

WHAT DIFFERS BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND SWEDISH RULES?

These are some of the things that differs in our national rules.

Categories: XS dogs under 28 cm and XL dogs larger than 50 cm. Dogs who are 43-49,9 cm may choose between L or XL, dogs under 28 cm may compete in XS or S.

The distance between the obstacles in international rules for small is 4-7 meters, while in Sweden the distance is **4-7 meters for XS and S, and 5-8 meter for M, L and XL.**

Refusal will not be given in Sweden if the dog makes a short stop on the course, if the stop isn't in front of an obstacle.

Internationally, there is the obstacle table. In Sweden it is removed from the rules.

Height of hurdles: XS 10-20 cm, S 20-30 cm, M 30-40 cm, L 40-50 cm and XL 50-60 cm.

According to international rules, **weave poles** should always have 12 poles, while in Sweden 8, 10 or 12 poles is allowed.

Internationally, the flat tunnel's exit should if possible be pegged down. In Sweden it is very **unusual that the exit is pegged down.**

Internationally, the **start and finish line** can be as far from the obstacle as 1 meter, while in Sweden it is as close as possible to the first obstacle and the last one.

The first obstacle must be a hurdle according to international rules while in Sweden **it may be anything but contact obstacles.**

Internationally, long jump, spread jump and tyre **have to have straight approach.** In Sweden **also the flat tunnel and all contacts** has to have a straight approach.

No up contacts is penalized.

In Sweden, **a collapsed tyre is not disqualified on a refusal.** The dog has to walk through the fallen tyre.

Internationally, a dog that **leaves the ring** is immediately disqualified. In Sweden, **a short trip outside of the ring is allowed**, if the handler quickly gets the dog back.

If a rerun is necessary, the dog will receive faults from the run with the most faults, even if the rerun is a clear run. The dog can be faulted even on the first part of the course.

In international classes all participant dogs must have a pedigree recognized by FCI. Although, in Sweden this is a rule that we do not act by. However, dogs that do not fulfill this cannot be given CACIAG, only national certificates.