FEIF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ICELANDIC HORSE ASSOCIATIONS

www.feif.org

General Rules and Regulations

Breeding Rules and Regulations

Education Regulations

Sport Rules and Regulations

Youth Regulations

Valid as of April 1, 2016

This document has been elaborated with reasonable care. The FEIF Board and the committee members do not, however, accept responsibility for printing errors and/or other imperfections resulting from the re-structuring of the rule books. In case of mistakes or missing information in the rule books, the latest versions of FIRO, FIZO and FIPO (versions 2015) apply.

Contents

Introduction 1

GENERAL REGULATIONS 5

1. Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct (FEI) 6

1.1. Introductory remarks 6

1.2. Ethics statement 6

1.3. Code of Conduct: Welfare of the horse 7

1.3.1. General Welfare: 7
1.3.2. Fitness to compete 8

1.4. Veterinary Rules 8

1.5. Fair Play and Equestrian Sport 9

2. Riders, Judges and Officials 11

2.1. Riders 11

2.1.1. General 11
2.1.2. Punctuality 11
2.1.3. Liability 11
2.1.4. Eligibility of riders 11
2.1.5. Helmets 11
2.1.6. About riders in sport events 11
2.1.7. About riders and handlers at breeding shows 12

2.2. Judges 12

2.2.1. Sport judges 12
2.2.2. Breeding judges 12

2.3. Officials 13

2.3.1. Ring stewards Sport 13
2.3.2. Ring master Sport 13
2.3.3. Speaker 13

3. The Icelandic horse 14

3.1. Description of the Icelandic horse breed 14

3.2. Description of the Gaits 15

3.2.1. Walk 15
3.2.2. Trot 17
3.2.3. Canter 18
3.2.4. Tölt 21
3.2.5. Pace 23

3.3. Certification of origin 24

3.4. Official and international Database: WorldFengur FEIF/BÍ 24

3.4.1. Nature and purpose of WorldFengur Rules 24
3.4.2. International co-operation 24
3.4.3. Entries in the register 25

3.5. Registration and identification of the horse 26

3.5.1. FEIF International Identification Number (FEIF ID) 26
3.5.2. Certificate of Origin / Horse Passport 27
3.5.3. Foals 28
3.5.4. FEIF guidelines for embryo transfer 28
3.5.5. Imported horses 28
3.6. The FEIF WorldFengur registration group 29
3.6.1. Terms of reference 29
3.6.2. Specific Duties 29

4. Anti-Doping Procedures 30
4.1. Definition of Doping 31
4.2. EAD Rule Violations 31
4.2.1. The presence of a Banned Substance and/or its Metabolites or Markers in a Horse's Sample 31
4.2.2. Use or Attempted Use of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method 32
4.3. Proof of EAD Rule Violations 32
4.3.1. Burdens and Standards of Proof 32
4.3.2. Methods of establishing facts and presumption 33
4.4. The Equine Prohibited Substances List 33
4.4.1. Incorporation of the Equine Prohibited Substances List 33
4.4.2. Review and Publication of Banned Substances and Banned Methods Identified on the List 34
4.4.3. Substances and Methods included on the List 34
4.5. Testing 34
4.5.1. Authority to Test 34
4.5.2. Responsibility for FEIF testing 34
4.5.3. Testing Standards 34
4.5.4. Selection of Horses to be tested 35
4.6. Analysis of Samples 35
4.6.1. Use of Approved Laboratories 35
4.6.2. Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples 35
4.6.3. Research on Samples 35
4.6.4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting 35
4.6.5. Retesting Samples 36
4.7. Results Management 36
4.7.1. Results Management for Tests arising out of FEIF Testing or other EAD Rule violations 36
4.7.2. Review of Atypical Findings 37
4.7.3. Review of Other EAD Rule Violations 38
4.7.4. Provisional Suspensions 38
4.7.5. Retirement from Sport 40
4.8. Right to a Fair Hearing 40
4.8.1. Hearings before the FEIF Disciplinary Board 40
4.8.2. Principles for a Fair Hearing 41
4.8.3. Waiver of Hearing 41
4.9. Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results 41
4.10. Sanctions 41



4.10.1. Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an EAD Rule Violation Occurs 41
4.10.2. Ineligibility and Fine for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of Banned Substances and Banned Methods 42
4.10.3. Ineligibility for Other Rule Violations 42
4.10.4. Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances 43
4.10.5. Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility 44
4.10.6. Multiple Violations 45
4.10.7. Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an EAD Rule Violation 46
4.10.8. Commencement of Ineligibility Period 47
4.10.9. Status During Ineligibility 47

4.11. Consequences to Teams 48

4.12. Appeals 48

4.12.1. Decisions Subject to Appeal 48
4.12.2. Appeals from Decisions Regarding EAD Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions 49
4.12.3. Time for Filing Appeals 49

4.13. Application, Reporting and Recognition 50

4.13.1. Application of FEIF EAD Rules 50
4.13.2. Statistical Reporting 50
4.13.3. Public Disclosure 50
4.13.4. Recognition of Decisions by National Member Associations 51

4.14. Statute of Limitations 51

4.15. Amendment and Interpretation of EAD Rules 51

5. Events 52

5.1. FEIF organised events – general explanation 52

5.2. World Championships 52

5.3. Other Icelandic horse events 52

5.3.1. Mid European Championships 52
5.3.2. Nordic Championships 53
5.3.3. WorldRanking event 53
5.3.4. FEIF breeding show 53

6. World Championships - Approved Information 54

6.1. Guidelines for organisers 54

6.1.1. General 54
6.1.2. Allocation of responsibilities 55
6.1.3. Service 55
6.1.4. Finances 56
6.1.5. Information 56
6.1.6. Sport competitions and breeding shows 57
6.1.7. Secretariat 57
6.1.8. Service for officials 58
6.1.9. Horses 58
6.1.10. Riders 59
6.1.11. Ceremonies 59
6.1.12. Social arrangements 59
6.1.13. Prizes 59

6.1.14. Presentation of prizes 60
6.1.15. Public 60
6.1.16. Press 60
6.1.17. Advertisements 61
6.1.18. Miscellaneous 61

GENERAL RULES 62

7. Eligibility of horses 63

7.1. Appearance of the horse 63

7.2. Handling and training of the horse: 63

7.3. The age of a horse 63

7.3.1. Participating horses in breeding shows 63
7.3.2. Participating horses in sport events 64

7.4. Doping 64

8. Tack 65

8.1. Saddles 65

8.2. Bits and bridles 65

8.2.1. Equipment in Breeding 65
8.2.2. Permitted bits and bridles in Sport 65
8.2.3. Prohibited bits and bridles 66
8.2.4. The whip 66

8.3. Shoeing 66

8.3.1. Shoeing of Breeding Horses 66
8.3.2. Shoeing of Sport Horses 67

8.4. Additional equipment 68

8.5. Protective equipment 68

8.5.1. Breeding shows 68
8.5.2. Sport competitions 69

9. Tracks 70

9.1. Breeding - Tracks and facilities 70

9.1.1. Tracks for conformation judgements 70
9.1.2. Tracks for judgement of gaits/ridden abilities: 70

9.2. Sport - Tracks 70

9.2.1. Oval track tests and details on tracks 70
9.2.2. Pace track tests and details on tracks 71
9.2.3. World Championship Tracks 71

10. Objections and Arbitration Rules 72
10.1. General Principles 72
10.2. Arbitration committees 72
10.2.1. International breeding shows 72
10.2.2. International sport events 72
10.2.3. World Championships 73
10.2.4. Other events 73
10.3. Rules of procedure for Arbitration Committees or disciplinary bodies of first instance 73
10.4. Appeals to the Arbitration Council 74
10.5. Appeals at national level 74
10.6. Guidelines for conflicts of interest - Breeding 74
10.6.1. Conflict of interest during breeding shows 74
10.6.2. Disciplinary measures and objections at breeding shows 75
10.7. Disqualifications and Disciplinary measures Sport 76
10.7.1. Scope 76
10.7.2. Register 76
10.7.3. Measures 77
10.7.4. Disqualifications and Disciplinary measures 77
11. Addendum 1: Codex for World Championship Judges 79

Contents BREEDING

B1 Introduction 81

B2 Authority 81

B2.1 Right to Appeal 82

B3 General rules 82

B3.1 Health Control 82

B3.1.1 Special rules for control of hereditary conditions 82

B3.2 Measurement 83

B3.3 Conformation 83

B3.4 Weighting proportion of each single trait 83

B3.5 Ridden Assessment 84

B3.5.1 Equipment Inspection 84

B3.5.2 First Assessment 84

B3.5.3 Second Assessment 84

B3.5.4 Test Riding by a Judge 85

B3.6 Results 85

B3.7 Assessment Certificate 85

B4 Required Staff for Breeding Shows 85

B4.1 Show Manager 85

B4.2 Judges 85

B4.2.1 Qualification 85

B4.2.2 Number 86

B4.2.3 Chief Judge 86

B4.2.4 Riding Judge 86

B4.3 Secretary 86

B4.3.1 Show Secretary 86

B4.3.2 Judges' Secretary 86

B4.4 Speaker 86

B4.5 Official Veterinary Surgeon 86

B5 Horses 87

B5.1 Eligibility 87

B5.2 Classes 87

B5.3 Starting numbers 87

B6 Breeding Shows at World Championships 88

B6.1 Eligible horses 88

B6.2 Judges' Panel 88

B6.3 Announcement of Marks 88

B6.4 Team leader 88

B6.5 Prizes 88

B7 Addendum 1: FEIF Recognition of Breeding Shows 89
B7.1 Application and Approval 89
B7.2 Fees 89
B8 Addendum 2: Breeding Goals for the Icelandic Horse 90
B8.1 General Breeding Goals 90
B8.2 Specific Breeding Goals 90
B8.2.1 Conformation in general 90
B8.2.2 Conformation in detail 90
B8.2.3 Ridden abilities in general 91
B8.2.4 Ridden abilities/gaits in detail 91
B8.3 Body Measurements 92
B8.4 Judging scale for individual breeding judgements 92
B9 Addendum 3: Documents and Forms 105
B9.1 FEIF Breeding Assessment Forms 105
B9.2 FEIF Breeding Assessment Certificates 105
B10 Addendum 4: International Breeding & Riding Judges 106
B10.1 Qualities and Prerequisites 106
B10.1.1 General 106
B10.1.2 Specific 106
B10.2 International Breeding Judge Seminars 106
B10.2.1 Seminar for active FEIF international breeding judges 106
B10.2.2 Seminar and Test to become licensed FEIF International Breeding Judge 106
B10.2.3 Definition of the test 107
B10.3 FEIF International Breeding Judge License 107
B10.3.1 The primary licence 107
B10.3.2 Extension of licence 107
B10.3.3 Renewal of licence 107
B10.3.4 Special rules for riding judges 108
B10.3.5 Reports 108
B10.4 Breeding Judges' Education Programme 108
B10.4.1 Educational Requirement 108
B10.4.2 Internship Requirement 109

Contents EDUCATION

E1. FEIF Rules for Instructor and Trainer qualifications 111
E1.1 FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix 112
E1.2 Explanation of Competences 112
E1.3 Lists of Riding Instructors and Horse Trainers 112
E1.4 Changes and additions 113
E1.5 Events 113
E1.6 Issues and complaints 113

E2. The FEIF Instructor & Trainer Matrix 114
E2.1 Instructor & Trainer Matrix 115
E2.2 The young-horse trainer 118
E2.3 The horse trainer 119
E2.4 National Qualifications 120
E2.5 Level 4 instructor description 121
E2.6 The original matrix agreement signed in 2006 122

Contents SPORT

S1 Rules for Sport Competitions 123
S1.1 Invitations and entries 123
S1.2 Judges 123
S1.3 Starting order 123
S1.4 Demonstration rider 123
S1.5 Combination 124
S1.5.1 Four Gait 124
S1.5.2 Five Gait 124
S1.6 Disqualification 124
S1.7 Withdrawals 125

S2 Oval track 126
S2.1 Judges 126
S2.2 Marks 126
S2.2.1 Preliminary rounds 126
S2.2.2 Finals 126
S2.3 Test procedure 126
S2.3.1 Preliminary rounds with one rider on the track 126
S2.3.2 Finals and preliminary rounds with more than one horse on the track 127
S2.4 Left rein and right rein groups 127
S2.5 Finals 127
S2.6 Tie breaks 127
S2.7 Music 127
S2.8 Test Descriptions 128
S2.8.1 T1 – Tölt Test 128
S2.8.2 T2 – Tölt Test 128
S2.8.3 T3 - Tölt 129
S2.8.4 T4 – Tölt Test 129
S2.8.5 T5 – Tölt 130
S2.8.6 T6 – Tölt 130
S2.8.7 T7 – Tölt 130
S2.8.8 T8 – Tölt 131
S2.8.9 V1 – Four-gait test 131
S2.8.10 V2 - Four gait 132
S2.8.11 V3 – Four Gait 132
S2.8.12 V4 – Four Gait 133
S2.8.13 V5 – Four Gait 133
S2.8.14 V6 – Four Gait 134
S2.8.15 F1 – Five-gait Test 134
S2.8.16 F2 - Five gait 135

S3 Pace track 136
S3.1 Restrictions 136
S3.2 Time keeping 136
S3.3 Scoring in races 136
S3.4 Test Descriptions 137
S3.4.1 P1 – Pace Race 250 m 137

S3.4.2 P2 – SpeedPass: Pace race 100 m with flying start ... 139
S3.4.3 P3 - Pace race 150 m ... 140
S3.4.4 PP1 – Pace Test ... 140
S3.4.5 PP2 – Pace Test ... 142
S4 Dressage tests ... 143
S4.1 Dressage arena ... 143
S4.2 Judges ... 143
S4.3 Test Descriptions ... 143
S4.3.1 FS1 - Free Style Performance ... 143
S4.3.2 FS2 - Riding in the dressage arena ... 144
S4.3.3 FS3 - In-hand showing in the dressage arena ... 145
S5 Other tests ... 147
S5.1 FR1 – Flag race ... 147
S5.1.1 Track ... 147
S5.1.2 Starting order ... 147
S5.1.3 Start ... 147
S5.1.4 Judging ... 147
S5.1.5 Disqualification ... 147
S5.2 TR1 – Trail ... 147
S5.2.1 Track ... 147
S5.2.2 Start ... 147
S5.2.3 Judging ... 147
S5.2.4 Requirements ... 148
S5.3 CR1 – Countryside riding ... 148
S5.3.1 Start ... 148
S5.3.2 Judging ... 148
S5.3.3 Requirements ... 148
S5.3.4 General remarks ... 149
S6 Additional rules for World Championships ... 149
S6.1 General ... 149
S6.2 Right to participate ... 149
S6.3 Rules ... 149
S6.4 Entries ... 149
S6.4.1 Final team entries ... 150
S6.4.2 Fee ... 150
S6.5 Veterinary rules ... 150
S6.6 Doping ... 150
S6.7 Specific World Championship rules concerning sport ... 150
S6.7.1 Teams ... 150
S6.7.2 Horses ... 151
S6.7.3 Riders ... 151
S6.7.4 Judges ... 152
S6.7.5 Time Keepers ... 154
S6.7.6 Starting order ... 154
S6.7.7 Punctuality ... 154
S6.7.8 Demonstration rider ... 154
S6.7.9 Combination winner ... 154

S6.7.10 Team competition 154
S6.7.11 Titles and Prizes 154
S6.7.12 Liability 155
S6.7.13 Arbitration Committee at World Championships 155
S6.7.14 Tests 155
S7 Addendum 1: WorldRanking 156
S8 Addendum 2: Time table P1 Pace Race 250 m 158
S9 Addendum 3: Time table P2 SpeedPass 100 m 164
S10 Addendum 4: Time table P3 Pace Race 150 m 167
S11 Addendum 5: Times for group tests and finals 172
S12 Addendum 6: Ground work at events 173
S13 Addendum 7: Description of Start boxes 174
S14 Addendum 9: Drawings 175
S14.1 Oval track 250 m / 4 m 176
S14.2 Oval track 250 m / 6 m 177
S14.3 Oval track 250m / 300m Combination 178
S14.4 Entering the oval track and beginning of the test 179
S14.5 Dressage arena 180
S14.6 Pace track environment 181
S14.7 Pace test track configuration 182
S14.8 P1 track configuration 183
S14.9 P2 track configuration 184
S14.10 Trail 185

Contents YOUTH

Y1. The aims of FEIF YouthWork 189

Y1.1 What we do 189

Y1.1.1 FEIF YouthCamp 189

Y1.1.2 FEIF YouthCup 189

Y1.1.3 Annual award: FEIF Youth Country of the Year 189

Y1.2 Looking ahead 190

Y1.2.1 Excellence… 190

Y1.2.2 … and inclusion 190

Y2. Guidelines for Organisers of FEIF YouthCup International Team Championships 191

Y2.1 General 191

Y2.2 Allocation of responsibilities 192

Y2.3 Service 192

Y2.4 Finances 193

Y2.5 Information 193

Y2.6 Sport competitions 194

Y2.7 Registration 194

Y2.8 OC Secretariat 194

Y2.9 Horses and horse facilities 195

Y2.10 Riders 196

Y2.11 Tests ridden on the event 196

Y2.12 Ceremonies 196

Y2.13 Programme points 196

Y2.14 Prizes 196

Y2.15 Presentation of prizes 197

Y2.16 Press 197

Introduction

The Icelandic horse offers a challenging riding experience for adults and children, and requires the highest standards of horsemanship in riding the five gaits; walk, trot, canter, tölt and flying pace (skeið) in nature, at competitions and in breeding shows. The aspiration to promote the Icelandic horse to its full potential is at the heart of FEIF's vision and mission.

VISION

FEIF is bringing people together in their passion for the Icelandic horse.

MISSION

We want to connect Icelandic horse culture, riding, lifestyle, enjoyment and passion.

We want to focus on horse welfare.

We want to provide pro-active service and knowledge.

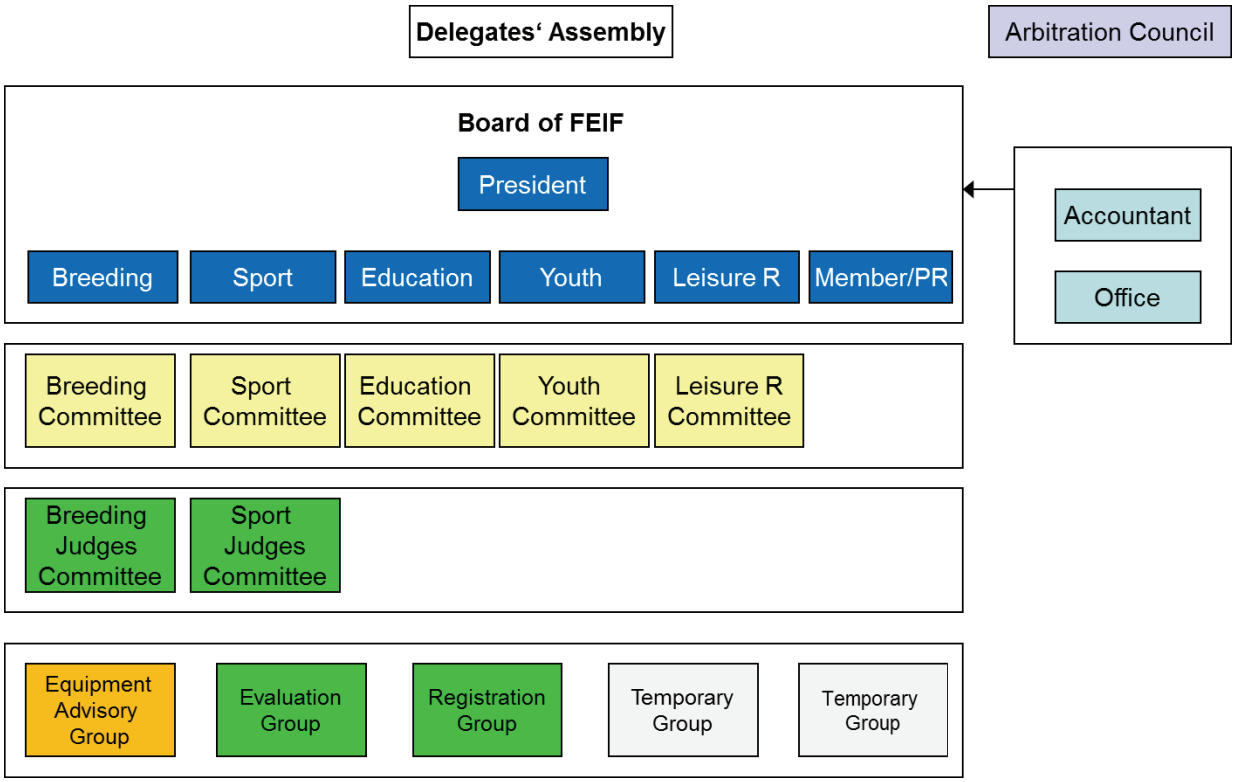
We want to continuously improve and unify standards.

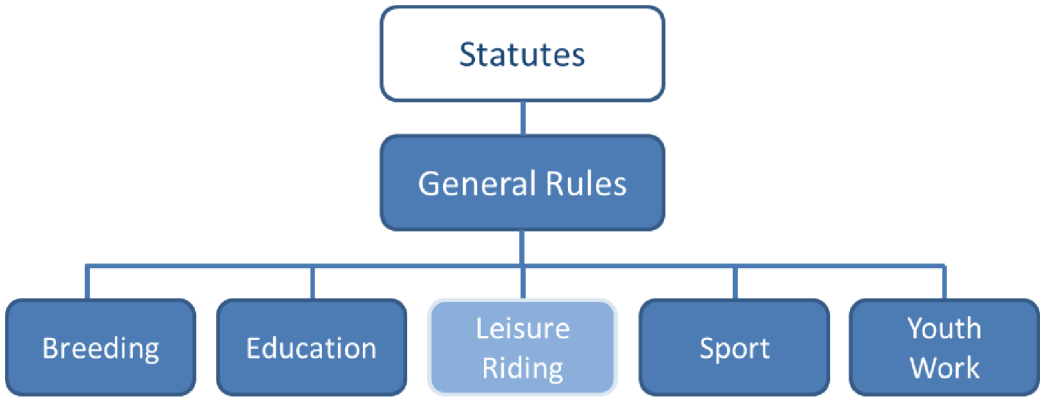
We want to promote the pure-bred Icelandic horse throughout the world.

We want to improve recognition of the Icelandic horse.

FEIF

The following diagrams explain the overall structure of FEIF and the standard documents on rules and regulations. Details on elections and decision powers can be found in the FEIF Statutes.





March 2016

1) Statutes

FEIF is the international federation of Icelandic horse associations founded on May 25th, 1969. The official language of FEIF is English.

2) Regulations and Rules

- This document contains the complete set of the FEIF Regulations and Rules valid for all departments and the current version is always published on www.feif.org.
- Any changes to the Regulations are subject to approval by the FEIF Board.
- Any changes to the Rules are subject to approval by the annual FEIF Delegates´ Assembly.
- Rules are valid from the 1st of April to the 31st of March of any given year.
- All Rules and Regulations apply in all member countries of FEIF and supersede national rules.
- Specific rules governing sport and breeding are found in the chapters: 'sport rules' and 'breeding rules'. Further regulations on education, youth work (and leisure riding) are found in the respective sections

3) Breeding Rules

The Breeding Rules focus on all matters regarding breeding, including defining the breeding goals and evaluation of horses in breeding shows.

4) Sport Rules

The Sport Rules focus on all sport competitions involving the Icelandic horse.

5) Education

Education aims to promote the highest level of horsemanship for all Icelandic horse riders, handlers and judges. The Trainer and Instructor Matrix sets common standards for riding instructors, young horse trainers across all FEIF member countries

6) Youth Work

Youth work is central to the work of FEIF, and the Youth Committee oversees a number of international events that are organised nationally on behalf of FEIF.

7) Leisure Riding

Leisure Riding supports national work on maintaining access to ride in nature by sharing experience, ideas and concepts on events for leisure riders. In this context Leisure Riding interacts with other organizations within the equine sector. Leisure Riding focuses on describing the ideal characteristics of a good Icelandic leisure horse

Addenda

- Addenda/appendices are under the control of the relevant committees and the FEIF Board, and can be changed by approval of the board, without having to go through the Delegates' Assembly.

Procedure for Rule Changes by the FEIF Departments (Breeding, Education, Leisure, Sport and Youth Work)

Many of the rules and regulations of FEIF are related to the established FEIF departments. These departments work in an advisory capacity to the Delegate's Assembly except where the rules give specific authority. In order for a rule change to be made the following must happen:

1. A change is proposed.
   Any of the FEIF departments, member associations, committees or the Board of FEIF may propose a change to the rules. This proposal may be made at any time but is ideally made before the deadline for the final departmental agendas at the annual FEIF Conference are distributed.

2. The proposal is scheduled in the department meeting(s).
   The relevant FEIF Directors schedule a discussion of the proposals in their departments. If a proposal is known at the time of the committee meetings in the Fall, the proposal is added to the committee meeting agenda so the committee's recommendations can be added to the discussion. If the proposal is presented after the committee meetings is it scheduled for the department meeting(s) at the FEIF Conference.

3. Recommendation to the Delegates' Assembly
   Once the proposal is published in the department meeting agenda, all member associations have a chance to review the topic and form an opinion. During the department meetings the representatives share their national opinions and vote on the proposal. There is no restriction on the outcome of this vote. However, the three most common outcomes are:
   1. The proposal is recommended to the next Delegates' Assembly (which is held one year later).
   2. The proposal is sent to the committees for further work and expected to return to the next department meeting the following year.
   3. The proposal is rejected.

4. Delegates' Assembly
   Once a proposal is approved at the department meetings it is sent to the next annual Delegates' Assembly. This means the proposal is again published this time in the DA agenda not the department agendas. The Delegates act on the proposal with the same basic options as are available to the department. The only essential difference is the Delegates' Assembly may not modify the proposal directly. The Assembly can make suggestions for modification but the modified text must be resubmitted to the next Assembly for action.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

G1. Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct (FEI)

G1.1. Introductory remarks

All persons and corporate bodies (e.g. riders, judges, organisers, other officials, and associations) involved in Icelandic horse competitions and other Icelandic horse events are committed to fair, comradely and sportsmanlike behaviour to one another, and correct behaviour as a rider towards the horse. It is to be taken for granted, that the internationally established principles for the prevention of cruelty to animals are respected and adhered to unreservedly at all times.

G1.2. Ethics statement

FEIF brings people together in their passion of the Icelandic horse. In the process of doing so FEIF stresses the following principles, which have been adapted from the FEI values.

Respect for the horse

FEIF and its member associations put the welfare of the horse first in everything they do. Horse welfare receives focus through education, health and equipment checks at competitions and breeding shows, research on topics such as ideal hoof length, strict doping Rules and the FEIF veterinary committee, which provides advice on the welfare of our horses.

Equality

Equestrianism is one of the few sports where men and women compete on equal terms. There is no maximum age limit for competing athletes.

Fair Play

At all levels, only the best horse-rider combination should win fairly, having competed under even and equitable conditions and under Rules that are themselves fair, realistic, and applied with scrupulous care and even-handedness. No result can be meaningful or valid if it has not been achieved on “a level playing field”.

Cooperation with the horse

Equestrianism is the only sport that involves two athletes, equine and human. It is the successful partnership between these two elements; the relationship of confidence and respect that is built up between them, that makes the sport so exceptional.

Respect for the environment

The conservation of the environment is important to FEIF. We encourage all involved to follow the FEIF Code of Conduct towards the environment.

Principles translated into Codes of conduct

In order to turn these principles into practices we have outlined the behaviours we expect from FEIF officials, riders, participants, volunteers and spectators. Ethics are not dependent on a comprehensive set of Rules only, they come alive by the way we commit to our standards and act according to our principles. Beyond complying with a code of conduct, we ask each of us to be aware of these principles, to be aware of how difficult it can be to live up to them, and to support each other to make this our culture rather than a piece of paper.

All participants, riders, officials, trainers, instructors and others involved with our sport are expected to keep to the respective code of conduct. In some cases, they may be asked to sign a code of conduct to make their commitment clear. However, even without signing this, each person will be expected to have accepted the code of conduct by taking a certain position, or taking part in our events.

G1.3. Code of Conduct: Welfare of the horse

This code of conduct is based upon the Codes of Conduct of the *Fédération Equestre Internationale* (FEI). In case of changes always the latest version of FEI applies.

The FEI requires all those involved in international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI Code of Conduct[1] and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the Horse must be paramount. Welfare of the horse must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences. The following points must be particularly adhered to:

G1.3.1. General Welfare:

a. Good Horse management

Stabling and feeding must be compatible with the best horse management practices. Clean and good quality hay, feed and water must always be available.

b. Training methods

Horses must only undergo training that matches their physical capabilities and level of maturity for their respective disciplines. They must not be subjected to methods which are abusive or cause fear.

c. Farriery and tack

Foot care and shoeing must be of a high standard. Tack must be designed and fitted to avoid the risk of pain or injury.

d. Transport

During transportation, horses must be fully protected against injuries and other health risks. Vehicles must be safe, well ventilated, maintained to a high standard, disinfected regularly and driven by competent personnel. Competent handlers must always be available to manage the horses.

e. Transit

All journeys must be planned carefully, and Horses allowed regular rest periods with access to food and water in line with current FEI guidelines.

[1] https://www.fei.org/system/files/Code_of_Conduct_Welfare_Horse_1Jan2013_0.pdf

G1.3.2. Fitness to compete

a. Fitness and competence

Participation in presentation must be restricted to fit horses and athletes of proven competence. Horses must be allowed suitable rest period between training and competitions; additional rest periods should be allowed following travelling.

b. Health status

No Horse deemed unfit to compete may compete or continue to compete, veterinary advice must be sought whenever there is any doubt.

c. Doping and Medication

Any action or intent of doping and illicit use of medication constitute a serious welfare issue and will not be tolerated. After any veterinary treatment, sufficient time must be allowed for full recovery before presentation.

d. Surgical procedures

Any surgical procedures that threaten a competing horse's welfare or the safety of other horses and/or Riders must not be allowed.

e. Pregnant/recently foaled mares

Mares must not be presented after their fourth month of pregnancy or with foal at foot.

f. Misuse of aids

Abuse of a horse using natural riding aids or artificial aids (e.g. whips, spurs, etc.) will not be tolerated.

g. Bleeding

As the welfare of the horse is paramount in all competition, the moment a judge sees/realizes that a horse is actively bleeding during a test the judge must show the red card (not the vet card) and excuse the horse from the test.

G1.4. Veterinary Rules

At international events, i.e. all events open for national and international riders, an official veterinary surgeon, who is responsible for the good health and well-being of the Icelandic horses taking part, must be appointed.

The horses taking part in Icelandic horse events must be free from any infectious or contagious disease and must not come from infected stock. Proof that the vaccination requirements according to the Veterinary Rules of FEI have been adhered to must be provided on request.

If a horse appears to the majority of the judges or to the veterinary surgeon to be unfit to compete (lameness, lack of fitness, doping etc.), the chief judge or the official veterinary surgeon can order a veterinary examination to be carried out. The decision on whether the horse is fit to compete rests with the official veterinary surgeon. There is no right of appeal.

G1.5. Fair Play and Equestrian Sport[2]

Fair play and equestrian sport

The equestrian disciplines, in common with other sports, depend heavily for their credibility, public acceptance and ultimate survival upon their adherence to the sportsman's code of fair play. Behind this precept lies the premise that the best man, woman or team should win fairly and squarely, having competed under even and equitable conditions and under Rules that are themselves fair, realistic, and applied with scrupulous competence and even-handedness. No result can be meaningful or valid if it has not been achieved "on a level playing field."

Translating the abstract ideals of fair play into practice requires the collaboration of all those who participate in any way in the competition, i.e., not only the competitors, officials, organisers and federations, but also even the owners, trainers, spectators and media. Each of these groups has an important role to play in enhancing both the image and the reality of equestrian sport, by respecting the spirit of fair play as embodied in the Rules and by insisting that the best interests of the sport and the welfare of the horse are placed above all else. Some additional considerations that especially concern particular groups are noted below:

Responsibilities of competitors, coaches and trainers

The competitors themselves play a highly critical role in promoting and safeguarding fair play in their sport. For whatever the responsibilities or actions of others, in the end it is the competitors who can most directly influence whether or not the play is fair by understanding all the Rules that govern their discipline, and by faithfully observing them even when nobody is watching.

High profile competitors must recognise how influential their example can be for others, and accept their responsibilities as role models. This applies to their actions both on and off the horse, and in the warm-up area as well as the competitive arena.

Coaches and trainers can also help to promote fair play by setting a good example and by discouraging disrespect for the Rules or acts of discourtesy by competitors under their supervision. Older advisers clearly exert as important an influence by their example as by their instruction.

Responsibilities of governing bodies

The governing bodies of equestrian sport not only formulate the Rules, but also qualify and license the officials, approve the dates and programmes of the major competitions, and often act as the final level of judicial authority. They must make every effort to ensure that their Rules are fair, based firmly on reality and applied accurately and consistently by officials of demonstrated competence and impartiality. They must also do everything they can to enhance and promote the quality of the disciplines and their attractiveness for spectators and competitors alike through a proactive use of their executive powers. Finally, they must recognise that neglect or disregard of the ideals of fair play reflects both on the sport and on the organisations responsible for its conduct.

[2] http://www.feicleansport.org/fair_play.html

Responsibilities of judges, stewards, veterinarians and all other officials

Officials exercise exceptional authority, which in turn requires them to assume exceptional responsibilities. Their overall effectiveness, no matter what their particular duties, depends not only on their technical competence and intimate knowledge of the Rules, but also on their maturity of judgment, self-control, flexibility and basic fairness and integrity. Beyond this, all officials must be scrupulously careful to guard against any appearance or actuality of conflict of interest. In all questionable cases it is always wiser to acknowledge a possible source of a conflict of interest and stand aside rather than permit suspicions to gain strength.

Responsibilities of journalists and other media

The media have their own standards of journalistic integrity, but have to work within the constraints imposed by editors, publishers and producers. Even so, they can make an important contribution to the public's appreciation of fair play through their reportage and commentary, and especially, by placing the events and incidents they cover into a fair and balanced perspective, and resisting the temptation to oversimplify or over-dramatize a story.

Responsibilities of spectators

Spectators attend equestrian events for their own pleasure, and cannot be denied the right to express their own feelings. Nonetheless, basic fairness should dissuade them from attempting to influence the performances of the horses or the decisions of the judges. Audiences should carefully avoid acts that might upset the horses, such as untimely movement, applause or flash photography, especially in venues that bring them into close proximity to the competitors.

Though it is easy to more or less ignore the spectators and let them fend for themselves, it is important for them to be provided with programme material and commentaries that help them not only to understand what is going on, but also to appreciate the skill and sportsmanship of all the competitors, and to applaud even if their hero or favourite team is not winning. Every time the spectators are neglected, a precious opportunity to invest in the future of the sport has been lost, no matter how well everything else has been handled.

G2. Riders, Judges and Officials

G2.1. Riders

G2.1.1. General

A rider suspended in any one FEIF country for transgression of the Rules and ideals may not compete or show breeding horses in other FEIF countries until that suspension has been lifted. This is valid for sport and breeding, no matter in which the ban or warning was issued.

G2.1.2. Punctuality

A horse will be eliminated if it fails to appear for its assessment after three calls within three minutes, providing the timetable has been kept to.

If an entry is withdrawn, the rider must inform the secretariat of this without delay.

G2.1.3. Liability

Participation in all presentations is at the risk of the rider, holder or owner. Neither FEIF nor the organiser accepts any liability whatsoever.

G2.1.4. Eligibility of riders

In international competitions, riders should be members of an organisation affiliated to FEIF.

For any event with age limitation the January of the year of birth is valid for the age of the rider.

In international competitions where there are no special classes for young riders, riders aged 16 (i.e. who turn 16 in the given calendar year) or over may compete.

G2.1.5. Helmets

At all times when mounted at a breeding show and/or sport competitions riders must wear a riding helmet approved by the country hosting the event.

G2.1.6. About riders in sport events

The rider should prepare/ride the horse himself before the test. No one other than the horse and rider combinations may be present inside the collecting ring during the tests. Excepted from this is help with clothes and equipment before entering the track. The rider may not receive any outside assistance while competing.

The horse and rider combination must be the same in the preliminary and final rounds. However, if it is clearly set out in the invitation, the organiser may allow a rider to be substituted in the finals if he has qualified with more than one horse

- Riders' dress/equipment
  At international sport competitions riders should wear a riding jacket or plain sports pullover or waistcoat, riding breeches with riding boots or jodhpurs with Jodhpur boots. In pace race and pace tests, riders should wear riding breeches with riding boots or jodhpurs with Jodhpur boots, but otherwise may be dressed casually. Spurs are forbidden. At all times when mounted at a breeding show and/or sport competitions riders must wear a riding helmet approved by the country hosting the event.

G2.1.7. About riders and handlers at breeding shows

The same rider should present the same horse during the entire assessment. However, a new rider may present the horse in the 2nd assessment. Riders should be sober and show courteous riding and they, as well as the owners/handlers of the horse, shall be fair and courteous towards the show and its staff. If not, the jury can reprimand the persons in question, or dismiss them from the show.

G2.2. Judges

In most cases judges start at national level, and their training, examining structure and licence system is regulated by national associations. The international level of all judges is regulated and licensed by FEIF

G2.2.1. Sport judges

Sport judges are officials adjudicating at sport tournaments. Sport judges ensure that Rules are being followed, that events are carried out in the fair spirit of good sportsmanship and that the welfare of the horse is kept paramount at all times.

The sport judge licenses have various degrees, the license as a FEIF International Sport Judge being the most advanced. The responsibility for basic education, training and certification of sport judges at lower level lies with individual FEIF member associations. The sole right to certificate FEIF Licensed International Sport Judges lies with FEIF.

To become a FEIF Licensed International Sport Judge a candidate must pass an examination held by FEIF. The FEIF director of sport is responsible for the examination, both the content of the procedure and the examination's execution. Candidates for the examination must fulfil the requirements of participation and be entered by a FEIF member association, hold a license as a sport judge at a national level and be at least 21 years of age.

Once passed the examination, the candidate will receive a license as FEIF International Sport Judge for the period of three years.

In order to renew the license for another period of three years a FEIF International Sport Judge must fulfil requirements set by the Board of FEIF. A FEIF International Sport Judge is not obliged to be a member of a FEIF member association nor to resident in a FEIF member country to maintain his license.

FEIF International Sport judges are represented within FEIF by the Sport Judges Committee that operates under the auspices of the FEIF Director of Sport.

G2.2.2. Breeding judges

G2.2.2.1. International breeding judge

A highly experienced breeding judge, who is approved by a FEIF member association of the nation state and has passed the qualifying FEIF test for international breeding judges. The judge possesses a licence issued by the FEIF Director of Breeding to judge Icelandic breeding horses at international breeding show.

G2.2.2.2. International breeding & riding judge

This judge is an international breeding judge with thorough experience of training horses and riding in shows/competitions at the highest level. Riding skills and knowledge of training/riding is suitable to evaluate the spirit of horses at international breeding shows. The licence to act as a riding judge is issued by the FEIF Director of Breeding upon nomination from the breeding judges committee.

G2.3. Officials

G2.3.1. Ring stewards Sport

Ring Stewards support the judges in a practical sense. Ring Stewards operate under the responsibility of the Head Judge of a test or the Chief Judge of the event. A Ring Steward is preferably a judge.

At any event, a sufficient number of Ring Stewards should be available for:

a. inspection of equipment and wounds
b. inspections of training facilities and stabling areas

G2.3.2. Ring master Sport

Ring masters support the organiser and the speaker in a practical sense. Ring Masters operate under the responsibility of the tournament leader/organizer. At smaller events, the functions of Ring Stewards and Ring masters may be combined.
At any event, a sufficient number of Ring Stewards should be available for:

a. helping the speaker to keep the time schedule and the starting order
b. supplying the speaker with information about the rein in finals
c. informing riders about the progress of the current test or breeding show

G2.3.3. Speaker

The speaker is instrumental in moving an event along at the desired pace and according to its schedule, providing audibly all information on the objectives and content of any given test and its participants (horses and riders). All competitors and officials have to be treated with fairness and respect; the speaker must also be familiar with applicable rules for the event as well as common standards and practices, thus building a coordinating and helpful bridge between participants, officials and the audience. The speaker is available at all times for radio contact with the chief judge and is assisted with up-to-the-minute input from the secretariat (starting order), IceTest operator (results and updates) and ring steward.

G3. The Icelandic horse

G3.1. Description of the Icelandic horse breed

Origin

The Icelandic horse breed originates from Iceland where it has been bred, without any known introduction of foreign genetic material, since the island was settled around the year 900 AD. Its closest relatives today are assumed to be the native horse breeds of Scandinavia and horse breeds of the British Isles. The Icelandic horse is pure-bred with all ancestors traceable to Iceland.

Size

The height of the Icelandic horse generally ranges from 125 to 145 cm when measured with a stick at the highest point of the withers. The average for mares is 136 cm and for stallions 138 cm. The fully mature Icelandic horse weighs around 300 kg to 400 kg.

Colours

Most known horse colours and markings can be seen. The most dominant colours are chestnut, black and bay but grey and tobiano are also quite commonly found. More than one hundred colour varieties may be found in the Icelandic horse breed.

Conformation

Conformation may vary considerably but a typical Icelandic horse is rectangular and compact in shape. Typical of the breed is a sloping croup, a long, thick mane and tail, and a thick, protective coat in winter.

Performance

The Icelandic horse is a riding horse. The horse is unique in its gaits and virtually all Icelandic horses have tölt in addition to walk, trot, and canter/gallop. Many horses have the additional gait of very fast (flying) pace. As a riding horse it is extraordinarily versatile - a capable, willing horse for pleasure riding, and for sport competitions, suitable for adults and children. The horse is tough, independent, yet sociable and easy to get on with, is self-assured and has good staying power.

Longevity

The horse matures slowly and is generally not fully grown until the age of six or seven. It has a long active life span (25-30 years is not unusual).

