

FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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FCI AGILITY JUDGING GUIDELINES



CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. General principles for judges	4
3. Judging ethics	4
4. Appearance and conduct	4
5. Personal items	5
6. Preparing the competition	5
7. Briefing the stewards and helpers	5
7.1. Scribe	5
7.2. Show secretariat (scorer)	5
7.3 Collecting ring steward	6
7.4 Time keeper	6
7.5 Ring steward/helpers	6
8. Briefing the competitors	6
9. Course design	7
10. Course building	10
11. Standard Course Time and Maximum Course Time	11
12. Judging	11
13. Judging specific obstacles	12
13.1 Hurdle	12
13.2 Contact obstacles	13
13.3 Long jump	13
13.4 Weave poles	14
13.5 Tyre	14
14. Judging situations	15
14.1 Refusals and subsequent marking	15
14.2 Contacts, refusals and faults	24
14.3 Judging a flyer on the see-saw	28
14.4 Secondary judge	29
15. Other	29
15.1 Eliminations	29
15.2 Refusals	30
15.3 Start-Finish	30
15.4 Rerun	31
15.5 Ineligible to compete	32

1. INTRODUCTION

These "Judging Guidelines" are meant to help judges in FCI member countries to come to the same understanding/interpretation of the rules.

The Guidelines do not intend to change existing rules or to be in contradiction with them, but they should help to clarify the gaps in interpretation left by the wording and/or drawings in the rules. The application of these Guidelines is compulsory at FCI events such as the World Championships, the European Open, the Junior Open Agility World Championships and FCI-CACIAG competitions.

The English text of these Guidelines in the latest version is always the reference one. Different interpretations can be caused by the translation into different languages.

The Guidelines are compiled in such a way that new proposals can always be added on. They are reviewed annually: one **must be** linked to the 5-year reviews of the FCI Agility Rules. Proposals should be sent in according to the time schedule confirmed by the FCI Agility Committee. The latest version of the Guidelines should always be used.

Time schedule

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Rules valid				01.01.2028			
Discussion/Decisions			February				
Proposals		01.07.2026					01.07.2031
Working group meeting		November	April				November
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Judging guidelines valid	01.07.2025	01.07.2026	01.07.2027	01.01.2028	01.07.2029	01.07.2030	01.07.2031
Discussion/Decisions	February	February	February		February	February	February
Proposals	15.12.2024	15.12.2025	15.12.2026		15.12.2028	15.12.2029	15.12.2030
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Obstacle guidelines valid	01.07.2025	01.07.2026	01.07.2027	01.01.2028	01.07.2029	01.07.2030	01.07.2031
Discussion/Decisions	February	February	February		February	February	February
Proposals	15.12.2024	15.12.2025	15.12.2026		15.12.2028	15.12.2029	15.12.2030
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
International judges' workshop		March/April		July/August		March/April	

It is recommended that FCI member countries apply the Judging Guidelines and implement these recommendations in national agility events.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR JUDGES

An agility judge must always take into account that agility should be fun for the dog, the handler and the spectators.

An agility judge must be able to design a course that is safe to negotiate.

An agility judge must be able to design a course that will test different skills of both dog and handler.

An agility judge must be able to design a course with the correct level of difficulty.

An agility judge must have worked a dog himself so he can appreciate what it is like to be an agility competitor.

An agility judge must always be fair and just. Personal feelings should not interfere with his decisions.

An agility judge must be unwavering, confident and courteous.

An agility judge must be able to make quick and reliable decisions.

An agility judge must be capable of adjusting his course design at a moment's notice, for example due to the weather conditions or the condition of the floor surface.

An agility judge must be fit enough to judge all dogs the same.

3. JUDGING ETHICS

While officiating the judge is strict but fair and always courteous.

The judge must be competent, act impartially and without theatrics.

The judge must not try to pick fault in every detail and where there is doubt, the benefit must be given to the dog and handler.

The judge must judge all the competitors the same way.

The judge must always concentrate and make his decisions without any hesitation. If a judge wants to change a decision, he must do so before the next dog starts.

The judge keeps strictly to the Rules and Guidelines.

The judge must not get into a conversation with a competitor in the ring. If need be, he can briefly tell a handler why he has been eliminated.

The judge may only discuss his decisions or course design with the competitors when he has finished judging.

A judge does not criticise decisions and behaviour of a colleague openly but tries to speak to him privately.

A judge is always aware that he must lead by example, even when he is not officiating.

4. APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT

An agility judge must wear suitable attire, which distinguishes him from the competitors.

The judge must not wear anything displaying his connection to clubs, competitors or sponsors.

An agility judge must always conduct himself properly and behave as a worthy agility representative.

An agility judge must indicate faults and refusals with hand signals. The arm must be clearly raised above the head. The start signal and eliminations must be signalled clearly so that neither the handlers nor the spectators are in doubt about the decision. An agility judge must not get into discussions with competitors or spectators about any judging decision.

5. PERSONAL ITEMS

It is advisable for an agility judge to have the following items with him:

- Signature stamp
- Course drawings
- Whistle (plus another spare one)
- Measuring wheel
- Rules and regulations that apply in the country where the show is held
- Measuring tape
- Equipment to measure dogs

6. PREPARING THE COMPETITION

The agility judge must communicate with the show representative to ascertain the following:

- Which rules and guidelines apply (if judging a national trial).
- The layout and size of the ring in which the competition is going to be held.
- The location of the show secretariat and where they are expecting the majority of the spectators to be (perhaps even a stand).
- A list of the available obstacles and confirmation that all the obstacles comply with the rules.
- Which categories and classes are to be judged and how many competitors he has to judge in each class.
- How many people will be helping in the ring.
- Timetable.
- Whether timekeeping is manual or electronic. If it is electronic, whether is wireless or not.
- Whether it is possible for the timekeeping to be used on tyre, long jump or wall.
- Whether the start and finish are separate, and where they are located.
- Whether copies of the course plans should be made available by the judge. A course plan should only be given to the helpers half an hour (maximum) before course building starts.

7. BRIEFING THE STEWARDS AND HELPERS

The stewards and helpers must be fully briefed as to what is required of them. The briefing can be less elaborate or even left up to the organisation if the organisers and helpers are experienced.

Important: The scribe and the timekeeper cannot be replaced until the class is finished.

The ring stewards/helpers and show officials must be briefed about the following:

7.1. SCRIBE

- How the judge will indicate faults, refusals and eliminations.
- How a judging slip/sheet should be filled in.
- That he must always watch the judge never the dog and continue to watch until the judge stops judging the dog.
- Where the judge will be positioned on the course during the runs.
- Where the scribe must be positioned so he can always see the judge – move if necessary.
- How he will indicate to the judge that there have been three refusals.

7.2. SHOW SECRETARIAT (SCORER)

- That the agility judge will check the scoring during the competition.

- That judging slips must be kept in the running order.
- That the judge must be informed immediately should a problem arise.

7.3 Collecting ring steward

- That he is responsible for ensuring that the running order is respected.
- That there must always be 3 to 5 dogs and handlers near the start.
- That he must indicate non-starters on his list next to the names of the competitors.
- The judge will explain precisely when he wants the next dog and handler to enter the ring.

7.4 TIME KEEPER

- Explain when the time must be started and stopped.
- Explain that the time must start when the dog:
 - jumps the first obstacle
 - goes underneath the first obstacle
 - passes the start line of the first obstacle on the left or the right side
- That the time is never stopped before the dog has crossed the finish line (except when the dog has been eliminated).
- The time is stopped when the dog negotiates the last hurdle in the correct direction. This means that the dog jumps from the correct side (no matter if the pole is knocked down – fault!). The course is not yet finished and the time must not be stopped when the dog goes underneath the last hurdle or passes it on the left or the right side.
- That the time given to the scribe must always be measured to the 1/100th of a second.
- That he can release the dog from the start line after the judge's signal.
- That it must be signalled clearly when a dog exceeds the Maximum Course Time.
- That the time must be taken from the same positions at the start and the finish for each dog.
- That he must only reset the stopwatch after he's made sure that the scribe has noted the time (show the scribe the watch so he can copy the time down on the judging slip/sheet).
- That the manual time is used when the electronic time fails.

7.5 RING STEWARD/HELPERS

- That the assigned obstacles are checked so they are exactly the same for each dog.
- That the height of the jumps is the same for each dog.
- That if the hurdle is going to be taken twice and the pole drops it must be fixed early enough before the dog approaches the same hurdle again.
- That they cannot give up their allocated assignment before the class is finished.
- That the contacts or even the surface must be cleaned at regular intervals if circumstances require it (running on sand for instance).

8. BRIEFING THE COMPETITORS

If the judge wants to brief the competitors, then he must:

- Ascertain if any translation is necessary.
- Tell the handlers what the length of the course is and how the Course Time is defined.
- Indicate how the start signal will be given.
- Indicate how faults, refusals and eliminations will be indicated and what happens after an elimination.
- Remind handlers that they must continue their run unless the judge tells them to stop.

- Remind handlers about any designated area (if available) where the dog can be rewarded after the run has been completed.

9. COURSE DESIGN

A) The course plan **must** be drawn to scale and must be available, possibly with copies, on the day of the competition.

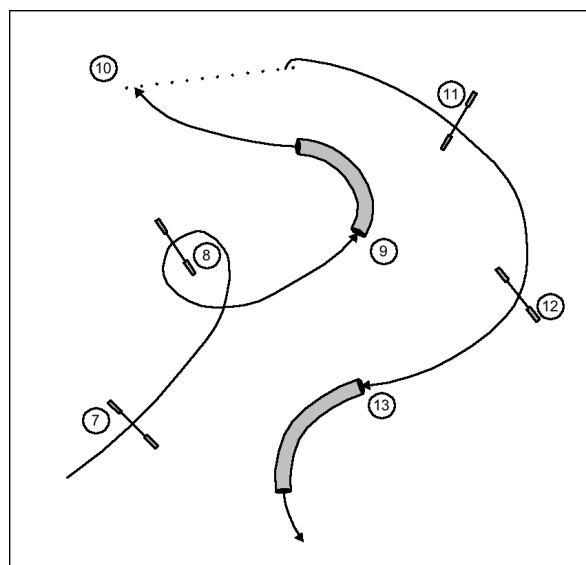
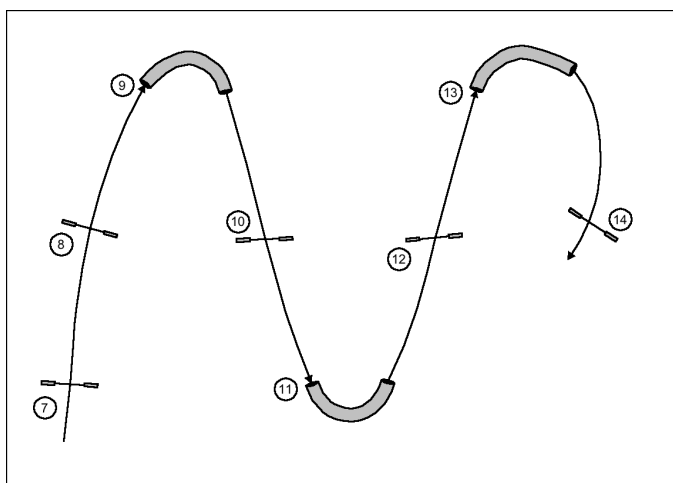
B) The judge is advised to use as many types of obstacles as possible. It is obligatory to use three different types of contact obstacles (A-frame, dog-walk and see-saw) in agility courses. The weave poles must be used in every course. There **must** not be fewer than 7 jumps in every course.

C) The obstacles that are at the judge's disposal (14 hurdles with poles, 1 tyre, 1 wall, 1 dog-walk, 1 A-frame, 1 see-saw, weave poles, 1 long jump, 4 tube tunnels; one of which must be 3 - 4 meters long) are the maximum that a judge can use in a course.

D) As the first obstacle the judge must use a single hurdle, wall, long jump or tyre, and as the last obstacle judge must use a single or spread hurdle, wall, long jump or tyre (if the timing system allows it).

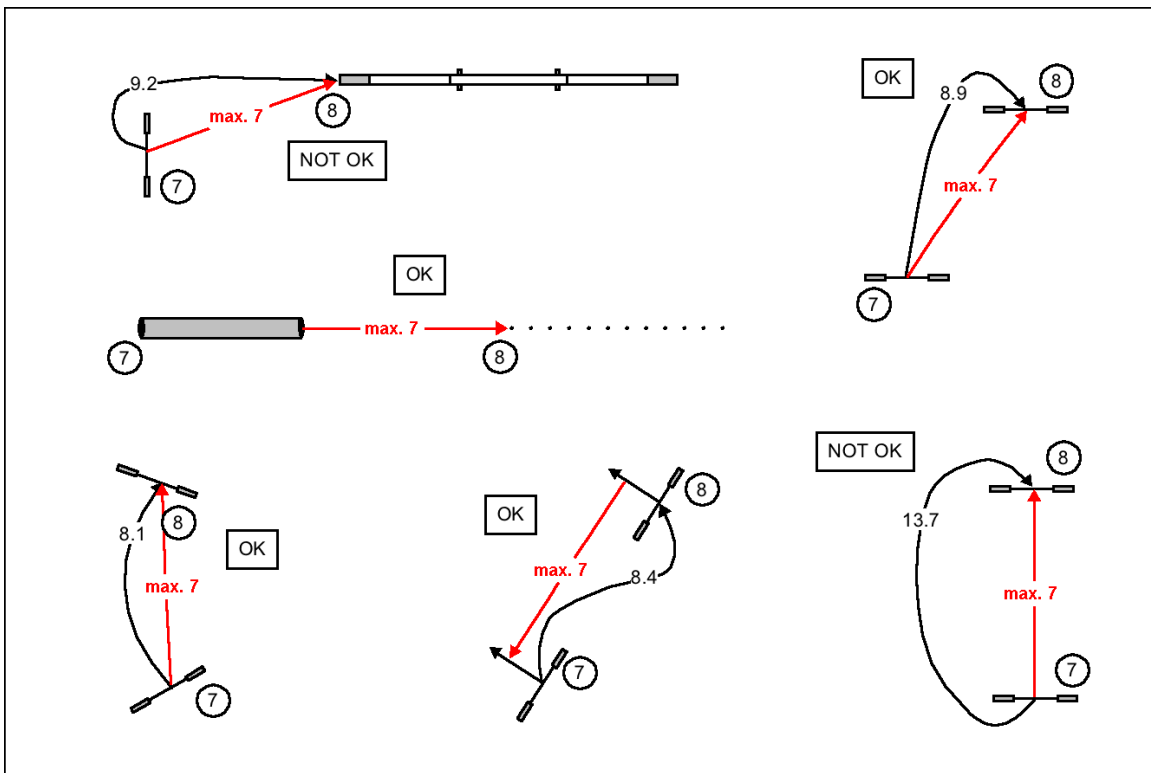
E) The design of the course is left entirely to the judge's imagination, but natural handling side must change at least twice.

Examples:

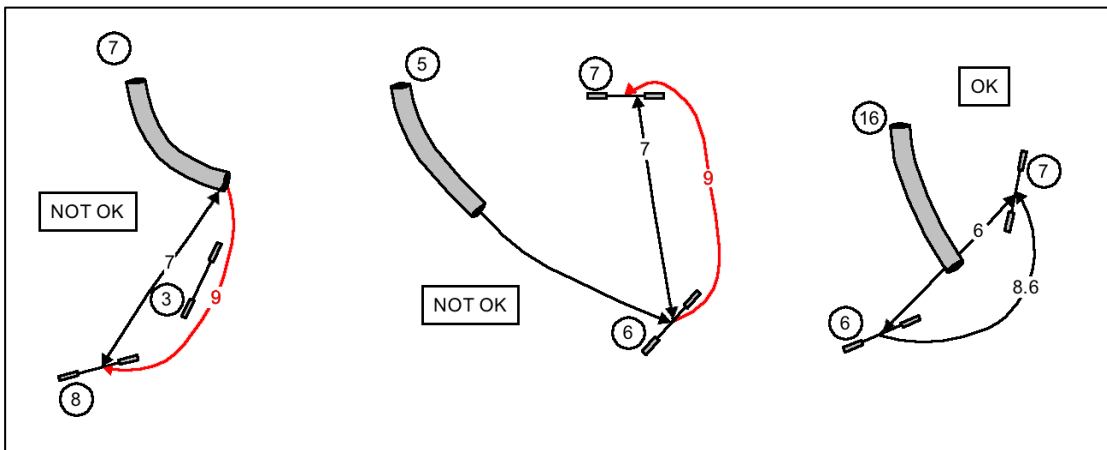


E) The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles must not be less than 5m. The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles must not be more than 7m and the maximum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles must not be more than 9m.

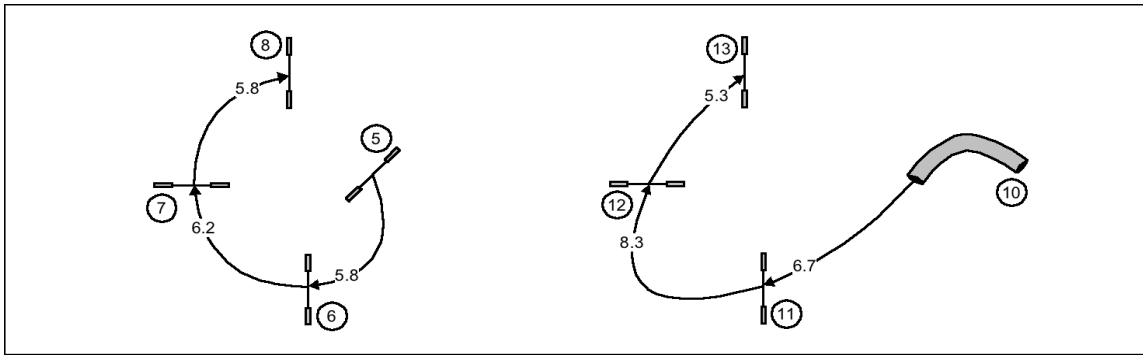
Both distances must be measured from the nominal point that the dog leaves the obstacle to the nominal point that the dog arrives at the next obstacle. For hurdles, these are the centres of the poles. For a tunnel, zone, weave poles, etc., it is the nominal entry/exit points of those obstacles.



