with two sticks or the like, which defines the handlers working area at each side. Sticks are placed with an equal distance of approximately 10 meters.

The handler is not allowed to exceed the starting line.

The gun places himself at one stick.

Efforts must be made - possibly by marking - to assure that the pigeons every time are thrown at the same spot, just like the "tracking person" each time after placing the rabbit, uses the same walking line.

While the dog is working, the handler is allowed to direct it with signs and moderated commands.

A shot is fired before the dog is ordered to retrieve the second pigeon. The dog must be without a leash and must remain steady at the shot.

As long as the dog is working energetically and is willingly handled into the area of the retrieve, it must be given reasonable time to resolve the retrieving job.

One restart is allowed for each pigeon.

### **1. Judgment of retrieving from high vegetation**

A 1 point penalty *may* be awarded in each of the following cases:

- a. if the dog acts uninterested or shows unwillingness to search for the retrieving objects,
- b. if the dog is absent an excessive amount of time after attempting to make contact with it,

- c. if the dog retrieves with a distinctly poor hold (head, tail or wing feathers)
- d. if the dog, estimated by the Judge, is guilty of other offences,
- e. if the overall impression is barely satisfactory.

There *must* be awarded 1 point deduction in each of the following cases:

- f. if the dog does not seek persistently and works willingly,
- g. if the dog does not, or only at extremely loud and persistent commands, be willing to be controlled in the retrieving area
- h. if the dog need a restart
- i. if the dog directly puts down the duck, but unasked takes it up again,
- j. if the dog is not in a sitting position when delivering the pigeon into the hand of the handler,
- k. if the dog does not wait for the handlers orders to start retrieving.

## **Guidance on Ground Scent Trail and Retrieving Test rules for Continental breeds**

(Cf. FMR Sec. 11)

### **A. Supplementary comments regarding retrieving in general**

In retrieving all five comments apply:

1. If a dog changes its hold without laying the object down on the ground, it must not lose points, unless the change of hold occurs repeatedly.
2. If a dog lays down the object, any kind of contact from the handler to encourage the dog to continue the retrieve will cause the dog to fail.
3. If the dog drops the object close to the handler (within his range) the retrieve may be considered as completed, but the dog will receive one or two penalty points depending on, whether the dog is sitting or standing.
4. It is allowed for the handler to praise the dog and say "at my feet" or the like and to apply a command like "hold on". The Judge however, might consider too much communication with the dog as an

expression of uncertainty, which could trigger a minus point.

### **B. Supplementary comments regarding retrieving of rabbit**

1. Restart:  
If the Judge requires a restart when the dog is relatively close to the rabbit, this should be done in a way to leave the handler with a real chance to slow down the dog and call it "home", without finding the rabbit by chance and retrieving it.
2. The dog passes by the rabbit:  
If a dog follows the line (trail) but passes the rabbit and moves towards the "towing person" but returns back on the tow track and finds and retrieves the rabbit (a certain margin must be given), the dog should not be eliminated, but can be assigned a minus point.

3. Contact from handler to dog:  
When the dog is at the rabbit, any form of contact from the handler to the dog, leads to elimination.

### **C. Supplementary comments regarding retrieving from water**

1. Restart:  
A dog that in search of a retrieving object may unseen by the handler come ashore and thus inadvertently seek out the handler. When the dog in such a case has been started again, it is not automatically considered as a restart.

2. Retrieving:
  - a. Since there can be some uncertainty with respect to how the wind direction may vary in the area of the retrieve, the Judge may not, even if he can see the dog, automatically assign minus points, if the dog apparently passes the object in "optimal" wind.
  - b. If a dog after having retrieved chooses to return over land, it should only cost points if the terrain makes the return journey over land particularly inappropriate.

3. Contact from handler:  
A retrieving command is allowed until the dog by the handler can be seen with the object.

4. Other conditions:
  - a. A dog cannot lose points because it shakes when it comes out of the water.
  - b. If a dog retrieves both objects at one time, the retrieving should be regarded as acceptable. However, a minus point for hold switching should be awarded.

### **D. Supplementary comments regarding retrieving from high vegetation**

- a. Restart:  
Restart means that the handler calls the dog at his feet and starts it again as at the tests beginning

- b. The Judge may take the view that a restart is necessary.
- c. The handler can choose that a restart is required.
- d. If a dog, after having searched unsuccessfully, moves back toward the starting line, is it allowed for the handler to direct his dog with a retrieving command. This should not be considered restarting. However, if the dog returns all the way back to the handler, behind the starting line, it is considered to be a restart.

1. Retrieving:  
Same comments as under C, 2a
2. Contact the handler:  
Same comments as under C, 3
3. Other conditions:  
Same comments as under C, 4b., with the addition, that if both objects are delivered, a shot must be submitted as specified in Annex 1, C. FMR § 29, Sec. 2.

### **E. Supplementary comments regarding damaging of retrieving object**

When the dog has delivered the retrieving objects, they must be examined by the Judge for damage.

In case of any damage to the object the following rules shall apply: All tests must be arranged in such a way that they reflect a shooting situation as much as possible. It follows that retrieving of an object can be performed under varying circumstances that can cause damage to the objects.

