

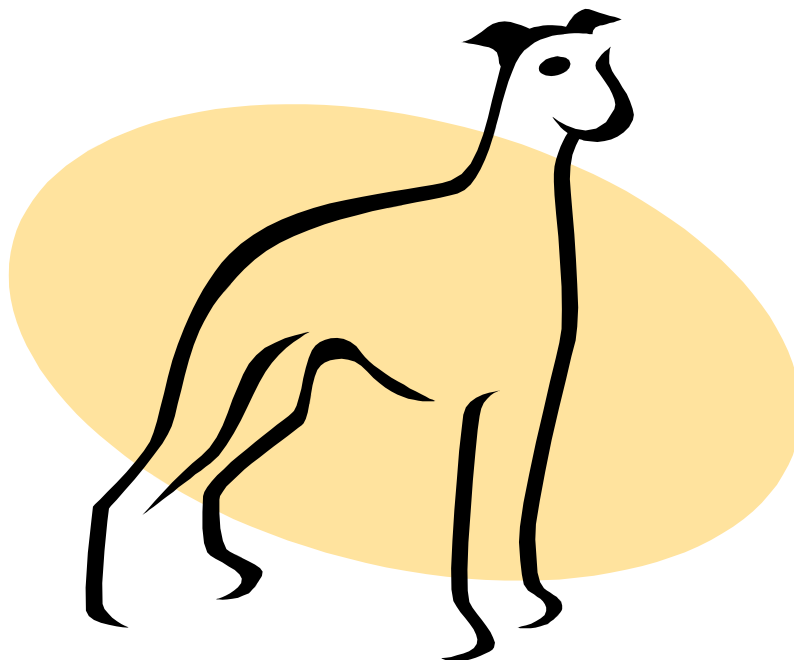
# FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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## FCI Regulations for International Sighthound Races and Lure Coursing Events

Approved by the FCI General Committee on October 26th, 2006 in Rome.  
Valid from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007.



This document is translated into German and French, in case of non-conformity between the different languages the English version governs.

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# 1. General regulations

## 1.1 Aim of Regulation

This regulation aims to standardize the elements of Racing and Lure Coursing events governed by the FCI. The compulsory requirements for all National Organizations are included, such as the admission, the publication and the progress.

## 1.2 Protection of animals

The safety and health of the animals must always guide all officials and participants during racing and lure coursing events.

The notion of the animal's protection must always be observed. Consequently, the owner of a dog is always free to withdraw his dog from the racing or lure coursing event.

If the veterinary surgeon so requests, the officials must exclude a dog from continuing the race/course if the dog's health is endangered.

The use of a muzzle is compulsory for all breeds, except for Italian Greyhounds where the National Organization decides if the use is compulsory or not.

## 1.3 Definition authorization, guarantee of date, fees

### 1.3.1 Designation

The designation "International Sighthound races" and the designation "International Sighthound Lure Coursing" may be used only for events, for whose date and place the National Organization has received an application and which have been authorized by the FCI/CdL.

### 1.3.2 Refusal of event application

The application for an event may be refused by the FCI when:

1. The date has already been granted to another organization.
2. The date coincides with another important canine event.
3. The guarantee of an impeccable event is not given by the National Organization applying.

### 1.3.3 Fees

The authorization of an event is subject to the payment of fees. The CdL fixes the amount, for the guarantee of a date, each year for the following year.

## 1.4 Admission, authorization to start

### 1.4.1 Admittance

In principle, all Sighthounds breeds (group 10) are admitted.

Breeds from group 5 (limited to Pharaoh Hound, Cirneco, Podenco Ibicenco and Podenco Canario) have admittance to participate in international races and Championships, but can not be given the CACIL qualification.

### 1.4.2 Start requirements

The following requirements are valid for the start authorizations for Sighthounds:

1. The dog must be registered in a studbook e.g. a register recognized by the FCI
2. The dog must have a valid licence.
3. Minimum age:
  - For Whippets and Italian Greyhounds: 15 months.
  - For all other breeds: 18 months.
4. Maximum age:
  - Until the end of the race/lure coursing season during which the 8th year is completed.
5. Entered under the name of the owner indicated on the licence card.
6. The owner must be a member of a National Organization, affiliated to the FCI
7. The appearance of the dog must not be artificially modified (for example, the natural coat must not be clipped).
8. The maximum height at the withers is for Whippets:
  - 51 cm for males
  - 48 cm for females
9. The maximum height at the withers is for Italian Greyhounds:
  - 38 cm

## 1.5 Measurements of sizes, Whippets and Italian Greyhounds

Whippets and Italian Greyhounds must be measured at the withers at an age of at least 12 months. When measured at any age younger than 24 months with a result higher than:

- 49 cm for a male Whippet
- 47 cm for a female Whippet

- 37 cm for an Italian Greyhound

The dog must be re-measured before the beginning of the racing/lure coursing season which follows the completion of its second year of life. The result of this measurement must be noted in the licence card.

If the owner fails to present his dog for this second measurement, the licence becomes invalid and must be withdrawn by the National Organization responsible.

The measurements at the withers can be performed and confirmed only by an organization commissioned by the National Organizations, and only by qualified Judges in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The dog's age when measuring its height shall follow what is stated in paragraph 1.4.2 and 1.5 above.
2. The dog must be calm when it is measured. It must stand on a smooth and non-slip platform or sufficiently large table. The dog will show correct angulations of the legs and naturally raised head (throat approximately at the same level as the top of the withers).
3. Between each measurement the dog must be moved at least twice on the ground. It shall be handled by its owner or by any person appointed by the owner (handler). The Judge can correct the dog's position only if the owner/handler consents.
4. The measurement can be carried out when the dog stands correctly. The dog will be measured at the withers or at the spinal process of the vertebrae if it extends above the top of the shoulder blades. Should it be impossible to place the dog correctly, the measuring must be stopped and declared non-valid.
5. The measuring device is rigid and can be equipped with an electronic sensor. It shall have two legs to allow the measurement to be true and easy to read.
6. The organizing National Organization appoints the Judges responsible for the measurement and the Secretary for the report. The Judges and the Secretary cannot be the owner or the breeder of the dog.
7. The measurement team consists of two Judges and a Secretary for the report. The Judges measure alternatively. The Secretary supervises the measurements and writes down the results.
8. The dog shall be measured ten times. The most frequent measurement will be recorded on the dog's documents. In the case of a dog being well under the maximum size allowed, if the team reaches a unanimous decision, it can stop the measuring after the fourth measurement and record the results on the dog's papers. If after 10 measurements, 5 results over and 5 results under the maximum size allowed are obtained, then an 11th measurement must be made and recorded as the final and correct size.