Health

The overall health of the Icelandic horse is very good. Fertility is high and both sexes can be fit for reproduction up to the age of 25 to 27 years.

G3.2. Description of the Gaits[3]

The gaits of the Icelandic horse are defined here. These are basic definitions describing the beat, footfall sequence and movements in each stride. Ideal movements pertaining to each gait will be described, as well as deviations from the correct beat. The different speeds at which the horse should be shown in all existing disciplines covered by the FEIF Rules are described as well.

G3.2.1. Walk

The walk is a symmetrical, four beat stepping gait with a lateral movement. Ideally it should have a regular rhythm with even time interval between ground contacts of each limb (that is, a forelimb lands about 1/4 of stride duration after the ipsilateral hind limb). The limb sequence is: left hind leg, left foreleg, right hind leg and right foreleg. It is a gait without suspension and has eight phases during the walk stride and the support phases alternate between bipedal and tripedal support.

Ideal movements in walk

In walk the horse should be supple and move energetically in an even four-beat with long strides, clearly resting in the steps. Head and neck move rhythmically up and down in balancing gestures and the horse's spinal column is springy and without tension. The horse is active in hind legs and back, body movements are obvious and the tail swings freely with each stride.

Faults in walk

A. **Pacey walk**
   It is considered undesirable when the walk is pacey; when lateral limbs move forward almost simultaneously and the time interval between ground contacts of lateral legs is too short. Then the walk is said to have a lateral couplet, which is when the time interval between ground contacts of ipsilateral limbs is shorter than 1/4 of the stride duration.

B. **Trotty walk**
   During walk it is also undesirable if the time interval between ground contacts of diagonal limbs is too short. In this case the walk has lost the purity of the four-beat and the walk is too close to trot. Then the walk is said to a have a diagonal couplet, that is, when the time interval between ground contacts of lateral limbs is longer than 1/4.

C. **Stiff walk**
   The rhythm is an even four-beat rhythm but the horse's body lacks suppleness. The back is inactive and stiff and the movements are not flowing through the body of the horse.

D. **D. Rushed walk**
   It is a fault if the horse is not resting in each step and is rushing when walking.

[3] *The basic definitions are based on a study made by Gunnar Reynisson at the University of Hvanneyri. You can find the study Definition of the Gaits by Gunnar Reynisson at www.feif.org*

The walk can be performed as follows:

A. Basic walk
The rider should have the riding skills necessary to allow the horse to show a clear-beat and energetic walk. The horse moves forward in an open form with a relaxed topline.

B. Medium walk
A clear, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate lengthening. The horse, remaining “on the bit”, walks energetically with a long neck and rounded, relaxed topline with even and determined steps, the hind feet touching the ground in front of the hoof prints of the fore feet. The rider maintains a light, soft and steady contact with the mouth, allowing the natural movement of the horse’s head and neck.

C. Collected walk
The horse, remains “on the bit”, moves resolutely forward, with its neck raised and arched and showing a clear self-carriage. The head approaches the vertical position and a light contact is maintained with the mouth. The hind legs are engaged with good hock action. The pace should remain marching and vigorous, the feet being placed in regular sequence. The steps cover less ground and are higher than at the medium walk, because all the joints bend more markedly. The collected walk is shorter than the medium walk, although showing greater activity.

D. Extended walk
The horse covers as much ground as possible, without haste and without losing the regularity of the steps. The hind feet are clearly overreaching. The rider allows the horse to stretch head and neck (forward and downward) without losing contact with the mouth and control of the poll. The nose must be clearly in front of the vertical.

E. Free walk
The free walk is a pace of relaxation in which the horse is allowed complete freedom to lower and stretch out his head and neck. The degree of ground cover and length of strides, with hind feet stepping clearly in front of the footprints of the front feet, are essential to the quality of the free walk.

F. Stretching on a long rein
This exercise gives a clear impression of ‘throughness’ of the horse and proves its balance, suppleness, obedience and relaxation. In order to execute the exercise ”stretching on a long rein" correctly, the rider must lengthen the reins as the horse stretches gradually forward and downward. As the neck stretches forwards and downwards, the mouth should reach more or less to the horizontal line corresponding with the point of the shoulder. An elastic and consistent contact with the rider's hands must be maintained. The pace must maintain its rhythm, and the horse should remain light in the shoulders with the hind legs well engaged. During the retaking of the reins the horse must accept the contact without resistance in the mouth or poll.

G3.2.2. Trot

Trot is a symmetrical two-beat, diagonal gait with a moment of suspension. Trot includes four phases. The horse moves the left hind leg and the right front leg (the right diagonal pair) together and the right hind leg and left front leg (the left diagonal pair) together. The diagonal support phases are separated by swing phases.

Ideal movements in trot

In trot the horse should have an arched neck and a rounded, relaxed topline. The horse should go forward with suppleness, impulsion, in even rhythm and with obvious suspension. Trot should possess roomy strides and be a pure two-beat gait. The back is elastic and the movement runs through the horse's body.

Faults in trot

A. **Four-beat trot**
The most common fault with trot is a four-beat trot. The diagonal legs become dissociated. This can happen in two ways; the fore limb of the diagonal pair hits and leaves the ground before the hind limb. Then the hind limb of the diagonal pair can hit and leave the ground before the fore limb.

B. **Loss of suspension in trot**
The trot is also considered faulty when it has a pure beat but lacks a moment of suspension. In this case the horse maintains a pure two-beat rhythm, but hardly leaves the ground. This results in decreased swing phase and the horse becomes earthbound.

C. **Lack of trunk movements in trot**
It is a fault if trunk movements are lacking during trot. Then, action is lacking in the horse's back and the movement does not run through the horse's trunk like it should. The horse is a leg mover but not a body mover.

D. **Irregular beat in trot**
It is a fault if the trot has an irregular beat. The trot can be three-beat, i.e. one diagonal pair of limbs is dissociated but the other is not or, for instance, more or less mixed with canter. The movements of the left and right sides of the horse are not symmetrical and the trot does not show a pure two-beat.

Trot can be performed as described below.

A. **Basic trot**
The rider should have the riding skills necessary to allow the horse to show a clear beat and energetic trot. The horse moves forward in an open form with a relaxed the topline. A slack of the rein/loose rein is recognized as long as the rhythm of the trot is maintained.

B. **Working trot (previously described as slow trot)**
This is a pace between collected and the medium trot, in which a horse's training is not yet developed enough and ready for collected movements. The horse shows proper balance and, remaining "on the bit", goes forward with even, elastic steps and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" underlines the importance of an impulsion originating from the activity of the hindquarters.

C. Collected trot
The horse, remaining “on the bit”, moves forward with the neck raised and arched. The hocks, being well-engaged and flexed, must maintain an energetic impulsion, enabling the shoulders to move with greater mobility, thus demonstrating complete self carriage. Although the horse’s steps are shorter than in the other trots, elasticity and cadence are not lessened.

D. Medium trot
This is a pace of moderate lengthening compared to the extended trot, but “rounder” than the latter. Without hurrying, the horse goes energetically forward with clearly lengthened steps, with impulsion from the hindquarters, good back bearing and high movements. The rider allows the horse to carry the head a little more in front of the vertical than at the collected and the working trot, and to lower the head and neck slightly. The steps should be even, and the whole movement balanced and unconstrained.

E. Extended trot
The horse covers as much ground as possible. Without hurrying, the steps are lengthened to the utmost as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse to lengthen the frame and to gain ground whilst controlling the poll. The fore feet should touch the ground on the spot towards which they are pointing. The movement of the fore and hind legs should reach equally forward in the moment of extension. The whole movement should be well-balanced and the transition to collected trot should be smoothly executed by taking more weight on the hindquarters.

F. Fast trot (breeding classes)
During fast trot the horse extends its topline more; head and neck become extended. At high speed in trot diagonal legs can become dissociated and the forelimb then hits the ground slightly before the diagonal hind limb. Trot at high speed is still considered a two-beat gait since the divergence from synchronous movements of diagonal legs is not noticeable.

G3.2.3. Canter

Canter is an asymmetrical, three-beat gait with suspension. Canter has six phases, the footfall sequence being in right lead canter: left hind - right hind: left front - right front leg-suspension. The horse lands first on the left hind leg; then it lands simultaneously on right hind and left front leg (diagonal legs hitting the ground simultaneously) and last on the right front leg. The horse ends the stride with a moment of suspension after it has landed on the right front leg. The footfall sequence in left lead canter is: right hind leg - left hind leg: right front leg - left front leg - suspension. During canter the support phases alternate between uni-, bi- and tripedal support in a single stride.

Ideal movements in canter

A good canter has balance and light, supple movements. The horse should have an arched neck and rounded relaxed topline and engaged hindquarters. The movements of the front quarters are light and unconstrained. The horse has a clearly visible suspension and a pure three-beat rhythm.

Faults with canter

A. **Four-beat canter**
The canter is faulty if it is four-beat. Then there is a dissociation of the diagonal limb pair with ground contact of the hind leg in advance of the diagonal foreleg.

B. **Pacey canter**
The canter is faulty, when it has a four-beat rhythm and the front leg of the diagonal pair lands before the hind leg. This is called a pacey or lateral canter. When this is the case, the horse is on the forehand and the lateral legs; the left fore and hind legs and the right fore and hind legs move almost together in a lateral movement.

C. **Lack of trunk movements in canter**
It is a fault if trunk movements are lacking during canter or gallop. Then, action is lacking in the horse's back and the movement does not run through the horse's trunk. The horse is a leg mover but not a body mover. This can happen when the horse is not uphill; the hindquarters are higher than the front part of the horse and suspension is obvious in the hind. The movements of the horse are stiff and the horse is on the forehand.

D. **Disunited canter**
Disunited or cross canter occurs when the footfall sequence is different from correct canter. If this happens during competition or a breeding judgment, the horse will not receive a low or no mark for canter, depending on the duration of the disunited canter. The horse mixes right and left canter. The horse may have disunited canter on the left or the right lead. In the case of a left lead disunited canter the horse lands first on the left hind leg, then on right hind leg and right front leg and then on left front leg. In the case of right lead cross-canter the horse lands first on the right hind leg, then on left hind leg and left front leg and then on right front leg.

Canter can be performed as described below:

A. **Basic canter**
The rider should have the riding skills necessary to allow the horse to show a clear beat and energetic canter. The horse moves forward in an open form with a relaxed the topline. A slack of the rein/loose rein is recognized as long as the rhythm of the canter is maintained.

B. **Working canter (formerly defined as slow canter)**
This is a pace between the collected and the medium canter, in which a horse's training is not yet developed enough and ready for collected movements. The horse shows natural balance while remaining "on the bit", and goes forward with even, light and active strides and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" underlines the importance of an impulsion originating from the activity of the hindquarters.

C. **Collected canter**
The horse, remaining "on the bit", moves forward with the neck raised and arched. The hocks, being well-engaged, maintain an energetic impulsion, enabling the shoulders to move with greater mobility thus demonstrating self-carriage and an uphill tendency. The horse's strides are shorter than in the other canters, without losing elasticity and cadence.

D. Medium canter
This is a pace between the working and the extended canter. Without hurrying, the horse goes forward with a clear beat, clearly lengthened strides and impulsion from the hindquarters, good back bearing and high movements. The rider allows the horse to carry the head a little more in front of the vertical than in the collected and working canter, and at the same time allows the horse, to lower the head and neck slightly. The strides should be balanced and unconstrained.

E. Extended canter
The horse covers as much ground as possible. Without hurrying, the strides are lengthened to the utmost. The horse remains calm, light and straight as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse to lengthen the frame with a controlled poll and to gain ground. The whole movement should be well-balanced and the transition to collected canter should be smoothly executed by taking more weight on the hindquarters.

F. Fast Canter (breeding classes)
Good clear 3-beat canter with excellent speed. The horse is well off the forehand yet stretches out in nice, round, powerful movements with good suspension.

G. Gallop (breeding classes)
When the horse increases the speed in canter it may turn into a four-beat gait at some point, then referred to as gallop. Gallop is an extended gait, where the horse lengthens its strides, covering more ground. The horse springs smoothly with engagement and flexion of the loins. The horse lifts the front quarters well off the ground and stretches in a flowing movement, showing good suspension.

Gallop is an asymmetrical, four-beat gait with a moment of suspension. Footfall sequence during right lead gallop is: left hind leg – right hind leg – left front leg – right front leg – suspension.

The difference between canter and gallop is that during gallop the horse does not hit the ground simultaneously with diagonal legs, but first with the hind leg of the diagonal pair and then with the front leg. The footfall sequence during left lead gallop is: right hind leg – left hind leg – right front leg – left front leg – suspension. During gallop support phases alternate between uni-, bi- and tripedal support in a single stride.

G3.2.4. Tölt

The tölt is a symmetrical four-beat gait with lateral sequence of footfalls and eight phases. The footfall sequence is left hind leg - left foreleg - right hind leg - right foreleg. Ideally it should have a regular rhythm with even time interval between ground contacts of each limb, at any speed (that is, a forelimb lands about 1/4 of stride duration after the ipsilateral hind limb). However in slow tölt the stance phase of the hind legs is longer than the stance phase of the front legs.

It is a gait without suspension. However, it has half-suspension, both in front and hind and is therefore considered a running gait. The support phases during the tölt stride alternate between bipedal and unipedal support. The tölt is ridden at various speeds.

Ideal movements in tölt

Characteristic of true tölt is suppleness and fluid movements. The horse should move in balance, with strong and active back and active hind quarters. The movements of the front part are light and free. The horse's rhythm is a pure four-beat rhythm, which runs fluently through the horse.

Faults in tölt

A. **Pacey tölt**
In tölt it is undesirable if the interval between ground contacts of lateral limbs is too short. Then the correct four-beat rhythm is lost and the tölt resembles pace too much. This is called pacey tölt. Then the tölt is said to have a lateral couplet, which is when the time interval between ground contacts of ipsilateral feet is shorter than 1/4 of the stride duration.

B. **Trotty tölt**
During tölt it is also undesirable if the interval between ground contacts of diagonal legs is too short. In this case the tölt has lost the purity of the four-beat and the tölt is too close to trot. Then the tölt is said to a have a diagonal couplet, that is, when the time interval between ground contacts of lateral feet is longer than 1/4.

C. **Stiff tölt**
The rhythm is a pure four-beat rhythm but the horse's body lacks suppleness. The back is inactive and stiff and the movements are not flowing through the body of the horse.

D. **Irregular beat**
It is a fault if the tölt has an irregular beat, for instance is more or less mixed with canter. The movements of the left and right sides of the horse are not symmetrical and there is not an even time interval between ground contact of each four legs.

E. **Tripedal support**

At a very slow tölt, the half-suspension may disappear at the hind; then the horse supports itself on one front leg and both hind legs simultaneously (tripedal support). In this case the tölt is ridden more slowly than competition and breeding judgment requirements say and the gait is considered an interphase between walk and tölt.

Tölt can be performed as follows:

A. Basic tölt
The rider should have the riding skills necessary to allow the horse to show a clear beat and energetic tölt. The horse moves forward in an open form with a relaxed the topline and neck. A slack of the rein/loose rein is recognized as long as the rhythm of the tölt is maintained.

B. Slow tölt
The horse moves forward in a slow speed in an even four-beat rhythm, which runs fluently through the horse. The impression should be that the horse could easily tölt a 10 meter circle at that speed. The neck should be arched and the back active and rounded, the whole topline being without tension. The hindquarters are well engaged and the movements of the forequarters are light and free. The horse should move in balance, with a strong and active back.

C. Medium tölt
This is a pace between the slow and the extended tölt. Without hurrying, the horse goes forward with clearly lengthened strides and impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse to carry the head and neck more extended, with strong and active back and suppleness. The strides should be balanced and unconstrained.

D. Speed changes
Slow tölt is required on the short sides and on the curves, and medium tölt with a clear lengthening of strides is required on the long sides. The emphasis is on the smoothness of the transitions and sufficient distinction in speed due to the lengthening of the strides. Inharmonious extremes like “kick-starts” and “sliding stops” are not desirable.

E. Collected tölt
The horse, remaining “on the bit”, moves forward with the neck raised and arched. The hind legs being well-engaged, maintain an energetic impulsion, enabling the shoulders to move with greater mobility thus demonstrating self-carriage and an uphill tendency. The horse’s strides are shorter than in the other speed categories, without losing elasticity and cadence.

F. Extended tölt
The horse covers as much ground as possible while moving faster than in medium tölt. Without hurrying, the strides are lengthened to the utmost. The horse remains calm, light and straight as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse to lengthen the frame with a controlled poll and to gain ground.

G. Fast tölt (breeding classes)
The horse should go in an even four-beat rhythm, which runs fluently through the horse. The horse should lengthen its strides and the head and neck becomes more extended than at slow tölt, the whole topline still being strong and without tension. The horse should move with a strong active back, engaged hindquarters and suppleness. The stance phase of front and hind legs becomes more even than at a slow tölt and diagonal bipedal support decreases.

H. Slow to medium tempo or any speed without rein contact
This section should show the natural movement without any rain contact from the rider. The horse should be in balance and have natural carriage.
The tempi are described in slow and medium tölt. However the neck and head of the horse can be more extended than when ridden with active rein contact, provided that the horse still moves in balance, with strong and active back, engaged hind quarters, with suppleness and fluid movements.

G3.2.5. Pace

Description

Pace is a symmetrical, two-beat gait with a moment of suspension, where lateral legs move almost synchronously back and forth. The footfall sequence is left hind - left front - suspension - right hind - right front – suspension. It is one of the front legs that propel the horse into suspension before the diagonal hind leg lands. At high speed in pace the footfalls of the lateral limbs become dissociated with contact of the hind limb preceding the front limb on the same side. Pace is still considered a two-beat gait since the divergence from synchronous movements of lateral legs is not noticeable.

Ideal movements in pace

Pace should only be executed as flying pace: Secure, effortless, impressive with long strides with good period of suspension and excellent speed.

Pace is an energetic gait ridden at high speed, where the horse lengthens its strides. During pace the horse should lift its back and extend the head and neck forward. In the suspension-phase lateral front and hind legs are stretched far forward and the opposite legs are stretched far backward. Pace is considered pure if the moment of suspension is clearly visible and the divergence from synchronous movements of lateral legs is not noticeable.

Faults in pace

A. Four-beat pace
The so-called four-beat pace is undesirable. Pace is four-beat if the dissociation of lateral limbs becomes visible and time interval between ground contacts of lateral limbs becomes too long. With increased four-beat rhythm the horse's suspension-phase becomes shorter.

B. Stiff pace
It is also undesirable if the pace is stiff and with too much lateral movement. The movement goes too much to the sides of the horse and it is unable to proceed fast enough. If the horse´s centre of gravity moves too forwards the front leg hits the ground before the ipsilateral hind leg and the horse switches to disunited canter. This change of gaits is referred to as jumping out of gait.

C. Irregular pace
It is a fault if the pace has an irregular beat and the horse is repeatedly losing its balance and jumping into gallop and then taking the pace again. This is often associated with too high neck-carriage, too much four-beat in the pace and the horse taking a few strides of gallop in between.

G3.3. Certification of origin

It is the responsibility of each FEIF member association to validate the pedigree of all registered Icelandic horses in its nation state and ensure that only pure-bred Icelandic horses are entered into WorldFengur, the official global register of the Icelandic horses/ Studbook of Origin. FEIF member associations must co-operate with all Icelandic horse studbooks recognised by the statutory bodies in its nation state. FEIF member associations must also co-operate with horse studbooks recognised by all other FEIF member associations, and those studbooks recognised by its statutory bodies, through international directives and agreements.

A pure-bred Icelandic horse is defined as one whose pedigree can be traced back *only* to Icelandic born horses. The FEIF registration group together with FEIF director of breeding shall make the final decision, in cases where the pedigree is open to question.

A national studbook restricted to Icelandic horses should only allow the entry of horses when these are holding recognised studbook registration papers issued in Iceland, in another FEIF member nation state, or are able to present documentation (blood-type or DNA analysis), which proves the lineage back to horses registered in a recognised Icelandic horse studbook of a FEIF member association, or in WorldFengur.

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

G3.4.1. Nature and purpose of WorldFengur Rules

WorldFengur (worldfengur.com) is the official global register of Icelandic horses/Studbook of Origin. The WorldFengur project of co-operation has been established between FEIF and Bændasamtök Íslands (BÍ). The terms of the co-operation are documented in a co-operation agreement. FEIF member associations may subscribe to WorldFengur by entering into a subscription agreement with BÌ.

WorldFengur is managed by the WorldFengur board made up of one to two members appointed by the board of FEIF, and the breeding leader of Iceland, and the head of the computer department of BÌ. The WorldFengur board is accountable to - BÌ and FEIF.

The chairman of the WorldFengur Board of Co-operation shall prepare a written annual report including a yearly financial statement describing the incomes and expenses of the Project. The report and financial statement is presented first to BÍ for comments and secondly to the annual FEIF meeting of national breeding leaders for final approval.

G3.4.2. International co-operation

Basic registration in WorldFengur of exported horses officially registered in the nation state of birth is performed free of any charges to any other FEIF member association by the authorised office of the nation state of birth.

For exported horses without a FEIF ID-number the nation state of birth shall be requested by the nation state of residence to allocate the FEIF ID-number and to register the horse in WorldFengur as promptly as possible.

To ensure an easy and prompt international co-operation all FEIF member associations shall name a WorldFengur contact person to be responsible of meeting the above request.

If the nation state of birth is not a subscriber to WorldFengur, the official registrar or any other office authorised as such by the national FEIF member association in the nation state of birth shall allocate the FEIF ID-number upon request from another FEIF member association.

Bændasamtök Íslands (BI) shall be the only official office authorised to perform Basic registration of a horse born in a non-subscribing country. Such a registration in WorldFengur is only possible upon a request from a subscriber. The data registration fee is to be paid by the FEIF member association of the nation state of birth.

G3.4.3. Entries in the register

A pedigree registration in the register means that

- The horse is identified by the FEIF International Identification number;
- The horse's pedigree meets the requirements of the FEIF Rules for Registration and Identification of Icelandic Horses and

Entries of any breeding assessment results means that they are achieved at a breeding show organised in accordance with the Icelandic assessment system or the FEIF rules for breeding shows.

G3.4.3.1. Responsibility

Only the Subscriber has the authority to add or change any Data relating to that Subscriber's Section of the database during the period of its subscription. For this purpose Section means that part of the database relating to horses registered by the subscriber as being located in the subscriber's country.

G3.4.3.2. Use of Information

WorldFengur is accessible to FEIF, BÌ, FEIF member associations, and their members for private use. Applications for research, educational or commercial use must be referred by the subscriber to the WorldFengur board for permission.

G3.4.3.3. Leaving WorldFengur

If a subscriber leaves WorldFengur then BÍ will provide the outgoing subscriber with a copy of the extractable data of all horses born in or registered as living in relation to that nation state, up to the level of the first Icelandic born ancestor in every branch of the pedigree, so as to assist it to re-establish and continue its studbook, keeping on its own account.

G3.4.3.4. Resolution of Dispute

Any disputes or complaints by individual horse breeders or owners shall be referred to the member country in the first instance. If the member country is unable to resolve the matter, the member country shall refer to the WorldFengur board for resolution or a decision.

Any disputes or complaints by the member country shall be referred to the WorldFengur board. If a member country is dissatisfied with the outcome the matter may be referred to the annual FEIF meeting of national breeding leaders.

G3.5. Registration and identification of the horse

G3.5.1. FEIF International Identification Number (FEIF ID)

All horses registered in a recognised Icelandic horse studbook must have an identification number for the life of the horse, preferably according to the FEIF International Identification Number System (FEIF ID).

This number has international validity and is a unique identification of the horse in the population of all Icelandic horses in the world with the purpose to identify and register the horse in the global database: WorldFengur. The FEIF ID can only be allocated by the FEIF member association in that nation state. The FEIF Registration Group together with FEIF Director of breeding shall be the final arbiter of nation of birth and thus the country code component of the FEIF ID.

The formula for the FEIF International Identification Number System is:
C C Y Y Y Y S R R R R R

The components of the formula are:

CC = Country Code (country of origin) comprising of two letters

AT = Austria	AU = Australia	BE = Belgium
CA = Canada	CZ = Czech Republic	DK = Denmark
FO = Faroe Islands	FI = Finland	FR = France
GB = Great Britain	GL= Greenland	DE = Germany
HU= Hungary	IS = Iceland	IE = Ireland
IT = Italy	LI= Lichtenstein	LU =Luxembourg
NL = Netherlands	LT= Lithuania	NZ= New Zealand
NO = Norway	PL= Poland	PT = Portugal
RO= Romania	RU= Russia	SI = Slovenia
ES= Spain	SE = Sweden	CH = Switzerland
US = United States		

YYYY = Century and year of birth comprising of four figures.

S = Sex comprising of one figure. The codes are as follows:

1 = Male horse (colt, stallion or gelding)

2 = Female horse (filly or mare)

RRRRR = Unique serial registration number comprising of five figures identifying each specific horse within the nation state of birth. The system for allocating this number is at the discretion of the FEIF member association in each nation state

The FEIF Registration Group together with FEIF Director of breeding shall be the final arbiter in any question of the naming of the horse or the farm.

The following rules apply to the FEIF International Identification Number System:

a. A FEIF International Identification Number is compulsory for horses (including their lineage back to horses registered in WorldFengur) participating in all international shows.
b. The FEIF International Identification Number should be used on all official certificates relating to that horse.

c. Other local/national numbers can be used on certificates, in addition to the FEIF International Identification Number, provided it does not create confusion. The FEIF International Identification Number should be clearly shown as such.
d. Questions or problems regarding the FEIF International Identification Number should be referred to the Breeding leader of the appropriate FEIF member association. If the Breeding Leader is unable to resolve the matter, it shall be raised to the FEIF Registration Group.
e. The FEIF-ID number must be registered into WorldFengur within a week of being issued on an official certificate relating to the horse. The FEIF-ID number is not valid until it has been registered into WorldFengur.

G3.5.2. Certificate of Origin / Horse Passport

Recognised studbook offices in the nation state of birth should issue a printed certificate of Origin / Horse Passport with at least the following information:

1. Name and origin of the horse (in accordance with Icelandic naming traditions),
2. FEIF International Identification number,
3. Year of birth,
4. Identification markings,
5. Colour and markings,
6. Pedigree certificate - 4 generations or until Icelandic born horses which have no further pedigree information,
7. Name and address of breeder,
8. Date and signature of issuing studbook officer,
9. Official stamp, name and address of the studbook office,

FEIF member associations fulfilling the above demands are allowed to have the FEIF logo printed on the Certificate or the Passport.

A Certificate of Origin from the issuing authority in the nation state of birth should not be withdrawn or replaced by a studbook office of the new nation state of residence, after exportation. On registering an imported horse the studbook officer should record that the imported horse has been registered in the Icelandic horse studbook on the basis of an original certificate issued by a recognised studbook in the nation state of birth. Any replaced original Certificates of Origin shall be clearly marked with date, stamp and signature that the certificate is only valid when being accompanied by another (referred to by name of issuing authority) official Certificate of Origin.

In the case of the need to make major alterations to a pedigree, a name or the FEIF international identification number - the national studbook office and WorldFengur Office shall observe the following rules:

1. Any alteration has to be authorised by the officer in charge of the national studbook office.
2. A record shall be kept explaining the reason for the alterations and evidence that it is correct.
3. A record shall be kept of previous valid information.
4. Information about such alterations and the reason behind them must be registered in WorldFengur. The new information must be notified to the WorldFengur registrars in the country of location and the nation state of birth and be sent out to all FEIF member association breeding leaders.

G3.5.3. Foals

A foal born outside Iceland can be registered in a recognised Icelandic horse studbook in the nation state of its birth when:

- The foal is by a stallion and out of a mare, which are both registered in a recognised Icelandic horse studbook in a FEIF member nation state,
- The holder of the stallion has reported the covering to a recognised studbook office. This report must be in the recognised studbook office before December 31st of the year of service, and
- If the father of the foal is born in the year 2000 or later, then he must have proof of parentage. If he is born 2000-2005 this may be by DNA analysis or blood type. If he is born in 2006 and later this must only be by DNA analysis.

G3.5.4. FEIF guidelines for embryo transfer

- The surrogate mare must be pure-breed Icelandic with FEIF ID and DNA profile
- The parentage of surrogate and donor mare must be verified with DNA.
- The transfer product horse (foal) must be with DNA profile.
- Limitation of offspring per mare in one year:
    - max 2 foals with embryo transfer.
    - one foal (if there are twins – two) naturally carried out by the mother
    - max. 3 (4) offspring's per year.
- A clear sign in WorldFengur should indicate which offspring (s) are from surrogate mare(s)
- Cloned horses or their offspring are not permitted in WF.
- Gene manipulation is not permitted in Icelandic horse breeding.

G3.5.5. Imported horses

- A FEIF member nation state can register a horse imported from another FEIF member nation state in its recognised Icelandic horse studbook when the original Certificate of Origin or horse passport issued by a studbook in the nation state of birth is presented to the studbook office.
- All other imported horses can only be registered in a recognised Icelandic horse studbook of a FEIF member nation state when proof of the lineage has been given by blood type or DNA-analysis back to horses registered in a recognised Icelandic horse studbook of a FEIF member nation state or in WorldFengur.

G3.6. The FEIF WorldFengur registration group

G3.6.1. Terms of reference

The FEIF registration group together with FEIF Director of Breeding will consider all matters concerning the pedigree and certification of pure-bred Icelandic horses.

G3.6.2. Specific Duties

In cases where the pedigree is open to question, the FEIF registration group, together with FEIF Director of Breeding, shall be the final arbiter on a horse being pure-bred, or not.

The FEIF Registration Group together with FEIF Director of breeding shall be the final arbiter of nation of birth and thus the country code component of the FEIF-ID.

The FEIF registration group, together with FEIF Director of Breeding, shall be the final arbiter in any question of the naming of the horse or the farm.

In the pursuit of consistency and high standards, the FEIF registration committee will, provide guidance and assistance in the appropriateness, format and spelling of horse and farm names.

In the pursuit of consistency and high standards, the FEIF registration group will propose registration protocols to be adopted by FEIF member associations, which take due account of international and nation legislation.

G4. Anti-Doping Procedures[4]

Anti-Doping programmes seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about comparison of results of athletes, human or equine. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values in all our shows and events.

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for Rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

- The Equine Anti-Doping Rules (EAD) of FEI are based upon the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (EADCM Regulations) of FEI. All matters concerning equine doping have to be handled in the spirit of these Rules.
- FEI Controlled Medication Rules (including the Equine Prohibited Substances List and sampling procedures) apply without restriction.
- Member Associations of FEIF have to decide before the first of January of every calendar year if their own authority to handle equine doping cases is sufficient and in accordance with FEI EADCM Regulations, article 13.1. This means full implementation of the Equine Anti-Doping Rules of their national FN (National FEI-member).
- Failure to decide in due time results in acceptance of the authority of FEIF to handle equine doping cases for the calendar year in question.
- The EAD of FEIF apply to all sport and gæðingakeppni events and breeding shows.
- The EAD of FEIF is limited to ‘In-competition’ testing only, unless national procedures include ‘Out-of-Competition’ testing.
- The positive outcome of any test has to be reported to FEIF. Any decision taken is valid for all FEIF Member Associations. Failure to report may lead to disciplinary measures against the Member Association involved.

[4] Doping rules are based on FEI

- FEIF will provide a Disciplinary Board (comparable to FEIF Disciplinary Board), consisting of at least three persons from different countries, elected in a rotation schedule of 1 member to be elected every year by the Delegates' Assembly. The members of the disciplinary board elect their own chairman. When more than 3 persons are appointed the chairman decides which 3 members handle any specific case ('Hearing Panel').
- A specific official has to be appointed by the Board of FEIF to handle warnings, bans and doping cases ('prosecutor').

G4.1. Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the EAD Rule violations set forth in the relevant articles of these FEI EAD Rules.

G4.2. EAD Rule Violations

Owners and riders (Persons Responsible) and/or their grooms and staff (Support Personnel) shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an EAD Rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Equine Prohibited Substances List and identified as Banned Substances and Banned Methods. Where Banned Substances or Banned Methods are involved, the following constitute EAD Rule violations:

G4.2.1. The presence of a Banned Substance and/or its Metabolites or Markers in a Horse's Sample

G4.2.1.1. It is each Person Responsible's personal duty to ensure that no Banned Substance is present in the Horse's body. Persons Responsible are responsible for any Banned Substance found to be present in their Horse's Samples, even though their Support Personnel will be considered additionally responsible under Articles 4.2.2 – 4.2.8 below where the circumstances so warrant. It is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use be demonstrated in order to establish an EAD Rule violation under Article 4.2.1.

G4.2.1.2. Sufficient proof of an EAD Rule violation under Article 4.2.1 is established by either of the following: (i) presence of a Banned Substance and/or its Metabolites or Markers in the Horse's A-Sample where the Person Responsible waives analysis of the B-Sample and the B-Sample is not analysed; or, (ii) where the Horse's B-Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Horse's B-Sample confirms the presence of the Banned Substance and/or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Horse's A-Sample. An Adverse Analytical Finding may be established by a positive blood or urine Sample.

G4.2.1.3. Excepting those Banned Substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Equine Prohibited Substances List, the presence of any quantity of a Banned Substance and/or its Metabolites or Markers in a Horse's Sample shall constitute an EAD Rule violation.

G4.2.1.4. As an exception to the general rule of Article 4.2.1, the Equine Prohibited Substances List or the FEI Standard for Laboratories may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Banned Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

G4.2.2. Use or Attempted Use of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method

G4.2.2.1. It is each Person Responsible's personal duty, along with members of their Support It is each Person Responsible's personal duty, along with members of their Support Personnel, to ensure that no Banned Substance enters into the body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the part of the Person Responsible, or member of his Support Personnel (where applicable), be demonstrated in order to establish an EAD Rule violation for Use of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method. However, in accordance with the definition of Attempt, it is necessary to show intent in order to establish an EAD Rule violation for Attempted Use of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method.

G4.2.2.2. The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Banned Substance or Banned Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an EAD Rule violation to be committed.

G4.2.2.3. Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after Notification (in accordance with the FEI Veterinary Regulations) or to comply with all Sampling procedure requirements including signing the Sampling form or otherwise evading Sample collection.

G4.2.2.4. Tampering, or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

G4.2.2.5. Administration or Attempted Administration of a Banned Substance.

G4.2.2.6. Possession of a Banned Substance(s) or a Banned Method(s).
This bans the Persons Responsible and members of their Support Personnel from Possessing Banned Substances or Banned Methods, unless he demonstrates compelling justification for the Possession (This section should be read in conjunction with the definition of Possession set forth in Appendix 1 of the FEI EADCM).

G4.2.2.7. Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Banned Substance or Banned Method.

G4.2.2.8. Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an EAD Rule violation or any Attempted EAD Rule violation.

G4.3. Proof of EAD Rule Violations

G4.3.1. Burdens and Standards of Proof

FEIF or its Member Association shall have the burden of establishing that an EAD Rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FEIF or its Member Association has established an EAD Rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Hearing Panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these EAD Rules place the burden of proof upon the Persons Responsible and/or member of their Support Personnel to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except where a different standard of proof is specifically identified.

G4.3.2. Methods of establishing facts and presumption

Facts related to EAD Rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following Rules of proof shall be applicable in Doping cases brought under these EAD Rules:

G4.3.2.1. FEI-approved Laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the FEI Standard for Laboratories. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel who is alleged to have committed the EAD Rule violation may rebut this presumption by establishing by a balance of probability that a departure from the FEI Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the preceding presumption is rebutted by showing that a departure from the FEI Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the FEI shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

G4.3.2.2. Departures from another FEI standard, FEI Rule or Regulation, FEI Manual or policy which did not by a balance of probability cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other EAD Rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) establishes, by a balance of probability, that a departure from another FEI standard, FEI Rule or Regulation, FEI Manual or policy could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other EAD Rule violation, then the FEI must prove that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the EAD Rule violation.

G4.3.2.3. The facts established by a Decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel to whom the Decision pertained with regards to the factual findings unless it can be established that the Decision violated principles of natural justice.

G4.3.2.4. The Hearing Panel presiding over a case alleging an EAD Rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) who is asserted to have committed an EAD Rule violation based on the refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the FEIF Disciplinary Board) in order to answer questions from the Hearing Panel or FEIF.

G4.4. The Equine Prohibited Substances List

G4.4.1. Incorporation of the Equine Prohibited Substances List

These EAD Rules incorporate the Equine Prohibited Substances List (the “List”) which is published and revised by the FEI from time to time. The FEI will publish the current List in such a manner that it is available to its members and constituents, including, but not limited to, publication on the FEI website.

G4.4.2. Review and Publication of Banned Substances and Banned Methods Identified on the List

The FEI may revise the List from time to time but at least once annually by posting the new List on the FEI website, or via such other appropriate channel, but such new List shall not go into effect any sooner than ninety (90) days following its publication. FEIF will refer to this list from its own website.

G4.4.3. Substances and Methods included on the List

The FEI's categorization of a substance or method on the List as a Banned Substance or Banned Method (in particular, as opposed to a Controlled Medication Substance or Method) including any establishment of a threshold for a Banned Substance and/or the quantitative amount of such threshold shall be final and binding on all parties and shall not be subject to challenge by a Person Responsible, member of the Support Personnel or any other Person on any basis.

G4.5. Testing

G4.5.1. Authority to Test

All Horses registered present, presented or competing at an breeding show, sport event or gæðingakeppni event shall be subject to In-Competition Testing (a) by FEIF in case of an event organized under the jurisdiction of FEIF (b) in other cases by the National Member Association where the event takes place, or by any other Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Testing at an Event.

G4.5.2. Responsibility for FEIF testing

The FEIF Director of the relevant department (Breeding or Sport) shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted by FEIF. Testing may be conducted by the Testing Veterinarians or by other qualified and authorised persons at a given Event or at such other place as authorised by these EAD Rules, the FEI Veterinary Regulations, or as authorised in writing by the Board of FEIF or his or her designee(s).

G4.5.3. Testing Standards

Testing conducted by or on behalf of FEIF shall be in substantial conformity with the Testing procedures set forth in the FEI Veterinary Regulations in effect at the time of Testing.

G4.5.4. Selection of Horses to be tested

G4.5.4.1. FEIF shall determine the number of Tests to be performed and on which Horses they shall be performed.

G4.5.4.2. In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Article 4.5.4.1 above, the responsible FEIF Official may also select Horses for Random Testing and/or Target Testing in cooperation with the Chief Judge.

G4.5.4.3. Each National Member Association shall determine, within its jurisdiction, the number of Tests to be performed and on which Horses they shall be performed.

G4.5.4.4. Nothing in these EAD Rules shall be construed to limit where FEIF is authorised to conduct Testing on Horses In- Competition.

G4.6. Analysis of Samples

Samples collected under these EAD Rules and arising from FEI Testing are the property of FEIF. They shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

G4.6.1. Use of Approved Laboratories

These EAD Rules incorporate the FEI List of Approved Laboratories which is published and revised by the FEI from time to time. FEIF shall send Samples for analysis only to these approved Laboratories, which are subject to the FEI Standard for Laboratories. The choice of Laboratory used for the Sample analysis of either or both the A and B-Sample shall be determined exclusively by FEIF. However, the Person Responsible may elect to have the B-Sample analysed at a different Laboratory than the one which performed the A-Sample analysis. If such an election is made, FEIF shall select the B-Sample Laboratory from the FEI List of Approved Laboratories and inform the Person Responsible accordingly.

G4.6.2. Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed to detect Banned Substances and Banned Methods, all as set forth in the List. FEIF may also seek to detect other substances for research and monitoring purposes, as publicly announced by the FEI from time to time pursuant to a defined monitoring programme.

G4.6.3. Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 4.6.2 above, without the Person Responsible's written consent. Those Samples used for purposes other than as set forth in Article 4.6.2 (for example research) following written consent from the Person Responsible shall have all means of identification removed from the Sample so it cannot be traced back to a particular Horse or Person Responsible. All Samples shall be destroyed pursuant to the guidelines set forth in the FEI Standard for Laboratories and in no event later than the lapse of the Statute Of Limitations in Article 4.14 below.

G4.6.4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the FEI Standard for Laboratories.

G4.6.5. Retesting Samples

A-Sample may be reanalysed for the purpose of Article 4.6.2 above at any time exclusively at the direction of FEIF. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the FEI Standard for Laboratories. The retesting of Samples may lead to an EAD Rule violation only if the Sample was taken at World Championships and only if the Banned Substance or Banned Method was prohibited at the time the Sample was taken, all subject to Article 4.14.

G4.7. Results Management

G4.7.1. Results Management for Tests arising out of FEIF Testing or other EAD Rule violations

Results management for Tests arising out of FEIF Testing or other EAD Rule violations shall proceed as set forth below:

G4.7.1.1. The results of all Sample analyses must be sent exclusively to FEIF, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the Laboratory. All communications must be conducted in such a way that the results of the Sample analyses are confidential.

G4.7.1.2. Upon receipt of an A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, FEIF shall conduct a review to determine whether there is any apparent departure from Testing procedures of the FEI Veterinary Regulations, the FEI Standard for Laboratories or another FEI standard, FEI Rule or Regulation, FEI Manual or policy that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

G4.7.1.3. If the initial review under Article 4.7.1.2 does not reveal an apparent departure from the Testing procedures of the FEI Veterinary Regulations, the FEI Standard for Laboratories or another FEI standard, FEI Rule or Regulation, FEI Manual or policy that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FEIF shall promptly Notify the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) and the relevant Member Association of:

a. the Adverse Analytical Finding;
b. the EAD Rule violated;
c. the Person Responsible's and the Owner of the Horse's (if applicable) right to promptly request the analysis of the B-Sample, or, failing such request, that the B-Sample analysis may be deemed waived;
d. the opportunity for the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) to elect to have the B-Sample analysed at a different laboratory than the one which performed the A-Sample analysis, such Laboratory to be chosen by FEIF, and the opportunity to send a representative (witness) to be present for the B-Sample analysis within the time period specified in the FEI Standard for Laboratories unless allowing such representative or witness presents a threat to the integrity of the analysis process; and
e. the right of the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) to request copies of the A and B-Sample (if applicable) Laboratory Documentation Package which includes information as specified in the FEI Standard for Laboratories.
f. If, upon the initial review, FEIF decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an EAD Rule violation, it shall so notify the Person Responsible's Member Association.