The rule in FMR Chapter 11, Annex 1, I5, that leads to elimination if the dog damages a retrieving object should be understood in such a way, that the rule should not be applied for minor damage or scratches of the retrieving object, but should only be used in case of damage that may be added to the object through real hard mouth or the dog's propensity to "pick" the object.

If the Judge finds the dog guilty, it will be eliminated.

## Chapter 12 Gun Dogs Retrieving Test rules

§ 32. The purpose of the test is to seek to raise the standard of hunting dogs in the importance of training, which includes retrieving, and to encourage handlers to work more with this part of training, which is "after the shot".

§ 33. *Sec. 1* The test is divided into the following disciplines:

- A. Retrieving of pigeons on land.
- B. Retrieving of ground game (rabbit).
- C. Retrieving of birds from water.

*Sec. 2* Retrieving objects pigeons, mallards and cold rabbits (weight approximately 1.5 - 2.5 kg.) killed the day before the test are used. The Judge decides when a retrieving object must be replaced.

*Sec. 3* If pigeons are used in the discipline "water" they must be dry.

*Sec. 4* Regulations for Retrieving test for English and Continental breeds can be found in Appendix 2 to this chapter.

§ 34. *Sec. 1* The organisations may arrange the required number of test per year.

### Appendix 2

*Regulations for retrieving test for English and continental breeds, cf. FMR § 33, Sec. 4.*

#### **A. 1. discipline: retrieving pigeons on land**

Handler and dog are placed behind a marked starting line, which the handler should not exceed during the exercise (he may move from side to side within the markers). The dog must without leash lie down or sit by the handler, and shall not be touched by him/her, while the pigeons are thrown and shots are

*Sec. 2* In the test all hunting dogs with a pedigree of all hunting dog breeds can attend, refer however to FMR § 8, last sentence

*Sec. 3* The organization has the right to require membership as a condition for participation.

*Sec. 4* Field Trial Marshals appointed by the organization shall ensure the provision of suitable terrain and make arrangements with the required number of authorized judges.

*Sec. 5* A deposit to the test is decided by DJU.

fired. The dog must keep calm during the throwing and shooting.

When "the person throwing the pigeons" – in an arc (bue) – has returned to the starting line, the Judge can signal the handler to send the dog off for retrieving.

The dog must be sufficiently fast and within a reasonable time find and retrieve the pigeons.

It does not matter which one of pigeons the dog chooses to retrieve as the first one.

The pigeons must be retrieved using a proper hold.

The dog must deliver the pigeons from a sitting position into the hand of the handler.

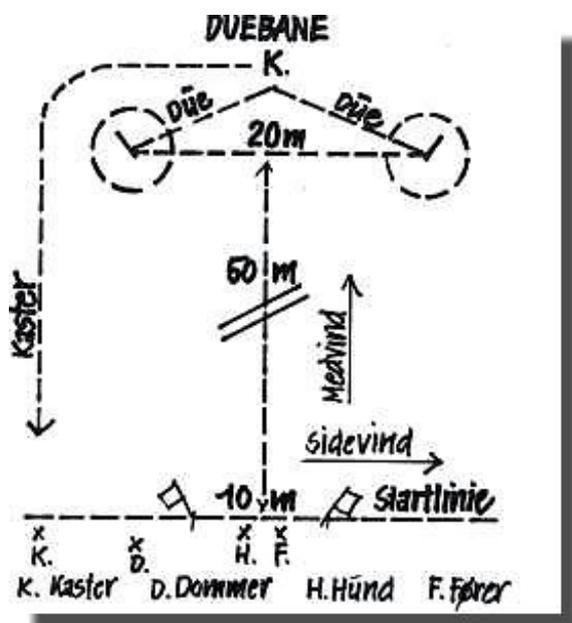
Retrieving of both pigeons are required, for the dog to pass. The dog is allowed to bring both pigeons at once, however, 1 point will be deducted for shifting the hold.

### 1. Explanation of pigeon-area

On a sign from the Judge and within 50 meter from the starting line, two pigeons are thrown shortly after each other, while two shots are fired from a 9 mm starting gun. Pigeons are thrown so they will fall at a distance of 20 meters. The fall place shall be marked discreetly with visible marking of the available material (see sketch), and so that the pigeons in relation to the dog's starting point are in a following wind or a crosswind.

Immediately after throwing the pigeons, the person throwing the pigeons moves back to the starting line.

The pigeon-area should be sufficiently covered (vegetation height approximately 30 cm.) – so that the dog from the starting point does not have the opportunity to see the pigeons on the ground.