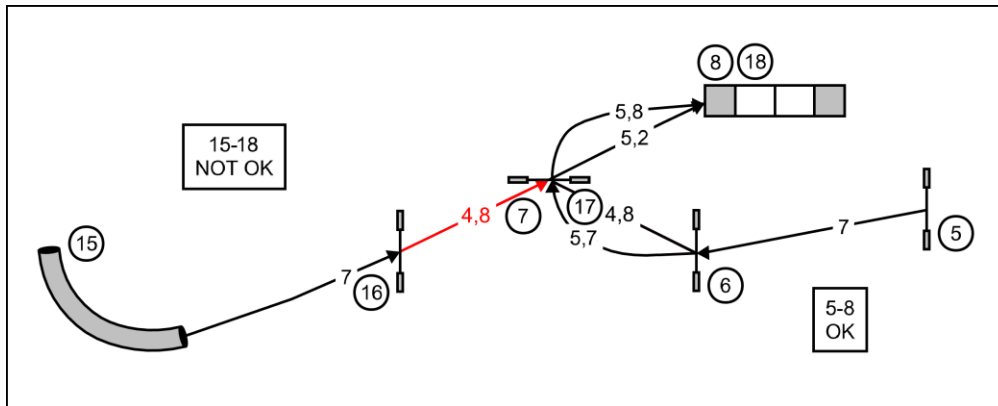
The distance between obstacles must be measured along the line most dogs will take, not the line the judge would prefer the dogs to take in order to keep it according to the rules. The judge must be aware that the maximum distance between two consecutive obstacles must not exceed both 7 m in straight line and 9 m on the dog's path.



The dog's path marked in red is not a realistic path. A realistic dog's path line would most likely exceed the maximum allowed distance. The judge must be aware that dogs from different height categories often run on, at least slightly, different paths.



The sequence 6-7-8 is exactly the same as sequence 11-12-13, but because of a different approach to number 11 and the speed of the dog being higher, the distance between 6-7 and 11-12 is not the same. The difference in speed and approach changes the line of the dog by about two meters between 6-7 and 11-12.

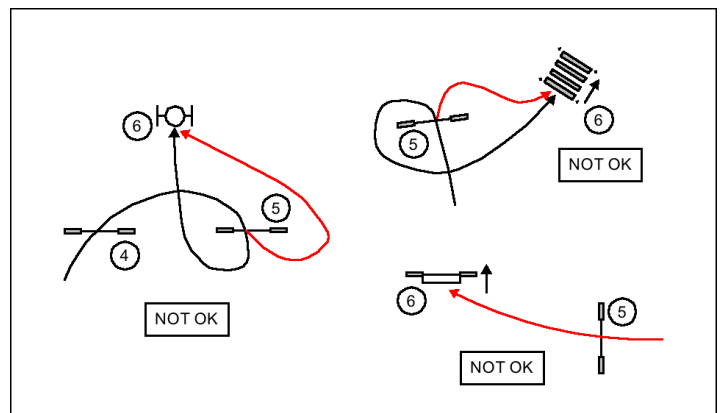


Looking at the setup, distance and angle 6-7 from the right is exactly the same as the 16-17 from the left. Starting from the right (5), the distance between all obstacles on the dog's path is according to the rules, and approach to the A-frame is safe.

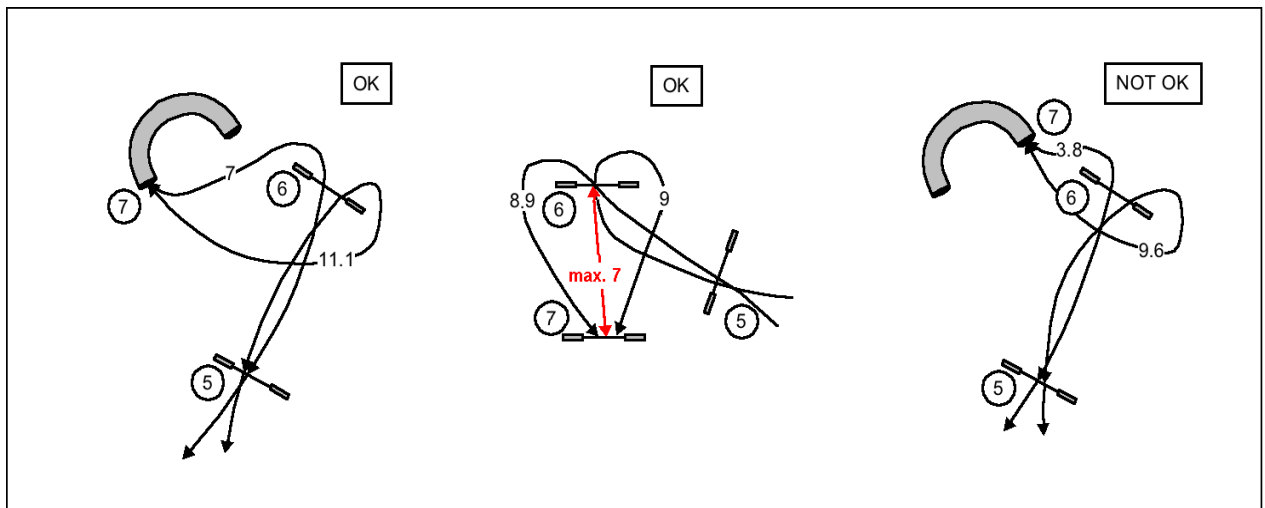
However, starting from the left (15), most dogs will follow a line where the distance between 16-17 is shorter than stipulated in the rules, and the situation is possibly dangerous because the dogs will attempt the A-frame at a high speed and with a badly angled approach.

F) For safety, the rules specify that the dog must have a straight approach to the long jump, tyre and spread jump. The approach and the speed of the dog must also be taken into consideration with the contact obstacles as shown in the example above.

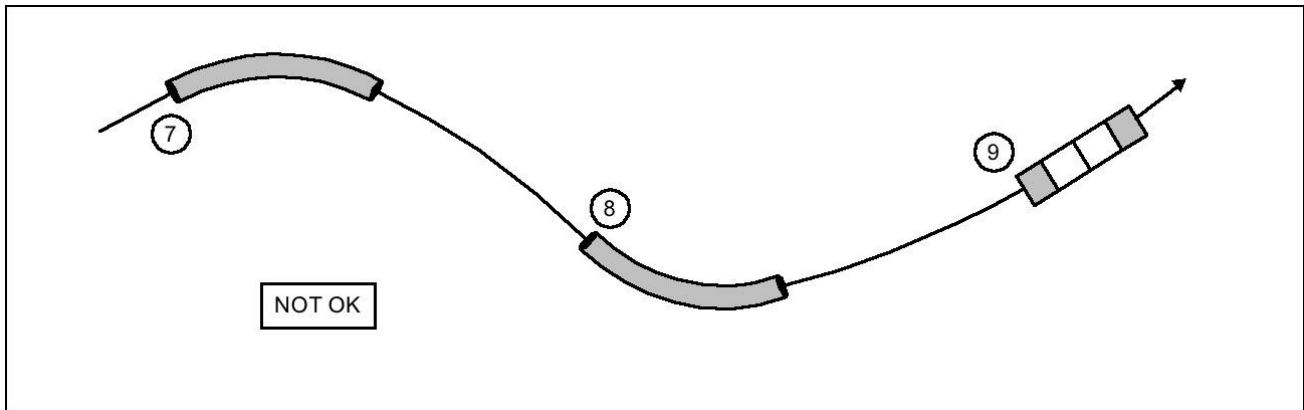
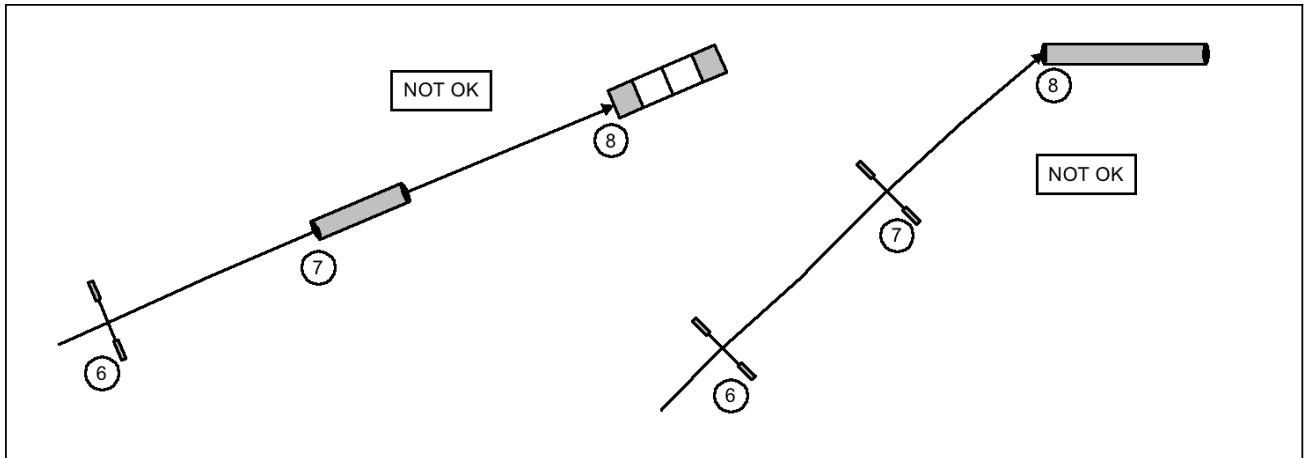
Examples on the right: all three are bad situations – the top two have two lines, one of which can be dangerous. The judge must not take the risk of a dog taking the wrong line. The bottom one speaks for itself.



G) If there are two lines that the dog can take towards the next obstacle, the shortest line **must** respect the minimum distance defined in the rules.

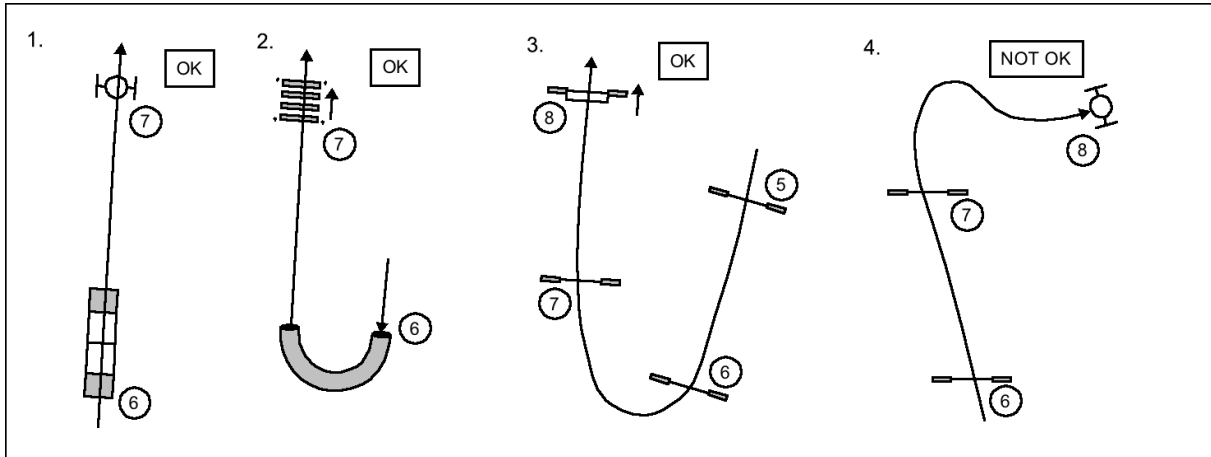


H) To ensure safety, the judge must be mindful of the dog's speed when approaching an obstacle.

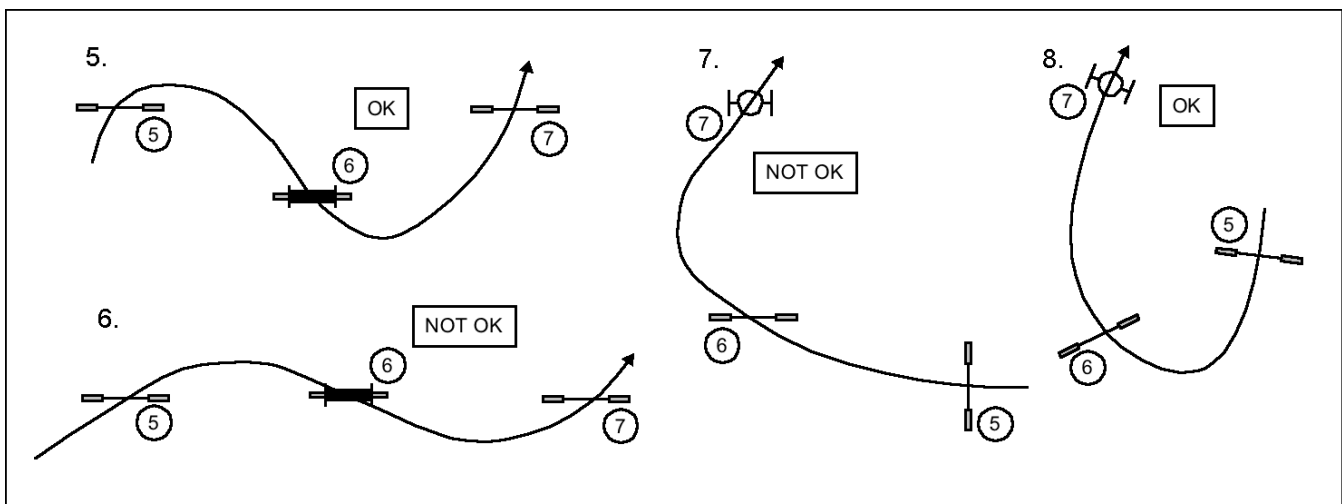


I) For safety reasons, the wall has to be placed in such a way that there is no risk of the dog hitting the tower while jumping. Tight turns or bad-angled approaches must be avoided.

Straight approaches on all obstacles that **must** have a straight approach:



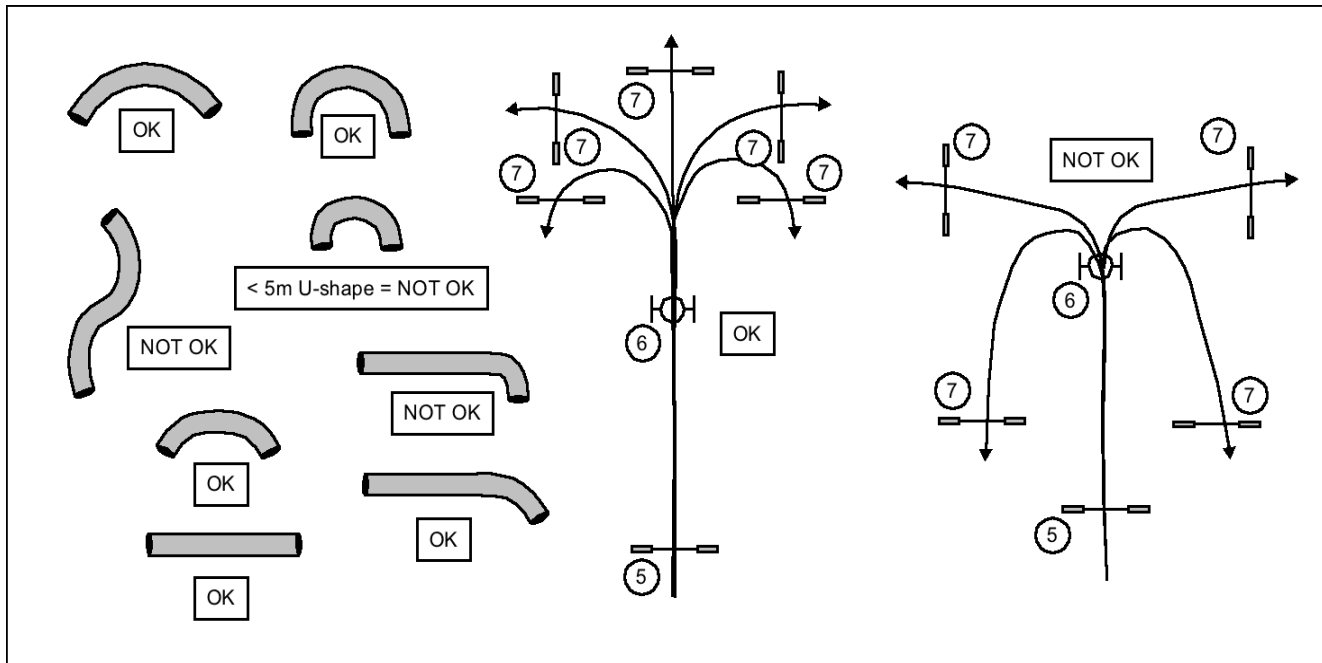
1. Straight approach to the tyre from a contact = OK, a very clear situation
2. Straight approach to the long jump from a tunnel = OK, another very clear situation
3. Straight approach from 7 to the spread, the dog already has a straight approach to the spread while it is jumping 7 (line from the landing point to 7 gives the dog the straight approach) = OK
4. Bad approach to the tyre = NOT OK



5. The line from the landing point to 6 results in a safe approach to the wall = OK.
6. In this situation (serpentine), the line from the landing point after 5 to 6 is too tight an approach to the wall = risk of the dog hitting the tower = NOT OK.
7. Although jump and tyre are placed one after another in the straight line, because of the line from 5, approach to the tyre is not straight = NOT OK
8. Straight approach from 6 to the tyre. After the landing, the dog already has a straight approach to the tyre (the line from the landing point to the tyre gives the dog the straight approach) = OK

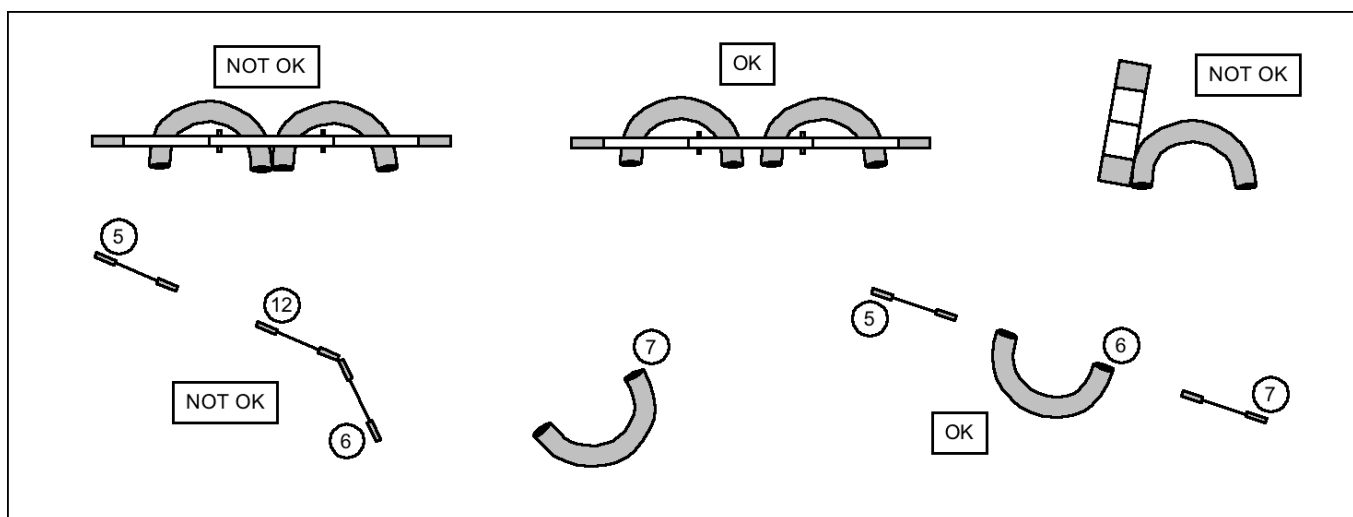
When thinking about the approaches to the obstacles which **must** have a straight approach, you have to think about both the angle of approach AND the speed of the dog from the previous obstacle.

