



# FCI Judges' Seminar 2024

New FCI IPO-SAR 2025

Summary

Summarized by:  
Mr. Andreas Quint  
Int. FCI Judge  
Spokesperson Department of special working dog training  
Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde (SV) e.V.

# Organizational

- This presentation is a summary of the results of the FCI Judges' seminar 2024 in Istanbul.
- The results and decisions from the seminar as well as from the table discussions are presented.
- Technical details for the execution and implementation of the exercises can be found in the IPO-SAR 2025 document.
- Many thanks to the organization team, especially to Göktan Eker and Tuna, for the hospitality and warmly welcome in Istanbul.
- Many thanks to Charlotte Kranz from the IRO for the presentation of the new IPO SAR 2025 and the constructive discussion.
- Many thanks to Prof. Liviu Ionescu, for the organization of the seminar and for the presentation of the Team World Championship and the new open version.
- Many thanks to all FCI-Judges, trainers and participants, whether in presence or in Zoom, for participating and lively discussion around the new PO.

# FCI IPO-SAR 2025

- The presentation of the final version raises awareness of how we can get in the mood for the new FCI IPO-SAR 2025 and define the core elements as well as the influencing variables within the exercises and how we agree on a common line within the "tolerances".
- Core elements are a fundamental, central part of an exercise!
- Influencing variables are variables that are related to the evaluation of core elements and can influence the score.
- In contrast to the core elements, influencing variables contain a tolerance in the score within an exercise.
- While errors in core elements of an exercise are sanctioned with a loss of score or points (compulsory deductions), errors in the influencing variables are to be assessed in the context of the overall performance assessment of an exercise – i.e. no fundamental sanctioning on the basis of compulsory deductions.
- Reaching an agreement on this in the context of the judges' meeting is important for the Security of action for us and for our members.



No changes compared to the 2019 version was reported

# FCI IPO-SAR 2025

## Table of content

### 1. General



## Table of content

### 2. Organization

No changes compared to the 2019 version was reported



## Table of content

### 3. Test execution and evaluation

Changes compared to the 2019 version was reported.  
Only the changes to version 2029 or new features are listed



# Basic requirements

# Basic requirements

- **Expressive behaviors / self-confidence**
  - During the evaluation, special attention should be paid to the expressive behavior of the dog.
  - The dog must show that he wants to do the required exercises and not that he has to do them.
  - Precise observation of the entire facial expression, such as ear and tail position, tense muscles, unnatural movements, excessive salivation, hectic behavior, avoidance behavior, etc. are included in the evaluation accordingly.
  - Any negative reaction of the H to the HZ of the HF leads to devaluations.
- **Motivation**
  - The dog must show a joyfully motivated work. The will to work and willingness to perform are in the foreground.
- **Concentration / Attention**
  - The dog should be focused throughout the work without showing an extremely abnormal body or head posture.

# Basic requirements

- **Harmony of the team**
  - The performance must be harmonious. The dog must be able to follow the handler in a sequence of steps that is normal for the dog.
- **Technical correctness**
  - In addition to expressive behavior and a harmonious performance, attention must also be paid to technically correct execution.
- **Audio Signals**
  - The dog's name can be used instead of the HZ for "approach". The name of the dog in connection with a HZ is considered a double HZ.
  - The dog's reaction to HZ
  - The dog must perform the exercise joyfully, confidently and directly on the verbal command of the handler.
  - Any behavior that is due to anxiety or stress devalues the exercise.

# Performance, score and rating



# Performance, score and rating

- Judges award overall marks. The following are included in the evaluation:
- Behavior of the HF/H
- teamwork
- the sportiness
- Joy of work
- Handling
- Tractability
- 
- Mobility
- Fitness
- Perseverance
- General view.
- The H is to be performed in a natural movement!

# Performance, score and rating

- **Step 1: Evaluation of performance**
- Performance is a standard of quality by which the action and the result of action are evaluated, which comes about through the use of the available human skills of the handler and the ability of the dog, whereby an action goal is achieved with a certain level. The level can be excellent, very good, good, satisfactory (sufficient) or poor. Even a poor performance has a level, albeit incomplete.
- **Step 2: Determination of the performance**
- Scores are used to assess performance and are measured by the degree to which the target has been achieved. There are step-by-step word evaluations. These are only rough estimates expressed in words (= grades). However, creating a competitive situation is not the task of a value.
- **Step 3: Determination of the performance in points**
- The awarding of points requires the best possible objectivity to the performance shown and the determined score in the respective evaluation categories. Their conversion into numerical values is not without problems, because calculating with them, even in tenths or hundredths of a decimal point, leads to an "over mathematization" and to unrealistic number games that no longer do justice to the actual performance. Each grade has a meaning in terms of content. It becomes "abstract" when the actual performance and its value note are lost and only numbers and points are used. This can lead to misunderstandings if the evaluation categories are based on a different sequence of numbers or do not correspond to the intended score in the evaluation categories in purely mathematical terms.

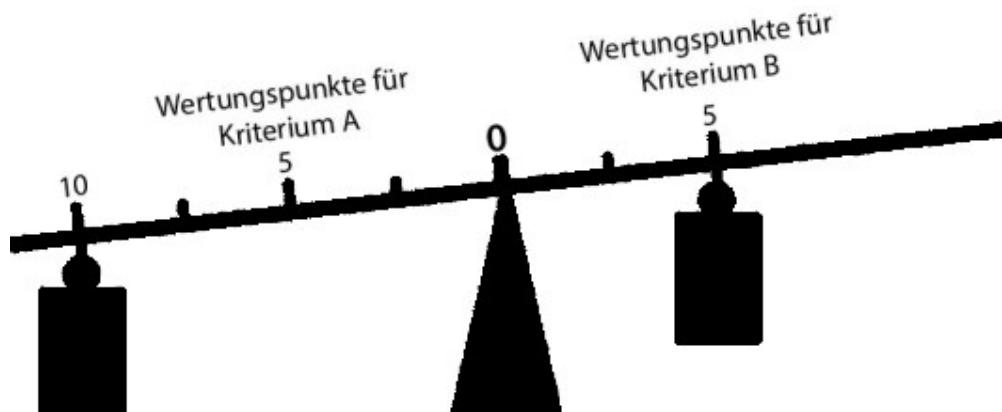
# Performance, score and rating

- performance and points: Evaluation system
- There are also intermediate notes. With this weighting, the judges express the tendency towards the respective performance.
- For example, the weighting within Excellent is 4%. For an exercise of 10, this would be from a maximum of 10 to a minimum of 9.6 points, i.e. 0.4 points for the tendency.
- Normally, however, you round up to 0.5 points.
- However, if it is a 60 exercise, for example, then  $96\% = 57.6$  points, i.e. a grade level of 2.4 points within a score that is variable to the performance shown, which can be used to weight, i.e. upper, middle or lower performance level within a score.
- But be careful: the smaller the point value of a score, the lower the possibility of weighting it to express a tendency towards a performance level.
- For example, with a maximum point value of  $100\% = 4$  points, the minimum V would be  $96\% = 3.84$  points, the minimum SG  $90\% = 3.6$  points, the minimum G  $80\% = 3.2$  points, and the minimum B  $70\% = 2.8$  points.
- Especially with small point values, there is a great danger that the score does not correspond to the evaluation category of the performance performed.
- If you deduct one point from a partial exercise that is burdened with 4 points, you degrade the exercise to a lowest satisfactory, i.e. loss of three performance rating, tendency more too poor than too good.
- Already minus 0.5 points, the exercise is degraded by two grades - i.e. maximum top good.

# Core elements and influencing variables

- Exercises serve to prepare the D for his future task.
- Core elements are basic, central components of each exercise.
- For example, an immediate stop in the exercises marks the “emergency break” as a core element.
- Important for the survival of a D in example,.
- Influencing variables are quantities that influence the core task of the respect exercise but are not a direct part of it.
- For example, as a core element., sit – place – stand are positions that are to be evaluated with separate grades within an exercise.
- Otherwise, the exercises contain a tolerance column within the evaluation and grading, with regard to their importance for solving the problem and have an influence on the score.
- In the exercises, the note can often be read – ....devalue accordingly – this refers to the spread between the grades V and B in the case of a positive impression (unless a sanction with compulsory deduction is defined) or inadequate in the case of a negative perception.

# Weight



- Weighting is the evaluation of individual influencing variables with regard to their importance for solving the problem, that more important elements have a greater influence on the respective result.

Core elements are the essence of an exercise. They prepare the D for its future use and give it the security and confidence. The aim is to strengthen the dog's automatisms. They are physiological processes or motor activities that are carried out without recognizable control and control by the consciousness. Influencing variables are important, but not essential. But if they are given greater attention, they can obscure the end result. Therefore, the essential attention must be paid to the core elements, that automatism and less to the influencing variables.

# Five Steps to Create an Evaluation

## **Erster Schritt:**

The IPO-SAR contains "ideal" answers to all the tasks set in the exam.

## **Zweiter Schritt:**

In the next step, consider whether and how many core elements and influencing variables are contained in each task.

## **Dritter Schritt:**

Finding decision rules that distinguish an exercise as right, partially correct or wrong solution. Pay attention to compulsory deductions

## **Vierter Schritt:**

Assign a value grade, once again specify the assignment rules defined in the previous step.

## **Fünfter Schritt:**

Points, which represent performance in a numerical value, so that the level achieved can be assessed in a differentiated way. In common examination practice, the error points are often added up and the overall grade is formed on the basis of a grading clef. On the basis of the previous explanations, however, it should be obvious that there may be weighting problems

The biggest challenge in assigning rules for awarding points is to decide with what weight the individual task solutions should be included in the overall grade.

