

# REGLER FÖR JAKTPROV

med skällande fågelhundar



English version  
2017

## 1. General regulations

General regulations for shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments organised by Svenska Kennelklubben (SKK/ the Swedish Kennel Club), provincial kennel clubs, breed clubs affiliated with SKK, and/ or by breed clubs affiliated by agreement. In case of interpreting of the show regulations only the Swedish version is valid.

The following General regulations apply to official (SKK Register) shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments arranged by Svenska Kennelklubben (SKK), by provincial kennel clubs and breed clubs affiliated with SKK, and by breed clubs affiliated by agreement. In addition, the applicable parts of SKK's rules and the regulations issued by authorities also apply.

Bringing dogs together for shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments places requirements on both the organizer and dog owners/handlers in order to be able to maintain good protection against infectious diseases and harm to humans, owners' own dogs and other animals.

The dog's welfare always takes top priority at all SKK events. It is also important that the results of judging are not affected by undue circumstances.

Participants and functionaries are obliged to act or perform in such a way that they do not harm or act against SKK or its member organisations, and not to act in such a way that they affect other dogs' chances of being judged fairly at shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments, and not to make disparaging comments about other dogs, officials or participants.

All dogs must be made available for the examinations and taking of samples that may be necessary in connection with checking for doping and other undue circumstances.

When a veterinary certificate is referred to for a dog, this must be issued on an SKK-approved form (e.g. Swedish Veterinary Association form F145 or equivalent). The following details must be included in order for the certificate to be accepted: breed, registered name, registration number, ID- number, description of injury, whether this has been acquired, what the intervention relates to, action, reason for action and, if a body part has been removed, a comment on its appearance. An original copy of the certificate must always be brought to the show.

Certified copy is accepted as original.

Organisers are entitled to make copies of veterinary certificates.

Person may not enter or show dogs at shows, trials, competitions, behavioral assessments, or take part with a progeny group or breeders group, who:

- has been banned from handling and keeping animals by the authorities

- has been excluded by the SKK's Disciplinary Board from the SKK organisation
- has been banned from taking part in shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments by SKK's Disciplinary Board, SKK Central Board, a Nordic kennel club or the FCI
- has chosen to leave the SKK organisation during an ongoing investigation by SKK's Disciplinary Board.

Dog owners are responsible for dogs not being shown/handled by a person who has been excluded or has been banned from handling and keeping animals by the authorities or has left the SKK organisation during an ongoing investigation by SKK's Disciplinary Board.

Dogs may not take part in shows, trials, competitions or behavioral assessments, which in the six months prior have been owned by a person who has been excluded or banned from entering, showing or letting another person show a dog at trial, competition or behavioral assessment by the SKK's Disciplinary Board.

A person that has been excluded or banned by the SKK's Central Board in accordance to SKK's *statute § 9* has no right to enter the show, trial, competition, behavioral assessment or other arrangement venues.

Results awarded in official classes will be recorded by SKK. Only registered dogs can achieve a champion title.

## 1. Vaccinations

Participating foreign dogs must be brought into Sweden in accordance with Swedish import requirements for dogs in relation to rabies vaccinations and deworming against tapeworms (echinococcus).

Participating dogs and other dogs that are allowed to enter the venue must be vaccinated against distemper as follows:

- Dogs **under** the age of one (1) year: at the age of **at least** ten (10) weeks.
- Dogs **over** the age of one (1) year:

the dog must be vaccinated at the age of **at least** ten (10) months, and not more than four (4) years ago.

- First-time vaccination must be carried out **at least** fourteen (14) days **before** the day of the trial, competition and/or show.

Checks may be carried out to ensure that the applicable import and vaccination requirements have been followed.

In addition, SKK recommend that participating dogs are vaccinated against parvovirus infection and parainfluenza (kennel cough).

## **2. Identification number**

Dogs must have an identification number in order to take part in show, trial, competition or behavioral assessment.

The identification may be carried out by tattooing or with a microchip implant that complies with *ISO standards 11784 and 11785*.

At shows organised by the SKK General Committee or an SKK provincial kennel club, the organiser is responsible for providing a microchip scanner.

Identification checks may be carried out through random inspections.

## **3. Responsibility**

During shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments, dog owners or their representatives are responsible in accordance with the *Swedish Supervision of Dogs and Cats Act*.

Those taking part in shows, trials, competitions and behavioral assessments are responsible for dogs being kept in such a way that they cannot harm themselves or others. Under no circumstances may dogs be kept in cars, dog cages, tents or similar in such conditions that they could come to harm.

If the dog owner or their representative during the show, trial, competition, behavioral assessment or club organised activity keeps a dog in contravention of the above, they **shall** be reported by the functionary on duty to SKK on a specific form. Examples of functionaries are: organising committee, show manager, veterinarian on duty, trial or competition leaders, judges, ring steward, instructor and as well figurant to trials. It is incumbent upon the organiser to ensure that the form is available at the event.

Organising clubs discharge themselves and their officials from all liability for harm or loss that dog owners may sustain in connection with shows, trials, competitions or behavioral assessments. The same applies to damage caused by dogs during shows, trials, competitions or behavioral assessments if such damage is not demonstrably a result of obviously inadequate organisation.

Physically punishing dogs is forbidden.

## **4. Force majeure**

The organiser is not obliged to refund entry fees if the event is cancelled as a result of force majeure. Neither SKK nor its member organisations are responsible for loss or direct or indirect costs caused as a result of an event not being held. Nor are elected representatives, employees or officials of SKK or its member organisations who have made a decision on such an event responsible for loss or direct or indirect costs.

## **5. Unacceptable behaviour**

Dogs that demonstrate unacceptable behaviour during shows, trials, competitions, behavioral assessments and other activities organised by a club within SKK by showing aggression, attacking or otherwise appearing to be threatening towards people and/or other dogs or domestic animals shall be reported on a specific form by the serving officials.

Serving judges and officials **are obliged** to report to SKK in writing, using a specific form if a dog demonstrates unacceptable behaviour in accordance with the regulations above. This applies even if the serving officials not self has witnessed the unacceptable behavioural of a dog. The organising club is responsible for ensuring that this form is available at the event.

### ***Examples of officials include:***

*Show committee members, show managers, veterinarians on duty, trial or competition organisers, ring stewards, instructors and figurants at trials.*

Reported dog may be dismissed from the venue.

## **6. Prohibited from taking part in shows, trials and competitions**

### **Mental attributes**

Dogs that have been Disqualified or awarded 0 grade with regard to mental attributes on three (3) occasions are not entitled to take part.

Serving judge obtain the right at all shows, trials, competitions and descriptions to hand out Disqualified referring to mentality if the judge assesses that the dog, based on the current show, trial, competition or behavioral assessment exhibits aggression or a clear tendency to flee in the ring, i.e. a dog which has panicked and shied away from the judge, and where it has not been possible to approach the dog in a natural manner.