G4.7.1.4. Pursuant to Article 4.7.1.3 (d) above, within seven (7) days of receipt of the duly executed Confirmatory Analysis Request Form (B-Sample), FEIF will propose possible dates for such analysis. The Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) may accept the A-Sample analytical results by waiving the right to a B-Sample analysis. FEIF may nonetheless elect at its discretion to proceed with the B-Sample analysis. In such case, the B-Sample analysis shall only be used to confirm the A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding. The Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) is deemed to have waived his right to a B-Sample analysis if he does not submit the Confirmatory Analysis Request Form within the stipulated time-limit in the Notification.

G4.7.1.5. In addition to the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) and his/their representative (witness), a representative of the National Member Association(s) involved as well as a representative of FEIF shall also be allowed to be present for the B-Sample analysis. If Notice under Article 7.1.3 has not been carried out through the National Member Association, the National Member Association shall be informed in a timely manner by FEIF of the Adverse Analytical Finding and its right to attend the B-Sample analysis.

G4.7.1.6. If the B-Sample proves negative, then the entire test shall be considered negative. FEIF shall be informed of the results confidentially and shall notify the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable).

G4.7.1.7. If a Banned Substance or the Use of a Banned Method is identified in the B-Sample, FEIF shall be informed of the results confidentially and shall notify the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable).

G4.7.1.8. FEIF may conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, if any, FEIF shall promptly notify the Person Responsible's National Member Association of the results of the follow-up investigation.

G4.7.1.9. For the avoidance of doubt, an Adverse Analytical Finding confirmed by the B-Sample analysis may result from blood or urine Samples, or any combination thereof (for example, a confirmatory B-Sample analysis is valid if performed on a blood sample, even if the A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding arose from a urine Test, and vice-versa). In addition, and also for the avoidance of doubt, where the A-Sample is positive for a Threshold Banned Substance, as it is quantitatively above the threshold level set for the Banned Substance, the B-Sample shall be deemed to confirm the A-Sample so long as the level of the B-Sample is also quantitatively above the threshold, even if the B-Sample level varies quantitatively from the A-Sample level.

G4.7.1.10. Where appropriate, the members of the Support Personnel, including the Owner, shall receive Notification of the EAD Rule violation and all relevant corresponding documents.

G4.7.2. Review of Atypical Findings

In some circumstances Laboratories are directed to report the presence of Banned Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an A-Sample Atypical Finding, FEIF shall conduct a review to determine whether there is any apparent departure from the Testing procedures, the FEI Standard for Laboratories or another FEI standard, FEI Rule or Regulation, FEI Manual or policy that caused the Atypical Finding. If that review does not reveal any

departure that caused the Atypical Finding, FEIF shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the Person Responsible, and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) and his or her National Member Association, shall be Notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Person Responsible's National Member Association shall be notified as provided in Article 4.7.1 EAD Rules.

G4.7.2.1. FEIF will not provide Notice of an Atypical Finding until the investigation is completed and it has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. However, if FEIF determines that the B-Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of the investigation under Article 4.7.2, FEIF may conduct the B-Sample analysis after supplying the Person Responsible and the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) with such Notice including a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 4.7.1.3 (b)-(e) above.

G4.7.3. Review of Other EAD Rule Violations

For apparent EAD Rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, FEIF may conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and at such time as FEIF is satisfied that an EAD Rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Person Responsible, the Owner of the Horse (if applicable) and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) of the EAD Rule which appears to have been violated and basis of the violation.

G4.7.4. Provisional Suspensions

G4.7.4.1. FEIF shall provisionally suspend a Person Responsible, member of the Support Personnel, and/or the Person Responsible's Horse prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on: (a) an admission that an EAD Rule violation has taken place (for the avoidance of doubt, an admission by any Person can only be used to provisionally suspend that Person); or (b) all of the following elements: (i) an Adverse Analytical Finding from the A-Sample or A and B-Samples; (ii) the review described in Article 4.7.1.2 above; and (iii) the Notification described in Article 4.7.1.3 above.

G4.7.4.2. FEIF may provisionally suspend a Person Responsible, member of the Support Personnel, and/or the Person Responsible's Horse prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on evidence that a violation of these EAD Rules is highly likely to have been committed by the respective Person.

G4.7.4.3. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed by FEIF, either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 below shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Person alleged to have committed the EAD Rule violation, or such Person shall be given an opportunity for a Preliminary Hearing either on a timely basis after imposition of Provisional Suspension or before imposition of the Provisional Suspension in order to show cause why the Provisional Suspension should not be imposed (or should be lifted). Where a Horse is provisionally suspended, the Owner shall also have the right to request a Preliminary Hearing.

G4.7.4.4. The Provisional Suspension shall be maintained unless the Person requesting the lifting of the Provisional Suspension establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the FEIF Disciplinary Board that:

(i) the allegation that an EAD Rule violation has been committed has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a material defect in the evidence on which the allegation is based; or

(ii) the Person can demonstrate that the evidence will show that he bears No Fault or No Negligence for the EAD Rule violation that is alleged to have been committed, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such offence is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 4.10.4.1 below or that 4.10.4.2 applies and the Person can demonstrate that the evidence will show that he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence and that he has already been provisionally suspended for a period of time that warrants the lifting of the Provisional Suspension pending a final Decision of the FEIF Disciplinary Board; or

(iii) exceptional circumstances exist that make it clearly unfair, taking into account all of the circumstances of the case, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to the final hearing of the FEIF Disciplinary Board. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Person or Horse competing in a particular Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

G4.7.4.5. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A-Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B-Sample analysis (if requested) does not confirm the A-Sample analysis, then the Person(s) alleged to have committed the EAD Rule violation and his member of the Support Personnel, and/or Horse shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 4.2.1 above (Presence of a Banned Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Person Responsible or his Horse has been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B-Sample analysis does not confirm the A-Sample finding, if it is still possible for the Person Responsible and his Horse to be re-entered without otherwise affecting the Event, the Person Responsible and his Horse may continue to take part in the Event.

G4.7.4.6. After the imposition of a Provisional Suspension and following a Preliminary Hearing but prior to a final hearing, the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (including Owner) can petition the FEIF Disciplinary Board for another Preliminary Hearing provided that new evidence exists that, if known at the time of the earlier Preliminary Hearing, may have satisfied the requirements of Article 4.7.4.2 above and may have led to the lifting of the Provisional Suspension. Such petition must be made in writing to the FEIF Disciplinary Board and copied to the responsible official appointed by the Board of FEIF and must clearly establish the existence of such new evidence meeting this criterion. If the request for another Preliminary Hearing is granted by the FEIF Disciplinary Board, the same FEIF Disciplinary Board member who presided over the prior Preliminary Hearing will decide the new Preliminary Hearing request, unless exceptional circumstances prevent it from doing so, in which case another FEIF Disciplinary Board member will be appointed to conduct the new Preliminary Hearing. If another Preliminary Hearing is granted after the Hearing Panel has been constituted, any member of the Hearing

Panel may conduct the Preliminary Hearing. Preliminary Hearing Decisions may be issued by the FEIF Disciplinary Board without reasons.

G4.7.4.7. During a period of Provisional Suspension, no Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel who themselves are provisionally suspended, or a Horse that is provisionally suspended, may participate in any capacity at an Event, or activity, or be present at an Event (other than as a spectator) that is authorised or organised by FEIF or any National Member Association or in Events authorised or organised by any international or national level Event organisation.

G4.7.5. Retirement from Sport

If a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel retires while a Results Management process is underway, FEIF retains jurisdiction to complete its Results Management process. If a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel retires before any Results Management process has begun, FEIF similarly has jurisdiction to conduct Results Management.

G4.8. Right to a Fair Hearing

G4.8.1. Hearings before the FEIF Disciplinary Board

G4.8.1.1. The FEIF Disciplinary Board shall decide all cases involving violations of these EAD Rules.

G4.8.1.2. When it appears, following the Results Management Process described in Article 4.7 above, that these EAD Rules have been violated, then the case shall be submitted to a Hearing Panel of the FEIF Disciplinary Board for adjudication.

G4.8.1.3. Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the Results Management or investigation process described in Article 4.7 above and the submission of all relevant evidence and pleadings by the parties. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) alleged to have violated the EAD Rules shall cooperate promptly in the submission of such evidence and pleadings and in attendance at a hearing if requested by the FEIF Disciplinary Board.

G4.8.1.4. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (including Owner) alleged to have violated the EAD Rules may attend the hearing under all circumstances.

G4.8.1.5. A Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) may acknowledge the EAD Rule violation and accept consequences consistent with Articles 4.9 and 4.10 below as proposed by FEIF.

G4.8.1.6. Decisions of the FEIF Disciplinary Board may be appealed to the FEIF Arbitration Council as provided in the Statutes of FEIF.

G4.8.2. Principles for a Fair Hearing

All Decisions and hearings under these EAD Rules shall respect the following principles:

- fair and impartial Hearing Panel;
- the right to be represented by counsel (separately or together) at the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's (including Owner's) own expense;
- The right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted EAD Rule violation;
- The right to respond to the asserted EAD Rule violation and resulting consequences;
- The right of each party to present evidence;
- The right of each party to call and question witnesses (subject to the Hearing Panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- A timely hearing, subject to prompt and complete submissions by the parties;
- The Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's (including Owner) right to an interpreter at the hearing if requested at least five (5) business days in advance of the hearing, with the Hearing Panel to determine the identity and responsibility for the costs of the interpreter; and
- A timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation for any period of Ineligibility.

G4.8.3. Waiver of Hearing

The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's (where applicable) failure to request a hearing within ten (10) days of Notification that such a violation is alleged. Where no hearing occurs, the FEIF Disciplinary Board shall issue a reasoned decision.

G4.9. Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results

A violation of these EAD Rules in connection with a test in a given Event automatically leads to the Disqualification of the result of the Person Responsible and Horse combination obtained in that Event with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any related medals, points and prizes. Even if a Sanction is reduced or eliminated under Article 4.10 below, such reduction or elimination shall under no circumstances reverse the automatic Disqualification of Individual Results mandated by this Article 4.9.

G4.10.Sanctions

G4.10.1. Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an EAD Rule Violation Occurs

The following Rules relating to the Disqualification of results will apply:

G4.10.1.1. At Events organized under the jurisdiction of FEIF:
An EAD Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event shall lead to Disqualification of all of the Person Responsible's individual results obtained in that Event, with any and all Horses with which the Person Responsible competed, with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 4.10.1.4.

G4.10.1.2. At Events other than those listed above: an EAD Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the

Person Responsible's individual results obtained in that Event, with any and all Horses with which the Person Responsible competed, with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 4.10.1.4. Where applicable, consequences to teams will take place as provided in Article 4.11).

G4.10.1.3. Notwithstanding the above, for all Events, including but not limited to Events organized under the jurisdiction of FEIF, exceptional circumstances may be considered. Generally, and subject to 4.10.1.4 and 4.10.1.5 below, all Results from Competitions in which the Person Responsible or Horse participated prior to Sample collection shall be disqualified unless it can be demonstrated that such Results were not likely to have been affected by the EAD Rule violation.

G4.10.1.4. If the Person Responsible establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the EAD Rule violation, the Person Responsible's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified unless the Person Responsible's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the EAD Rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Person Responsible's EAD Rule violation.

G4.10.1.5. In addition, the Person Responsible's Horse may also be Disqualified from the entire Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points, and prizes even if earned while being ridden by someone other than the Person Responsible, if the Horse's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the EAD Rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the EAD Rule violation.

G4.10.2. Ineligibility and Fine for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of Banned Substances and Banned Methods

G4.10.2.1. The Sanction imposed for a violation of Article 4.2.1 (presence of a Banned Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 4.2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method) or Article 4.2.6 (Possession of a Banned Substance or a Banned Method) shall be as follows unless the conditions for eliminating, reducing, or increasing the Sanction provided in 4.10.4 or 4.10.5 are met. First Violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility; a Fine of CHF 15,000 unless fairness dictates otherwise, and appropriate legal costs. Multiple Violations: As set forth in Article 4.10.6 below.

G4.10.3. Ineligibility for Other Rule Violations

The Sanction for EAD Rule violations other than as provided in Articles 4.9, 4.10.1 and 4.10.2 above shall be as follows:

G4.10.3.1. For violations of Article 4.2.3 (Refusing or Failing without compelling justification to Submit to Sample collection or to comply with all Sampling procedure requirements including signing the Sampling form or otherwise evading Sample collection), Article 4.2.4 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control), Article 4.2.5 (Administration or Attempted Administration of a Banned Substance), Article 4.2.6 (Possession of Banned Substances or Banned Methods) or Article 4.2.8 (Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an EAD Rule violation or any Attempted EAD Rule violation.) the Sanction shall be as set forth in Articles 4.9 and 4.10.2 above, unless the conditions for eliminating,

reducing or increasing the Sanction provided in Articles 4.10.4 or 4.10.5 are met.

G4.10.3.2. For violations of Article 4.2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 4.10.4 are met. A Fine of CHF 25,000 shall also be imposed, unless fairness dictates otherwise, along with appropriate legal costs. In addition, significant violations of Articles 4.2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

G4.10.4. Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

G4.10.4.1. No Fault or Negligence
If the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) establishes in an individual case that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the EAD Rule violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and other Sanctions (apart from Article 4.9) may be eliminated in regard to such Person. When a Banned Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is detected in a Horse's Sample in violation of Article 4.2.1 (presence of a Banned Substance), the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) must also establish how the Banned Substance entered the Horse's system in order to have the period of Ineligibility and other Sanctions eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the EAD Rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 4.10.6 below.

G4.10.4.2. No Significant Fault or Negligence
If a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) establishes in an individual case that he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and other Sanctions (apart from Article 4.9) may be reduced in regard to such Person, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Banned Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is detected in a Horse's Sample in violation of Article 4.2.1 (presence of a Banned Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Person alleged to have committed the EAD Rule violation must also establish how the Banned Substance or its Metabolites or Markers entered the Horse's system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

G4.10.4.3. Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing EAD Rule Violations
The FEIF Disciplinary Board may, prior to a final appellate Decision under Article 4.12 below or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part or all of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel has provided Substantial Assistance to FEIF, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in FEIF discovering or establishing an EAD Rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional

Rules by another Person. Such Substantial Assistance must be independently corroborated in order to reduce the period of Ineligibility and under no circumstance should it amount only to blaming another Person or entity for the alleged EAD Rule violation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the EAD Rule violation committed and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided in an effort to promote drug-free equestrian sport. In any event, no more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight (8) years. If the FEIF Disciplinary Board subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 4.12.2.

G4.10.4.4. Admission of an EAD Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence: Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel voluntarily admits the commission of an EAD Rule violation before having received Notice of a Sample collection which could establish an EAD Rule violation (or, in case of an EAD Rule violation other than Article 4.2.1, before receiving first Notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 4.7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

G4.10.4.5. Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel Establishes Entitlement to a Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article: If the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two (2) or more of Articles 4.10.4.2, 4.10.4.3 and 4.10.4.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

G4.10.5. Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FEIF establishes in an individual case involving an EAD Rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the Hearing Panel that he did not knowingly commit the EAD Rule violation. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the EAD Rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted by FEIF with the EAD Rule violation.

G4.10.6. Multiple Violations

G4.10.6.1. Second EAD Rule Violation following an EAD Rule and/or ECM Rule Violation
For the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's first EAD Rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 4.10.2 and 4.10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction, or suspension under Article 4.10.4 or to an increase under Article 4.10.5). For a second EAD Rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be increased by the Hearing Panel, taking into account the respective severity of both EAD Rule violations involved and the circumstances of the particular case. The period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of eight (8) years up to a lifetime Ineligibility if, alternatively, (i) both EAD Rule violations were or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Articles 4.10.2 or 4.10.3.1, or (ii) at least one of the two EAD Rule violations was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated Sanction under Article 4.10.5 or by a Sanction under Article 4.10.3.2. In all other cases, the Ineligibility period shall be within the range of one (1) year to eight (8) years.
Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel is found to have committed an EAD Rule violation after having committed an ECM Rule violation, this may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances under Article 4.10.5 above.

G4.10.6.2. Application of Articles 4.10.4.3 and 4.10.4.4 to Second EAD Rule Violation
Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel who commits a second EAD Rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 4.10.4.3 or Article 4.10.4.4 above, the Hearing Panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 4.10.4.3 and 4.10.4.4 above, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

G4.10.6.3. Third EAD Rule Violation following two EAD Rule Violations, two ECM Rule Violations or an EAD Rule and an ECM Rule Violation
A third EAD Rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 4.10.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to a lifetime period of Ineligibility.
Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel is found to have committed an EAD Rule violation after having committed
a) an EAD Rule violation and an ECM Rule violation or
b) two ECM Rule violations,
this will be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances under Article 4.10.5 above.

G4.10.6.4. Additional EAD Rules for certain Potential Multiple Violations
For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 4.10.6, an EAD Rule violation will only be considered a further violation if FEIF can establish that the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) committed the prior violation after he received Notice of the earlier violation pursuant to Article 4.7 (Results Management), or after FEIF made reasonable efforts to give Notice of the earlier violation.
If FEIF cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the Sanction imposed shall be based on the violation

that carries the more severe sanction. However, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances under Article 4.10.5.
If, after the resolution of a first EAD Rule violation, FEIF discovers facts involving an EAD Rule violation by the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel which occurred prior to Notification regarding the first violation, then the FEIF Disciplinary Board shall impose an additional Sanction based on the Sanction that could have been imposed if the further violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier EAD Rule violation will be disqualified as provided in Article 4.9 and 4.10.1. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Article 4.10.5) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel must voluntarily admit the earlier EAD Rule violation on a timely basis after Notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FEIF discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second EAD Rule violation.

G4.10.6.5. Multiple EAD Rule and/or ECM Rule Violations During an Eight-Year Period
For purposes of Article 10.6, each EAD Rule/ECM Rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations or to be considered as aggravating circumstance.

G4.10.6.6. Violations involving both a Controlled Medication Substance or Method and a Banned Substance or Method
Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel based on the same factual circumstances is found to have committed a violation involving both (a) Controlled Medication Substance(s) or (a) Controlled Medication Method(s) under the ECM Rules and (a) Banned Substance(s) or (a) Banned Method(s) under these EAD Rules, the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel shall be considered to have committed one EAD Rule violation and the Sanction imposed shall be based on the Banned Substance or Banned Method that carries the most severe Sanction. The occurrence of multiple substances or methods may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances under Article 4.10.5 above.

G4.10.7. Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an EAD Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Event/the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected, or other EAD Rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

G4.10.7.1. As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an EAD Rule violation, the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article and any other fines and/or costs attributed to the violation which have been ordered by the FEIF Disciplinary Board or otherwise accepted by the Person Responsible.

G4.10.8. Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility imposed on any Person or Horse shall start on the date of the Decision providing for Ineligibility or any other date specified by the FEIF Disciplinary Board in its decision.

G4.10.8.1. Delays Not Attributable to the Person Responsible or member of the Support Personnel
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel alleged to have committed the EAD Rule violation, the Hearing Panel may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another EAD Rule violation last occurred.

G4.10.8.2. Timely Admission
Where the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel (where applicable) promptly (which, for the Person Responsible, in all circumstances, means before the Person Responsible competes again) admits the EAD Rule violation after being confronted with the EAD Rule violation by FEIF, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another EAD Rule violation last occurred. In each case however where this Article is applied, the Person who committed the EAD Rule violation shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date Ineligibility is imposed or accepted.

G4.10.8.3. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel, or Horse, then a credit shall be received for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed as determined by the FEIF Disciplinary Board.

G4.10.8.4. If a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing for himself, herself or the Horse, and thereafter refrains from participating in equestrian activities, such Person or Horse shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the voluntary Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive Notice of a potential EAD Rule violation. If a Provisional Suspension is voluntarily accepted, it can only be lifted by Decision of the FEIF Disciplinary Board.

G4.10.8.5. No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Person alleged to have committed the EAD Rule violation elected not to compete or was suspended by his team.

G4.10.9. Status During Ineligibility

G4.10.9.1. Prohibition Against Participation during Ineligibility
No Horse, Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity at an Event, or in a Competition or activity that is authorised or organised by FEIF or any National Member Association or be present at an Event (other than as a spectator) that is authorised or organised by FEIF or

any National Member Association, or participate in any capacity at an Event authorised or organised by any international or national-level Event organisation. In addition, for any EAD Rule violation, some or all of sport related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person Responsible and/or Support Personnel may be withheld by FEIF and/or its National Member Associations. A Horse subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.
In addition, any Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel or Horse subject to Ineligibility under Article 10 may also be banned from any venues where FEI competitions are taking place, whether or not the Person Responsible or member of the Support Personnel is registered with FEIF.

G4.10.9.2. Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility
Where a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel who has been declared Ineligible or whose Horse has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation or attendance during Ineligibility described in Article 4.10.9.1 above, the results of any such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over so that the entire period of Ineligibility must be served again from the beginning as of the date of the last violation committed. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 4.10.4.2 above if the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel establish that he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation or attendance. In addition, further sanctions may be imposed if appropriate. The determination of whether any Person has violated the prohibition against participation or attendance, and whether a reduction under Article 4.10.4.2 above or any other sanctions are appropriate, shall be made by the FEIF Disciplinary Board.

G4.11. Consequences to Teams

a) If a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these EAD Rules during an Event where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the Person Responsible may be Disqualified in all Competitions and will be subtracted from the team result, to be replaced with the results of the next applicable team member. If by removing the Person Responsible's results from the team results, the number of Athletes counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be eliminated from the ranking.

b) Notwithstanding the above, for all Events, exceptional circumstances may be considered.

G4.12. Appeals

G4.12.1. Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these EAD Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 4.12.2 through 4.12.3. Such Decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

G4.12.2. Appeals from Decisions Regarding EAD Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

The following Decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 4.12.2

- a Decision that an EAD Rule violation was committed;
- a Decision imposing consequences for an EAD Rule violation;
- a Decision that no EAD Rule violation was committed;
- a Decision that an EAD Rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, exceeding the Statute of Limitations);
- a Decision under Article 4.10.9.2 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility);
- a Decision that FEIF or a National Member Association lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged EAD Rule violation or its consequences;
- a Decision by any National Member Association not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping violation, or a Decision not to go forward with an anti-doping violation; and
- a Decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Preliminary Hearing or otherwise, in violation of Article 4.7.4; the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is FEIF or the Person upon whom or upon whose Horse the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

G4.12.2.1. In all cases arising the Decision may be appealed exclusively to the FEIF Arbitration Council in accordance with the provisions applicable before the FEIF Arbitration Council.

G4.12.2.2. In cases under Article 4.12.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the FEIF Arbitration Council:
(a) the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel who is the subject of the Decision being appealed, or the Horse Owner, where its Horse is subject to Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility;
(b) the other party to the case in which the Decision was rendered;
(c) FEIF;
(d) the National Member Association of the Person who is the subject of the Decision being appealed; and
(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the Decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including Decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games.

G4.12.3. Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to the FEIF Arbitration Council shall be thirty (30) days from the date of Receipt of the Hearing Panel Decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the Decision subject to appeal:

a) Within ten (10) days from Notice of the Decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the Hearing Panel having issued the Decision a copy of the file on which it

relied; a failure to make such request shall however not preclude such party from appealing to the FEIF Arbitration Council within the time period set forth above; and

b) If such a request is made within the ten (10) day period, then the party making such request shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the file to appeal to the FEIF Arbitration Council.

G4.13. Application, Reporting and Recognition

G4.13.1. Application of FEIF EAD Rules

When National Equine Anti-Doping Rules apply, they shall specifically incorporate Articles 4.2, 3, 4, and 4.8.2 of these EAD Rules into their anti-doping regulations and enforce them against their members, unless doing so would contravene any applicable national law. With regards to the other Articles of these EAD Rules, National Member Associations, to the extent they do not wish to incorporate them, shall adopt corresponding provisions which embody similar concepts and principles, especially with respect to Article 4.10.

G4.13.2. Statistical Reporting

National Member Associations shall report to FEIF at the end of every year aggregated and anonymous results of all Doping Controls within their jurisdiction. FEIF may periodically publish Testing data received from National Member Associations as well as comparable data from Testing under FEIF's jurisdiction.

G4.13.3. Public Disclosure

G4.13.3.1. Neither FEIF or its National Member Association shall publicly identify Horses or Persons Responsible whose Horses' Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or Persons Responsible and/or members of the Support Personnel who were alleged to have otherwise violated these Rules, until the earlier of completion of the administrative review and Notification described in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 above or the start of the Provisional Suspension of the Person alleged to have violated the EAD Rule. Once a violation of these EAD Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported in an expeditious manner via the FEIF website at the discretion of FEIF. If the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel or the National Member Association of any such Person makes information concerning an EAD Rule violation or alleged EAD Rule violation public prior to release of this information on the Case Status Table, FEIF may comment on such public information or otherwise publicly report the matter.

G4.13.3.2. In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel did not commit an EAD Rule violation, the Decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Person who is the subject of the Decision. FEIF shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the Decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as such Person and FEI may jointly approve.

G4.13.3.3. Neither FEIF, any National Member Association, any FEI approved Laboratory, or any official of any of the above, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to a general description of process and science), except in response to public comments attributed to the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel or their representatives.

G4.13.4. Recognition of Decisions by National Member Associations

Any Decision of FEIF regarding a violation of these EAD Rules shall be recognised and enforced by all National Member Associations (including with respect to National Events) and National Member Associations shall take all necessary action to implement any and all ramifications relating to such Decisions. Failure to do so may be considered a violation of these EAD Rules and FEIF Statutes.

G4.14. Statute of Limitations

No action may be commenced under these EAD Rules against a Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel for an EAD Rule violation unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

G4.15. Amendment and Interpretation of EAD Rules

G4.15.1. These EAD Rules may be amended from time to time by FEIF in accordance with the relevant Rules and Regulations of FEI

G4.15.2. Except as provided in Article 4.15.5 EAD Rules, these EAD Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes. Nothing herein shall be interpreted to supplant the applicability of national laws to national events.

G4.15.3. The headings used for the various parts and Articles of these EAD Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these EAD Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

G4.15.4. The Introduction, Appendix 1 Definitions, the Equine Prohibited Substances List, and FEIF List of Approved Laboratories, shall all be considered integral parts of these EAD Rules.

G4.15.5. These EAD Rules have been adopted pursuant to the FEIF Statutes and General Regulations and shall be interpreted, where applicable, in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of these Statutes and General Regulations as well as other FEIF Rules and Regulations including but not limited to the Veterinary Regulations, the Internal Regulations of the FEIF Disciplinary Board, the Procedural Rules of the FEIF Disciplinary Board, the FEI Standard for Laboratories and the various FEIF Rules. In the event of conflict with the Statutes or the General Regulations, the Statutes and the General Regulations shall apply, subject however, to the application by the FEIF Disciplinary Board of the legal principle of lex specialis derogat legi generali which provides that a specific provision should govern over a general provision. In the event of conflict with any other Rules or Regulations, these EAD Rules shall apply.

G4.15.6. The time limits fixed under the present EAD Rules shall begin from the day after which Notification by FEIF is received. Official holidays and non-working days are included in the calculation of time limits. The time limits fixed under the present EAD Rules are respected if the communications by the parties are sent before midnight on the last day on which such time limits expire. If the last day of the time limit is an official holiday or a non-business day in the country where the Notification has been made, the time limit shall expire at the end of the first subsequent business day.

G5. Events

G5.1. FEIF organised events – general explanation

FEIF Events are events that are approved by the Board of FEIF, organized in accordance with the current Rules of FEIF, open for a wide international audience, and meeting high standards in terms of quality, organization and horse welfare. FEIF Events give participants a high quality experience. The FEIF logo must be prominently displayed at a FEIF Event, and in all promotional information used for the event.

Absolutely required

- FEIF logo with reference to the FEIF web site in all communication
- Following FEIF rules whenever applicable
- (Also) Information in English, both before and at the event
- Explicit information for foreign audience, with recognisable information about identifiable riders and their performance

Where appropriate:

- Entrance check on all horses involved in accordance to our veterinary Rules
- Fit-to-compete check
- Exit checks on horses leaving the track
- Doping checks on 10% of the horses, in accordance with FEIF Rules
- All officials should adhere the Code of Ethics

G5.2. World Championships

The goal of the World Championships is to organize a large-scale event, which gives people an opportunity to enjoy the Icelandic horse culture and lifestyle. This means to organize World Championships where horse welfare comes first and we connect Icelandic horse culture, lifestyle, enjoyment and passion with the local atmosphere. An event that promotes and improves the recognition of the pure bred Icelandic horse. All actions concerning World Championships need to be in line not only with the letter of the Rules, but also with the spirit of this goal.

The World Championships for Icelandic horses are organized every second year in the name of FEIF, preferably in the beginning of August. World Championships include Sport Competitions and an international Breeding Show, run according to the applicable sport and breeding Rules.

G5.3. Other Icelandic horse events

G5.3.1. Mid European Championships

Countries eligible to participate in the Mid-European Championships are Austria, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Switzerland. The event is organized every second year under the responsibility of the Mid-European committee and the organizer, being selected by the committee upon application by the countries willing to organize it and under approval of the countries eligible to participate. Every country may send a certain number of participants. The intention of the event is to offer high class sports event for individual riders and National teams following FEIF's Rules and Regulations. The eligible countries decide every two years about the tests and the age classes.

G5.3.2. Nordic Championships

Countries eligible to participate in the Nordic Championships are the Nordic countries Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Faroe Islands. The event is organized every second year under the responsibility of the responsible country. The right to apply as organizer for the Nordic Championships is defined (Finland – Sweden – Denmark – Norway). The Nordic Championships follow FEIF's Rules and Regulations and offer a high class sport event for individual riders. The tests are the same as at the World Championships and are judged for senior and junior classes.

G5.3.3. WorldRanking event

The FEIF WorldRanking is a system to compare results of riders of pure-bred Icelandic horses at selected sport events all over the world with each other.
FEIF started the WorldRanking in 1995. It is a continuous system: every day a new ranking list is computed. The riders' position in the ranking lists may vary per day! Riders can check what events do count for the FEIF WorldRanking and what marks they did get at any WorldRanking event.

Any FEIF member association may organise WorldRanking events. FEIF grants WorldRanking status to events following an application available from and described on the FEIF website. WorldRanking events are considered international horse competitions and are conducted following FEIF's Rules and Regulations. Additional national or local tests may be offered at WorldRanking events. These tests are not defined in FEIF's Sport Rules but should be conducted following the General Rules.

G5.3.4. FEIF breeding show

In breeding shows, horses should first be judged for conformation, (after they have been measured) and after that for riding abilities. When all horses in the show have been judged there is a second ridden assessment in which all horses judged for riding abilities may participate. In breeding shows that last a whole week or longer it is allowed to arrange the second ridden assessment over more than one day.

G6. World Championships - Approved Information

G6.1. Guidelines for organisers

World Championships are organised in the name of FEIF and FEIF is thus responsible for the way in which they are carried out. The board of FEIF sets these Rules. The World Championships are held in the various member countries in turn so that countries, which have not yet organised a European or World Championship, will have preference over these who already have. It will not be possible to have a World Championship in non-European member countries.

The Organising Committee is responsible for the practical organisation of the event and decides on the date, place and programme.

The FEIF logo must be included in the World Championships logo and be included on the medals.

The following directives have been set up:

G6.1.1. General

1. The Board of FEIF decides 4 years in advance which country will host the World Championships. The Board of FEIF may enter into an agreement with a third-party to organise the World Championships if no member association is willing to take on the task.
2. If the host country takes responsibility, the association of the host country then has two years in which to set up an organising committee (OC) and to decide on the time and place for the event.
3. At least two years in advance the Organising Committee will inform all FEIF members as well as the board about the time and place for the event.
4. The OC will then set up a secretariat that is able to handle all enquiries in English and which will assist with problems associated with participation and attendance at the World Championships.
5. The chairman of the OC, who will also be the Director of the World Championships, must be selected and his name made public at least one year in advance.
6. FEIF maintains a written manual to be followed during the World Championships. This document is maintained by FEIF and represents the collected experience from all past World Championships. The most recent manual, updated following the most recent World Championships, is expressly incorporated into any and all agreements for the current World Championships.
7. The OC should submit a written report on the competition to the FEIF board within one year after the World Championships are held.
8. The World Championships are carried out in accordance with the FEIF Rules and Regulations in force.
9. The competition grounds and tracks must comply with the FEIF Rules and should be prepared one year before the World Championship.
10. Local security Rules should be met, to be proven with a security plan approved by local authorities in due time.
11. The competition grounds should be easy to reach by both private transport (car) and public transport.

12. The OC will take care of all necessary contracts and agreements to allow the practical execution of the arrangement and will be responsible for its finances.
13. When videos are made of World Championships, the organisers shall ensure that FEIF is entitled to use the basic tapes after a certain time has elapsed. This means that FEIF is able to use parts of the videos to produce educational videos.

G6.1.2. Allocation of responsibilities

1. The FEIF Director of Sport is responsible for the correct management of the sport side of the competition. He must approve the tracks, the time schedule and the individual events and make certain that the World Championships are carried out according to the Rules and in the fair and friendly spirit of FEIF.
2. The FEIF Director of Breeding will direct the breeding show in co-operation with the breeding committee of the organising country.
3. The Director of the World Championships is responsible for the practical direction of the championship and must see that the programme is kept to time, that any additional shows are correctly presented and that all necessary information is given correctly and in good time.
4. The FEIF Director of Sport and FEIF Director of Breeding respectively will decide over matters that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the arbitration committee.
5. The FEIF board will decide over matters of association policies or matters involving problems of ethics or principles.

G6.1.3. Service

1. The boards of the participating associations must receive information on hotel and camping facilities as soon as possible. The camping facilities have to meet to the European standard, i.e. the camping place has to be on a grassed area with a sufficient electrical supply and adequate sanitary facilities (shower, toilets, etc.)
2. After this, it is up to each member country to arrange for board and lodging for their riders, team managers, judges and other officials.
3. On the tournament ground there must be at least two sufficiently large conference rooms, for the FEIF board, the team leaders, and the judges and for other committees belonging to FEIF and/or to the World Championships.
4. For the participating teams and the group of judges there shall be hosts available to assist with practical matters and to act as an intermediary between teams, judges and the OC.

G6.1.4. Finances

1. The participants will pay no starting fees.
2. The participating countries will not have to pay for their horses' hay, grazing, straw and water. The organisers have the right to charge for the use of boxes and stables.
3. The host association must either pass 10 % of the entrance fee on to FEIF, with a minimum of € 65.000 indexed according to the rate of inflation as reported by the European Central Bank[5] from the date the agreement is signed to the date of final payment. Alternatively, the host may come to an agreement with FEIF at least 3 years before the start of the World Championships where the fee can be based upon any combination of a fixed amount or a fixed amount combined with a share in the total turnover or profit or a certain number of free tickets with VIP-access for guests invited by FEIF. However the expected outcome should be comparable to the amount remitted in comparable situations. This payment shall be remitted by September 20 just after the World Championship at the latest. A certified accountant should approve the final accounting. The price of the tickets shall be approved by FEIF.
4. In case requirements are not met and FEIF has extra costs (like for extra inspections), those costs are fully accountable to the OC.
5. In case the OC fails to meet the requirements after a warning the board of FEIF is allowed to fine the host organisation with a maximum fee of 10% of the expected license fee per event. This fee is not refundable.
6. Each participating country has the right to free entrance passes for all riders and one groom per horse. In addition, team officials (1-2 team leader(s) sport[6]; 1 team leader breeding; and 1 trainer) shall receive free passes.
7. World Championship judges will receive free passes.
8. Board members and honorary members of FEIF will receive free passes. FEIF also gets free passes for those persons who do necessary work during the World Championship in an honorary capacity.
9. Additional free passes for the press, invited guests etc. may be issued at the discretion of the organisers.

G6.1.5. Information

1. The organisers are responsible for supplying the participants with all relevant information in at least the FEIF language, English.
2. Sufficient notice boards must be available to inform not only the participants but other interested parties about changes to the programme, special events, results etc. These notice boards should also be in the centre of the competition ground and close to the tracks.
3. Withdrawals from tests and shows must be notified to the secretariat in writing and in due time on the proper form. The secretariat will then take the necessary action.
4. The speaker service should preferably be in three languages to accommodate the international audience, i.e. English, German and the national language or possibly Icelandic.

---

[5] http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/prices/indic/forecast/html/table_hist_hicp.en.html

[6] Sport teams with more than 7 riders including adults, young riders, and defending World Champions are entitled to a Deputy Team leader with the same rights as the Sport Team Leader.

G6.1.6. Sport competitions and breeding shows

1. The following conditions have to be met:
   a. the sport competitions and the breeding shows shall take place on tracks as described in FEIF's Rules and Regulations.
   b. in addition to the described tracks, the organiser must provide proper facilities for warming up, a collecting ring, and easy access to collecting ring and tracks.
   c. in addition to the described tracks, the organiser must provide also proper facilities for the measurement of breeding horses, shoeing check and veterinary inspections.
   d. sufficient ring stewards should be available for:
      - inspection of equipment (preferably judges)
      - helping the speaker to keep the starting order and the time schedule
      - supplying the speaker with information about rein and sequence of gaits ridden in finals
      - informing the riders about the progress of the current test or breeding show
   e. an appropriate space near to the oval track for the inspection of equipment must be available.
   f. an appropriate loudspeaker system must be available; information through the loudspeaker system should also be available in the warming up area, collecting ring and preferably also in the riders' camp and stables.
   g. every judge and his secretary must be provided with a chair and a table, and must be sheltered from sun and rain.
   h. the same facilities shall be provided near to the tracks for the Chief Judge and the FEIF Director of Sport or the FEIF Director of Breeding.
   i. adequate facilities for the speaker and the data centre is required.
   j. a sufficient communication system must be available to connect the Chief Judge, head judge of the test, FEIF Director of Sport or FEIF Director of Breeding, Director of the World Championships, speaker, data centre, ring stewards and secretariat.
   k. sufficient accommodation for the spectators is required.
2. The sport competitions and breeding shows will be carried out according to the international FEIF Rules and Regulations.
3. The year before the World Championships an international or national sport competition and breeding show should take place at the competition grounds, on which occasion the FEIF Director of Sport and the FEIF Director of Breeding or their deputies will inspect and approve the grounds.
4. The breeding horses should be presented to the audience at times where there are sufficient spectators.

G6.1.7. Secretariat

1. An information service should be available at least one year before the start of the World Championships, including an address, telephone and telefax numbers and preferably an e-mail address.
2. The secretariat should provide proper services for participants, team leaders, officials, press and spectators.
3. Official entry forms, and forms used during the World Championships for shoeing, equipment, information for the speaker, withdrawals, etc. shall be provided by FEIF.

4. The programme must contain a list of all participating horses and their pedigrees. Horses without a proven pure-breed pedigree are not allowed to participate in the World Championship, and the pedigree must be confirmed through WorldFengur.
5. Riders, judges, team leaders, press and the FEIF board members have the right to receive a free copy of the programme including starting lists.
6. The list of results must be completed and available one hour at the latest after the close of the World Championships and shall be distributed via the FEIF website.

G6.1.8. Service for officials

1. Throughout the World Championships, officials are entitled to free meals. (The additional evening arrangements are not included in this offer.)
2. The officials shall be offered free camping and free parking.
3. The costs travelling and lodging will be shared between the organizer and participating countries under responsibility of the FEIF FEC. The organizer contributes € 20.000 (indexed for inflation according to the same procedure as the basic FEIF fee), the rest will be contributed by the participating countries, based upon the number of members per team. The costs of travel and lodging for the required meeting of the judges are included in this expense.
4. A meeting room for the judges just near the track; this room or another room to be used to change clothes and to have common meals.
5. A secretary for the judges to make minutes of meetings.
6. Computers should be tested for using inside the track.

G6.1.9. Horses

1. The participating horses must be kept in accommodation, which can be adequately partitioned by country or in separate paddocks. Horses arriving directly from Iceland must be kept in a separate stable that has been disinfected. The OC will pay for all costs of this special arrangement.
2. Current FEI Veterinary Regulations for stabling apply as far as applicable.
   These Rules include the availability of a treating veterinarian, qualified farrier, stabling Rules, 24-hour security system, and limited admission to the stabling area. Spectators should not have access to the stables.
3. There should be provision for keeping horses outside (grass, sand or earth corrals) permanent, minimum 5 x 5m^2 / horse.
4. It must be possible to drive horse trailers close to the stables and to the pad-docks. Parking places for trailers and cars close to the stables.
5. No barbed wire fences may be used.
6. Facilities for having at least one person per country sleeping in the vicinity of the horses must be provided.
7. There should be arrangements for a 24-hour security in the stables.
8. Each horse has the right to a sufficient portion of good hay per day plus sufficient fresh water.
9. Participating riders have to comply with the veterinary Rules for their horses set by FEIF and the organising country.
10. The stables shall be located away from unnecessary disturbance, e.g. evening discos.

11. Training possibilities with paddock, oval track, lunging place and ideally areas for riding in the fields or forest.
12. Facilities should be available in full service until the day after the last day of the World Championships

G6.1.10. Riders

1. Riders' camp has to have a minimum space 100m2 / team.
2. Sufficient toilets, showers and parking facilities in the area where the riders' camp is.
3. All local laws about security and fire Rules must be followed.
4. Access to the riders' camp should be limited.
5. Facilities should be available until the day after the last day of the World Championships

G6.1.11. Ceremonies

1. On the first day of the World Championships the national flags of the participating countries and the FEIF flag will be raised during a special ceremony specifically for this purpose.
2. The official opening ceremony shall include presentation of, and be based on, participants, team leaders and judges. The length of the ceremony should respect riders and horses.
3. The official closing ceremony shall include presentation of, and be based on, participants, team leaders and judges. The length of the ceremony should respect riders and horses.