# Evaluation- Adjective

Note	Evaluation	Description
<b>Excellent (V)</b>	full medium deep	if the performance meets the requirements to a particularly high degree.
<b>Very good (SG)</b>	full medium deep	if the performance fully meets the requirements.
<b>Good (G)</b>	full medium deep	if the performance generally meets the requirements.
<b>Satisfactory (B)</b>	full medium deep	if the service has deficiencies, but still meets the requirements as a whole and shows that the necessary basic knowledge is available and that the deficiencies can be remedied in the foreseeable future.
<b>Insufficient (M)</b>		if the performance does not meet the requirements,

# Execution and evaluation of obedience and dexterity

Changes are marked in red

# Exercises of obedience (UO) and dexterity (GW)

## F / FL / T / **MT**

• <b>Level V</b>	
• 1. Reporting in	<b>10 P</b>
• 2. On-leash heeling	15 P
• 3. <b>Sit an recall</b>	10 P
• 4. Chance of position	15 P
• 5. Down under distraction	10 P
• 6. Carry and hand-over	10 P
• <b>7. Direct ability at distance</b>	<b>10 P</b>
• 8. Tunnel with tube	10 P
• 9. Wooden board	10 P
• Total	100 P

• <b>Level A</b>	
• 1. Reporting in	<b>5 P</b>
• 2. Off-leash heeling	10 P
• 3. Distance control	15 P
• 4. Retriever on flat	10 P
• 5. Carry and hand-over	10 P
• 6. Direct ability at distance	15 P
• 7. Unstable Plank	10 P
• 8. Horizontal ladder	10 P
• 9. Tunnel with tube	5 P
• <b>10. Down under distraction</b>	<b>10 P</b>
• Total	100 P

• <b>Level B</b>	
• 1. Reporting in	<b>5 P</b>
• 2. off-leash heeling	10 P
• 3. Distance control	15 P
• 4. Retriever on flat	10 P
• 5 Carry and hand-over	10 P
• 6. Direct ability at distance	15 P
• 7. Swing	10 P
• 8. Horizontal ladder	10 P
• 9. Tunnel with tube	5 P
• <b>10. Down under distraction</b>	<b>10 P</b>
• Total	100 P

Changes to the IPO-R 2019 in "red"

In V, the unpleasant material has been cancel

Mantrailer now have the same exercises as F, FL and T



New exercise!

Reporting in and social behaviors

Replaces the group of dogs and peoples

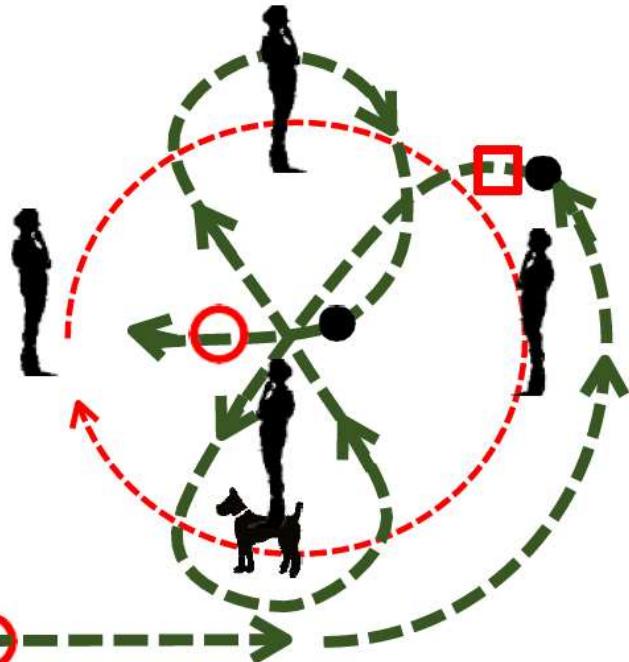
## Exercise 1

### New: Reporting in and social behaviors

10/5 Points

All Exams UO/GW

- Halt
- Gruppe startet
- Gruppe stoppt



Both dogs are always on a leash!

- at a suitable point, the marking is carried out by two circles with a radius of 2 and 3 m
- The group consists of 3 people and one of the two dogs to be tested.
- The 3 group peoples and 2. DH + D remains in the inner circle.
- 1. DH and D moves on the outer circle.
- There must be a distance of at least 1 m between the Dogs and the group!
- The group moves clockwise in a circular direction.

## Exercise 1

## Reporting in and social behaviors

10/5 P

All Exam UO/GW

- **Execution:**
- At the instruction of the TJ or the TC, the two RHTs to be tested go to the registration area. There, the on-leashed dogs must take the GS independently. They register and the microchip is checked. The social behaviors in the group is then checked. One of the two dogs takes on the role of group dog, while the other dog has to complete the programmed. Then they switch. Before the DH goes into the group, the group halts at the judge's instruction.
- From the GS the RDT walks at normal pace counterclockwise around the group of people moving in a circle in such a way that the D directly meets the D walking with the group.
- The RDT stops independently, while the group continues moving and at least one person and the D pass the RDT. At the judge's instruction the group halts.
- Then the DH and his D move through the group and circle the RDT as well as another person in a figure of eight. Afterwards the DH halts in the center of the group, the group starts to move again at the judge's instruction and the DH leaves the group.
- Afterwards the two RDT change position and the other RDT carries out the exercises in the same manner.
- Once both D have completed the group exercise in this manner, the D of level A and B are off-leashed, one RDT moves to the area for the Down while the other RDT moves to the starting point for the on-leash heeling in V/off- leash heeling in A + B.

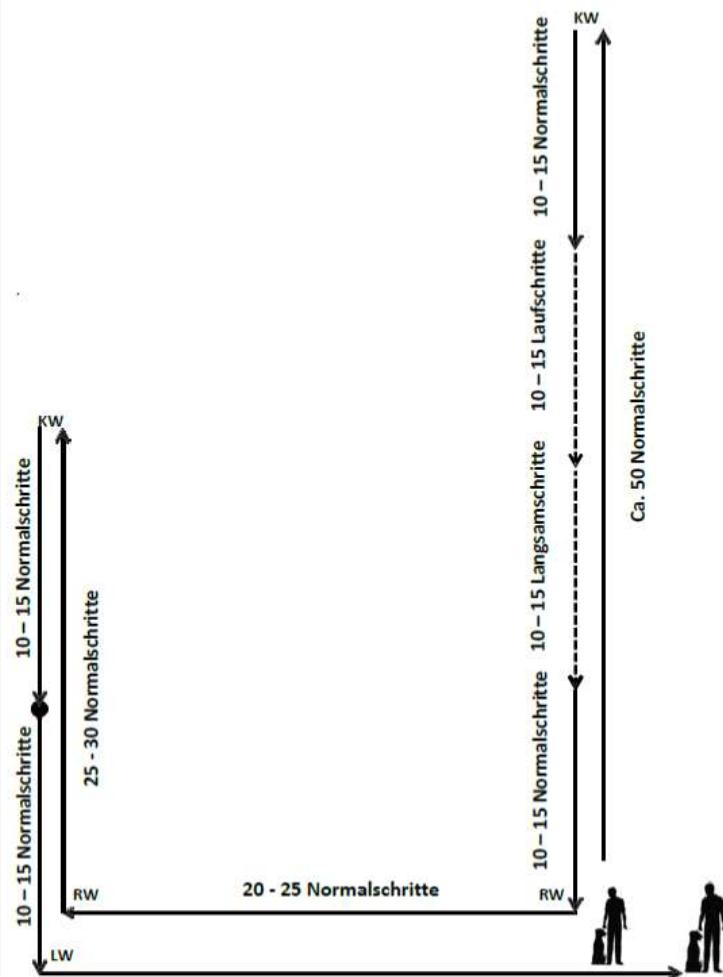
# Evaluation ID-Check and Social Behavior

- In the group of people + D, the D are checked for socially acceptable behavior.
- Both dogs are under observation!
- A check for technically correct execution of the group work is not the subject of this exercise!
- However, a lack of concentration, as well as additional HZ or SZ devalue accordingly.
- It is essential that the dogs are uninhibited and benign.
- Restrictions are to be devalued accordingly, for example dogs are unsteady but not aggressive, or initially inconsistent in contact with the handler, need help, but are unbiased and not aggressive in the demonstration.
- However, if D is overstimulated and aggressive and attacks the other group dog or a person, then disqualification will take place.



Exercise on-leash heeling Level V/  
off-leash heeling Level A + B

## on-leash heeling / off-leash heeling



on-leash level V:

off-leash level A + B:

F, FL, T, L, MT, W

15 P

10 P

- on-leash heeling, the D is on-leash
- off-leash heeling the D is off-leash
- Movement - No changes from the last version!
- **Shot – no gun shot!**
- **Group – no group work!**

# Evaluation

- Running forward, lateral deviation, staying behind, slowly or hesitantly dismounting, tensioned leash, depression of the H as well as additional HZ/SZ and body aids of the HF validate accordingly.
- A leash handling or a free sequence consists of 18 influencing variables, such as turns, angles, step changes and connection behavior of the H to the HF.
- However, the exercise is to be evaluated as an entire exercise, a splitting into sub-areas with corresponding point assignment is not specified in the PO!
- Care must be taken to ensure that the D is performed in a natural movement.
- In the exercise, care must be taken to ensure that no dog is presented that has lost its self-confidence and that can only be recognized from the outside as "sports equipment" of their handler.
- During the exercises, joyful work coupled with the necessary concentration on the DH is required.
- The focus is on the natural and lively joy of work, but the correct execution must also be reflected in the score to be awarded.
- Running forward, lateral deviation, lagging behind, slow or hesitant dismounting, taut leash, depression of the D as well as additional HZ/SZ and body aids of the HF validate accordingly.



**Sit in motion with recall**

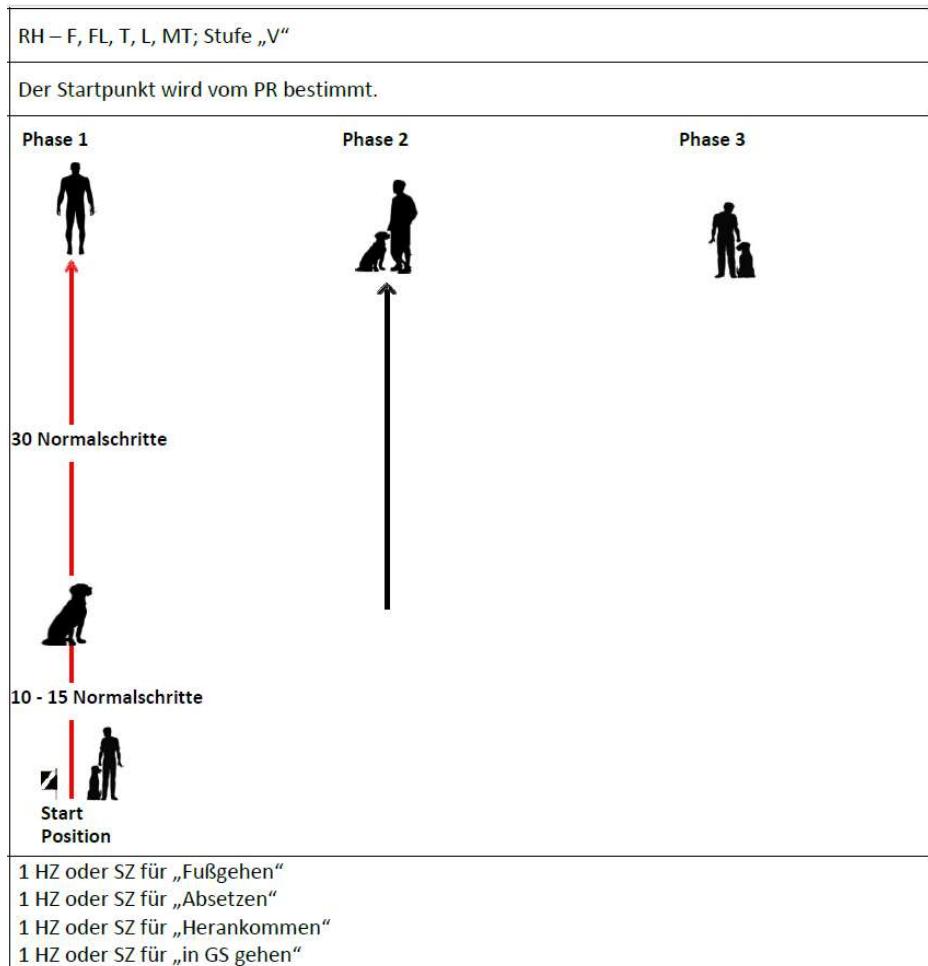
**Level V**

**F, Fl, T, L, MT**

New:

