

Changes ref. to the General Rules and Regulations (for more details see minutes of the DA 2023, Annual Meetings 2022 and 2023)

G1.3.2 Fitness to compete

g) Bleeding

The welfare of the horse must be paramount in all competitions. At the moment a judge suspects that a horse is actively bleeding during a test the judge must therefore ask for an inspection on the horse ~~which will be eliminated from the test when failing the check.~~ *When failing the check, the combination will be subject to disciplinary measures according to the relevant rules for breeding shows or sports competitions.*

NEW: G2.1.5 Riders with disabilities

Riders classified as disabled athletes (being in possession of an official certificate) are welcome to participate in competitions in regular classes, FEIF's Rules and Regulations apply in full. Reasonable adjustments are allowed to compensate for physical disadvantages to create a level playing field (such as a special saddle, special stirrups, two whips, helpers, etc.).

A disability card, as well as a certificate with the description of function-specific and individual aids, issued by a competent body, has to be provided to the event organization at the registration to the event. The chief judge will be informed by the tournament organiser.

G2.1.6. About riders in sport events

... The rider may not receive any outside assistance while competing. No use of a communication device of any kind is allowed in the collecting ring or competition tracks.

G2.3.1 Ring Master

b. At competitions the Ring Masters oversee the warming up area and inspections of training facilities and stabling areas

NEW: G3.4. Official and international Database: WorldFengur FEIF /BÍ

WF is the studbook of origin, and its role is registration of purebred Icelandic horses and for other breeding purposes. Data that is stored or published in WF should therefore be solely related for breeding purposes as breeding goal, selection criteria and breeding rules refer to. The importance of this is also related to agreement of the EU that WF is the official studbook of origin of the Icelandic horse, as is stated in EU laws. Identification of horses at all events where results are registered, must be done, i.e. reading of chipmark. This applies to breeding assessments and future competition data that genetic values are calculated from.

Further definition of competition data used in calculation of genetic value of competition traits is as follows: maybe it is good to refer also to <https://www.feiffengur.com/documents/RegulationOriginBreeding.pdf>, where the studbook is defined as the regulation of the origin of Icelandic horses and its purpose is clear there, additional definition of competition traits and the data it is based on then we can refer to my thesis and is supported by the regulation that further data entry in WF should be based on research <http://hdl.handle.net/1946/10835>

G3.4.1 Nature and purpose of WorldFengur Rules

ADD: All data that is entered into or published in WorldFengur must be reliable and relevant to the breeding goal for the Icelandic horse breed. Information that is registered concerning phenotypes of horses is only relevant in WorldFengur when the identity of the horse has been verified with a microchip.

G3.5.1 FEIF International Identification Number (FEIF ID)

The FEIF ID can only be allocated by the FEIF member association in that country *of birth*

The components of the formula are: CC = Country Code (*country of origin*) comprising of two letters



NEW G3.5.4 Registration of mating

Each member country should have a functional system for registration of all matings in WorldFengur. Each mating record should include the FEIF ID of both the stallion and the mare, covering method, date of arrival of the mare OR first mating and date of departure of the mare OR last mating.

When a stallion supervisor is responsible for the registration of matings it should be emphasized that the identity of the mare has been verified. In cases where the semen has been sent to a recipient, the mating record should be based on a document from an authorized insemination technician where the identity of the recipient mare is verified.

OLD: G3.5.6 – NEW: G3.5.7 The naming of Icelandic horses in WorldFengur

ADD TEXT in RED: The names that are registered in WorldFengur shall be in Icelandic and in accordance with Icelandic grammar and spelling. *All Icelandic nouns have a grammatical gender which must agree with the gender of the horse.*

G6. World Championships – Approved information

The Organising Committee (OC) is responsible for the practical organisation of the event, *the date and place are defined in an agreement with FEIF. The programme is made in cooperation between the OC and FEIF.*

G6.9. Riders

1. Riders' camp has to *be appropriate in space and have permanent access for the vans and mobile homes of each country. Indication: small teams about 150m² and big teams about 600m². Parking for cars can be outside the camp, but nearby.*

G6.10 Team Registration

The member countries *must* enter their teams (riders and horses) and team leaders in accordance with the official invitation and on the prescribed forms. Four weeks before the first day of the World Championships the number of horses must be declared to *FEIF. This is connected to the number of boxes (for horses and tack boxes) which are ordered by the countries bindingly.*