G6.1.12. Social arrangements

1. The OC should organise on the first day of the World Championships a friendly get-together restricted to teams, team leaders and officials.
2. The OC should provide a proper space, preferably on the competition grounds, for the traditional international evening, on an evening at the beginning of the World Championships.
3. Each invitation for social events during the official World Championships days must clearly specify for whom the arrangement is intended and who is financially responsible.
4. If special dress or any team presentation is required, this must be announced in the invitation.

G6.1.13. Prizes

1. Each participating horse will receive a ribbon in the colours of the organising country, printed with the place and year of the World Championship, to be paid for by the organisers.
2. Each rider, team leader and official will receive a memento, to be paid for by the organisers.
3. The first three riders in all disciplines receive a medal (1 gold, 1 silver, 1 bronze). All participants in A and B finals will receive a token, indicating their achievement. No medals will be distributed for preliminary rounds or introductory disciplines. Medals that are not awarded shall be destroyed.

4. At the World Championships prizes in money or goods are not allowed.
5. The mementos, medals and ribbons may not be sold to the general public. The following perpetual trophies have been donated:

	ADULT Trophy donated by	YOUTH Trophy donated by
Combination: Five Gait	FEIF	FEIF
Combination: Four Gait	FEIF	FEIF
FEIF Feather Prize	FEIF	
FEIF Breeding trophy	FEIF	
FEIF Team Trophy	FEIF	
Tölt T1	IS	SE
Tölt T2	NO	DE
Four-gait V1	DK	IS
Five-gait F1	AT	GB
Pace race P1	CH	FIN
Pace test PP1	DE	FO
SpeedPass P2	US	FR
Gunnar Bjarnasson Trophy	FEIF	

The perpetual trophy is to be handed over to the winner with a miniature edition that may be retained. The donating country should supply and pay for the miniature edition.

The Gunnar Bjarnasson Perpetual Trophy shall be awarded to the organiser of the respective World Championships.

G6.1.14. Presentation of prizes

1. The presentation of prizes will be shared between members of the OC, FEIF board members and presidents of national associations. The President of FEIF shall present the medals and the perpetual trophy for the combination.
2. Additionally, the organisers may, after consultation with the FEIF board, let honorary guests or other officials present the prizes.
3. The National Anthems of the winners' countries shall be played when the trophies are presented.

G6.1.15. Public

1. Enough tribunes to seat at least 7500 people around the oval track.
2. Enough facilities to seat at least 2500 people along the pace track.
3. Enough facilities for food and beverages for 7500 people at the time.
4. Enough clean toilets.
5. Sufficient camping places and hotels within a range of 25 km

G6.1.16. Press

1. Members of the press, wishing to operate within the confines of the oval track during the World Championships, must apply to the OC secretariat in due time.
2. Accepted members of the press will get an official World Championship Press Card. They must wear this card during the World Championships.

3. Only photographers, bearing a World Championship Press Card, are allowed to enter and operate within the confines of the oval track. Access to the track will be decided by the OC under the ultimate jurisdiction of the Chief Judge.
4. Bearers of World Championship Press Cards will not pay an entrance fee.
5. A press centre with enough facilities for 75-100 journalists.
6. Access to Internet.
7. Facilities (and an appropriate camera spot and storage room) for at least one video/TV-team.

G6.1.17. Advertisements

1. Advertisements are allowed around the oval track and alongside the pace track under the following conditions:
    - the advertisements have to be on boards which must be placed at least 3 m away from the edge of the oval-track and 5 m away from the edge of the pace-track.
    - the total height from the ground of the advertising board must not be more than 100 cm.
2. The following aspects should be considered in the design of the advertising boards:
    - they should not disturb the horses and/or their riders.
    - they should not block the view of the spectators.
    - they may not be made from materials which cause a visual or auditory nuisance.
    - boards should as far as possible be of similar shape and size.
3. No advertisements are allowed within the confines of the oval track or around the edge of the dressage arena.
4. Judges, photographers and officials may not bear advertisements when working within the confines of the tracks, during the competitions.
5. Company names and/or brand names may not be used in the name of the competition.
6. Manufacturer's markings on equipment, used within the confines of the tracks by the organisers, are allowed if they don't serve an advertising purpose. However, each letter used may not be larger than 15 cm (height and width) and the diameter of logos and/or trademarks may not be more than 45 cm.
7. The organisers may inform the spectators about any relevant sponsorship in breaks and at the beginning and at the end of every discipline.
8. In the case of disagreements, caused by ambiguous interpretation of these Rules, the verdict of the FEIF board is final and binding.
9. Riders who violate these Rules will be disqualified from the World Championships.
10. Organisers who violate these Rules will be disciplined by FEIF. They will be expected to pay a fine to FEIF, which is equivalent to the estimated advertising value gained by the violation. The FEIF board will convene an ad-hoc committee to estimate the amount.

G6.1.18. Miscellaneous

1. Any agreements between FEIF and the host country not specifically mentioned in these instructions must be confirmed in writing.
2. The organisers shall find ways and means to assist the Icelandic team in selling their competition horses, which may not return to Iceland.

GENERAL RULES

G7. Eligibility of horses

G7.1. Appearance of the horse

The Icelandic horse is a unique breed with special qualities. It shall be shown respect unreservedly. The following Rules apply at all times: the natural appearance (e.g. natural growth and colour of hair) of the horse shall not be changed. Exceptions the mane and tail may be trimmed if too long and the horse may be clipped for health and welfare reasons. Hair on the muzzle, fetlocks, and inside the ears shall not be clipped. The rider shall take into account the special background and needs of the Icelandic horse, and keep the horse under as natural conditions as possible, which provide enough light, fresh air and space for free exercise.

G7.2. Handling and training of the horse:

Artificial or psychological methods to alter the natural expression of the horse are not allowed.

The training of the horse shall not include the use of mechanical equipment in order to influence movement and shape. Exceptions: the use of equipment that is generally accepted as normal and used in a way, which is generally accepted. Use of extreme weights or elastic ropes on the legs is forbidden.

Infringement of the above Rules shall be dealt with in accordance with the Rules on disciplinary measures. In cases of doubt or disagreement, the ruling of the FEIF arbitration council is final.

G7.3. The age of a horse

The January of the year of birth is valid for the age of the horse.

G7.3.1. Participating horses in breeding shows

- All horses presented at breeding shows should be well prepared, sound and fit, well fed and well turned out. Artificial methods to alter the natural expression of the horse are not allowed. If the horse is judged for riding abilities it must be at least 4 year old in the calendar year.
- All horses presented at breeding shows need to be registered in the WorldFengur database and individually marked (micro-chipped). The show staff is responsible for reading the marking and comparing it to the registration information on the horse.
- All stallions presented for judgement must have proof of parentage either by blood type or DNA analysis. All stallions presented for judgement and are born from the year 2006 must have a proof of parentage by DNA analysis on both the father and the mother
- The control/measurement of testicles shall be made by the responsible person, appointed by the show manager, and under responsibility of the judge panel. The measures for statistical reasons can be taken by one person, who is trained for the whole procedure. The measurement of testicles was described under “General health control”

G7.3.2. Participating horses in sport events

Purebred Icelandic horses aged five years and above are eligible. Proof is required in the form of the pedigree or a corresponding national certificate. Proof can be required in the form of a passport, or a corresponding certificate.

For World Championships and other international competitions, horses must be at least 6 years old.

The number of tests per horse per day is limited as follows:

a. a 5 year-old horse, may start twice per day, not including races or cross-country (however, pace test, speed pace and pace races are permitted),
b. a 6 year-old horse may start 3 times per day,
c. a 7 year and older horse, may start 4 times per day,
d. any preliminary round and final is considered to be a start,
e. for pace test, speed pace, pace race 250m and 150m, 2 runs on one day are counted as 1 start.

It is up to the organisers to check the age of the horse. If a rider disregards this rule, and finishes an additional test, the rider should be disqualified from the test.

G7.4. Doping

FEIF follows FEI rules[7] regarding the implementation of the Doping Regulations, for the full text valid for FEIF see chapter “4. Anti-Doping Procedures” of this document and the respective paragraphs of the FEIF Statutes. Changes of the Doping Regulations are done on Board decision after consultation with the sport and breeding departments.

In case of differences or changes the most recent version of FEI applies.

[7] www.fei.org

G8. Tack

Saddle and bridles should suit the Icelandic horse. The following Rules apply to everywhere on the show ground for competitions and breeding events, and last for the entire duration of the competition.

G8.1. Saddles

In principle any sort of saddle or saddle pad, which is suitable for the Icelandic horse, is allowed. Permissible equipment also includes saddle cloths, front girths, cruppers and saddle supports.

G8.2. Bits and bridles

G8.2.1. Equipment in Breeding

Bridles and nosebands

- The bridle and noseband should fit well, be properly adjusted and not harm the horse.

Bits

- The bit should fit the horse and not hurt its mouth.
- The judges can allow bitless bridles if there is good reason for it.

Boots

- The total permitted weight of protective boots is 120 grams (total weight per leg of overreach boots or tendon boots) and they shall be of a dark colour, black or brown. If boots are used during the judgement of the riding abilities the same equipment should be used throughout the presentation. If a boot falls off it should be put back on before the rider resumes the presentation.

Equipment which is listed on the FEIF website under “Prohibited equipment/Breeding” is not allowed.

G8.2.2. Permitted bits and bridles in Sport

Any bit may be used as part of a bridle provided it

- is suitable for riding (i.e. not for driving horses, or any other use of horses);
- is suitable for riding Icelandic horses
- fits the horse and is used correctly;
- is not included in the list of prohibited bits as published on the FEIF website.

All bits are allowed in all tests. 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.

Horses may be ridden in bit-less bridles, provided they fit the general requirements described above.
The judges’ 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

Prohibited bits and/or bridles are bits and/or bridles that are clearly designed for another purpose (such as bits for driving horses) or are part of tack designed for a different riding style/culture, or are used in way other than designed for. Only reins that go directly from the rider's hands to the correct attachment point on the bit or bit-less bridle are allowed.

In addition to this general rule FEIF maintains a list of bits and bridles that are not allowed for specific reasons. The list includes a description and a picture of the specific bits or bridles or combinations of bits and bridles. The list is published on the FEIF website.

Sport: To have a specific bit and/or bridle added to the list of prohibited bits and bridles, national Sport Leaders, members of the FEIF Sport Committee and FEIF Licensed International Sport Judges can make a proposal to the FEIF Sport Committee. A clear description, a clear picture and proper reasoning should accompany such a request. The Sport Committee will review all requests at least three times a year, unless there is a reason for a decision at short notice. The annual sport meeting can decide to remove bits and bridles from the list of prohibited bits and bridles.

Breeding: The annual breeding meeting can decide on any changes on the list of prohibited equipment.

G8.2.4. The whip

The whip 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.

G8.3. Shoeing

G8.3.1. Shoeing of Breeding Horses

All horses shown ridden must be shod with a full set (4) of shoes. The shoeing shall be as well done as possible and the angle of the hoof must be in line with the pastern.

- The hoof length must be natural and not exceed 8.5 cm. Exceptions to the 8.5 cm rule can be made when stick measurements at the withers are 137-144 cm. These horses are allowed a hoof length of 9.0 cm. Horses that have a stick measurement of 145 cm or more are allowed a hoof length of 9.5 cm. Maximum differences in hoof length between front feet and back feet is 1.5 cm.
- The material of all four shoes shall be identical and must not exceed the specific weight of iron. The maximum thickness of the shoes is 8.0 mm and the maximum width is 23.0 mm. All 4 shoes must be identical regarding material and with. A difference in the thickness between front and back shoes of up to 2.0 mms is allowed.
- The shoe must fit the hoof. The shoe must not extend past the lengthened natural slant of the toe wall, and at the back past the perpendicular dropped from the bulbs of the heel. The use of sole, ring or any kind of artificial material to protect or repair the hoof is not allowed.
- If studs are used, 2 ordinary studs or stud nails must be used per shoe at the heel. The studs must suit the size of shoe.
- Max. size of studs allowed is (length x width x height) 15mm x 15mm x 12mm.
- Reinforcement welds are not allowed.

G8.3.2. Shoeing of Sport Horses

G8.3.2.1. Length of hoof

The angle of the hoof must be in line with the pastern. The hoof length must be natural and not exceed 9.0 cm. Exceptions to the 9.0 cm rule can be made when a written proof (e.g. from a breeding show or a veterinarian) is shown that the horse has a stick measurement of 145.0 cm or more, in which case a length up to 9.5 cm is allowed. Any artificial lengthening is forbidden. Soles/pads/rings are permitted and not included in the measurement.

G8.3.2.2. Shoes

If horses are shod all four feet should be shod. The only shoes allowed are those that are made for the purpose of serving as a shoe on a horse. Any shoe should have an opening at the hind side. All four shoes have to be made of the same material. The material used must not exceed the specific weight of standard iron. The shoe may have a maximum thickness of 10.0 mm and width of 23.0 mm (wear and tear included), and must be of an even shape

The judges' decision about the acceptance of any shoe at a specific event is final for that specific event.

Position of the shoe

The shoe must not extend past the lengthened natural slant of the toe wall, and at the back past the perpendicular dropped from the bulbs of the heel.

Studs

Two ordinary studs per shoe, riveted, welded or screwed, one on each side of the heel of the shoe, are allowed. A stud must not exceed the measurements 15mm x 15mm x 12 mm (l x w x h) and may only have a maximum of 4 welding spots. For studs with a core, the core must not protrude more than 3 mm beyond the outer case.

Clips

Three clips of a maximum thickness of 2 mm are allowed per shoe. Clips that have been welded are not allowed.

Reinforcement welds

Reinforcement welds are forbidden.

Leather and plastic rings and soles

Leather and synthetic rings or soles of a thickness of max. 5.0 mm and following the shape of the shoe are allowed between hoof and shoe. When filling material and/or a sole is used, a shoe of max. 8.0 mm thickness is allowed, otherwise a shoe of max. 10.0 mm is allowed. Apart from the filling material only one ring or sole per foot is allowed. Reinforcements in order to support the specific function of the sole/ring are allowed.

Wedged soles are allowed, with a maximum thickness of 8.0 mm at the heels and a maximum thickness of 2.0 mm at the toe, provided the hoof is in a correct angle to the pastern and with a correct length of the toe.

A ring may have one single bridge not wider than 23.0 mm joining one side to the other. A ring is deemed to be a sole if there is any other form of connection from one side to the other.

This is also valid when the connection consists of a woven construction. Reinforcements to keep the ring in place on the shoe are allowed.

If the hoof has any filling material with or without a sole only shoes up to a maximum of 8.0 mm thick are allowed.

As soon as any material is inside the hoof (including the shoe) the rules for soles apply, even if no sole is used.

The judges' decision about the acceptance of any ring or sole at a specific event is final for that specific event.

Re-shoeing

A horse may not be re-shod once it has started its first test.

Prohibited shoes, rings and soles

Prohibited shoes, rings or soles are shoes, rings or soles that are clearly designed for a purpose other than riding horses.

In addition to this general rule, the sport committee maintains a list of shoes, rings or soles that are not allowed for specific reasons. The list includes a description and a picture of the specific shoe, ring or sole. The list is published on the FEIF website.

To have a specific shoe, ring or sole added to the list of prohibited shoes, rings or soles, national sport leaders, members of the FEIF sport committee and FEIF licensed international sport judges can make a proposal to the FEIF sport committee. A clear description, a picture and proper reasoning should accompany such a request. The sport committee will review all requests at least three times a year, unless there is a reason for a decision on short notice.

The Annual Sport Meeting can decide to remove shoes, rings or soles from the list of prohibited shoes, rings or soles.

G8.4. Additional equipment

The use of elastic bands to divide the manes of a horse equally is allowed.

In winter time the use of 'snow grip' (rings/soles with extra grip on the ground, to be used on slippery surfaces) is allowed for safety reasons, in addition to nails and studs as described under studs (see chapter on shoes). The ring/sole itself should fit otherwise in the description of the description of leather and plastic rings and soles.

G8.5. Protective equipment

It is not allowed to put more weight to the limbs than required for protection.

G8.5.1. Breeding shows

The total permitted weight of protective boots is 120 grams (total weight per leg of overreach boots or tendon boots) and they shall be of a dark colour, black or brown. If boots are used during the judgement of the ridden abilities the same equipment should be used throughout the presentation. If a boot falls off it should be put back on before the rider resumes the presentation.

Equipment which is listed on the FEIF website under "Prohibited equipment/Breeding" is not allowed.

G8.5.2. Sport competitions

Protective equipment above the sole of the hoof, not exceeding 250 g per leg, is allowed. The protective equipment may not be changed between entering the oval track and finishing the test.

If any part of the protective equipment falls off during the preliminary round, the rider must decide either to finish the test without this part or to retire.

Equipment which breaks or falls off during the final round, or in the preliminary rounds of five gait classes with more than one horse in the track, may be replaced at the judges' discretion, during the interval when the marks are shown, or in the five gait classes, when the horses are waiting for the pace run.

These rules are valid for the whole competition area and for the entire duration of the competition.

G8.5.2.1. Inspections

Inspection of shoes and protective equipment lies within the responsibility of the judges. If there is no mandatory shoeing check the riders should be given the opportunity of a voluntary check before the start of the competition. During the competition, Ring Stewards can check tack as each horse leaves the track after completing a test. If there is no mandatory check, there shall be a system, which randomly identifies a number of horses in accordance with the starting list. In this case one of the first three placed horses of every test shall also be drawn out. Riders must be prepared to remove the shoes of their horses if drawn out for inspection.

Any judge in doubt as to whether there has been a breach of the shoeing or protective equipment Rules may order an inspection to be carried out. One or more judges appointed for this purpose 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 shoes or the protective equipment are complying with the Regulations. They can demand that the shoes be removed and replaced. The rider concerned has no right to claim compensation. If the official farrier removes the shoes, the cost is to be paid by the organiser; otherwise it is the responsibility of the rider concerned.

Horses with soles may be selected by judges for a check (removal of one or more soles).

Normally the same horse will not have to have its shoes removed more than once at the same competition. The shoe and sole can be replaced, but only under supervision of the head judge or his representative.

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 competition.

G9. Tracks

All tests should take place on approved tracks, either oval track, pace track or dressage ring, according to the specific requirements of the tests. The tracks have to meet the requirements described in these rules. Next to the entrance of each track there should be an area where riders can prepare their horses and a collecting area for the combinations to start

G9.1. Breeding - Tracks and facilities

G9.1.1. Tracks for conformation judgements

Where possible, all measurements and judgements of conformation shall take place indoors (riding arena/hall). A marked track, 20-30m long and 2-3m wide, with a level surface and a fence around it, is required for the conformation judgements.

G9.1.2. Tracks for judgement of gaits/ridden abilities:

The gaits shall be shown on a straight, level track, 250m long and 4-6m wide, well fenced, but open at both ends.

The surface of the track should be identical to the surface of competition tracks, such as good oval tracks; the surface needs to be level and well compressed. It is also necessary that the track's condition be maintained throughout the whole show. Care must be taken so that traffic outside the track does not bother those showing horses on the track.

The track should be marked out prior to the start of the show and all facilities checked by the show organisers and a representative of the judges' panel.

Judges need good working facilities and a clear view of the track, about 25-40m away from the track.

G9.2. Sport - Tracks

G9.2.1. Oval track tests and details on tracks

All tests taking place on the oval track must be carried out on oval tracks, which satisfy the standard dimensions shown in the drawings in S14 (Addendum 9). When groups of riders are riding to the speaker's instructions, the time a specific section is shown shall be according to the table set by the FEIF Sport Committee and published in S11 (Addendum 5).

The track should be even and firm, 250.00 m long with an outer circumference of 271.69 m and an inner circumference of 246.56 m, and a width of 4.00 m, following the drawings included. The radius of the inner side of the curves should be 13 m, the radius of the outer side of the curves 17 m. The length of the long sides (between the curves) should be 70.44 m; the short sides (between the curves) should be 12.00 m. The fencing should be low and not disturbing horses or judges. Refer to the drawings for other measures. A gradient towards the inner side of the track (long sides and shorts sides between the curves) up to 3.75% and towards the inner side of the track in the curves up to 7.5% is allowed.

The start and end of the long sides have to be properly marked.

G9.2.2. Pace track tests and details on tracks

The track must be straight; 250 m long, even, firm and must have a width of at least 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, 210 m long, even, firm and have a width of at least 4 m. The pace track can be used for the pace test, with the appropriate markings as shown in drawings in S14.7 (Addendum 9).

G9.2.3. World Championship Tracks

The oval track must be 250.00 m long with an outer circumference of 284.21 m and an inner circumference of 246.52 m, and a width of 6.00 m, following the drawings included. A gradient towards the inner side of the track (long sides and shorts sides between the curves) up to 3.75% and towards the inner side of the track in the curves up to 7.5% is allowed. The fencing should be low and not disturbing horses or judges.

The pace track must be straight, 250 m long, even, firm and must have a width of at least 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.

Next to the entrance of each track there shall be an area where riders can prepare their horses and a closed collecting area for the combinations to start.

The Director of Sport must approve the tracks and collecting area at or before the designated test event. The Chief Judge must approve the tracks and collecting area immediately before the start of the World Championships.

G10. Objections and Arbitration Rules

G10.1. General Principles

1. The decisions taken by the FEIF arbitration committee and the FEIF arbitration council concerning appeals and rulings are final.
2. In so far as jurisdiction rests with national Arbitration Committees, their decisions are final.
3. No one may be involved in any arbitral decisions, who is either directly concerned or has interests therein or is in any other way prejudiced.

The FEIF Arbitration Council is elected in accordance with Chapter 5 in the Statutes and has jurisdiction as set out therein.

Matters of doping of horses that are not dealt with by any national association or lawfully appointed competent authority can be brought to the FEIF Arbitration Council by the Board of FEIF. The Arbitration Council shall have the authority to decide in matters of doping of horses in accordance with the rules herein.

The Board of FEIF can bring matters that relate to any breach of FEIF Rules and Regulations or the FEIF statutes by an FEIF official.

All other disciplinary and arbitration matters are for the national level and handled by the national associations and under national laws and Regulations.

G10.2. Arbitration committees

For the duration of an event an Arbitration committee must be formed consisting of the following:

G10.2.1. International breeding shows

1) The show leader or one delegate previously appointed by him.
2) A member of the organising committee.
3) The National Breeding Leader or a person appointed to act on his/her behalf
4) The chief judge or one member of the committee of judges previously appointed by him.
5) A spokesman for the breeders who are presenting horses for the breeding assessment, elected before the start of the Breeding show. If he/she has to be substituted the breeders have to be represented by a deputy member.

G10.2.2. International sport events

1) The competition manager or one by delegate previously appointed by him
2) A member of the organisation committee
3) The head judge or one member of the judge staff previously appointed by him
4) The sport representative of the organising national association or one representative previously appointed by him
5) A riders' spokesman, elected before the start of the competition by those actively competing. If the riders' spokesman has to be substituted, then the rider with the second highest votes will become the spokesman's representative.

G10.2.3. World Championships

1) The competition manager or one representative previously appointed by him
2) A member of the organisation committee
3) The head judge or one member of the judge staff previously appointed by him
4) The sport or breeding representative of FEIF or a previously appointed member of the FEIF-sport or breeding committee
5) A rider's spokesman, elected before the start of the tournament by the Team-spokesmen (one per team). If the rider's spokesman has to be substituted, the rider with the second highest votes will become the spokesman's representative.
The appointed representatives and members may only take part in the meetings of the arbitration committee according to the general principles or if the substituted representative is prevented from attending the meeting.

Breeding arbitration committee: The Arbitration committee can never have more than 2 representatives of the same nationality in the committee.

G10.2.4. Other events

1) The competition manager or one delegate previously appointed by him
2) The head judge or one member of the judge staff previously appointed by him
3) A riders' spokesman, elected before the start of the competition by those actively competing. If the riders' spokesman has to be substituted, then the rider with the second highest votes will become the spokesman's representative.

G10.3. Rules of procedure for Arbitration Committees or disciplinary bodies of first instance

The following Rules specify the procedure for Arbitration Committees at the World Championships, and shall also serve as a minimum requirements for National Arbitration or disciplinary bodies of first instance in the member associations.

For the purpose of these Rules reference to arbitration committees shall also mean national disciplinary bodies of first instance.

Interested parties may submit a written complaint to the Arbitration Committee when they deem that their rights and interests have been violated. The complaint must be lodged in writing and within 24 hours of the complainant having learned, or having been able to learn, of the act or incident which he considers a violation of his rights or interests. The complaint shall provide information on the complainant, the party against which the complaint is directed, the manner of the alleged violation and the evidence supporting the complaint. The complaint may be accompanied by any documents that the complainant deems to support it. The complaint and its attachments shall be sent to the Arbitration Committee in duplicate.

The party against which the complaint is directed, or his representative, shall be informed without delay of the complaint. The Arbitration Committee shall decide on the place and time of the hearing and shall notify the parties of this on a suitable notice. The Arbitration Committee shall grant the party against which the complaint is directed, or his representative, an opportunity to express himself on the substance of the complaint and gather evidence and information. The defending party is free to either submit his observations orally or in writing. The Arbitration Committee may gather evidence and information on its own initiative and may require a report from a party if this is considered necessary for the clarification of the case. The Arbitration Committee may summon a witness of its own motion or on application by a party. An application by a party for the examination of a witness shall state precisely about what facts and for what reasons the witness should be examined.

If the complainant, or his representative, fails to make an appearance at the time his complaint is brought up in the Arbitration Committee, the committee may regard his complaint as cancelled.

Proceedings before the Arbitration Committee are conducted orally. Minutes are to be taken, which should at least include the following information: Members of the Arbitration Committee, place and time of the proceedings, Parties present, Issues and decisions of the committee. Arbitration Committee hearings are public. The chief judge or president shall conduct the proceedings of the Arbitration Committee. The complainant, or his representative, shall be given a brief time to express himself on the comments from the respondent and the respondent, or his representative, shall in turn be given a brief time to express himself on the comments of the complainant.

The deliberations of the committee shall be conducted in private. Every member taking part in the deliberations shall state his opinion and the reasons for it. Decisions by the Arbitration Committee are taken on a simple majority. In the event of votes being equal, the chief judge or president will have the casting vote. The Arbitration Committee shall make a final award within 24 hours from the submission of the complaint. The decision shall be reasoned and delivered immediately in writing to the party concerned. The decision is to be delivered to the Director of the FEIF department involved and he shall inform the national representatives of the reprimands and suspensions issued. The party concerned may lodge an appeal against a decision of the Arbitration Committee imposing a suspension penalty to the Arbitration Council within a period of 2 weeks.

G10.4. Appeals to the Arbitration Council

Appeals may be lodged with the Arbitration Council against decisions taken by the Arbitration Committee within 3 days of the date on which the parties involved are informed of the decision, if suspension penalties are imposed. The appellant shall deposit a sum deemed sufficient by the Arbitration Council to cover the costs of the appeal. The sum is refundable if the Arbitration Council finds in favour of the appellant.

G10.5. Appeals at national level

Appeals on decisions taken by an Arbitration Committee shall be lodged within the timeframe set out in the national Rules. Procedures on the appeal shall also be set out on the national Rules.

G10.6. Guidelines for conflicts of interest - Breeding

Nothing in these guidelines affects the validity of the result.

G10.6.1. Conflict of interest during breeding shows

Whenever any of the following circumstances occur, the judge is recommended to leave the committee during the assessment of that horse. The remaining committee is allowed to perform the assessment.

- the judge is the breeder, owner or ex-owner of the horse.
- the judge is the owner/ex-owner of the father or the mother of the horse.
- the breeder, rider, or owner is a close relative of the judge (wife/husband or living together in the equivalent relationship, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sister/brother, or their children).
- any other circumstances where the judge feels there is a conflict of interest that could influence the ability to perform the assessment.

G10.6.2. Disciplinary measures and objections at breeding shows

G10.6.2.1. Dismissal of the horse

A horse being presented for judgement showing dangerous behaviour shall be dismissed from the show.

- Only the judges' panel can dismiss such a horse.
- There is no right of appeal.

G10.6.2.2. Disciplinary measures against the rider or owner

Breaches of the Breeding Rules, or the code of conduct, and unfair behaviour of a rider or owner may be subject to disciplinary measures.

G10.6.2.3. Breaching Rules

Any person is guilty of a breach of the Rules, who

- brings the name of the association and/or Icelandic horse into disrepute,
- treats a horse unfairly, makes excessive demands on it or hits it,
- violates established principles of the prevention of cruelty to animals act,
- presents the horse, although the horse is suffering from an obvious infectious or contagious disease,
- makes use of any substance, which is suitable for artificially influencing the performance of a horse during its presentation, or any person attempting this use, on entering, or participating in such an event is guilty of deception or attempted deception,
- as an organiser does not fulfil those obligations imposed by the Rules,
- does not heed an arbitrational ruling.

G10.6.2.4. Types of Disciplinary Measures

- 1. warning
- 2. disqualification from further participation in a show
- 3. public reprimand (FEIF register of warnings)
- 4. suspension

G10.6.2.5. Implementation of Disciplinary Measures

1. A warning should be given in minor cases, when the offence was not committed deliberately, there were no serious consequences and no disciplinary action has previously been taken against the guilty party for the same or a similar offence.
2. Disqualification should follow when the seriousness of the offence exceeds a warning, the matter is ended through the disqualification, or the offence has occurred on more than one occasion, or was of a serious or fundamental nature.
3. A public reprimand should follow if the guilty party has already previously been disqualified several times for the same offence, or the offence was of such a serious nature, that only a reprimand can be considered. A reprimand automatically means disqualification from the show.
4. Suspension is to be imposed when the guilty party has already been reprimanded twice, or when the offence is of such a serious nature that only suspension is an adequate punishment. The duration of suspension must be in relation to the seriousness of the offence.

G10.6.2.6. Procedures

- A warning can be given by any judge.
- Disqualification must be called for by the committee of judges and decided by the arbitration committee.
- A public reprimand can only be given by the arbitration committee.
- A decision on suspension is the responsibility of the arbitration committee. The duration is determined by the arbitration council. The arbitration committee may make a recommendation as to the duration.

The decision of implementing disciplinary measures shall be announced to the rider, or a representative, immediately after the decision has been taken. Whenever the judges need time to clear up a case, the rider, or a representative, must be informed at once that the judges are considering disciplinary measures.

G10.6.2.7. Consequences of a disciplinary measure on the assessment result

Whenever a person who is taking part in the presentation of a horse breaches the Rules that carry a warning, or more, the scores awarded to the horse shall only become valid when the judges have considered the impact of the offence of the rider on their ability to judge the horse according to the Rules. The judges' panel may decide to set up conditions for a second presentation and assessment of the horse before the end of the show.

G10.6.2.8. Objections

Anyone being put at a disadvantage due to a violation of the conditions of the schedule or the Breeding Rules has the right to object; furthermore, the same applies to all judges, the organiser and the show leader. At World Championships team leaders have their own particular right of objections.

Objections to judges' decisions can only be based on the violation of Rules or the abuse of the power of discretion.

Objections must be made in writing to the organising committee up to half an hour after the occurrence, accompanied by a deposit of € 50,- or the equivalent in foreign currency.

Objections to schedules and showing procedures are to be lodged before the start of an event, or the relevant class. The deposit will be refunded, if it is decided that there are reasonable grounds for the objection.

G10.7. Disqualifications and Disciplinary measures Sport

G10.7.1. Scope

Rules concerning disqualification and disciplinary measures are valid for any event from the first moment the riders and/or his horse(s) enter the area of the event until the moment the rider and his horse(s) have left the event venue for the last time.

Riders are considered responsible for the horse(s) with which they are participating in any way.

G10.7.2. Register

FEIF maintains a register containing all reports of warnings and suspensions reported to FEIF as a consequence of disciplinary measures described in this chapter and those reported in accordance with the respective chapter of the Statutes.

Warnings and suspensions shall be notified to FEIF within 2 weeks after the case was concluded. The notification shall be posted verifiably in registered post before the time limit expires or sent by email. If the notification is sent by email, FEIF must confirm the receipt of the email. A copy of the notification shall be sent to the parties of the case. FEIF does not take a stand with respect to the case in question apart from ensuring that the decision was taken by a competent arbitration body of the member association in question.

G10.7.3. Measures

The following measures may be used alone or combined if the Rules are breached:

- Disqualification from a class
- Warning not to be published
- Warning to be published
- Disqualification from a event
- Suspension

Disqualification from an event and suspension should always be imposed combined with a warning to be published.

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 If observed and marked by judges judging at the track:
- At least 2 red cards shown: disqualification from the class.
- At least 2 yellow cards shown: warning, eventually to be published.

A judge can show a red and a yellow card simultaneously.

❷ decided by the arbitration committee

❸ decided by the arbitration council

❹ observed by a judge or an official outside the track

❺ decided by the judges' meeting at the end of the event

V after veterinary inspection only

OFFENCE	*Disqualifi-cation from a class*	*Warning - Not to be published*	*Warning – To be published*	*Disqualifi-cation from an event*	*Suspension*
A) Rider disobeys Rules on entering the track, saluting or leaving the track.	❶				
B) Rider leaves the saddle without permission.	❶				
C) Rider neglects Rules for the test in which she/ he competes	❶				
D) Breach of the Rules on tack	❶				
E) Bringing the name of the association and/or Icelandic horse sport into disrepute		❷	❷	❷	❸
F) Unfair or brutal treatment of the horse on or outside the track	❶ or ❹ + ❷	❶ or ❹ + ❺	❶ or ❹ + ❺	❶ or ❹ + ❷	❶ or ❹ + ❸
G) Offence against codes of conduct	❶ or ❹ + ❷	❶ or ❹ + ❺	❶ or ❹ + ❺	❶ or ❹ + ❷	❶ or ❹ + ❸
H) Competing with a horse suffering from an infectious or contagious disease	❶ or ❹ + ❷ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❺ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❺ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❷ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❸ + V
I) Using substance, which might artificially influence performance of horse or rider	❶ or ❹ + ❷ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❺ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❺ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❷ + V	❶ or ❹ + ❸ + V
J) Deception, or attempted deception, entering or participating in an event	❶ or ❹ + ❷	❶ or ❹ + ❺	❶ or ❹ + ❺	❶ or ❹ + ❷	❶ or ❹ + ❸
geK) Not heeding an arbitral ruling	❹ + ❷			❹ + ❷	

G11. Addendum 1: Codex for World Championship Judges

The FEIF International Judge is an expert on competition with Icelandic horses, who must have knowledge of the principles of competition, of the FEIF Rules and Regulations and, based on his/her technical competence, is qualified to judge all FEIF International competitions including the World Championships. He/She is always representing FEIF.

As a judge at the World Championships for Icelandic Horses 2015 I acknowledge my responsibility to create a "fair play" environment where the best horse and rider should win under equitable conditions. I commit to act in accordance with the following standards:

1. I will avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interest. I will strive to have a neutral, independent and fair position towards riders, owners, trainers, organizers and other officials and integrate well into a team. Financial and/or personal interest will not influence or be perceived to influence my way of judging.
2. Activities which will lead to or may lead to a "conflict of interest" when officiating at a World Championships, include but are not limited to:
    - Training a horse/rider for more than three days in the eight months before the World Championships.
    - Acting as Team Leader of national teams at international level or being responsible/co- responsible for selecting teams and/or individuals or training riders on World Championships teams.
    - To be owner/part-owner of horses taking part in the event.
    - Being in a situation of financial dependence or gaining financial profit from owners, riders, trainers, organizers or other related organizations.
    - Having a close personal relationship with a competitor.
    - Nationalistic judging.
3. I will notify the responsible FEIF Director of possible conflicts of interest or situations that may be perceived as such.
4. During the World Championships I will be punctual and correct in the way of behavior.
5. I will be well prepared for the tests I am judging and will cooperate well with the organizer and my colleagues.
6. I will be dressed appropriately and always be aware I represent FEIF.
7. I will not use electronic communication, including mobile phones, while judging.
8. I will not consume alcohol until after the day's judging is finished.

By signing this codex I commit to these standards and am aware that FEIF and the responsible FEIF Judges Committee have the right to undertake disciplinary actions against judges who do not follow the Codex and FEIF rules. Such disciplinary actions may consist of: (1) Warning letter (2) Temporary suspension and (3) Removal from the FEIF International Judges' list.

FEIF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ICELANDIC HORSE ASSOCIATIONS

www.feif.org

BREEDING

FEIF Breeding Rules and Regulations

Valid as of April 1, 2016

Rules for Icelandic Horse Breeding Events

Contents BREEDING

B1 Introduction 81

B2 Authority 81

B2.1 Right to Appeal 82

B3 General rules 82

B3.1 Health Control 82

B3.1.1 Special rules for control of hereditary conditions 82

B3.2 Measurement 83

B3.3 Conformation 83

B3.4 Weighting proportion of each single trait 83

B3.5 Ridden Assessment 84

B3.5.1 Equipment Inspection 84

B3.5.2 First Assessment 84

B3.5.3 Second Assessment 84

B3.5.4 Test Riding by a Judge 85

B3.6 Results 85

B3.7 Assessment Certificate 85

B4 Required Staff for Breeding Shows 85

B4.1 Show Manager 85

B4.2 Judges 85

B4.2.1 Qualification 85

B4.2.2 Number 86

B4.2.3 Chief Judge 86

B4.2.4 Riding Judge 86

B4.3 Secretary 86

B4.3.1 Show Secretary 86

B4.3.2 Judges' Secretary 86

B4.4 Speaker 86

B4.5 Official Veterinary Surgeon 86

B5 Horses 87

B5.1 Eligibility 87

B5.2 Classes 87

B5.3 Starting numbers 87

B6 Breeding Shows at World Championships 88

B6.1 Eligible horses 88

B6.2 Judges' Panel 88

B6.3 Announcement of Marks 88

B6.4 Team leader 88

B6.5 Prizes 88

B7 Addendum 1: FEIF Recognition of Breeding Shows 89
B7.1 Application and Approval 89
B7.2 Fees 89
B8 Addendum 2: Breeding Goals for the Icelandic Horse 90
B8.1 General Breeding Goals 90
B8.2 Specific Breeding Goals 90
B8.2.1 Conformation in general 90
B8.2.2 Conformation in detail 90
B8.2.3 Ridden abilities in general 91
B8.2.4 Ridden abilities/gaits in detail 91
B8.3 Body Measurements 92
B8.4 Judging scale for individual breeding judgements 92
B9 Addendum 3: Documents and Forms 105
B9.1 FEIF Breeding Assessment Forms 105
B9.2 FEIF Breeding Assessment Certificates 105
B10 Addendum 4: International Breeding & Riding Judges 106
B10.1 Qualities and Prerequisites 106
B10.1.1 General 106
B10.1.2 Specific 106
B10.2 International Breeding Judge Seminars 106
B10.2.1 Seminar for active FEIF international breeding judges 106
B10.2.2 Seminar and Test to become licensed FEIF International Breeding Judge 106
B10.2.3 Definition of the test 107
B10.3 FEIF International Breeding Judge License 107
B10.3.1 The primary licence 107
B10.3.2 Extension of licence 107
B10.3.3 Renewal of licence 107
B10.3.4 Special rules for riding judges 108
B10.3.5 Reports 108
B10.4 Breeding Judges' Education Programme 108
B10.4.1 Educational Requirement 108
B10.4.2 Internship Requirement 109

B1 Introduction

When the first people settled down in Iceland with their horses some 1000 years ago the horses were already selected. A breeding policy that emerged on the basis of need – only the best horses would be good enough - was utilised when the boats went off for Iceland. All through the years the living conditions for man and horse in Iceland have been greatly responsible for the further selection. During the last century man has interfered more and more. Today we know about assessments of breeding horses that are more than 50 years old. A unique assessment system was established in Iceland and has ever since been an example followed by breeders of other horse races. This assessment system has undergone a continuous development. The result of this development can be read about here – and seen wherever man is enjoying life together with the Icelandic horse.

FEIF was established in 1969. In 1986 the FEIF assessment system for Icelandic breeding horses was described in detail together with the breeding standard by Marit Jonsson (former President of FEIF) in co-operation with the Icelandic national horse breeding advisor of that time, Gunnar Bjarnason. A few years later Kristinn Hugason, former national horse breeding advisor in Iceland, initiated and, in 1992, finished the first book version of Icelandic breeding show rules and the scale of scoring for the different traits. Along with these two publications the interest of Icelandic horse breeding spread around the world faster than one could believe. To some extent, this increase in the breeding helped many FEIF member nation states to decide to support the goal of having only one breeding assessment system in use for Icelandic horse breeding.

In 1994 a joint declaration on the breeding of Icelandic horses was signed by FEIF and the State of Iceland, recognising Iceland as the country of origin of the Icelandic horse. This declaration ensures that the 18 FEIF member nation states outside Iceland will do their best to follow the lead of Iceland in all matters of breeding and the use of the horse. This cooperation is based on Icelandic regulation nr. 948/2002 regarding the country of origin of the Icelandic horse. According to this regulation, a advisory committee of three members, the national breeding advisor of Iceland, the FEIF Director of Breeding and chairman appointed by the agricultural minister of Iceland governs all rules concerning breeding of the Icelandic horse. This means that all changes on FIZO, accepted by the Delegates' Assembly, have to be confirmed by this board. Finally the changes need to be confirmed by the agricultural minister of Iceland in a regulation on the country of origin of the Icelandic horse.

B2 Authority

The FEIF Delegates Assembly must approve any changes made to this assessment system before they are accepted into the FEIF Rules and Regulations. The final acceptance is made by the advisory committee which is based on Icelandic regulation 948/2002 about the country of origin of the Icelandic horse.

All breeding shows must be in full accordance with the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system. Icelandic breeding shows must be in full accordance with the Icelandic core rules (Icelandic regulation nr. 948/2002).

B2.1 Right to Appeal

Any claim of mistakes in the published official documents must be referred to the national organisation responsible for the Breeding show, which must approve the claim before it can be put forward to the FEIF Director of Breeding for a decision. The decision shall be the responsibility of the FEIF Director of Breeding.