### **Infectious diseases**

Dogs suffering from an infectious disease or infestation of vermin may not take part.

Dogs may not take part if during the last month they have had or are suspected to have had distemper, parvovirus infection or kennel cough, or if during the last month they have been spending time with a dog that has had any of these diseases.

Dogs may not take part earlier than two months after completing a period in quarantine.

### **Bitches in whelp and bitches rearing puppies**

Bitches in whelp may not take part in shows, trials, competitions, or behavioral assessments in the 30 days before whelping, calculated from 63 days after the first mating, and nor may they take part before 75 days after whelping, regardless the outcome of the whelping.

## **Puppies**

Puppies under the age of 4 months may not take part in shows, trials, competitions, or behavioral assessments and may not be brought into the venue. The organising club defines what is regarded the venue.

## **7 Doping and other undue circumstances**

Participating dog may not be injured or sick. Nor may the dog have been subjected to measures aimed at improperly altering its appearance, performance or character, intended to conceal signs of injury or illness.

It is the obligation of the person responsible for a dog to ascertain how a specific treatment or other measure may affect the eligibility of the dog to take part in a show, trial, competition or behavioral assessments.

Doping by a dog is regulated by the State Board of Agriculture regulations and general advice about training and competition with animals, *SVFS 2011:24 item number L17, chapter 7, §§ 1-2 and appendix 2 to these regulations.*

**In addition**, for detailed regulations outlining which treatments or actions that are not permitted in the SKK organization, see the National regulations against dog doping. Rules for applying for exemption can also be found from SKK organization's doping regulations.

If the show committee/trial management/ competition management decides to carry out tests with the aim of investigating the issue of doping or other prohibited actions, the person responsible for a dog is obliged to make the dog in question available for testing and for any further examination resulting from the test. The manipulation of samples for doping analysis is forbidden.

## **Neutered male dogs/bitches**

- Male dog that has been surgically neutered, despite reason, is not allowed dispensation to participate in shows or SBK conformation descriptions. They will instead be assigned Disqualified respective not approved.
- Male dog that has been surgically neutered are granted general dispensation to take part in trials, competitions and behavioral assessments. At international trials and competitions specific requirements for testicular status may occur – for information regarding this see the specific regulations for the trial or competition.
- Male dog that has been neutered by medical treatment is not allowed a dispensation for participating at shows, SBK conformation description, trials, competitions or behavioral assessments.
- Bitch that has been neutered by continuously medical treatment or surgical treatment is allowed a general dispensation for participation at shows, SBK

conformation description, trials, competitions or behavioral assessments. See also the National regulations against dog doping.

## **HUNTING TRIAL FOR SPITZ**

### **§ 1**

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of the test is to judge the dogs under hunter-like forms hunting traits for the benefit of breeding and breed development as a Spitz.

### **§ 2**

#### **Organization and approval**

Announced tests must, on application of a local club, be determined by the Special Club for Spitz (SSF's) board at the time and place and with regard to International tests by the SSF board of directors be reported to the Swedish Kennel Club (SKK) within the time specified by SKK.

Announced tests must be published in Standards Call no. 2nd

During examinations, authorized examiners and judges shall serve. Referees must be a member of SSF or the corresponding foreign club.

Shared test day for test conductor does not apply to international test.

Local club has the right to conduct variable hunting tests to the extent that SSF decides.

For tests in another local club's area of operation, it is required that an agreement has been reached between the local clubs concerned, in order to do so.

Responsibility for tests is carried out in accordance with these test rules the organizing local club.

This one has to appoint sample conductors and judges, who together form a college, who determine points and price.

### **§ 3**

#### **Right to participate**

Right to participate, the dog belongs to a member of the Special Club for Spitz (SSF) or the corresponding foreign club, the dog owner must be a member of any part of SKK's organization or the corresponding foreign organization, provided that the dog:

(a) attained at least nine months of age.

b) that the Swedish-owned dog is registered at the end of the registration period SKK. Year of birth is written with four digits. For foreign-owned dog should a copy of the registration certificate is included with the registration form sample. In case the above requirements are not met, will be obtained results to be canceled. For Finnish registered dog, FIN is written and registration number, followed by two digits for year of birth.

c) is vaccinated in accordance with SKK's rules.

d) is not doped, see SKK's special rules; "National doping regulations for dogs".

(e) in the case of bitches are not having period.

(f) registered for participation in the advertised test according to the arrangement local club regulations.

(g) reported to a flexible hunting test in accordance with the SSF regulations.

(h) notification to the local club where the test is being conducted. At samples of chips made by another local club are registered organizing local club.

#### **§ 4**

##### **Forms for tests**

Flexible tests are conducted at individual locations, regular tests according to previously determined dates to time and place. In difficult external conditions and unaffordable events, it is possible to pass a national test. Relocation may apply to another test resort within the local club. On a new date, the Test Rule Committee shall give its approval.

#### **§ 5**

##### **Limitation on the number of participants**

Organizing local clubs have the right to limit the number of participating dogs, in regular and mobile tests if circumstances so require. The dog owner should receive confirmation of start. Notify as soon as possible, if his dog is not able to participate in the test, the paid start fee must then be fully refunded. Registration for exams, (applies to both advertised and moving exams), can only take place after the advertised exam has been published in the club newspaper.

Local club has the right to organize tests aimed at specific groups. For national exams, both regular and variable exams, draws must be made between registered participants at the time of registration. However, local club dogs can take precedence. The requirement is that when publishing tests and registration recipients, the procedure must be announced. Otherwise, the turnaround will apply after receipt of the registration regardless of the local club affiliation.

In the case of international tests, FCI rules apply, which prescribe that draws be made between registered participants in tests where there is a registration. Dog owners whose dog cannot be prepared for testing should be informed of and reason for this.

#### **§ 6**

##### **Classes**

Dogs are tested in hunting class, in both flexible and regular tests.

#### **§ 7**

##### **Drawing of test areas**

(a) In regular tests, the dogs' starting order and test areas is determined by lottery, after the judges are lottery or the test conductor distributed these into test areas. If a ruled judge is disqualified for his task, the probation officer has the right to depart from the raffle and redistribute the judge's assignments so that a disruptive relationship does not exist.

b) Dog owner whose dog is registered for regular tests and can be prepared place for participation, shall receive information on the time and place for the draw.

#### **§ 8**

##### **Duration of the test period**

The duration of the trial is three (3) hours. If the dog did not have three finding opportunities during this time, the dog is given the opportunity to extend the trial time. The test is continued until the dog has been given a third finding opportunity and the work on this has been completed, but at most one and a half (1.5) hours. Thus, four finding possibilities (FM) or four primary barks (PS) can never arise on extended trial run. All finding and primary barks must be done / started during the prescribed test time. However, the test may continue for more than three and four and a half hours, respectively, in cases where the dog is in bird work at the end of the test period and continue until the dog has lost



contact with the bird. The test is thus terminated when the dog has lost contact with the bird in question.