Two weeks before the first day of the World Championships the FEIF-member countries declare to *FEIF* the riders and *the* horses that *will* participate at the World Championships. *This has to include the tests each combination will participate, plus information about*

- *age class*
- *reigning champion*
- *reserve*
- *FEIF-ID of the horse*

Within this declaration no changes in tests are possible and no tests can be added after this deadline. One withdrawal per combination will be accepted. This first withdrawal will be accepted for free. All following withdrawals will be charged with a fee of €500,-/test or need to be confirmed by the tournament vet

Procedure on the World Champion Grounds:

- *2 hours after the final Fit-to-Compete Check the national teams have to be confirmed*
- *It is free of penalty if a declared horse drops out, because of failing the fit-to-competite-check, and is replaced by a reserve horse*
- *It is not free of penalty, when more than 1 test per combination is withdrawn (as it has been registered 4 weeks before)*

G8.1. Saddles

..... The saddle should neither cover the shoulder blades nor be weight bearing on the lumbar region in the standing horse. If the saddle is too far back, a warning can be given ~~or the rider can be eliminated from a test depending on the place of the saddle.~~, *and the combination may be subject to disciplinary measures according to the relevant rules for breeding shows or sports competitions.*



G8.2. Bits and bridles

The *chain and/or the* noseband must not be too tight. *For the noseband a* A space of at least 1.5 cm for Hanoverian/drop nosebands and at least 1 cm for English/combined nosebands must be kept between the noseband and the front of the horse's nose (nasal midline). The tightness of the noseband is measured in the equipment check using a Noseband Taper Gauge or similar *which must fit easily between the noseband and the horse's nose*. A noseband found to be too tight will result in an elimination from the test if this happens in the preliminaries and from the finals if this happens in the finals. In pace events the combination will be eliminated from the round. *If the chain and/or noseband is found to be too tight, a warning can be given, and the combination may be subject to disciplinary measures according to the relevant rules for breeding shows or sports competitions.*

G8.2 Bits and Bridles

Equipment which is listed on the FEIF website **is allowed**.

G8.2.1. Breeding - equipment

Bits

Horses presented for ridden assessment should be shown with a single rein on a snaffle bit or Icelandic curb bit.

G8.2.2. Sport

Permitted bits published on the FEIF website may be used as part of a bridle provided it fits the horse and is used correctly.

Nothing may be added on to bits other than smooth bit guards and chain guards, and nothing else is allowed in the horse's mouth.

The Chief Judge's decision about the use of any bit or bridle at a specific event is final for that specific event.

G8.2.3 Prohibited bits and bridles

All bits that are not described on the permitted list of equipment on the FEIF website are defined as prohibited bits.

G8.3.2.4. Loss of a Shoe

Paragraph is deleted

G8.4. Additional equipment

Sport:

Added: The use of earplugs is not allowed.

G8.4.1. The whip

G8.4.1 The whip used **in breeding** and sport must not be longer than 120 cm including the tassel. In pace races whips are forbidden. The rider can use only one whip at the time. The rule concerning whips is valid for the whole competition area, and for the entire duration of the competition and when a horse is shown for ridden assessments at a breeding show.

G9.2.2. Pace track tests and details on tracks

The track ~~must~~ **shall** be straight; ~~250 m long~~ **with a good accessible riding track towards the starting line and a sufficient straight extension of the pace track after the finish line**, even, firm and ~~must~~ have a width of at least **4m for 2 competing horses and 2m per additional horse** ~~2 m per horse~~. The gradient over 100 m must not be more than 0,2% ~~and there should be an approx. 8 m Starting section and an approx. 50 m slowing down section~~. The fencing must extend 10 m beyond the finishing line. Both sides of the track must be fenced in exactly along the edge of the track. Furthermore, one of the sides should be fenced in by a second fence approximately 5 -10 m behind the first, behind which the spectators will be standing



during the race. Every 50 m there must be a clearly visible, but not distracting meter marker. The Chief Judge must approve the track.

The pace test track should be straight, 240 m long *with a good accessible riding track towards the starting line and a sufficient safe and appropriate straight extension of the pace track after the finish line*, even, firm and have a width of at least 4m. The pace track can be used for the pace test, with the appropriate markings as shown in drawings in ~~S14.7~~ **S17.7** (Addendum 9 **Appendix 10**).