*Duebane = Pigeon-area (due)*

*Medvind = tail wind*

*Sidevind = side wind*

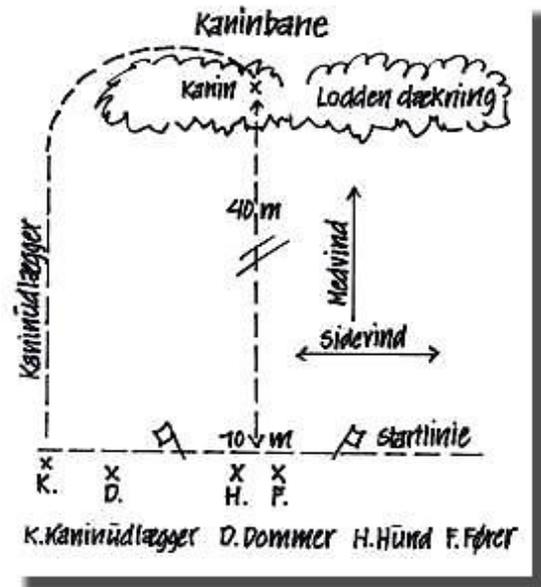
*K = person throwing pigeons / D = Judge /*

*H = dog / F = handler*

### B. 2 discipline: Rabbit retrieving

When the person placing the rabbit has returned to the starting line, a sign from the judge will authorize the handler to start his dog. No shots are fired.

Otherwise, start up procedure and other processes are just like previously described under 1. discipline.



*Kaninbane = Rabbit area (kanin)*

*Medvind = tail wind*

*Sidevind = side wind*

*K = person throwing pigeons / D = Judge /*

*H = dog / F = handler*

### 1. Explanation of rabbit retrieving

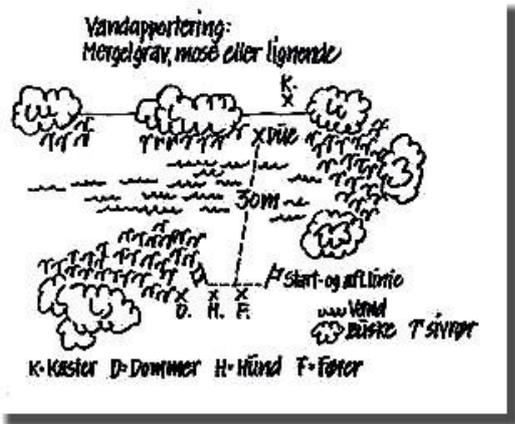
In dense cover 40 meters from the starting line a rabbit is placed unseen by the dog and the handler. The place is marked discreetly with visible marking of available material, so the rabbit is placed in the same spot every time. The cover may not be higher or thicker so the dog is visible when being close to the rabbit, so that it can be judged whether the dog retrieves without hesitation, passes by the rabbit, or licks / noses the rabbit or the like.

The person placing the rabbit must ensure that when walking with the rabbit, the rabbit is kept so high, that scent is not put into the ground. The path up and down is like a curve round the actual retrieving area.

### C. 3 discipline: Retrieving the game birds from water

The starting line is marked with two sticks or similar arrangement indicating the

boundaries for movement of the handler to the sides. The sticks are placed in the waterline with a distance of approximately 10 meters. On command from the handler, the dog must willingly and without hesitation go into the water, swim out and within a reasonable time be directed to the bird, take the bird with a good hold and take as direct a line as possible swim back. From a sitting position behind the starting line the dog must deliver into the hand of the handler (refer to the sketch).



*Mose = marsh*

*K = person throwing ducks / D = Judge / H = dog / F = handler / Sivør = reed/rushes*

### 1. Explanation of water retrieving

Handler and dog are placed behind the starting line. At a sign from the Judge a bird is thrown (no shots are fired) in deep and open water at a distance of approximately 30 meters from the dog's starting position. The dog should be able to see the floating bird. Immediately after throwing the bird the person walks away from the shore - if possible, out of sight of the dog.

### D. Rating

In each of the three disciplines, the handler is allowed one call to get his dog back to the start line and re-direct it.

Each discipline is graded from 0-10 points. To pass the test at least five points are required in each of the three disciplines.

### E. Grading

#### Passed:

10-9 points	excellent
8-7 points	very good
6-5 points	acceptable

#### Failed:

4-3 points	deficient
2-0 points	unacceptable

The assessment should be based on the total impression of the dog's performance and the ideal image one wishes to see in a dog during this retrieving is taken into account:

1. desire and energy in retrieving, search of adequate length and speed,
2. deliberately searching by using the nose,
3. good contact with the handler, so it is obvious, that the dog is well trained and willing to be handled
4. spontaneous and correctly retrieving hold and correct delivering (sit + to hand)

It is not important whether the discipline is completed in 4, 5 or 6 minutes. As long as the dog is energetic and willing to be handled into the area where the retrieving object is, it must be given a reasonable time - which shall not be more than 10 min. before the Judge gives the order to call up.

### F. Studbook note and prizes

The result of the test "passed" plus the scores obtained, or "failed" is recorded on the prize list and is entered into the dog's Prize Register in DKK.

Obtained points are used in connection with Breed Competitions (Retrieving) together with awards of prizes and trophies. Apart from donated prizes, there are no awarded prizes.

## Guidance on Retrieving test rules

### Ad § 33, Sec. 2

When using pigeons for water retrieving they should always be dry.

### Ad Appendix 2, A, B & C

If the dog is directed from the starting line with excessive use of signs, whistle or shouts, this will only lead to a reduction of points in the upper part of the scale, but not elimination, if all conditions are met.