By bird work is meant primary bark, barking performance, pursuit and renewed bark.

If the test is extended for the reason that the dog is in bird work, this must always be ascertained by the judge. The dog handler has the right to refrain from extended probation, which he must inform the judge at the latest at the end of the ordinary probationary period.

In regular and flexible tests, the organizer is entitled to limit the test time to three hours. This must be announced at the announcement of the test concerned or notified to the dog owner, but at the latest at confirmation of start.

## **§ 9**

### **Relocation due to obstacles**

Movement due to obstacles is allowed when the test group is to move over a natural barrier such as a large harvested forest area or marsh area and the transfer takes at least ten minutes. Moving must not take place for tactical reasons. The judge will decide if there is a need for relocation. The time taken for the transfer does not count towards the test time. The transfer must always be done with the dog attached. Moving time is calculated from the time the dog is leashed until it is detached. In addition to natural obstacles, loose dogs that interfere with the test are counted as obstacles, such as hare hunting, deer hunting, elk hunting, wolf indication, contact with bear or lynx. In the event of a disturbance, the test group is allowed to change the test area if a reserve area is available.

## **§ 10**

### **Suspended test and use of tracking system**

The dog handler is allowed to release or hook up his dog only order by the judge or in the event that he completely cancels the test, that the dog has come out of the test area or that it is exposed to obvious danger. If the dog handler interrupts the test, the judge must be informed immediately and the reason for this. If the dog is seriously injured or ill, the dog owner is entitled to cancel the test. If he so wishes, points obtained can be counted the dog catered for. However, the judge must make sure that the damage occurred during the test and through unfortunate circumstances (not sore paws or the like) before the dog may credit credits earned.

Dog tracking system may be used for testing. Prior to the start of the test, the dog handler decides whether the tracking system can be used to support assessment. Dog handler provide and are responsible for the tracking system equipment. Failing functionality of the tracking system is not ground for interrupted testing.

The assessment protocol must state the reason why the test was interrupted or why the dog was excluded from the test.

## **§ 11**

### **The judge's duty**

- a) Judges are to be loyal to SSF's test rules and the interpretation instructions. It is incumbent upon the judge to follow the instructions issued for the exam, as well as the instructions of the examiner.
- b) The judge will lead the trial team and shall only consider their own observations in the assessment.
- (c) The assessment shall be based on the performance which the judge was able to observe with certainty during the test.

(d) The judge for the examination card (notes) during the test, where he carefully notes the following:

- time of start and end of test.

- All events with timings, which can affect the score. During bird work the following must be recorded:

- The barking performance.
- Bird retention of the bird.
- The marking of the bird.
- The following pursuit.
- The circumstances of the renewed bark.
- The times for the start and end of the bird works (barkings).

- information on search by intervals, search scope and cooperation with the handler.

(e) The judge shall, after the assessment, inform the dog handler what has been found. In addition, the judge will, after the trial slam, to the dog handler, provide a summary account of how he perceived the actual course of the test without specifying the score level.

(f) Requests made by dog handler may, as far as possible, be made available, however only on condition that they do not conflict with the test rules, or otherwise are unreasonable.

g) If the dog handler does not follow the given directives, violates the regulations, interferes with the work of the group or others violate good practice, the judge shall immediately inform the test examiner immediately after the test, which has to decide whether the dog should be excluded from the test.

(h) The judge must have transmitted, at the appointed time on each trial day, all information from notes to hunting test records (protocol), which is handed over to the examiner.

i) Judges are not allowed to judge offspring from their own breeding, dogs that judges previously owned or actively trained. Not even if this was done by a member of the judge's household. This also writes other situations where the judge's impartiality can be called into question

## **§ 12**

### **The dog handler's responsibility**

a) In the test area, the dog handler has the right to decide which parts to scan.

(b) Firearms may only be carried and used in accordance with the consent of the organizer, the examiner and the judge.

c) The test starts when the dog is released. The dog handler is allowed to leash his dog on his own initiative only when he interrupts the test, or when the dog has come outside the test area or when obvious danger is threatening. For longer movements within the test area, for example the passage of large harvested wood areas or mires or other movements allowed by the judge, the dog may be kept attached.

d) The dog handler is entitled, when searching, to direct his dog with gestures and light whistles. It is prohibited to affect the dog during ongoing bird work.

e) The dog handler is entitled to plead a cause with the test examiner in the event that the dog is excluded from the test in accordance with § 13 (g).

## **§ 13**

### **Specimens**

The test object includes capercaillie, black grouse and hazelhen.

The dog handler has the right to opt out of work on hazelhen, which must be announced before the test starts.

Renewed barks shall not be counted on hazelhen. If the dog gets more barks when it changes trees, the distance is counted as movements and an extension of the primary bark. Thus, the dog can only get one bark per credit and not more than ten (10) minutes of barking time shall be credited.

## **§ 14**

### **Litter / Flock work**

Flock work may be either roll-up of flock, primary bark or renewed bark.

Rolling up the flock is if the dog barks or gives a few barks when the flock or individual bird in the flock is constantly moving within sight of the dog, and the dog only gets short, firm barks on one or several birds.

The dog is allowed to work with the flock according to the dog handler's test, to give it the opportunity to disperse the flock, and thus obtain a normal bird work.

If the flock is not dispersed sufficiently, you can, if the dog handler so wishes, move to a new terrain section.

To roll up the flock, give a barking time of no more than ten (10) minutes.

The roll-up counts for one (1) bark work and one (1) discretion possibility.

Renewed barks should not occur when the flock is rolled up.

However, flock work is not always just rolling of flocks.

In cases where the dog gets to bark on several birds in the litter / flock, FM and PS can under certain conditions be as many as the birds the dog has given bark towards.

If pursuit in connection with litter / flock work has been commendable or if it has led to a renewed bark and the dog returns to litter / flock and begins new bark work, this work shall also be assessed as a new PS, if the selection criteria are met.

The requirements for a new PS when the pursuit has not been commendable or led to renewal are:

- the dog works clean and in a very convincing way.
- previously marks each bird until it flies or is repelled test group.
- after the pursuit, regardless of time or duration, returns and begins again a bark work.

We are talking here about the perfectly tenacious dog with the most commendable markings in litter and flock work. When that happens is the number of FM and PS as many as the number of barks the dog had in litter or flock. If, on the other hand, the dog changes bird in the litter / flock, it is judged as one and same PS. Changing the scale object more than twice is assessed marking as accurate at highest (not commendable). In those cases, the pursuit was not commendable or that the pursuit did not lead for a renewed bark and the dog is not completely stable and worked clean in litter / flock and returns to litter / flock and takes up new skull work it is considered a continuation of the previous primary bark.