G10.6.1. Rules for officials at breeding shows

Paragraph is deleted

G10.7.4. Disqualifications and Disciplinary measures

Breaches of the Regulations are classified and treated according to the table below. Conditions are indicated by figures as follows:

- ❶ a) If observed by two or more judges judging at the track:
 - 2 or more yellow cards shown: warning, eventually to be published.
 - 2 or more red cards shown: elimination from the test, eventually additional measures.
- A judge can show a red and a yellow card simultaneously.
- b) If observed at the equipment check
- ❷ may be appealed to the arbitration committee (at a specific event)
- ❸ may be appealed to the arbitration council (FEIF or National)
- ❹ confirmed by the Director of Sport (FEIF or National) or the Competition Leader at the event.
- ❺ decided by the judges' meeting
- ❻ after veterinary inspection only

OFFENCE	Elimination from a test	Warning - Not to be published	Warning – To be published	Disqualifi- cation from an event	Suspension
A) Breach of the rules as described in S1.6.1 and S1.6.3.2	❶	❶ or ❹ ❷			
B) 2 or more yellow cards		❶ or ❹ ❷	❹ or ❺ ❷		
C) Breach of the Rules on shoeing as described in S1.6.3.1	❶			❹ or ❺ ❷	
D) Breach of the Rules on withdrawals	❶			❹ or ❺ ❷	❹ + ❷ ❸
E) 2 or more red cards	❶	❶ or ❹ ❷	❹ or ❺ ❷	❹ or ❺ ❷	❹ + ❷ ❸
F) Bringing the name of the association and/or Icelandic horse sport into disrepute		❶ or ❹ ❷	❹ or ❺ ❷	❹ or ❺ ❷	❹ + ❷ ❸



G) Unfair or brutal treatment of the horse inside or outside the track	1 or 4 2	1 or 4 2	4 or 5 2	4 or 5 2	4 + 2 3
H) Offence against codes of conduct	1 or 4 2	1 or 4 2	4 or 5 2	4 or 5 2	4 + 2 3
I) Competing with a horse suffering from an infectious or contagious disease	V + 1 or 4 2	V + 1 or 4 2	V + 4 or 5 2	V + 4 or 5 2	V + 4 + 2 3
J) Using substance, which might artificially influence performance of horse or rider	V + 1 or 4 2	V + 1 or 4 2	V + 4 or 5 2	V + 4 or 5 2	V + 4 + 2 3
K) Deception, or attempted deception, entering or participating in an event	1 or 4 2	1 or 4 2	4 or 5 2	4 or 5 2	4 + 2 3
L) Not heeding an arbitral ruling	4 3			4 3	



Changes ref. to Breeding Rules and Regulations 2023 (for more details see minutes of the DA 2023, Annual Meetings 2022 and 2023)

B3.5.1 Equipment Inspection

Crossed out sentence is deleted.

Inspections of shoes, protective equipment and other equipment of the horse and rider lies with the ringmaster. A check of horse's equipment is mandatory for all horses in the show and shall take place after the first and second assessments. On behalf of the judges the chief judge can ask the ringmaster for an extra check of the equipment. ~~Any judge in doubt as to whether there has been a breach of the equipment rules may order an inspection to be carried out. One or more judges will carry out the inspection. The rider and the judges may call on the assistance of the official farrier or veterinary surgeon.~~ The judges decide whether the equipment complies with the regulations. They can demand that the shoes be removed and replaced. The rider concerned has no right to claim compensation. If the rider refuses to follow the judges' instruction, the horse will be eliminated from the entire show.

B4.2.3 Chief Judge

Change "show leader" to "show manager"

B4.5 Ringmaster

Added sentence:

..... *To keep the license, a ringmaster needs to work at breeding shows with a minimum of 50 horses in a period of two years. It's also needed to attend a ringmaster seminar every 4 years.*

B8.4 Guidelines for breeding assessments of Icelandic horses

Tölt 9,5-10: Four *and five* year old can achieve the score of 9,5 with 8,5 for slow tölt.

Tölt 9,0: In order to achieve the score of 9,0 the slow tölt needs to have the minimum score of 8,0 for four *and five* years old horses and 8,5 for horses ~~5~~ 6 years and older.