This also applies to rabbit and water retrieving.

Delivery may only be executed after order from the Judge.

To achieve maximum points retrieving must happen spontaneously without intervention from the handler when the dog has located the object. Hereafter the handler is only allowed to encourage his dog to retrieve once, however one penalty point will be awarded. Any further encouragement for the dog to retrieve will lead to the dog failing the test. This is in force throughout the whole test.

### Ad Appendix 2, C

If the dog, on his way out into the water, walks a short distance ashore and then swims to the bird, it can only lead to loss of points, but not elimination. If the dog returns to the handler on land, this alone does not lead to elimination.

### Ad Annex 2, E

*Minus points are awarded for:*

1. not being steady at start (Jump the Gun retrieving)
2. lack of desire and energy in searching
3. poor contact with the handler and poor ability in being handled
4. too open or loose quartering with line running forward in the terrain,
5. encouragement once to retrieve after the dog has located the retrieving object
6. hesitation and reluctance to hold the retrieving object.
7. dropping the retrieving object on its way back to the handler (improving hold is

permitted when it is done without putting the object down on the ground)

8. decidedly bad hold (head, tail or wing feathers)
9. refuses to sit at delivery,
10. the handler giving retrieving command before getting permission from the Judge,
11. excessive use of whistling and shouting.
12. both pigeons delivered at the same time
13. if the dog does not deliver in a sitting position

*In addition for water:*

14. uninterested and showing reluctance to go into the water,
15. returning to land spontaneously after halfway through swimming
16. returning with the bird over land
17. throwing stone(s) to guide the dog to the retrieving object

*A dog cannot pass if:*

18. it is gun shy
19. handler encourages to retrieve more than once, after the dog has located the retrieving object
20. the dog finds the retrieving object, but walks away without picking it up
21. retrieving object is grossly damaged,
22. handler exceeds the starting line,
23. delivery of retrieved objects before the dog is behind the starting line.

## Chapter 13 Fox Scent Trail Test for continental and English breeds

**§ 35. Sec. 1** The purpose is to improve the standard in the part of training including retrieving of heavy game over a longer distance. The test is identical to All-round Gun Dog Field Trial (AHT) test discipline for foxes trail, cf. Rules for "Organizing AHT in Denmark", II, A, 1. At foxes drag (trail) test only one restart is allowed.

*Sec. 2* To pass the test, the dog must have obtained at least 3 points. The result "passed" or "not-passed" and the grades ranging from 4 to 0, e.g. "Passed with 4 points", will be on the prize list and be entered into the dog's reward register in DKK.

*Sec. 3 Grade 4* is given for the work that fully meets the requirements.

*Grade 3* is given for the work that, with a few exceptions meets the requirements. Performance of work shall be of such a standard, that there is no doubt, that the dog could do the job satisfactorily.

*Grade 2* is given for the work that is encumbered with considerable short comings in relation to the requirements. The dog's performance is below standard, and a similar hunting situation could have led to the game, which ought to be delivered, would have been lost.

*Grade 0* is given for an unacceptable performance. Requirements are not met, and the hunting value of the dog's work is unacceptable.

**§ 36. Sec. 1** The test takes place in a forest or in a forest-like area, in order for the dog to work independently without the support of its handler.

*Sec. 2* Frozen, or un-frozen foxes may be used. Efforts should be made in the use of good quality foxes of approximately the same size, preferably no more than 7 kg.

*Sec. 3* The trail has a length of 300 meter with a bend after approximately a 100 meter and again after 200 m. Distance between the drag must be at least 60 m.

*Sec. 4* The handler may follow his dog, if convenient, on a leash for approximately 10 meter. The dog must then follow the scent line and bring back the fox without any command from the handler. However, it is permitted for the handler with gestures to show his position to the dog, when returning with the fox.

*Sec. 5* If the dog loses the scent line and returns, or must be called back, it is put back on track but loses one point. If the dog does not take the scent line at the second attempt, it will be called off, and the dog loses the opportunity to achieve any points in the test. If the dog in returning with the fox, shifts the hold it does not affect the assessment if it happens without the handler's intervention.

*Sec. 6* The dog must deliver in a sitting- or a standing position.

**§ 37. Comments. Sec. 1** The trail is done by only one person. It does however, foster a more effective completion of the test if two people are available.

*Sec. 2* The Judge and the person who does the trail, must agree on their communication methods, for example using hunting horns or mobile phone.

*Sec. 3* When the person doing the trail, has placed the fox, he continues straight ahead for 15 meters and takes cover. He must from his hiding position be able to see the dog, and immediately report back to the Judge, if the dog has been to the fox but left it again. In such a case, the test of the dog is stopped. It should be emphasized that it is not the ability of the dog on tracking that is being assessed. It is retrieving over a longer distance, where the dog relies on the strong scent giving by the drag line. Flushing wild game on its way to the fox with a short chase is acceptable if the dog independently comes back on track and completes the task.

## List of pointing dog breeds classification in Continental and English breed group

(Appendix to FMR § 3, paragraph 2)

Under FMR § 3, Sec. 2, the various pointing breeds by the Danish Kennel Club on the recommendation of the Danish Gun Dogs Committee (DJU) respectively the Continental and the English breed group is defined.