9. Only a person who is authorized by the appropriate National Organization or sub organization associated with National Organization can record the final result on the dog's papers (licence card). The National Organization must be an FCI member.

### 1.5.1 Size protest

If a National Organization files a protest, regarding the size of a Whippet or an Italian Greyhound, to the FCI an additional measurements must be carried out. The measurement takes place in the homeland of the owner and will be conducted by a CdL delegate from another country appointed by the President of the CdL. The CdL delegate must measure according to the procedure described under paragraph 1.5.

### 1.5.2 Protest deposit

The protesting National Organization must pay € 500 to the secretary of CdL for the protest. If the protest is upheld the amount is paid back and the National Organization of the owner of the dog being challenged has to pay the protest fee.

### 1.5.3 Additional Sighthound events

For dogs exceeding the size stated under 1.4.2, a solution must be found at National Organization level to permit these dogs to participate in Sighthound events.

## 1.6 Licence cards

### 1.6.1 Licence card information

The National Organization of the owner's home country must establish the licence card. It must give the following information:

Breed, sex, dog's name, Stud Book number, date of birth and as far as possible tattooing number or chip number, name and correct address of the owner.

For Whippets and Italian Greyhounds, certified attestation of the height at the withers.

### 1.6.2 Licence in neighbouring countries

If there is no racing track or lure coursing activity in a country recognized by the FCI the preliminary requirements for obtaining a licence may be accomplished in a neighbouring country. The dogs concerned must obtain their licences from the responsible National Organization.

### 1.6.3 Licence mentality requirements

A valid licence card for International Sighthound races or coursings can only be issued when it is proved that the dog does not attack other dogs and chases the lure together with them.

## 1.7 Announcement of events

### 1.7.1 Announcement information

The following information must be announced:

1. Organizer, place, date, event starting time and starting time for the presentation of the dogs.
2. The name of the Race Director or Lure Coursing Director.
3. Entry fees.
4. Type of competition.
5. Prizes to be given, as well as the time scheduled for the prize-giving ceremony.
6. Entry closing date.
7. Responsibility disclaimer according to paragraph 1.11.
8. Information about Muzzle rules for Italian Greyhounds
9. Doping rules

(in additional for races p 10 - 12)

10. Information about the racing track (length, shape, radius of curves, nature of the ground, type of lure technique).
11. System of timekeeping.
12. Description about the method of progress, as indicated in paragraph 2.1.

### 1.7.2 Entry form

An entry form must be attached to the announcement. This must correspond to the model in enclosure 7.1.

## 1.8 Excusing dogs and officials

### 1.8.1 Excuse of dogs

Information about any dog for which there is a problem preventing it from participating must be given to the event management before the beginning of the event. In all cases, the entry fees have to be paid.

## 1.8.2 Excusing of officials

The officials, who are on duty for an event are bound to inform the event management of any problem before the beginning of the event. An early departure from the agreed duty may only take place after informing the management and with the agreement of the event Director.

## 1.9 Disqualification

### 1.9.1 Reasons for disqualification

The officials may disqualify or dismiss for the day dogs which:

1. Stop during a race or course.
2. Impede the progress of the races or course.
3. Must be encouraged to commence running or cross the finish by calling, gestures, whistling or other handling.

### 1.9.2 Attacking dogs

The officials must disqualify dogs which attack or try to attack other dogs, or want to escape.

Attacking dogs are dogs that do not devote their attention to the lure, but attack or try to attack other dogs in order to prevent them from pursuing the lure normally. The immediate defensive reaction on the attack is permitted.

It is not considered a scuffle when a dog, with no intention of fighting, interferes due to its interest in the lure in order to give itself a clear view during the race/course.

### 1.9.3 Notification of disqualification

The disqualification must be clearly noted in the licence card. The licence card must be held back by the organizer and forwarded to the races/course secretariat of the owners National Organization within 3 days. For recording the following abbreviation must be used: disqualified = disqu.

### 1.9.4 Disqualification elimination

- 1st offence in a calendar year: suspension for the day
- 2nd offence in a calendar year: suspension for 4 weeks
- 3rd offence in a calendar year: suspension for 8 weeks

If a dog is disqualified 4 times in a period of two consecutive years, it will lose its licence. It may regain its licence by fulfilling the standard requirements again. If, however, it loses its licence again after 4 disqualifications in the following two years, renewal of the licence will be impossible.

### 1.9.5 Misconduct by owners or handlers

The Race Director or the Lure Coursing Director, jointly with the Jury or the judges, are authorized to exclude and dismiss from the event venue anyone who does not abide by the orders of the officials, who insults them or behaves improperly. The organizer shall report these occurrences to the organizer's National Organization and the owner/handler's National Organization.

## 1.10 Doping

### 1.10.1 General doping statement

All kinds of doping are forbidden.

At any Racing and Lure Coursing events, governed by this FCI regulation, doping tests may be implemented. When a dog owner enters a dog to an event, the owner also agrees that the dog may be tested for doping. The basics of such doping tests are according to the national rules of the National Organizations.

### 1.10.2 Dope testing at the events

If there is a suspicion of doping, the event officials, jointly with the veterinary surgeon on duty, may order a doping test. The dog's owner is bound to make his dog available for this test. If a positive doping case is detected, the owner must meet the expenses.