B3 General rules

The assessment system is for judging individual horses only.

The maximum number of horses to be judged per day should not exceed 40-45.

B3.1 Health Control

The horses taking part must be free from any infectious or contagious disease and must not come from infected stock. Proof that the vaccination requirements stipulated in the schedule have been adhered to must be provided on request.

If a horse appears to the majority of the judges or to the veterinarian to be unfit to be shown (lameness, lack of fitness, doping etc.), the chief judge or the official veterinarian can order a veterinary examination to be carried out. The decision on whether the horse is fit for the showing rests with the official veterinarian.

There is no right of appeal.

B3.1.1 Special rules for control of hereditary conditions

Bone spavin

Radiographic examination of the distal tarsus is required for stallions before entering the first breeding show from the age of 5 years.

A complete radiographic examination is requested including four different projections of each hock. The radiographs are sent for central interpretation (by the same radiologist) in each country.

Information about the radiographic diagnosis will be recorded in WorldFengur.

Defects of the testicles

For stallions, the testicles are palpated and measured. The size of the testicles (scrotal width) is measured and in the case of visible difference in the size of the testicles, they are measured separately. Torsion of the testicles is noted as well as abnormalities in the consistency of the testicles.

The presence of cryptorchidism (abdominal retention or inguinal retention), scrotal width less than 8 cm and difference in the testicle size (mm3) which is equal or more than 50 % is regarded as unsound.

Information about these abnormalities will be recorded in WorldFengur.

B3.2 Measurement

- All stallions shall be measured with a measuring tape, a measuring stick and callipers at all measuring points described (see Addendum 2: Body Measurements).
- Mares and geldings shall be measured at least at the following points: A tape measurement of the circumference of the front knee and front leg, a stick measurement of the highest point at the withers, croup, depth of breast and length. Hoof length shall be measured on all horses.
- Any horse which has proven measurements in the same full year, by the presentation of an original certificate or a certified copy, may be exempt from a repeat measurement.
- All horses regardless of past measurement must have the length of the hooves measured at each show.
- Horses can only be presented for further assessments when the result of the measuring is ready.
- Riders are entitled to one helper during the measurement of the horse.

B3.3 Conformation

- The conformation is assessed when the horse is presented in hand and during the two assessments of ridden abilities. After the preliminary assessment of conformation, the rider must have enough time to prepare the horse for the assessment of its ridden abilities.
- If a horse has been fully assessed for conformation and riding, the owner can choose to use this last conformation assessment within the current calendar year. The body measurements and the conformation marks are taken from last assessment and the horse must be only shown for ridden abilities.
- Riders are entitled to one helper during the conformation judgement of the horse.

B3.4 Weighting proportion of each single trait

For calculation of the scores of each single trait and the total score

Conformation		**Ridden abilities/gaits**	
Head	3%	Tölt	15%
Neck, withers & shoulders	10%	Trot	7.5%
Back and hindquarters	3%	Pace	10,0%
Proportions	7.5%	Canter/gallop	4.5%
Legs (quality)	6%	Spirit	9.0%
Legs (joints)	3%	General impression	10%
Hooves	6%	Walk	4.0%
Mane and tail	1.5%		
Total:	**40%**		**60%**

B3.5 Ridden Assessment

The horses will be judged twice for ridden abilities in two separate assessments.

The qualities judged shall be processed by the judges using the “Judging scale for individual breeding judgements” (see Addendum 2). The scores shall be calculated to two decimal points using the “Weighting proportions of each single trait” (see B3.4).

B3.5.1 Equipment Inspection

Inspections of shoes, protective equipment and other equipment of the horse and rider lies with the judges. A primary check of horse's equipment is mandatory for all horses in the show and shall take place ahead of the assessments. On behalf of the judges the chief judge can delegate the responsibility of a secondary check of the equipment to one or two experienced persons after the 1st and 2nd assessment of riding abilities.

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.

B3.5.2 First Assessment

Starting Order

The starting order is drawn separately for each class.

Presentation

The rider can go a maximum of five times in each direction up and down the track, to display the ridden qualities of the horse.

B3.5.3 Second Assessment

Starting Order

Starting groups of 2-4 horses are formed based on the results of the first assessment. Horses which have received the lowest scores in the first assessment start first.

Presentation

There are 2-4 horses on the track at a time, depending on the facilities and the number of horses.

The rider can go a maximum of three times in each direction up and down the track, to display the ridden qualities of the horse.

The judges may request additional showing of a horse during the second assessment.

The judges can raise individual marks of a horse, if the horse improves its performance from the previous one. The marks cannot be lowered in the second assessment.

B3.5.4 Test Riding by a Judge

The organisers are free to decide if they want a riding judge. A riding judge will only test the spirit of the horse. For this purpose the horse shall be ridden on the track two times in each direction.

The testing is done shortly after the first riding demonstration of the horse.

B3.6 Results

All marks must be made known to the riders not later than before the second assessment of ridden abilities.

The judges' decision on the marks is final.

The results from international Breeding shows organised in accordance with the FEIF Rules and Regulations are valid in all FEIF member countries and must be registered in WorldFengur. The Registration must be confirmed by the Chief Judge within one week after the show.

B3.7 Assessment Certificate

It is optional for the organisers at the end of international breeding shows to produce the FEIF Breeding Assessment Certificate and to hand it over to the person responsible for presenting the horse for assessment.

B4 Required Staff for Breeding Shows

B4.1 Show Manager

At all breeding shows with more than 10 participants, it is necessary to appoint a Show Manager, who is responsible for running of the show in cooperation with the judging panel. In addition, it is necessary to appoint personal to control the taking of measurements, computer operators, and announcers as needed.

Specific tasks include:

a) supervise the running of the breeding show.

b) ensure that the communications between judges and riders work.

c) ensure that the judges can work undisturbed.

d) together with the chief judge, ensure that the current FEIF Rules and Regulations are upheld.

B4.2 Judges

B4.2.1 Qualification

The judges’ panel consists of FEIF licensed international Breeding judges.

Breeding judges in Iceland must hold a university college degree in livestock science and must have passed a special qualifying test held by the Farmers Association of Iceland.

B4.2.2 Number

Normally three judges work together at each breeding show and they reach a common agreement on each mark given.

Whenever the number of ridden horses in a show is 35 or fewer the organiser can choose to have only two FEIF licensed international Breeding judges

B4.2.3 Chief Judge

Each judging panel has a chairperson it is his/her duty to make sure that judging goes smoothly, and that results are determined.

Specific tasks of the Chief Judge are as follows:

a) To ensure the current FEIF rules are followed correctly.
b) To lead the judges' briefing before and after the show.
c) To ensure communications between the judges and show leader work.
d) To approve the tracks and other facilities together with the show leader.
e) To decide together with the show leader on which part of the track the horses shall be shown.
f) To undertake the duties of the show leader, where no show leader has been elected.
g) To submit a report of the breeding show to the FEIF Director of Breeding.

B4.2.4 Riding Judge

If a riding judge is used, one of the judges from the judges' panel with a FEIF licence as riding judge is appointed.

B4.3 Secretary

B4.3.1 Show Secretary

Responsible for registering the horses, preparing the computer and paperwork (previous results, assessment forms, breeding certificates and result lists).

B4.3.2 Judges' Secretary

The judges working as a group shall need one secretary between them to assist with completing the necessary forms.

B4.4 Speaker

Responsible for giving information to the audience.

B4.5 Official Veterinary Surgeon

At international breeding shows an official veterinarian is responsible for the good health and well-being of the Icelandic horses taking part. This job should be performed by a veterinarian with specific knowledge about the Icelandic horse and the FEIF Rules and Regulations.

B5 Horses

B5.1 Eligibility

International Breeding Shows are open to horses registered in a recognised studbook in a FEIF member nation state.

The FEIF Director of Breeding may approve other limitations requested by show organisers, such as the maximum number from each nation state or some quality control of the horses.

B5.2 Classes

Stallions and mares will be shown in separate classes in the following age groups:

a) 4 years old

b) 5 years old

c) 6 years old

d) 7 years and older

Geldings will be shown in one age group.

B5.3 Starting numbers

Each horse is registered in the show program with a starting number. This number shall be clearly visible on the person presenting the horse for conformation assessment and on the rider during assessment of ridden abilities.

B6 Breeding Shows at World Championships

The following rules apply to Breeding Shows at World Championships. In cases where rules in this section conflict with the general Breeding Rules and Regulations, these rules apply.

Organisers of World Championships are obliged to arrange a breeding show.

B6.1 Eligible horses

FEIF member associations may enter a maximum of 2 horses per age group.

Horses may take part in both the Breeding Show and Sport Competition, but the shoeing may not be changed at all during the World Championships.

No reserve horses are possible. A horse may only represent the nation state in which it was born.

Classes

Stallions and mares will be shown in separate classes in the following age groups:

a) 5 years old

b) 6 years old

c) 7 years old or over

B6.2 Judges' Panel

The FEIF Director of Breeding and the Breeding Judges Committee shall be responsible for the selection of the judges' panel and shall inform the organisers of their decision at least 3 months before the show.

B6.3 Announcement of Marks

The preliminary marks awarded to a horse are ready for public announcement directly after the first complete assessment is finished.

B6.4 Team leader

Each participating country must name a team leader who will represent the team. The team leader will receive all the information about the show and will be the contact person between the team, the show's organisers and FEIF.

B6.5 Prizes

The horse achieving the first place in its class shall receive a special prize.

If more than one horse ties for 1st place in a class the horse with the highest score calculated to three decimals places shall be awarded 1st place.

B7 Addendum 1: FEIF Recognition of Breeding Shows

B7.1 Application and Approval

The FEIF Director of Breeding has to approve in advance the organisation of an international Breeding show and the organisers' choice of members of the judges' panel, the riding judge and the chief judge.

The national breeding leader must forward an application to the FEIF Director of Breeding at least one month in advance of the show for approval of the organisation of an international breeding show. The application can be downloaded from the FEIF website (www.feif.org).

B7.2 Fees

The WorldFengur Board of Co-operation decides on the fee per horse judged. The information on the fee is presented to the breeding leaders in the annual breeding leader meeting.

B8 Addendum 2: Breeding Goals for the Icelandic Horse

B8.1 General Breeding Goals

Health, Fertility, Longevity

The official breeding goal is to breed a healthy, fertile and durable horse – a robust Icelandic horse.

Colours

The official breeding goal is to preserve all possible varieties of coat colours within the breed.

Size

The official breeding goal gives room for substantial variation in size. A preferred range in height is 135 cm to 145 cm when measured with a rod.

B8.2 Specific Breeding Goals

B8.2.1 Conformation in general

The general aim is to breed light-bodied Icelandic horses with an emphasis on strength, flexibility and a muscular body. The conformation should facilitate excellent gaits performance, a naturally good head carriage and also take into consideration other aspects that are generally accepted as aesthetically pleasing.

B8.2.2 Conformation in detail

Head

A very beautiful, delicate head, delicate thin ears, well set and not too open. A large, open and alert eye with a neat bone structure around it. Thin skin and fine hair. Light jaws with a good gap between them. The nose profile straight and nostrils flared.

Neck, withers and shoulders

A long, high-raised, well-set and very slender neck, well-flexed at the poll, a clear distinction between the neck and the body, high, prominent and well-shaped withers, and shoulders sloping.

Back and croup

A superb back/top line. The back is supple and flexible, of average length, broad and well-muscled. Along the spine, the back is supple all the way back to the croup The croup are very well shaped, long, adequately sloping, equally muscled on each side and only slightly narrowing towards the tail. The thighs are long and well-muscled. The tail is extremely well set.

Proportions and Harmony

The horse should display splendour and presence. The legs should be long and the body light and cylindrical in shape with front, middle and hind sections equal. The highest point at the withers should always be higher than the highest point of the croup.

Legs quality

Firm, very strong tendons and good separation between the tendons and the bone, solid joints and flexible, strong pasterns. Correct limbs.

Leg correctness

Extremely correct: the front legs absolutely straight with adequate space between them as well as between the hind legs. Hind legs may turn out slightly.

Hooves

Very deep hooves with concave soles, well-shaped, round and good looking, strong walls and soles, one colour and preferably dark. Large frog and strong heels.

Mane and tail gracefulness

Extremely long and thick mane and tail with thick and long forelock.

B8.2.3 Ridden abilities in general

The general aim is to breed a versatile, consistent in gaits and reliable horse with good, clear gaits and an excellent, lively temperament. A horse that is beautiful when ridden – a true Icelandic “gæðingur.”

B8.2.4 Ridden abilities/gaits in detail

Tölt

Even 4-beat rhythm with long strides in front and behind, elegant lift and action of the front legs, movements extremely flexible and supple, excellent speed.

Slow tölt

Even 4-beat tölt with long strides in front and behind, lots of lift and action of the front legs, movements extremely flexible and supple.

Trot

Secure 2-beat trot, movements high and supple, long strides and suspension. Excellent speed.

Pace

Secure, impressive pace, good 2-beat lateral gait with good suspension and excellent speed.

Canter & gallop

Good beat. An attractive gallop: the horse is well off the forehand yet stretches out in nice round, powerful movements with good suspension. Excellent speed.

Slow canter

Supple 3-beat canter with good suspension the horse is well off the forehand, moves effortlessly, but impressively.

Spirit (temperament & willingness)

The horse should be fiery, cheerful and brave, but extremely easy to handle. All the time, the horse tries to please the rider.

General riding impression

The horse is very impressive and elegant to look at, with energetic, attractive movements and a lot of charm: The horse carries itself well, is flexed at the poll, on the bit, and off the forehand. The leg movements are light, high and supple with good coordination and energy. The horse covers the ground well in great style, its tail carried high.

Walk

The horse is impressive and walks forward enthusiastically, with an even beat and a supple body. The head is carried at medium height and the horse moves with long, energetic strides, tracking up well.

B8.3 Body Measurements

Rod measurements:

- M1: Height at the highest point of the withers.
- M2: Height at the lowest point of the back.
- M3: Height at the highest point of the croup.
- M4: The depth of the breast measured from the highest point of the withers to the breastbone behind the front leg.
- M5: The length of the body from the point of shoulder to the end of the hindquarters.

Large calliper measurements:

- - M6: The width of the chest between the points of the shoulders.
- - M7: The width of the hips between the hip joints.
- - M8: The width of the hips between the points of pelvis.

Tape measurements:

- - M10: The maximum circumference of the knee.
- - M11. The minimum circumference of the front leg below the front knee

Small calliper measurements:

- - M9: The width of the leg and tendons below the front knee.
- - The left front hoof from the top of the hoof to the tip of toe.
- - The left hind hoof from the top of the hoof to the tip of toe.

B8.4 Judging scale for individual breeding judgements

Head

9.5-10:

- A very beautiful, delicate head, delicate thin ears, well set and not too open. A large, open and alert eye with a neat bone structure around it. Thin skin and fine hair. Light jaws with a good gap between them. The nose profile straight and nostrils flared.

9.0:

- Beautiful and delicate head without faults.

8.5:

- Very handsome, expressive and proud head.
- Beautiful, delicate head.

8.0:

- Handsome, expressive head, can be reasonably coarse or large if it is faultless in other ways.
- An expressive head that looks nice, with minor faults.
- Very delicate head, but with several faults.

7.5:

- Head more or less without faults, but no parts especially good.
- Good attributes can cancel out a few faults.

7.0:
- Ugly, unattractive head.
- Heavy (fleshy) head.
- Heavy, thick jaws.
- Small eyes set deep in the head.
- Ill set ears.
- Coarse ears.
- The nose profile is not straight.
- Very short mouth.

The same rules apply to one fault or more as is described below (a mark of 6.5 or lower).

6.5 or lower:
- Very coarse and a relatively big head.
- Ill shaped ears badly set
- The nose profile is not at all straight.
- A very ugly head.

The mark 6.5 or lower is given when one of the above faults is very evident and very few other attributes improve the head. This mark might also be given if each of the faults is not so great, but there are more than one of them and there are very few good points, see also the description for the mark 7.0.

Neck, withers and shoulders

9.5-10:
- A long, high-raised, well-set, and very slender neck, very well-flexed at the poll, a clear distinction between the neck and the body, high, prominent and well-shaped withers, and shoulders sloping.

9.0:
- A long, high-raised, rather slender neck, but a little too deep at the chest, very well-flexed at the poll, high, well-shaped withers and sloping shoulders.
- More than average length, well-raised, thin and slender neck, well flexed at the poll, high, well-shaped withers and sloping shoulders.

8.5:
- A high-raised, average length, slightly thick but well set neck, well-flexed at the poll, high and well-shaped withers and shoulders sloping.
- A long, fairly well-raised, slender and fairly well set neck, with high and well-shaped withers, shoulders sloping.
- A long, well-raised, slender neck, high and well-shaped withers, but shoulders a little too straight.
- A long, well-raised, slender neck, average withers, but with sloping shoulders.
- A long, well-raised, slender neck, but lacking flexibility at the poll, high and well-shaped withers and sloping shoulders.

8.0:
- A raised, supple, fairly long, but deep and too thick neck, high withers, shoulders sloping.
- A long, slim and well-set neck, with good flexion of the poll, but the withers are too low, and the shoulder just sloping enough.
- A well-raised neck, but otherwise only average conformation of the forequarters.

7.5:
- Average conformation of the forequarters, but no part especially good.
- Average head carriage, too short, thick and/or deep neck, withers well shaped (high and wide), shoulders sloping.
- Neck long and well-shaped, but set too low, withers low and shoulders straight.
- A well-raised neck, but deer -necked and/or too thin muscle at the crest, otherwise conformation of the forequarters is average.

7.0:
- Deer -neck.
- Fleshy throat.
- Too thin muscle at the crest.

The three items above are in addition to the description of the mark 6.5 or lower. The rules apply to each mark as described below (6.5 or lower) i.e. the number and nature of the faults in the conformation of the forequarters shall be evaluated.

6.5 or lower:
- The neck is set very low.
- The neck is very deep.
- The neck is very short.
- The withers are low and flat.
- The shoulders are very straight.
- The shoulders are very tight.

The mark 6.5 or lower is given when some of the above faults are very evident and very few other attributes improve the forequarters. This mark might also be given if each of the faults is not so great, but there are many of them and there are very few good points, see also the description for the mark 7.0.

The requirements for how fine the neck type should be are not the same for stallions as they are for mares or geldings.

Before the mark for neck, withers and shoulders is finally decided the judges shall see how the horse uses its front when ridden, with regards to leg action, movement, head carriage and flexion of the poll.

Back and hindquarters

9.5-10:
- A superb back/top line. The back is supple and flexible, of average length, broad and well-muscled. Along the spine the back is supple all the way back to the croup. The croup is very well shaped, long, adequately sloping, equally muscled on each side and only slightly narrowing towards the tail. The thighs are long and well-muscled. The tail is extremely well set

9.0:
- Especially good top line.
- Especially well shaped back can cancel out minor faults in the croup and vice versa if the back and croup meet well over the loins.

8.5:
- Good top line.
- Especially good back can cancel out faults in croup and vice versa if the back and croup meet well over the loins.

8.0:
- A fairly good back/top line.
- Good back; supple, broad and well-muscled, back and croup meet well over the loins. The croup is of average shape, with no very good attributes.
- An average back; not stiff, sway backed, or too rigid. Well shaped croup; long, fairly sloping, strongly and equally muscled on both sides.

7.5:
- Average conformation of the back, loins and croup, but no part very good (an average top line).
- Good conformation of the back and croup can cancel out faults of the top line.

7.0:
- See the description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are not as serious.

6.5 or lower:
- Hump-backed.
- Very sway-backed/hollow backed.
- Very poor loins, poor connection with the back.
- The back is either very short or very long.
- Very narrow back, lacking muscle.
- Croup tapering very much to the rear.
- Very coarse croup.
- Very short, shallow, flat croup, or a rounded croup.
- Saddle dip much too far forward.

When giving the marks one must assess the number of faults and how serious they are, as before.

Proportions and Harmony

9.5-10:
- The horse should display splendour and presence. The legs should be long and the body light and cylindrical in shape with front, middle and hind sections equal. The highest point at the withers should always be higher than the highest point of the croup.

9.0:
- Generally very beautiful appearance. The legs are long and the body light and cylindrical in shape with good height at the withers. Only minor faults in harmony between proportions.

8.5:
- A beautiful overall appearance. The legs are long and the body light and cylindrical in shape. Mares should not have a high croup, and stallions should stand higher at the withers than at the croup. Only minor faults in harmony between proportions.

8.0:
- A rather nice looking horse.
- Good attributes can cancel out a few faults.

7.5:
- Average proportions and harmony.
- Good attributes can cancel out a few faults.

7.0:
- See description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are less serious.

6.5 and lower:
- The horse is very low at the withers.
- The horse is heavy-set; with a deep chest, a heavy body (very round or flat-sided).
- The legs are short.
- The horse is short and blocky and/or very disproportionate in length, front, middle and hind sections.
- The horse is disproportionate in the front and the back sections (width, depth) including the chest being too narrow (collapsed).

Leg quality (quality)

9.5-10:
- Firm, very strong tendons and good separation between the tendons and the bone, solid joints and flexible, strong pasterns. Correct limbs.

9.0:
- Firm, very strong tendons and good separation between the tendons and the bone, solid joints and fairly good pasterns.

8.5:
- Firm, strong tendons with good separation between the tendons and the bone, fairly good joints and pasterns.
- Reasonably good separation, but very nice looking

8.0:
- Fairly good quality legs.
- Very good aspects can cancel out a few faults.

7.5:
- Average quality legs.
- Good attributes can cancel out a few faults

7.0:
- See the description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are not as serious.

6.5 and lower:
- Very swollen tendons on either front and/or hind legs.
- Very little separation between the tendons and the bone on the front legs.
- Weak joints on hind- and/or front legs (the heel and knee are especially important).
- Legs are either too straight, or too crooked.
- Great deviations from correct limbs i.e. sword-footed or buck-footed.

When giving the marks one must assess the number of faults and how serious they are.

Leg correctness

9.5-10:
- Extremely correct: the front legs absolutely straight with adequate space between them as well as between the hind legs. Hind legs may turn out slightly.

9.0:
- Very correct. No serious faults.

8.5:
- Correct. Only small faults, but no twisting in the hocks.

8.0:
- Fairly correct leg position. No major faults.

7.5:
- Average. The joints may be a little crooked provided the horse does not overreach and there are no signs of abnormal stress on the legs.

7.0:
- See the description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are not as serious.

6.5 and lower:
- Very crooked joints in front- and/or hind feet.
- Badly twisted hocks.
- The horse moves very close in front and/or hind feet.
- Very bad front- and/or hind legs; turned-out, bow-legged, cow-hocked.

When giving the marks one must assess the number of faults and how serious they are. When judging the quality of the joints and the correctness of the legs one should check if there are any signs of overreaching or signs of unnatural stress.

When the horse moves very close it is customary to judge straightness when led in walk and in trot. If the hind legs are so wide apart they spoil the look of the horse, the marks for leg correctness can be affected.

Hooves

9.5-10:
- Very deep hooves with concave soles, well-shaped, round and good looking, strong walls and soles, one colour and preferably dark. Large frog and strong heels.

9:0:
- Deep, well-shaped and round hooves, strong and of good material, good frog and sturdy heels.

8.5:
- Deep, well-shaped and strong hooves with only minor faults concerning other aspects of the hoof quality.

8.0:
- Fairly deep hooves, without any major faults.
- Medium deep hooves, but very well shaped and of strong material.

7.5:
- Medium deep hooves, but faults and good points can cancel each other out.

7.0:
See the description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are not as serious.

6.5 and lower:
- Very shallow hooves, flat or wide with sunken soles.
- Very narrow, boxy hooves.
- Bad quality horn material in the hoof (including damaged walls).
- Very thin horn, hardly any frog or heel.

When giving the marks one must assess the number of faults and how serious they are.

Mane and tail gracefulness

9.5-10:
- Extremely long and thick mane and tail with thick and long forelock.

9.0:
- Very good mane and tail, thick and long.

8.0-8.5:
- Fairly thick mane, which can easily be separated in the middle, well grown forelock. Fairly good tail.

7.5:
- Medium thickness and length of both mane and tail.

7.0:
See the description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are not as serious.

6.5 and lower:
- Very short and thin mane and tail.

It should be taken into consideration that mares usually have finer manes and tails than stallions.

Tölt

9.5-10:
- Even 4-beat rhythm with long strides in front and behind, elegant lift and action of the front legs, movements extremely flexible and supple, excellent speed.

9.0:
- Even 4-beat tölt with long strides in front and behind, high action, movements flexible and supple. Very good speed variation.
- Even 4-beat tölt with long strides in front and behind, high action, movements very flexible and supple, good speed variation.

8.5:
- Even 4-beat tölt with long strides in front and behind, medium action, but great speed.
- Even 4-beat tölt with long strides in front and behind, good action, but only medium speed.
- Good speed variation, with lots of action and long strides, but some irregularities in beat.
- Short strides behind, but the action of the front legs is very high and impressive, fairly good beat at a slow tölt, great speed.

8.0:
- Even 4-beat tölt with good strides in front and behind, more than average action, fairly good speed.
- Even 4-beat tölt with good strides in front and behind, good action, but only medium speed.
- Good speed variation in tölt with high action and movements, but a few irregularities in beat at faster speeds.
- Rather short strides of the hind legs, but the action and movement of the front legs is great, no irregularities in beat, good speed.
- The maximum mark if no slow tölt is ridden.
- The maximum mark if slow tölt only is ridden.

7.5:
- Good even 4-beat tölt, but lacking length of stride and elegance.
- Good even 4-beat tölt, with good length of stride but little leg action.
- Good speed variation in tölt, with good action and movements, but considerable irregularities in beat at the slow and medium tempo tölt.
- Tölt with short strides behind, but good action and movement of the front legs, fairly good speed.

7.0:
- Average tölt in parts, but uneven.
- Short strides, particularly behind.
- Trotty, but fairly good speed.
- Pacey, but fairly good speed and action.
- Uneven beat (rolling) at regular speeds.
- Even 4-beat tölt, up to medium tempo speed, but the gait is not impressive (little action, short strides).

6.5 and lower:
- Does not tölt (5.0).
- Very trotty.
- Very pacey.
- Very little speed in tölt.
- Very irregular tölt, gait alterations.
- Extremely short strides or uneven beat, rolling.

It is very important to show slow tölt and clear speed changes if the higher marks on the scale are to be reached. A mark is given specifically for slow tölt and showing slow tölt is necessary in order to gain high marks (8.5 and higher) for tölt. The mark for slow tölt is not calculated into the overall score, but is intended for further information on the assessment.

Guideline tölt

- Only slow tölt is ridden, maximum mark for tölt is 8.0
- No slow tölt is ridden, maximum mark for tölt is 8.0
- To gain 8.0 for tölt the slow tölt has to be at least 7.0
- To gain 8.5 for tölt the slow tölt has to be at least 7.5
- To gain 9.0 for tölt the slow tölt has to be at least 8.0
- To gain 9.5 for tölt the slow tölt has to be at least 8.5
- To gain 10.0 for tölt the slow tölt has to be at least 9.0

Slow tölt

9.5-10:
- Even 4-beat rhythm with long strides in front and behind, lots of lift and action of the front legs, movements extremely flexible and supple.

9.0:
- Even 4-beat rhythm with long strides in front and behind, good lift and action of the front legs, movements extremely flexible and supple.

8.5:
- Even 4-beat rhythm with long strides in front and behind, good lift and action of the front legs.
- Even 4-beat tölt, the action of the front legs is very good and impressive but with short strides behind.

8.0:
- Even 4-beat tölt with long strides in front and behind, action and movement above average.
- Short hind leg strides, but action and movement of front legs is great. No clear faults in beat/rhythm.

7.5:
- Good beat, but not very impressive.

7.0:
- Even 4-beat, but the gait is not impressive (not much action, short strides).

6.5 and lower:
- Very trotty
- Very pacey
- Very irregular tölt, changing gait.
- Extremely short strides or uneven beat, rolling.
- Does not show slow tölt (5.0).

Trot

9.5-10:
- Secure 2-beat trot, movements high and supple, long strides and suspension. Excellent speed

9.0:
- Secure 2-beat trot, movements high and supple, long strides and suspension, good speed.
- Racing trot, elegance not required.

8.5:
- Elegant trot with good suspension, but not entirely secure.
- Secure, light and supple, good speed and fairly impressive.
- Secure trot with high movements and action, good speed, but stiff.
- Possible mark if form and suspension is good, despite lack of great speed.

8.0:
- Good suspension and long strides, good looking trot, but not always secure.
- Confident, light and supple trot, fairly good speed, but lacking elegance.
- Confident, speedy, but very stiff trot.

7.5:
- Good length of stride, but insecure.
- Loose trot with little suspension, but fairly good speed.
- Confident and clear trot, but heavy movements and little speed.

7.0:
- Generally very insecure trot, with occasional sections of good trot
- Secure trot, but loose and slow.

6.5:
- Very loose and insecure trot, unbalanced and irregular.
- Clear trot, but very short strides.

5.5-6.0:
- Only a few steps of unimpressive trot.

5.0:
- No trot shown.

When judging trot one should always look for a clear, confident beat if the higher marks are to be considered, although a perfect 2-beat is not necessarily required.

Pace

9.5-10:
- Secure, impressive pace, good 2-beat lateral gait with good suspension and excellent speed.

9.0:
- Secure, impressive pace, good 2-beat lateral gait with good suspension and good speed.
- Racing speed in pace, elegance not required.

8.5:
- Secure and elegant pace, good beat, very good speed.
- Secure and fast pace, but not elegant.
- Impressive and fast pace, but not full length, yet reaching 90 - 100 meters.
- Impressive flying pace, minor beat faults, full length of 150 to 180 m.

8.0:
- Secure and elegant pace, good, clear beat, but only medium speed.
- Secure pace with good length of stride, but not elegant.
- Impressive, fast pace, but the sprints are not long, yet reaching 70 – 80 m.
- Elegant pace with long strides, slightly 4-beat at times.

7.5:
- Secure, reasonably good looking pace, good beat, but lacking in speed.
- Secure but unattractive pace, yet rather good speed.
- Elegant pace, long strides, but short sprints, yet reaching 40 - 60 m.
- Elegant pace, long strides, but 4-beat at times.

7.0:
- Powerful pace sprints at times, but lacking in confidence and beat.
- Pace with serious beat faults.
- Secure pace, yet lacking speed and elegance.

6.5 or lower:
- No pace (5,0).
- Short powerless sprints.
- Pace with little power even if the horse paces the full length of the track.
- Major beat faults, losing gait, 4-beat or irregular beat.

Canter/Gallop

9.5-10:
- Good beat. An attractive gallop: the horse is well off the forehand yet stretches out in nice round, powerful movements with good suspension. Excellent speed.

9.0:
- Good beat. An attractive gallop: the horse is well off the forehand yet stretches out in nice round, powerful movements with good suspension, fairly fast speed.

8.5:
- Nice looking gallop, fairly good speed.
- Very fast gallop, looks fairly well.
- Racing speed in gallop, elegance not required.

8.0:
- Nice looking gallop, medium speed.
- Fast gallop, looks fairly well .
- Maximum score possible, if only slow canter is shown.
- Maximum score possible, if no slow canter is shown.

7.5:
- Average gallop, fairly good-looking, medium speed.
- Speed and elegance (beat, suspension and suppleness) can cancel out faults.

7.0:
- Irregular beat, altering gaits, but intermittent good gallop.
- Beat faults.
- Heavy gallop; little suspension or speed.
- Looks well, but too slow.

6.5 or lower:
- Disunited canter, loses gait.
- Major beat faults, little speed.
- Movements seem very uncoordinated, e.g. very heavy on the forehand.
- Very heavy gallop with little or no suspension.
- Only disunited canter shown (5,0).

When showing gallop/canter at a breeding show the horse shall be started in slow canter (slow canter shown), the speed then increased and the fastest possible gallop the horse can do is shown. A separate mark is given for the slow canter and in order to reach the higher marks (8.5 or higher) it must be shown. The mark for slow canter is not calculated into the overall score, but is intended to further the information available through the judgement.

Guideline canter/gallop

- Only canter is ridden, maximum mark for gallop is 8.0
- No canter is ridden, maximum mark for gallop is 8.0
- To gain 8.5 for gallop the canter has to be at least 7.5
- To gain 9.0 for gallop the canter has to be at least 8.0
- To gain 9.5 for gallop the canter has to be at least 8.5
- To gain 10.0 for gallop the canter has to be at least 9.0

Slow canter

9.5-10:
- Supple 3-beat canter with good suspension; the horse is well off the forehand, moves effortlessly, but impressively.

9.0:
- Clear beat and very attractive canter; the horse is well off the forehand and has good suspension.

8.5:
- Good-looking canter.

8.0:
- Average looking canter.

7.5:
- Fair canter, average overall appearance.
- Good beat, suspension and suppleness can cancel out faults.

7.0:
- Good canter interspersed with some major beat faults.
- Beat faults.
- Heavy canter; little suspension and speed.

6.5 or lower:
- Disunited canter, loses gait
- Movements seem very uncoordinated, very heavy on the forehand.
- Very heavy gallop with little or no suspension.
- Only disunited canter shown (5.0).

Spirit (temperament & willingness)

9.5-10:
- The horse should be fiery, cheerful and brave, but extremely easy to handle. All the time, the horse tries to please the rider.

9.0:
- Very willing and eager but sensible and easy to handle, not fiery.
- Very willing, but only fairly sensible and easy to manage.
- Very eager to please and cooperate, but is not fiery.

8.5:
- Very sensible, but not extremely forward going.
- Very willing and eager, but only fairly sensible and easy to handle.

8.0:
- Pleasantly willing when ridden.
- Very willing and eager, but not easy to handle.

7.5:
- Sensible and easy to handle, but not forward going.
- Willing but stressed.
- Pleasantly willing when ridden but sensitive or unfocused.

7.0:
- Not willing or forward going.
- Shows disobedience.
- Nervous.

6.5-5.0:
- Disobedient.
- Lazy and dull.
- Uncontrollable (bolting).

General riding impression

9.5-10:
- The horse is very impressive and elegant to look at, with energetic, attractive movements and a lot of charm:
- The horse carries itself well, is flexed at the poll, on the bit, and off the forehand. The leg movements are light, high and supple with good coordination and energy. The horse covers the ground well in great style, its tail carried high.

9.0:
- The horse is very beautiful when ridden:
- The horse is well off the forehand and on the bit. The movements are light, high, supple and well-coordinated, covering the ground well, the horse is elegant and carries its tail nicely. Very good points can cancel bad points out when judging this part, but the requirements for good head carriage are always high.

8.5:
- The horse is beautiful when ridden:
- Head carriage is good and the horse is on the bit, moving lightly but energetically with good harmony. Good points can cancel out minor faults when judging this part.

8.0:
- The horse looks fairly impressive when ridden:
- The head carriage is good and the horse generally has no major faults e.g. poking its nose.
- Average head carriage, but excellent energetic movements.
- Head carriage good, but movements are of average quality.

7.5:
- No major faults to mar the general impression when ridden:
- Average head carriage and goes reasonably well.

7.0:
- See the description for the mark 6.5 and lower, but here the faults are not so serious.

6.5 and lower:
- Very low leg action.
- Stiff and heavy movements.
- Low head carriage.
- Head much too high, problems with both bit and mouth.
- Very unsteady head, tries to evade the bit.
- Tail swishing.

The mark 6.5 or lower can be given if one of the above faults is so great that it seriously affects the overall look of the horse when ridden. It is, however, more common for several faults to spoil the whole general impression. The mark for “General Riding Impression” is, as is the mark for spirit, applied to the whole riding performance.

Walk

9.5-10:
- The horse is impressive and walks forward enthusiastically, with an even beat and a supple body. The head is carried at medium height and the horse moves with long, energetic strides, tracking up well.

8.5-9.0:
- The gait has a clear beat and is energetic, but the movements are not so impressive as to reach the mark of 9.5-10.

7.5-8.0:
- The walk has a clear beat, but lacks energy and forward going movement.

6.5-7.0:
- Uneven beat or little energy, not tracking up.

5.5-6.0:
- very short choppy, tiptoeing strides, or very pacey movements

5.0:
- The horse does not show any walk.

B9 Addendum 3: Documents and Forms

B9.1 FEIF Breeding Assessment Forms

The Breeding judges shall use a FEIF Breeding Assessment Form when judging. Official assessment forms, standard except for the language used, shall be used at all international breeding shows organised under the FEIF Rules and Regulations. The layout of the assessment form shall be the responsibility of the FEIF Director of Breeding.

Any changes in the content of the forms shall first be approved by the Breeding Judges Committee and finally be approved by the FEIF Director of Breeding.

FEIF Breeding Assessment Forms can be requested from the FEIF Breeding leader or downloaded from WorldFengur (by official Registrars).

B9.2 FEIF Breeding Assessment Certificates

It is optional for the organisers at the end of international breeding shows to produce the FEIF Breeding Assessment Certificate and to hand it over to the person responsible for presenting the horse for assessment

All FEIF Breeding Assessment Certificates must have attached a FEIF Breeding Assessment Form with comments.

B10 Addendum 4: International Breeding & Riding Judges

B10.1 Qualities and Prerequisites

B10.1.1 General

a) Respects and appreciates with love the horse as an individual.
b) Sets a good example when handling the Icelandic horse.
c) Appreciates the correct and considerate handling of the horse by the riders.
d) Will always observe FEIF judges' guidelines of conflicts of interests whenever he acts at official breeding shows.
e) Will always judge with care and conscientiousness.

B10.1.2 Specific

a) Knowledge of the horse's anatomy and natural movements.
b) Experience of training and riding several Icelandic horses of different types.
c) Experience from continuous official work at national or international breeding shows judging conformation and riding abilities of at least 50 horses each year and at least 2 years of steady work as an approved national breeding judge.
d) Knowledge in detail of the FEIF rules
e) Basic knowledge of the hereditary ability of the traits, hereditary diseases and most common horse diseases.
f) Basic knowledge of the method for breeding evaluations.
g) Attendance at FEIF breeding judge seminars.

B10.2 International Breeding Judge Seminars

B10.2.1 Seminar for active FEIF international breeding judges

FEIF breeding judges group organises a seminar every second year for active FEIF international breeding judges. The aim is to discuss and develop the way of judging and the judging system.

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

FEIF breeding judges group organises a seminar every second year for experienced national breeding judges. This seminar includes a test which the judge must pass if they wish to become a licensed international breeding judge.

Two instructors are needed at these seminars. The instructors must be among the most experienced judges who judge by the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system and are chosen by the Breeding Judges' Committee. The FEIF Director of Breeding must approve the programme and the instructors.

The seminars are only open for judges approved by the FEIF member association of their nation state. The aim is to train experienced breeding judges to a professional standard and to make them able to judge at the highest level. The work-speed at the seminar, the way of teaching and the strict test is designed only for experienced participants.

The number of participants at these seminars should ideally not exceed 12 persons. The duration of the seminar will be 4 days.

B10.2.3 Definition of the test

a) Factor 1/3. Written examination: Individual judging of four horses for conformation
b) Factor 1/3. Written examination: Individual judging of four horses for riding abilities
c) Factor 1/6. Oral examination: Conformation
d) Factor 1/6. Oral examination: Riding abilities

The examiners decide the correct marks for each horse and mark the result from the students on the scale 0-10. They decide what an acceptable mark by the student is and what minor or major faults are.

Score of minimum 75 % on average (part a-d) is required to receive the FEIF licence to judge as an international breeding judge.

The duration of a test will be 1 (2) day(s). The instructors/teachers of the seminar together with an external examiner form the examination committee for the test. The external examiner is among the most experienced judges of judging by the FEIF/ Icelandic breeding horse assessment system and is chosen by the Breeding Judges committee and the FEIF Director of Breeding.

B10.3 FEIF International Breeding Judge License

B10.3.1 The primary licence

The FEIF Director of Breeding can issue the primary licence to judge for a period of 2 years:

- Once the judge has passed the test at the international breeding judge seminar.
- To those teachers/examiners at the international breeding judge seminar who have assessed a minimum of 200 horses during the past two calendar years.

B10.3.2 Extension of licence

The FEIF Director of Breeding can extend a licence to judge for a total period of 4 years when:

The licensed judge has judged at least 200 horses at international breeding shows according to the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system during the immediate preceding 2 calendar years period.

B10.3.3 Renewal of licence

The FEIF Director of Breeding can renew a licence to judge for a period of 2 years when:

- A judge who has not judged the required number of 200 horses at international breeding shows according to the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system but has judged more than 50 horses each calendar year during his licence period and has participated in the international breeding judge seminar of the year.
- A judge who has judged the required number of 200 horses at international breeding shows according to the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system and has received an extension of his licence for a total period of 4 years and has participated in the international breeding judge seminar at the end of the 4 year period.

B10.3.4 Special rules for riding judges

Riding Judges must meet the basic demands as described above. In addition the Breeding Judges Committee must recommend the individual as a Riding Judge to the FEIF Director of Breeding.

B10.3.5 Reports

As a prerequisite for the renewal/extension of a licence, an international breeding judge is obliged to present to the FEIF Director of Breeding a report on the time and place of breeding shows and the number of horses he/she has been judging at national or international breeding shows according to the FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system during the licence period.

- Horses judged only for conformation
- Two horses judged only for conformation will be calculated as one fully assessed horse.

B10.4 Breeding Judges' Education Programme

The responsibility for the education and further training of *national* breeding judges remains with the member nation states. It is emphasised that new member nation states or nation states with a small number of horses will have to send their potential breeding judges to join national seminars for breeding judges in other nation states.

FEIF does not provide any means of qualification for *national* judges. This is only in the power of each nation state.

Literature for basic information about equine anatomy in general etc. will be available in any national library and is not intended to be listed in these guidelines. The literature more specific for this education will be the Icelandic Assessment System (Kynbótadómar og Sýningar, BÍ) andthe FEIF Rules and Regulations.

It is recommended by FEIF that before a person starts to judge individual breeding horses he/she must fulfil the following requirements (A and B):

B10.4.1 Educational Requirement

1 Knowledge of horse's structure and movements in general.

This can be achieved through basic courses in anatomy and physiology in agricultural college or other comparable study (approx. 30-50 hours seminar).