### **Individual birds and litter / flock**

The test rules take some account of the fact that the disturbances are greatest in litters / flocks

works, as well as in tightly seated birds and thus birds that flee from the bark site and its immediate vicinity, during a work in progress bark work. Then a litter / flock is blown up and no longer constitutes one more aggregate unit, then subsequent skull work is treated as work with individual birds. When assessing in more open terrain one should also make sure about the dog had sight contact with more birds than the bird subject to barking.

**Example**

*Three birds are not a flock and should not be judged as litter or in all situations close-sitting birds. The rule that applies is that in those cases the birds are whole judged separately from each other by the nature of the terrain during the bark work that of working with an individual bird. Leaves the dog in that situation one ongoing skull work for a bird flying or cackling beyond the barking site is a clear submission and error score for submission shall be applied. If the birds are collected on and in the immediate vicinity of the barking site, it is assessed like litter / flock work or dense birds. If the dog in that position changes bark bird is the same primary bark, but does not cause error points for leaving, as if the dog interrupts the bark work and pursues a bird from the collected unit. If the dog changes bark objects more than twice, it will affect the markings negatively and the marking will then be deemed to be satisfactory at highest, even if the dog’s markings are commendable at all times in the event. current work, it also adversely affects any extra earnings and then in the first-place job security where steadiness is highly valued.*

When a dog works in a litter / flock and only pursues a short distance and returns to work with a new bird, the short pursuit is not counted, only the last pursuit is taken regardless of length. The judge should always give the test examiner such a factual and accurate account of possible flock work.

**§ 15**

**Assessment criteria**

When assessing, the following should be considered:

**Earning points**

1. Search Efficiency	(0-25)	
1.1 Search		0-10
1.2 Ability to find bird		0-15
2. Bird barks	(0-35)	
2.1 Marking of bird		0-10
2.2 The nature and audibility of the bark		0-5
2.3 Retention of bird		0-20
3. Primary barks in relation to finding	(0-10)	0-10
4. Pursuit of bird and renewed bark	(0-20)	
4.1 Pursuit of birds		0-10
4.2 Renewed bark		0-10
5. Finding in trees		0-2
6. Extra Earnings		0-8
Total earned points		0-100

**Error points**

1. Hypersensitivity	0-10
2. Cancelling and leaving of bird work	0-10
3. Other work that interferes with the test	0-10
Total error points	0-30

### **Exclusion from the test**

If the dog in the evaluation of the steps 1.1 search or 4.1 pursuit receives zero (0) points also if any of the error moments 1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 are assessed with ten (10) points, the dog is excluded sample.

### **Point levels for price**

Price	1.	2.	3.
	75	65	50

## **MERIT POINTS**

### **1. SEARCH EFFICIENCY (0-25 points)**

A dog's search efficiency is measured partly in the dog's search routine and partly in the dog's ability to find bird within the test area.

#### **1.1 SEARCH (0-10 points)**

Search refers to the dog's way of moving in the terrain. In assessing the search focused attention on how fast and how wide the dog was moving itself. In addition, a commendable search is whether the test group can travel at a steady speed without long or repeated stops and whether the dog can be routed and if the search is otherwise excellent. The effectiveness of the search, such as the use of smell, hearing and visual senses during the search as well search pattern, can also be rewarded under job security in extra earning points.

#### **The impact of the terrain and the conditions**

The nature of the marks and the company affect the speed, breadth and frequency of the search the dog shows up for the group. Dense undergrowth, deep snow cover or difficult terrain makes the search more difficult. Dogs like under difficult conditions work appropriately and energetically should also be assignable points under Extra Earnings - Special earnings.

#### **Assessment directive**

In the evaluation of the search, an average value is taken throughout the test round. Temporary peak periods or weaknesses are less considered.

That the dog stops to listen during the search must not affect when the speed during the search is assessed. The dog's search can be circumventing, sawing or anything in between. Under normal conditions the following assessment bases were used.

#### **SEARCH SPEED:**

##### **Quick search: 4-5 points**

The dog moves during the majority of the test time in rapid canter.

##### **Average search: 3 points**

The dog moves during the majority of the trial period in canter.

##### **Slow search: 1-2 points**

The dog moves during most of the test time in the trot.

#### **SEARCH RADIUS**

##### **Advanced search: 4-5 points**

The dog moves with a search range of 250 to 400 meters in front and at the sides of the test group. Search time 5 - 15 minutes.

##### **Average search: 3 points**

The dog moves with a search range of 150 to 250 meters in front and at the sides of the test group. Search time 2 - 4 minutes and 59 seconds.

**Narrow search: 1-2 points**

The dog moves with a search range of 50 to 150 meters in front and at the sides of the test group. Search time 0 - 1 minute and 59 seconds.

**Contact**

When assessing a search, an important part is good contact with the handler. In normal terrain and under normal conditions it is 5 - 15 minutes search time appropriate.

**Reduction table at average search times over 15 minutes.**

**Bad contact with the handler**

- Over 15 minutes .....- 1 point.
- Over 25 minutes .....- 2 point.
- Over 35 minutes .....- 3 point.
- Over 45 minutes .....- 4 points.

**The disappearance of the dog**

If the dog for reasons other than obvious bird work or disturbing obstacles are not in contact with the test group more than one hour by the actual test time, or cannot be connected within an hour after completion of the test, the dog is excluded from the test. The exclusion is not allowed to be based on assumption. The judge must be certain about the situation.

**1.2 ABILITY TO FIND BIRDS (0-15 points)**

This refers to the dog's ability to find birds in the test area, whether they were sitting in trees or on the ground. Ability to find bird points are determined according to table 1. The points are calculated based on the number of found birds in relation to the number of finding opportunities.

**Finding Opportunity (FM)**

FM can be assessed by sight or hearing. A finding opportunity is one lone bird, flock or litter that is considered to have been within reach of the dog. A finding opportunity can either result in a finding or not. If the dog gets to bark on different birds in a flock or litter, is finding opportunities as many as the number of primary barks.

A flock that the dog rolls up is one bark and one discretion possibility. See §16, Flockwork.

The birds that are encountered on the way to a barking are also considered as finding opportunities if the dogs bark is found to be empty (false bark), or if the dog barking animals are other than predators.

**Finding opportunities that does not count**

Finding opportunity does not count for birds scared away by the test group during bird work. Nor are birds that are scared away by the test group at barks that cannot be ascertained or about the dog works with predators. The same applies to high altitude stretching bird (over tree top height that the dog does not pursue or bird's sound at far distance).

Finding opportunity is not counted as the dog scares a bird flying over natural obstacles such as rivers, long lakes or permanent natural obstacles there a persecutor could endanger the life of the dog and that prevent the dog's chance of making further contacts.