### 1.10.3 Dope testing at FCI Championships

It is compulsory to carry out doping tests at World and European Championship Racing and Lure Coursing events. The test procedure and details of the test is decided upon and performed by the National Organization.

If a National Organization do not conform to this requirement the National Organization will be suspended to arrange FCI Racing and Lure Coursing events for 2 years.

### 1.10.4 Sanctions when doping is proved

Each National Organization shall impose sanction towards the dog and his owner in accordance with the National Organizations doping regulations.

Other National Organizations shall fully impose these sanctions in case of a foreign dog owner.

National Organizations who do not impose sanctions will be suspended from arranging FCI Racing and Coursing events for 2 years. The President of the CdL, together with the Secretary of the CdL give proposal to the FCI board when the suspension period starts and ends.

## 1.11 Responsibility disclaimer

Neither the organizer, nor the officials are responsible for injuries incurred by the dogs owners, the dogs or the officials. Likewise they accept no responsibility in case of escaped dogs. The owner of a dog is not responsible if his dog injures another dog during a race or course. In all other cases the dog owner has the full responsibility for the dog.

## 1.12 Disputes

The judging is definitive and cannot be appealed.

## 2. Race regulations

### 2.1 Methods of progress

The organizer determines the methods of progress. The race is composed of preliminary races and finals. Any elimination races required should be considered as preliminary races. For each dog participating in the finals, two races shall be scheduled if necessary.

One method to determine which dogs take part in the final depends on their finishing place in the preliminary races.

Another method determines which dogs take part in the final, according to their times in the preliminary races. However, this method can only be used when automatic timekeeping is guaranteed in all the preliminary races for all the dogs crossing the finishing line. In all the cases, the timekeeping begins immediately the start boxes open.

### 2.2 Entry numbers, distribution of races, sex separation and programme

#### 2.2.1 Numbers of entries and composition of the races

1. Minimum number of entries per breed: 6 dogs
2. Minimum number of entries per race: 3 dogs
3. Maximum number of entries per race:  
Races without obstacles: 6 dogs  
Races with obstacles: 4 dogs

#### 2.2.2 Separation by sex

##### 2.2.2.1 Male - female separation

When at least 6 dogs per breed and sex are entered, the dogs and the bitches run separate races. If there are less than 6 dogs entered of the same sex the dogs and the bitches run together.

#### 2.2.2.2 Class separation

When, as announced in the programme, races are separated by classes, dogs and bitches in the same class may run together, no matter how many have been entered. However, this must be mentioned in the programme.

#### 2.2.3 Race programme

The organizer must establish the race program. Racing dogs must be designated for the various races in full awareness and without any preference. Racing dogs from different countries are to be proportionally distributed across the various races. Having the fastest dogs or dogs belonging to the same owner running in the same preliminary races must be avoided.

### 2.3 List of officials - mission of the officials

1. Jury
2. Race Director
3. Finishing line Jury
4. Timekeepers
5. Race observers
6. Start team
7. Lure technical service
8. Local veterinary surgeon

#### 2.3.1 Jury

The Jury is the superior institution of the event. It supervises the observance of the race regulations and follows the race progress. Its decisions are final in cases of disputes or doubts. The Jury is composed of three members who must have a Jury licence. If possible they must be chosen from different countries.

#### 2.3.2 Race Director

The Race Director manages all the technical and organizing services. All questions relating to the technical or organizational problems of the races are subject to his decisions during the event. The Race Director is also the contact between Judges and the participants.

#### 2.3.3 Finishing line Jury

Finishing line Jury which should, if possible, have any international composition, decides on all questions concerning the order in which the dogs cross the finishing line. The tip of the nose is the deciding factor for ranking the result at the finishing line.

#### 2.3.4 Time keepers

The organizer determines the timekeeper and the method of timekeeping. The tip of the nose is also the deciding factor in timekeeping. The opening of the boxes triggers the timekeeping equipment.

#### 2.3.5 Race observers

The organizer should place at least four observers around the racing track. They must have a race observer's licence or a Judge's licence. The Race Director places the course observers on the different sectors of the race. Their task is to supervise the races and to immediately after each race make the Jury aware of any irregularities and infringements of race regulations, which may have occurred on the track.

When the Jury's decisions are not in accordance with the opinion of a race observer, they must be explained to the observer.

#### 2.3.6 Start team

Owner/handlers keep the dogs in the waiting paddock and get them to the start in time.

Before the dogs are placed in the boxes, the start team checks that:

1. Start boxes
2. The dogs are in the correct starting order.
3. The muzzles, which must match the model approved by the FCI (see appendix 7.3), are correctly positioned.
4. Each dog in the waiting paddock is wearing an appropriate collar that it will keep until the start. Nailed collars, slipper leads or choke collars are forbidden.
5. The blankets, which must match the model approved by the FCI including the colours (see appendix 7.2 for FCI blanket/jacket definitions) is correctly positioned.
6. No dogs are wearing blinkers.

The start control checks that the dogs are placed in the start boxes promptly, but without any undue hurry.

#### 2.3.7 Lure technical service

The lure machine operator receives instructions from the Race Director. The lure must be trailed along at a regular distance of about 20 metres in front of the first dog. If there is a false start the lure must immediately be stopped providing that it is still in the first half of the straight start line.

### 2.3.8 Local veterinary surgeon

The organizer will employ a veterinary surgeon for the event. The veterinary surgeon must be present and ready to intervene during the entire event. It is recommended that the explanations concerning the veterinary surgeons' duties given in appendix 7.4 are observed.

### 2.3.9 Restrictions on officials

Officials (members of the Jury, finishing line Jury, race observers) whose dogs participate in a race may not perform their duties during that class/sex, they must be replaced.

## 2.4 Races distances, track definitions and specifications

For track definitions and specifications see appendix 7.5.