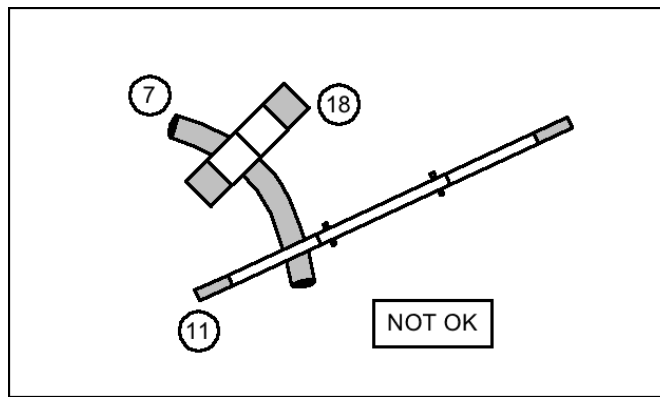
J) Tunnel / Tyre



- Tunnels must always be pulled out to their full length.
- A tunnel can only be bent in one direction = NO S-shapes.
- Tunnels shorter than 5 m must not have a turn of more than 90° (examples on the left).
- Avoid tight turns after the tyre, even when the tyre is used as the first obstacle.

K) Handlers must have the possibility to pass each obstacle on both sides. The distance between two obstacles must be at least one meter (a tunnel underneath the dog-walk or A-frame is the only exception). Even the distance between two tunnel openings must be minimum 1 meter.

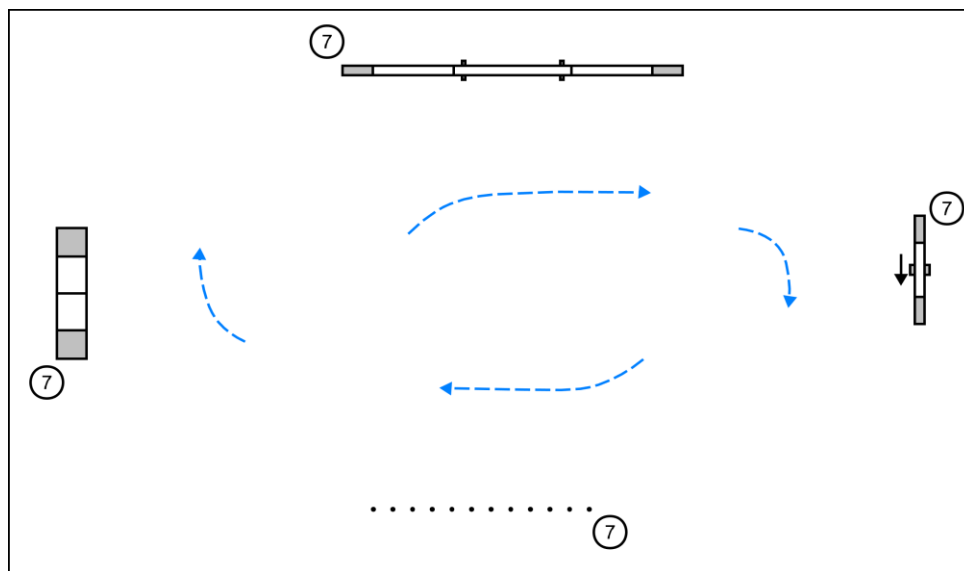




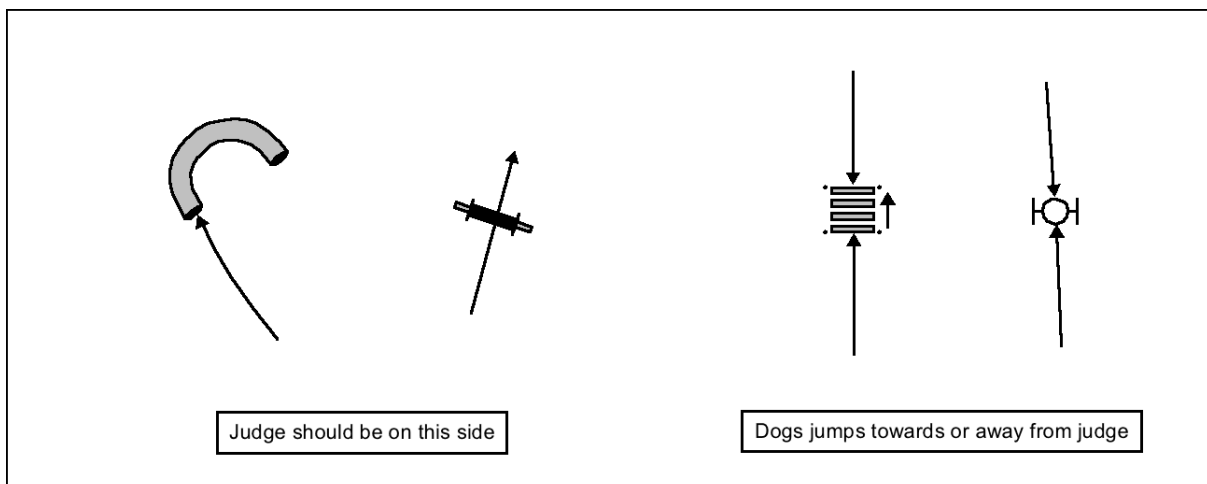
L) Obstacles other than hurdles and spread jumps can be classified as either primary or secondary obstacles:

Primary obstacles: A-frame - dog-walk - see-saw – weave poles

The judge must always try to be at an appropriate distance and have a clear line of sight while the dog is negotiating these obstacles (without hindering and/or disturbing the handler or his dog; running next to these obstacles **must** be avoided). Judging primary obstacles from too far away is not recommended.



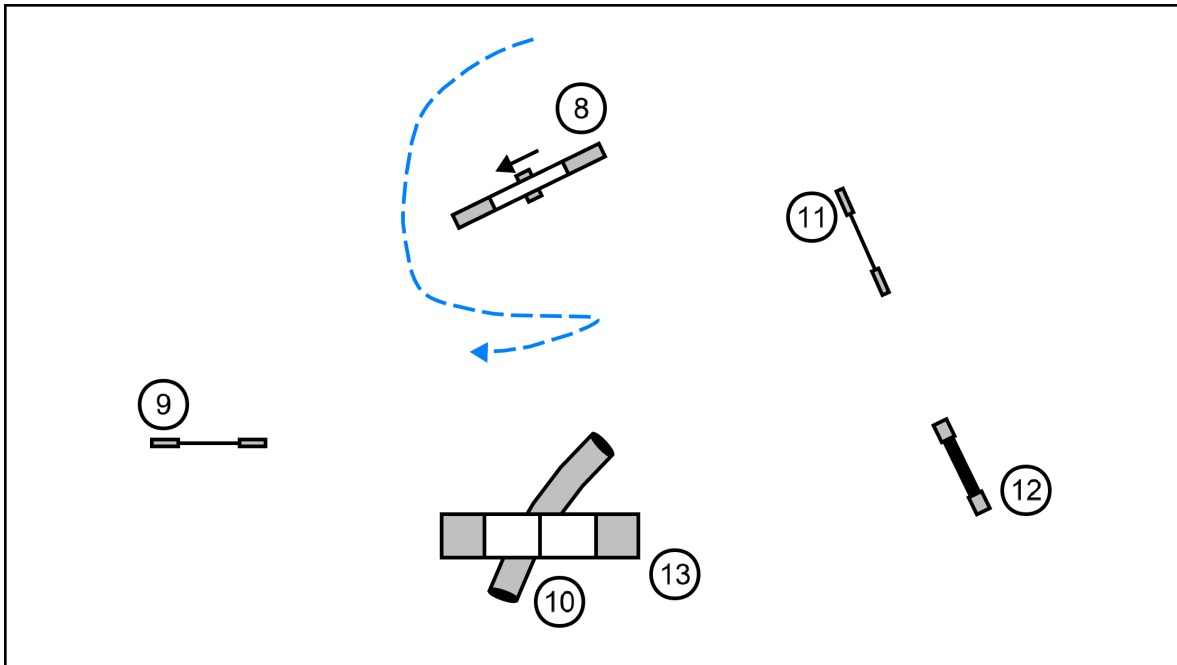
Secondary obstacles: Tube tunnel - Wall - Long jump - Tyre



For tunnels and the wall, the judge must make sure that he is in the correct position to see any run by, turn-away or incorrect entry.

With the tyre and long jump, the judge must have the dog jumping towards him or away from him.

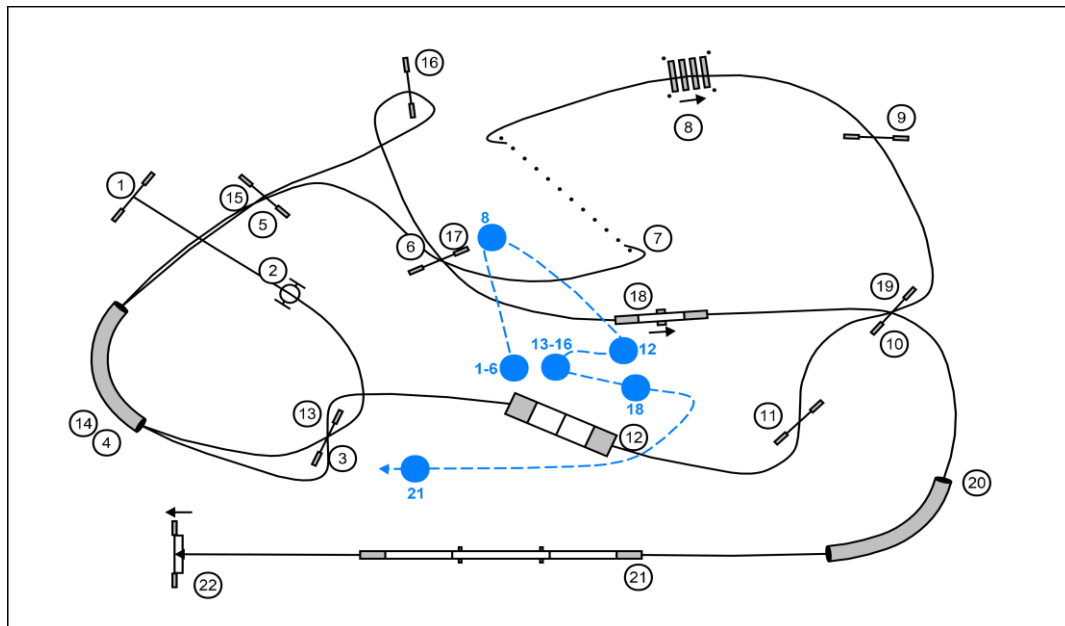
Difficulty with secondary obstacles in the course:



The judge cannot see the entrance to the tunnel (10) or possible refusals at the wall (12).

Other obstacles

Single hurdles or spread jumps do not pose particular problems for the judge. He must be at a slight angle to these obstacles so that he can see the poles knocked down or possible refusals.



Around the first marked position (1-6) the judge waits until the dog enters the weave poles, then follows the dog to position 8, where he is at a correct angle to see long jump. Then he continues judging by slowly moving to position 12, moves to the next position (13-16) from where he can see the down contact of the A-frame and also has a good view of the tunnel entry and the rest of the course. The judge then pulls slightly back to position 18, where he is not in the way of the dog and has a good view of the see-saw. He then moves towards the down contact of the dog-walk (position 21). From there it is a short distance to first position, to prepare for the next competitor.

M) Course design guidelines

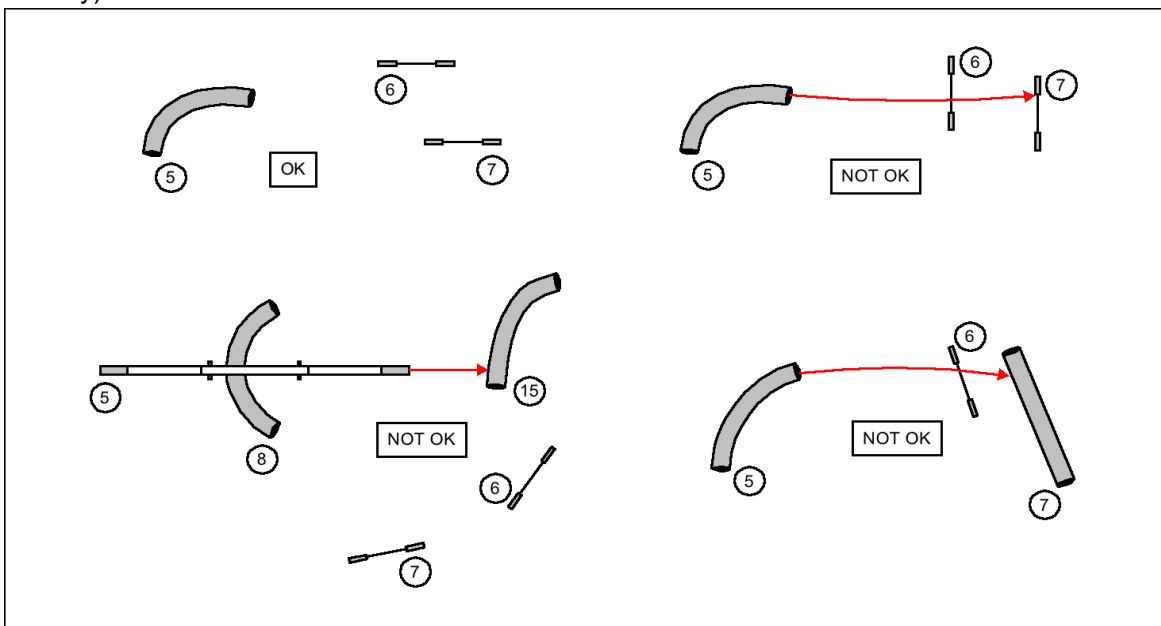
- While judging the dog, the course design must allow the judge to do this at a normal pace.
- It must never look like the judge cannot cope with the speed of the dog.
- The course must have the right degree of difficulty.
- A well-designed course must allow the handler to choose more than one dog's path at least once.
- A course must be fluent and safe. When thinking about safety, the judge must think about off-course obstacles.

N) The following must be avoided:

- Placing 2 contact obstacles one after the other.
- Placing the weave poles before or after a contact obstacle is allowed, but the judge must be aware of potential problems that judging such a combination could cause.
- Sharp turns in the course that turns the handler into the judge's path – particularly after contact obstacles and weave poles.
- Using the spread hurdle, long jump and weave poles more than once in a course.
- Fewer than 6 (with primary obstacles) or 8 (without primary obstacles) obstacles between the 1st and the 2nd time a hurdle is used.

O) A course must be designed so that:

- Off-course obstacles must not be a possible danger for the dog (examples below: a misunderstanding or not enough control over the dog, could lead to the dog crashing into off-course obstacle).
- It is fun to watch for the spectators.
- It can be judged without problems.
- The course flows fluently, even for the more advanced classes (the course time can also be a degree of difficulty).



P) Time is saved when:

- The course is shortened.
- The exit is used optimally so the next dog can start sooner.
- There is a separate start and finish (have someone place the dog's lead near the finish).
- The scribe and time keeper are positioned near to each other.
- The start/finish hurdles are close to the entry/exit of the ring.
- The course design prevents the handler from going too far ahead before starting the dog.

10. COURSE BUILDING

The Judge must use all FCI approved obstacles at least once during an FCI event.

The agility judge always supervises course building personally.