## **2. BARK WORK**

The bark work is judged on the basis of the dog's safety of marking a bird, the nature and audibility of the bark, and its ability to undergo scaling retaining bird.

### **2.1 MARKING OF BIRDS (0-10 points)**

By marking is meant that the dog with its location and its behavior at the barking site shows where the bird is. In practical hunting the result to a significant extent depends on how accurately the dog marks bird's seat. The marking is assessed at approved bird barks. The condition for accepting the bark work and judging the mark is that the judge makes eye contact either with the bird or with the dog during the bark work or immediately after it. Except for a situation where a very dense terrain or some other obstacle prevents visual contact. In such a situation, selection can be assessed and the bark is accepted solely due to hearing finding. Given, however, that a safe hearing finding during the bark is available both by the dog and by the bird. That the judge can ascertain the species and sex of the bird by means of the bird's sounds or sight observation on moving bird. The event must be within 100 meters of the test team, and that the judge can safely judge the selection accuracy and if it leaves from the bark, accepted amongst the test objects. Scoring is calculated according to Table 2, based on the sum marking points in relation to the number of markings found.

Are there two marking degrees for one barking work the marking is assessed according to the marking degree that has been predominantly during school time. In those cases, the dog marks both commendable, content and weak at one and the same skull work, the marking is considered to be satisfactory at highest.

### **The nature of the marking**

The species of the mark are commendable, accurate and weak.

### **Commendable marking (3 points)**

The mark is commendable if one, led by it, with security can determine in which tree the bird sits. At the commendable marking the dog usually appears safe and shows with his look and their behavior where the bird is sitting. If the dog is stuck, marking against a tree, but the judge cannot detect the bird until it is knocked out of the tree, the moment can be considered commendable. In a very dense terrain, the marking can be considered commendable, if you have eye contact either with the bird or with the dog and the bark work can be ascertained precisely because of the sound. The marking can be commendable even if the dog is relatively far away from the marked bark tree. This happens most often with a trained dog in the open terrain when the birds are shy. However, the dog marks with its behavior and firm bark where the bird sits. In case the dog barks at a single bird in the flock or litter and marks commendable despite other birds making sounds or moving itself, this can be considered when extra earning points are given.

*Example: If the dog is hidden by obstacles, such as boulders, root canal or anything similar and the judge is in the immediate vicinity of the barking spot, sees the bird, and can hear the dog's position with hearing, or with the help of footprints can read the dog's location in relation to bird and the bark tree undergoing barking, can the moment considered to be commendable. Likewise, when the dog is in the open and sparse terrain such as "seedtreestands" (partly harvested areas with left pines for seeding) or very sparse pine tree downland, located at a relatively long distance from the bird's sitting tree, can the mark is considered to be commendable provided that the dog with constant boldness and other behavior in a clear and complete way convincing way marks the bird. In such cases, the*



*judge must be completely convinced of the situation and that the dog knows exactly where the bird is sitting.*

### **Satisfactory marking (2 points)**

Marking is judged to be satisfactory when the dog cannot show exactly bird's sitting tree, but is barking against a group of trees, where the bird sits. If the dog under the same bark with a firm bark of more than two birds from the flock or the litter, marking is considered satisfactory. Through hearing observation, the marking can be considered at most as satisfactory.

### **Hearing ascertained marking**

Marking may also be assessed by hearing and at most to satisfactory marking. Thus, a hearing ascertained marking can also be considered weak or incorrect. The appearance of the terrain and the density of the forest should be considered when assessing it as an auditory marking. Furthermore, you can with certainty ascertain the species of birds in the litter / flock and in the case of individual birds' species and sex, by the bird / birds emitting / emitting sound during bark work and the position of the dog in relation to the bird safety can be determined by hearing

The main rule is:

- that the judge is completely convinced of the situation
- that the judge is in close proximity to the barking site at most 100m away.
- that the bird (s) make noise during parts of the dog's bark work.
- in the case of individual birds, species and species identification.
- in the case of litter / flock finding of species
- an approved hearing statement always ends with sounds of relief bird from tree, where the barking came from and the barking is silent.

### **Weak marking (1 point)**

Weak markings usually occur under difficult external conditions then weather conditions are difficult, as in harsh or temperate winds and You receives the marking and bark work in the wind direction from the bird's sitting tree. The dog cannot show a tree or tree group in a convincing way though it barks close to the bird. The dog marks uncertainly, or exhibits great mobility at the barking site. But in the limited area the dog is barking to the place where the bird sits. In such cases it is assessed the moment as at most, weak mark.

### **Wrong marking**

The marking is also not assessed and the barking is not approved if the dog has a fixed incorrect mark. The dog receives no points for primary bark, marking, nature of the bark and audibility as well bird retention.

### **Instructions to Table 2 for score calculation of markings**

The dog's score for bird marking is obtained at the intersection of sum of marking points and the number of marks during the test round. If the number of selections exceeds 10, the number is divided markings and the number of marking points by 2. In case of uneven numbers rounded down to the nearest integer. Error markings are not included in the number of markings.

**Table 2 Score calculation of markings**

Number of markings

Sum mark poäng	Antal markeringar									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1									
2	4	2								
3	7	4	2							
4		6	4	2						
5		8	5	3	2					
6		9	6	4	3	2				
7			8	5	4	3	2			
8			9	6	5	4	3	2		
9			10	7	5	4	3	3	2	
10				8	6	5	4	3	2	2
11				10	7	5	4	4	3	2
12				10	8	6	5	4	3	3
13					9	6	5	5	4	3
14					10	7	6	5	4	3
15					10	8	6	6	5	4
16						9	7	6	5	4
17						10	7	7	6	4
18						10	8	7	6	5
19							9	8	7	5
20							10	8	7	6
21							10	9	8	6
22								10	8	7
23								10	9	7
24								10	9	8
25									10	8
26									10	9
27									10	9
28										10
29										10
30										10

Summarized marking points

## 2.2 Barking performance (1-5 points)

The moment may only be scored in cases where the dog has an approved primary bark. An excellent bark is dense and opaque without unnecessary interrupts and has good audibility. About the dog appropriately and clearly aligns its scaling to the nature of the bird, this increases the performance value. However, one should keep in mind that scaling and retention are assessed as separate earnings. Long barks is not in itself leading to high points for barking.

### Basis of assessment

The bark is considered commendable as it is both tight enough, well audible and even. If the dog fits appropriately and clearly their bark according to the bark object, it increases the value of the performance. If the dog during long and even barking, make short breaks should this not considered to be the dog's fault. A bark that makes sneaking into the barking site more difficult lowers the score for the achievement. Also, if the barking has poor audibility, are hot, loud, greedy or yelling.