### 2.4.1 Distances for different breeds

Races distances are measured at a distance of one metre from the inside fence. They are:

- From 250 to 500 metres for Whippets and Italian Greyhounds.
- From 250 to 900 metres for all other breeds.

### 2.4.2 Distances in relation to dog age

Dogs, which were at least 2 years old on January 1st of the year concerned and not older than 6 years, are authorised to participate in races longer than 525 m. In these long distance races, the dogs must be under special supervision of the veterinary surgeon.

### 2.4.3 Lure operation at the finishing line

The lure must continue beyond the finishing line, for at least 30 meters at a speed equal to the racing speed.

### 2.4.4 Track authorization

All racing tracks on which international races are organized must have an A or B –authorization (see appendix 7.5), issued by the National Organization.

### 2.4.5 Track inspection by the Jury

The Jury has a right to assess the track before the event. The inspection is carried out to check if the track corresponds to the information given by the organizer, with respect to the dogs' safety.



## 2.5 Racing equipment

The organizer is obliged to ensure that all the racing equipment plus reserve is in perfect working order so that it can run without any failures.

1. The lure machinery must fulfil the following requirements
  - a) Be able to accelerate the lure rapidly.
  - b) Respond rapidly to any changes of speed.
  - c) Have sufficient performance in reserve.
2. The rollers must not be in a light colour, nor should they be shiny.
3. The lure must be made of a light hare skin about 40 cm long, or of a similar material. If the weather is rainy or humid, a plastic or cloth lure can be used.
4. The minimum measurements of the start boxes are as follows:
  - a) Length 110 cm, height 84 cm, width 28 cm.
  - b) The spaces between boxes must be at least 10 cm.
  - c) The inside lining must be smooth with no sharp edges.
  - d) The floor must be rough and at the same level as the grass or the sandy track.
  - e) The front doors must not be reflective, they must allow the dogs a clear view of the lure and must be built in such a way as to avoid any injury to the dogs.

## 2.6 Restarting races

### 2.6.1 Reasons for restarting races

It is incumbent on the Jury to decide upon restarting a race. The reasons for a restart are:

1. The leading dog is closer to the lure than 10 metres, or is further behind it than 30 metres or when the lure disturbs the race by rising from the ground.
2. The lure is drawn, at the same speed less than 30 metres beyond the finishing line or the lure stops less than 30 metres beyond the finishing line.
3. The start boxes do not work.
4. The lure comes to halt during a race.
5. The race observers or the Jury have noticed a serious disturbance to the progress of the race. Falling dogs are not to be considered as a disturbance.

## 2.6.2 Restart exceptions

In very clear circumstances in the event of highly disputed races the Jury may exempt the leading dogs from a restart under condition that:

1. Their position was absolutely unquestionable.
2. The dogs had covered at least half of the distance.
3. The regular progress of the event remains assured.

The dogs in question will be placed according to their position before the beginning of the disruption.

## 2.6.3 Restart and time between races

Races may be restarted immediately if all the dogs in the race have run less than half of the race distance, otherwise a rest period must be observed.

The time lapse between two races in which the same dog participates must be:

- At least 30 minutes for a distance up to 525 metres.
- At least 60 minutes for a distance over 525 metres.

For race distances over 525 metres the dogs may run maximum twice a day. Restarting races on the same day is forbidden.

# 3. Lure coursing regulations

## 3.1 List of officials - mission of the officials

1. Judges
2. Lure Coursing Director
3. Field observers
4. Starter
5. Lure operator technical service
6. Local veterinary surgeon

### 3.1.1 Judges

The judges are the superior institution of the event. They supervise the observance of the regulation and follow the coursing progress. Their decisions are final in the cases of disputes or doubts. In case of technological matters they have to talk with the Lure Coursing Director.

Before the event begins the judges have to take care, that the directives in paragraphs 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6 are respected and that the health of the dogs is assured.

International events will be judged by at least two Judges who must have a coursing Judge's licence. They may be assisted by a number of field observers.

At events where a CACIL is awarded, one of the Judges must be invited from another FCI country.

### 3.1.2 Lure Coursing Director

The Lure Coursing Director must be a specialist with experience. He/She is the supervisor of the technology and organization. The Lure Coursing Director manages all the technical and organising services. All questions relating to the technical or organizational problems of the courses are subject to his/her decisions during the event.

### 3.1.3 Field observers

Observers can be placed around the coursing ground in support of the judges. They must have a course observers' licence or a Judges' licence. The judges place the observers on the different sectors of the field. Their task is to supervise the course and to make the judges aware of any irregularities and infringements of course regulations, which may have occurred, on the field during the course.

### 3.1.4 Starter

At the start the starter checks:

1. Owner/handlers keep dogs quiet and get them to the start in time.
2. The dogs are in the correct starting position.
3. The muzzles, which must match the model approved by the FCI (appendix 7.3), are correctly positioned.
4. The blanket is correctly positioned.

### 3.1.5 Lure operator and technical service

The lure machine operator receives instructions from the Lure Coursing Director and the judges.

The location of the lure machine should be such that the operator has a clear view of the whole course.

The operator must operate the lure at the correct distance in front of the dogs. This requires great competence and excludes any inexperienced operator.

### 3.1.6 Local veterinary surgeon

The organizer will employ a veterinary surgeon for the event. The veterinary surgeon must be present and ready to intervene during the entire event. It is recommended that the explanations concerning the veterinary surgeons' duties given in enclosure 7.4 are observed.

Dogs, younger than 2 years and older than 6 years must be controlled by the veterinary surgeon after each run, when the distance is more than 600 metres.

### 3.1.7 Restrictions on officials

Officials whose dogs participate in a coursing event may not perform their duties during the courses for the breed concerned, they must be replaced.

## 3.2 Guidelines with respect to the terrain, surface and course length

### 3.2.1 Terrain

A large meadow comes closest to the ideal coursing field. A slightly sloping or somewhat hilly terrain is also highly acceptable. A few bushes as well as some trees are desirable as long as they do not constitute any danger to the dogs.

