

202004 Agility Regulation Changes – Approved by EC Feb 2020

5.4.9 Clear Round Certificates

5.4.9.1 Clear Round Certificates are to be issued to dogs gaining Clear Rounds, i.e. no time faults or course faults, in any Agility or Jumpers class. The certificate must include the placing, points awarded and the number of dogs entered.

5.4.9.2 For Games classes, qualifying certificates will be issued to those dogs meeting the qualifying criteria applicable to each game.

5.4.9.3 Exhibitors can elect not to have physical certificates produced for their dog. The default is for all clear round certificates to be produced. This setting can be changed at any time, but the setting will be held as it was at the time of entry for each show. Should an exhibitor elect, at time of entry not to have a physical certificate produced, they may not ask for the certificate to be produced at a later date.

8 TITLES AND AWARDS

8.1 Agility Titles and Awards

8.1.1 Agility Champion

After a dog has won six Agility Challenge Certificates, at least one of which was a first place, under three different judges, obtained at least ten clear round certificates in senior classes at Championship Agility Events and qualified ADX, it is entitled to be awarded the title of Agility Champion and once the Agility Championship Certificate is issued by the NZKC may carry the prefix Ag.Ch. before its name. Application for championship status is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates and clear round certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online provided that all of these requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.1.2 Agility Grand Champion

After a dog has won 20 Agility Challenge Certificates, at least ten of which are for first place, and qualified ADX GOLD, it is entitled to be awarded the title of Agility Grand Champion and once the Agility Grand Championship Certificate is issued by the NZKC may carry the prefix Ag.Gr.Ch. before its name. Application for Agility Grand Championship status is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online provided that all of these requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.1.3 Agility Grand Champion Multipliers

After a dog has been awarded the title of Agility Grand Champion, the winning of further sets of 20 challenges will allow multipliers to be added to the title. These will be added up to and including the winning of 80 challenges as follows:

Ag.Gr.Ch2 = 40 challenges

Ag.Gr.Ch3 = 60 challenges

Ag.Gr.Ch4 = 80 challenges

Application for the multipliers to be added, is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online provided that all of these requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.1.4 Agility Supreme Champion

After a dog has been awarded the title of Agility Grand Champion and has won 100 Agility Challenge Certificates in total, it is entitled to be awarded the title of Agility Supreme Champion and once the Agility Supreme Champion certificate is issued by the NZKC may carry the prefix Ag.Sup.Ch. before its name. Application for Agility Supreme Championship status is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online provided that all of these requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.1.5 Agility Awards (renumbered only)

8.2 Jumpers Titles and Awards

8.2.1 Jumpers Champion

After a dog has won eight Jumpers Challenge Certificates, at least two of which are a first place, under three different judges, obtained at least ten clear round certificates in Grade A classes at Championship Jumpers Events and qualified JDX, it is entitled to be awarded the title of Jumpers Champion. Once the Jumpers Championship Certificate is issued by the NZKC the dog may carry the prefix J.Ch. before its name. Application for championship status is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates and clear round certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online if all of these requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.2.2 Jumpers Grand Champion

After a dog has won 20 Jumpers Challenge Certificates, at least ten of which are for first place, it is entitled to be awarded the title of Jumpers Grand Champion and once the Jumpers Grand Championship Certificate is issued by the NZKC may carry the prefix J.Gr.Ch. before its name. Application for Jumpers Grand Championship status is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online if all of these requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.2.3 Jumpers Grand Champion Multipliers

After a dog has been awarded the title of Jumpers Grand Champion, the winning of further sets of 20 challenges will allow multipliers to be added to the title. These will be added up to and including the winning of 80 challenges as follows:

J.Gr.Ch2 = 40 challenges

J.Gr.Ch3 = 60 challenges

J.Gr.Ch4 = 80 challenges

Application for the multipliers to be added, is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online provided that the additional challenges have been won after 1 January 2014.