A dog might, when it comes to shy bird, consciously make short pauses and then gently restart the bark. On the contrary, this should be the case counts of extra earnings for the dog. When assessing the bark audibility, terrain and weather conditions should be considered. The judge judges the bark on the basis of all barking of birds during the test, where scoring retention found at least 1 min.

### Scoring scale

Poängskala skallgivning				
Utmärkt 5p	Berömvärt 4p	Bra 3p	Nöjaktig 2p	Svagt 1p

Excellent 5 p      Commendable 4 p      Good 3 p      Satisfactory 2 p      Weak 1 p

### Measurement of bark density

The density of the bark is measured in barks per minute. The measurement is normally done in periods of 30 sec and turned into barks / minute. Barking density is considered excellent at about 90 barks / min and beyond. Assessment also includes the bark's volume, pitch, coverage and audibility. Thus, a bark with a density of about 80 barks / minute can also be judged as excellent if otherwise satisfactory, has very good audibility and coverage.

## 2.3 BIRDS RETENTION (0-20 points)

By this is meant the ability of the dog to retain the bird during bark. Scoring is calculated according to Table 3, based on the average barking time and the number of barks.

### Basis of assessment

Ability to retain bird is judged solely on the basis of the result of retention. The barking time of the three longest barks is calculated and is divided by three, whereby the average value of the barks is obtained. The result of the retention is obtained from the table at the intersection for the average barking time and number of barks. Shorter barks than 1 minute shall not be considered when calculating the average. If the dog received only 1 or 2 should be longer than one minute, used divisor 1 and 2 respectively. The table is used so that the average cold time should be at least the time there you take out the points for the detention. Time is not rounded up.

**Table 3 Score calculation for bird retention**

Skalltidens medeltal minst (min/sek)	Number of barks		
	<b>3 skall</b>	<b>2 skall</b>	<b>1 skall</b>
1 min	3	2	1
1 min, 30 sek	4	3	1
2 min	5	4	2
2 min, 30 sek	6	4	2
3 min	7	5	3
3 min, 30 sek	8	6	3
4 min	9	7	4
4 min, 30 sek	10	8	4
5 min	11	9	5
5 min, 30 sek	12	10	5
6 min	13	10	6
6 min, 30 sek	14	11	6
7 min	15	11	7
7 min, 30 sek	16	12	7
8 min	17	13	8
8 min, 30 sek	18	13	8
9 min	19	14	9
10 min	20	15	10

Average retention time (whole or half minute)

### 3. PRIMARY BARKS RELATED TO BIRD FINDING (0-10 points)

Primary barks in relation to the finding of a bird refers to the dog's ability of the birds found in the ground, both on land and in trees, get primary barks. Primary barks is obtained when the dog is able to get a bark at a bird in a tree and marking score is noted.

The phase measures the effectiveness of the dog to utilize the birds that are to be found in the test soil.

### Basis of assessment

The ability to obtain primary barks is assessed according to Table 4.

The score is obtained at the intersection of the number of primary barks (PS) and number of findings (F)

**Table 4 Scoring calculation for primary barks in relation to findings**

		Numbers of birds found									
		F= Finnanden									
PS= Primä rskall		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of primary barks	1	8	7	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
	2		9	8	6	5	4	4	3	2	2
	3			10	9	7	6	5	5	4	3
	4				10	9	8	7	6	5	4
	5					10	9	8	7	6	6
	6						10	10	8	7	7
	7							10	10	9	8
	8								10	10	9
	9									10	10
	10										10

### Instructions to Table 4 for scoring of primary barks

If the number of findings exceeds 10, the number of findings and the number of primary barks is divided with 2. Uneven numbers are rounded up to the nearest integer.

## 4. PURSUIT OF BIRDS (0-20 POINTS)

### AND RENEWED

The pursuit and renewed moments are intended to measure the dog's ability to find flying bird, even when moving long. A dog with good pursuit is often given a renewed bark.

#### 4.1 Pursuit of Birds (0-10 points)

By pursuit is meant the dog's rapid rushes after bird, which relieves either from the ground or from trees, with the intention of getting primary bark or renewed bark on the bird.

### Basis of assessment

A good persecutor generally rushes quickly and energetically after, from ground or from tree flying bird, as well as advances quickly depending on the nature of the terrain. A good persecutor uses himself effectively in addition to the sense of smell, also the hearing during the pursuit and stops up to listen at the end of the pursuit. Listening do not affect when the speed of pursuit is assessed. Dog

pursuing bird as long as the dog sees the bird and listens for at least 10 seconds, shall on the individual pursuit receive points for "far" respect the duration of the pursuit. A shorter listening time should be credited to the length on the pursuit in a similar manner where it to the pursuit's length is added listening, example dog pursues 100 m and listens for 5 sec can is assessed as "average". Special merit should be considered if the dog is pursuing a bird bypasses eg. swamps, bays, steep cliffs and other off-road obstacles or swim over water obstacles. The pursuit should primarily be judged according to the distance traveled. Secondly, the pursuit is judged based on the time of the pursuit. Pursuits that leads to renewed shall may not deduct average points for other pursuit found. Assessment with time as the basis is used only when the pursuit is not otherwise it can be assessed. The pursuit should be scored on the basis of an average of the pursuits the dog has performed during the test.

**Mean value means mathematical rounding:**

Ex. 5.0-5.49 gives 5p, 5.5-5.9 gives 6p. In exceptional circumstances, the test examiner provides additional grounds for assessment. Normally the following assessment bases are used.

**SPEED OF THE PURSUIT**

**Fast pursuit: 3 points**

The dog rushes very fast after the flying bird. When the sight contact with the bird is lost, the dog can stop to hear when the bird strikes.

**Average pursuit: 2 points**

Pursuing bird in slower canter. Can stop to listen to the flying bird

**Slow pursuit: 1 point**

Pursuit of flying bird in trot. Can also listen and if continues, so in trot.

**PURSUIT DURATION**

**Long: 7 points**

The pursuit is at least 250 meters and in time 1.5 minutes or more.

**Average: 4-6 points**

The pursuit is at least 150 meters and in time from 45 seconds up to 1.5 minutes.

**Short: 1-3 points**

The persecutor is under 150 meters and in time for 45 sec.

If the dog does not pursue a bird at all, zero (0) points are given and the dog excluded from the test.

Dogs that do not pursue birds throughout the trial will receive zero (0) points and are excluded from the test. The dog must be allowed the test time out and any decision on exclusion is made by the test examiner. Is known reason for not pursuing the dog must not be punished for this, which should be noted in the test protocol.

**Procedure when the dog begins the pursuit**

A prerequisite for bark and renewed bark is that not the bird or the dog is disturbed while the pursuit is ongoing. Therefore, it is important that the test group stays on the spot and listens carefully when the pursuit begins. The advancement only takes place when the dog either returns or gets a primary bark or renewed at the bird it is being pursued, or when one is sure the dog lost contact with the flying bird and started a new search

#### 4.2 RENEWAL (0-10 points)

Renewed bark means a new bark, which the dog receives on a bird, litter or flock that has moved far enough from the previous bark.