As per today the list below includes breeds classified in the following two groups:

### *Continental breeds:*

German Wire-haired, German Short-haired, German Longhaired and Old Danish Pointing Dog, Kleiner- and Grosser Munsterlander, Weimaraner, Vizsla, Drentsche Pattrijshond, Pudelpointer, Griffon Korthals and Czech Wirehaired Pointer.

### *English breeds:*

English, Irish and Gordon Setter, Pointer and Brittany Spaniel (Breton)

## Danish Gun Dogs Committee (DJU) rules for the conduct and judging of Winning Field Trials (Vinderprøver) for Continental and English breeds.

### 1. CONDUCTING/ASSESSMENT

In Winner Class *Competition assessment* is used. However, the assessment before the break (up to the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat), is strictly *Quality assessment*. After the break, the English dogs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat and hereafter are assessed according to *Competition assessment*. The precondition for achieving a placement is that a dog on a quality test with the same performance could have obtained at least a 3<sup>rd</sup> prize.

Before the break the individual Judge gives a short oral summary of the dog's performance up to then, without indicating categories to handlers.

In order to continue after the break - for English dogs that can join the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat - the dog must have been tested in at least two separate runs and had 15 minutes in total before the break. Furthermore the dogs should have been tested in open terrain.

After the break - for English dogs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat - the Lead Judge informs the handlers and the public about the classification of the continuing dogs in the main categories.

The Lead Judge of English breeds shall make a draw between the continuing dogs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat.

As for testing of the Continental dogs after the break and for English dogs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat, it is required that a dog must at least be tested for so long that its quartering, speed and style can be judged by the total team of judges.

For English dogs it also applies that, after the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat but before the pairing (matching), an oral ranking will be given. If time permits the information is followed up by a short oral summary of the dog's performance so far. Furthermore, the two top-ranked English dogs must have competed against each other in the pairing.

Continental dogs are placed based on the total performance for the day. As a principle, English dogs are placed on the same basis, but the dogs work in the 2<sup>nd</sup> heat and the pairing, is assessed with a higher weight than the work of the 1<sup>st</sup> heat.

## 2. LEAD JUDGE

After the break, the Lead Judge will take over the leadership of the peer Judges. He / she is the arbiter of the team of judges and decides, if in doubt, all questions about the dog's classification in the below mentioned categories. Furthermore he / she organizes the test after the break and is responsible for the ongoing written critique, determining the dog's final ranking and gives at the end of the test a explanation of the ranking.

## 3. CATEGORIES

To ensure that the Lead Judge can quickly get an overview of the dogs that should continue for further testing, it is an **absolute requirement** that the individual judges up to the break have appointed the dogs allowed to continue after the break, placing them into the following **indicative categories**:

### *Continental breeds:*

#### **Category 1:**

*A dog that in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize.*

#### **Category 2:**

*A dog that in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize.*

#### **Category 3:**

*A dog that in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize.*

#### **No bird chance at all (Ikke for fugl - IFF):**

*A faultless performance but with no chance of a bird and whose performance would otherwise be entitled to a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize in ÅK/BK.*

### **English breeds:**

#### **Category 1A:**

*An efficient, faultless dog with a **considerable performance**, which in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize.*

#### **Category 1B:**

*An effective dog with a **good performance**, which in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize.*

#### **Category 2A:**

*An effective dog with a **considerable performance**, which in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize.*

#### **Category 2B:**

*A dog with a **good performance**, which in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize.*

#### **Category 3:**

*A dog which in ÅK/BK could have achieved a 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize.*

#### **No bird chance at all (Ikke for fugl - IFF):**

*A faultless performance but with no chance of a bird and whose performance would otherwise be entitled to a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize in ÅK/BK.*

### **Continental and British breeds:**

Judges should be aware that in category 2 continental breeds/2A English breeds one or more dogs can be listed that have not shown flushing of a bird on command. In case this/these dogs subsequently have shown flushing on command, they can move up in to the top category. This also applies to dogs under IFF (no bird chance), if getting an approved bird situation.

Based on the categories the Lead Judge in consultation with his peer judges, are quickly able to assess the performance of each individual in order to determine which and how many dogs are included after the break.

The Lead Judge may also choose to include a number of reserves. The handler of these dogs should be advised that their dogs act as reserves. After the Break in the Continental Breed trials, dogs that are enrolled as reserves, will only be tested if required. In English Breed dog trials, all dogs which are

included after the break, will be tested. If they are included for pairing, they are tested only when needed.

With regard to the award of HP (Honorary Award), CAC (Certificate Quality), CACIT and Reserve CACIT refer to § 11, Sec. 5 and 6.

Since there is no placement requirement, Lead Judge must be aware, that after the break, it does not serve any purpose to include an excessive number of dogs or dogs of poor quality.

#### **4. DRAWING UP & EXECUTION OF WRITTEN CRITIQUES**

**Continental:** Within 10 days of the test the individual judge writes the final critique of each dog's pre-break performance. The

reports are recorded in Hundeweb in each dog's report field. The lead judge adds his critique after the break completing each dog's report field.