8.2.4 Jumpers Supreme Champion

After a dog has been awarded the title of Jumpers Grand Champion and has won 100 Jumpers Challenge Certificates in total, it is entitled to be awarded the title of Jumpers Supreme Champion and once the Jumpers Supreme Champion certificate is issued by the NZKC may carry the prefix J.Sup.Ch. before its name. Application for Jumpers Supreme Championship status is made in writing to the NZKC submitting the original Challenge Certificates supporting the application or by completing the application online provided that all of the additional requirements were completed after 1 January 2014.

8.2.5 Jumpers Awards (renumbered only)

8.5 Challenge Milestone Award

8.5.1 Issue of Certificate

The NZKC will issue an achievement certificate to dogs who have accumulated 100 Challenge Certificates.

8.5.2 Eligible Certificates

Any Challenge Certificate gain in either Agility or Jumpers Championship Events will be eligible to count toward the milestone award.

8.5.3 Milestone Levels

Certificates will be issued when 100 Challenge Certificates have been gained in Senior or when 100 Challenge Certificates have been gained in Jumpers A.

8.5.4 Administration

Applicants will need to fill in an application form. This form will need to be signed by NZKC Club President or Secretary, NZKC Agility Judge, or an NZKC Agility Committee member who will attest that they have sighted the Challenge Certificates as detailed on the form. The completed form should be forwarded to the NZKC office who will issue the milestone certificate.

10.1.3 Permanent Numbers and Measurement Certificates

All dogs competing in Agility Ribbon Trials, Open or Championship events must be measured and issued with a permanent number. The measure must be conducted no earlier than four (4) weeks prior to the dog turning 18 months or two (2) weeks prior to the dog turning two years old. The permanent number must be applied for at the time of or before the measure being completed.

10.1.3.1 Interim Measurement Certificates

Any dog between the ages of eighteen months and twenty seven months may compete upon the issue of an interim Certificate of Measurement. Any interim certificate issued for any dog so competing shall be produced to the secretary of the club conducting the event upon request.

10.1.3.2 Permanent Measurement Certificate.

A dog over the age of two years may compete in agility upon the issue of a permanent certificate of measurement. All permanent certificates of measurement for NZKC registered dogs shall be registered with the NZKC.

10.1.3.3 Agility Ribbon Trial Measurements

Dogs wishing to compete in Agility, Jumpers and/or Games Ribbon Trials, shall be required to have a Certificate of Measurement and be registered for a permanent number prior to competition. Where such dogs are subsequently registered with the NZKC the measurement details will be forwarded to NZKC. These dogs and handlers do not need to be NZKC members.

10.1.3.4 Revocation of Measurement Certificate

A Certificate of Measurement once registered shall be revoked and/or amended only by order of the Agility Committee upon such conditions as they shall impose.

6.7 Withdrawal and Dismissal from Competition

6.7.1 Exclusion or Removal from Competition

Show Regulations governing the exclusion or removal of dogs from the show grounds which are, owing to disease, savage disposition, or any other cause, unfit for competition apply to all Agility fixtures—~~except where they conflict with specific Agility Regulation in 6.7.2.~~

6.7.2 Report to New Zealand Kennel Club

~~A dog dismissed from the ring due to its savage disposition must be reported to the New Zealand Kennel Club in accordance with Show Regulations. The following procedure relating to excluded dogs shall also apply to any dog which is the subject of a complaint laid against that dog on the grounds of savage disposition, whether or not that dog was excluded from the show at the time of the alleged offence.~~

~~Any and all correspondence regarding such exclusion or complaint shall be copied to the Chairman of the Agility Committee including detail of the completion of the observation period and the results of such observation.~~

6.7.2.1 Procedure on Exclusion

~~Where an exclusion of a dog is made under Show Regulation 19.13.1 or 19.13.2 then:~~

~~6.7.2.2 The club conducting the show shall forthwith upon the conclusion of the show notify the New Zealand Kennel Club full particulars of the exclusion~~

~~6.7.2.3 Any dog so excluded, or which is the subject of a complaint laid on the grounds of savage disposition, shall not be eligible for exhibition at any recognised fixture for a period of seven days from and including the date of the exclusion.~~

~~6.7.2.4 Once a complaint of a dog on the grounds of savage disposition, has been received by the NZKC, an independent mentor will be appointed to work with the owner of the dog in order to arrange the observation criteria outlined in 6.7.2.5 and assist the owner in meeting their obligations during the observation period.~~