### 3.2.2 Surface

The ground should not be too slippery and must be free from stones and holes. Some natural obstacles are highly recommended, but not compulsory. They must be clearly visible from the dogs' viewpoint from a distance of at least 30 metres, particularly when there are depressions in the ground.

### 3.2.3 Course length

The course length should be:

- From 400 to 700 metres for Whippets and Italian Greyhounds.
- From 500 to 1000 metres for all other breeds.

## 3.3 Distance between pulleys

The distance between the pulleys is of the greatest importance, it must be adapted to the condition of the terrain. Turns sharper than 60 degrees are not permitted.

## 3.4 The course layout

In view of the high physical performance required of the dogs during coursing, the whole course must be clearly visible and free from any danger. The course layout must be changed for the second course of the day.

The lure line must be positioned to minimise the risk that dogs gets entangled and injured by the line.

## 3.5 The start

### 3.5.1 Jackets

The dogs will run in pairs, being slipped simultaneously. One will run in a red, the other in a white or blue jacket, depending on national regulations. For jacket definition see appendix 7.2.

### 3.5.2 Uneven number of entries

In case of an uneven number of entries the organizers will try to find a companion dog, where possible, to avoid a solo run

## 3.6 Coursing material

The organizer is obliged to ensure that all the coursing equipment is in perfect working order so that it can run without any failures. The Lure Coursing Director has to take care for back-up material of sufficient amount and quality to ensure a trouble free coursing event.

The lure machinery must fulfil the following requirements:

1. Be able to accelerate the lure rapidly.
2. Respond rapidly to any changes of speed.
3. Have sufficient performance in reserve.
4. The lure must be made of a light hare skin about 40 cm long, or of a similar material. If the weather is rainy or humid, a plastic or cloth lure can be used.
5. Pulleys not of bright colours and no glittering.

## 3.7 Judging

Lure Coursing judges will judge the performance of the dogs on the basis of five (5) criteria (see below). The maximum amount of points to be given for each criterion is 20 points (FCI system).

Sighthounds which do not get at least 50% of the maximum score in the first round without any reason, will be excluded from the second round.

Other judging systems are allowed according to:

1. For international events a national judging system can be used but not a system foreign to the country in question (eg PVL can not be used for events in Germany).
2. For FCI Championship events only the FCI system can be used.

There shall be two heats/runs, the points of which shall be added. Should there be no possibility for a second run, the points earned in the first run shall be taken into consideration for the placing.

In case two or more participants get an equal result (taking into consideration the points earned in the two runs), the dog having obtained the higher number of points during the second run will get the better placing.

However if the result is still equal, the dog having obtained the higher number of points in the second run in the following sequence of importance: section 3.7.5 endurance, then section 3.7.4 agility, then 3.7.2 enthusiasm, then 3.7.3 intelligence and finally 3.7.1 speed will get the better placing.

### 3.7.1 Speed

The speed necessary to catch a prey. This is shown by the rapidity with which ground is gained when dogs react to the surprise departure of the lure at the start. Sighthounds' speed will be shown on the entire length of the course but especially at the take of the lure. Rapidity in moving the rate of motion and the dog's progress show speed.

The Judge must reward the dog that runs low, really stretches itself and works the lure. Since timing is not used to measure speed, the dogs' manner of "giving itself" is an important mean of assessing its ability to cover ground.

Absolute speed is not taken into account when judging because the speed of a Sighthound must be compared to that of its competitors.

A go-bye can be made when a dog in second position gives its utmost and overtakes its opponent. Overtaking can take place between two successive pulleys.

### 3.7.2 Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm in the pursuit, whatever the conditions of the ground (rough or with obstacles) and whatever incidents occur such as overshooting the turns, falling and losing sight of the lure.

A Sighthounds' enthusiasm is shown:

1. At the start:  
By its concentrated attention.  
By fixing its eyes on the lure.
2. When in pursuit of the lure:  
By its permanent drive on the lure, forcing the operator to accelerate the lure to avoid a take before the end of the course.  
By jumping an obstacle cleanly, without hesitation of an obstacle.  
By its desire to return to the lure if it gets left behind.
3. At the take of the lure:  
At full speed.  
By tackling the lure with a sliding take.  
By its attempts to catch the lure, even when it has been taken by its opponent.

### 3.7.3 Intelligence

Intelligence shown in the pursuit will make a Sighthound run a path that will put it in a good position to take the lure, showing an agility without which even the fastest hound will not succeed in a take. A dog will show its intelligence by putting itself between the lure and its path to prevent the lure escaping to rough ground.

### 3.7.4 Agility

A Sighthounds' agility is shown:

1. By its rapid changes of direction, provoked by the turns of the lure.
2. By clearing obstacles.
3. At the take, and notably by a sliding tackle on the lure.

### 3.7.5 Endurance

Endurance is the ability of a Sighthound to finish its course in good physical condition. It is the end sum of its physical and mental abilities.

## 3.8 Sanctions

Only qualified Judges can impose sanctions, which must be in accordance with these regulations.

### 3.8.1 Pre-slip penalty

If the handler slips a hound too early, the Judges may deduct 10% of the hound's total score for the course. If the same course has to be restarted, the penalty no longer applies.

If there is a false start, the Judges can seek the advice of the starter or Lure Coursing Director.

### 3.8.2 Course delay

Absence at start time of a course may incur a dismissal for the day.

### 3.8.3 Excuse

Judges may excuse a dog for the day which:

1. Remains near its owner after the start signal or walks off the field.
2. Follows its opponent and not the lure.
3. Does not have the necessary physical condition for competition as confirmed by the opinion of the veterinary surgeon.

## 4. Championship regulations for Racing and Lure Coursing

### 4.1 Application

It is the FCI/CdL and the racing club or coursing organizer who determine, on request from a country, where title events will take place. The candidature for a race and lure coursing championship must be forwarded, in writing, through the channels of the competent National Organization. The applicant must guarantee the perfect progress of the event.