B10.1.1 General

A breeding judge for Icelandic horses:

- a) Is an experienced horse person who appreciates the horse as an individual.*
- b) Is not in a position where frequent conflicts of interest can occur, i.e. where his/her principal occupation is extensive horse breeding, sale of horses or stallion fees (in line with G10.6.1.).*
- c) Knows, respects and follows the FEIF rules and regulations regarding breeding shows.*
- d) Has an unbiased approach to every horse, is fair and with a realistic view of the Icelandic horse population.*
- e) Is open minded, eager to learn and to stay updated within the development of breeding and riding.*
- f) Is an active member of the judging panel, confident yet respectful towards other members of the judging panel.*

B10.1.2 Specific

a. Breeding judges must have the following basic knowledge:

- a) Knowledge of the horse's anatomy, movements and gaiting ability.*
- b) Knowledge of statistics, animal breeding and genetics, including basic knowledge of the heritability of the traits, hereditary diseases and most common horse diseases.*
- c) Knowledge of the behaviour of the horse.*

This knowledge has been acquired by either a bachelor's degree (B.Sc.) in animal science, equine studies or veterinary education or a comparable education.

- b. Experience of training and riding Icelandic horses and possess considerable riding skills on Icelandic horses. Riding skills should be sufficient to ride at least the majority of horses that enter a breeding show and to evaluate their character and willingness.
- c. Knowledge in detail of the FEIF rules and regulations.
- d. Basic knowledge of the method for breeding assessments.



- e. The sufficient preparation of international breeding judge candidates is the responsibility of each FEIF member *association*, e.g. a basic course in the assessment of breeding horses held by 1 or 2 international breeding judges.

B10.2.1 Seminar for active FEIF international breeding judges

FEIF breeding judges *committee* group organises a seminar every second year for active FEIF international breeding judges as well as regular training sessions. The aim is to discuss and develop the way of judging and the judging system *as well as to improve the harmony in assessments. Online training sessions should be at least three the year when a seminar is arranged and at least four when no seminar is arranged.*

The online training sessions are based on videos that are chosen by the breeding judge committee. The horses on the videos are judged and the assessments are sent in. Feedback is sent to all judges with summary of the assessments from all participants, followed by an online meeting where the videos are discussed with a conclusion on acceptable end results.

B10.2.2 Seminar and Test to become licence FEIF International Breeding Judge

The FEIF breeding judges *committee* organises a seminar every second year for active FEIF new candidates that want to attain an international breeding judge licence

Follow-up test

A follow-up test is required after the two-year primary license period.

Description of the test:

- *(50%) Two horses are judged in ridden abilities on videos. The judge acts as a head judge in a judging panel with two experienced judges that evaluate the judge's ability to work in a judging panel, come to a conclusion, describe the marks and finalize the assessment with descriptions on the assessment form.*
- *(25%) Written test, judging two horses in ridden abilities on video.*
- *(25%) Written test, judging two horses in conformation.*

The candidates can only pass or fail, explanations will be made by the evaluating judges.

B10.2.3 Definition of the test

Follow-up test

A follow-up test is required after the two-year primary license period.

Description of the test:

- *(50%) Two horses are judged in ridden abilities on videos. The judge acts as a head judge in a judging panel with two experienced judges that evaluate the judges ability to work in a judging panel, come to a conclusion, describe the marks and finalize the assessment with descriptions on the assessment form.*
- *(25%) Written test, judging two horses in ridden abilities on video.*
- *(25%) Written test, judging two horses in conformation.*

The test only passed or failed, explained from the evaluating judges.

B10.3. FEIF International Breeding Judge Licence

The breeding judge licence is valid for a period of four years with expiration December 31. FEIF can renew the license when the judge has judged at least 400 horses according to the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system and

- *participated in two international breeding judge seminars during the four-year licence period and at least 7 online training sessions in the license period, or*
- *participated in one international breeding judge seminar during the four-year license period and at least 10 online training sessions in the license time period.*

If the individual results at the training sessions during this four-year period deviate on average 0,25 or more from the concluded total scores for each session, the judge must pass a follow-up test described in B10.3.2.