## Sit in motion with recall

10 P



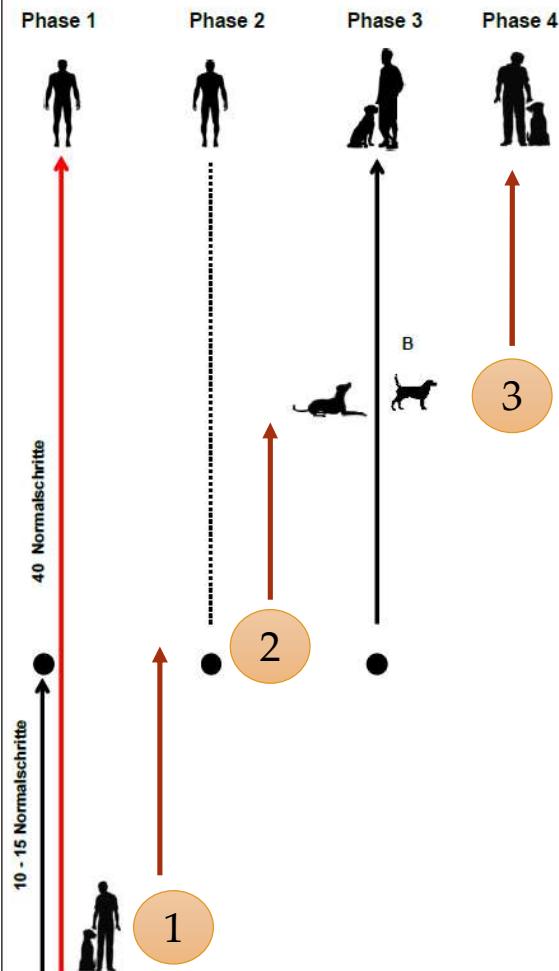
- **Evaluation:**
  - - 5 points for positional errors
  - It is to be devalued accordingly:
    - Mistakes in the development, slow sit, unsteady sit, slow recall, mistakes in sitting in front of the DH and ending the exercise, as well as additional AC and body aids by the DH devalue accordingly.
- Note:
  - Keep in mind when evaluate:
  - it is level V, the dogs are still developing and there is still a lack of experience in examinations.
  - There is no rule that says that a review cannot be strict; but the more specific and detailed you describe the evaluation based on experience, the more useful your evaluation will be in the future.



Distance control  
Level A + B  
F, FL, T, L, MT, W

# Distance control 15 P

## F, FL, T, MT, W



- **Level A and B now with partial assessments in the exercise parts**
- **Part 1: 6 Points**
- **for:** Initial GS, development, assume & remain „sitting“

V	SG	G	B	M
6,0	5,5	4,5	4	3

- **Part 2: 5 Points**
- **for:** Approach and assume & remain „down“
- **max. satisfactory if the distance is exceeded by more than 10 steps (7m) during the 1st approach and taking the second position.**

V	SG	G	B	M
5,0	4,5	4,0	3,5	3

- **Part 3: 4 Points**
- **Level A:** Approach, sit in front & GS
- **Level B:** Assume & remain standing, approach, sit in front and GS

V	SG	G	B	M
4	3,5	3,2	3,0	2

# Evaluation

- It is to be evaluate accordingly:
- **Level A + B:**
- Mistakes in development, slow sitting down, restless sitting
- **Level A + B:**
- slow approach, early arrival, slow laying down (place), restless lying
- **Level B**
- Slow getting up, restless standing, early influx to the DH
- **Level A + B:**
- slow approach, failure to chair and complete the exercise
- **Level A + B:**
- auxiliary HZ and body aids of the DH.

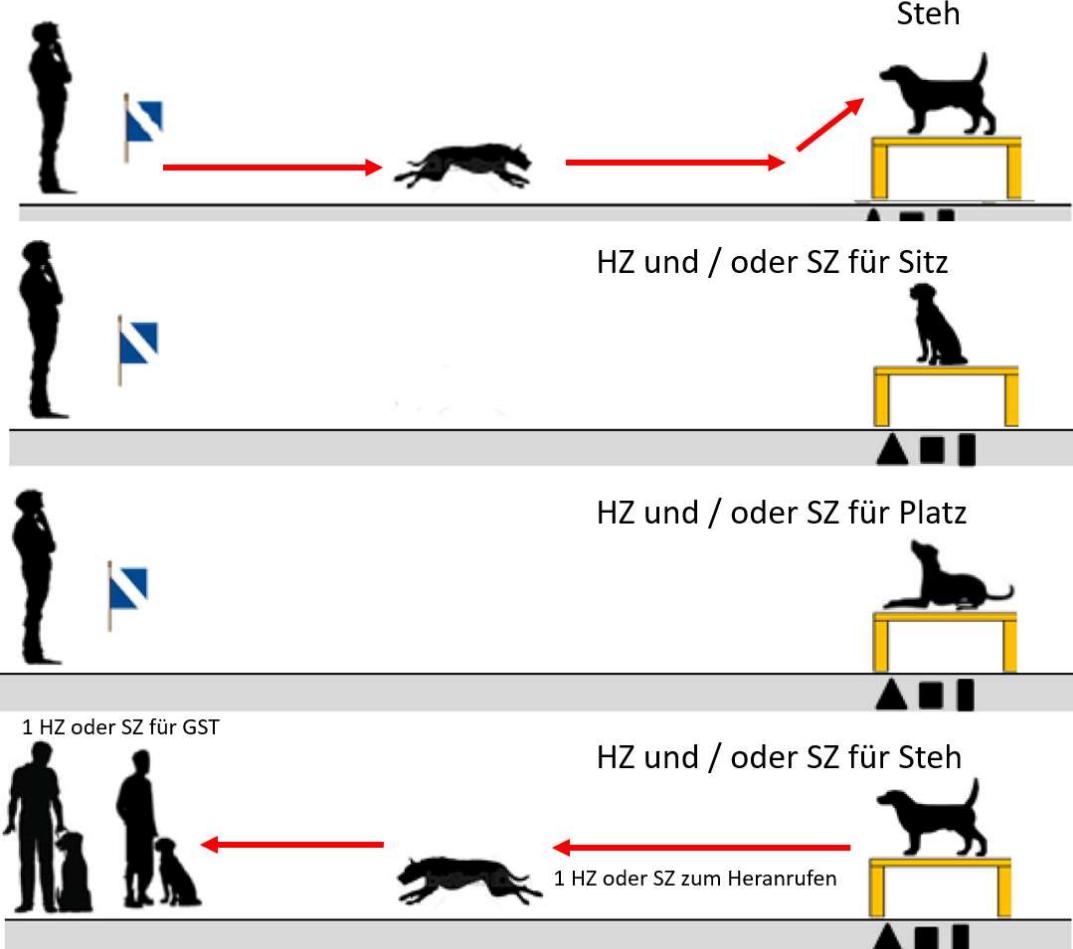


**Change of position  
only in Level V**

# New: only Level V

# Chance of Position

15 P



**RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W**

- Partial exercise:
- Positions the D doesn't show, that are wrong, or if the D does not remain in place after mounting devalue this partial exercise by
  - RH – F, FL, T, L, MT - 4 points
  - RH – W - 3 points

V	SG	G	B	M
<b>4</b>	3,5	3,2	3,0	2

- If the D jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient.
- Hesitant mounting, slow recall, mistakes in sitting and ending the exercise, as well as additional AC and body aids by the DH devalue accordingly.
- If the D shows a different position as required after jumping up, the order of the positions must be adjusted accordingly. If the positions are correct after the adjustment, no point is deducted.



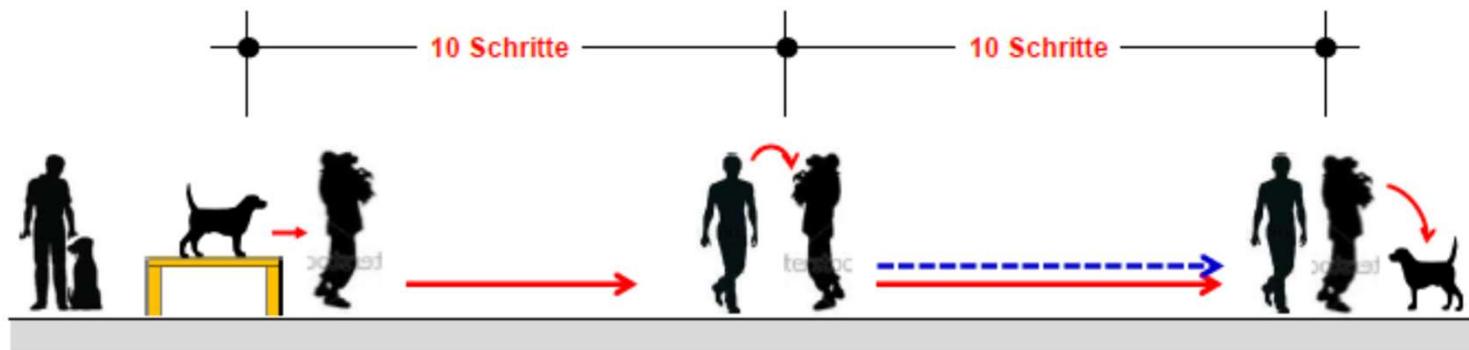
## **Carry and hand-over**

**No changes from the last version!**

# Tragen und Übergeben

10 P

RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W



- **insufficient**, If the D jumps off during the carry.
- **Maximum Satisfactory** if the D leaves the HP after discontinuing before the TJ instruction.
- Otherwise, validate accordingly:
- D is not very cooperative, is restless when carrying, growls easily or withdraws when picking up or putting down.