2 Knowledge of general training methods and theories of riding and training e.g.:

a) Starting a young horse
b) Principles of dressage
c) Training of the five gaits
d) Training of horses for Breeding shows and competitions

Part 1+2 needs approx. 3-4 weekend seminars for training.

3 Considerable riding skills on Icelandic horses.

Experience of training/riding several horses of different types over the previous few years. 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.

4 Knowledge of the FEIF Rules and Regulations.

a) Necessary to know the FEIF rules.
b) Also how to organise and to run a breeding show according to the FEIF rules.
c) The FEIF / Icelandic breeding horse assessment system its structure, purposes and use
d) The definition of each trait. Pros and cons within each trait. Relationship of the traits.

5 Practical judging.

a) The breeding assessment form.
b) Measuring of horses.
c) Checking of equipment (horses and riders).
d) Basic training in judging horses (pictures, videos and life horses).

Part 4+5 needs approx. 2-3 weekend seminars for the training. The number of trainee's at a seminar should not exceed 20 persons. Teachers must be 1 or 2 international Breeding judges.

B10.4.2 Internship Requirement

a) The teachers recommend trainees for further training.
b) Training in judging at an international breeding show.
c) Working as an assistant to an international breeding judge who will be giving a continuous assessment of the candidate. Important that this happens shortly before independent judging work starts.

Examples:

- Work with an international breeding judge through 50 horses within 1 month.
- Work with an international breeding judge a few times during a period of 1-2 years judging a total of 200 horses.

FEIF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ICELANDIC HORSE ASSOCIATIONS

www.feif.org

FEIF Education Regulations

Valid as of April 1, 2016

EDUCATION

Contents EDUCATION

E1. FEIF Rules for Instructor and Trainer qualifications 111
E1.1 FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix 112
E1.2 Explanation of Competences 112
E1.3 Lists of Riding Instructors and Horse Trainers 112
E1.4 Changes and additions 113
E1.5 Events 113
E1.6 Issues and complaints 113

E2. The FEIF Instructor & Trainer Matrix 114
E2.1 Instructor & Trainer Matrix 115
E2.2 The young-horse trainer 118
E2.3 The horse trainer 119
E2.4 National Qualifications 120
E2.5 Level 4 instructor description 121
E2.6 The original matrix agreement signed in 2006 122

E1. FEIF Rules for Instructor and Trainer qualifications

With the aim of intensifying the international exchange in development and education, and to secure equal standards in education, the **FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix** (appendix 1) has been developed by the FEIF-Education Committee, and was approved by the FEIF Board.

In February 2006 agreement has been reached amongst most FEIF countries, and each national organisation will:

- classify their instructor licences to the - competence based - levels 1-4 according to the definitions of the FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix;
- mutually acknowledge each other's instructor licences;
- enter their instructor registers (levels 1-4) into a database which will be published on the FEIF website;
- mutually acknowledge attendance at each other's instructor seminars as valid activities for the renewal of the instructor licence (if applicable);
- aim to organise national or international instructor exams according to the required competence level 1-3. Permission to run an international examination is granted by the FEIF Education Committee. For the instructor examinations, an assessor of FEIF (nominated by the Board) should normally be invited;

Note: FEIF does NOT intend to standardise the various educations systems of the countries, but to seek international acknowledgement of comparable qualifications.

The FEIF instructor and trainer matrix provides information on the minimum common standard for instructors and trainers at 4 different levels. The 'matrix agreement' ensures mutual recognition of comparable standards of 4 different instructor and trainer levels by each FEIF member association, which has signed the matrix.

Each year national education departments of each member association provide FEIF with a list of instructors and trainers who are qualified, and (if applicable) who currently hold a teaching licence. This list is published on the FEIF website. In practice this means the following:

- Being listed on the FEIF instructor and trainer list guarantees the recognition by all FEIF member associations, which signed the matrix agreement, that the instructor and/or trainer has undergone a mutually acknowledged training in any of the member countries.
- If a person wants to move from one FEIF country to another, national associations should be in a position to advise instructors and trainers listed on the FEIF instructor and trainer list from another FEIF country, on (a) how the national system works in the new country, and (b) on what steps need to be taken to gain a full recognition (and a national licence) in the new country.
- An incoming FEIF instructor and trainer will not automatically get a national licence (if a licence system exists).
- An incoming instructor will not automatically be allowed a place on a training course for the next level.

FEIF recommends that education departments prepare and publish clear guidelines of how an incoming introduction and trainer (at all levels) will gain a national licence, or full freedom to teach and train in the new country. Ideally, national associations would consider devising a clear APL (approved prior learning) system, to ensure smooth mobility for instructors and trainers across FEIF member countries.

E1.1 FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix

The FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix (app. 1) defines the minimum competences for riding instructor qualifications. Each FEIF member country has its own system for examining and licensing.

Level 1 Instructors are able to teach beginners and pleasure riders in basic riding skills and gaited riding with a strong emphasis on horsemanship in keeping, handling and riding the horse.

Level 2 Instructors are able to teach leisure riders as well as competition riding up to intermediate level. This qualification includes proven competences in the training of young horses.

Level 3 Instructors are able to teach riders at all levels in different types of sport and breeding events. This qualification includes proven competences in the training of young horses.

Level 4 instructors are international experts able to teach and train other instructors and trainers, horses and riders at all levels. (See appendix 3)

E1.2 Explanation of Competences

Each level of the FEIF Matrix is defined by a set of competences that an instructor is expected to demonstrate. The higher levels of competences are described in terms of the immediate lower level plus the extra competences required for that level.

Each National Association is responsible for determining their own Education System. This includes training, examining arrangements, and the methods adopted for demonstrating the required competences of instructors.

Appendix 2 lists the national qualifications that are part of the agreed FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix.

E1.3 Lists of Riding Instructors and Horse Trainers

FEIF maintains a list of riding instructors and horse trainers on the FEIF website (www.feif.org).

The FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix has four levels of riding instructor and trainer qualifications. According to the FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix, all riding instructors above Level 1 also have proven competences as horse trainers.

In addition FEIF also maintains lists of individuals who have qualifications in training young horses, but do not hold a riding instructor licence.

Procedure to enter and update trainer lists on the FEIF website

- The FEIF member associations are responsible to prepare the lists including the correct level for each trainer based on the FEIF trainer matrix.
- The lists are updated by the FEIF Office twice a year – deadlines to send the lists are January 30 and July 30 every year.
- In addition Young Horse trainers and Advance Horse trainers can be reported by the FEIF member associations that offer this as additional training course.
- Changes can only be reported by the FEIF member associations, not by the trainers or instructors. The member association that issues the trainer license is the responsible contact for the trainers in case of questions.
- The FEIF member associations are responsible to decide which contact information should be registered and published on the trainer lists on the FEIF website.
- If complete trainer lists are sent to FEIF, all changes and adapted information shall be clearly marked.

E1.4 Changes and additions

Changes and additions to the matrix are subject to agreements at the annual meetings of the education leaders.

E1.5 Events

Events, including FEIF-run education seminars, are subject of the code of conduct of FEIF.

E1.6 Issues and complaints

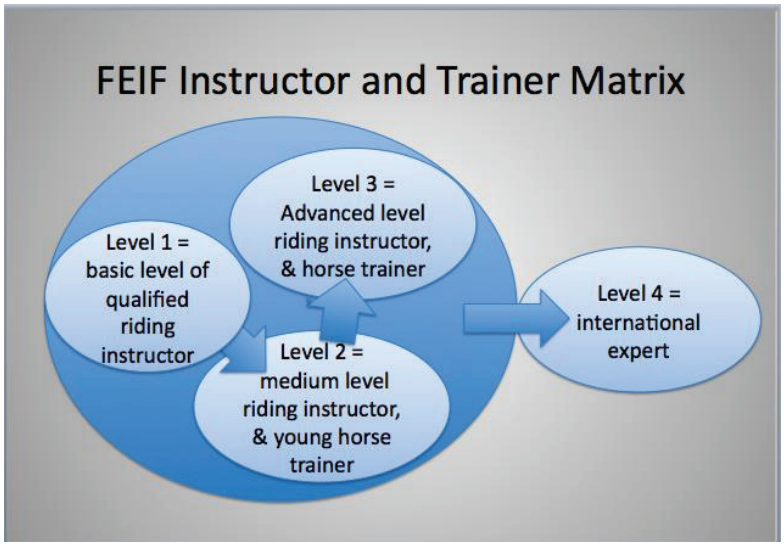
Issues or complaints arising from the teaching context, and requiring arbitration, are a matter for the national associations.

E2. The FEIF Instructor & Trainer Matrix

Each level of the FEIF Matrix is defined by a set of minimum competences that an instructor and trainer is expected to demonstrate. The higher levels of competences are described in terms of the immediate lower level plus the extra competences required for that level.

Each member association is responsible for determining its own education system and regulations. This includes the prerequisites, training, examining arrangements, and the methods adopted for demonstrating the required competences of instructors.

The figure below shows the four levels of the FEIF Instructor and Trainer Matrix.



Level 1 Instructors are able to teach beginners and pleasure riders in basic riding skills and gaited riding with a strong emphasis on horsemanship in keeping, handling and riding the horse.

Level 2 Instructors are able to teach leisure riders as well as competition riding up to intermediate level. This qualification may – but does not always – include proven competences in the training of young horses.

Level 3 Instructors are able to teach riders at all levels in different types of sport and breeding events. This qualification includes proven competences in the training of young horses.

Level 4 instructors are international experts able to teach and train other instructors and trainers, horses and riders at all levels. (See appendix 3)

The following sections define the minimum requirements of competence for each level of instructor.

E2.1 Instructor & Trainer Matrix

	Level 1 - Instructors are able to teach riders in basic riding skills and gait riding with strong emphasis on horsemanship in keeping, handling, riding the horse.	**Level 2 - Instructors are able to teach riders to intermediate level**	**Level 3 - Instructors are able to teach riders at all levels in different types of sport and shows.**
Pre-requisites	*None. Some countries offer a series of riding badges or other pre-instructor qualifications*	*Level 1 instructor*	*Level 2 instructor plus young horse trainer*
Ethical behaviour: at all times, riding instructors and trainers must to aim for and uphold the highest standards of honesty in all dealings with clients, colleagues and the general public. It is equally important that riding instructors and trainer demonstrate fairness and insist on high welfare standards in all dealings with horses.			
Knowledge and understanding – teaching, training, general matters			
Riding principles	*General understanding of:*	*Sound understanding of:*	*Advanced understanding of:*
	Seats: such as 3 point seat, light seat, jumping seat	**Seats**: such as 3 point seat, light seat, jumping seat:	**Seats:** such as 3 point seat, light seat, jumping seat
		in young horse training	in young horse training
		higher complexity in advanced lessons	higher complexity in advanced lessons
	Aids: seat, reins, legs, voice and whip	**Aids:** seat, reins, legs, voice and whip:	**Aids:** seat, reins, legs, voice and whip
		in young horse training	in young horse training
		higher complexity in advanced lessons	higher complexity in advanced lessons
	All gaits of the Icelandic horse	**All gaits of the Icelandic horse**	**All gaits of the Icelandic horse**
		training of 4-gaited horses	training of all 5 gaits
		basic pace training	pace training
	Tack: proper fitting and use of: saddles, bits, bridles, safety and other equipment	**Tack:** proper fit and use of: saddles and equipment, bits + details about function, bridle, safety equipment, training aids	**Tack:** proper fit and use of: saddles and equipment, bits + more details about function, bridle, safety equipment, training aids + function and use in detail:
	Basic dressage exercises	**(Basic) dressage exercises** and how to use them for improvement of gaits	**Advanced dressage exercises** and the use for improving gaits & application of suppleing/ collecting work
	Riding in different environments:	**Riding in different environments:**	**Riding in different environments:**
	legal aspects	legal aspects,	legal aspects,
	riding etiquette and adherence to appropriate codes (traffic, countryside, etc.)	riding etiquette and adherence to appropriate codes (traffic, countryside, etc.)	riding etiquette and adherence to appropriate codes (traffic, countryside, etc.)
		competitions	competitions
	understanding different requirements for horses for different purposes	understanding different requirements of horses for different purposes	understanding different requirements for horses for different purposes + training
		“read” the horse and train accordingly	“read” the horse and train accordingly
		knowledge of conformation (judgement and function)	knowledge of conformation (judgement and function) + breeding judgement

Around the horse	*General knowledge of:*	*Sound knowledge of:*	*Advanced knowledge of:*
	individual horse care	individual horse care	individual horse care good practice in keeping horses,
	shoeing	shoeing	shoeing & balance problems in shoeing
	feeding	feeding	specialist knowledge in feeding of horses in training, competition, breeding
	health care	health care	general health care
	common diseases	common diseases	common diseases
	animal welfare	animal welfare	animal welfare breeding grassland management
		knowledge of the principles in feeding of: horses in training, competition, and breeding	*specialist knowledge in feeding of:*
Teaching Skills	*Pedagogy and didactics at a general level*	*Pedagogy and didactics at an intermediate level*	*Pedagogy and didactics at an advanced level, appropriate for rider and horse*
	use appropriate teaching content	use appropriate teaching content	use appropriate teaching content
	apply appropriate didactics	apply appropriate didactics	apply appropriate didactics
	safety	safety	safety
	be able to use different approaches according to students' needs	be able to use different approaches according to students' needs	be able to use different approaches according to student's needs
Training	*Training skills*	*Training skills*	*Training skills*
	horse training and understanding of bio-mechanics	new methods for advanced riders	new methods for advanced riders
		focussed training	focussed training
		mental preparation	mental preparation
		horse training and biomechanics	Training and biomechanics
		young horses	young horses
		competition horses	competition horses
General	*General knowledge of:*	*Sound knowledge of:*	*Advanced knowledge of:*
	History of riding & horsemanship:	History of riding & horsemanship:	History of riding & horsemanship:
	origin, breeding (Icelandic horses), riding	origin, breeding (Icelandic horses), riding	origin, breeding (Icelandic horses), riding
	horse behaviour (consequences for practical handling and riding):	horse behaviour (consequences for practical handling and riding):	horse behaviour (consequences for practical handling and riding):
		'read' the horse (different character types of horses)	"read" the horse (different characters of horses)
	knowledge of Icelandic horse organisations	knowledge of Icelandic horse organisations	knowledge of Icelandic horse organisations
		rules and regulations for competition and breeding shows	rules and regulations for competition and breeding shows
			possibility to specialize in an certain area, e.g. judges' education, etc.
	Preventing accidents in keeping and riding a horse	Preventing accidents in keeping and riding a horse	Preventing accidents in keeping and riding a horse
	first aid for horse and rider	first aid for horse and rider	first aid for horse and rider
	business management: awareness of customer-oriented business	business management: good understanding of customer-oriented business	business management: thorough understanding of customer-oriented business

Horse Skills			
Riding Skills	*Good practical riding skills*	*Extended practical riding skills at intermediate competition level*	*Extended practical riding skills on the highest competition level*
	Basic gaits + tölt Basic and correct dressage movements aids seats, such as: 3 point seat, light seat, jumping seat exercises to make the horse supple Achieve progress over time in a training schedule	Basic gaits + tölt + pace different training phases problems solutions to improve the horse Intermediate dressage riding aids seats, such as 3 point seat, light seat, posting exercises to make the horse supple collecting exercises Achieve progress over time in a training schedule	Basic gaits + tölt + pace different training phases problems solutions (improve the horse) Comprehensive dressage riding aids seats such as 3 point seat, light seat, posting exercises to make the horse supple good knowledge of appropriate collecting work Achieve progress over time in a training schedule
Ground work	*Basic skills in ground work, e.g.:*	*Intermediate skills in groundwork, e.g.:*	*Advanced skills in groundwork, e.g.:*
	leading a horse from different positions riding with a hand horse (in walk, trot and canter) basics in lunging	leading a horse from different positions riding with a hand horse (in walk, trot and canter) basics in lunging double lunge	leading a horse from different positions riding with a hand horse for training purposes complex lunging exercises double lunge

E2.2 The young-horse trainer

The **young-horse trainer** is able to start an Icelandic horse and provide it with a solid foundation for general riding or more specialised training (normally within 3 months / 10 weeks)	
Prerequisites	*Normally, the young- horse trainer has several years of experience with and around the horse, plus a recognized qualification, such as Level 1 riding instructor, or similar.*
Age of trainer	Normally, the young-horse trainer is at least 18 years old.
Number of horses	Normally, 4 horses of the age between 4- 6, and which have not undergone any ridden training, should be shown for the test, but the number of horses depends on the rules of the national association.
Age of eligible horses	Refer to national regulations.
Good practice	The physical and mental state, and the potential separation of the gaits of all horses to be trained, is carefully recorded by officials at the beginning of the training period.
Professionalism and Ethics	
	Young-horse trainers are required abide by the FEIF code of conduct Honesty in all dealings with customers Maintain fairness and welfare of the horse in all aspects (keep the horse, training and rest) Good communication skills and dealings with customers
Knowledge and understanding	
Around the horse	*the young-horse trainer is able to:*
Reading the horse	assess conformation and draw conclusions about potential and limitations of riding ability and, gait distribution assess healthy horse, and fitness for training assess the maturity and learning ability of the horse assess training needs and outcomes apply the principles of horse psychology to the training needs of the horse.
Training principles	*the young-horse trainer has good knowledge of:* biomechanics of the horse ground work and working loose lungeing and double lungeing driving from the ground hand horse riding
Riding principles	*the young-horse trainer has good knowledge of:* principles of training understanding and training of the gaits training schedules for individual units, e.g. leg yielding, half halts or *rein back*. making the most of different environments (e.g. indoors, outdoors, traffic, etc) effect of the different seats
General	*the young-horse trainer has good knowledge of:* use and function of equipment and tack use and function of shoeing keeping horses and natural requirements of the horse principles of feeding health and welfare issues legal issues

E2.3 The horse trainer

The **horse trainer** is able to train and prepare a horse for any level of competition or breeding class within the limitations of the natural ability of the horse.	
	Based on the competences of the young-horse trainer and other professional qualifications, the horse trainer has extensive knowledge and understanding of:
	how to keep horses how to train horses how to present horses at competitions and shows / for assessment (sport and breeding) sound knowledge concerning organisation and rules of sport and breeding classes give a oral or written assessment of the natural ability, training level and training needs of a horse after a short ride

E2.4 National Qualifications

The table below shows the qualifications from each FEIF country and how they have been included into the Instructor qualification database. The database is available through the FEIF website at www.feif.org

Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Austria	Reitwart	Reitinstruktor	Reitlehrer	Ausbilder
Belgium	no system	no system	no system	
Canada	no system	no system	no system	
Denmark	B-instruktør	instruktør	islandshesteridelærer	no system
Faroe Islands	not signed	not signed	not signed	
Finland	hevosharrasteohjaaja leisure riding instructor	no system	no system	
France	no system	no system	no system	
Germany	Trainer C	Trainer B	Trainer A	Ausbilder
Great Britain	no system	no system	no system	
Iceland	hestafræðingur og leiðbeinandi / equine studies and basic riding instructor (= 1st year in Holar)	tamningamaður / young horse trainer (= 2nd year in Holar)	reiðkennari C og þjálfari / riding instructor C & B and trainer (= 3rd year in Holar)	tamningameistari og reiðkennari A
Italy	not signed	not signed	not signed	
Luxembourg	not signed	not signed	not signed	
Netherlands	Ti-C	Ti-B	Ti-A	
New Zealand	not signed	not signed	not signed	
Norway	instruktør B	instruktør A	ridelærer	
Slovenia	no system	no system	no system	
Sweden	B-instrukörer	ridinstruktörer	ridlärare	utbildare
Switzerland	Trainer C	Trainer B	Trainer A	Ausbilder
United States of America	trainer C	no system	no system	

E2.5 Level 4 instructor description

The award of level 4 instructor is up to each member association.

Several, but not necessarily all, of the following descriptors will apply to any person who becomes a level 4 Instructor

Competences for a Level 4 Instructor – international expert:

- Candidate has to have worked many years training horses on a professional level, and already hold a level 3 instructor qualification (necessary!);
- Several years of teaching experience, which includes students at the highest levels of riding;
- Candidates should have experience as examiner of level 2 and 3 instructors, and / or contribute to the development of education system, including CPD (continuing professional development / Fortbildung) events;
- Level 4 instructors need to be engaged in active learning and personal development on a regular basis;
- Candidates have to share something original and innovative about horsemanship in form of teaching, lectures and/or publications e.g. in acknowledged magazines or books, or video materials;
- Candidates have gained a good international reputation for professional work, and be able to inspire others;
- Candidates need to be seen to actively support and contribute to the Icelandic horse world, the promotion of good riding, and the welfare of the horse;
- Level 4 instructors needs to show awareness of their responsibility as a trainer of future teachers, and have sound knowledge of didactic and pedagogical principles, and an awareness of current developments;
- Candidates need to be respected as a good colleague and a role model!

E2.6 The original matrix agreement signed in 2006

FEIF-Trainer/Instructor matrix

Training and Instruction are essential preconditions for the positive development of Icelandic horse riding. To intensify the international exchange in development and education and to secure equal standards in education, the FEIF- Trainer/Instructor matrix, which is attached to this agreement, was developed by the FEIF- Education Committee and approved by the FEIF Board.

The signing member organisations agree with the abovementioned aims and this matrix in general and the following items in particular:

1. Each FEIF member organisation that signs the trainer/instructor agreement has the possibility to classify their trainer/instructor licences to the - competence based - levels 1-4 according to the definitions of the FEIF trainer/instructor competence matrix.
2. Attached to this agreement is the acknowledgement of trainer/instructor licences of the signing member organisations according to their level (see point 1).
3. After conversion of the trainer/instructor lists from the member countries the trainer/instructor register on the FEIF website will publish the data of all licensed trainers/instructors to the levels 1-4
4. Trainer seminars of FEIF and its member organisations (who signed the agreement), which are announced to renew the licence, are acknowledged mutually.
5. It is a determined aim, to organise international trainer/instructor exams according to the required competence level 1-3. Permission to run an international examination is granted by the FEIF EC. For the trainer/instructor examination, an assessor of FEIF (nominated by the Board) has to be invited in addition to the examiners according to the regulations.

Glasgow, 2006

FEIF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ICELANDIC HORSE ASSOCIATIONS

www.feif.org

FEIF Sport Rules and Regulations

Valid as of April 1, 2016

Rules for Icelandic Horse Sport Events

SPORT

Contents SPORT

S1 Rules for Sport Competitions 123
S1.1 Invitations and entries 123
S1.2 Judges 123
S1.3 Starting order 123
S1.4 Demonstration rider 123
S1.5 Combination 124
S1.5.1 Four Gait 124
S1.5.2 Five Gait 124
S1.6 Disqualification 124
S1.7 Withdrawals 125

S2 Oval track 126
S2.1 Judges 126
S2.2 Marks 126
S2.2.1 Preliminary rounds 126
S2.2.2 Finals 126
S2.3 Test procedure 126
S2.3.1 Preliminary rounds with one rider on the track 126
S2.3.2 Finals and preliminary rounds with more than one horse on the track 127
S2.4 Left rein and right rein groups 127
S2.5 Finals 127
S2.6 Tie breaks 127
S2.7 Music 127
S2.8 Test Descriptions 128
S2.8.1 T1 – Tölt Test 128
S2.8.2 T2 – Tölt Test 128
S2.8.3 T3 - Tölt 129
S2.8.4 T4 – Tölt Test 129
S2.8.5 T5 – Tölt 130
S2.8.6 T6 – Tölt 130
S2.8.7 T7 – Tölt 130
S2.8.8 T8 – Tölt 131
S2.8.9 V1 – Four-gait test 131
S2.8.10 V2 - Four gait 132
S2.8.11 V3 – Four Gait 132
S2.8.12 V4 – Four Gait 133
S2.8.13 V5 – Four Gait 133
S2.8.14 V6 – Four Gait 134
S2.8.15 F1 – Five-gait Test 134
S2.8.16 F2 - Five gait 135

S3 Pace track 136
S3.1 Restrictions 136
S3.2 Time keeping 136
S3.3 Scoring in races 136
S3.4 Test Descriptions 137
S3.4.1 P1 – Pace Race 250 m 137

S3.4.2 P2 – SpeedPass: Pace race 100 m with flying start ... 139
S3.4.3 P3 - Pace race 150 m ... 140
S3.4.4 PP1 – Pace Test ... 140
S3.4.5 PP2 – Pace Test ... 142
S4 Dressage tests ... 143
S4.1 Dressage arena ... 143
S4.2 Judges ... 143
S4.3 Test Descriptions ... 143
S4.3.1 FS1 - Free Style Performance ... 143
S4.3.2 FS2 - Riding in the dressage arena ... 144
S4.3.3 FS3 - In-hand showing in the dressage arena ... 145
S5 Other tests ... 147
S5.1 FR1 – Flag race ... 147
S5.1.1 Track ... 147
S5.1.2 Starting order ... 147
S5.1.3 Start ... 147
S5.1.4 Judging ... 147
S5.1.5 Disqualification ... 147
S5.2 TR1 – Trail ... 147
S5.2.1 Track ... 147
S5.2.2 Start ... 147
S5.2.3 Judging ... 147
S5.2.4 Requirements ... 148
S5.3 CR1 – Countryside riding ... 148
S5.3.1 Start ... 148
S5.3.2 Judging ... 148
S5.3.3 Requirements ... 148
S5.3.4 General remarks ... 149
S6 Additional rules for World Championships ... 149
S6.1 General ... 149
S6.2 Right to participate ... 149
S6.3 Rules ... 149
S6.4 Entries ... 149
S6.4.1 Final team entries ... 150
S6.4.2 Fee ... 150
S6.5 Veterinary rules ... 150
S6.6 Doping ... 150
S6.7 Specific World Championship rules concerning sport ... 150
S6.7.1 Teams ... 150
S6.7.2 Horses ... 151
S6.7.3 Riders ... 151
S6.7.4 Judges ... 152
S6.7.5 Time Keepers ... 154
S6.7.6 Starting order ... 154
S6.7.7 Punctuality ... 154
S6.7.8 Demonstration rider ... 154
S6.7.9 Combination winner ... 154

S6.7.10 Team competition 154
S6.7.11 Titles and Prizes 154
S6.7.12 Liability 155
S6.7.13 Arbitration Committee at World Championships 155
S6.7.14 Tests 155
S7 Addendum 1: WorldRanking 156
S8 Addendum 2: Time table P1 Pace Race 250 m 158
S9 Addendum 3: Time table P2 SpeedPass 100 m 164
S10 Addendum 4: Time table P3 Pace Race 150 m 167
S11 Addendum 5: Times for group tests and finals 172
S12 Addendum 6: Ground work at events 173
S13 Addendum 7: Description of Start boxes 174
S14 Addendum 9: Drawings 175
S14.1 Oval track 250 m / 4 m 176
S14.2 Oval track 250 m / 6 m 177
S14.3 Oval track 250m / 300m Combination 178
S14.4 Entering the oval track and beginning of the test 179
S14.5 Dressage arena 180
S14.6 Pace track environment 181
S14.7 Pace test track configuration 182
S14.8 P1 track configuration 183
S14.9 P2 track configuration 184
S14.10 Trail 185

S1 Rules for Sport Competitions

This section of the FEIF Rules and Regulations contains the specific rules applicable to Sport competition at international, national, and other Icelandic horse events. These events are also subject to the Veterinary Rules and Code of Conduct of the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI).

S1.1 Invitations and entries

The organiser of a competition will draw up and publish a schedule and entry form to enter teams, horses and riders for a competition. These will clearly set out all the fees involved, and what rules are applicable.

S1.2 Judges

All FEIF Sport tests should be judged by at least three nationally approved judges. For oval track tests at international competitions 5 judges should be used. This is also recommended for all other competitions.

At each competition a chief judge should be appointed. His responsibilities are:

- to draw lots for who shall be checked when a shoeing, sole or doping inspection is required;
- to uphold the interests of the Judges at the competition;
- to head the judges' briefing before and after the competition;
- supervise the shoeing control and the control of tack;
- to submit a written report on the competition.

When the organiser did decide to carry out doping tests, the chief judge will draw lots for the horses to be sampled.

S1.3 Starting order

The starting order will be drawn by lot. Any horse entered for a test after the starting order has been set has to start at the beginning of the test.

The starting order must be strictly adhered to, any change even with the consent of those concerned is forbidden.

S1.4 Demonstration rider

A demonstration rider should ride the test 15 minutes before the start of each class. This performance is to be discussed by the judges in order to ensure uniform scoring.

S1.5 Combination

Marks given in the preliminary rounds will be the marks taken into account.

S1.5.1 Four Gait

The winner of the Four Gait Combination is the rider who gets the highest sum of marks in two tests. From each group only one discipline counts.

Group I:	Tölt	T1	*or*
	Tölt	T2	
Group II:	Four Gait	V1	

S1.5.2 Five Gait

The winner of the Five Gait Combination is the rider who gets the highest sum of marks in three tests. From each group only one discipline counts.

Group I:	Tölt	T1	*or*
	Tölt	T2	
Group II:	Five Gait	F1	
Group III:	Pace race 250 m	P1	*or*
	Pace test	PP1	*or*
	SpeedPass	P2	

If applicable and properly announced, Pace Race 150 m (P3) may be used instead of P1.

S1.6 Disqualification

A horse shall be disqualified if:

- the rider falls from his horse or dismounts without permission;
- the horse leaves the oval-track between entering the track and the beginning of the test;
- the horse leaves the oval-track between the end of the test and the final exit from the track;
- the horse leaves the oval track between the beginning and the end of a test;
- the horse crosses its own line on the pace track after the horse has been called in by the speaker;
- the horse shows serious disobedience;[1]
- the horse is unable to be checked when selected for an equipment check as determined by the Chief Judge and after being given ample opportunity to calm down before the check.

If any of the above-mentioned things happen in the finals during one part of a test or in the intervals when the marks are shown, the horse will be ranked in the relevant final according to the marks received so far.

[1] This rule is valid from the moment the horse is starting to enter the track to the moment the horse has left the track.

A horse has left the track, when it has placed all four feet outside the oval track.

A disqualification is valid if it is shown by at least two judges.

Judges may decide not to disqualify the horse if it is clearly seen that an exceptional external disturbance caused the horse to leave the track.

If a horse is disqualified in one of the finals because of breaking the rules regarding tack, equipment and shoeing, the horse is disqualified from the whole class and will not be ranked in that test.

A horse disqualified due to a breach of rules (horsemanship, equipment) in one heat in a race or Pace Test is disqualified from the complete race or test, even if not all heats have taken place yet.

A rider who skips the equipment check shall be disqualified from all tests at the current tournament including the forfeiture of any prizes already given.

S1.7 Withdrawals

Riders and horses are expected to be fit for the preliminary rounds and pace tests unless stated differently latest one hour before the start of the test concerned. Withdrawal after this time limit will only be accepted if the horse or rider is declared unfit by a veterinary surgeon or a doctor respectively or the Chief Judge; otherwise the rider is disqualified from the event including forfeiture of marks and prizes already given.

In competitions with teams all team leaders must declare the riders and horses involved fit to take part in the final rounds at the latest one hour before the first final for the relevant test begins. In competitions without teams, riders and horses are expected to be fit for the finals unless stated differently one hour before the first final for that relevant test begins. Withdrawal after this time limit will only be accepted if the horse or rider is declared unfit by a veterinary surgeon or a doctor respectively or by the Chief Judge; otherwise the rider is disqualified from the event including forfeiture of marks and prizes already given. The Chief Judge shall make an immediate report to the FEIF Registrar of Bans and Warnings issuing the rider a two-week ban starting from the Monday following the last day of the event.

If for any reason a horse is withdrawn or disqualified from a final and the total number of horses in the finals drops below 10 (or 5, if there is no B-final), the next available highest placed horse in the preliminary round will move up. If two or more horses share the position involved, all horses involved qualify for the final round in question.

If a rider has two or more horses in either the A- or B-final, he has to decide with which horse he will start in each final at least one hour before the start of each final. The other horse(s) of this rider will be ranked in the order they had in preliminary round in the last position(s) of that final. Subsequent riders can take the free position(s). If two or more of the subsequent riders share the same position, all horses involved qualify for this final.

S2 Oval track

S2.1 Judges

5 or 3 judges judge oval track tests individually and separately. The judges score openly.

S2.2 Marks

S2.2.1 Preliminary rounds

The judges use a scale of marks per section from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), with half points. Their final mark is rounded to one decimal place. In tests with only two sections judges are allowed to add or detract 0.1 from this final mark. In addition, judges are allowed to deduct up to 2.0 (with half points) from the final mark for bad riding and/or rough aids[2].

Only the final mark is shown. With 5 judges the highest and lowest mark will be disregarded. The final score calculated by the secretariat is the arithmetic mean of the three marks, rounded to two decimal places. Rounding is done following the common mathematical rules.

S2.2.2 Finals

The judges use a scale of marks per section from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), with half points. Judges show their marks after each section. With 5 judges the highest and lowest mark will be disregarded. The mark per section calculated by the secretariat is the arithmetic mean of the three marks, rounded to two decimal places. The final score calculated by the secretariat is the arithmetic mean of the respective marks per section including the weighting factor per section, rounded to two decimal places. Rounding is done following the common mathematical rules.

S2.3 Test procedure

S2.3.1 Preliminary rounds with one rider on the track

The horse must enter the oval track and proceed directly to either one of the short sides. However, the horse must not pass beyond the end of the short side without beginning the test. Possibilities of entering and beginning the test with the entrance on the long or on the short side are shown on the drawing in S14.3.

The rider must salute the judges visibly by nodding his head, thus indicating the beginning of the test.

The change between the sections should be at the middle of the short side. An exception is in pace, which is shown only on the long sides.

To have marks for any gait, the gait should be shown on at least one of the long sides, except for walk, which should be shown for at least one half long side.

Having finished the last section of the test, the rider must have brought his horse back to walk by the middle of the long side at the latest.

Exit via the oval track.

[2] Judges will use the yellow card if a deduction for rough riding has been made.

S2.3.2 Finals and preliminary rounds with more than one horse on the track

The horses must enter the oval track at the speaker's command on the rein on which the first section is begun (see S2.4). The riders spread themselves evenly around the oval track. The beginning and the end of each section is directed by the speaker.

During the intervals when the marks are being shown, the horses may only be ridden at walk. In order to spread out, the riders can circle at the request of the speaker, under supervision of the chief judge.

Exit via the oval track.

S2.4 Left rein and right rein groups

In preliminary rounds with more than one horse on the track the riders may choose their starting rein when they enter the competition. Starting groups will be created based on the riders' choice of rein. When no preference is indicated, left rein is assumed to be the preference. Riders will start the preliminary on the rein specified in the starting order.

In finals, the majority of the riders determine the rein on which the first section is begun. In the event of a tie the vote of the preliminary round's winner is doubled. If this does not break the tie, the decision is made by coin toss.

S2.5 Finals

The best five horses from the preliminary round qualify for the final round called the A-final. If two or more horses share the fifth position, all horses involved qualify for the final round. If there are sufficient participants, the organiser can arrange a further final round (6th - 10th place) called B-final. The winner of the B-final can take part in the A-final. If the winner decides not to take part in the A-final, no other can take his place.

S2.6 Tie breaks

In the case of equal marks for the first place, the judges determine the placing using the marks they gave before and showing the ranking, where they can only use the first position once. In pace test the four judges along the track plus the judge at the 150 m line will determine the placing. If horses have equal marks in other than first place they will share the place.

S2.7 Music

When a rider is alone on the oval track, he can request to have the music turned off.

The chief judge decides the volume of the music.

S2.8 Test Descriptions

S2.8.1 T1 – Tölt Test

This test is performed on the oval track.

S2.8.1.1 Eligible horses

Combinations entering this class are excluded from other tölt tests at the same event.

S2.8.1.2 Preliminary Round

Riders compete individually.

Sections:

1. Begin at the middle of the short side and ride one round in slow tölt on either rein. Return to walk at the middle of the short side and change rein.
2. From the middle of the short side ride one round in slow tölt, lengthen stride distinctly on the long sides.
3. From the middle of the short side ride one round in fast tölt.

S2.8.1.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections on both reins as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

The speaker shall instruct the riders to walk their horses in a **relaxed** manner for a period of 60 seconds at the rein change during the second section (tempo differences) of the final. The speaker shall instruct the riders to walk their horses for 120 seconds at the rein change during the third section (fast tölt) of the final.

S2.8.2 T2 – Tölt Test

This test is performed on the oval track.

S2.8.2.1 Eligible horses

Combinations entering this class are excluded from other tölt tests at the same event.

S2.8.2.2 Preliminary Round

Riders compete individually. The rider has three rounds at his disposal to show the following gaits in the following order:

Sections:

1. any speed tölt.
2. slow, steady and calm speed tölt.
   Return to walk and change rein.
3. slow to medium speed tölt, holding both reins in one hand clearly showing no rein contact with the horse's mouth.

Each section may be shown only once, for one round. The marks for section 3 will be doubled.

S2.8.2.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.3 T3 - Tölt

S2.8.3.1 Eligible horses

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

S2.8.3.2 Preliminary Round

The test is ridden in groups of up to three riders on the oval track. The horses show the three sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They start on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. slow tölt.
   Return to walk and change rein.
2. slow tölt; lengthen stride distinctly on the long sides, on the short sides slow.
3. fast tölt.

S2.8.3.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.4 T4 – Tölt Test

S2.8.4.1 Eligible horses

Combinations entering this class are excluded from other tölt tests at the same event.

S2.8.4.2 Preliminary Round

The test is ridden in groups of up to three riders on the oval track, instructed by the speaker.

Sections:

1. any speed tölt.
2. slow, steady and calm speed tölt.
   Return to walk and change rein.
3. slow to medium speed tölt, holding both reins in one hand clearly showing no rein contact with the horse's mouth).

The marks for section 3 will be doubled.

S2.8.4.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.5 T5 – Tölt

S2.8.5.1 Eligible horses

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

S2.8.5.2 Preliminary round

The test is ridden in groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They start on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. slow tölt
   Return to walk and change rein.
2. fast tölt on the long sides, slow tölt on the short sides.

S2.8.5.3 Final round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.6 T6 – Tölt

S2.8.6.1 Eligible horses

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

S2.8.6.2 Preliminary round

The test is ridden in groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They start on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. Any speed tölt
   Return to walk and change rein.
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.

S2.8.6.3 Final round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.7 T7 – Tölt

S2.8.7.1 Eligible horses

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

S2.8.7.2 Preliminary round

The test is ridden in groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They start on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. slow tölt
   Return to walk and change rein.
2. any speed tölt

S2.8.7.3 Final round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.8 T8 – Tölt

S2.8.8.1 Eligible horses

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

S2.8.8.2 Preliminary round

The test is ridden in groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They start on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. any speed tölt
   Return to walk and change rein.
2. any speed tölt

S2.8.8.3 Final round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.9 V1 – Four-gait test

This test is performed on the oval track.

S2.8.9.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this class are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.9.2 Preliminary Round

Riders compete individually. The test can be ridden on either rein.

The rider has four and a half rounds at his disposal to show the following gaits in any order:

1. slow tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. fast tölt

Each gait may be shown only once, walk for a half round and the other gaits for one round.

S2.8.9.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

The order will be as follows:

1. slow tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. fast tölt

S2.8.10 V2 - Four gait

S2.8.10.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this test are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.10.2 Preliminary Round

The test is ridden groups of up to three riders on the oval track. The horses show the four gaits as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They ride on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. slow tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. fast tölt

S2.8.10.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.11 V3 – Four Gait

S2.8.11.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this test are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.11.2 Preliminary round

The test is ridden groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the gaits as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They ride on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. slow speed tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. medium to fast tölt

S2.8.11.3 Final round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.12 V4 – Four Gait

S2.8.12.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this test are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.12.2 Preliminary round

The test is ridden groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the four gaits as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They ride on the rein as set in the starting list.

Requirements:

1. medium walk
2. any speed tölt
3. transition of walk/tölt and tölt to walk, separately ridden as instructed by the speaker Change rein
4. slow to medium speed trot
5. slow to medium speed canter; the start into canter and the stop after canter into walk is shown separately by each rider as instructed by the speaker

S2.8.12.3 Final round

The finalists show the required sections including rein changes as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.12.4 General remarks

The test is meant mostly to judge the style of riding and the seat of the rider and not mostly the gaits of the horse. What also matters is the harmony between rider and horse, the correctness of the performance and the obedience of the horse.

What is asked for:

Rider: Good seat, soft and sensitive handling of the reins, nearly invisible use of aids. Correct and quiet carrying out of the exercises, considerate behaviour towards the other riders.

The horse should be keen and relaxed in all gaits. Good composure, obedient in all exercises. Minor faults in the beat influence the marks only slightly as long as the riders' aids are correct. The highness and width of the horse's movements do not influence the marks awarded.

S2.8.13 V5 – Four Gait

S2.8.13.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this test are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.13.2 Preliminary Round

The test is ridden in groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the four gaits as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They ride on the rein as set in the starting list.
Sections:

1. any speed tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter

S2.8.13.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.14 V6 – Four Gait

S2.8.14.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this test are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.14.2 Preliminary Round

The test is ridden in groups of up to five riders on the oval track. The horses show the four gaits as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They ride on the rein as set in the starting list.
Sections:

1. any speed tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter, the start into canter and the stop after canter into walk is shown separately by each rider as instructed by the speaker

S2.8.14.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

S2.8.15 F1 – Five-gait Test

This test is performed on an oval track with a minimum length of 250 m.

S2.8.15.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this class are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.15.2 Preliminary Round

Riders compete individually. The test can be ridden on either rein.

The rider has four and a half rounds at his disposal to show the following gaits in any order:

1. slow to medium speed tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. racing pace

Each gait may be shown only once, walk for a half round and the other gaits for one round.

The racing pace is shown on the long sides only.

The marks for tölt and pace will be doubled.

S2.8.15.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

The order will be as follows:

1. slow to medium speed tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. racing pace

The horses may show racing pace 3 times 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.