##### Renewed bark or movement

If repeated barks on the same bird, litter or flock should be interpreted as renewed bark or a continuation of the primary bark, depends on the essential part of the distance bird (s) moved. In general, in dense terrain a movement of just under 100 meters can be considered as sufficient basis for a renewal bark.

If, on the other hand, the movement takes place in open terrain, a distance of 150 meters is considered a movement and the new bark is assessed as a continuation of the primary bark.

Flock work shall be assessed in accordance with the rules under § 16, flock work.

Renewed barks are not applicable for hazelhen. Hazelhen's movement is always treated as movement.

##### Finding of renewed bark

In order for the bark to be judged as renewed, the judge must note that it is the same bird species, and when it is in question if a lone bird, that bird is of the same sex as at primary bark. In addition, the bark should start almost immediately after that that the dog is judged to have traveled the distance in question. Consideration shall however be taken to the nature of the terrain and an approved marking must be noted.

##### Basis of assessment

Renewed shall be scored according to Table 5. The score is obtained at the intersection of several renewed barks (FS) and number of primary barks (PS).

**Table 5 Score calculation for renewed barks**

Numbers of primary barks

FS= För nyade skall	PS= Primärskall									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	2
2	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5
3		10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6
4				10	9	9	8	8	7	7
5					10	10	9	9	8	8
6							10	10	9	8
7									10	9
Fler										10

##### Instructions to the table for scoring for renewed shall

If the number of primary barks exceeds 10, the number of primary barks and the number of renewed barks are divided by 2.

For uneven numbers, round up to the nearest integer.

#### **5. FINDING IN TREE (0-2 points)**

It is considered as finding in the tree when the dog finds the bird directly in the tree and must be on it with an approved marking (Primary bark).

Renewed barks cannot be considered as finding in trees. Finding in tree can take place by means of sight, hearing or the sense of smell.

#### **Basis of assessment**

The judge has to decide whether the dog has found a quiet bird or "cackling" bird. Finding of a litter / flock tree can only be scored finding in tree at first finding and only 1 point can be considered.

#### **Finding in the Tree (2 points)**

Found silent bird / birds within 100 meters of sample group.

#### **Finding in the Tree (1 point)**

The dog finds bird / birds in trees because of "cackling".

In litter / flock work a maximum of 1 point is applied in cases where the dog persecuted one or more of the birds from the group, returning and taking a new bird from the group in trees. The pursuit and marking should then have been commendable.

#### **6. EXTRA EARNINGS (0-8 points)**

By extra merit is meant the purity of the dog at work, job security, and merits. In assessing both the merits of the dog are considered and errors and emphasis are placed on the quality of the dog's bark work with bird.

Extra merit points are awarded for performance cleanliness, job security and special merits, that is, the merits that make the dog an excellent Spitz. That means in its entirety that no extras Earning points are applied without regular bark work with bird found during the test.

Points for work safety are also a basic requirement for points for special earnings.

#### **Performance Purity:**

If the dog has not chased the forbidden game, the dog will receive points purity performance.

#### **Work efficiency:**

Dog behavior in search and bird work. Turn FM and F into PS with repeated long barks and commendable markings. Resistance to flying bird from barking site. Adjusts the bark after the barking object. Ability to listen and get renewed barks. Renewed should be over long distances. Repeated renewed barks on same bird. As well as can be directed and otherwise have good cooperation with the handler. Points in work efficiency should be applied so that the dogs excellent hunting skills are awarded. A single event, e.g. one full job, during a test, does not serve as a basis for points. However, giving repeated full-time jobs as well as one full-time job and demonstrated steadfastness can be basis for points in work efficiency. Repeated full work, renewed barks, steadiness, and otherwise good cooperation without any errors during the test can give 3-4 points in work efficiency.

#### **Special merits:**

Among other things, is commendable use of the senses. If the dog with its behavior tames shy bird, willingness to work and endurance in difficult terrain and weather conditions. Repeated commendable works with individual bird in litter / flock, here they are meant dogs that in litter /



flock find and work with several birds commendable in terms of marking and pursuit, will return to that take the next bird in the same commendable way.

**The following subdivision is used for scoring:**

- Performance purity (0-1 p)
- Work efficiency (0-4 p)
- Special merits (0-3 p)

The judge should always review extra earnings with the test examiner.

### **ERROR POINTS (0-30 points)**

Assessment of the dog's error must not be based on assumptions, but the errors should always be noted before the dog is given error points. For errors found the dog is punished according to the directive below and also affects extra earning points.

#### **1. HYPERSENSITIVITY (0-10 points)**

By hypersensitivity is meant when the dog barks for no apparent reason barks on the ground or in trees, on fresh runs, or providing chasing barks after flying birds. Hypersensitivity is also considered to be false and repeated error markings. When judging hypersensitivity, be careful and exactly. Efforts should be made to investigate the cause of the barking. When the judge gives the error score, you should consider how much it interferes with the test. If the dog is constantly barking and giving the questioning barks without visible cause, strict judgment is used.

**False barks.** Occurs when no game can be found in connection to the barking site within 30 meters. For a permanently marked false bark, the dog shall be punished by 1 error point.

In addition, thereafter, for each counterfeit the dog is punished with 2 error points.

Unsafe questioning barks should not be counted as errors if they occur:

- temporarily during fresh weathering of bird or bird droppings.
- a long question will be allowed, if it leads to a fixed bark on bird nearby.

#### **2. CANCELING AND LEAVING OF BIRD WORK (0-10 points)**

It is a clear mistake if the dog leaves an established bark of bird while the bird remains in the tree and error points should be applied. At definitely leaving, the bark work is finished. A new bark on the same bird in the same tree must not be counted as new FM and F. The dog can interrupt or definitely leave a bark work. In case the dog leaving a bark with a fixed mark for over three minutes is considered as a definitive leave. If the interruptions are shorter, the dog is punished lighter.

If a dog leaves an established bark on bird two or more times during the same skull work, this is assessed each time as one leaving.

For example: 2 times in 1 minute gives -2 points.

Error points cannot exceed the table's maximum points at one and the same bark work.

If the dog leaves the bark and changes the bird in the litter / flock it will affect the marking according to item 2.1.

**Leave is assessed according to table.**

Error points

- for 1 minute -1 points
- 1-2 minutes -2 points
- 2-3 minutes -3 points

- over 3 minutes -4 points

### **3. OTHER WORK THAT INTERFERES WITH THE TEST (0-10 points)**

Other work that interferes with the test is the scraping and cutting of the bird sitting trees, aggressive behavior during the barking, unwilling to work as well disobedience.