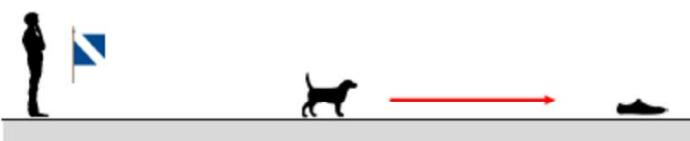
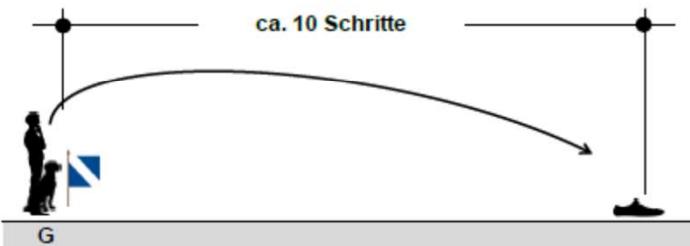
Retrieve on the flat

Level A + B

10.9 Bringen auf ebener Erde

10 steps = 7 meters

ca. 10 Schritte



G Grundstellung  
V Vorsitz Position  
V Gegenstand  
S Startposition

Ground position  
Front position  
object  
Start position

## Retrieve on the flat F, FL, T, L, MT; Level „A“ + „B“

10 P

- **Level A:** The DH chooses the article from the articles made available by the organizer.
- **Level B:** The TJ selects the article at the beginning of the testing event for the exercise, it is the same for all participating RDT.
- **Bewertung**  
**0 P**, If the DH changes his location.  
**0 P**, If the D does not retrieve
- Amongst others, these points are faulty and lead to point deduction:
  - running there slowly or not directly
  - mistake when picking up
  - slow or not directly coming back
  - dropping the utility article
  - playing or mouthing the utility article
  - Throwing the article too short or too far and any help by the DH result in devaluation accordingly

# Retrieve on the flat

Utility articles, maximum shoe size, consisting of the following material: wood, leather, light metal, textile, plastic, and/or a combination of these. Jute rolls, toys or similar items are not considered a utility article. Also designed articles (wrapped gloves or other fabricated articles) are not permitted.

## **Recommendations for the measurement tolerances (can not must, but must be the same for all test exams):**

Length 10 – 25 cm, width 5 – 10 cm, thickness 3 – 6 cm.

For round articles, the diameter should be approx. 3 – 6 cm.

- **Preferably**, articles should be used which are not deformed or destructed even after multiple use. For instance:
- Pencil case made of soft plastic / leather / linen, if possible, filled
- Hand broom made of wood
- Clothes or shoe brush
- Synthetic garden shoe / also possible: wooden shoe
- Wash brush made of wood or plastic
- Small tool bag made of leather / plastic / linen
- Flashlight made of plastic / rubber and/or metal
- Small rolling pin
- Articles which differ from this are permitted in accordance with the TJ.
- **Not suitable are:**
- Glass, porcelain, breakable articles
- Articles under pressure (e.g. aerosol can)
- Articles with liquids
- Tubes, with pastes or similar
- Plastic containers of any kind
- Articles which are too heavy or too light (less than 200 g; more than 500 g)
-



Direct ability at distance

Level V  
RH – F, FL, T, L, MT

Level V:

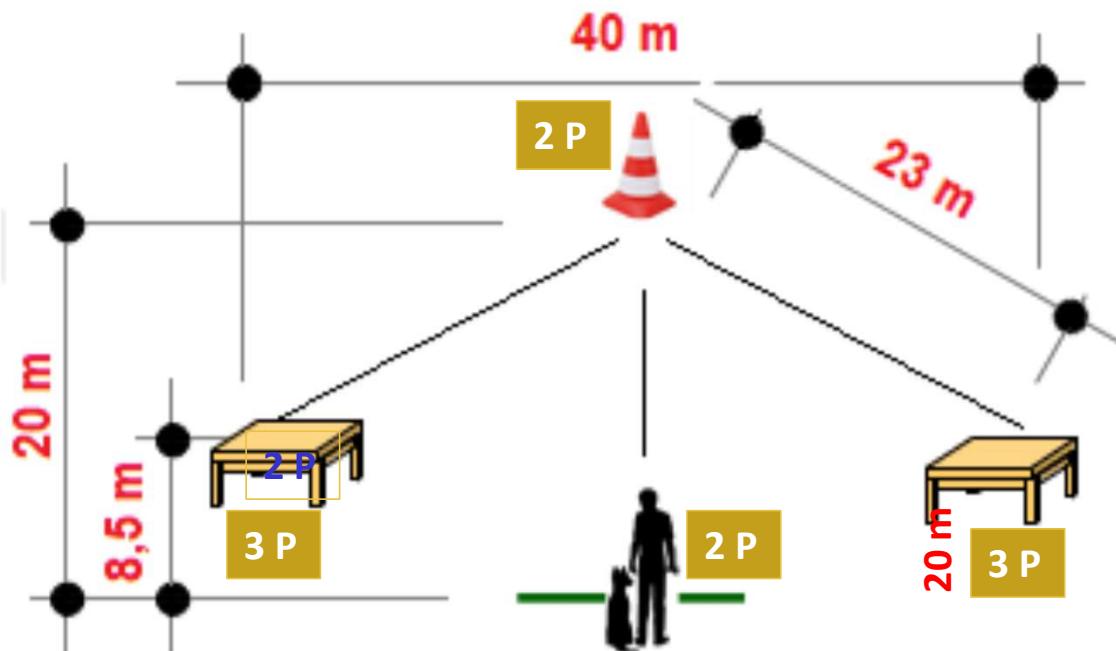


## Direct ability at distance RH F, FL, T, L, MT

10 P



- The DH announces the sequence to the TJ at the beginning of the exercise
- The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D at the starting point of the exercise. After the TJ releases the exercise, the DH sends his D with an AC and/or VC, without changing his location, to “go to the marker” that is at a distance of 20 m and clearly marked.
- When the D has reached this marker, he receives an AC and/or VC to “remain in place”.
- The D has to remain there at least 3 seconds.
- After the required waiting time the DH sends his D with the AC and/or VC to “go out to the distinctive spot” to the first designated table (L: backpack or bucket).
- At 1 AC each for “jump and remain in place”, the D has to jump onto this (L: run to) and remain in place.
- The DH sends his D thereafter with AC and/or VC to the next table (L: backpack/bucket), where he likewise upon an AC has to jump on to (L: run to) and remain in place.
- From the second spot the D is recalled with 1 AC or VC to the DH and has to sit close in front of him. At one AC or VC for “GS”, the D has to assume it.



V	SG	G	B	M
3	2,7	2,4	2,1	2
2	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,3

# Direct ability at distance

## Level V : RH F, FL, T, L, MT

10 P

- 1 AC and/or VC to go to each marked point 1 AC and/or VC for each remaining
- 1 AC or VC for recall 1 AC or VC for GS
- **Evaluation**
  - If the middle is not shown or if the drawn sequence of the tables is not kept or the DH leaves his location the exercise is considered insufficient.
  - Amongst others, these points are faulty and lead to point deduction:
    - hesitant running to the tables / a designated zone
    - strongly deviating from the ideal line
    - hesitant jumping on the tables
    - prematurely leaving a table / a designated zone
    - hesitantly assuming a position
    - slow recall and sitting in front
    - DH aids such as repeated AC
    - mistakes in the finish.
- **Unclear definition**
- Neither the German nor the English document clearly regulates whether an AC/VC can be given for jumping on the table and an AC/VC for remaining on the table.
- **Decision** – it is allowed, one AC/VC each for jumping on the table and one AC/VC for remaining on the table!



# Direct ability at distance

RH – F, FL, T, L, MT  
Level A + B

# Direct ability at distance RH – F, FL, T, L, MT

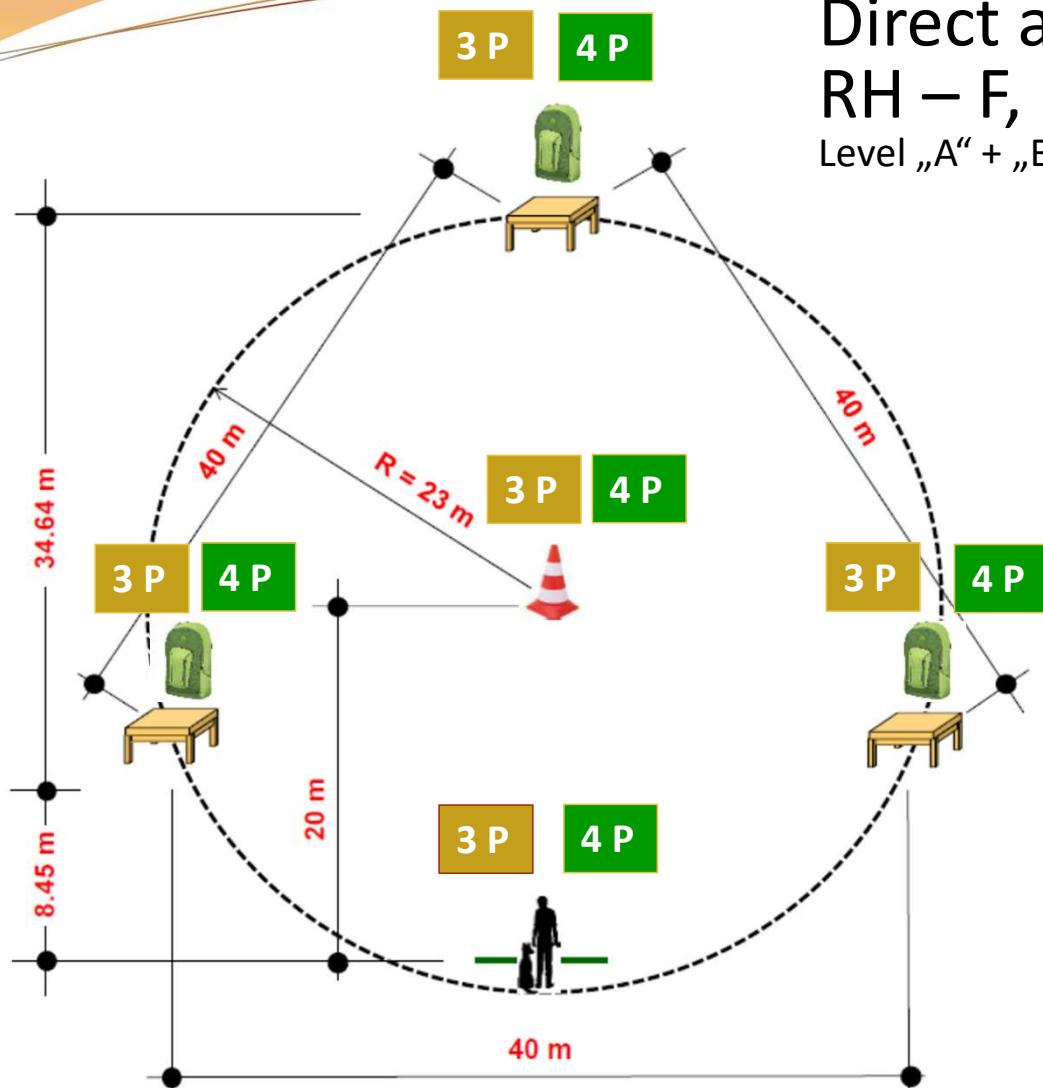
15 P

Level „A“ + „B“ : F, FL, T, L, MT

- **Evaluation:**
- **insufficient** if the middle is not shown
- **insufficient** if the intended order is not followed
- **insufficient** D leaves the site
- D-helps such as multiple commands, hesitant approach to the tables / lack of reference to a marking, strong deviation from the ideal line, hesitant jumping on the tables, leaving a table prematurely / leaving an assigned target point independently, hesitant taking a position, slowly approaching and presiding.