**English:** After the test the individual judge writes the final critiques of each dog's performance in the number 1 heat. The critique is then recorded in Hundeweb in each dog's report. The lead judge finalises the critique of the dogs in 2. heat and subsequent runs, and finally places the award winning dogs with an justification (in a PDF file)  
Please refer to Hundewebs manual for judges.

Drawn up by  
**JUDGE COMMITTEE 27 May 2013**

### **Instructions for Guns and Field Trial Marshals at trials where birds are shot**

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of this instruction is to create the best opportunities to assure that birds can be shot in all situations where a dog has a point.

Furthermore, the location of guns can, with advantage, be arranged with the Judge, while they are moving towards the pointing dog, particularly under special terrain conditions.

#### **Guns**

Trial organizers should only use guns who are experienced and who are familiar with shooting over a pointing dog.

#### **Guns location**

When a point situation occurs the guns are placed at the most suitable distance from the dog in hunting terms ready for shooting.

A suitable distance means that the guns are placed in an area located 10-12 meters to either side of the pointing dog and with optimal shooting conditions in relation to the dog and the handler.

Guns must at all times be aware of the position of the handlers and the spectators in the field.

Guns must follow with the dog's roading, ready for releasing a shot.

If the dog has a point close to a hedge or the like, the Judge will decide where the guns should be placed. In case a gun must go through a hedgerow, it should be as far away

from the pointing dog that the gun does not make any disturbance and thus make the bird fly.

### **Felling of bird**

The Judge will often inform the gun in advance that the handler is allowed to let his dog flush the bird, when he has approved the point, and the guns are in position. If the Judge e.g. considers the road being imprecise or the like and the point is not acceptable, he shouts e.g. "**No**" and the bird may not be shot. If nothing is said by the Judge, he has approved the situation, and the bird must be shot. (This is preferable towards the situation where the Judge yells "**Shoot**", if the bird must be shot).

Another way to manage the process is that the Judge has previously instructed the handler and guns, that he must approve the situation before the situation can be settled. Only then the dog should be allowed to flush its bird. Again he shouts "**No**" if the bird should not be shot.

It should be emphasized that only the Judge can decide whether a point situation is acceptable.

Thus it cannot be left to the guns to give a sign to the handler that the bird can be flushed.

In each case, there should only be one bird shot. It is desirable that a bird will not be shot immediately in front of the dog.

Guns must also observe basic safety rules related to shooting of flying game. When no point is registered or be seen, guns must handle their gun in the open safety position.

### **Ground supervisor**

The Ground Supervisor is responsible for the other handlers and the spectators and their behaviour in the terrain in such a way that dogs being tested are not disturbed.

The Ground Supervisor should also ensure that the spectators do not move in fields with crops that must be protected. Finally, the Ground Supervisor has the responsibility to assure, that other handlers and the public for safety reasons constantly move together in

the terrain.

If the Ground Supervisor notes that people present no longer find themselves in a designated area and thus may be at risk in a possible shooting situation he is obliged to intervene.

If necessary the test can be suspended until the problem is solved.

If one of the guns is the Ground Supervisor he must ensure that his instructions are understood before the run is started.

The Ground Supervisor should – after the above mentioned issues concerning safety and crops have been accounted – also take into account, that it must be possible for the other handlers and the spectators to follow the events in the field trial.

The Ground Supervisor can if necessary use the spectators as a stop-beater in front of the forest or at cover.

Danish Gun Dog Committee (DJU)  
January 2004

## **Guidelines for selection of Pointing Dogs to the Danish Championship "Danmarksmesterskabet" – "DM"**

At Denmarkmesterskabet (National Championship) only dogs who have a placement in one of the following Field Trials can enter. All qualified dogs must be award worthy, ie. having been a designated "winner". Dogs can only qualify from Winner Classes with a minimum of 10 dogs. Please also refer to the Field Trial Rules for Pointing Dogs ( FMR ) Chap . 4 § 11 paragraph . 4.

### **Continental breeds**

At DM only Danish owned dogs registered in the Danish Stud Book kept by the Danish Kennel Club can participate.

At DM dogs qualify from the organizations autumn Winner classes - up to 20. The dogs are qualified in relation to the number of starting dogs on the individual Winner Classes. Furthermore the first place award winners qualifies from the Breed Clubs Autumn Winner classes.

If a dog gains first place in a Breed Club Winner Class. The winner qualifies for DM and also qualifies in the organizations Winner Classes as described above, if this is the case, the 2<sup>nd</sup> place winner may participate in DM. This will also happen if the 1<sup>st</sup> place winner is unable to participate in DM. If the 2<sup>nd</sup> place winner qualifies like this or is

prevented from participating in DM, the 3<sup>rd</sup> place winner may participate in DM etc

### **English breeds**

At DM only Danish owned dogs registered in the Danish Stud Book kept by the Danish Kennel Club, as well as foreign-owned dogs with similar FCI recognized pedigree, can participate.

For DM dogs qualify from the organizations autumn Winner Classes and from the Breed Clubs autumn Winner Classes up to 25 dogs. The dogs are qualified in relation to the number of starting dogs in the individual Winner Classes.