Weather conditions or the ring-surface could require adjustments to the course design or lowering the jumping height of the hurdles to their minimum permitted measurement.

The judge must not use any obstacle that does not conform to FCI-rules.

For the safety of the dog, the judge must inspect the obstacles to make sure they are not dangerous. Faulty obstacles must not be used.

If possible, the judge must see to it that the position of all obstacles that could be moved by dogs traversing them are marked.

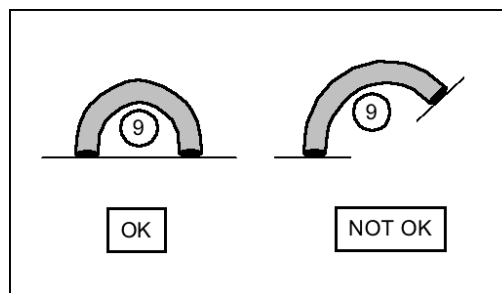
After the briefing and after the course has been walked, no changes are allowed to the course or the Maximum Course Time (the Standard Course Time as well, if it is announced by the judge).

The poles marking the corners of the long jump are placed in such a way that they can be put back in exactly the same position if they are knocked down.

The numbers must be placed in such a way that they do not hinder the dog or the handler during their run.

A U-shaped tunnel is the only obstacle where the number can be placed in the middle to indicate that either side can be taken – in this case both entries must be in the same line.

Tunnels must always be used completely extended (full length).



Before the course-walk, the judge makes sure that:

- The course is what he expected.
- It resembles the design.
- All the obstacles are firmly placed and, when necessary, pegged down.

Before the first dog starts, the judge makes sure that:

- All the helpers are correctly briefed and that they are where they are supposed to be.
- All the obstacles are put up correctly.

11. STANDARD COURSE TIME AND MAXIMUM COURSE TIME

In trials at international agility competitions (including AWC, EO, JOAWC, CACIAg), the SCT is determined by the time of the fastest dog with the fewest faults + 15% and rounded to the nearest second, and the MCT is determined by dividing the length of the course by 2.5 m/s in agility, 3.0 m/s in jumping.

<i>Fastest dog</i>	<i>+ 15 %</i>	<i>SCT</i>
35,17	40,45	40
37,83	43,50	44
33,68	38,73	39

A measuring wheel is recommended to determine the length of the course (the most precise method).

The length of the course is measured on the dog's path. The judge must measure the ideal line the dog will use when it negotiates the course. Ideally, measurement must be from the centre of each obstacle. The judge does not need to measure the length of the tunnel, the length of which can just be added on to the measured length.

In order to get the most precise value of the course length, it's advisable to measure the exact length of the obstacles with contact zones and real path of the dog through the weave poles.

If the Standard Course Time is set by the judge, the following must be taken into consideration:

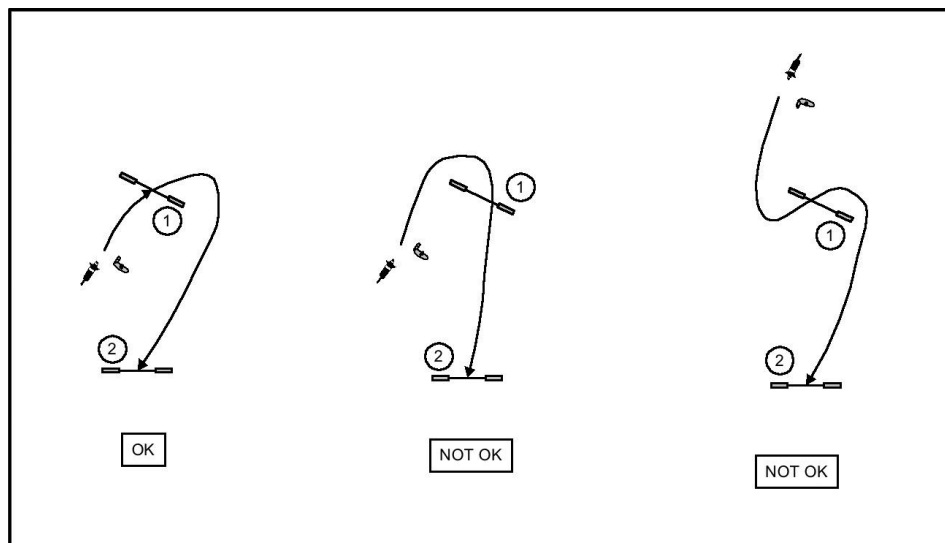
- The nature of the competition.
- The degree of difficulty.
- The weather conditions.
- The condition of the ring-surface.

12. JUDGING

The judge is responsible for what happens in his ring and he must make sure that everything goes as smoothly as possible.

A handler can bring his dog into the ring without lead and collar if the handler is in control of the dog. A handler may carry the dog into the ring, but before he's ready to start, the dog must be placed on the ground (not dropped or thrown forward or backward). The dog must start on the take off side of the first obstacle.

The judge will give the starting signal when the dog is correctly positioned.



The performance of each dog must be judged correctly and consistently. In order to do so, the judge must always move to the right position on the course. It is always a good idea for the judge to go over his judging path a few times before the start of the trial.

The judge's position must not interfere with the dog or the handler and the judge must make sure not to cross in front of the dog or the handler as they are coming toward him, or find himself between the dog and the handler. Also, the judge should avoid situations where he's facing upcoming dog, except if he is far away.

The position of the scribe must allow him to see the judge at all times. However, the scribe can be told to move if necessary. If the judge is temporarily out of sight of the scribe because of an obstacle such as the A-frame, then the judge must hold up his arm up long enough to make sure that the scribe has seen the signal.

The judge must never take his eyes off the dog as long as it's in the ring, even after it's been eliminated.

Each attempt to negotiate an obstacle must be judged. An attempt is defined as the dog being within a distance from the obstacle where it should be capable of negotiating it from the correct side; however, it is also judged to be an attempt if there is any physical interaction with the obstacle.

Considered to be exceptions: the dog going over the tunnel, through the weave poles or under the dog-walk / A-frame when he is, after refusal, coming back to the handler.

13. JUDGING SPECIFIC OBSTACLES

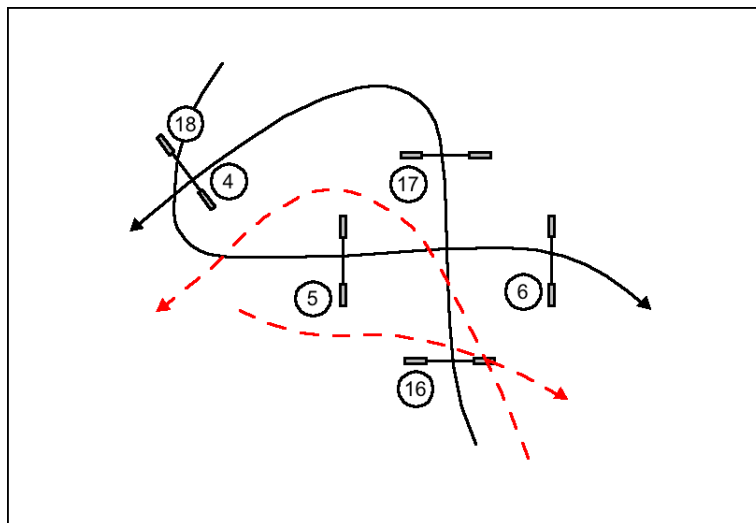
13.1 HURDLE

It is a fault when the dog displaces a pole so that it is no longer at the original height (a pole does not have to fall to the ground to be faulted).

It is an elimination when the dog destroys a hurdle, for example when it:

- knocks down a pole in any other way than when jumping over it (for example, if the dog knocks the pole with the tail while going under the jump)
- knocks down a wing of the jump that has to be negotiated again later in the course

Note: if the cup holder falls down together with the knocked pole it is just a fault.



Examples:

Dog knocks down the pole of 4 = fault. No elimination, regardless if there is enough time to rebuild it or not.

Dog destroys 4 (the wing falls down) = Elimination, regardless if there is enough time to rebuild it or not.

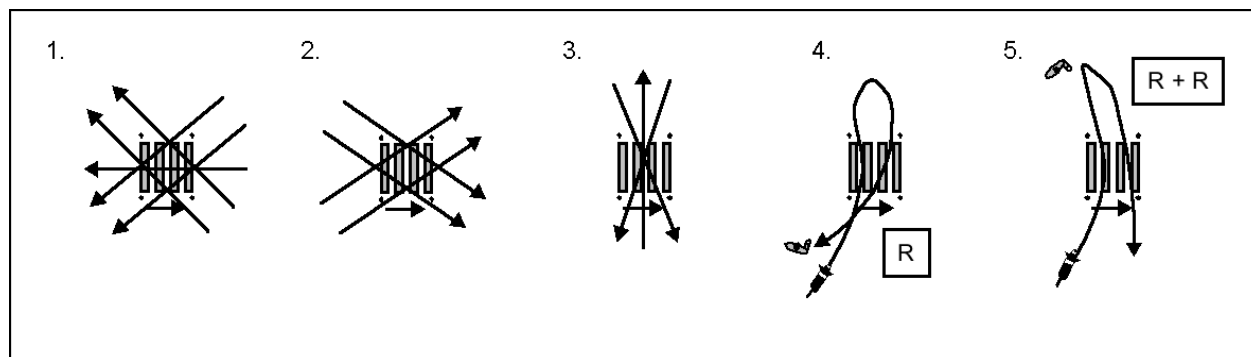
Handler knocks down 16, while dog is jumping 6 = Elimination
 Handler knocks down the pole of 16, while dog is jumping 16 = Fault if it is not 100% sure if it was the handler. If it is clear it was the handler who knocked the pole = Elimination
 Handler knocks down or destroys 16, while dog is jumping 17= Elimination
 Handler touches a hurdle, but no advantage is gained = No fault
 Dog destroys 18 (the wing falls down) = Fault

13.2 CONTACT OBSTACLES

- It's advisable that the judge concentrates on the contact zone to assess whether the dog puts any part of a paw on it. This method is better than concentrating on the dog, where a back paw in the contact zone could be missed as the dog leaves the obstacle.
- On the see-saw the dog must touch contact zone and the see-saw must touch the ground, before the dogs alights from the obstacle, in continuous movement.
- A dog cannot be faulted for stopping, backing up, turning or going in the wrong direction as long as it is on the obstacle. The dog must, of course, complete the obstacle correctly and in the right direction. The down contact is judged when the dog leaves the obstacle, even if the dog touched that contact before backing up.
- A dog can stop in the contact zone, even if it is partially on the ground and partially on the obstacle.
- Once the dog has left the obstacle, i.e., by touching the ground with all four paws, it is eliminated if it puts a paw back on the obstacle.
- On the dog-walk and A-frame: the dog must touch the ascending ramp with all four paws, failure to do so will result in an elimination.

13.3 LONG JUMP

The marker poles at the four corners of the long jump are only a judging aid. They help determine whether the dog has negotiated the obstacle correctly. Therefore, no faults are incurred when a dog or handler touches or knocks down one of these poles, even when this causes one of the units to fall down.



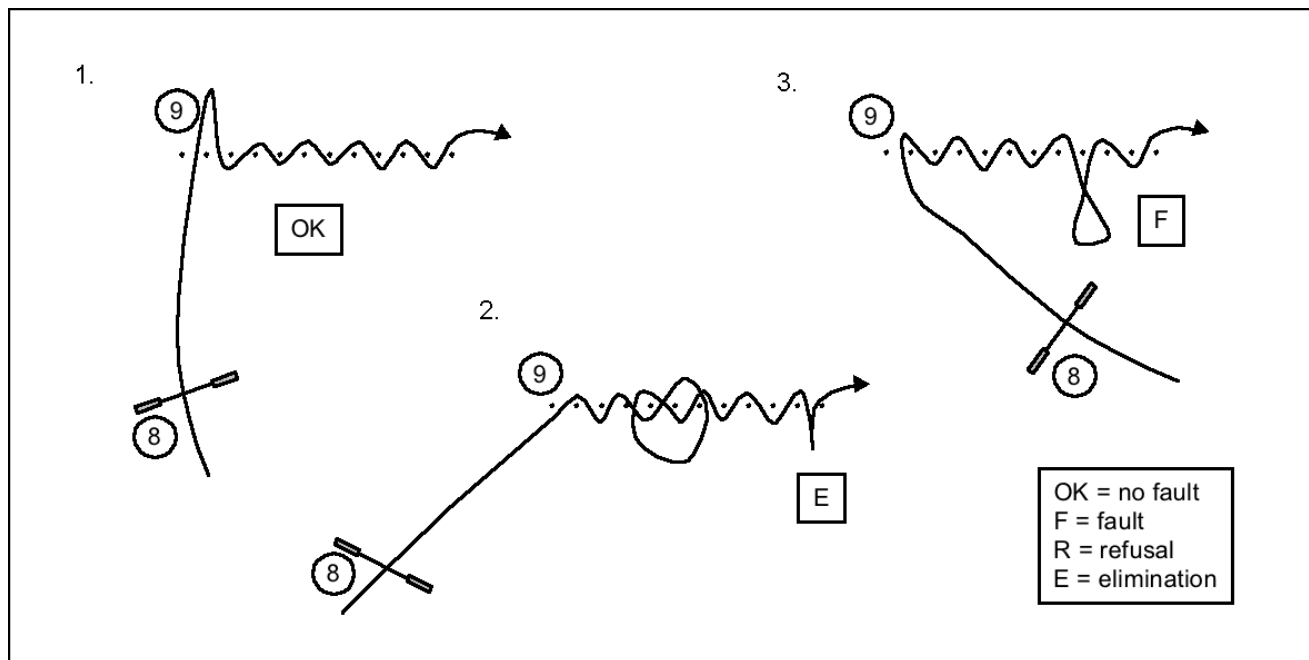
Examples:

- The dog jumps in and out of the long jump in the wrong direction = E
- The dog jumps in and out of the long jump in the right direction = R
- The dog jumps in and out of the long jump from side to side = R
- The dog jumps in and out of the long jump from the side and jumps back towards the handler = R (not R+R)
- The dog jumps in and out of the long jump from the side towards the handler; handler then sends him back for a second attempt and dog jumps in and out of the long jump from the side again = R+R

13.4 WEAVE POLES

It is a fault if the dog leaves the line that allows continuous forward movement for more than the dog's own length. Regarding the entrance to the weaves, allowance must be taken into consideration for speedy dogs and acute angles of entry.

Back-weaving (more than 2 consecutive gates) results in elimination. [SEP]



Examples:

1. Allowance is made because of the acute entrance to the weave poles = OK
2. Correct entry, mistake in the middle of the weave that is not corrected properly and subsequently the dog continues through the wrong gates coming out the weave the wrong way: the handler then only corrects the wrong exit = E
3. The dog moves away from the weave poles more than his own length = F

13.5 TYRE

If the tyre opens while the dog is negotiating it, but it closes by itself = F.

If a dog opens the tyre in any other way than jumping through it = elimination (for example, if the dog goes under the tyre and opens the tyre with his tail).

14. JUDGING SITUATIONS

14.1 REFUSALS AND SUBSEQUENT MARKING

A dog can only be faulted with a refusal (for stopping in front of an obstacle, turning away from an obstacle or running by an obstacle) when it is on the side of the obstacle from which it should be negotiated.

Main principle of judging refusals:

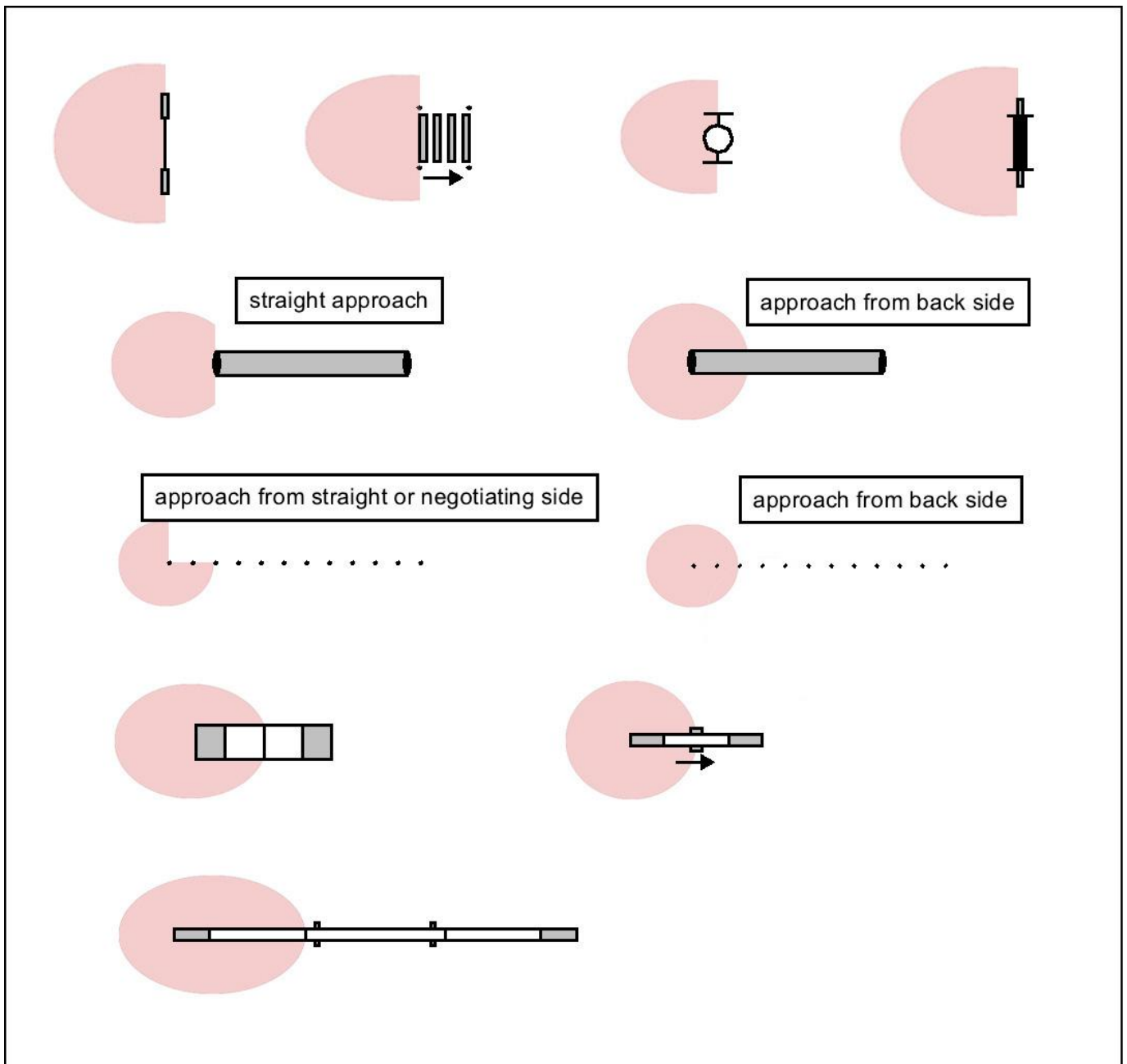
- If the judge thinks "why it didn't take off?" = R
- If the judge thinks the dog is not in the take-off area of the obstacle = OK

Take-off area:

The area on the dog's path, on the way to the obstacle, from which the dog may successfully negotiate the obstacle is called "take-off area". The dog shall be faulted with a refusal if the dog turns away from the obstacle within the take-off area or the dog enters the take-off area and leaves the take-off area without negotiating the obstacle. Each attempt to negotiate an obstacle must be judged.