V	SG	G	B	M
4	3,5	3,2	3,0	2
3	2,7	2,4	2,1	2

- **Unclear definition:** Neither the German nor the English document clearly regulates whether an AC/VC can be given for jumping on the table and an AC/VC for remaining on the table.
- **Decision** – it is allowed, one AC/VC each for jumping on the table and one AC/VC for remaining on the table!



# Partial evaluation

- Partial assessments

- Mitte

- 1.Tisch

- 2.Tisch

- 3.Tisch

- AGS, come, front EGS

- **Gesamt:**

F, FL, T, MT „A“ + „B“

	<b>V</b>	<b>SG</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>
3 P.	2,7	2,4	2,1	
3 P.	2,7	2,4	2,1	
3 P.	2,7	2,4	2,1	
3 P.	2,7	2,4	2,1	
<b>15,0</b>	<b>13,5</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>10,5</b>	



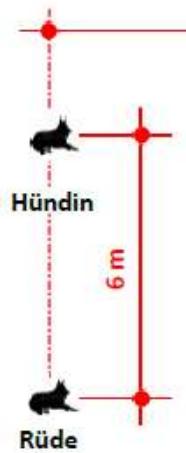
Down under distraction

Level V

# Down under distraction

## RH F, FL, T, L, MT

ca. 20 Schritte / ca. 14 m



- **Level "V"**
- **New – shorter distance**
- The DH moves away 20 steps / approx. 14 m and remains calmly turned towards the D.
- The D must lie still, while the other D shows exercises 2 to 4.
- After completion of the 4th exercise of the second RHT, the DH ends this exercise on the instructions of the TJ. While the second D performs the further exercises, the DH remains with his D in the laying position or at a point instructed by the TJ. The handler is allowed to put the D on a leash. **Bewertung:**
- **insufficient** if the D leaves the storage area by more than 3 m after completion of the 2nd exercise of the demonstrated D.
- **0 points** if the D leaves the storage area by more than 3 m before the completion of the 2nd exercise of the demonstrated D.
- Restless and unfocused lying of D or getting up / sitting up too early or accommodating H when picking up the exercise devalues the exercise accordingly.
- Additional AC/VC and body helps, restless behavior of the DH and other hidden helps devalue accordingly.



# Down under distraction

## Level A

# Down under distraction

## RH F, FL, T, L, MT



- Level „A“
- **New**
- **The DH moves 40 steps away from the D and stops with his back to the H.**
- **insufficient**, if the D leaves the storage area by more than 3 m after completion of the 4th exercise of the demonstrated D.
- **0 P**, if the D leaves the storage area by more than 3 m **before** the completion of the 4th exercise of the demonstrated H
- Restless and unfocused lying of D or getting up / sitting up too early or accommodating D when picking up the exercise devalues the exercise accordingly.
- Additional VC/AC and body helps, restless behavior of the DH and other hidden helps devalue accordingly.



# Down under distraction

## Stufe B

# Down under distraction

## RH F, FL, T, L, MT



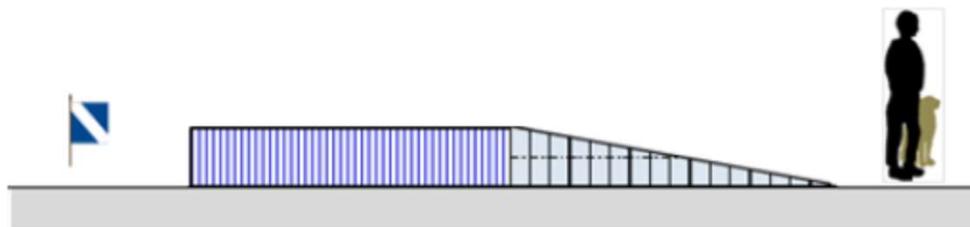
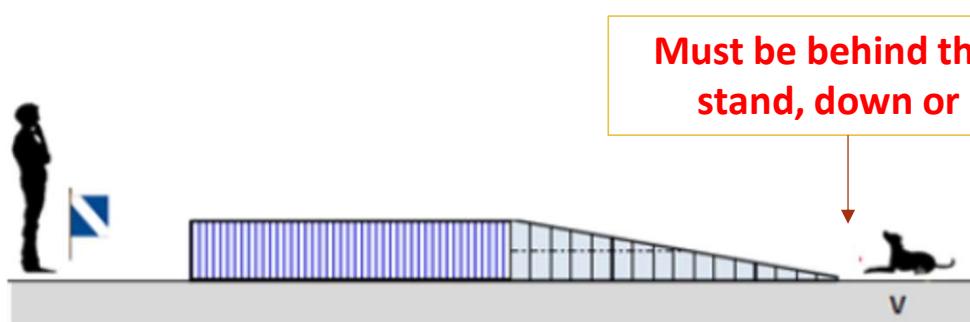
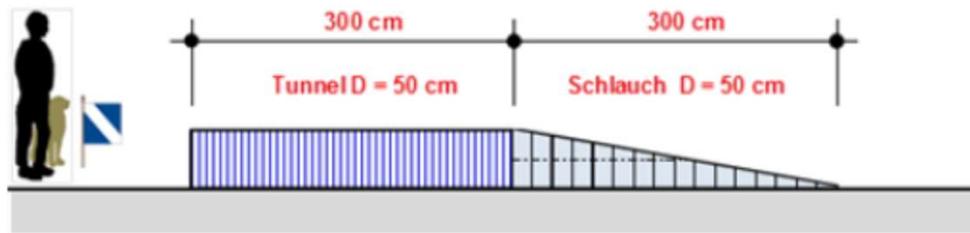
- **Stufe „B“**
- New:
- The handler is out of sight of the dog but is in the vicinity of the demonstration area. It must be ensured that the DH can control the D at any time if necessary.
- **insufficient** if the D leaves the storage area by more than 3 m after completion of the 4th exercise of the D demonstrated.
- **0 P**, if the D leaves the storage area by more than 3 m before the completion of the 4th exercise of the demonstrated D.
- Restless and unfocused lying of D or getting up / sitting up too early or accommodating D when picking up the exercise devalues the exercise accordingly.
- Additional AC/VC and body helps, restless behavior of the DH and other hidden helps devalue accordingly.



Tunnel with tube

Level V, A + B: F, FL, T, MT

# Tunnel with tube RH F, FL, T, L, MT



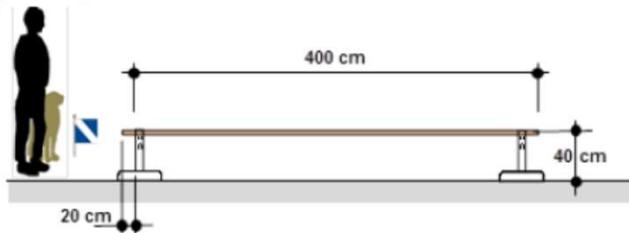
- **Evaluation:**
- **insufficient** if the H does not leave the tunnel or does not remain after the HZ.
- The position of the D is to be shown behind the tunnel, ideally a body length behind the tube of the tunnel.
- Uncertain, hesitant and/or hectic entering and passing through will be devalued accordingly.



Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board

Level V

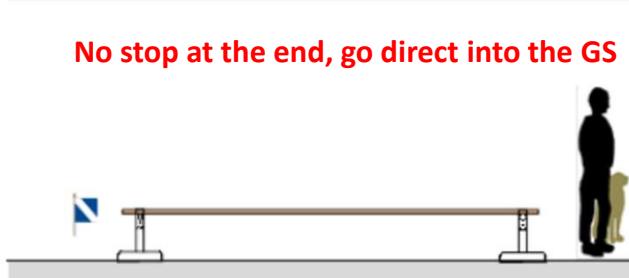
## Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „V“



short stop of the DH is accepted



No stop at the end, go direct into the GS



- At the AC and/or VC to “mount”, the D is to jump onto the board and at an AC to **immediately** “remain in place” in the direction of movement.
- It is not defined where the D has to stay on the board – but he has to stay **immediately** in the direction of movement when the DH gives the AC and/or VC – The key element is the emergency break.
- At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to the side of the D, gives the AC or VC to “Go on” and accompanies the D up to the GS.
- There he stops and his D independently assumes the GS.
- **Decision:**
- **Level V: a short stop of the DH before the command “Go on” is accepted,**
- **Levels A and B: the command “Go on” must take in the movement of the DH.**
- **Evaluation:**
- **0 P**, if the D jumps off in the first half of the wooden bridge
- **insufficient** if the D jumps off after the first half of the wooden bridge.
- Unsafe, hesitant and/or hectic crossing, running ahead and staying behind will devalue accordingly.

# Unstable plank

Level A  
F, FL, T, MT

## Unstable plank RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „A“

- No change from the last version
- It is not defined where the D has to stay on the plank – but he has to stay **immediately** in the direction of movement when the DH gives the AC and/or VC – The key element is the emergency break of unstable materials.
- At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to the side of the D, gives the AC or VC to “go on” and walks with his D to the end of the obstacle. The D has to independently remain there on the end of the plank.