B10.3.1 The primary licence /trial period**B11.1.4 Testicle check**

- Total width of the scrotum *on stallions four years and older*, TSW, is less than 8 cm, results in a red T in WorldFengur. *This includes measuring errors.*

B11.1.8.1 General rules for young horse and foal evaluations**Judges**

- Judges must have a FEIF breeding judge licence.
- The judge must approve the event and is responsible that the rules are followed.
- ~~No total score is calculated from the evaluation as the aim of the linear system is to gather information, educate breeders and describe the horses on a linear scale. The goal is not to give score nor to rank the horses. However, the judge can appoint the best foal of the show, both overall as well as within age and sex categories~~
- The end result is calculated from the points from each trait where the highest possible end result is 200 points

Preconditions regarding participation

- Foals, at least 21 days old that are microchipped the same day as they are evaluated the latest, and result from a mating that is registered in WorldFengur.
- Stallions, 1-~~23~~ years old, microchipped and registered in WorldFengur with a DNA sample.
- Mares, 1-~~23~~ years old, microchipped and registered in WorldFengur.
- Stallions and mares that are 3 years and older ~~should~~ **can** be assessed for conformation according to B8.4 Judging scale for individual breeding judgements.

Equipment

- Shoeing is not allowed *for horses 2 years old and younger*
- *Three years old horses must have shoes (4 x 8mm shoes)*
- Young horses may be presented in a halter with a lead rope or lead rope with a chain.

Tracks

- Dressage arena, indoor arena
- A minimum size of 15x30 m and up to max 20 x 40 m with solid ground not too deep and ground without stones. If the arena is bigger than 20 x 40 it has to be divided
- Stable fence (easy to see for the horses, no electric fence) or permanent fence.

Persons driving the horses

- 2-3 persons (experienced horse people)

Procedure for evaluation of a foal

- Before the foal enters the track, the microchip must be read and compared to the registration in WorldFengur ~~or documentation of their identity~~. *If the foal is not yet registered in WorldFengur, the identity of the mother must be verified with the microchip and the mating record from WorldFengur must be presented.*
- First the foal is running free with its mother.
- Secondly (if owner agrees to it) the foal should run free without the mother.
- at the end the mother is brought to the foal again and conformation is evaluated.
- Only one foal and its mother are allowed in the arena at the same time.

Procedure for the evaluation of a young horse assessment

- Before the horse enters the track, the microchip must be read and compared to the registration of the horse in WorldFengur to verify its identity.
- Firstly, the horse is shown running free in the arena.
- Secondly, the conformation is evaluated.



B11.1.8.2 Guidelines for the description of foals and young horses**1. Conformation: 98 points****1.1 Development:** from poor [1] to well [5], 4 points

Describes the physical development in consideration of height and muscularity. Description of the horse's body condition at the event is possible under remarks.

The ideal horse [5] is well developed, with well-developed withers in regards of age, well-muscled and robust.

1.2. Head: from coarse [1] to fine [5], 4 points

Describes the general impression of the head from coarse to fine, where the ideal 859 is a light and fine head.

1.3. Neck: 38 points**1.3.1 Length:** from short [1] to long [5], 8 points

Describes only the length of the neck starting at the middle point of a straight line between the lowest connection point (about the height of the shoulder joint) and the upper connection (in front of the withers) to the middle point of a straight line between the throat latch and the poll.

1.3.2. Position: from low [1] to high [5], 8 points.

Describes the lowest point of attachment to the trunk. Ideal [5] is an attachment which lies above the horizontal cross-section of the trunk. If the neck attaches right at the cross-section line of the trunk, it is a medium position [3]. Is the attachment underneath the cross-section line it needs to be described in category [1] or [2].

1.3.3 Texture: from coarse [1] to fine [5], 8 points

Describes the texture of the entire neck from coarse to fine where the ideal texture [5] is a light, but well-muscled neck that is thin at the throat.

1.3.4. ~~Shape of the neck~~ Topline: from concave [1] to convex [5], 10 points

Describes the shape of the ~~neck~~ topline, which ideally [5] ~~has is~~ a pronounced convex bend, ~~is naturally carried and raised~~ from the withers to the poll.

1.3.5 Raising of the neck: from low raised [1] to well raised [5], 6 points

~~Describes the natural raising of the neck, i.e. the angle of the lower neckline where the ideal [5] is closer to a vertical line.~~

1.4. Shoulder: from steep [1] to sloping [5], 6 points

Describes the angle of the scapula where the ideal [5] is a very sloping shoulder.