~~6.7.2.5 After the expiration of seven days from the date of the exclusion or complaint, the dog concerned shall not be exhibited unless the behaviour of the dog both in and outside the ring is observed by two official New Zealand Kennel Club observers at the next six shows at which it is exhibited.~~

~~The observation period shall continue for six shows provided that no unfavourable report is received from the New Zealand Kennel Club official observers at the six shows at which it is observed.~~

~~At the end of the observation period, the NZKC shall advise the owner in writing of the expiration of the observation period.~~

~~Where the dog concerned in the complaint or exclusion attends training at an NZKC dog training club, that club shall be made aware of the complaint and may impose such restrictions on the dog attending training during the observation period as they see fit.~~

~~6.7.2.6 Where the exclusion or complaint arises from an aspect specific to agility (e.g. dog causing issues off lead), the six show observation period must be completed at agility events.~~

~~6.7.2.7 If an unfavourable report is received the dog shall forthwith be declared ineligible for exhibition at any show held under New Zealand Kennel Club Rules and Regulations exhibition. The dog shall remain ineligible until the Executive Council meet following the unfavourable report.~~

6.7.2.8 New Zealand Kennel Club Official Observers

New Zealand Kennel Club Official Observers shall be appointed by the New Zealand Kennel Club to observe the behaviour of any dog pursuant to these regulations

The owner of the dog shall notify the Director/Secretary of any show they have entered requiring observation at least 14 days prior to the exhibition of the dog (except in the case of a show held within 14 days of the date of initial exclusion, in which case notification shall be immediately upon exclusion). The Director/Secretary shall appoint the observers prior to the show and notify the exhibitor.

The observers shall report to the Director/Secretary immediately after the show with either a favourable or unfavourable report. If the report is unfavourable then the observers shall give full reasons for this, and include full details of any incident including the names of any other person involved.

6.7.2.9 Exclusion by Executive Council

The Executive Council may declare a dog ineligible for exhibition at any show held under New Zealand Kennel Club Rules and Regulations due to disease, menacing disposition, or any other cause.

6.7.2.10 Right of Review

6.7.2.10.1 The owner of the dog may, within 28 days of the date of

- the order for exclusion from exhibition pursuant to Show Regulations 19.13.1 or 19.13.2 or
- the date of being declared ineligible for exhibition pursuant to Show Regulations 19.13.3.4 or 19.13.5, apply for the order to be reviewed by the Executive Council.

Any such review shall be heard by the Executive Council at the first appropriate meeting of the Executive Council following the exclusion order.

6.7.2.10.2 Before conducting any review the President can at his absolute discretion request that a New Zealand Kennel Club investigator investigate and report on the exclusion. The Executive Council when conducting any review must consider statements from the Show Manager or judge dismissing the dog, the owner of the dog dismissed, any other member involved, the owners of any other dog involved, and any report of any New Zealand Kennel Club investigator or New Zealand Kennel Club observer appointed. All parties must be given the opportunity to be heard and to present evidence.

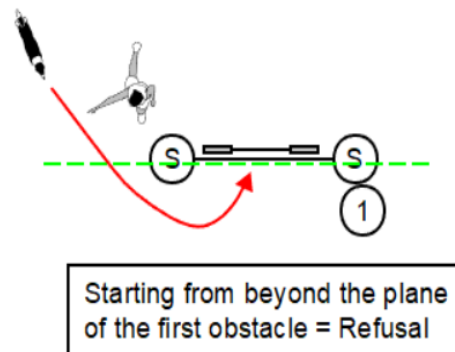
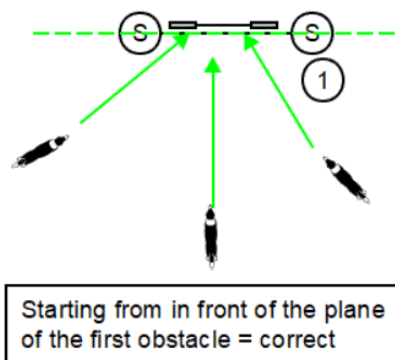
6.7.2.11 The owner of the dog may, within 28 days of the date of the order for exclusion from exhibition pursuant to Show Regulation 19.13.1 or 19.13.2 or Agility Regulation 6.7.2 or the date of being declared ineligible for exhibition pursuant to Show Regulation 19.13.3.4 or 19.13.5 or Agility Regulation 6.7.2, apply for the order to be reviewed by the Executive Council. Any such review shall be heard by the Executive Council at the first appropriate meeting of the Executive Council following the exclusion order.