## 4.2 Type of Championship Races

Each year, the FCI can license two Championship races:

- The "FCI World Championships"
- The "FCI European Championships"

## 4.3 Attribution of Race titles

The titles obtained are called:

- FCI World Champion 200X (for example 2007)
- FCI European Champion 200X (for example 2007)

## 4.4 Type of Lure Coursing Championship

Each year the FCI can license a lure coursing championship called:

- "FCI European Lure coursing Championship"

## 4.5 Attribution of Lure Coursing titles

The title obtained is:

- "FCI European Lure Coursing Champion 200X" (for example 2007)

## 4.6 Organizer

Championship events can only be organised by a member organization of the FCI two years in advance, the CdL appoints the member country and the place where the event will be held.

The draft of the text describing the event must be submitted to the delegate of the CdL for approval. This text can only be forwarded to the national member organizations of the FCI after the above approval.

### 4.6.1 Event field requirements

The Championship may only be carried out on such fields, which comply with the basic requirements found in chapters 2.4 and 3.2 in this rulebook.

### 4.6.2 FCI/CdL field inspection

The CdL has the right to inspect the state and condition of the racing track and coursing terrain at any time between the date of authorization and the date of the championship, and may impose modifications and/or improvements.

### 4.6.3 Limitation of events

At the time of an FCI Championship, other international races or lure coursing events for Sighthounds are not permitted.



## 4.7 Participation

### 4.7.1 License required

All sighthounds (group 10) registered with the studbooks and not with the appendix to the studbooks (“livre d’attente”) of the FCI member organizations and contract partners or registered with a non FCI member organization whose studbook is, however, recognized by the FCI, will be allowed to compete.

However this does not apply to dogs which have been imported from the designated area of origin of the breeds listed hereafter and which have no FCI recognized pedigree due to the fact that there is no canine organization in the above area; the same measure is valid for their descendants, subject to the parents being entered in the appendix to the studbook (“livre d’attente”) of the FCI – member or contract partner in charge.

At the present time, this is applicable to the breeds Azawakh and Saluki.

This measure is also valid for Sloughis bred by natives of Morocco who do not breed under control / responsibility of their FCI member organization, i.e. Société Centrale Canine Marocaine, S.C.C.M. These dogs are consequently not eligible to get an Export Pedigree but a so-called "Genealogie". Prior to the entry at the championship (lure coursing or racing), they must have been entered in the appendix to the studbook (“livre d’attente”) of the FCI member or partner in charge.

All Group 5 Mediterranean sighthound breeds (Pharaoh Hound, Cirnecco, Podenco Ibicenco and Podenco Canario) are allowed to take part as well but are not eligible for the CACIL.

### 4.7.2 Racing and coursing result requirements

Based on their results, the only dogs that can be entered in the FCI Championship are those which represent a high standard of quality for such a top competition. Each National Organization appoints the dogs that will be entered.

To be entered any Sighthound must have taken part in two races or lure coursing events before the deadline of the entry without disqualification. A disqualification between the entry closing date and the date of the championship precludes participation.

Dogs which are injured during the first run of a race or course and have to be withdrawn as a result of a veterinary surgeon’s decision (proven by a written statement from the veterinary surgeon concerned), are considered to have completed the race or course successfully.

## 4.8 Entry

### 4.8.1 Entry form receiver

Entries for the FCI Championships cannot be made directly by the owner to the organizer of the event but may only be sent to the dog owner's National Organization.

### 4.8.2 Number of dogs per country

Each member country may enter a maximum of six participants per breed and per sex, exceptions need the approval of the FCI/CdL. The previous year's Championship winners can defend their title and be entered in addition to the maximum permissible six participants.

### 4.8.3 Reserve dogs

Each country may appoint substitute dogs in addition to the number of participants set forth by paragraph 4.8.2, which may be given the opportunity of replacing any dog, eliminated from the team.

An international friendship race must be scheduled on the Saturday for any reserve dogs, which cannot take part in the championship. There will be no friendship runs for substitute dogs, at Lure Coursing events.

### 4.8.4 Entry form information and timing

Each National Organization must enter the dogs separately, in order of their results and according to breed and sex. The entry form must include the name of each dog in accordance with its pedigree and all the necessary data for the CACIL allocation as well as the owner's name, as stated on the national racing or coursing licence. The entry forms must reach the organizer at least four weeks before the event.

## 4.9 Officials

Together with the entry forms, each country must submit a list of people proposed as officials. However, it is up to the organizer to appoint the judges, jury as well as the race and field observers.

### 4.9.1 FCI/CdL delegates for Championship events

For each championship race or coursing, the FCI/CdL appoints a delegate as manager responsible for the whole event, including checking the programme. The delegate may ask for modifications if needed and take final decisions in special cases. In any disputes, the Jury must seek his/her advice. This delegate's expenses are to be paid by the organizer.

#### 4.9.2 Race officials

The Jury must consist of three members, from at least two different countries, and a reserve must also be provided for. Likewise, the organizer must make sure that race observer of different nationalities are present in the sectors of the racing track.

#### 4.9.3 Lure coursing officials

Lure coursing championships must be judged by at least three judges, from at least two different countries. A reserve must also be provided for. The judges may be assisted by field observers.

### 4.10 Requirements for awarding the titles

#### 4.10.1 Number of dogs, six or more

As long as six dogs per sex and per breed at the start in the FCI Championship, one title can be awarded to the male winner and another to the female winner. If fewer than six dogs of either sex participate, dogs and bitches must compete together and only one title will be awarded.

#### 4.10.2 Number of dogs, fewer than six

If a total of fewer than six dogs and bitches of any breed at the start, no title will be given. In spite of this the CdL inspector together with the Jury can decide to award the title if the circumstances so require. The prizes which have been announced will be awarded.