1.5. Backline: from stiff [1] to swayback [5], 4 points

Describes the line of the back, starting at the end of the withers to the end of the loins (highest point of the croup). The ideal [3] is a strong backline where the whole line should neither be too straight nor too soft (swayback) [5].

~~**6. Croup:**~~**1.6. Slope of croup:** from steep [1] to flat [5], 4 points

Describes the slope of the pelvis, from the point of the hip toward the seat bone/point of the buttock. The ideal [3] is approx. a 45° angle

~~**6.2. Length of croup:** from short [1] to long [5], 4 points~~

~~Describes the length of the line from the pelvis to the point of the buttock where a long line is ideal [5].~~

1.7. Proportions: 14 points**1.7.1. Trunk impression:** from heavy [1] to light [5], 4 points

Describes the impression of the trunk from built [1] to light [5]

1.7.2. Leg length: from short [1] to long [5], 10 points

Describes the length of the legs, from the elbow to the sole. The legs should be as long as possible [5].

1.7.3 Body format: from short [1] to long [5], 4 points

Describes the length of the body where the ideal [3] is a horse that is neither too short or too long, in comparison with leg length.

7.4 Balance: from downhill [1] to uphill [5], 14 points

Describes the balance of the horse on the scale from downhill to uphill where the ideal horse [5] has high front quarters in comparison with hind quarters.

1.8. Impression of legs: from weak [1] to strong [5], 4 points

Describes the general impression of the legs where the ideal [5] are robust and healthy-looking legs.

1.9. Balance: from downhill [1] to uphill [5], 14 points

~~Describes the balance of the horse on the scale from downhill to uphill where the ideal horse [5] has high front quarters in comparison with hind quarters.~~

2. Reactions: from slow [1] to fast [5], 4 points

Describes the time of reaction from slow or hardly any reaction [1] to overreacting [5] where the ideal reaction is in the middle [3]

3. Movements: 98 points

1.3.1. Topline: from concave [1] to convex [5], 14 points

Describes how the horse uses its body when moving where the ideal horse [5] moves with an arched neck that is extended forward with the poll as the highest point and holding up the back. The worst case [1] moves with a concave neck, high or stiff head carriage and dropping the back.

1.3.2. Length of strides: from short [1] to long [5], 14 points

Describes the overall stride length of the horse where the ideal [5] are long strides.

1.3.3. Height of movement: from low [1] to high [5], 14 points

Describes the height of the movements in the front legs where high movements are ideal [5].

1.3.4. Speed capacity: from little [1] to much [5], 14 points

Describes the ability of the horse to show speed in tölt or trot without losing beat, carriage or suppleness.

1.3.5. Balance: from downhill [1] to uphill [5], 14 points

Describes the horse's ability to carry itself where the ideal horse [5] moves in an uphill balance, with high and light front quarters.

1.3.6 Suppleness: from stiff [1] to supple [5], 14 points

Describes the biomechanics of the horse where the ideal horse's movements [5] run fluently through the body.

1.3.7 Lightness: from heavy [1] to light [5], 12 points

Describes the lightness of the movements of the horse where the ideal horse [5] moves with very light and elastic movements.

1.3.8 Gaiting ability: from diagonal [1] to lateral [5], 2 points

Describes the movement pattern of the horse where the ideal horse [3] shows the whole range from trot to gaiting ability (tölt/pace) with good sections of clear tölt and distinct separation of the gaits. The extremes are a horse that only moves in trot [1] or a horse that only moves in pace [5].



Changes ref. to Sport Rules and Regulations 2023 (for more details see minutes of the DA 2023, Annual Meetings 2022 and 2023)

S1.6 ~~Disqualification & Elimination~~ **Disciplinary measures**

Changes in red

S1.6.1 Elimination from a test with no marks

Elimination of a horse/rider combination from a test with no marks is defined as follows:

- *In a preliminary round the combination will be eliminated from the test and the ranking.*
- *In a final the combination will be eliminated from the final but will keep its ranking in the preliminary round of the test.*
- *In a pace round the combination will be eliminated from that round but will keep marks/times gained in previous rounds and may participate in subsequent rounds.*

A combination shall be eliminated from a test with no marks if:

- the rider disobeys rules on entering the track, saluting, or leaving the track. This applies to individual oval track test only;
- the rider ~~neglects~~ *does not comply with* the rules for the test;
- *2 or more red cards are shown in an oval track test.*

For these situations, the elimination is valid when shown by at least two judges.