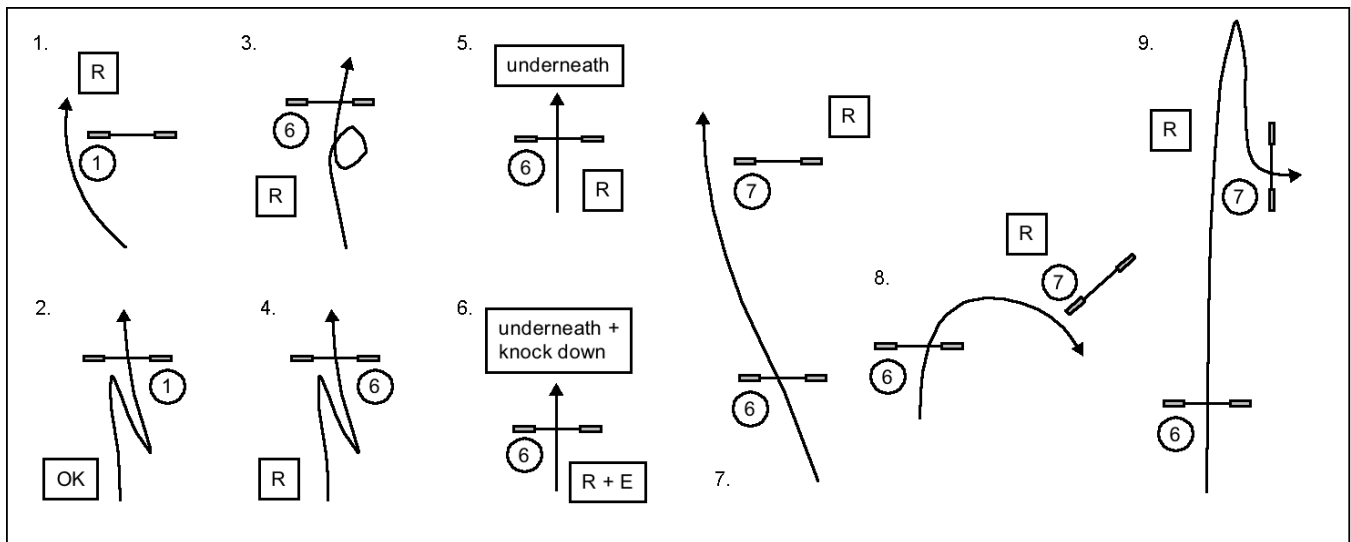
The size of the take-off area depends on the obstacles. For example, for jumps the take-off area is roughly a semicircular area with a diameter somewhat wider than the width of the jump on the side from which the jump shall be negotiated. For tunnels, contact obstacles and weaving poles the take-off area is the area near the starting point of the obstacle from which the judge considers that the dog should be able to approach the obstacle and start negotiating the obstacle. The size of the take-off area also depends on the size/stride of the dog, his speed and the direction of approach to the obstacle.

Considered to be an exception when judging refusals: the dog going over the tunnel, through the weaving poles or under the dog-walk/A frame when he is, after a refusal, coming back to the handler.



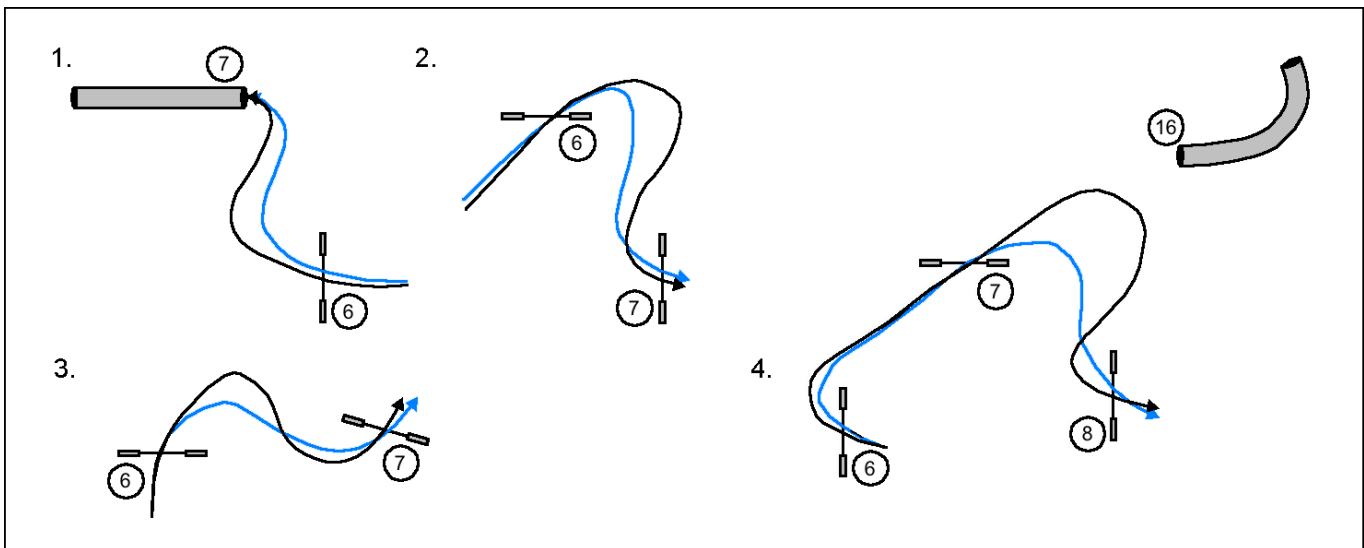
Example: approximate shape of the take-off area

Note that whenever a dog makes an attempt to negotiate an obstacle, it can still be faulted with a refusal even if it does not enter take-off area (e.g., by running by the obstacle, turning away from an obstacle or by running in front of it without taking it).



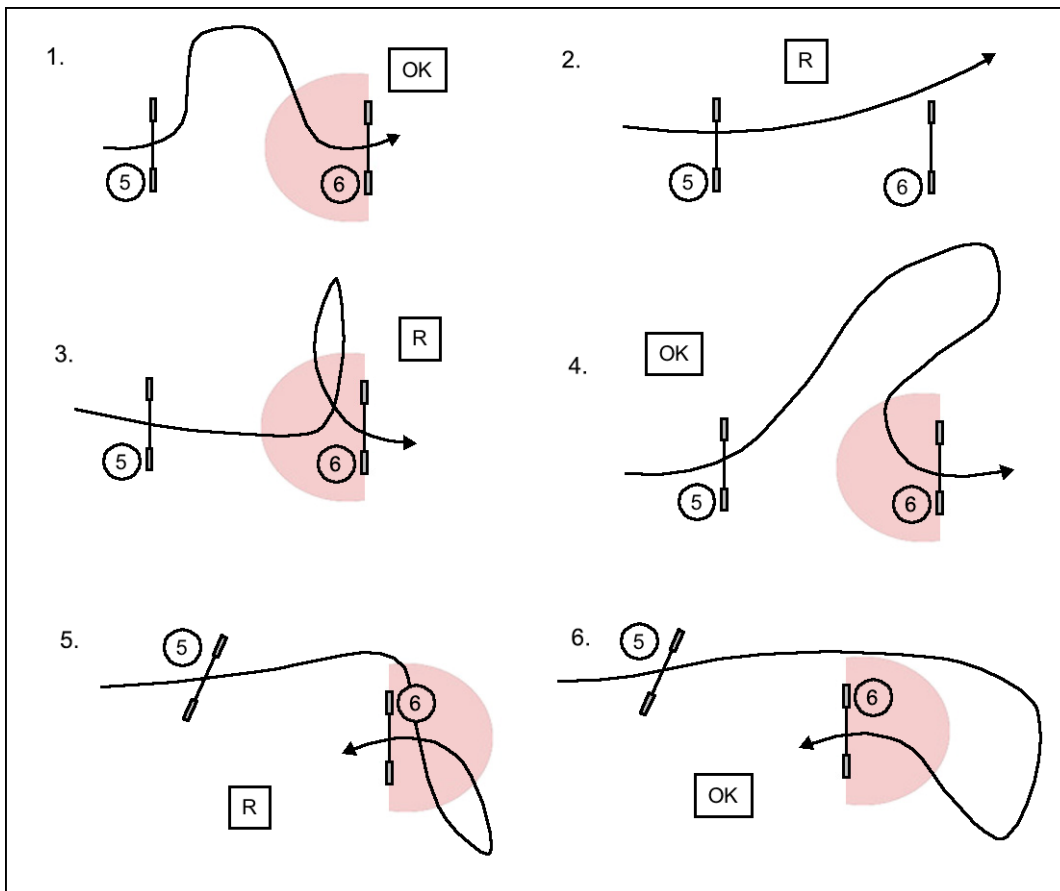
Examples:

1. Dog runs by the 1st hurdle = R
2. Dog runs towards and back from the 1st hurdle before starting = OK
3. and 4. Dog stops in front or turns away from an obstacle in the course = R
5. Dog runs underneath hurdle = R
6. Dog runs underneath, knocking down the pole, destroying the obstacle while negotiating it = R + E
7. and 8. Dog runs by the next obstacle without negotiating it = R
9. Dog passes in front of the next obstacle without negotiating it = R



Examples:

- 1, 2 and 3. Short-striding dogs and slow dogs (marked blue) will land before the next obstacle and can turn towards it. Long-striding dogs and very fast dogs can land before the next obstacle but because of their body shape or speed they cannot turn directly to the next obstacle = OK
4. More extreme, but the dog ends up in area where he cannot go for the correct obstacle = OK

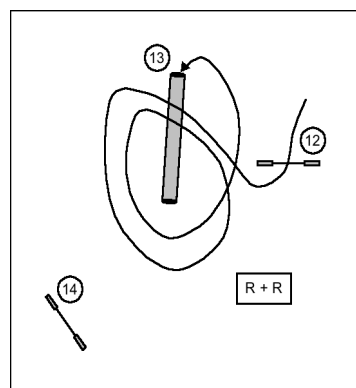


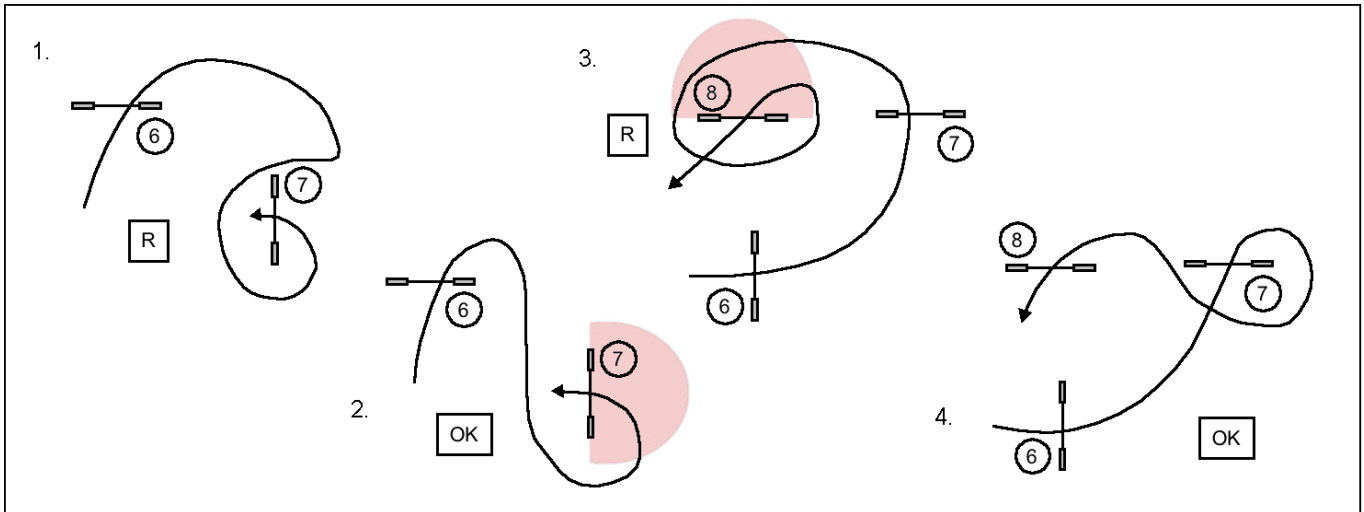
Examples:

1. The dog enters the take-off area and negotiates the obstacle = OK
2. The dog runs by the obstacle = R
3. The dog turns away from the obstacle inside the take-off area where it should negotiate the obstacle = R
4. The dog runs far from the obstacle, before entering the take-off area = OK
5. The dog passes in front of the obstacle, enters the take-off area and exits without negotiating the obstacle = R
6. The dog passes in front of the obstacle, enters the take-off area and negotiates the obstacle = OK

Example:

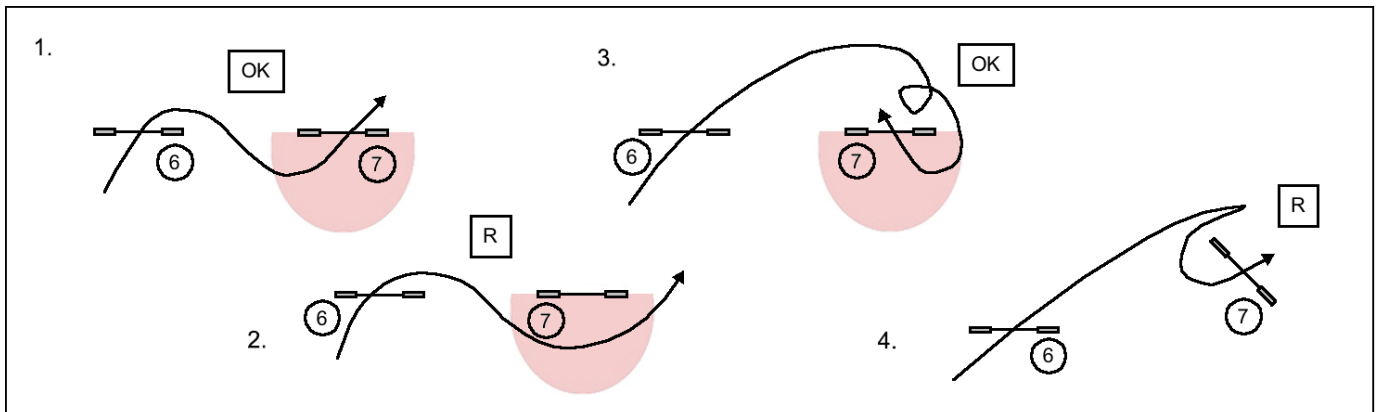
In the example on the right, the handler hangs back and sends his dog to negotiate the tunnel (obstacle 13). The dog jumps over the tunnel (R) and runs back to the handler. The handler sends his dog again – with the same result. Since this is another attempt to negotiate the obstacle: 2nd R. The dog is sent a third time and finally enters the tunnel.