#### 4.10.3 Number of dogs, less than four

If there are less than four dogs at the start, this particular breed cannot participate in the FCI Championship.

### 4.11 Championship track lengths

#### 4.11.1 Track length for races

Distances to be applied for FCI Racing Championships

- For Whippets and Italian Greyhounds: 350 - 365 metres
- For all other breeds: 475 - 480 metres

Small variations of the above distances are tolerated.

#### 4.11.2 Track length for lure coursing

Distances to be applied for FCI European Lure Coursing Championship

- For Whippets and Italian Greyhounds: 400 - 700 metres

- For all other Sighthound breeds: 500 - 1000 metres

Small variations of the above distances are tolerated.

## 4.12 Prizes

### 4.12.1 Certificates

Certificates for the title gained (offered by the National Organization).

### 4.12.2 Presentation jackets

Jackets for the winners :

- White: FCI World Championships
- Blue: FCI European Championships
- Red: FCI European Lure Coursing Championships
- Green: FCI Friendship winner

### 4.12.3 Finalists

Prizes of honour for all finalists.

## 4.13 Entry fee

The amount of the entry fee is to be set by the CdL in €. This entry fee is to be paid to the organizer by each team leader.

## 4.14 Team leader

At the time that the National Organization submits its entry, it must also include the nomination of its team leader.

1. During the event, the team leader is the representative of his/her National Organization as well as being coach to the members of his/her team.
2. He/She is responsible for transmitting any instructions from the organizers to his/her team members.
3. He/She acts as liaison officer between the individual dog owners in the team and the organizers of the event.
4. Only the team leader has the right to discuss and settle queries, make suggestions, forward objections or put forward questions and complaints concerning his/her team, with the organizer.
5. He/She is responsible for giving advice and answering any questions, as well as for discipline within his/her team.
6. When the dogs are delivered to the track, he/she is responsible for the collection and checking of the licences as well as the dog passes (working

books) of his/her members, which he/she will then forward to the secretary's office. Participants notify the team leader of withdrawals as soon as possible.

## 4.15 Procedures

The organizer is responsible for providing reserve event equipment in order to guarantee a trouble-free competition.

### 4.15.1 Qualification for race finals

The dogs, which qualify for the finals, are selected on the basis of the times they recorded in the preliminary heats.

Every dog, with the exception of Greyhounds, has to take part in a minimum of two preliminary heats, the final being the third race. The quicker of the times recorded in the two preliminary heats is the time, which will be used to qualify for the final.

If fewer than 36 dogs, or 18 in the case of Greyhounds, are entered in a category, the final results can be established without timekeeping. For Greyhounds, only one preliminary heat is compulsory, a second one being optional. The FCI/CdL can allow exceptions.

### 4.15.2 Qualification for coursing finals

The assessment of the dogs for each run has to be made in accordance with chapter 3.7 of this rulebook. Dogs which do not get at least 50% of the maximum possible points in the first round for no good reason cannot participate in the second round.

### 4.15.3 Unnecessary runs

In accordance with the principle of the protection of animals, dogs must be exempted from unnecessary runs.

### 4.15.4 High entry numbers, racing

Should the entry number be too high, the organizer of an FCI Championship race can spread the event over two days. However, all races for a single breed must take place on the same day.

In this case Afghans, Whippets and Greyhounds compete on the Sunday and all the other breeds on the Saturday.

### 4.15.5 High entry numbers, coursing

If entry numbers are high, the organizer of the FCI European Lure Coursing Championship has the option of spreading the event over two days. However, all lure coursing for one breed must take place on the same day.

#### 4.15.6 Timing system for racing

A "photo-finish" system must be available for timekeeping. This system must show the time in which each dog crosses the finishing line. The organizer will install the timekeeping equipment. In addition, Judges should be present at the finishing line.

#### 4.15.7 Back-up timing system for racing

A back-up equipment must be provided. This back-up system must operate in parallel to ensure that the timing can be performed under all conditions.

### 5. CACIL Regulations

#### 5.1 Breeds concerned

These regulations concern Sighthound breeds of the FCI group 10, for which races and lure coursing events are organised under the patronage of the FCI

#### 5.2 Events concerned

These regulations apply to international racing and lure coursing events where a CACIL is awarded, and which have been advertised by the National Canine Organizations and accepted by the FCI/CdL.

#### 5.3 Lure coursing minimum score

A CACIL can only be awarded to a Sighthound which has achieved at least two thirds of the possible total points.

#### 5.4 Champion title requirements

The title "Champion International de Course" will be awarded by the FCI subject to the following conditions:

At the minimum age of 15 months any Sighthound must have earned at least two "certificats d'aptitude au championnat international de lévriers" (CACIL), in two different countries via two victories or placings in international races or lure coursing under the patronage of the FCI. The period between the first and last CACIL must be at least 12 months and one day.

#### 5.5 Dog show merits

In addition, at the minimum age of 15 months, the dog must have earned a grading not lower than "very good", in junior (over 15 months) - open-intermediate-working-champion classes, under two different judges, at two international shows under the patronage of FCI irrespective of the number of entries. At least one of these two qualifications must be obtained before the first "certificat d'aptitude au championnat international de lévriers" (CACIL) which

is taken into consideration for the title of “Champion international de course”. Proof of the qualifications obtained have to be attached to the racing or coursing entry form. By failing to provide evidence of these qualifications, the dogs are not eligible for the CACIL and R-CACIL.

## 5.6 Reserve CACIL

The Reserve CACIL (R-CACIL) is valid for the title of “Champion de Course” provided that the CACIL is awarded to a dog that is already an international racing champion or to a dog that does not comply with point 5.5 and/or point 5.8.

## 5.7 Number of dogs starting

1. If there are at least six dogs of each sex per breed at the start, the CACIL may be awarded separately to dogs and bitches.
2. If there are fewer than six dogs of one sex at the start, all the dogs and bitches compete together for a single CACIL.
3. If there are fewer than six dogs of any particular breed at the start, then the CACIL will not be awarded.