- **Evaluation**
- **0 P**, if the D jumps off in the first half of the wooden bridge
- **insufficient** if the D jumps off after the first half of the wooden bridge.
- Unsafe, hesitant and/or hectic crossing, running ahead and staying behind will devalue accordingly.



command “Go on” must take in the movement of the DH



DH stop at the end

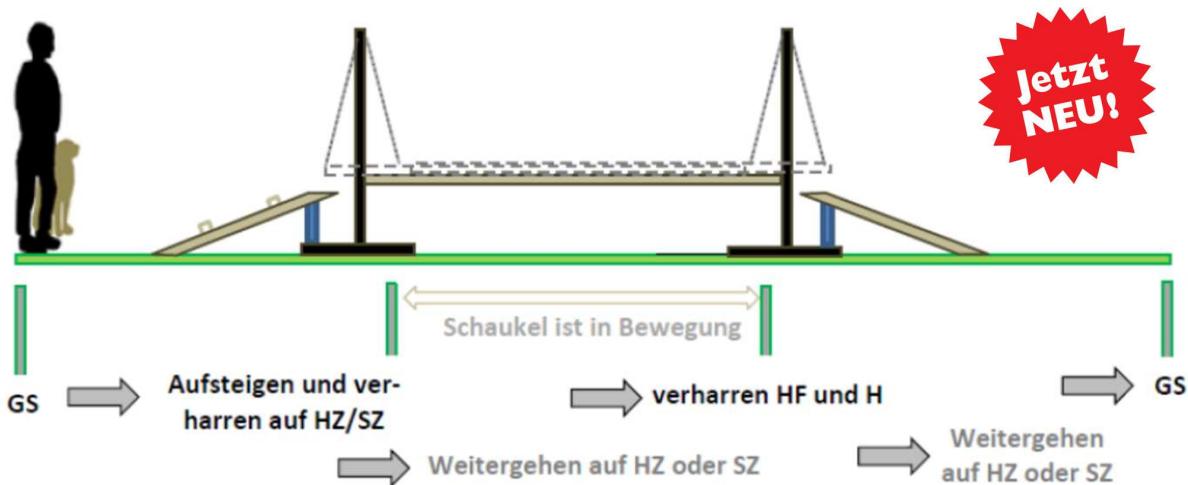




# Swing

Level B  
F, FL, T, MT

The longitudinal movement of the swing can be restricted to 25 cm, but is then the same for all D into the test.



## Swing RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „B“

No change from the last version.  
It is not defined where the D has to stay on the plank – but he has to stay **immediately** in the direction of movement when the DH gives the AC and/or VC.

The key element is the emergency break of unstable materials.

The longitudinal movement of the swing can be restricted to 25 cm.

### Decision:

If the longitudinal movement is restricted, this applies to all participants. It is recommended to inform the participants early, whether the swing will be restricted or not.

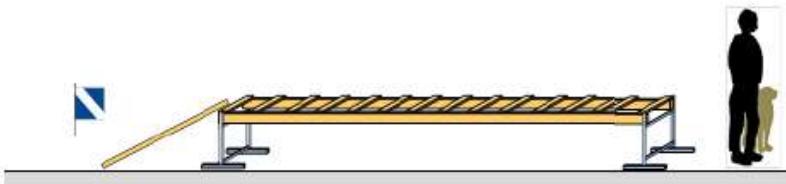
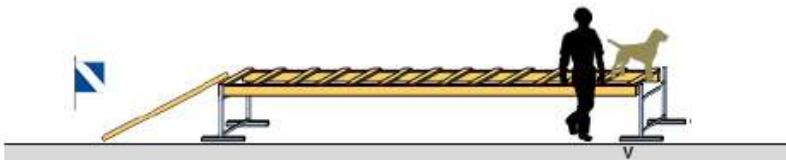
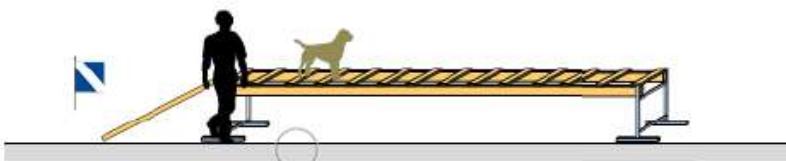
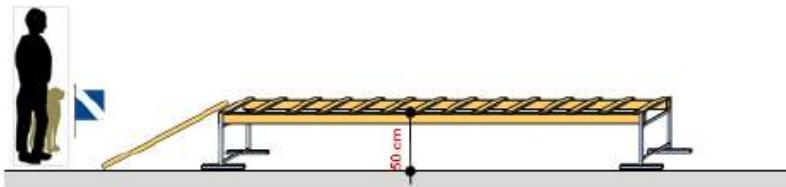
- **Evaluation:**
- If the D jumps off within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
- If the D jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient.
- Insecure and/or hectic behavior or insufficient coordination devalue accordingly. Hesitant or hectic mounting, insecure, hesitant, anxious, erratic and/or hectic crossing,
- running ahead and/or lagging behind, hesitantly assuming a position and not reaching the end of the obstacle devalue accordingly.

# Horizontal ladder

Level A + B  
F, FL, T, MT

# Ladder

RH – F, FL, T, MT; Stufe „A“ und „B“



- **Level A:**

- As soon as the D has reached the first rung with his front paws, the DH goes alongside of his working D, however without touching the D or the apparatus. At the end of the ladder, the DH lifts his D off it and gives an AC or VC to assume the GS.

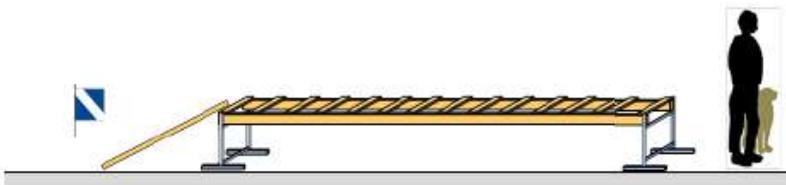
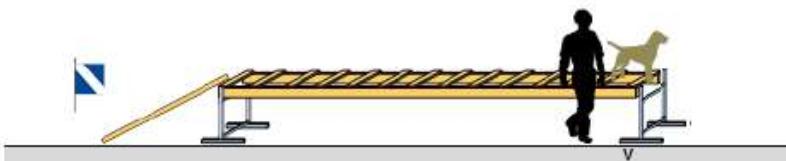
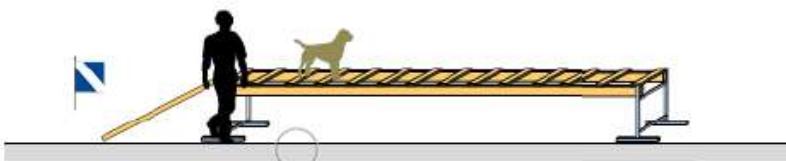
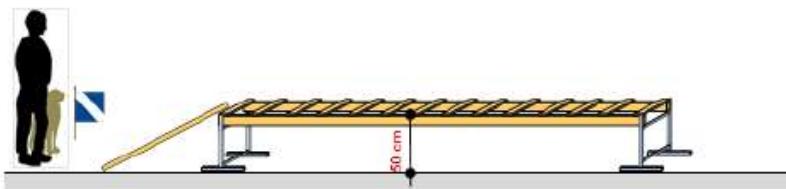
- **Level B:**

- The DH stays until the D has reached the last rung with his front paws, and then, at the judge's instruction, walks to his waiting D. At the end of the ladder the DH lifts his D off and gives an AC or VC to assume the GS.

- Otherwise no changes compared to the previous version

# Ladder

RH – F, FL, T, MT; Stufe „A“ und „B“

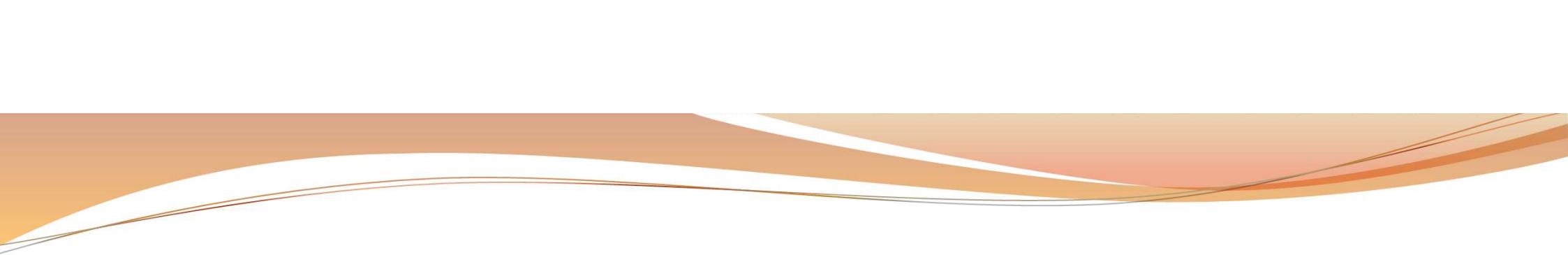


- **Bewertung**
- **0 P**, If the D jumps off within the first half
- **insufficient**, If the D jumps off after the first half
- **maximum satisfactory**, If the D jumps off after the last rung.
- **Teilbewertung im mangelhaft**, wenn der H in die Leiter fällt und selbständig, ohne Führerhilfe wieder auf die Leiter zu kommt.
- If the D falls down between the steps and if it is possible for the D to get back up onto the ladder independently and without help, then he gets a partial score as **insufficient**.
- Individual steps on a ladder beam devalue accordingly.
- If the D uses a beam throughout a large portion of the ladder or shows strong step insecurity, the exercise is considered insufficient. Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic traversing, running on ahead or staying behind devalue the exercise accordingly.



# Avalanche

no further changes compared to the  
previous version



Water

# Distance swim

- **New**
- **The distance is defined by the time of the D in the water**
- **Motorboat with boatman / each D is accompanied by a boat distance**
- RH – W Level V      4 minutes      (max. 300 m)
- RH – W Level A      8 minutes      (max. 500 m)
- RH – W Level B      12 minutes      (max. 800 m)
- Otherwise, no changes compared to the previous version

# Execution and evaluation of Nose work

General procedure

Changes are marked in red

# Tactical situation

- Based on the sketch the TJ describes the search area which is visibly marked or whose boundaries are clearly recognizable.
- The description of the situation by the TJ essentially entails the information of:
  - the event which has happened
  - the search area
  - the buildings/area structures
  - the question what was done beforehand
  - the infrastructure
  - the risks
- **The search time begins after the report of the TJ.**
- After the description by the TJ, the DH has to analyze the situation and make his tactic known to the TJ. For any tactical changes during the work, the TJ is to be informed, whereby this is counted towards the search time.
- It is up to the discretion of the TJ to stop the search work after finding all VPs.
- The search work ends when the DH reports out and the TJ announces the evaluation.
- Note – the tactical situation and the analysis of the DH is not the core element of the tactics – the implementation is the essential thing!
- Tactics are the individual steps and measures on the way to achieving the aim, and describes concrete steps taken by the RHT to turn the entire project into reality.

# Core elements of tactics

- **System**

- Systems are your carefully planned actions to achieve a specific aim set by the PO. In other words, a task related to room ( $m^2$ ) – time (minutes) – and difficulties (need time). The DH has to come up with a clever tactic to achieve the task aim.