The marks for tölt and pace will be doubled.

S2.8.16 F2 - Five gait

This test is performed on an oval track with a minimum length of 250m.

S2.8.16.1 Eligible horses

Combinations starting in this test are excluded from other four- and five-gait tests at the same event.

S2.8.16.2 Preliminary Round

The test is ridden groups of up to three riders on the oval track. The horses show the five gaits as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2. They ride on the rein as set in the starting list.

Sections:

1. slow to medium speed tölt
2. slow to medium speed trot
3. medium walk
4. slow to medium speed canter
5. racing pace.

The horses may show racing pace 3 times on one long side. The riders choose the long side by majority vote. In the event of a draw a draw of lots by the speaker will decide. The marks for tölt and pace will be doubled.

S2.8.16.3 Final Round

The finalists show the required sections as instructed by the speaker as described in S2.3.2.

The horses may show racing pace 3 times 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. The marks for tölt and pace will be doubled.

S3 Pace track

S3.1 Restrictions

Whips are not allowed in the pace race, unless otherwise stated.

S3.2 Time keeping

Only the visual and not the acoustic signals are valid for time keeping.
The use of electronic time keeping equipment is recommended. The equipment and the way it is installed have to be approved by the chief judge of the specific event. When start boxes are used the time measuring shall begin when the doors start to open. (i.e. the electronic time keeping system should be connected to the opening system of the starting boxes.[3])

Manual time keeping (as described below) can be performed as a backup to an electronic system. If the electronic system breaks down organizers must change to another system – manual or electronic. Times gained before the breakdown are still valid. A rider should never be allowed to make more than one extra sprint to gain valid times.

Manual Time Keeping Procedure

When no electronic time keeping equipment is used each rider should be timed with three watches. The average time between those two times closest to one another will count. If all three watches show the same interval to one another, the average time of those three times will count. The average time will always be rounded to two decimal places, following the common mathematical rules. The same goes for marks derived from times.

One judge at the finishing line is also in charge of the time keeping: He is responsible for:

- quiet and uninterrupted working conditions for the persons responsible for time keeping;
- clear instructions as to who is responsible for timing which horse;
- allowing the start, when the time keeping is ready.

Judges at the finishing line may not be involved in time keeping at the same time.

To make times comparable between different events, 0.40 seconds will be added to any hand stopped time before publishing times and calculating marks.

S3.3 Scoring in races

In races with more than one run, the fastest run will be marked. The marks are based on the horses' recorded time in accordance with appropriate the time/marks conversion, to two decimal places. If times are equal, the second best time of the horses will decide on the placing and so on. In the case of equal times for the first place in all runs, these horses shall run an extra race, and the judges shall show the final positions.

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

[3] The Sport Committee may distribute instructions about the use of electronic time keeping equipment.

S3.4 Test Descriptions

S3.4.1 P1 – Pace Race 250 m

This test is performed on the pace track, in two or more heats.

S3.4.1.1 Starting boxes

When start boxes are used they should meet the requirements set and published by the Sport Committee. The requirements include a definition of the starting line and the way electronic time keeping equipment has to be connected to the start boxes.

S3.4.1.2 Withdrawal from heats

If a rider wants to withdraw from a heat, he has to inform the secretariat before the relevant heat is going to start.

Withdrawal after this time limit will only be accepted if the horse or rider is declared unfit by a veterinary surgeon or a doctor; otherwise the horse is disqualified from the test in question.

S3.4.1.3 Start

Up to four horses proceed to the start. In case of disagreement in the first run, the judge at the start decides about the starting places. All riders are marked with distinct colours. Any rider may have two helpers. Helpers should wear an approved helmet and no whips are allowed. If the start has not been declared after 10 minutes, the horse preventing the start from taking place must move back a few steps. If after a further 5 minutes the start has not been declared because of the same horse, the horse will be eliminated from that heat. The ready-to-start must be declared by the judge standing on the finishing line, holding the starting flag up in the middle of the track at a level with the finishing line. At the starter's signal, the riders ride to the 50 m marker in any gait they wish. From there to the finish the horse must be in racing pace. There will be two or four runs all in all, but not more than two per day.

S3.4.1.4 Start with start boxes or automated starting machines

When starting boxes or automated starting machines are used all riders are allowed 2.0 minutes to bring their horses into a start box; the start should be performed not later than 30 seconds after the last horse has entered its start box. If a rider doesn't succeed within this time limit, he is disqualified from the specific run.

Helpers are not allowed to leave the ground; they have to have at least one foot on the ground, without exception. If the helpers don't meet the requirements, the rider is disqualified.

One extra judge is allocated to supervise the starting procedure behind the starting line.'

S3.4.1.5 Starting order

Before the first run, lots are drawn in order to set the starting order. In the second to the fourth run, those riders start together who's finishing times in the previous heat were nearest to one another. This means that the first starting group will be composed of the up to then slowest horses, the second group of the second slowest etc. If equal starting groups cannot be formed, the slowest group always starts with less horses, if necessary individually. If several horses are not rated, allocation of the horses to the starting groups will be decided by drawing lots.

The rider in the fastest (last) position in a starting group has to decide before the start group is called into the start boxes (or at the starting line) which box (or position) the rider prefers, with no right of change the moment the starting procedure has started. At the starting line the horse must stand quietly, straight and in the direction of the finish. Other starting positions can be allowed (e.g. horse standing diagonally), if the rider informs the other riders of his starting group and is allowed by the starter to do so. If a horse was obstructed at the start and could not start for this reason, the starter can allow it to start alone. This will not count as a false start. As soon as all horses are standing still and in the direction of the finish, the start can be signalled. The starter should stand on some sort of elevation about 3 m outside the track and one to two meters in front of the riders. He gives a visual signal (two-coloured flag if possible) and an acoustic (voice) signal.

The meaning is as follows:

- Flag raised: attention, start can be any time
- Flag lowered: go !

S3.4.1.6 Judges

Nine judges are needed. However, at events other than International Events some judges may be replaced by pace assistants. At WorldRanking Events, a minimum of five judges is required. These assistants should be properly trained and approved by their national association:

- one judge stands at the starting line;
- judge two and three or one judge and a pace assistant stand at the 50 m mark on each side of the track;
- the fourth judge or pace assistant stands between the 50 m and 100 m marker;
- the fifth judge or pace assistant stands between the 100 m and 150 m marker;
- the sixth judge or pace assistant stands between the 150 m and 200 m marker;
- the seventh judge or pace assistant stands between the 200 m and 250 m marker;
- judge eight and nine or one judge and a pace assistant stand at the finishing line on each side of the track.

When start boxes are used one extra judge or pace assistant is needed to supervise the starting procedure behind the starting line. The judges or pace assistants have coloured flags in the same colours as the riders. If disqualification is necessary, the judge or pace assistant will show the relevant colour, if the horse's run is OK, he will show a white flag.

S3.4.1.7 Riders

Each rider must be clearly identifiable.

Active leg aids are allowed in the race. Any aids to urge the horse to go faster, which could distract the other riders taking part, are forbidden. If a rider obstructs other riders, his horse's time will not count. Horses waiting for the next heat must stand at least 30 m behind the finishing line.

Upon request, the Chief Judge can allow a horse that been distracted to have an extra start alone.

S3.4.1.8 Records

For a record time to be recognised by FEIF, the following conditions must be met:

- the track must meet the requirements described in the FEIF Rules and Regulations
- the use of start boxes is required in P1 and P3
- the use of electronic time keeping equipment is required

- in P1 and P3 the time keeping starts running when the doors of the start boxes start to open
- in P1 and P3 the finish has to be filmed with video equipment connected to the time keeping system, able to distinguish between riders4
- the wind speed in the direction of the race must not exceed a speed of 5.4 m/s and should be measured with a wind gauge meeting the requirements set by the FEIF Sport Committee
- the rider must have adhered to the racing rules

S3.4.1.9 Marks

The marks for any time are calculated with the following formula:

(32.50 - t) / 1.25
where t = the time of the fastest run in the appropriate number of decimals

Marks cannot be higher than 10.00 or lower than 0.00.

Rounding of marks is done according to the rules described in S2.2.

S3.4.2 P2 – SpeedPass: Pace race 100 m with flying start

This test is conducted on a pace track, where should be at least a stretch of 50 m before the start of the timed stretch of 100 m.

S3.4.2.1 Start

One horse at a time proceeds to the start. At the starters' signal, the rider rides to the 50 m marker in any gait he wishes. On crossing the 50 m mark, 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.

S3.4.2.2 Starting order

Before the first run, lots are drawn in order to set the starting order. In the second run the starting order is set by the rating in the first run. The slowest horse(s) will start first.

S3.4.2.3 Judges

See P1 – Pace race 250 m.

S3.4.2.4 Time keeping

See P1 – Pace race 250 m.

S3.4.2.5 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.

S3.4.2.6 Equipment

The use of an approved whip is allowed.

S3.4.2.7 Riders

See P1 – Pace race 250 m.

[4] There is no need to use stop watches when the finish is filmed.

S3.4.2.8 Records

See P1 – Pace race 250 m.

S3.4.2.9 Marks

The marks for any time are calculated with the following formula:

(12.00 - t) / 0.60
where t = the time of the fastest run in the appropriate number of decimals

Marks cannot be higher than 10.00 or lower than 0.00.

Rounding of marks is done according to the rules described in S2.2.

S3.4.3 P3 - Pace race 150 m

This test is conducted in the same way as P1 - Pace race 250 m.

S3.4.3.1 Marks

The marks for any time are calculated with the following formula:

22.00 - t
where t = the time of the fastest run in the appropriate number of decimals

Marks cannot be higher than 10.00 or lower than 0.00.

Rounding of marks is done according to the rules described in S2.2.

S3.4.4 PP1 – Pace Test

S3.4.4.1 Track

This test is performed on a track suitable for pace tests. Please refer to the drawing enclosed.

S3.4.4.2 Starting order

Before the first run, lots are drawn to set the starting order. The starting order is the same in the first and the second run.

S3.4.4.3 Start

As soon as the starting flag is raised, the horse moves off at walk, trot or tölt. Between the starting line and the 25 m mark, strike off in canter from any gait. Between the 25 m mark and the 50 m mark (beginning of the timed stretch) change into racing pace. On crossing the 50 m mark time keeping starts at a visual signal. After the 150 m mark (end of the timed stretch) and before the end marker at 200 m, the horse has to have returned to tölt, trot or walk. For high marks the horse shall have returned to walk.

At the beginning of the track (up to the 25 m mark), there must be a clearly marked funnel-shaped corridor according to the drawing.

The average of the marks of two runs decides the placing. In case of equal marks the marks given by the judges will decide the winner. In case the marks for the first place are equal a tie break has to be performed.

S3.4.4.4 Judging

Six judges are needed; they score openly from 0-10 with half points:

- the first judge judges the strike off at canter and the changeover into pace;
- the second judge judges the pace between the 50 m and 100 m mark;

- the third judge judges the pace between the 100 m and 150 m mark;
- the fourth judge judges the downward transition between the 150 m marker and the end of the track at 200 m;
- the starter (who must be a judge) stands at the 50 m mark and indicates to the three timekeepers at the 150 m mark with the flag that the horse has passed the 50 m mark. The starter also indicates with a red flag if the horse is not in pace at the 50 m mark;
- At the 150 m mark a judge will show a red flag is the horse is not in pace when crossing the 150 m line.

The judges choose their places in order to get the best possible view over their respective areas. When the horse has passed the area concerned, judges one to four show their marks. If the horse falls out of pace during the timed section, the relevant judge(s) show(s) a red flag and no marks for time shall be given.

A maximum of 40 points for style and a maximum of 20 points for time can be obtained according to the table of marks. The final sum is to be divided by 6.

S3.4.4.5 Disqualification

If a horse gets the mark 0 from judge 2 or 3 and/or a red flag from the judge at the starting line or the judge at the finishing line, there will be given no scores for the time. If 3 judges give 0 in the same run, then the horse is disqualified.

S3.4.4.6 Table of Marks

The marks for any time in seconds are calculated using the following table.

Time	Mark	9.3	13.5	10.7	6.5
8.0 or faster	20.0	9.4	13.0	10.8	6.0
8.1	19.5	9.5	12.5	10.9	5.5
8.2	19.0	9.6	12.0	11.0	5.0
8.3	18.5	9.7	11.5	11.1	4.5
8.4	18.0	9.8	11.0	11.2	4.0
8.5	17.5	9.9	10.5	11.3	3.5
8.6	17.0	10.0	10.0	11.4	3.0
8.7	16.5	10.1	9.5	11.5	2.5
8.8	16.0	10.2	9.0	11.6	2.0
8.9	15.5	10.3	8.5	11.7	1.5
9.0	15.0	10.4	8.0	11.8	1.0
9.1	14.5	10.5	7.5	11.9	0.5
9.2	14.0	10.6	7.0	12.0 or slower	0.0

S3.4.5 PP2 – Pace Test

S3.4.5.1 Track

This test is performed on a track suitable for pace tests. Please refer to the drawing enclosed.

S3.4.5.2 Starting order

Before the first run, lots are drawn to set the starting order. The starting order is the same in the first, second and third run.

S3.4.5.3 Start

As soon as the starting flag is raised, the horse moves off at walk, trot or tölt. Between the starting line and the 25 m mark, strike off in canter from any gait. Between the 25 m mark and the 50 m mark (beginning of the timed stretch) change into racing pace. On crossing the 50 m mark time keeping starts at a visual signal. After the 150 m mark (end of the timed stretch) and before the end marker at 200 m, the horse has to have returned to tölt, trot or walk. For high marks the horse shall have returned to walk.
At the beginning of the track (up to the 25 m mark), there must be a clearly marked funnel-shaped corridor according to the drawing.
Horses are allowed to have three runs (even if they receive red flags in any of those runs).The average of the marks of the two best runs decides the placing. In case of equal marks the marks given by the judges will decide the winner. In case the marks for the first place are equal a tie break has to be performed.

S3.4.5.4 Judging

Six judges are needed; they score openly from 0-10 with half points:

- the first judge judges the strike off at canter and the changeover into pace;
- the second judge judges the pace between the 50 m and 100 m mark;
- the third judge judges the pace between the 100 m and 150 m mark;
- the fourth judge judges the downward transition between the 150 m marker and the end of the track at 200 m;
- the starter (who must be a judge) stands at the 50 m mark and indicates to the three timekeepers at the 150 m mark with the flag that the horse has passed the 50 m mark. The starter also indicates with a red flag if the horse is not in pace at the 50 m mark;
- At the 150 m mark a judge will show a red flag is the horse is not in pace when crossing the 150 m line.

The judges choose their places in order to get the best possible view over their respective areas. When the horse has passed the area concerned, judges one to four show their marks. If the horse falls out of pace during the timed section, the relevant judge(s) show(s) a red flag and no marks for time shall be given.
A maximum of 40 points for style and a maximum of 20 points for time can be obtained according to the table of marks. The final sum is to be divided by 6.

S3.4.5.5 Marks

If a horse gets the mark 0 from judge 2 or 3 and/or a red flag from the judge at the starting line or the judge at the finishing line, there will be given no scores for the time. However the run will be valid.

S3.4.5.6 Table of Marks

The marks for any time in seconds are calculated using the table in S3.4.4.6.

S4 Dressage tests

S4.1 Dressage arena

The dressage arena must be 20 x 40 m or 20 x 60 m, and be marked with the proper signs shown in the drawings in S14.5. In case of a 20 x 60 m arena, only the marks A, F, B, M, C, H, E and K will be used on the outside of the track. Organisers are allowed to mark the middle of the distance between F-B, B-M, K-E and E-H with an extra mark, for instance a dot.

S4.2 Judges

Three judges score individually.

S4.3 Test Descriptions

S4.3.1 FS1 - Free Style Performance

S4.3.1.1 Requirements

Number of elements minimum 10, maximum 14.

The program of the test shall be created by the rider. The test is to be submitted in writing on the required forms before the start of the competition to the competition secretary.

S4.3.1.2 Minimum demands

- medium walk
- tölt
- slow or medium speed canter
- transitions of the gaits and speed
- change of rein
- bending
- halt
- salute

Possible elements besides the minimum demands

- trot
- leg yielding or shoulder in
- rein back
- turn on the haunches
- change of canter via walk, trot or tölt.

Any test element will only be rated once per rein. The salute is an exception.

S4.3.1.3 Music

Suitable music is to be provided by the rider on cassette or on CD. More than one cassette or more than one CD is only allowed when a representative of the rider is available to play the music in the right order on the equipment provided by the organiser of the competition.

S4.3.1.4 Scoring

3 Judges score individually and separately.

The individual test elements as well as the general impression (divided into: 1. regularity of the gaits, 2. impulsion, 3. obedience, 4. seat and use of aids) will be judged with a scale of marks from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive) with half points. There are no separate marks for the music (but music is obligatory).

When getting zero for one or more individual test movements, points will be deducted from the sum of the marks in the following manner:

- 1st zero 3 points
- 2nd zero 8 points (total: 11)
- 3rd zero 17 points (total: 28)
- 4th zero disqualification

The total to be reached consists of the sum of the marks for the individual test elements plus the four marks for the general impression minus deductions divided by the number of individual test elements plus four, thus ranging from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), rounded to one decimal.

In case of equal marks for the first place, the judges shall show the final ranking.

S4.3.2 FS2 - Riding in the dressage arena

S4.3.2.1 Requirements

Number of elements minimum 8, maximum 12. Length of test about 5 minutes.

The rider shall create the program of the test. The test (including diagrams) is to be submitted in writing on the required forms before the start of the competition to the competition secretary. The ridden dressage elements should be chosen out of the following examples:

- halt from walking and/or trot/tölt
- move off into walk and/or trot/tölt
- serpentine loops, circle change of rein from circle to circle - walk, trot or tölt
- figure of eight in walk or trot/tölt
- canter right and left around the outside/or circle
- turn on the forehand
- leg-yielding (walk) at any place
- change of gait (tölt-trot-tölt) at any place

Each element can only be shown once (exception: canter right and left, leg-yielding right and left, turn on the forehand right/left).

S4.3.2.2 Music

Suitable music is to be provided by the rider on cassette or on CD. More than one cassette or more than one CD is only allowed when a representative of the rider is available to play the music in the right order on the equipment provided by the organiser of the competition.

S4.3.2.3 Judging

3 Judges score individually and separately.

The individual test elements as well as the general impression (divided into: 1. regularity of the gaits, 2. impulsion, 3. obedience, 4. seat and use of aids) will be judged with a scale of marks from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive) with half points. There are no separate marks for the music (but music is obligatory).

When getting zero for one or more individual test movements, points will be deducted from the sum of the marks in the following manner:

- 1st zero 3 points
- 2nd zero 8 points (total: 11)
- 3rd zero 17 points (total: 28)
- 4th zero disqualification

The total to be reached consists of the sum of the marks for the individual test elements plus the four marks for the general impression minus deductions divided by the number of individual test elements plus four, thus ranging from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), rounded to one decimal.

In case of equal marks for the first place, the judges shall show the final ranking.

S4.3.3 FS3 - In-hand showing in the dressage arena

Free choice of presentation. The horse is shown from the ground.

S4.3.3.1 Requirements

Number of elements minimum 5, maximum 8. Length of test about 5 minutes.

The program of the test shall be created by the rider. The test (including diagrams) is to be submitted in writing on the required forms before the start of the competition to the competition secretary.

Possible elements:

- training on the ground
- lunging the horse
- lunging with 2 reins
- free dressage “from the ground”
- driving from the ground
- long reins
- without reins or lunge contact

Other elements which can be done without riding the horse are allowed.

S4.3.3.2 Restrictions

It is allowed to show the horse without any equipment. Clothing of the rider should correspond with the test.

S4.3.3.3 Music

Suitable music is to be provided by the rider on cassette or on CD. More than one cassette or more than one CD is only allowed when a representative of the rider is available to play the music in the right order on the equipment provided by the organiser of the competition.

S4.3.3.4 Judging

3 Judges score individually and separately.

The individual test elements as well as

- handling of the horse,
- harmony,
- idea and presentation,
- use of aids

will be judged with a scale of marks from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive) with half points. There are no separate marks for the music (but music is obligatory).

When getting zero for one or more individual test elements, points will be deducted from the sum of the marks in the following manner:

- 1st zero 3 points
- 2nd zero 8 points (total: 11)
- 3rd zero 17 points (total: 28)
- 4th zero disqualification

The total to be reached consists of the sum of the marks for the individual test elements plus the four marks for the general impression minus deductions divided by the number of individual test elements plus four, thus ranging from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), rounded to one decimal.

In case of equal marks for the first place, the judges shall show the final ranking.

S5 Other tests

S5.1 FR1 – Flag race

S5.1.1 Track

The test is conducted on a pace track of 200 m. When needed, an oval track may be used.

The start line and finish line should be clearly marked. An even number of buckets filled with sand standing on a barrel must be available on the track. Before the start of any rider, a flag on a pole should be placed in every odd bucket (1/3/5 ...). It must be easy to take the flag out of a bucket and to put it back in the next bucket (2/4/6 ...).

S5.1.2 Starting order

Before the first run, lots are drawn to set the starting order. The starting order is the same in the first and second run. Every combination is entitled to two runs. However, only the best run counts.

S5.1.3 Start

Only one horse at the start at the time. After an acoustic and visible signal given by the starter (who must be a judge), the horse starts in a free gait. At every odd bucket (1/3/5 ...) the rider takes the flag out of the bucket and puts it back in the next bucket (2/4/6 ...). After the last bucket the horse passes the finish line. The visible signal indicates to the three timekeepers at the finish line that the horse has started.

S5.1.4 Judging

A judge monitors every pair of buckets. If a flag falls out of a bucket during the test after being placed into the right bucket, 15 penalty seconds are added to the time of the specific run.

S5.1.5 Disqualification

If a rider makes a turn or fails to put a flag into the right bucket, the run is marked zero.

S5.2 TR1 – Trail

S5.2.1 Track

The test is conducted in a suitable area. No element should have such hazard to cause danger to horse or rider. A test should have at least 5 elements.

S5.2.2 Start

Only one horse at the start at a time. Up to three horses are allowed in the track at the time.

S5.2.3 Judging

The judges use a scale of marks from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), with half points for each required section. The final mark is the arrhythmic mean of all sections. All final marks are rounded to one decimal following the common arrhythmic rules.

S5.2.4 Requirements

The following elements could be included:

- Open gate from horseback, go through and shut it
- Poles on the ground, the horse must step over them
- Water - must be ridden through
- Bridge (min. width 90 cm, min. length 1,50 m) must be ridden over
- Circle of sawdust (diameter around 5 m), let the horse wait in the circle, the rider must go outside around it (ground tying)
- Poncho or something like it - placed on a pole: take it from one side, ride at least 5 m and put it down the other side
- Barrel, ride in slalom in tölt or trot
- Leading of the horse
- Mount and dismount horse
- Walk with loose reins - min. 40 m
- Canter - min. 100 m on one rein, no sharp bends
- Load into a trailer - the trailer must be of a solid construction with a non-slippery floor. The horse must be led into the trailer and stand there min. 10 sec. quiet, unloading
- Gate with ribbons (width 90 cm, height around 1,90 m) must be ridden through/ridden under
- Step backwards - out of a lane of poles (about 5 m long)
- Seesaw/"Wippe" (min. width 90 cm, min. length 1,50 m) must be ridden over
- Labyrinth of poles lying on the ground - must be ridden through in walk
- Drag something along (e.g. a filled sack)
- Riding through a narrow gap in a wall or fence
- Polo over a certain distance
- Softball transport (min. 5 balls)
- Super slalom around 4 poles, distance of 80 cm to 1 m / 4 m width
- Slalom around barrels without touching reins

Additional tests, suitable for Icelandic horses, can be added.

S5.3 CR1 – Countryside riding

S5.3.1 Start

Only one horse at the start at the time.

S5.3.2 Judging

The judges use a scale of marks from 0.0 to 10.0 (inclusive), with half points for each required section.

If there are timed sections, the fastest combination (after adding penalty seconds) gets a mark of 6.0. Every next combination will be marked with 0.2 less, so the second combination will get 5.8, the third 5.6 and so on. However, the lowest mark possible is 0.0.

The final mark is the arrhythmic mean of all sections. All marks are rounded to one decimal following the common arrhythmic rules.

S5.3.3 Requirements

The length of the test and the test itself depends on the local possibilities. The difficulty of the trail used should not exceed the standards for normal countryside riding. It is allowed to dismount the horse.

The following elements can be included:

- uphill - downhill, the requirements can have different difficulties
- canter on right/left rein
- racing canter (in a timed stretch)
- jumping fences (e.g. a log), also easier possibilities, max. height 60 cm
- passing special situations (e.g. a tractor)
- narrow passages
- riding through water
- riding different gaits in different stretches

S5.3.4 General remarks

Length of test: 15 to 50 minutes. The test is conducted in the countryside.

The main emphasis should be the harmony between horse and rider and also the rider's handling of the horse when passing difficult situations which could happen while riding in the countryside.

S6 Additional rules for World Championships

In addition to the other rules the following rules are valid for the World Championships.

S6.1 General

The World Championships are organised every second year in the name of FEIF. The member countries of FEIF can apply to be the organiser and the Delegates Assembly upon a recommendation from the Board of FEIF will take the decision. The decision on which country shall host the championships is taken 4 years in advance.

When recommending a host country the Board of FEIF will take into consideration a priority ranking list and the assumed possibilities of the country to fulfil the requirements. The World Championships can be divided into Sport Competitions and a Breeding Show.

The more detailed duties of the organisers are set out in a special chapter.

S6.2 Right to participate

Each fully paid up member country can enter a sport team and a breeding team, each with one named team leader.

S6.3 Rules

All current FEIF General, Sport and Breeding Rules and Regulations apply at the World Championships.

S6.4 Entries

The member countries shall enter their teams (riders and horses) team-leaders, judges and timekeepers 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 the World Championship organisers.

Twelve days before the first day of the World Championships the FEIF-member countries declare to the World Championship organisers the riders and horses that are most likely to participate at the World Championships. These will consist of the combinations that have qualified for the World Championships plus some extra combinations (max.3). The declaration will include full pedigrees of horses and all other necessary facts.

S6.4.1 Final team entries

The team leaders must announce the final team members and their respective horses directly, and not later than two hours after the veterinary check.

S6.4.2 Fee

The organiser is allowed to charge a fee, equivalent to the fee for protest, from countries that enter the World Championships after the closing date of entries. The fee will be charged for every day after the close of entries as announced in the invitation. The same fee shall be charged to countries' teams, which cause extra work for the World Championships secretariat by making out their entries incorrectly.

S6.5 Veterinary rules

Current FEIF General, Sport and Breeding Rules apply. In addition to these, special rules for the World Championships are:

At World Championships all horses participating must be examined and declared fit by the official veterinary surgeon, preferably the day before the start of the first test or assessment and not earlier than the second to last day before. The event has officially begun for horse and rider when they have been given permission to start.

S6.6 Doping

At World Championships the FEIF Director of Sport, or the FEIF Director of Breeding respectively, draw lots to decide which horses will have samples for analysis taken, before the start of the competitions and breeding show.

S6.7 Specific World Championship rules concerning sport

S6.7.1 Teams

A national sport team can comprise of up to 7 rider/horse combinations and a reserve horse, a reserve rider or a reserve rider/horse combination. In addition, up to five extra eligible rider/horse combinations can be added to the team, provided that the extra riders are at least 16 years old and not more than 21 years old in the calendar year. (see 2.1.4 Eligibility of riders)

Riders can be divided in two age classes: Young Riders and other riders (adult class). Any rider at least 16 years old and not more than 21 years old in the calendar year has to decide before the start of the World Championships in which class he/she will participate. There is no right of change after the final registration of teams at the World Championships.

Only one horse per rider is allowed in the World Championships sport competitions. The rider/horse combination cannot be changed after the final entry. Excepted from this is when the reserve is entered in accordance with the rules.

Reigning World Champions in the young age class are allowed to defend their title at the succeeding World Championships provided they are still eligible to start in that age class. They participate under the same conditions as the other World Champions

If a competitor or his horse suffers from illness and/or an accident, this competitor and/or another competitor from the same age class and/or horse may replace the horse formally entered. This is allowed up to one hour before start of the test and only upon producing a certificate from a doctor/veterinary surgeon and only upon approval of the head judge. This replacement is valid only if the original rider and/or horse have not started in any test yet.

The reserve combination may select its own disciplines. Where these differ from those of the original combination, the reserve will start as number one.

The reigning World Champions in the adult age class are allowed to participate as World Champion at the succeeding World Championships with the same or another eligible horse. They must be officially entered by their national organisation, but will start in addition to the national team in the same team uniform. They are allowed to start in any discipline.

S6.7.2 Horses

S6.7.2.1 Eligible horses

Horses that comply with the specific rule about eligible horses in the FEIF General Rules, and that are 6 years or older in the calendar year, are eligible.

S6.7.2.2 Tack

Current FIPO rules apply

S6.7.2.3 Shoeing

Current FEIF General and Sport Rules apply. The Chief Judge and two specially appointed judges take care of the shoeing check during the World Championships.

At World Championships the shoeing of all horses participating must be examined and checked, preferably the day before the start of the first test or assessment and not earlier than the second to last day before.

S6.7.2.4 Inspections

Current FEIF General and Sport Rules apply. The FEIF Director of Sport shall approve the Ring Stewards for the equipment inspections.

S6.7.3 Riders

S6.7.3.1 Eligible riders

Riders that comply with the specific rule about eligible riders in the FEIF General Rules, and which are 16 years or older in the calendar year are eligible. A rider must have the nationality of the country he is representing or have had his permanent residence in the country he is representing for at least the previous year (counted back from the first day of World Championships).

A rider can only represent one country in a specific year. Any change that is allowed according to the rules has to be announced to FEIF before April 1 in a specific year[5]. In the event of a first change of representation, the change will be effective immediately. For further changes, a rider shall not have taken part in competitions for the country he previously

[5] This rule may also apply to other events with teams representing countries. For all riders representing other countries then the country of their nationality, the representation at the last relevant event will be registered as their current situation, without counting this as a first change of representation.

represented in the two years prior to the first competition he wishes to compete in under his new representation.

In special and exceptional circumstances, the Board of FEIF may grant exceptions for justifiable cases, with the agreement of the member associations concerned.

S6.7.3.2 Riders' dress/equipment

Riders should wear a riding jacket, riding breeches or jodhpurs, and riding boots or Jodhpur boots. In pace race and pace test a riding jacket can be replaced by another appropriate garment. Each national team must be uniformly dressed when riding in the competitions or parades.

Advertising on horse and rider during the competition is only allowed on:

- 200 cm2 on each side of the saddle cloth;
- 80 cm2 only once on jackets or top garments at the height of breast;
- 16 cm2 on both sides of the shirt collar.

No other advertisements on horses, riders and riding equipment are allowed. Riders who violate these rules will be disqualified from the competition.

Advertising is allowed on starting numbers supplied by the organiser if approved by the FEIF Director of Sport.

S6.7.4 Judges

S6.7.4.1 Chief Judge

A Chief Judge is appointed by the Board of FEIF upon recommendation by the Sport Committee at least 10 months before the start of the World Championships. At the same time a Deputy Chief Judge is appointed. The Chief Judge and the Deputy Chief Judge must be qualified as a FEIF International Sport judge.

Those with the right to nominate the Chief Judge and the Deputy Chief Judge are: the Member Countries, the Sport Judges Committee, the Sport Committee and the FEIF Board. Nominations shall be sent in and published in due time before the election.

The Chief Judge and the Deputy Chief Judges cannot be World Championship judges at the same time.

The responsibilities of the Chief Judge are as follows:

- to uphold the interests of the Judges at the competition;
- to head the Judges' meetings and briefing before, during and after the competition;
- supervise the shoeing control and the control of tack (ring stewards);
- measure and check that the tracks meet the requirements.
- to submit a written report on the competition to the FEIF board.

The Chief Judge sets the responsibilities of the Deputy Chief Judge.

S6.7.4.2 Appointment of judges

In addition to the chief judge and the deputy chief judge a group of 13 judges will be appointed to judge the World Championships. All judges must have been FEIF licensed international sport judges for a period of at least one year prior to their appointment. They also must have judged at least five FEIF WorldRanking events in the period of one year prior to their appointment.

The judges will be selected by a special selection committee of three; consisting of the World Championships Chief judge, one representative of the FEIF sport judges committee and one representative of the FEIF sport committee. The judges will be selected from a list of all entitled FEIF licensed international sport judges who have declared themselves available to the selection committee. The committee selects judges based upon the guidelines set and published before the start of the selection procedure. Not more than three judges residing in the same country shall adjudicate the same World Championship. A member of the selection committee can't be a judge at that same event.

The appointment of the judges' team should take place at least eight months prior to the World Championships. The judges must take part in the FEIF Judges' Seminar before the World Championships. The judges shall also attend the official judges' meetings during the World Championships.

S6.7.4.3 Judges and conflicts of interest

A judge must avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interest. A judge must have a neutral, independent and fair position towards riders, owners, trainers, organizers and other officials and integrate well into a team. Financial and/or personal interest must never influence or be perceived to influence his/her way of judging.

S6.7.4.4 Shoeing Judges

Two judges, from among the World Championship judges, are elected at the above-mentioned World Championship Judges' Conference to be responsible for the shoeing check together with the Chief Judge.

S6.7.4.5 Ring Stewards

During the tests there will be Ring Stewards (preferably judges) checking the riding equipment directly after the end of the test.

S6.7.4.6 Judges' Seminar and Conference

An official World Championship Judges' Seminar shall be organised under the responsibility of the FEIF Director of Sport. The meeting shall appoint the judges responsible for the shoeing check and set the time and agenda for the first judges' meeting at World Championships.

S6.7.4.7 Judges' meeting

Connected to the World Championships, but previous to the competitions, there shall be an official judges' meeting under the responsibility of the Chief Judge. As a minimum, the meeting shall deal with the following matters:

- set the system of sharing the tests among the judges at the World Championships;
- election of the judges responsible for timekeeping and starting;
- election of the countries judging each test;
- election of the head judge for each test.

S6.7.4.8 Judges' Meetings during World Championships

The Chief Judge is responsible for meetings and briefings during the championships.

S6.7.4.9 Judges' dress/equipment

Advertising on judges' clothes is not allowed

S6.7.5 Time Keepers

The use of electronic time-keeping equipment is mandatory for pace track tests, including video equipment in pace race, able to distinguish between riders; the FEIF Director of Sport shall approve the equipment.

S6.7.6 Starting order

The starting order will be drawn by lot. In preliminary rounds the starting order is drawn independent of the age class of the rider. The starting order drawn up must be strictly adhered to; any change even with the consent of those concerned is forbidden.

S6.7.7 Punctuality

In oval track tests and dressage tests, the rider shall be present with the horse in the collecting ring at least three minutes before the planned start of the test for that rider. In pace track tests, all riders involved shall be present with their horse in the collecting ring at least three minutes before the planned start of the test.

Otherwise the current FEIF General and Sport Rules apply.

S6.7.8 Demonstration rider

At World Championships a demonstration rider shall ride the test 15 minutes before the start of each class. This performance is to be discussed by the judges in order to ensure uniform scoring.

S6.7.9 Combination winner

Current FEIF General and Sport rules apply. There will be separate combination winners per age class.

S6.7.10 Team competition

At World Championships the winner of the Team Competition is the team that gets the highest sum of marks in the preliminary rounds (when applicable) in each test for the two highest ranked riders in that test. In case less than two riders participate in a test, the team will receive 0.00 per lacking rider.

S6.7.11 Titles and Prizes

At World Championships the following prizes will be awarded:

In all classes and combination ratings (except qualifying rounds):

- World Champion title;
- medals for places 1-3 (Gold, silver and bronze); all participants in A and B finals will receive a token, indicating their achievement;
- rosettes for the places 1-5 in colours indicating the places, and from 6-10 in same colour;
- perpetual challenge trophies;
- memento for all competitors and judges.

For the team ranking:

- World Champion title;
- perpetual trophy for the winning team.

S6.7.12 Liability

Current FEIF General Rules apply.

S6.7.13 Arbitration Committee at World Championships

For the duration of the World Championships an Arbitration Committee shall be established which shall consist of the following:

- the head of the organising committee or one representative previously appointed by him;
- a member of the organisation committee;
- the head judge or one member of the judging staff previously appointed by him
- the sport representative of FEIF or a previously appointed member of the FEIF-sport committee;
- a rider's spokesman elected before the start of the tournament by the Team spokesmen (one per team). If the rider's spokesman has to be substituted the rider with the second highest votes will become the spokesman's representative.

The previously appointed representatives can only represent in such cases where the member he substitutes is involved in the situation or has an interest therein.

S6.7.14 Tests

The World Championship tests are as follows: T1, T2, V1, F1, P1, PP1, and P2. The tests will be carried out according to the current FEIF Sport Rules and are judged according to the current Sport Judges' Guidelines.

5 Judges judge all oval track tests. The Pace Race (P1) will be conducted in 4 runs.

There shall be A-finals in oval track tests for Young Riders and both A- and B-finals in oval track tests in the adult age class unless decided otherwise.

S7 Addendum 1: WorldRanking

1. Under the supervision of the FEIF Director of Sport a WorldRanking is maintained for riders that participate in the tests: Tölt T1, T2, T3, and T4; Five Gait F1 and F2; Four Gait V1 and V2, Pace test PP1, Pace race 250m P1 and 150 m P3, SpeedPass P2.
2. The FEIF Director of Sport can delegate the duties connected to the WorldRanking to a sub-committee.
3. It is not permissible to have more than one World Ranking tournament at the same location on the same dates.
4. A list with all competitions announced is published in April.
5. Five qualified judges shall judge all oval track tests. Three of the required judges for all tests (pace and oval track) must be FEIF International Sport Judges, at least one of these 3 has to have his/her country of residence abroad.
6. The time that judges are judging has to be limited to reasonable hours, to ensure proper judging. This means a maximum of 10 consecutive hours per day, including a 30 minutes lunch break and short breaks of 10 minutes each 2 hours of judging.
7. The required length of the oval track for WorldRanking tests is 250m.
8. Equipment checks on all horses in finals and at least 25% of the horses in preliminary rounds are mandatory.
9. Announcements have to be made in English or at least a language all judges (and preferably riders and public) can understand.
10. For all riders, results of 5.5 or higher in the preliminary rounds; 26.60 seconds or faster in P1; 16.50 seconds or faster in P3; and, 8.70 seconds or faster in P2 are entered in the WorldRanking. For PP1 only results including two runs are valid.
11. Results should be sent in to the WorldRanking Office immediately after each event by the national WorldRanking registrar. If the results are not received until 21 days after the event, the event will no longer be listed as WorldRanking event and the system will not accept the results. For re-listing of the event the financial contributions for late entry apply.
12. The FEIF member organisation is responsible for correct results. A copy of the data entered is sent back to the national registrar to check.
13. By sending in results you confirm that all tests have been performed and judged according to the FEIF General and Sport Rules including the additional WorldRanking rules.
14. 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).
15. The ranking per test named above is based on the arrhythmic mean of the three best scores per rider. Any result better or equal will replace a previous score.
16. Since the ranking is based on a continuous system (results will count for two years), there is no final ranking.
17. From the moment a rider has three valid scores in one test, his or her name is published in the Ranking List.

18. To cover the costs, FEIF member organisations pay a fee per competition announced for the list. The fee is set by the FEIF Director of Sport. The national FEIF member associations will receive a bill for the amount due. Until March 1, entries may be changed without any extra costs. Events added after March 1 will be charged an extra fee. Events cancelled after March 1 will still be assessed the fee.
19. There will be an additional charge of 100% per competition above the standard fee for any event registered after March 1 or any event re-registered after late results are received.
20. In any case not foreseen, the FEIF Sport committee will decide.

S8 Addendum 2: Time table P1 Pace Race 250 m

The marks for any time in seconds (two decimals) are calculated with the following formula:

(32.50 - t) / 1.25
where t = the time of the fastest run in the appropriate number of decimals

Marks cannot be higher than 10.00 or lower than 0.00.