## 5.8 Unknown pedigree

For dogs whose ancestors are unknown or whose pedigree is incomplete, no CACIL proposal made by the judges can be confirmed and it will be transferred to the dog proposed for the R-CACIL.

## 5.9 Reserve CACIL requirements

The CACIL and R-CACIL are proposed without any check on the registration in an appropriate studbook or complete pedigree. The judges can propose a R-CACIL to the best placed dog behind the CACIL winner provided that this dog meets the requirements described at point 5.5.

## 5.10 CACIL proposals

The CACIL proposals are forwarded by the relevant National Canine Organizations to the FCI office.

## 5.11 Decision by FCI

The FCI makes sure that the requirements set by the regulations are being met. If so, the judge's proposal is confirmed. If not, the award is not granted.

## 5.12 Definitive title

The FCI grants the definitive title of “Champion de Course”.

## 6. Requirements for the entry in working class at FCI International CACIB shows

To enter a dog in working class, the entry form must be accompanied by a copy of the FCI compulsory certificate containing the confirmation -by the member country in which the owner has his permanent place of residence- that the dog has fulfilled the following requirements:

1. Proof of having a valid Coursing or Racing Licence
2. Proof of having participated in international CACIL Races or Coursing at least four times over a period of more than one year and 1 day.  
**Exception:** Since the following countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia do not organise more than 2 CACIL Races/Coursing, the number of required races/coursings is reduced to two for their member organizations.
3. In both cases, proof of two placings within the first half of the competitors of such a coursing/race additionally, in case of obtaining such a classification in an international Coursing, the dog must have obtained at least 2/3 of the maximum points as established under point 3.7 of these regulations.

## 7. Enclosures

### 7.1 Entry information

Entry information can only be sent to the organizer by an organization recognized by the National Organization.

The following information must be sent to the organizer of FCI Racing and Lure Coursing events:

1. Event Details:  
Event location and event date
2. Identification of the dog:  
Name of the dog  
Breed  
Sex  
Date of birth  
Licence number  
Pedigree number/Licence number  
ID-number (Chip/Tattoo)
3. Entry class (racing)
4. Identification of the owner:  
Name  
Address  
Country  
Phone



Fax  
E-mail

## 7.2 Racing jacket definitions

The details below apply to racing, see p 3.5.1 for lure coursing jackets.

No 1 Red Number "1" in White

No 2 Blue Number "2" in White

No 3 White Number "3" in Black

No 4 Black Number "4" in White

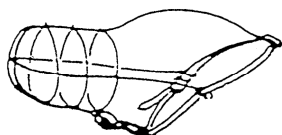
No 5 Yellow Number "5" in Black

No 6 Black-and-White Number "6" in Red



## 7.3 Muzzle definitions

Material: Steel wire, plastic-coated steel wire.

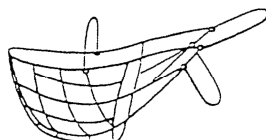


Alternative

Material: Plastic in three sizes, for small breeds



In six sizes for large breeds



The American type of muzzle in leather or plastic is also permitted.

## 7.4 Veterinary surgeon's duties

### 7.4.1 Examinations on arrival

Examinations on arrival of the inoculation passports for valid protective inoculations, if this has not been carried out by the appropriate authorities.

When the dogs arrive, a general examination of all dogs entered must be carried out to check whether they can be passed fit for running. Dogs in bad general condition must be rejected.

The general examination covers:

1. Checking the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis). If a clear conjunctivitis is present the body temperature should be measured.
2. Checking whether bitches are in season.
3. Checking the paws, paying particular attention to wounds.
4. Possible pain which should be determined by bending and stretching the toe joints.
5. Observation of the dog's movement, if lameness is noticed a more detailed investigation is necessary.

### 7.4.2 Daily Supervision

The veterinary surgeon engaged for the event must be present for the entire duration of the race or course. He/She should be equipped so that appropriate emergency treatment can be carried out (first aid bandage, rail bandage, heart and circulation checks) at the event venue.

Since the competing dogs are under the supervision of the veterinary surgeon for their general condition, injuries, suspicion of doping etc, the Jury must dismiss any dog which is deemed unfit by the veterinary surgeon.

The veterinary surgeon should observe the dogs before each run and notify the event officials immediately of any possible injuries. The dogs concerned must be dismissed from running.

Fees and expenses are borne by the organizer of the event. Only the costs of individual treatment will be borne by the owner of the dog treated.

## 7.5 Track specifications / Classification of FCI Racing tracks

### 7.5.1 Category A definition

Tracks licensed for national and international racing events and for FCI title races.

### 7.5.2 Category B definition

Tracks licensed for national and international races without FCI title races.

### 7.5.3 Specification

#### 7.5.3.1 General

1. The turf of the tracks must be perfect prepared and without any roughness or other danger for the dogs.
2. The turf must be well balanced with dense grass, firm sand or grass with sanded bends.
3. Distances must be possible to run for 345 to 390 metres and 475 to 480 metres together with the required length of the first straight.
4. The start boxes must be positioned in a way that the dogs have a straight line of at least 40 metres from the boxes.
5. The paddock must be separated from the racing track. It must be clean and suitable to prepare the dogs for the race. Any view of the track must be shielded from the dogs, if necessary by a partition
6. The stopping area, beyond the finishing line, must be 50 metres long.

#### 7.5.3.2 Specification for category A

The radius of the bends must be at least 42 metres for flat bends as well as for banked bends. As banked bends are to be considered bends with a banking of at least 8%. The minimum width of the track is 6 metres in a straight line, 8 metres in the bends and 7 metres in banked bends.

#### 7.5.3.3 Specifications for category B

The radius of the bends must be at least 40 metres for flat bends as well as for banked bends. As banked bends are to be considered bends with a banking of at least 8%.

The minimum width of the track is 5 metres on a straight line, 7 metres in the bends.