- **Structure**

- Leading the dog in the task means solving task-related aims through directional guidance and steer. For the direction, the DH needs a structure – systems are maintained by structures. The core element is whether the DH is able to define a clever structure based on the description of the situation.

- **Orientation**

- Based on the reporting of the situation, the DH must be able to recognize the respective boundaries and whether his structure can be implemented in reality. The core element is that the DH can recognize that the D is within the structure, that the respective boundaries and the entire search area are covered.

- **Observe**

- The DH must recognize that the D is within its structure, that borders are approaching. At the moment when the D picks up weather from a Victim, the DH must recognize it and support the D only when necessary. The core element is that the DH can read its D.

# Evaluation of Tactics

## DH:

- Assessing the situation, implementation of the selected tactic, overview of the DH during the total nose work. Essential criteria include amongst others:
- questioning witnesses, their positions and statements
- taking the composition, layout and shape of the area into consideration
- situation of the weather, in particular the wind direction
- gauging the capabilities of the D
- if applicable, condition of buildings (entrance, structure...)
- last known position of the persons
- is the D dispatched at a suitable place
- overview of the searched/non-searched area
- final report (searched areas, position of the person)
- handling the D (leading, pressure and holding back, reading the H)
- Team work
- rational deployment of the D
- **The core element of the tactic is how well the DH can recognize his task based on the situation, defines his system, finds a clever structure and implements it in reality, keeps his orientation in reality, has an overview of the time and observes his D at work and leads him purposefully to the solution of the task. So not only what the DH reports - but also the implementation in reality determines the end result.**

# Evaluation of Tactics

D:

- Cooperation with the DH, fast and goal-oriented implementation of work assignments while maintaining the search motivation,
- teamwork DH-D.
- Willness of handling / directability
- search drive / desire to find
- mobility, fitness and endurance
- dealing with difficulties
- independence, joy to work and work drive
- endurance
- overall picture of the work.
- pronounced individual work drive

- **Not desired:**
- crowding, bothering or injuring a VP

# Change of Motivation check

- The change of motivation check amounts 30% of the points for the respective alert.
- For the correct conclusion of the victim alert, the change of motivation must be check by the TJ, and contact with the VP must be made by the D.
- During the contact, the D must behave calmly in the position assigned to him and not disturb the process of the obligatory rescue action/contacting the VP of the DH.
- On the instructions of the TJ, the DH returns to the D and leaves the alert point with the D.
- The change of motivation must be shown during all Alert exercises.
- The DH steps sideways to the D and takes the D with AC/VC to the laydown position, which is about 3 m to the VP.
- On AC/VC, the D must immediately lie down and remain in the position calmly and securely for the entire time of contact.
- Rubble search; the DH must choose a location in the vicinity of the alert position, where the D can be safely placed in the laydown position.
- The DH returns of instructions of the TJ to the D, steps sideways to the D and takes it into GS with AC/VC.

# Victim alert barking / F, FL, T, L, MT

- The examination regulations write:
  - When barking the D orients himself definitively to the victim or his scent cone, he should bark independently, continuously, and directly until, upon instruction from the TJ, the DH appears and ends the alert.
- What is the core element of the alert “barking”?
- The D calls his DH with barking, that he has find a victim an give the DH the orientation to the victim, so that he can provide first aid as soon is possible. That is the reality and the D must be trained on that!
- Good orientation of the dog is essential so that the DH is come to the victim as soon is possible.
- Therefore, the TJ must strictly observe whether the DH can orient itself by the barking of the D and is part of the quality of the search system.
- In German grammar, **orients to the victim** means that the D with the bark provides orientation to a certain area and thus opens up the possibilities for the future development of first aid.
- In area search It is not essential that the D barks in direction of the victim, but it is essential that the D enables a very good orientation of the DH in the first phase.
- In rubble search it is different –When barking the D orients himself definitively to the Victim or his scent cone, he should bark continuously and directly until the DH appears and ends the alert. Why – in reality the DH must presentation the rescue team the point of the alert, so the rescuer can go in with technical devices.
- The D should not touch the VP. At closed hides reachable for the D, he should indicate exactly the scent cone through directed behavior. Penetrating behavior is not faulty in reality – Focus bark and dig.
- Therefore, it is essential in rubble that the D presents a punctual display!
- In avalanches, similar behavior is preferred- Focus bark and dig!
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**

# Victim alert Bringsel / F, FL, T

- The core element of the Bringsel is that the D returns to the DH as quickly as possible after finding the VP, shows the DH the find and leads him directly to the VP
- For the Evaluation is essential that the D leads the DH to the VP as soon is possible :
- The execution
- Picking up the Bringsel
- Bringing the Bringsel directly to the DH without releasing it, as soon is possible!
- Directly going back to the VP after releasing the Bringsel and attaching the leash
- Not holding the Bringsel calmly is not faulty, strongly chewing it results in devaluation Keeping in contact may be interrupted in certain circumstances (depending on the area) without this being evaluated negatively. A short stop of the D in a dense area, until the DH has closed the gap and can move on, is not faulty.
- AC for stopping and moving on are allowed if the kind of terrain makes them necessary.
- Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points.
- Therefore, the TJ must strictly observe whether the D lead the DH on the direct way to the VP and is part of the quality of the search system.
- On the way to the DH and to the VP, the D must not be distracted by any difficulty.
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**

# Victim alert Free indication / F, FL, T, MT

- The following is essential:
- During the free indication the D runs back and forth between the DH and VP via the quickest (direct) route and leads the DH to the VP or to the place of the alert. The D may not be put on leash at any time during the exercise.
- The D has to show this behaviors until the DH has reached the VP or at the place of alert.
- In addition to this, the D has to clearly demonstrate a behavioral pattern so that the alert behaviors is definitively clear. This behavioral pattern is made known to the TJ prior to the nose work.
- This may be for instance:
  - Jumping up or bumping the DH
  - Barking at the DH
  - Eye contact between the DH and D
- **Evaluation**
  - The execution
  - Bringing the DH to the VP directly
- Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points
- Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly.
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**

# Victim alert Indication / F, MT

- **Indication Victim Alert (so silent Alert) is only allowed when tracking and Mantrailing**
- **Tracking F:**
- During the indication the D remains lying down, sitting, or standing at the article or the FHL. The D has to show this behavior until the DH has reached the article or the person. The D has to show a clear behavior style so that the alert behavior is definitively clear. The D has to assume the chosen position immediately and behave calmly at the VP without bothering him.
- **Mantrailing**
- The DH must clearly recognize the alert and directly and clearly identify the TL. The DH reports the executed alert to the TJ and may only approach the D at the directive of the TJ. A previous conversation with the VP and the D is not allowed.
- **Evaluation**
- If the alert is triggered by either DH / VP/TL, the alert is scored with 0 points.
- Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly.
- Uneasy or unclear behavior when indicating devalue accordingly.
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**

# Victim alert Scratching and penetrate /

## L

- Note:
- Contrary to the terminology of the international community, the IPO-SAR uses its own definition. In the INSARAG guidelines of the UN, this behavior is referred to as a “**focus bark and dig**”. In the UN-INSARAG guidelines, this behavior is also preferred for rubble searches because it specifies the starting point for technical search. Biological (i.e. the search with dogs) and technical search must practice a coordinated search systems. There is no reason why a different definition is chosen here.
- When scratching and penetrating the D orients himself continuously and definitively towards the VP until the DH appears and ends the alert.
- The D should show a definitive penetration behavior through scratching, barking is not faulty.
- If the VP remains in the hide, the D can be sent from there only if this is the first alert.
- **Evaluation**
- Scratching and penetrating “**focus bark and dig**” are a measurement to determine the intensity and interest of the D for the VP and can be done in tandem with barking.
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**

# Alert exercise / Fl A + B und F V

- F V: The execution is analogous for barking, bringsel, free indication and indication.
- Fl A + B: The execution is analogous for barking, bringsel and free indication.
- The place of the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area. The VP goes to the alert place without being visible to the D.
- At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies the D for the search work and sends him with one AC and/or VC to the person visibly sitting or lying down at a distance of 20 m. The D has to go by the most direct route and immediately to the VP and alert in a directional way.
- The D has to definitely and without any help from the DH alert in the announced style. The DH reports the alert. Depending on the type of alert the DH goes to the VP upon the instruction of the TJ or is brought by the D to him. **The DH must position itself directly by the D side.** Finishing the alert (pickup / recall in a close distance) is generally at the discretion of the DH.
- The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. At the instruction of the TJ the D is picked up or recalled by the DH in the immediate vicinity of the alert and receives an AC and/or VC to assume the GS.
- The D is then placed lying down at a distance of approx. 3 meters. The DH walks up to the person and starts talking to the person. At the instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and takes it into the GS.
- F V: the exercise is to be shown after the nose work
- FL A + B: The further nose work follows.
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**

# Alert exercise / T A + B, L A + B

- The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH.
- The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where the VP is placed either in a pipe with a lid or in a crate or snow hide. In order, that the dog can go into the VP, hiding places must only be designed horizontally.
- The snow hide has to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D can penetrate through to the VP by scratching.
- At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert.
- The D is to alert after picking up the scent at the hide. The DH reports the executed alert and is allowed to leave the location at the instruction of the TJ. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether they call the D back in the vicinity of the alert or pick the D up. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps in freeing the person. As soon as the opening is large enough the DH approaches the D that is lying down and allows it to advance to the person.
- In the PO the following is written: "At the instruction of the TJ, the VP leaves the hide". In practice, however, it has turned out that the D will position in front of the VP and it is impossible for the VP to leave the hiding place without touching the D or pushing him to the side.
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**
- **Decision:**
- **At the instruction of the TJ, the DH calls his D out and the VP leaves the hiding place. At another instruction of the TJ the DH assumes the GS with the D by giving an AC and/or VC.**
- The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.