If a dog qualifies more than once in the above mentioned Winner Classes, it is considered the first qualifying Winner Class is the relevant one. By qualifying in a second Winner Class, this allows the next placed dog of this Winner Class to gain entry to the DM .

If a dog, that has qualified for the DM is unable to attend, the next award winner enters as replacement.

The Danish Gun Dogs Committee  
On 5. June 2013

## **DJU's sanctions and rules of procedure in disciplinary proceedings** *(Appendix to FMR § 4)*

### **Introduction**

In the 1997 revision of FMR it was decided by DJU, that FMR - specifically FMR § 4 - should be referred to the existing production on disciplinary proceedings in auspices of DJU. This reference should serve the purpose that no users of FMR any longer should be in doubt of the existence of DJU's absolute authority to decide on disciplinary matters

falling within DJU, and to take the necessary disciplinary actions.

This production is a concentrate of the existing "Statement of disciplinary actions, complaints, etc. in DJU" of 18 July 1997 containing the changes in the complaint procedure described in FMR § 3, Sec. 3, accepted by DJU 1. February 2010.  
(English version November 2013)

## **Chapter I. The existing provisions for disciplinary actions in DJU's statutes and in FMR**

### **1. DJU's Regulations**

DJU's Statutes states in Sec. 10, that *DJU as the highest complaining board in Danish Gun Dogs sport take decisions and convicts disciplinary actions of any kind.*

A positive rule *on the approval of judges* is available in the same section. It appears that DJU educates and approves judges to Judge tests recognized by the DJU. It also appears that DJU conversely *can induce a Judge license to be revoked.* It has, in the approval letter from DJU since January 1992, for example been expressly pointed out, that DJU may at any time revoke an authorization. Although the authorization letter comes from DJU, it is formally DKK, which authorizes judges and possibly revokes their authorization.

Based on DJU's rules and the FMR and the fact, that disciplinary proceedings in DJU auspices are removed from the authority of DKK's disciplinary panel under separate agreement between DJU and DKK, it can be concluded, that DJU *under its auspices have the legislative, judiciary and executive power in complaints of all kinds.*

### **2. FMR**

Chapter 2 of FMR provides rules for *DJU's competence* and administrative rules on appeals, Chapter 7 rules on *the Field Trial Marshals competence*, Chapter 8 on *the Judges competence.*

Chapter 2 states that DJU administers and interprets FMR (§ 3, Sec. 1). Complaints/reports from test participants, including judges and others concerning holding of the tests must be submitted to DJU (§ 3, Sec. 4), which may also receive reports from the arranging organization regarding excluded test participants (§ 3, Sec. 4), when the case cannot be solved amicably. The respondent shall have the opportunity to submit a written opinion before DJU takes a final decision in the case.

Chapter 7 states that the Field Trial Marshal is the highest Test administrative authority (§ 14). The Field Trial Marshal can turn to an expulsion of a participant from the test if rules are broken or the interest of the

arranging organizations are being opposed (§ 3, Sec. 4). In the case of an expulsion the Field Trial Marshal must make a report for the arranging organization (§ 3, Sec. 4). Furthermore, the Field Trial Marshal during the Test has authority to make a more informal type of complain, i.e. settlement of disputes (§ 3, Sec. 3), but an authorization to bring harsher sanctions - except as mentioned above, the authority to expel a test participant (§ 3, Sec. 4) - the Field Trial Marshal has not. The authorization to this lies only at the DJU.

Chapter 8 indicates the duty of the Judge to exclude a handler from the test if instructions from the Judge are not complied with (§ 19 paragraph 1) and the Judge's right in a specified situation - a handlers excessive use of whistle and voice command (§ 19 paragraph 2), to exclude a handler if the Judge's recommendation to cease doing so are not followed. It is clear from the content of the two provisions, that the Judge in a § 19, Sec. 1- situation must report the matter to DJU, whereas this is not the case in § 19 paragraph 2- situation. The difference lies in the fact, that paragraph 1 is so broadly expressed that a whole range of different violations by the handler may come under this provision, while Sec. 2 speaks about the handlers way of controlling the dog.

In addition to the FMR it should be mentioned that participants at tests join these either at Hundeweb or through the authorized registration form. Both types of registrations confirm the dog registered is under the organizer's test rules. This design, combined with the statutes and DUV's kommissorium, gives DJU an unfettered authority to apply the penalties and the procedures as may be decided by the Board.

## Chapter II. The individual sanctions in DJU auspices and the affected people

### 1. Sanction forms

There is not an exhaustive indication of the different sanctions, but application of the following types of sanction depends - apart from the penalty exclusion - mostly on a long standing custom in DJU and on what is usual in association auspices.

Sanctions DJU can bring into use are: *Recommendation, disapproval, warning, expulsion, exclusion, deprivation of the judges approval and interruption of education* for aspiring Judge and Judge

students. Recommendation (also called reprimand), disapproval and warnings will be used most frequently with the recommendation as the most lenient penalty of all.