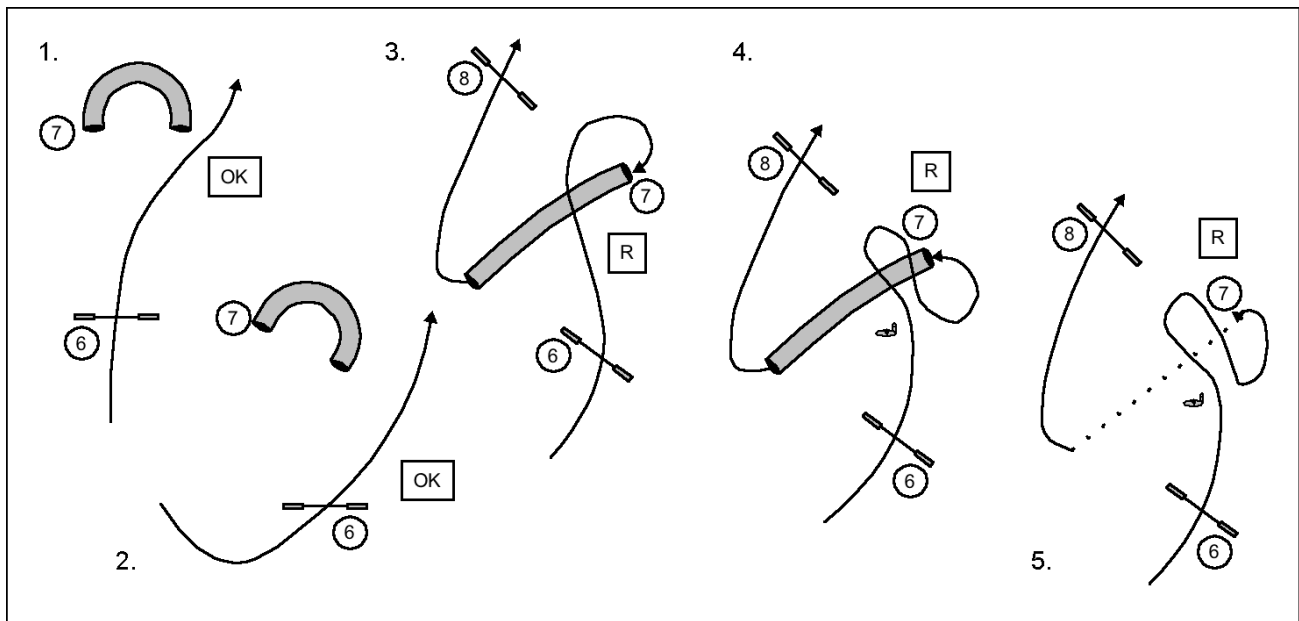
Examples:

1. Dog lands behind the next obstacle and when approaching the next obstacle he passes by it = R
2. Dog lands behind the next obstacle and has never been inside the take-off area = OK
3. Dog lands before the next obstacle (8) and passes through the “take off area” without negotiating the obstacle = R
4. Dog lands before the next obstacle (8), but turns in wrong direction and ends up in area where he cannot go for the correct obstacle = OK



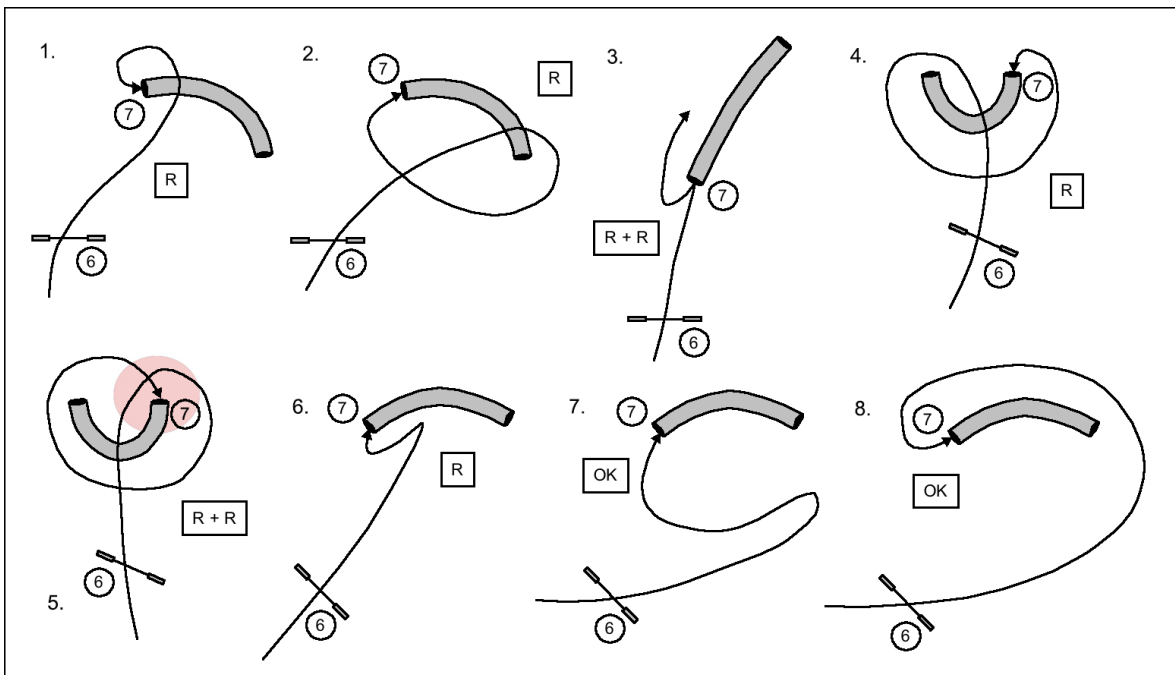
Examples:

1. Dog lands behind the next obstacle, passes through the take-off area and negotiates the obstacle = OK
2. Dog lands behind the next obstacle and passes through the take-off area without negotiating the obstacle = R
3. Dog lands behind the next obstacle, loses time by spinning around, then comes to the take-off area and negotiates the obstacle = OK
4. Dog lands before the next obstacle and runs by it without negotiating = R



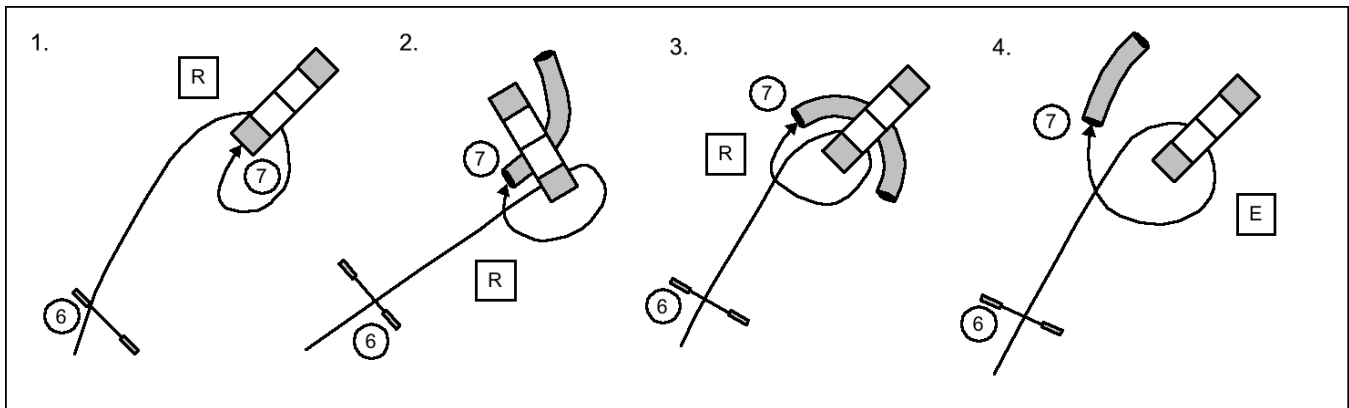
Examples:

1. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and passes the tunnel on the side of wrong entry = OK
2. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel), but he ends up in area where he cannot go for the correct obstacle = OK
3. Dog lands behind the next obstacle (tunnel), jumps over it and then enters it = R (not E for a wrong course).
4. Dog lands behind the next obstacle (tunnel), jumps over it twice and then enters it = R (not R+R, since the dog makes only a single attempt at the obstacle, and not E for a wrong course).
5. Dog lands behind the next obstacle (weave poles), goes through it twice (2nd time when going back to the handler) and then enters it = R (not R+R, since the dog makes only a single attempt at the obstacle, and not E for a wrong course).



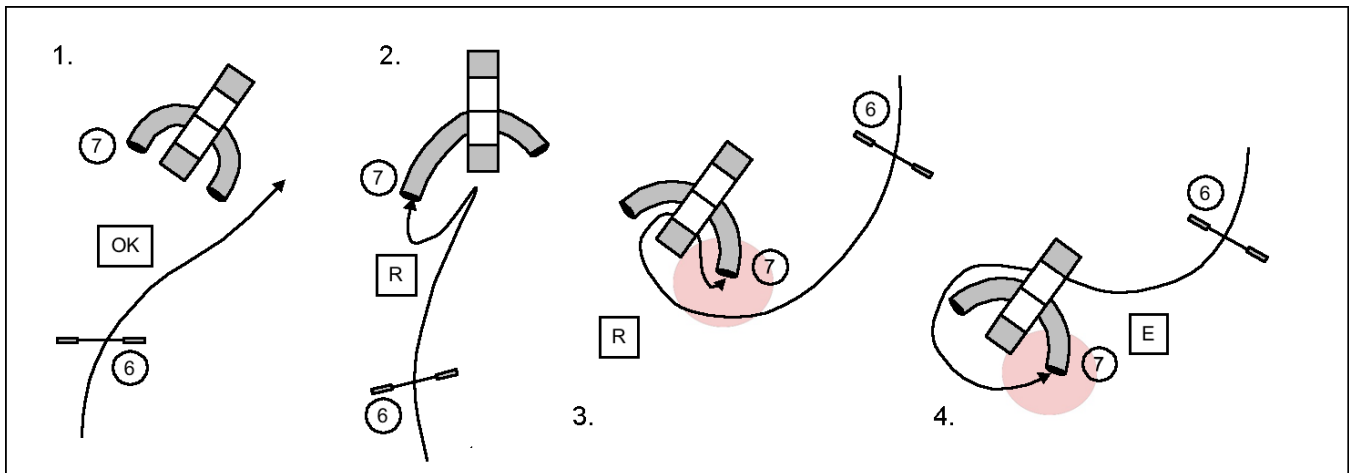
Examples:

- 1 and 2. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and jumps over the obstacle it should take = R (not E)
3. Dog goes correctly in the tunnel, comes back out (refusal), and then runs by the tunnel (2nd refusal) = R + R
4. Dog jumps over the tunnel (refusal), turns away from the entry of the tunnel = R
5. Dog jumps over tunnel (refusal), turns towards the entry of the tunnel and passes through take-off area without negotiating the obstacle (2nd refusal) = R + R
6. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and passes by the entrance of the tunnel = R
7. and 8. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel), but he ends up in an area where he cannot go for the correct obstacle = OK



Examples:

1. Dog lands before the next obstacle (A-frame) and goes under the obstacle it should take = R (not E).
2. and 3. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and goes under an obstacle it is not allowed to take (A-frame). However, in this situation, created by the judge, the dog cannot avoid it = R (not E).
4. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and goes under an obstacle it is not allowed to take (A-frame) = E

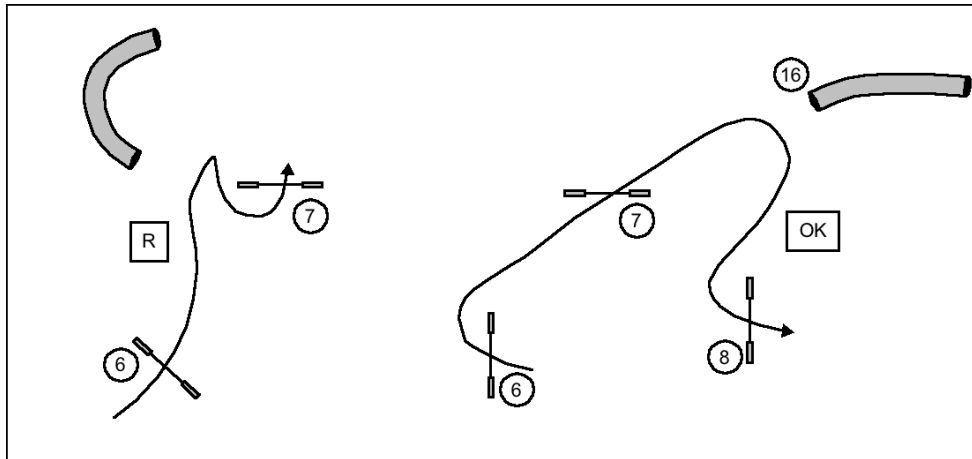


Examples:

1. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and passes the tunnel from the side of wrong tunnel entry = OK
2. Dog lands before the next obstacle (tunnel) and by going towards the wrong obstacle (A-frame), passes by the tunnel = R (the dog sees the tunnel during his approach to the A-frame)

3. Dog lands behind the next obstacle (tunnel), passes the take-off area of the tunnel and goes under an obstacle it is not allowed to take (A-frame). However, in this situation, created by the judge, the dog cannot avoid it = R (not E).

4. Dog lands behind the next obstacle (tunnel) and, before entering the take-off area of the tunnel, goes under an obstacle it is not allowed to take (A-frame) = E



Examples:

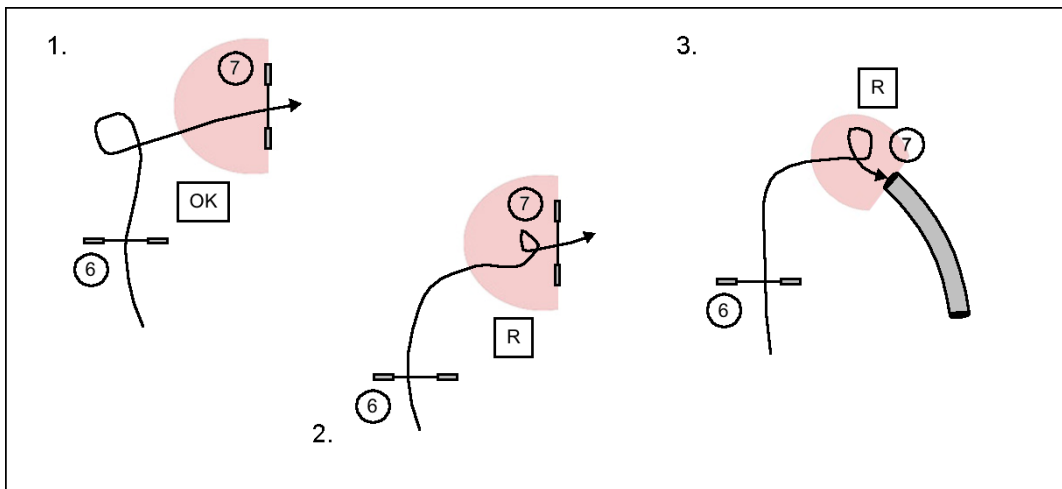
Refusal with/without going for the wrong obstacle.

Left: Dog lands before the next obstacle (7) and passes it by going towards the wrong obstacle = R

Right: Dog lands before the next obstacle (8) and because it is not in an area where it can go for the correct obstacle = OK

These 2 situations are clear, all situations in between have to be decided by the judge at that moment.

If a dog stands still or turns around in the take-off area, the dog will be faulted with a refusal.

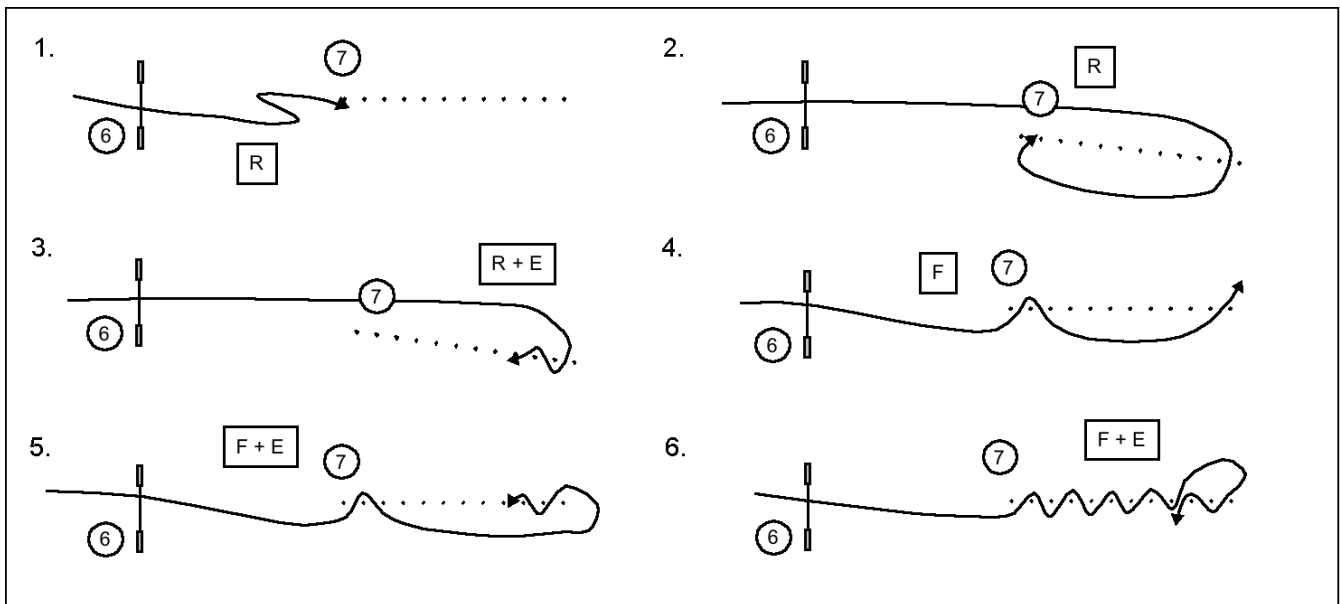


Examples:

1. Dog turns in an area where it cannot take off for hurdle 7 = OK

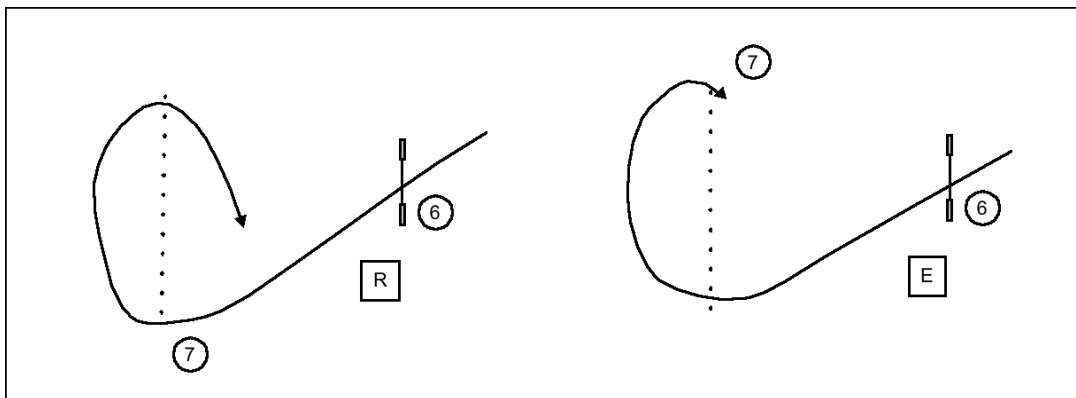
2. Dog turns in the area where it should take off = R