6.7.2.12 Before conducting any review the President can at his absolute discretion request that a New Zealand Kennel Club investigator investigate and report on the exclusion. The Executive Council when conducting any review must consider statements from the Show Manager or judge dismissing the dog, the owner of the dog dismissed, any other member involved, the owners of any other dog involved, and any report of any New Zealand Kennel Club investigator or New Zealand Kennel Club observer appointed. All parties must be given the opportunity to be heard and to present evidence.

13.3.1 STARTLINE AND FINISH LINE

The handler must be ready to enter the ring and be ready to start as soon as the previous dog has completed the course or at a time as specified by the judge. They should take up a position on the approach side of the first obstacle and await the judge's signal that they are ready.

- Taking any obstacle before the judges has signalled that he is ready will result in elimination.
- The dog must be set up to commence the run on the approach side of the first obstacle. Taking the dog past the plane of the first obstacle prior to the start of the run will result in a refusal.



Once the judge has signalled that they are ready, the handler should commence the run in a timely manner. The following apply once the judge has signalled they are ready.

- A) Resetting the dog where the handler has not passed the plane of the first hurdle on leadout.
 - No penalty for touching the dog
 - A refusal can be called if the dog is deemed to have moved so close to the first obstacle that it constitutes a refusal when taken back.
- B) Resetting the dog where the handler has passed the plane of the first hurdle on leadout.
 - 5f for touching the dog
 - A refusal can be called if the dog is deemed to have moved so close to the first obstacle that it constitutes a refusal when taken back.
- C) General startline
 - If the handler sends the dog around their legs in a circle prior to starting, this will not be called as a refusal unless the dog passes the plane of the first obstacle while doing the circle or deviates and is deemed by the judge to have approached the first obstacle and been recalled.
 - If the dog passes the plane of the first obstacle without taking that obstacle or commits a refusal during its performance (for example, going under the bar of the first jump), the dog will earn a refusal regardless of whether he has triggered the start-line sensors. Handlers must fix the refusal error and have the dog take the obstacle correctly in the direction specified by the judge or it will result in elimination.

- A dog cannot be called for a significant hesitation refusal on the start jump. It can be penalised for running past or turning away once on approach. If ~~one of these~~ a refusal is called then the dog will be deemed to have begun and normal judging begins.
- If the handler triggers the start line sensor of the timing system instead of the dog, they will earn 5 faults.

13.3.2 FINISH LINE

- If the handler triggers the finish-line sensors of the timing system instead of the dog in any class they will be eliminated.
- Once a dog has negotiated the last obstacle, stopping the clock, judging of the course will cease unless the performance of this obstacle is faulted; for example, bar knocked and falling late.

13.7.2 Harsh handling

A. Disqualification by judge in the ring

Examples of harsh handling include but are not limited to

- lifting the dog's front legs off the ground by the collar or the scruff of the neck
- physical assault to the dog
- Shaking, grabbing in anger, jerking, kicking at the dog
- Swearing, yelling or verbal abuse directed toward the dog or the judge. The tone is more important than actual words.
- Deliberately throw a dog at any time in the ring
- Any other action, which in the opinion of the officiating judge, is unacceptable in terms of interaction with the dog.

B. Action by Show Manager

The responsibility to investigate and recommend further option for any allegations of harsh handling arising when a dog is not being judged lies with the Show Manager.