#### **3.1 Scratching and cutting of the bark**

(aggressive behavior at barking)

Aggressive behavior is when the dog jumps, scratches or bites bird's sitting tree. If the dog jumps against the tree and with his teeth tearing into this in mind and meaning to scare the bird is considered the error as large, and the error points are judged jointly with the test examiner. If the error is repeated, it is considered a gross error and given ten (10) error points and the dog is excluded from the test.

#### **3.2 Unwilling to work**

As a reluctance to work is considered general lethargy and lack of interest for bird work where instead the focus is on vole and mice and which interferes with the test.

The error is not punishable if the dog, during bird work other than stalling, is temporarily interested in small rodents. If it does interfere with the test, you should give error points. Size of the error is determined by the disruptive impact it has on the test.

Excavating for vole and mice during the actual skull work is punished as the leaving of a bark work. If the test group on a number of occasions bumps bird in the immediate vicinity of the dog without the dog caring them, the ten (10) error points are given and the dog is excluded from the test.

The dog's behavior should be ascertained on a number of occasions before exclusion occurs.

#### **3.3 Obvious disobedience**

Obvious disobedience includes the dog's indifference to the handler's calls and prohibitions, and that the dog during the test round or at the end it does not allow the handler to leash the dog. The error is not punishable if the dog once in a while does not obey his handler, but exited of hunting desire rushes for forbidden game.

Error points are given when the dog's disobedience disturbs the test and above all about it after listening to the handler, returns to work with prohibited game.

If the dog does not allow himself to be leashed by the handler and the dog otherwise not obeying the commands of the handler, it should be given high error points.

When leashing the dog, it is allowed for the dog handler to leave the test group so that proximity to strangers does not interfere with the leashing.

If, due to disobedience, the dog cannot be leashed within one (1) ten hours after the end of the trial, ten (10) error points and the dog are given excluded from the test.

### **CROSS MARKING IN TEST PROTOCOL OVER THE DOG'S WORK**

To get a more detailed picture of the quality of the dog at work only merit and error points give, are performed in addition to these, cross markings for the various tasks. Even at the crossing, only the merits and errors found must be considered. Short work that does not give a clear picture of the course of events should be left unchecked. As a principle, it can generally be said, use cross markings rather a little than too much. In terms of error points, except for the errors that the dog can be punished for, even work with such prohibited species is crossed which does not give error points. Such work is barks and chases on game and pets, hare, elk or squirrel. If you can safely say that the dog does not work with prohibited species, it should also be ticked for.

Wild animals and pets that are not ticked are:

Bear, lynx, raccoon, fox, badger, ermine, mink, otter, beaver and cat.

### **Relationship between crossings and points**

When you fill in the assessment card, it is done in that order first the dog's work is crossed and points are then given. Crossings and points should always match.

### **Final score**

The dog's final score is obtained after deducting any error points from the earning points.

### **§ 16 The conduct of the examiner**

For tests where test examiner must be used for judging assignments, the examiner reports the test to the deputy probation officer. Test examiner may not participate with his own dog at trial where he serves. Otherwise applies what is in §13 Judge's case.

The examiner must monitor that the test rules are strictly followed and shall take all necessary steps to make the assessment so uniform and accurate as possible. In addition, provide information on known indications of larger predatory game, for example wolf.

The examiner shall further:

- a) Decide that scoring and interpretation is in accordance with SSF's test rules and interpretation instructions and equal distribution of point
- (b) Prior to the examination, convening serving judges for review of the rules and provide instructions.
- c) Distribute judges, aspirants and students in the test areas as well execute lottery.
- d) Ensure that the dogs are finally assessed according to the rules.
- e) In consultation with the judge and the college review the minutes, propose points and price as well as draw up price list of achieved results.
- (f) Within fourteen days, the sample must have been registered in Rasdata; and all hunting test protocols must be scanned.
- g) Provide advice to the local club on the test service judges aspirants and students.

### **§ 17 College**

The college determines points and prices.

The college at the regular tests is made up of the examiner and the serving judges as well as aspirants and students. The college is convened by test examiner after the end of the test day.

The College of flexible tests consists of an ordinary test examiner and deputy test examiner, as well as the serving judge.

As regards flexible hunting tests, the college must be convened by test examiner and must be held within 1 month after the first test day.

Judges and aspirants must present their assessment before the examiner's presentation.

Board members in the organizing local club and members of SSF's the board may be present in College if these are not biased at the time. These are not included in the college. Test examiners shall be authorized hunting test judges

### **§ 18 Modification of test results**

It is the responsibility of SSF to correct the calculation errors found in the test results. This can be done by SSF's appointed result managers regardless of time from trial day. Before changing test results, consultations must be taken with the test examiner. Changed results must then be announced to the test examiner immediately and in writing notified to the dog owner, cause and

new points and price. The dog owner should also be informed about their right to protest and the time of the protest. SSF's Test Rules Committee, handles interpretation questions, handling and proposals for decisions to the SSF Board, regarding protests and treatment of these.

Measure that causes change in points, price and test results shall be notified to the test examiner and organizing club, which has to notify the dog owner of changed results. The dog owner should too be informed of his right to protest and the time for appeal of the Committee's decision.

### **§ 19 Protest**

Judgment can be changed in the following cases:

- a. If technical errors have been committed.
- b. if the dog did not have the right to participate according to current rules.

Thus, participants cannot protest against the judge's judgment and free discretion.

### **The question of a change of judgment is considered**

1. after protest from test participants whose rights are affected by the blame operative part.
2. after the notification of the trial manager or of the judge who has taken operative part.
3. following a decision by SSF or SKK to take up for any other reason the issue of amending a certain verdict.

Protest against the verdict must be in writing. It must be submitted to the examiner before the end of the exam and / or the day on which it was blamed the verdict was announced and accompanied by a corresponding protest fee double entry fee. In the case of a flexible test, the protest and the charge must be submitted to college within three (3) days of the announcement of the verdict. If protest is filed by someone who is not eligible for this or if the protest is not accompanied by a fixed protest fee, the protest shall immediately be rejected. Such a decision is made by the college. After hearing from the judge, the college will decide whether the protest can be considered be justified. Decisions are made in writing to the person who protested. If the protest is approved, the dog's price will be changed in the result list, alternatively the dog is re-examined and the protest fee is refunded.

The test participant affected by the decision of the college may appeal to the SSF Board (SSF riks). The appeal must be in writing and must have received by the SSF Board no later than two weeks after the date of college decision.

Protest against decisions taken by the SSF must be in writing and must have submitted to the Swedish Kennel Club hunting dog committee at the latest 30 days from the date of the decision. Changes in the results list can take place within two years from the time of the test.

### **§ 20 The validity of the test rules**

These test rules are set by the Swedish Kennel Club central board to apply: 2017-07-01 up to and including 2022-06-30.