3. Dog turns in the area where it should go into the tunnel (take-off) = R



Examples:

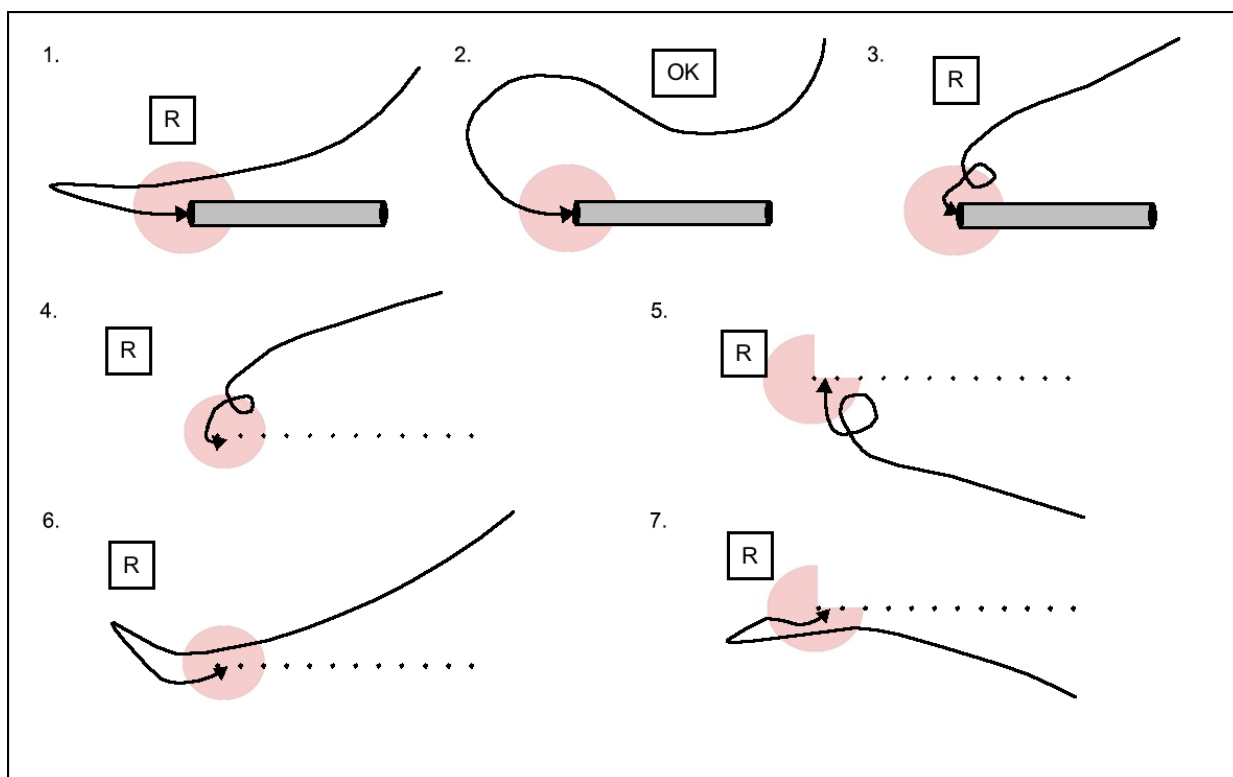
1. Dog turns back in the area where it should enter the weave poles (take-off area) = R
2. Wrong entry, no back-weaving = R (the dog then goes for the correct entry)
3. Back-weaving: dog negotiates the obstacle (more than two **consecutive** gates) in the wrong direction = E
4. Dog misses the gate = F (but must negotiate complete obstacle correctly)
5. and 6. Dog misses the gate, then negotiates the obstacle in wrong direction = F + E



Examples:

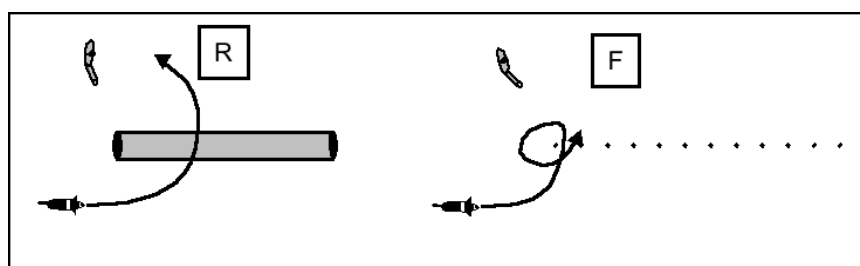
Left: No entry, no back-weaving = R

Right: Entering the weave poles from wrong side = E



Examples:

1. Dog enters the take-off area of the tunnel and exits without negotiating the obstacle = R
2. Dog passes through the take-off area of the tunnel and negotiates the obstacle = OK
3. Dog turns in the take-off area where it should go into the tunnel = R
4. and 5. Dog turns in the take-off area where it should enter the weave poles = R
6. and 7. Dog enters the take-off area of the weave poles and exits without negotiating the obstacle = R



Examples:

- Left: Dog refuses the tunnel and comes to the handler over the tunnel = R
- Right: Dog enters the weave poles correctly, then circles around first pole and continues weaving = F

14.2 CONTACTS, REFUSALS AND FAULTS

If the dog jumps from the dog-walk before touching the descending ramp = R

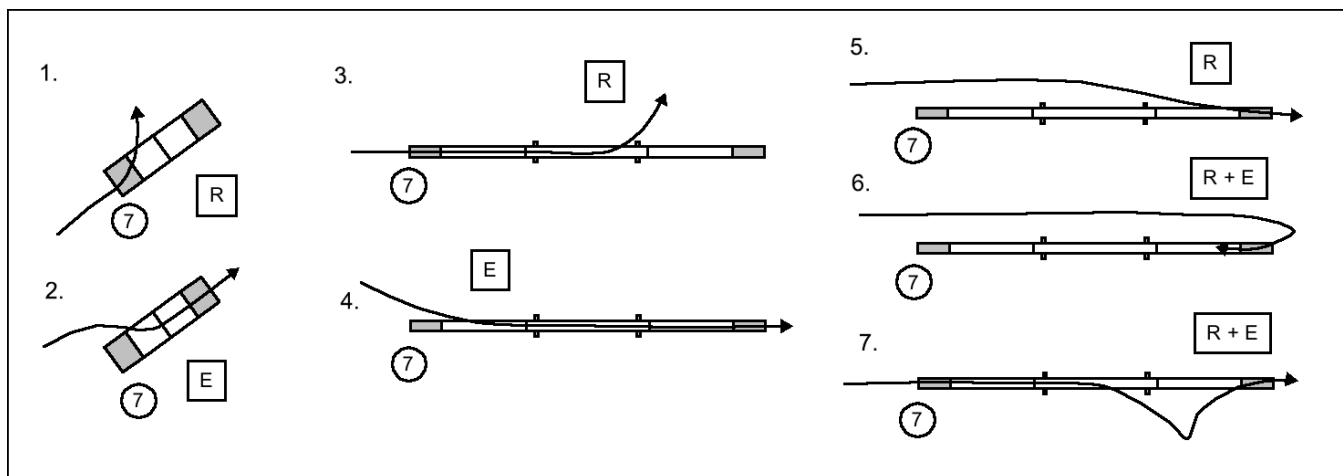
If the dog jumps from the A-frame before touching the descending ramp = R, but if the dog jumps over the top of the

A-frame and lands onto the ground, without touching the down ramp with any paw = E

If the dog jumps from the see-saw before passing the pivot point with all four paws = R

If the dog doesn't touch the ascending ramp on the A-frame or dog-walk with all four paws = E

Here are some examples:



1. Dog touches the ascending ramp, leaves the A-frame before touching the descending ramp = R

2. Dog gets onto the A-frame from the side and if he doesn't touch the ascending ramp with all four paws = E

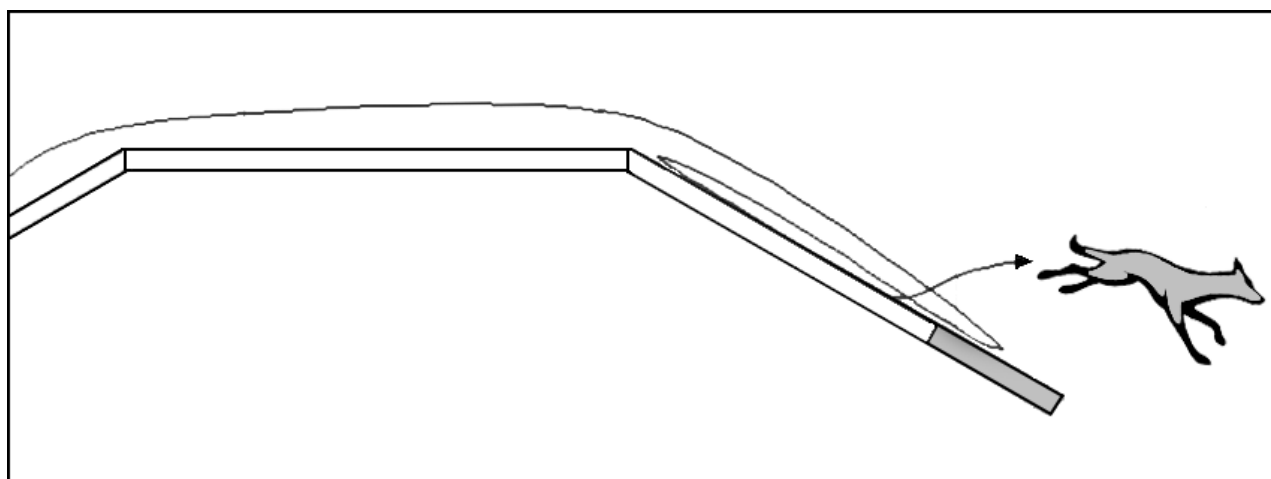
3. Dog touches the ascending ramp with all four paws, but leaves the dog-walk on the ascending or horizontal plank = R

4. Dog gets onto the dog-walk from the side and he doesn't touch the ascending ramp with all four paws = E

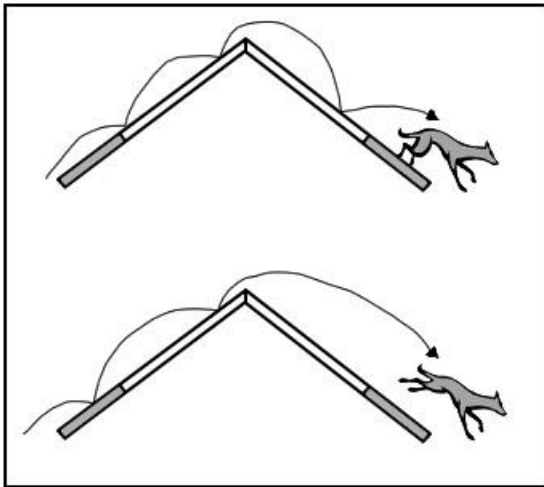
5. Dog passes the dog-walk and touches the descending ramp in the same direction of his movements = R

6. Dog passes the dog-walk and then start to negotiate the obstacle in the wrong direction = R + E

7. Dog touches the ascending ramp with four paws, leaves the dog-walk on the ascending or horizontal plank, then touches the descending ramp in the same direction of his movements = R, and if he continues to the next obstacle = E



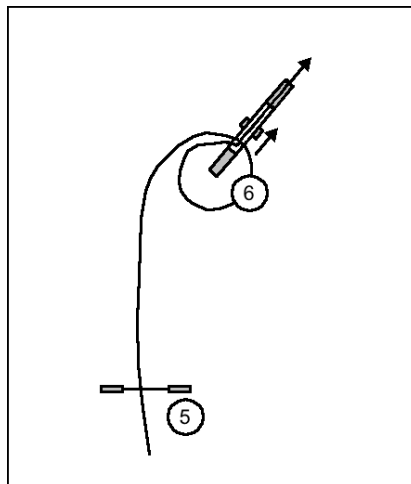
The dog misses the contact as he jumps off the obstacle = F, even though he touched the contact before backing-up.



Examples:

Top: Dog comes down the A-frame, touching the down ramp with four paws. It then jumps off before touching the contact area, lands with two paws on the ground and falls back on the contact with the back paws = OK

Bottom: Dog jumps over the top of the A-frame and lands, without touching the down ramp with any paw, straight onto the ground with its two front paws (even if it falls back onto the contact with its two back paws) = E

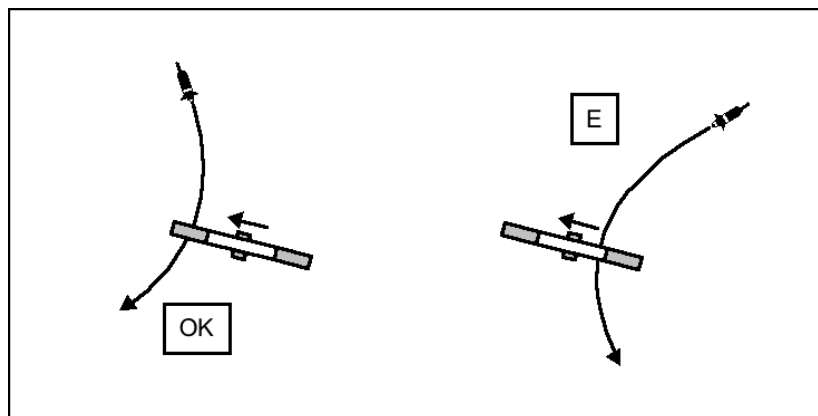


Examples:

1. Dog passes the upside of the see-saw, jumps on the upper side plank of the see-saw and misses the up contact (F), jumps off on the other side of the plank (R), runs around the upper side, misses the up contact (F) and negotiates the rest of the see-saw = F+R+F

2. Dog passes the upside of the see-saw, jumps over the plank of the see-saw (R), runs around the upper side, misses the up contact (F) and negotiates the rest of the see-saw = R+F

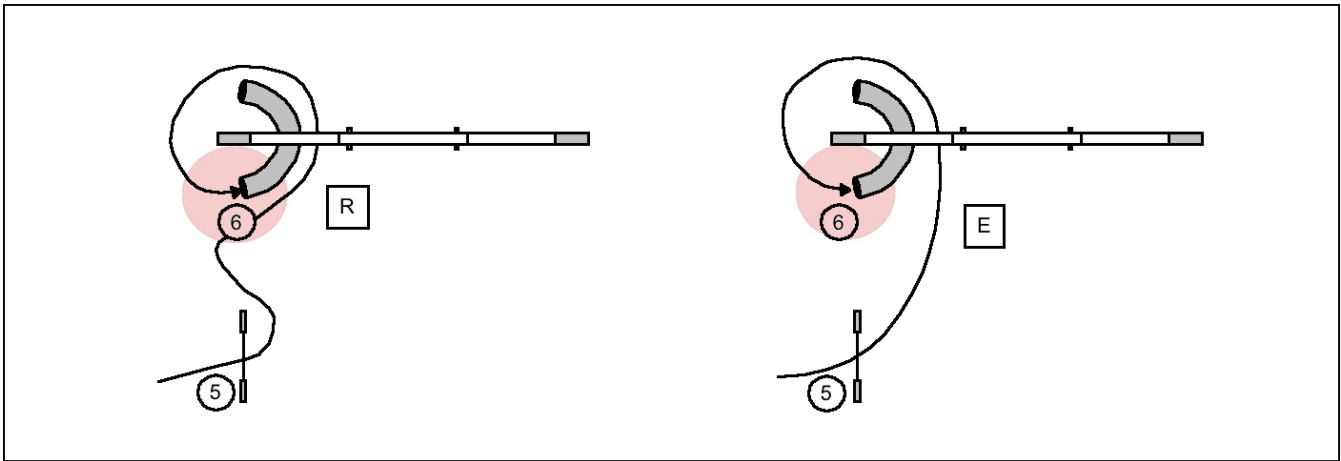
If the dog runs under an obstacle that is not allowed to take (e.g. out of the running order), it should be eliminated. However, it is sometimes hard to see clearly if the dog is running under the upper part of the see-saw.