13.13 Distance Between Obstacles.

13.13.1 Consecutive **Jumping** Obstacles

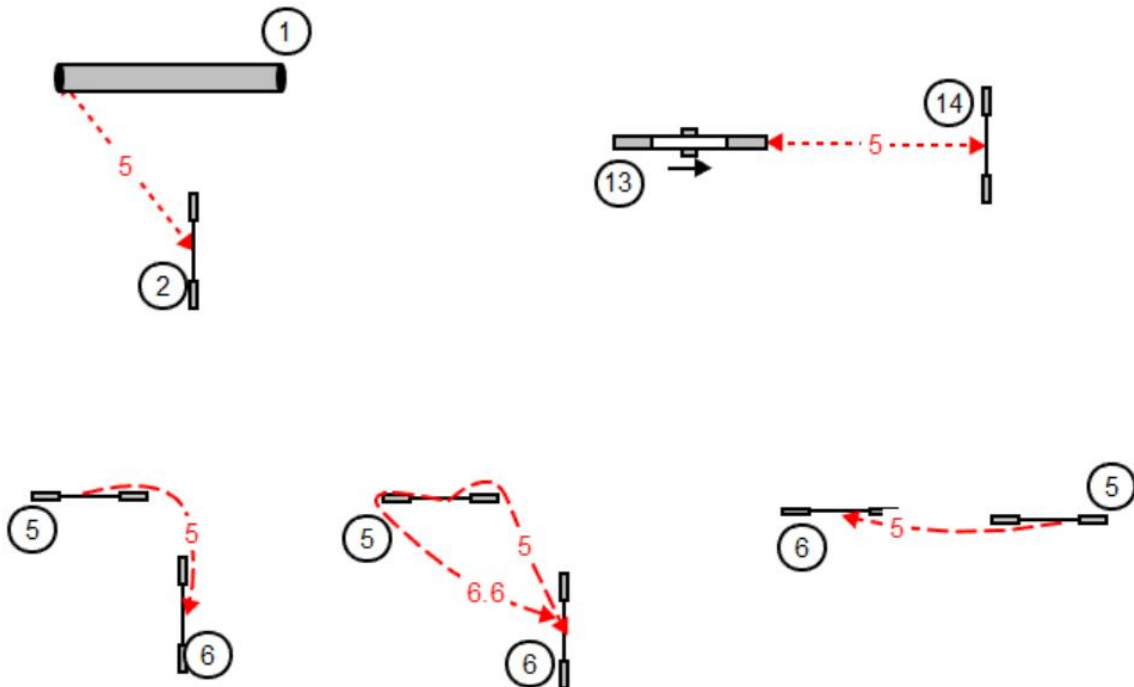
~~Consecutive Jumping obstacles (other than spread and long jumps) placed so that the dog can travel in a straight line between them must have a minimum of four metres between them. If either or both of the obstacles is a spread or long jump this distance must be increased to a minimum of six metres.~~

The minimum distance between consecutive obstacles is 5 (five) metres measured following the direction of travel of the dog.

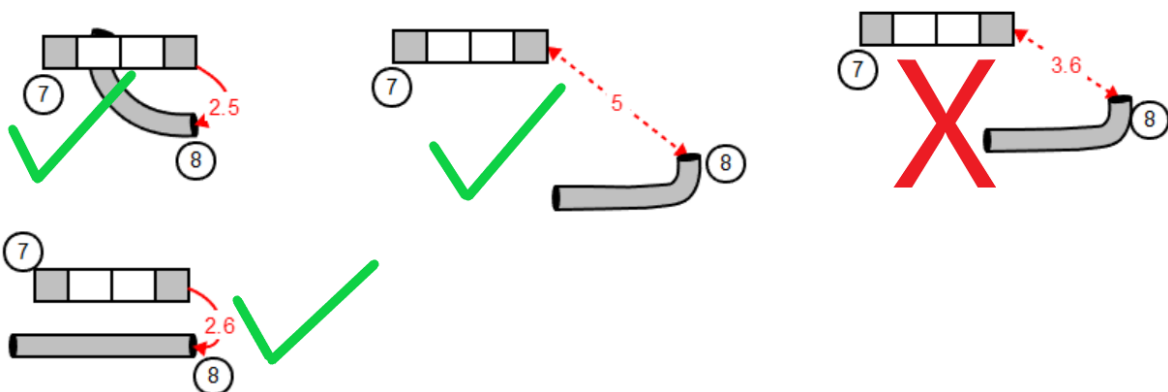
For obstacles placed so that the dog can travel a straight line between them, this distance will be the straight line between the obstacles.