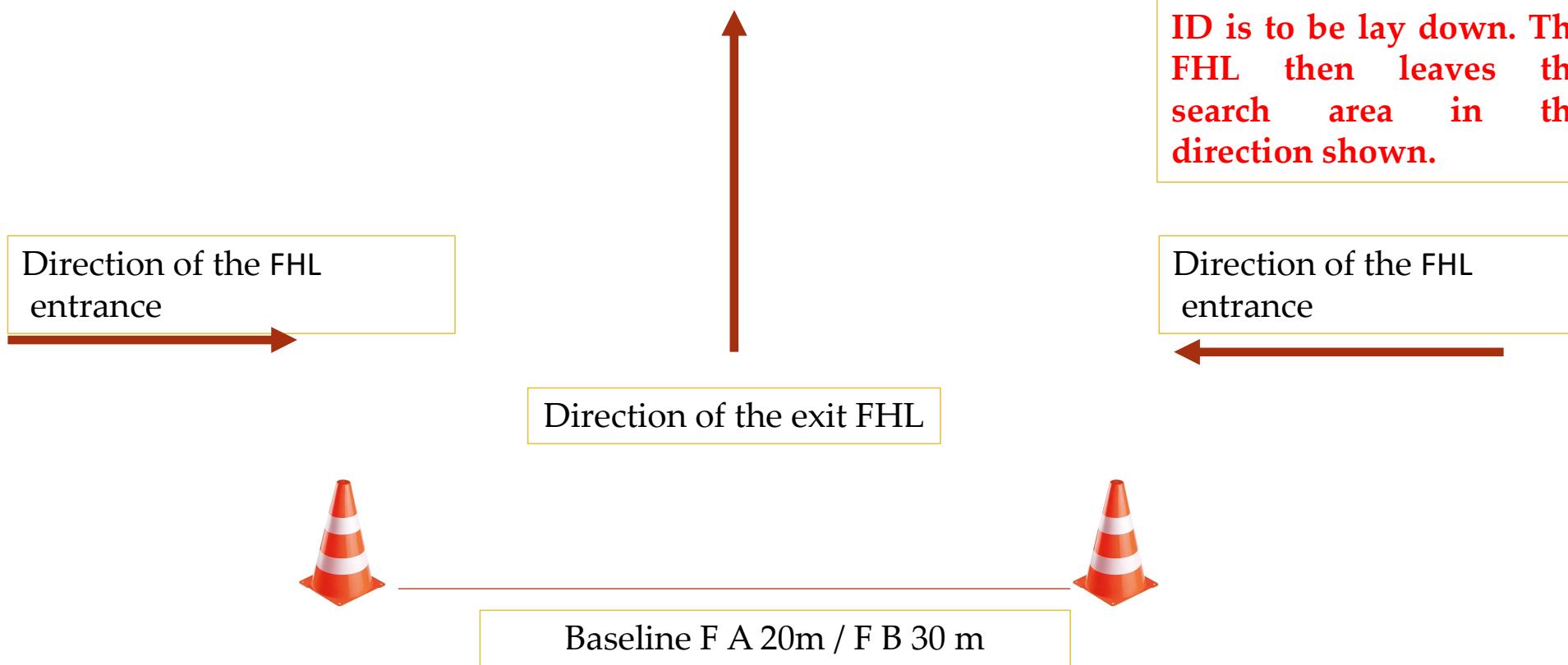
# Execution and evaluation TRACKING

- Only the changes to the 2019 version are shown.
- FA, B - If the D does the Bringsel work, the Bringsel is to be affixed to the D prior to the beginning of the search
- Alert
- FHL Victim: Barking, bringsel, free indication, indication
- Articles: Indication, picking up
- Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points
- 
- Slight deviations from the track are not faulty as long as the D independently follows the continuation of the track.
- During the indication the D remains lying down, sitting, or standing at the article or the FHL. The D has to show a clear behavior style so that the alert behavior is definitively clear. The D has to assume the chosen position immediately and behave calmly at the VP without bothering him. For the evaluation, it is not important whether the D shows the position diagonally or straight to the direction of travel. However, he D must position directly on the article.
- The TJ follows the RDT at an appropriate distance.

# Execution and evaluation TRACKING

- 1 ID article is placed not visibly in an area of 20 m x 20 m (Level B 30 m x 30 m). The baseline of this area is marked to the right and the left.
- The FHL enters the field from **the left or right side line** and places the ID article within this field. It marks the actual start of the beginning of the track.
- After pausing briefly, the FHL walks at normal pace in the assigned direction.
- **Decision**
- **After pausing briefly, the FHL walks at normal pace, seen from the baseline in a straight direction into the tracking field. Lateral or diagonal exit should not be practiced.**
- The D has to systematically search and find the ID within 3 minutes inside the field, whereby the DH may direct and guide the D through AC and/or VC without crossing over the baseline.
- **If the D does not locate the ID but finds the track, the DH can let the D pause for putting him on the leash or.**
- Should the D not find the track within the prescribed time-frame for the start field (3 minutes), the RDT can continue to try to assume the track which counts against the overall time.
- **The TJ must care, that the DH is allowed, to go into the foraging field.**
- If the time limit finding the ID article and assuming the track at the start is exceeded, this part is scored with 0 point.

# ID Search area



# Execution and evaluation TRACKING

- **F V:**
  - **Age of track:** 20 minutes
  - **Motivation change control after alert:** 30% of alert points
  - Search time: maximum 15 minutes
  - Alert exercise: After the completed search
- **F A:**
  - **Age of track:** 60 minutes
  - **Motivation change control after alert:** 30% of alert points
  - Search time: maximum 20 minutes
  - Alert exercise: no alert exercise!
- **F B:**
  - **Age of track:** 120 minutes
  - **Motivation change control after alert:** 30% of alert points
  - Search time: maximum 45 minutes
  - Alert exercise: no alert exercise!

# Execution and evaluation AREA Search

- Only the changes to the 2019 version are shown.
- Victim places: They should be placed at a distance of at least 20 m from one another.
- It should be possible for the D to have visual and physical contact,
- The VPs may not be fully covered with tarps, blankets and such.
- The face at least **must be** uncovered.
- **FI A:**
- **Alert exercise before the Nose work!**
- **20,000 – 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> open and covered terrain.**
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**
- **The hides have to be selected in such a way that the D has the possibility to have visual and physical contact with the VP.**
- **Design like the FI B in the past, only with a smaller search area**
- **The search time begins with the completion of the briefing by the TJ.**

# Execution and evaluation AREA Search

- Only the changes to the 2019 version are shown.
- **FI B:**
- **Alert exercise before the Nose work!**
- **40,000 m<sup>2</sup>, (100 x 400 m), The borders and middle line of the search area are marked.**
- **Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points**
- At least 50% covered and with limited overview, may contain individual buildings.
- The D has visible and/or physical contact, however hides which are typical for the terrain, such as elevated hides (e.g. deer stands) that are not visible or reachable for the D, are permitted.
- Hides **up to 3 meters** are allowed.
- Elevated hides **must be at least 20 m within the search area limits**,
- The wind conditions are to be considered in particular.
- At the DH's instruction the D has to search the area with deep alternating side sweeps.
- The DH **must moves** only along the middle line except at the alert.
- Occasional backwards sweeps by the D are not faulty.
- **After the executed alert the DH returns to the middle line with the D and continues searching from there.**
- A backwards search is not allowed as soon as the end of the search area has been reached.
- However, the DH is entitled to send the D backwards if there are still people missing as long as it happens within the search time.

# Execution and evaluation RUBBLE

- Only the changes to the 2019 version are shown
- T-V
  - Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points
- T A
  - Now with alert exercise before the nose work!
  - Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points
- T B
  - Now with alert exercise before the nose work!
  - Motivation change control after alert: 30% of alert points

# Execution and evaluation AVALANCHE

- Motivation change check after alert: 30% of alert points
- Otherwise, no changes to the 2019 version was reported

# Execution and evaluation Water

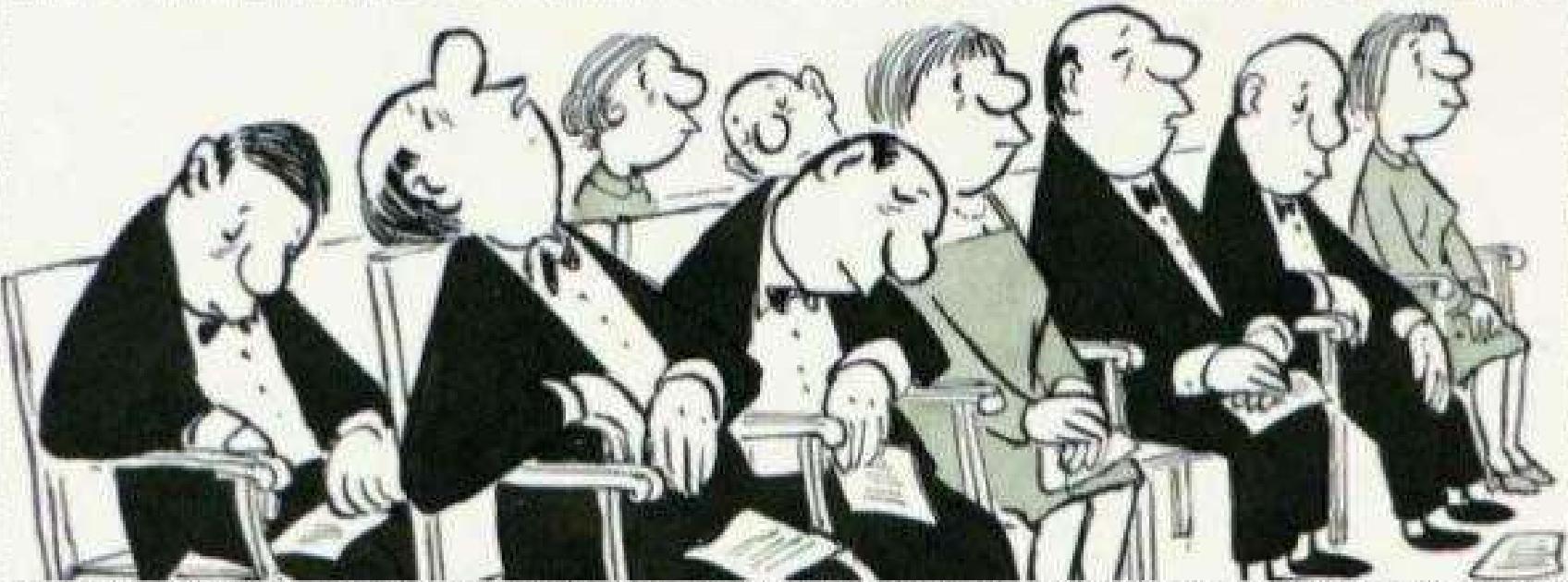
- Motivation change check after alert: 30% of alert points
- Otherwise, no changes to the 2019 version

# Execution and evaluation MANTRAILING

- **New: Odour differentiation**
- Number of assistants:
  - MT-V: 2 HP
  - MT-A: 3 HP
  - MT-B: 4 HP
- At the beginning of each odour differentiation exercise the HPs hand-over their scent article to the TJ who then selects the respective scent article after the departure of the HPs.
- **However, the TJ must be careful not to touch the scent article with unprotected hands.**
- **Any contamination with foreign odours is to be avoided!**
- **The scent articles must be labelled in a neutral manner (for example with figures or letters) and the DH should not be able to allocate them to the HP.**
- **The exercise can also be carried out away from the actual nose work, for example on a training field.**
- **It is also allowed to perform the exercises for all participants before the nose work, if there are several participants.**

# Execution and evaluation WATER

- no changes to the 2019 version was reported.



Thank you for your attention