- the horse is unable to be checked when selected for equipment check after being given ample opportunity to calm down before the check
- the horse/combination is found to break the rules regarding *bleeding or tack (for measures regarding shoeing see S1.6.2)* ~~equipment and shoeing~~ when selected for equipment check.
- ~~If a combination is eliminated in one of the finals because of breaking the rules regarding tack, equipment and shoeing, the horse is eliminated from the whole test and will not be ranked in that test.~~

S1.6.2 Elimination from a test with partial marks

Elimination of a horse/rider combination from a test with partial marks is defined as follows:

- *In a preliminary round the combination will be eliminated from the test and the ranking.*
- *In a final the combination will be eliminated from the final but will keep its ranking in the preliminary round of the test. The horse will be ranked in the relevant final according to the marks received so far.*
- *In a pace round the combination will be eliminated from that round but will keep marks/times gained in previous rounds and may participate in subsequent rounds.*

A combination shall be eliminated from a test with partial marks if:

- the rider falls from his horse or dismounts without permission between entering the track and the end of the test;
- the horse leaves the ~~oval~~ track between entering the track and the end of the test.
A horse has left the track, when it has placed all four feet outside the ~~oval~~ track. Judges may decide not to eliminate the combination if it is clearly seen that an exceptional external disturbance caused the horse to leave the track;
- the horse crosses its own line *or turns in the opposite direction* on the pace track after the horse has been called in by the speaker;
- the horse is ~~ridden in a circle or~~ clearly asked to back in a preliminary round on the oval track unless required by the test or requested by the speaker;
- *the horse is ridden in a circle in a preliminary or final on the oval track unless requested by the speaker or after the speaker's request to stop circling;*
- the horse shows serious disobedience.

For these situations, the elimination is valid when shown by at least two judges.

S1.6.3 Disciplinary measures regarding shoeing

S1.6.3.1 Incorrect shoeing

If a horse/combination is found to break the rules regarding shoeing when selected for an equipment check, it will be disqualified from all tests at the current tournament including the forfeiture of any prizes already given.



S1.6.3.2 Loss of a shoe

If a horse loses a shoe or the shoeing becomes damaged during a test the rider must stop the performance. Whenever one of the judges judging the test is certain about the loss of a shoe and the rider continues riding, the judge must stop the performance of this combination.

- If this occurs during a preliminary round the rider is eliminated from the test and no marks are given.
- If this occurs in the finals or in a pace track test any marks and/or times earned before the loss of the shoe are kept including those from completed sections (in oval track tests) or runs (in pace events). The rider receives a "0" for the remaining sections.
- When the loss of a shoe is noticed in the equipment check, it will result in elimination in the preliminaries. In the final, it will result in a zero for the last section.

S1.6.4 Disqualification

- A combination eliminated due to a breach of rules (horsemanship, equipment) **2 or more red cards shown** in one round in a race or Pace Test is **disqualified eliminated** (disqualified) from the complete race or test, even if not all rounds have taken place yet.
- A rider who skips the equipment check will be disqualified from **the event and eliminated from** all tests at the current tournament including the forfeiture of any prizes already given.

S2.6 Tie breaks

In the case of equal marks for the first place **in any final**, the judges determine the placing using the marks they ~~gave before~~ **have already given** and showing the ranking, where they can only use the first position once. If horses have equal marks in other than first place **of the respective final**, they will share the place.

S2.7 Music

When ~~a rider is alone~~ on the oval track, ~~he~~ the rider can request to have the music turned off. **In individual tests the rider can bring their own music.** The chief judge decides the volume of the music.

S2.8.1.1 Eligible horses

~~Combinations participating in this test are excluded from other tölt tests at the same event.~~

Consequences / implications for other R&R: The same applies for S2.8.2.1, S2.8.3.1, S2.8.4.1, S2.8.5.1, S2.8.6.1, S2.8.7.1, S2.8.8.1

S2.8.9.1 Eligible horses

~~Combinations participating in this test are excluded from other Four Gait and Five Gait tests at the same event.~~

Consequences / implications for other R&R: The same applies for S2.8.10.1, S2.8.11.1, S2.8.12.1, S2.8.13.1, S2.8.14.1, S2.8.15.1, S2.8.16.1, S2.8.17.1

S2.8.5.2 Preliminary round

1. ~~slow tölt~~ **slow, steady and calm speed tölt**
return to walk and change rein
2. ~~fast tölt on the long sides, slow tölt on the short sides~~
tölt; lengthen stride distinctly on the long sides, on the short sides steady and calm speed tölt.