For obstacles where the dog's line is on a curve, the judge will measure as close as possible to the obstacles in the direction of the travel of the dog between obstacles.

If there is more than one route between the two obstacles, the shortest one must comply with the minimum distance.



The distance between the exit edge of a contact obstacle and the entry to a tunnel where the dog is travelling from contact to tunnel is exempt from any minimum distance requirement provided that there is at least a 180 degree turn between the two obstacles.



13.13.2 Unimpeded Run Up

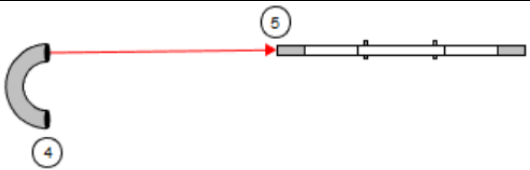
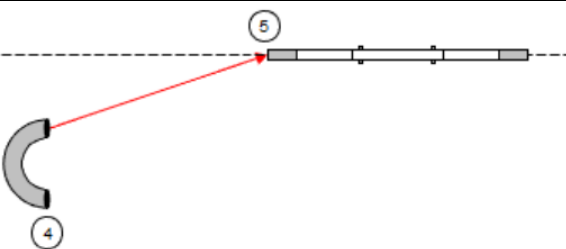
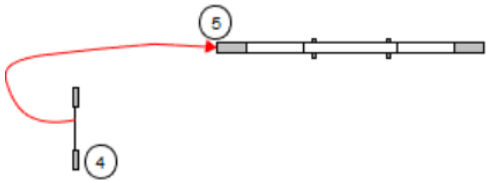
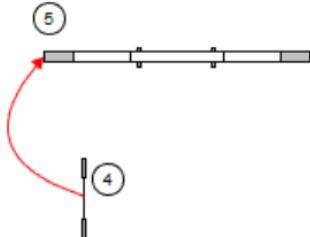
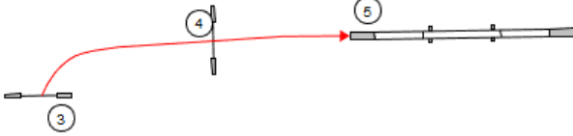
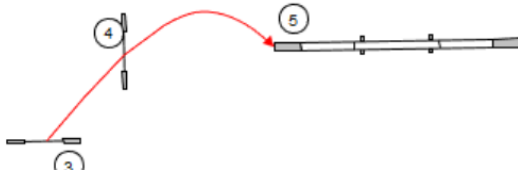
There must be a minimum of five metre unimpeded run up before and after **Jumping** obstacles. **For long and spread jumps this distance must be a minimum of six metres. Asymmetrical spread jumps and Multiple bar ascending spread jumps must not be situated on a corner or with a tight turn required either before or after.**

13.3.3 Obstacle Placement

13.3.3.1 Contact Placement

Contact obstacles must be placed so that the natural line of the dog from the previous correct obstacle provides an approach which is in line with the dog's direction of travel over the contact obstacle.

Should the handler choose to not to take the provided naturally good line to the contact obstacle or the dog has been disqualified and is not on the natural line as a result, the responsibility lies on the handler to ensure a safe approach and travel over the obstacle by manipulating the line. Failure to do so may result in disqualification under Regulation 13.7.3.2

ACCEPTABLE	UNACCEPTABLE
<p>The natural line to the obstacle is the same as the direction of travel over it meaning the dog can remain in balance</p>	<p>The natural line to the obstacle is NOT the same as the direction of travel over it meaning the dog will struggle to balance on the obstacle</p>
	
	
	

13.13.3.2 Hoop Placement

The hoop must be placed so that the natural line of the dog from the previous correct obstacle gives the opportunity for the dog to approach in a straight line.

14.1.1.1.2 Elementary B – Open to new handlers who are handling new dogs. A new handler is defined as the handler never having won an Elementary B or Elementary A class on a clear round, placed 1st to 3rd in any other standard agility **or jumpers** class on a clear round or attained the title of AD or JD with any dog. Open to dogs that have never won an Elementary class on a clear round, placed 1st to 3rd in any other standard agility **or jumpers** class on a clear round or attained the title of AD or JD.