### 2. The group of people

In summary, the sanctions could in practice be applied to the listed people in the table below:

Recommendation / disapprobation / warning	Expulsion	Exclusion	Withdrawal of authorization / interruption of education
Spectators Participants Trial Supervisors Field Trial Marshal Guns Judges Aspiring Judge + Judge students	Spectators Trial participants  Field Trial Marshals Guns	Trial participants	Judges Aspiring Judge + Judge students

### 3. Content of the individual sanctions

The sanction *recommendation* is listed as DJU's mildest sanction and is likely to be used in most disciplinary cases, where the actual infringement is of a less serious nature, and where DJU wants to point out that there is an infringement. Also in cases where the evidence of an infringement, which would have resulted in stricter penalties, is weak, the sanction "recommendation" is appropriate.

*Disapprobation* goes a bit further than the recommendation, because the disapproval contains an element of rejection from DJU's perspective facing the offense committed.

*Warning* can by DJU be used in a large number of cases of minor disciplinary wrongdoings, where it is required by warning to inform that person that a repeated offence will lead to tougher sanctions.

*Expulsion*, the organized Field Trial Marshal at a test, applies this in more serious offense especially in cases where the prescribed codes of conduct or instructions

are violated intentionally or where the arranging organization's interests are threatened, see FMR § 3, Sec. 4.

*Exclusion* from participation in authorized tests may be done for a certain period of time or permanently, see FMR § 4. Offenses for exclusion are ranged from illegal training of a dog on another man's ground, unjustified harassment or complaints about the judges, to violation of FMR, Hunting Laws and the Animal Rights Law.

*Withdrawal of official authorization* may be for a specified period or for life. The basis for this can be **dereliction of duty**, violation of FMR, Hunting and / or Animal Rights Law, or the Judge commits offenses which reduces his / her reputation, so that the DJU estimates that the Judge does not handle DJU's interests in a responsible manner. These examples, which are not exhaustive, are equally applicable where there is a *disruption of education* for an aspiring Judge and Judge students.

## Chapter III. The procedure on appeals

1. The term *complaints* are a general term for both *common complaints*, such as from a test participant against a Field Trial Marshal or a Judge, and *reports* from the Field Trial Marshal or the Judge against the test participant.

2. *The actual jurisdiction* exists for DJU in FMR § 4, for the Field Trial Marshals case in § 3, Sec. 4, cf. § 14 h). For the Judge the main rule of jurisdiction of the discretion exists in § 17 and otherwise in § 18 and § 19. The legal basis for DJU to deprive a Judge of his / her license, can conversely be deduced from DJU's Statutes, Sec. 10. The legal basis is also apparent directly from the text of the Judge authorisation.

3. A typical complaint will be initiated with a test participant's submission of a *written complaint* to the Field Trial Marshal on the day of the test with a brief indication of the contents of the complaint (FMR § 3, Sec. 3). The Field Trial Marshal must send the complaint to DJU the day after the test. At the latest 8 days after the test the complainant must submit a complaint fee to DJU. If a complaint is late or the payment for the complaint is not received, it will lead to rejection of the complaint. If the complaint is dismissed, the appeal fee is lost.

The Field Trial Marshal will at the day of test often have sought that *the matter be resolved amicably* (FMR § 3, Sec. 3).

In the case where an appeal is started because the Field Trial Marshal expels a participant, the Field Trial Marshal must ensure that the case is *reported to the arranging organization* (FMR § 3, Sec. 4). In this situation minor cases will attempt to be reconciled by the Board, while cases of a more complex content and cases where penalties were likely to be enforced, will be reported to DJU.

When a complaint or a report is received in DJU's Secretariat, the case is forwarded to the DUV, which on DJU's behalf is in charge of the appeal process.

A *written opinion* must be produced by the person the complaint is directed against. When the parties have spoken, which might lead to more communication with the parties, when possible opinions from others are obtained and a possible meeting with the respondent has been held, DUV prepares an option to DJU's board, which will then make the final decision in the case, including the penalty selection.

Complaints that are immediately found to be unjustified, or complaints about a Judge's assessment relating to the Judge's discretion (FMR § 17, Sec. 1) will generally be rejected.

The Judge's decision *in the context of FMR is final and non-appealable* (§ 17, Sec. 1), which for example would mean, that a decision by the Judge when awarding prizes stands. This principle has been established to create authority and calmness around the judges' decisions. But it happens obviously that DUV does not always agree with a Judge in his / her decision. In that case DUV reprimands the Judge, but the Prize award will basically not change unless there are actual infringements of FMR.

To give hunting dog sporting Clubs insight into DJU's decisions on appeals, DJU's Supervisory Board has decided, that all decisions on appeals of all kinds are published in "Jagthunden" (Hunting Dog / magazine).

4. This presentation will show, that DJU in connection with the procedure of complaints, as far as possible, has established the known *adversarial principle* from the ordinary administration of justice and quite fundamental principle of legal certainty, i.e. that the parties, especially the defendant, must have the opportunity to **submit the full files** and to have the right to answer the charges against him / her.

2010 Peter Strøbech

*If faults or translation mistakes appears in this english version, DJU disclaims any liability and states, that the original danish version is valid.*