Examples:

Left: The dog runs under the down side of the see-saw = OK

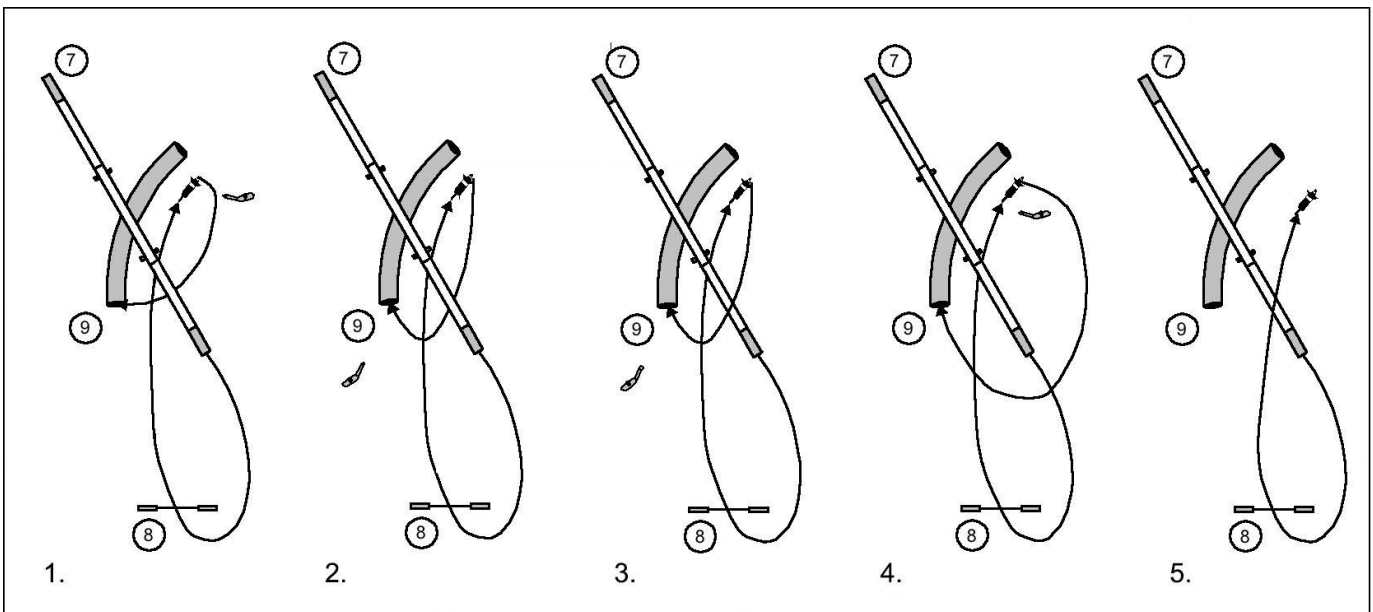
Right: The dog runs under the upper part of the see-saw = E



Examples:

Left: Dog lands behind the next obstacle (tunnel) and passes by the tunnel (through the take-off area) without taking the obstacle = R (refusal of the tunnel, not wrong course for going under dog-walk)

Right: Dog lands behind the next obstacle (tunnel) and, without trying to enter the tunnel, goes under the wrong obstacle = E (not refusal of the tunnel)



Examples:

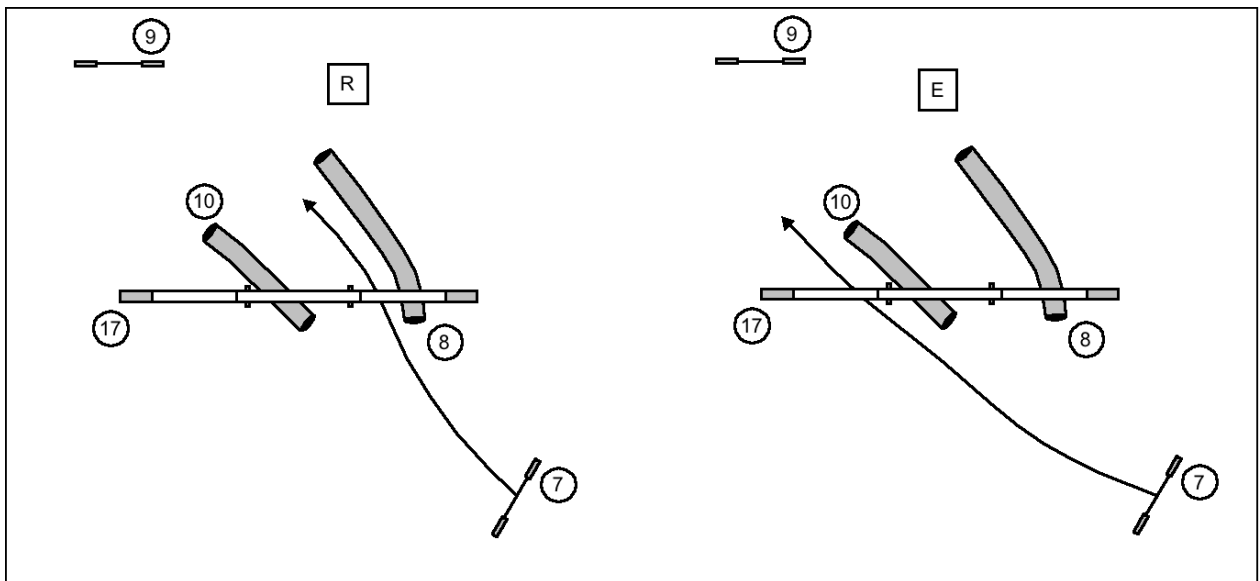
1. After a refusal on the tunnel the handler sends the dog back to the tunnel under the dog-walk = R, but if he touches the dog-walk = E

2. After a refusal on the tunnel the dog comes back to the handler under the dog-walk = R

3. After a refusal on the tunnel the dog comes back to the handler over the dog-walk = E

4. After a refusal on the tunnel the handler sends the dog back to the tunnel around the dog-walk = R

5. The dog misses the tunnel and comes to the handler by jumping over/touching the dog-walk = (R +) E



Examples:

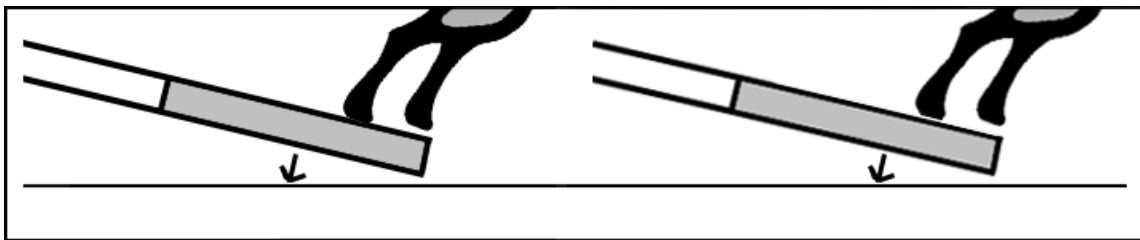
Left: Dog refuses the tunnel by passing next to it = R

Right: Dog refuses the tunnel by passing next to the tunnel which is not supposed to take = E

14.3 JUDGING A FLYER ON THE SEE-SAW

Judging flyers is not always easy.

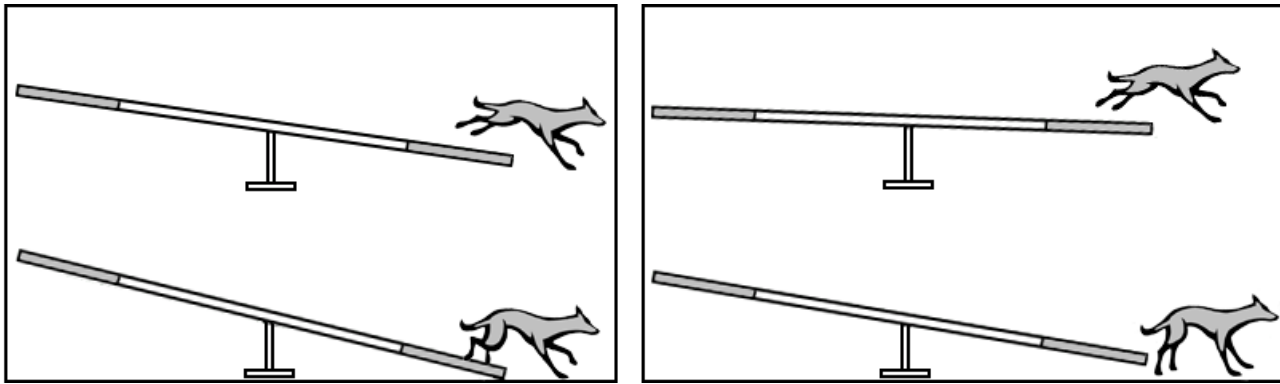
Definition of leaving the sea-saw = paws in the air, there is no paw contact whatsoever.



Examples:

Left: The see-saw just before touching the ground: the dog pushes the see-saw to the ground. However, there is still contact with the hind paws when the see-saw touches the ground = OK.

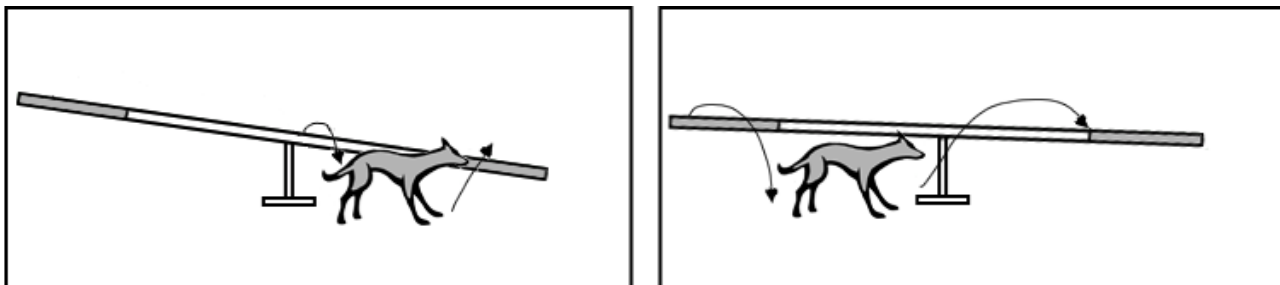
Right: This situation is more difficult to judge: the dog pushes the see-saw down as well, but you cannot be sure if the see-saw is actually touching the ground before the last paw loses contact with the see-saw. In this case, give the dog the benefit of the doubt.



Examples:

Left: the dog starts to leave too early but lands two paws on, two paws off = OK

Right: the dog starts to leave too early and lands on the floor = F



Examples:

Left: the dog leaves the see-saw after the pivot point and jumps back on the see-saw = F + E

Right: the dog leaves the see-saw before the pivot point, jumps back on the see-saw after the pivot point and continues the course without correcting the refusal = R + E

14.4 SECONDARY JUDGE

If an assistant judge is acting in the course, both judges have to be clear on who is judging what. The responsibility for all decisions made will be that of the main judge whose decisions will be final.

15. OTHER

15.1 ELIMINATIONS

Description of "leaving the ring":

- Dog found something outside the ring which is obviously more attractive for him than to stay inside
- Handler tried several times to call his dog, but without success

When designing the course, the judge must be careful not to put the dog in danger of leaving the ring. The line of the dog, even long stride dog, should take him safely inside the borders of the ring.

Description of “the handler retires”:

- When it's obvious that the handler is not competing any more (for example, tells the dog to lie down in the middle of the course)

“Double handling”: the judge must not punish the handler for eventual verbal assistance from outside the ring, because, in that case, it is very difficult to judge all competitors the same way (for example: not knowing all languages, not knowing if some verbal assistance was made with good or bad intentions).

15.2 Refusals

A refusal cannot be given before the dog crosses the start line.

15.3 Start-Finish

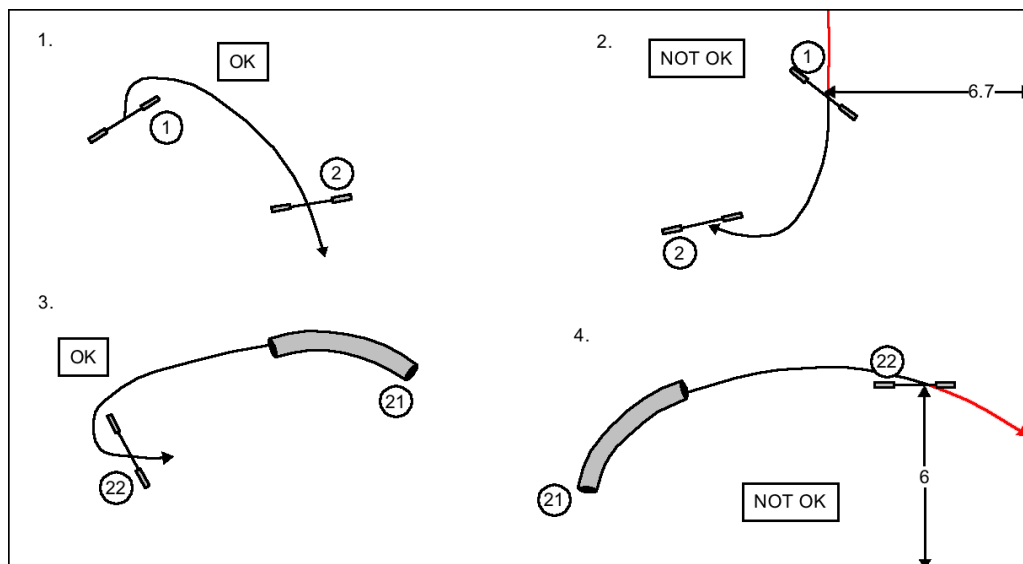
If the dog refuses the first obstacle, the handler **must** correct the refusal in a fluent movement.

If the handler restarts or stops the dog's natural movement to restart the dog = E

There must be enough room (at least 6 m) for the dog to jump in a natural line at the start and at the finish.

The timekeeping system must be set so that it does not interfere with the dog's natural path.

The only correct placement of the timekeeping system is before the first obstacle and after the last (and as close as possible to them).



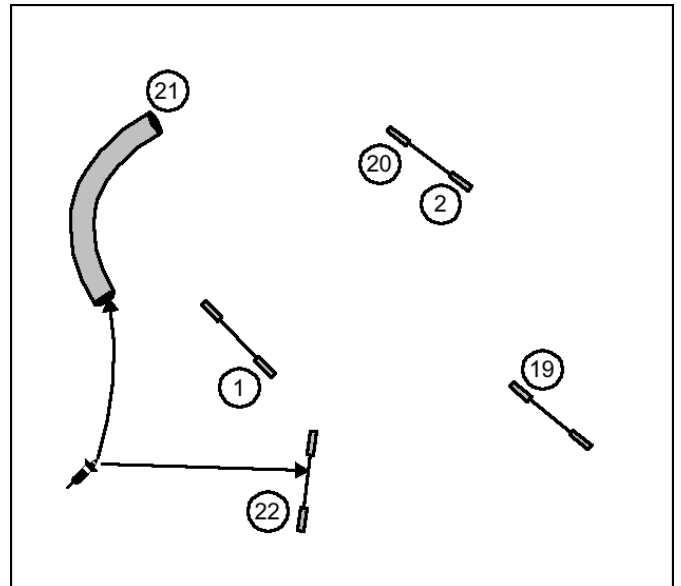
Examples:

1. Dog can turn both left or right towards the second obstacle safely
2. Although there is enough room on the right side of the first obstacle, for most dogs that would not be the natural start line
3. There is enough room after the last obstacle in dog's natural line. In this situation the judge **must** take into consideration the type of timekeeping system that is used (some types could be in the way of the dog's line).
4. Although there is enough room below the last obstacle, in the natural line from the previous obstacle, for most dogs, there is not enough room.

It will be an elimination if the dog takes an obstacle before it has started (i.e. before it has taken the first jump).

Examples:

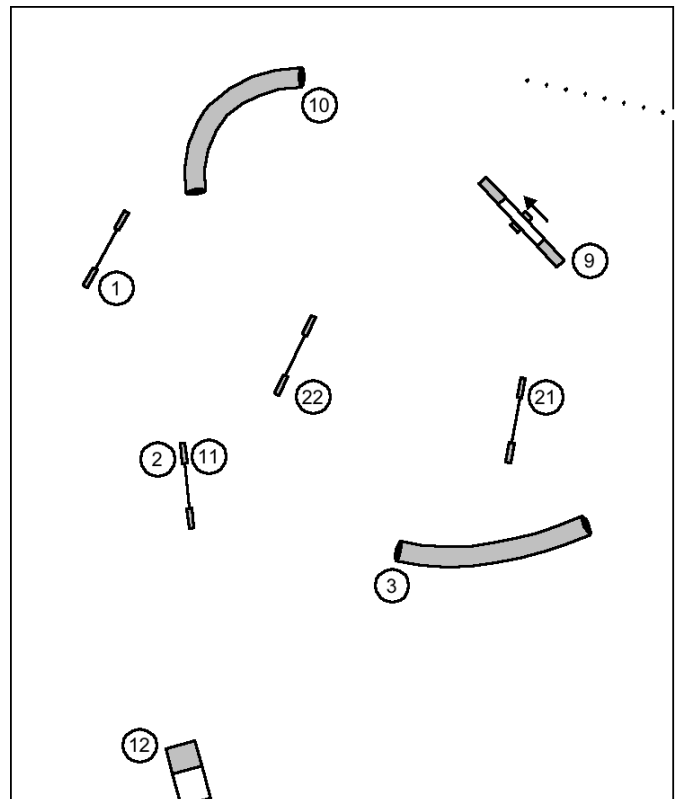
1. Before the start the dog takes the tunnel = E
2. Before the start the dog takes the last jump = E



If the course is built in such a way that the judge feels that the dog, when running in its natural path, could take an additional obstacle after the run is finished, it is not considered as an elimination. But if the judge feels that the handler is training on the course or the dog is not under control, before or after the run, he will eliminate the dog.

Examples:

1. After the last obstacle the dog takes hurdle 1 = OK
2. After the last obstacle the dog takes tunnel 10 (from the wrong side) = OK
3. After the last obstacle the dog takes the A-frame 12 = E
4. After the last obstacle the dog takes the tunnel and slalom = E
5. After the last obstacle the dog goes and pushes the see-saw down = E



15.4 RERUN

When a rerun is necessary, the following points must be noted:

- The faults incurred before the dog was stopped will count.
- Judging will recommence at the point where the dog was stopped.
- The course must be done in the correct sequence and to the best of the competitor's ability.

- The judge can still decide to fault the dog if he feels that the handler isn't doing the rerun to the best of his ability.

15.5 INELIGIBLE TO COMPETE

Agility is a dog competition open to all healthy and physically fit dogs.

Doped dogs, dogs that are apparently ill, hurt or physically unfit and pregnant bitches are not allowed to compete.

If, in the opinion of the judge, a dog is unfit to run, the judge must prevent the handler from starting the course. If the judge deems a dog to be unfit or injured during the run, the run must be stopped immediately and the handler asked to leave the ring.

Pregnant bitches from 21 days after the first mating are not eligible to compete, and they are considered unfit to compete until after 3 months after the birth of their puppies.

These guidelines were approved by the FCI General Committee in May 2025 (Budapest).

The English version of these Guidelines is the authentic one.

The amendments in bold and italic characters were approved by the FCI General Committee in February 2026 (Roma).