S2.8.6.2 Preliminary round

2. ~~slow to medium speed tölt, on the long sides, holding both reins in one hand clearly showing no rein contact with the horse's mouth~~
slow to medium speed tölt clearly showing no rein contact with the horse's mouth on the long sides. Reins may be held in both hands, but must be clearly slack. Handling of the reins on the short sides is neither reward nor penalized.

S2.8.7.2 Preliminary round

1. ~~slow tölt~~ **slow, steady and calm speed tölt**
return to walk and change rein

S2.8.11.2 Preliminary round

1. ~~slow speed tölt~~ **slow, steady and calm speed tölt**



S2.8.16.3 Final Round

In the event of a draw the vote of the preliminary round's winner is doubled.

If this does not break the tie, the decision is made by a coin toss. If the coin lands "head" up the riders show pace in the direction selected by the Chief Judge before the coin is tossed.

The marks for tölt and pace will be doubled.

S2.8.17.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. Pace is shown twice on one long side. The riders choose the long side by majority vote. *In the event of a draw the vote of the preliminary round's winner is doubled. If this does not break the tie, the decision is made by a coin toss. If the coin lands "head" up the riders show pace in the direction selected by the Chief Judge before the coin is tossed.*

~~In the event of a draw the speaker will decide.~~ A combination needs to show one half of a long side to get a mark. The mark for pace is doubled and the total number of points is divided by 6.

S3.4 Scoring in races

If a horse falls out of racing pace between the 50 m marker *start of the pace section* and the finishing line, the round concerned will not be marked.

S3.6.2.1 Start

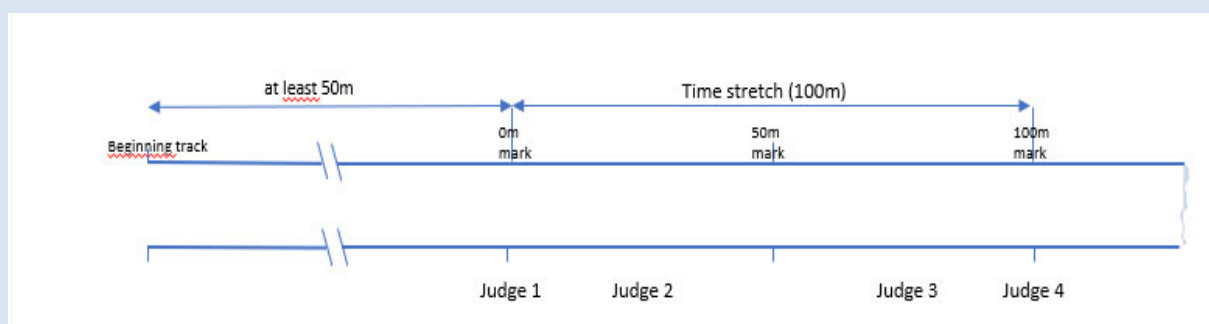
One horse at a time proceeds to the start. At the starters' signal, the rider rides to the 50 m marker *start of the time stretch (=starting line)* in any gait he wishes. On crossing the 50 m mark *the starting line* time keeping starts at a visual signal. From there to the finish line the horse must be in racing pace. There will be two runs.

~~S3.6.2.4 Scoring~~

~~The fastest run will be marked. If times are equal, the second best time of the horses will decide on the placing and so on. If a horse falls out of racing pace between the 50 m marker and the finishing line, the run concerned will not be marked.~~

Consequences / implications for other R&R: Figure S17.10 has to be adapted.

Figure S17.10



S3.5 Records

The correct working of the start boxes must be monitored by video recording

S8 Appendix 1: WorldRanking

...

18. Any score entered is valid for a period of two years from the last day of the competition involved (until but not including the same date two years later).

19. The ranking per test named above is based on the ~~arithmetic~~ *arithmetic* mean of the three best scores per rider *and horse combination*. Any result better or equal will replace a previous score.

...

21. From the moment a rider *and horse combination* has three valid scores in one test, his or her name is published in the Ranking List.