Time	*Mark*	20.31	9.75	20.63	9.50	20.95	9.24	21.27	8.98	21.59	8.73
20.00	10.00	20.32	9.74	20.64	9.49	20.96	9.23	21.28	8.98	21.60	8.72
20.01	9.99	20.33	9.74	20.65	9.48	20.97	9.22	21.29	8.97	21.61	8.71
20.02	9.98	20.34	9.73	20.66	9.47	20.98	9.22	21.30	8.96	21.62	8.70
20.03	9.98	20.35	9.72	20.67	9.46	20.99	9.21	21.31	8.95	21.63	8.70
20.04	9.97	20.36	9.71	20.68	9.46	21.00	9.20	21.32	8.94	21.64	8.69
20.05	9.96	20.37	9.70	20.69	9.45	21.01	9.19	21.33	8.94	21.65	8.68
20.06	9.95	20.38	9.70	20.70	9.44	21.02	9.18	21.34	8.93	21.66	8.67
20.07	9.94	20.39	9.69	20.71	9.43	21.03	9.18	21.35	8.92	21.67	8.66
20.08	9.94	20.40	9.68	20.72	9.42	21.04	9.17	21.36	8.91	21.68	8.66
20.09	9.93	20.41	9.67	20.73	9.42	21.05	9.16	21.37	8.90	21.69	8.65
20.10	9.92	20.42	9.66	20.74	9.41	21.06	9.15	21.38	8.90	21.70	8.64
20.11	9.91	20.43	9.66	20.75	9.40	21.07	9.14	21.39	8.89	21.71	8.63
20.12	9.90	20.44	9.65	20.76	9.39	21.08	9.14	21.40	8.88	21.72	8.62
20.13	9.90	20.45	9.64	20.77	9.38	21.09	9.13	21.41	8.87	21.73	8.62
20.14	9.89	20.46	9.63	20.78	9.38	21.10	9.12	21.42	8.86	21.74	8.61
20.15	9.88	20.47	9.62	20.79	9.37	21.11	9.11	21.43	8.86	21.75	8.60
20.16	9.87	20.48	9.62	20.80	9.36	21.12	9.10	21.44	8.85	21.76	8.59
20.17	9.86	20.49	9.61	20.81	9.35	21.13	9.10	21.45	8.84	21.77	8.58
20.18	9.86	20.50	9.60	20.82	9.34	21.14	9.09	21.46	8.83	21.78	8.58
20.19	9.85	20.51	9.59	20.83	9.34	21.15	9.08	21.47	8.82	21.79	8.57
20.20	9.84	20.52	9.58	20.84	9.33	21.16	9.07	21.48	8.82	21.80	8.56
20.21	9.83	20.53	9.58	20.85	9.32	21.17	9.06	21.49	8.81	21.81	8.55
20.22	9.82	20.54	9.57	20.86	9.31	21.18	9.06	21.50	8.80	21.82	8.54
20.23	9.82	20.55	9.56	20.87	9.30	21.19	9.05	21.51	8.79	21.83	8.54
20.24	9.81	20.56	9.55	20.88	9.30	21.20	9.04	21.52	8.78	21.84	8.53
20.25	9.80	20.57	9.54	20.89	9.29	21.21	9.03	21.53	8.78	21.85	8.52
20.26	9.79	20.58	9.54	20.90	9.28	21.22	9.02	21.54	8.77	21.86	8.51
20.27	9.78	20.59	9.53	20.91	9.27	21.23	9.02	21.55	8.76	21.87	8.50
20.28	9.78	20.60	9.52	20.92	9.26	21.24	9.01	21.56	8.75	21.88	8.50
20.29	9.77	20.61	9.51	20.93	9.26	21.25	9.00	21.57	8.74	21.89	8.49
20.30	9.76	20.62	9.50	20.94	9.25	21.26	8.99	21.58	8.74	21.90	8.48

21.91	8.47	22.31	8.15	22.71	7.83	23.11	7.51	23.51	7.19	23.91	6.87
21.92	8.46	22.32	8.14	22.72	7.82	23.12	7.50	23.52	7.18	23.92	6.86
21.93	8.46	22.33	8.14	22.73	7.82	23.13	7.50	23.53	7.18	23.93	6.86
21.94	8.45	22.34	8.13	22.74	7.81	23.14	7.49	23.54	7.17	23.94	6.85
21.95	8.44	22.35	8.12	22.75	7.80	23.15	7.48	23.55	7.16	23.95	6.84
21.96	8.43	22.36	8.11	22.76	7.79	23.16	7.47	23.56	7.15	23.96	6.83
21.97	8.42	22.37	8.10	22.77	7.78	23.17	7.46	23.57	7.14	23.97	6.82
21.98	8.42	22.38	8.10	22.78	7.78	23.18	7.46	23.58	7.14	23.98	6.82
21.99	8.41	22.39	8.09	22.79	7.77	23.19	7.45	23.59	7.13	23.99	6.81
22.00	8.40	22.40	8.08	22.80	7.76	23.20	7.44	23.60	7.12	24.00	6.80
22.01	8.39	22.41	8.07	22.81	7.75	23.21	7.43	23.61	7.11	24.01	6.79
22.02	8.38	22.42	8.06	22.82	7.74	23.22	7.42	23.62	7.10	24.02	6.78
22.03	8.38	22.43	8.06	22.83	7.74	23.23	7.42	23.63	7.10	24.03	6.78
22.04	8.37	22.44	8.05	22.84	7.73	23.24	7.41	23.64	7.09	24.04	6.77
22.05	8.36	22.45	8.04	22.85	7.72	23.25	7.40	23.65	7.08	24.05	6.76
22.06	8.35	22.46	8.03	22.86	7.71	23.26	7.39	23.66	7.07	24.06	6.75
22.07	8.34	22.47	8.02	22.87	7.70	23.27	7.38	23.67	7.06	24.07	6.74
22.08	8.34	22.48	8.02	22.88	7.70	23.28	7.38	23.68	7.06	24.08	6.74
22.09	8.33	22.49	8.01	22.89	7.69	23.29	7.37	23.69	7.05	24.09	6.73
22.10	8.32	22.50	8.00	22.90	7.68	23.30	7.36	23.70	7.04	24.10	6.72
22.11	8.31	22.51	7.99	22.91	7.67	23.31	7.35	23.71	7.03	24.11	6.71
22.12	8.30	22.52	7.98	22.92	7.66	23.32	7.34	23.72	7.02	24.12	6.70
22.13	8.30	22.53	7.98	22.93	7.66	23.33	7.34	23.73	7.02	24.13	6.70
22.14	8.29	22.54	7.97	22.94	7.65	23.34	7.33	23.74	7.01	24.14	6.69
22.15	8.28	22.55	7.96	22.95	7.64	23.35	7.32	23.75	7.00	24.15	6.68
22.16	8.27	22.56	7.95	22.96	7.63	23.36	7.31	23.76	6.99	24.16	6.67
22.17	8.26	22.57	7.94	22.97	7.62	23.37	7.30	23.77	6.98	24.17	6.66
22.18	8.26	22.58	7.94	22.98	7.62	23.38	7.30	23.78	6.98	24.18	6.66
22.19	8.25	22.59	7.93	22.99	7.61	23.39	7.29	23.79	6.97	24.19	6.65
22.20	8.24	22.60	7.92	23.00	7.60	23.40	7.28	23.80	6.96	24.20	6.64
22.21	8.23	22.61	7.91	23.01	7.59	23.41	7.27	23.81	6.95	24.21	6.63
22.22	8.22	22.62	7.90	23.02	7.58	23.42	7.26	23.82	6.94	24.22	6.62
22.23	8.22	22.63	7.90	23.03	7.58	23.43	7.26	23.83	6.94	24.23	6.62
22.24	8.21	22.64	7.89	23.04	7.57	23.44	7.25	23.84	6.93	24.24	6.61
22.25	8.20	22.65	7.88	23.05	7.56	23.45	7.24	23.85	6.92	24.25	6.60
22.26	8.19	22.66	7.87	23.06	7.55	23.46	7.23	23.86	6.91	24.26	6.59
22.27	8.18	22.67	7.86	23.07	7.54	23.47	7.22	23.87	6.90	24.27	6.58
22.28	8.18	22.68	7.86	23.08	7.54	23.48	7.22	23.88	6.90	24.28	6.58
22.29	8.17	22.69	7.85	23.09	7.53	23.49	7.21	23.89	6.89	24.29	6.57
22.30	8.16	22.70	7.84	23.10	7.52	23.50	7.20	23.90	6.88		

24.30	6.56	24.70	6.24	25.10	5.92	25.50	5.60	25.90	5.28	26.30	4.96
24.31	6.55	24.71	6.23	25.11	5.91	25.51	5.59	25.91	5.27	26.31	4.95
24.32	6.54	24.72	6.22	25.12	5.90	25.52	5.58	25.92	5.26	26.32	4.94
24.33	6.54	24.73	6.22	25.13	5.90	25.53	5.58	25.93	5.26	26.33	4.94
24.34	6.53	24.74	6.21	25.14	5.89	25.54	5.57	25.94	5.25	26.34	4.93
24.35	6.52	24.75	6.20	25.15	5.88	25.55	5.56	25.95	5.24	26.35	4.92
24.36	6.51	24.76	6.19	25.16	5.87	25.56	5.55	25.96	5.23	26.36	4.91
24.37	6.50	24.77	6.18	25.17	5.86	25.57	5.54	25.97	5.22	26.37	4.90
24.38	6.50	24.78	6.18	25.18	5.86	25.58	5.54	25.98	5.22	26.38	4.90
24.39	6.49	24.79	6.17	25.19	5.85	25.59	5.53	25.99	5.21	26.39	4.89
24.40	6.48	24.80	6.16	25.20	5.84	25.60	5.52	26.00	5.20	26.40	4.88
24.41	6.47	24.81	6.15	25.21	5.83	25.61	5.51	26.01	5.19	26.41	4.87
24.42	6.46	24.82	6.14	25.22	5.82	25.62	5.50	26.02	5.18	26.42	4.86
24.43	6.46	24.83	6.14	25.23	5.82	25.63	5.50	26.03	5.18	26.43	4.86
24.44	6.45	24.84	6.13	25.24	5.81	25.64	5.49	26.04	5.17	26.44	4.85
24.45	6.44	24.85	6.12	25.25	5.80	25.65	5.48	26.05	5.16	26.45	4.84
24.46	6.43	24.86	6.11	25.26	5.79	25.66	5.47	26.06	5.15	26.46	4.83
24.47	6.42	24.87	6.10	25.27	5.78	25.67	5.46	26.07	5.14	26.47	4.82
24.48	6.42	24.88	6.10	25.28	5.78	25.68	5.46	26.08	5.14	26.48	4.82
24.49	6.41	24.89	6.09	25.29	5.77	25.69	5.45	26.09	5.13	26.49	4.81
24.50	6.40	24.90	6.08	25.30	5.76	25.70	5.44	26.10	5.12	26.50	4.80
24.51	6.39	24.91	6.07	25.31	5.75	25.71	5.43	26.11	5.11	26.51	4.79
24.52	6.38	24.92	6.06	25.32	5.74	25.72	5.42	26.12	5.10	26.52	4.78
24.53	6.38	24.93	6.06	25.33	5.74	25.73	5.42	26.13	5.10	26.53	4.78
24.54	6.37	24.94	6.05	25.34	5.73	25.74	5.41	26.14	5.09	26.54	4.77
24.55	6.36	24.95	6.04	25.35	5.72	25.75	5.40	26.15	5.08	26.55	4.76
24.56	6.35	24.96	6.03	25.36	5.71	25.76	5.39	26.16	5.07	26.56	4.75
24.57	6.34	24.97	6.02	25.37	5.70	25.77	5.38	26.17	5.06	26.57	4.74
24.58	6.34	24.98	6.02	25.38	5.70	25.78	5.38	26.18	5.06	26.58	4.74
24.59	6.33	24.99	6.01	25.39	5.69	25.79	5.37	26.19	5.05	26.59	4.73
24.60	6.32	25.00	6.00	25.40	5.68	25.80	5.36	26.20	5.04	26.60	4.72
24.61	6.31	25.01	5.99	25.41	5.67	25.81	5.35	26.21	5.03	26.61	4.71
24.62	6.30	25.02	5.98	25.42	5.66	25.82	5.34	26.22	5.02	26.62	4.70
24.63	6.30	25.03	5.98	25.43	5.66	25.83	5.34	26.23	5.02	26.63	4.70
24.64	6.29	25.04	5.97	25.44	5.65	25.84	5.33	26.24	5.01	26.64	4.69
24.65	6.28	25.05	5.96	25.45	5.64	25.85	5.32	26.25	5.00	26.65	4.68
24.66	6.27	25.06	5.95	25.46	5.63	25.86	5.31	26.26	4.99	26.66	4.67
24.67	6.26	25.07	5.94	25.47	5.62	25.87	5.30	26.27	4.98	26.67	4.66
24.68	6.26	25.08	5.94	25.48	5.62	25.88	5.30	26.28	4.98	26.68	4.66
24.69	6.25	25.09	5.93	25.49	5.61	25.89	5.29	26.29	4.97	26.69	4.65

26.70	4.64	27.10	4.32	27.50	4.00	27.90	3.68	28.30	3.36	28.70	3.04
26.71	4.63	27.11	4.31	27.51	3.99	27.91	3.67	28.31	3.35	28.71	3.03
26.72	4.62	27.12	4.30	27.52	3.98	27.92	3.66	28.32	3.34	28.72	3.02
26.73	4.62	27.13	4.30	27.53	3.98	27.93	3.66	28.33	3.34	28.73	3.02
26.74	4.61	27.14	4.29	27.54	3.97	27.94	3.65	28.34	3.33	28.74	3.01
26.75	4.60	27.15	4.28	27.55	3.96	27.95	3.64	28.35	3.32	28.75	3.00
26.76	4.59	27.16	4.27	27.56	3.95	27.96	3.63	28.36	3.31	28.76	2.99
26.77	4.58	27.17	4.26	27.57	3.94	27.97	3.62	28.37	3.30	28.77	2.98
26.78	4.58	27.18	4.26	27.58	3.94	27.98	3.62	28.38	3.30	28.78	2.98
26.79	4.57	27.19	4.25	27.59	3.93	27.99	3.61	28.39	3.29	28.79	2.97
26.80	4.56	27.20	4.24	27.60	3.92	28.00	3.60	28.40	3.28	28.80	2.96
26.81	4.55	27.21	4.23	27.61	3.91	28.01	3.59	28.41	3.27	28.81	2.95
26.82	4.54	27.22	4.22	27.62	3.90	28.02	3.58	28.42	3.26	28.82	2.94
26.83	4.54	27.23	4.22	27.63	3.90	28.03	3.58	28.43	3.26	28.83	2.94
26.84	4.53	27.24	4.21	27.64	3.89	28.04	3.57	28.44	3.25	28.84	2.93
26.85	4.52	27.25	4.20	27.65	3.88	28.05	3.56	28.45	3.24	28.85	2.92
26.86	4.51	27.26	4.19	27.66	3.87	28.06	3.55	28.46	3.23	28.86	2.91
26.87	4.50	27.27	4.18	27.67	3.86	28.07	3.54	28.47	3.22	28.87	2.90
26.88	4.50	27.28	4.18	27.68	3.86	28.08	3.54	28.48	3.22	28.88	2.90
26.89	4.49	27.29	4.17	27.69	3.85	28.09	3.53	28.49	3.21	28.89	2.89
26.90	4.48	27.30	4.16	27.70	3.84	28.10	3.52	28.50	3.20	28.90	2.88
26.91	4.47	27.31	4.15	27.71	3.83	28.11	3.51	28.51	3.19	28.91	2.87
26.92	4.46	27.32	4.14	27.72	3.82	28.12	3.50	28.52	3.18	28.92	2.86
26.93	4.46	27.33	4.14	27.73	3.82	28.13	3.50	28.53	3.18	28.93	2.86
26.94	4.45	27.34	4.13	27.74	3.81	28.14	3.49	28.54	3.17	28.94	2.85
26.95	4.44	27.35	4.12	27.75	3.80	28.15	3.48	28.55	3.16	28.95	2.84
26.96	4.43	27.36	4.11	27.76	3.79	28.16	3.47	28.56	3.15	28.96	2.83
26.97	4.42	27.37	4.10	27.77	3.78	28.17	3.46	28.57	3.14	28.97	2.82
26.98	4.42	27.38	4.10	27.78	3.78	28.18	3.46	28.58	3.14	28.98	2.82
26.99	4.41	27.39	4.09	27.79	3.77	28.19	3.45	28.59	3.13	28.99	2.81
27.00	4.40	27.40	4.08	27.80	3.76	28.20	3.44	28.60	3.12	29.00	2.80
27.01	4.39	27.41	4.07	27.81	3.75	28.21	3.43	28.61	3.11	29.01	2.79
27.02	4.38	27.42	4.06	27.82	3.74	28.22	3.42	28.62	3.10	29.02	2.78
27.03	4.38	27.43	4.06	27.83	3.74	28.23	3.42	28.63	3.10	29.03	2.78
27.04	4.37	27.44	4.05	27.84	3.73	28.24	3.41	28.64	3.09	29.04	2.77
27.05	4.36	27.45	4.04	27.85	3.72	28.25	3.40	28.65	3.08	29.05	2.76
27.06	4.35	27.46	4.03	27.86	3.71	28.26	3.39	28.66	3.07	29.06	2.75
27.07	4.34	27.47	4.02	27.87	3.70	28.27	3.38	28.67	3.06	29.07	2.74
27.08	4.34	27.48	4.02	27.88	3.70	28.28	3.38	28.68	3.06	29.08	2.74
27.09	4.33	27.49	4.01	27.89	3.69	28.29	3.37	28.69	3.05	29.09	2.73

29.10	2.72	29.50	2.40	29.90	2.08	30.30	1.76	30.69	1.45	31.09	1.13
29.11	2.71	29.51	2.39	29.91	2.07	30.31	1.75	30.70	1.44	31.10	1.12
29.12	2.70	29.52	2.38	29.92	2.06	30.32	1.74	30.71	1.43	31.11	1.11
29.13	2.70	29.53	2.38	29.93	2.06	30.33	1.74	30.72	1.42	31.12	1.10
29.14	2.69	29.54	2.37	29.94	2.05	30.34	1.73	30.73	1.42	31.13	1.10
29.15	2.68	29.55	2.36	29.95	2.04	30.35	1.72	30.74	1.41	31.14	1.09
29.16	2.67	29.56	2.35	29.96	2.03	30.36	1.71	30.75	1.40	31.15	1.08
29.17	2.66	29.57	2.34	29.97	2.02	30.37	1.70	30.76	1.39	31.16	1.07
29.18	2.66	29.58	2.34	29.98	2.02	30.38	1.70	30.77	1.38	31.17	1.06
29.19	2.65	29.59	2.33	29.99	2.01	30.39	1.69	30.78	1.38	31.18	1.06
29.20	2.64	29.60	2.32	30.00	2.00	30.40	1.68	30.79	1.37	31.19	1.05
29.21	2.63	29.61	2.31	30.01	1.99	30.41	1.67	30.80	1.36	31.20	1.04
29.22	2.62	29.62	2.30	30.02	1.98	30.42	1.66	30.81	1.35	31.21	1.03
29.23	2.62	29.63	2.30	30.03	1.98	30.43	1.66	30.82	1.34	31.22	1.02
29.24	2.61	29.64	2.29	30.04	1.97	30.44	1.65	30.83	1.34	31.23	1.02
29.25	2.60	29.65	2.28	30.05	1.96	30.45	1.64	30.84	1.33	31.24	1.01
29.26	2.59	29.66	2.27	30.06	1.95	30.46	1.63	30.85	1.32	31.25	1.00
29.27	2.58	29.67	2.26	30.07	1.94	30.47	1.62	30.86	1.31	31.26	0.99
29.28	2.58	29.68	2.26	30.08	1.94	30.48	1.62	30.87	1.30	31.27	0.98
29.29	2.57	29.69	2.25	30.09	1.93	30.49	1.61	30.88	1.30	31.28	0.98
29.30	2.56	29.70	2.24	30.10	1.92	30.50	1.60	30.89	1.29	31.29	0.97
29.31	2.55	29.71	2.23	30.11	1.91	30.51	1.59	30.90	1.28	31.30	0.96
29.32	2.54	29.72	2.22	30.12	1.90	30.52	1.58	30.91	1.27	31.31	0.95
29.33	2.54	29.73	2.22	30.13	1.90	30.53	1.58	30.92	1.26	31.32	0.94
29.34	2.53	29.74	2.21	30.14	1.89	30.54	1.57	30.93	1.26	31.33	0.94
29.35	2.52	29.75	2.20	30.15	1.88	30.55	1.56	30.94	1.25	31.34	0.93
29.36	2.51	29.76	2.19	30.16	1.87	30.56	1.55	30.95	1.24	31.35	0.92
29.37	2.50	29.77	2.18	30.17	1.86	30.57	1.54	30.96	1.23	31.36	0.91
29.38	2.50	29.78	2.18	30.18	1.86	30.58	1.54	30.97	1.22	31.37	0.90
29.39	2.49	29.79	2.17	30.19	1.85	30.59	1.53	30.98	1.22	31.38	0.90
29.40	2.48	29.80	2.16	30.20	1.84	30.60	1.52	30.99	1.21	31.39	0.89
29.41	2.47	29.81	2.15	30.21	1.83	30.61	1.51	31.00	1.20	31.40	0.88
29.42	2.46	29.82	2.14	30.22	1.82	30.62	1.50	31.01	1.19	31.41	0.87
29.43	2.46	29.83	2.14	30.23	1.82	30.63	1.50	31.02	1.18	31.42	0.86
29.44	2.45	29.84	2.13	30.24	1.81	30.64	1.49	31.03	1.18	31.43	0.86
29.45	2.44	29.85	2.12	30.25	1.80	30.65	1.48	31.04	1.17	31.44	0.85
29.46	2.43	29.86	2.11	30.26	1.79	30.66	1.47	31.05	1.16	31.45	0.84
29.47	2.42	29.87	2.10	30.27	1.78	30.67	1.46	31.06	1.15	31.46	0.83
29.48	2.42	29.88	2.10	30.28	1.78	30.68	1.46	31.07	1.14	31.47	0.82
29.49	2.41	29.89	2.09	30.29	1.77			31.08	1.14	31.48	0.82

31.49	0.81	31.66	0.67	31.83	0.54	32.00	0.40	32.17	0.26	32.34	0.13
31.50	0.80	31.67	0.66	31.84	0.53	32.01	0.39	32.18	0.26	32.35	0.12
31.51	0.79	31.68	0.66	31.85	0.52	32.02	0.38	32.19	0.25	32.36	0.11
31.52	0.78	31.69	0.65	31.86	0.51	32.03	0.38	32.20	0.24	32.37	0.10
31.53	0.78	31.70	0.64	31.87	0.50	32.04	0.37	32.21	0.23	32.38	0.10
31.54	0.77	31.71	0.63	31.88	0.50	32.05	0.36	32.22	0.22	32.39	0.09
31.55	0.76	31.72	0.62	31.89	0.49	32.06	0.35	32.23	0.22	32.40	0.08
31.56	0.75	31.73	0.62	31.90	0.48	32.07	0.34	32.24	0.21	32.41	0.07
31.57	0.74	31.74	0.61	31.91	0.47	32.08	0.34	32.25	0.20	32.42	0.06
31.58	0.74	31.75	0.60	31.92	0.46	32.09	0.33	32.26	0.19	32.43	0.06
31.59	0.73	31.76	0.59	31.93	0.46	32.10	0.32	32.27	0.18	32.44	0.05
31.60	0.72	31.77	0.58	31.94	0.45	32.11	0.31	32.28	0.18	32.45	0.04
31.61	0.71	31.78	0.58	31.95	0.44	32.12	0.30	32.29	0.17	32.46	0.03
31.62	0.70	31.79	0.57	31.96	0.43	32.13	0.30	32.30	0.16	32.47	0.02
31.63	0.70	31.80	0.56	31.97	0.42	32.14	0.29	32.31	0.15	32.48	0.02
31.64	0.69	31.81	0.55	31.98	0.42	32.15	0.28	32.32	0.14	32.49	0.01
31.65	0.68	31.82	0.54	31.99	0.41	32.16	0.27	32.33	0.14	32.50	0.00

S9 Addendum 3: Time table P2 SpeedPass 100 m

The marks for any time in seconds (two decimals) are calculated with the following formula:

(12.00 - t) / 0.60
where t = the time of the fastest run in the appropriate number of decimals

Marks cannot be higher than 10.00 or lower than 0.00.

Time	*Mark*	06.31	9.48	06.63	8.95	06.95	8.42	07.27	7.88	07.59	7.35
06.00	10.00	06.32	9.47	06.64	8.93	06.96	8.40	07.28	7.87	07.60	7.33
06.01	9.98	06.33	9.45	06.65	8.92	06.97	8.38	07.29	7.85	07.61	7.32
06.02	9.97	06.34	9.43	06.66	8.90	06.98	8.37	07.30	7.83	07.62	7.30
06.03	9.95	06.35	9.42	06.67	8.88	06.99	8.35	07.31	7.82	07.63	7.28
06.04	9.93	06.36	9.40	06.68	8.87	07.00	8.33	07.32	7.80	07.64	7.27
06.05	9.92	06.37	9.38	06.69	8.85	07.01	8.32	07.33	7.78	07.65	7.25
06.06	9.90	06.38	9.37	06.70	8.83	07.02	8.30	07.34	7.77	07.66	7.23
06.07	9.88	06.39	9.35	06.71	8.82	07.03	8.28	07.35	7.75	07.67	7.22
06.08	9.87	06.40	9.33	06.72	8.80	07.04	8.27	07.36	7.73	07.68	7.20
06.09	9.85	06.41	9.32	06.73	8.78	07.05	8.25	07.37	7.72	07.69	7.18
06.10	9.83	06.42	9.30	06.74	8.77	07.06	8.23	07.38	7.70	07.70	7.17
06.11	9.82	06.43	9.28	06.75	8.75	07.07	8.22	07.39	7.68	07.71	7.15
06.12	9.80	06.44	9.27	06.76	8.73	07.08	8.20	07.40	7.67	07.72	7.13
06.13	9.78	06.45	9.25	06.77	8.72	07.09	8.18	07.41	7.65	07.73	7.12
06.14	9.77	06.46	9.23	06.78	8.70	07.10	8.17	07.42	7.63	07.74	7.10
06.15	9.75	06.47	9.22	06.79	8.68	07.11	8.15	07.43	7.62	07.75	7.08
06.16	9.73	06.48	9.20	06.80	8.67	07.12	8.13	07.44	7.60	07.76	7.07
06.17	9.72	06.49	9.18	06.81	8.65	07.13	8.12	07.45	7.58	07.77	7.05
06.18	9.70	06.50	9.17	06.82	8.63	07.14	8.10	07.46	7.57	07.78	7.03
06.19	9.68	06.51	9.15	06.83	8.62	07.15	8.08	07.47	7.55	07.79	7.02
06.20	9.67	06.52	9.13	06.84	8.60	07.16	8.07	07.48	7.53	07.80	7.00
06.21	9.65	06.53	9.12	06.85	8.58	07.17	8.05	07.49	7.52	07.81	6.98
06.22	9.63	06.54	9.10	06.86	8.57	07.18	8.03	07.50	7.50	07.82	6.97
06.23	9.62	06.55	9.08	06.87	8.55	07.19	8.02	07.51	7.48	07.83	6.95
06.24	9.60	06.56	9.07	06.88	8.53	07.20	8.00	07.52	7.47	07.84	6.93
06.25	9.58	06.57	9.05	06.89	8.52	07.21	7.98	07.53	7.45	07.85	6.92
06.26	9.57	06.58	9.03	06.90	8.50	07.22	7.97	07.54	7.43	07.86	6.90
06.27	9.55	06.59	9.02	06.91	8.48	07.23	7.95	07.55	7.42	07.87	6.88
06.28	9.53	06.60	9.00	06.92	8.47	07.24	7.93	07.56	7.40	07.88	6.87
06.29	9.52	06.61	8.98	06.93	8.45	07.25	7.92	07.57	7.38	07.89	6.85
06.30	9.50	06.62	8.97	06.94	8.43	07.26	7.90	07.58	7.37	07.90	6.83

07.91	6.82	08.31	6.15	08.71	5.48	09.11	4.82	09.51	4.15	09.91	3.48
07.92	6.80	08.32	6.13	08.72	5.47	09.12	4.80	09.52	4.13	09.92	3.47
07.93	6.78	08.33	6.12	08.73	5.45	09.13	4.78	09.53	4.12	09.93	3.45
07.94	6.77	08.34	6.10	08.74	5.43	09.14	4.77	09.54	4.10	09.94	3.43
07.95	6.75	08.35	6.08	08.75	5.42	09.15	4.75	09.55	4.08	09.95	3.42
07.96	6.73	08.36	6.07	08.76	5.40	09.16	4.73	09.56	4.07	09.96	3.40
07.97	6.72	08.37	6.05	08.77	5.38	09.17	4.72	09.57	4.05	09.97	3.38
07.98	6.70	08.38	6.03	08.78	5.37	09.18	4.70	09.58	4.03	09.98	3.37
07.99	6.68	08.39	6.02	08.79	5.35	09.19	4.68	09.59	4.02	09.99	3.35
08.00	6.67	08.40	6.00	08.80	5.33	09.20	4.67	09.60	4.00	10.00	3.33
08.01	6.65	08.41	5.98	08.81	5.32	09.21	4.65	09.61	3.98	10.01	3.32
08.02	6.63	08.42	5.97	08.82	5.30	09.22	4.63	09.62	3.97	10.02	3.30
08.03	6.62	08.43	5.95	08.83	5.28	09.23	4.62	09.63	3.95	10.03	3.28
08.04	6.60	08.44	5.93	08.84	5.27	09.24	4.60	09.64	3.93	10.04	3.27
08.05	6.58	08.45	5.92	08.85	5.25	09.25	4.58	09.65	3.92	10.05	3.25
08.06	6.57	08.46	5.90	08.86	5.23	09.26	4.57	09.66	3.90	10.06	3.23
08.07	6.55	08.47	5.88	08.87	5.22	09.27	4.55	09.67	3.88	10.07	3.22
08.08	6.53	08.48	5.87	08.88	5.20	09.28	4.53	09.68	3.87	10.08	3.20
08.09	6.52	08.49	5.85	08.89	5.18	09.29	4.52	09.69	3.85	10.09	3.18
08.10	6.50	08.50	5.83	08.90	5.17	09.30	4.50	09.70	3.83	10.10	3.17
08.11	6.48	08.51	5.82	08.91	5.15	09.31	4.48	09.71	3.82	10.11	3.15
08.12	6.47	08.52	5.80	08.92	5.13	09.32	4.47	09.72	3.80	10.12	3.13
08.13	6.45	08.53	5.78	08.93	5.12	09.33	4.45	09.73	3.78	10.13	3.12
08.14	6.43	08.54	5.77	08.94	5.10	09.34	4.43	09.74	3.77	10.14	3.10
08.15	6.42	08.55	5.75	08.95	5.08	09.35	4.42	09.75	3.75	10.15	3.08
08.16	6.40	08.56	5.73	08.96	5.07	09.36	4.40	09.76	3.73	10.16	3.07
08.17	6.38	08.57	5.72	08.97	5.05	09.37	4.38	09.77	3.72	10.17	3.05
08.18	6.37	08.58	5.70	08.98	5.03	09.38	4.37	09.78	3.70	10.18	3.03
08.19	6.35	08.59	5.68	08.99	5.02	09.39	4.35	09.79	3.68	10.19	3.02
08.20	6.33	08.60	5.67	09.00	5.00	09.40	4.33	09.80	3.67	10.20	3.00
08.21	6.32	08.61	5.65	09.01	4.98	09.41	4.32	09.81	3.65	10.21	2.98
08.22	6.30	08.62	5.63	09.02	4.97	09.42	4.30	09.82	3.63	10.22	2.97
08.23	6.28	08.63	5.62	09.03	4.95	09.43	4.28	09.83	3.62	10.23	2.95
08.24	6.27	08.64	5.60	09.04	4.93	09.44	4.27	09.84	3.60	10.24	2.93
08.25	6.25	08.65	5.58	09.05	4.92	09.45	4.25	09.85	3.58	10.25	2.92
08.26	6.23	08.66	5.57	09.06	4.90	09.46	4.23	09.86	3.57	10.26	2.90
08.27	6.22	08.67	5.55	09.07	4.88	09.47	4.22	09.87	3.55	10.27	2.88
08.28	6.20	08.68	5.53	09.08	4.87	09.48	4.20	09.88	3.53	10.28	2.87
08.29	6.18	08.69	5.52	09.09	4.85	09.49	4.18	09.89	3.52	10.29	2.85
08.30	6.17	08.70	5.50	09.10	4.83	09.50	4.17	09.90	3.50	10.30	2.83

10.31	2.82	10.60	2.33	10.89	1.85	11.18	1.37	11.47	0.88	11.76	0.40
10.32	2.80	10.61	2.32	10.90	1.83	11.19	1.35	11.48	0.87	11.77	0.38
10.33	2.78	10.62	2.30	10.91	1.82	11.20	1.33	11.49	0.85	11.78	0.37
10.34	2.77	10.63	2.28	10.92	1.80	11.21	1.32	11.50	0.83	11.79	0.35
10.35	2.75	10.64	2.27	10.93	1.78	11.22	1.30	11.51	0.82	11.80	0.33
10.36	2.73	10.65	2.25	10.94	1.77	11.23	1.28	11.52	0.80	11.81	0.32
10.37	2.72	10.66	2.23	10.95	1.75	11.24	1.27	11.53	0.78	11.82	0.30
10.38	2.70	10.67	2.22	10.96	1.73	11.25	1.25	11.54	0.77	11.83	0.28
10.39	2.68	10.68	2.20	10.97	1.72	11.26	1.23	11.55	0.75	11.84	0.27
10.40	2.67	10.69	2.18	10.98	1.70	11.27	1.22	11.56	0.73	11.85	0.25
10.41	2.65	10.70	2.17	10.99	1.68	11.28	1.20	11.57	0.72	11.86	0.23
10.42	2.63	10.71	2.15	11.00	1.67	11.29	1.18	11.58	0.70	11.87	0.22
10.43	2.62	10.72	2.13	11.01	1.65	11.30	1.17	11.59	0.68	11.88	0.20
10.44	2.60	10.73	2.12	11.02	1.63	11.31	1.15	11.60	0.67	11.89	0.18
10.45	2.58	10.74	2.10	11.03	1.62	11.32	1.13	11.61	0.65	11.90	0.17
10.46	2.57	10.75	2.08	11.04	1.60	11.33	1.12	11.62	0.63	11.91	0.15
10.47	2.55	10.76	2.07	11.05	1.58	11.34	1.10	11.63	0.62	11.92	0.13
10.48	2.53	10.77	2.05	11.06	1.57	11.35	1.08	11.64	0.60	11.93	0.12
10.49	2.52	10.78	2.03	11.07	1.55	11.36	1.07	11.65	0.58	11.94	0.10
10.50	2.50	10.79	2.02	11.08	1.53	11.37	1.05	11.66	0.57	11.95	0.08
10.51	2.48	10.80	2.00	11.09	1.52	11.38	1.03	11.67	0.55	11.96	0.07
10.52	2.47	10.81	1.98	11.10	1.50	11.39	1.02	11.68	0.53	11.97	0.05
10.53	2.45	10.82	1.97	11.11	1.48	11.40	1.00	11.69	0.52	11.98	0.03
10.54	2.43	10.83	1.95	11.12	1.47	11.41	0.98	11.70	0.50	11.99	0.02
10.55	2.42	10.84	1.93	11.13	1.45	11.42	0.97	11.71	0.48	12.00	0.00
10.56	2.40	10.85	1.92	11.14	1.43	11.43	0.95	11.72	0.47		
10.57	2.38	10.86	1.90	11.15	1.42	11.44	0.93	11.73	0.45		
10.58	2.37	10.87	1.88	11.16	1.40	11.45	0.92	11.74	0.43		
10.59	2.35	10.88	1.87	11.17	1.38	11.46	0.90	11.75	0.42		

S10 Addendum 4: Time table P3 Pace Race 150 m

The marks for any time in seconds (two decimals) are calculated with the following formula:

22.00 – t
where t = the time of the fastest run in the appropriate number of decimals

Marks cannot be higher than 10.00 or lower than 0.00.

Time	Mark	12.31	9.69	12.63	9.37	12.95	9.05	13.27	8.73	13.59	8.41
12.00	10.00	12.32	9.68	12.64	9.36	12.96	9.04	13.28	8.72	13.60	8.40
12.01	9.99	12.33	9.67	12.65	9.35	12.97	9.03	13.29	8.71	13.61	8.39
12.02	9.98	12.34	9.66	12.66	9.34	12.98	9.02	13.30	8.70	13.62	8.38
12.03	9.97	12.35	9.65	12.67	9.33	12.99	9.01	13.31	8.69	13.63	8.37
12.04	9.96	12.36	9.64	12.68	9.32	13.00	9.00	13.32	8.68	13.64	8.36
12.05	9.95	12.37	9.63	12.69	9.31	13.01	8.99	13.33	8.67	13.65	8.35
12.06	9.94	12.38	9.62	12.70	9.30	13.02	8.98	13.34	8.66	13.66	8.34
12.07	9.93	12.39	9.61	12.71	9.29	13.03	8.97	13.35	8.65	13.67	8.33
12.08	9.92	12.40	9.60	12.72	9.28	13.04	8.96	13.36	8.64	13.68	8.32
12.09	9.91	12.41	9.59	12.73	9.27	13.05	8.95	13.37	8.63	13.69	8.31
12.10	9.90	12.42	9.58	12.74	9.26	13.06	8.94	13.38	8.62	13.70	8.30
12.11	9.89	12.43	9.57	12.75	9.25	13.07	8.93	13.39	8.61	13.71	8.29
12.12	9.88	12.44	9.56	12.76	9.24	13.08	8.92	13.40	8.60	13.72	8.28
12.13	9.87	12.45	9.55	12.77	9.23	13.09	8.91	13.41	8.59	13.73	8.27
12.14	9.86	12.46	9.54	12.78	9.22	13.10	8.90	13.42	8.58	13.74	8.26
12.15	9.85	12.47	9.53	12.79	9.21	13.11	8.89	13.43	8.57	13.75	8.25
12.16	9.84	12.48	9.52	12.80	9.20	13.12	8.88	13.44	8.56	13.76	8.24
12.17	9.83	12.49	9.51	12.81	9.19	13.13	8.87	13.45	8.55	13.77	8.23
12.18	9.82	12.50	9.50	12.82	9.18	13.14	8.86	13.46	8.54	13.78	8.22
12.19	9.81	12.51	9.49	12.83	9.17	13.15	8.85	13.47	8.53	13.79	8.21
12.20	9.80	12.52	9.48	12.84	9.16	13.16	8.84	13.48	8.52	13.80	8.20
12.21	9.79	12.53	9.47	12.85	9.15	13.17	8.83	13.49	8.51	13.81	8.19
12.22	9.78	12.54	9.46	12.86	9.14	13.18	8.82	13.50	8.50	13.82	8.18
12.23	9.77	12.55	9.45	12.87	9.13	13.19	8.81	13.51	8.49	13.83	8.17
12.24	9.76	12.56	9.44	12.88	9.12	13.20	8.80	13.52	8.48	13.84	8.16
12.25	9.75	12.57	9.43	12.89	9.11	13.21	8.79	13.53	8.47	13.85	8.15
12.26	9.74	12.58	9.42	12.90	9.10	13.22	8.78	13.54	8.46	13.86	8.14
12.27	9.73	12.59	9.41	12.91	9.09	13.23	8.77	13.55	8.45	13.87	8.13
12.28	9.72	12.60	9.40	12.92	9.08	13.24	8.76	13.56	8.44	13.88	8.12
12.29	9.71	12.61	9.39	12.93	9.07	13.25	8.75	13.57	8.43	13.89	8.11
12.30	9.70	12.62	9.38	12.94	9.06	13.26	8.74	13.58	8.42	13.90	8.10

13.91	8.09	14.31	7.69	14.71	7.29	15.11	6.89	15.51	6.49	15.91	6.09
13.92	8.08	14.32	7.68	14.72	7.28	15.12	6.88	15.52	6.48	15.92	6.08
13.93	8.07	14.33	7.67	14.73	7.27	15.13	6.87	15.53	6.47	15.93	6.07
13.94	8.06	14.34	7.66	14.74	7.26	15.14	6.86	15.54	6.46	15.94	6.06
13.95	8.05	14.35	7.65	14.75	7.25	15.15	6.85	15.55	6.45	15.95	6.05
13.96	8.04	14.36	7.64	14.76	7.24	15.16	6.84	15.56	6.44	15.96	6.04
13.97	8.03	14.37	7.63	14.77	7.23	15.17	6.83	15.57	6.43	15.97	6.03
13.98	8.02	14.38	7.62	14.78	7.22	15.18	6.82	15.58	6.42	15.98	6.02
13.99	8.01	14.39	7.61	14.79	7.21	15.19	6.81	15.59	6.41	15.99	6.01
14.00	8.00	14.40	7.60	14.80	7.20	15.20	6.80	15.60	6.40	16.00	6.00
14.01	7.99	14.41	7.59	14.81	7.19	15.21	6.79	15.61	6.39	16.01	5.99
14.02	7.98	14.42	7.58	14.82	7.18	15.22	6.78	15.62	6.38	16.02	5.98
14.03	7.97	14.43	7.57	14.83	7.17	15.23	6.77	15.63	6.37	16.03	5.97
14.04	7.96	14.44	7.56	14.84	7.16	15.24	6.76	15.64	6.36	16.04	5.96
14.05	7.95	14.45	7.55	14.85	7.15	15.25	6.75	15.65	6.35	16.05	5.95
14.06	7.94	14.46	7.54	14.86	7.14	15.26	6.74	15.66	6.34	16.06	5.94
14.07	7.93	14.47	7.53	14.87	7.13	15.27	6.73	15.67	6.33	16.07	5.93
14.08	7.92	14.48	7.52	14.88	7.12	15.28	6.72	15.68	6.32	16.08	5.92
14.09	7.91	14.49	7.51	14.89	7.11	15.29	6.71	15.69	6.31	16.09	5.91
14.10	7.90	14.50	7.50	14.90	7.10	15.30	6.70	15.70	6.30	16.10	5.90
14.11	7.89	14.51	7.49	14.91	7.09	15.31	6.69	15.71	6.29	16.11	5.89
14.12	7.88	14.52	7.48	14.92	7.08	15.32	6.68	15.72	6.28	16.12	5.88
14.13	7.87	14.53	7.47	14.93	7.07	15.33	6.67	15.73	6.27	16.13	5.87
14.14	7.86	14.54	7.46	14.94	7.06	15.34	6.66	15.74	6.26	16.14	5.86
14.15	7.85	14.55	7.45	14.95	7.05	15.35	6.65	15.75	6.25	16.15	5.85
14.16	7.84	14.56	7.44	14.96	7.04	15.36	6.64	15.76	6.24	16.16	5.84
14.17	7.83	14.57	7.43	14.97	7.03	15.37	6.63	15.77	6.23	16.17	5.83
14.18	7.82	14.58	7.42	14.98	7.02	15.38	6.62	15.78	6.22	16.18	5.82
14.19	7.81	14.59	7.41	14.99	7.01	15.39	6.61	15.79	6.21	16.19	5.81
14.20	7.80	14.60	7.40	15.00	7.00	15.40	6.60	15.80	6.20	16.20	5.80
14.21	7.79	14.61	7.39	15.01	6.99	15.41	6.59	15.81	6.19	16.21	5.79
14.22	7.78	14.62	7.38	15.02	6.98	15.42	6.58	15.82	6.18	16.22	5.78
14.23	7.77	14.63	7.37	15.03	6.97	15.43	6.57	15.83	6.17	16.23	5.77
14.24	7.76	14.64	7.36	15.04	6.96	15.44	6.56	15.84	6.16	16.24	5.76
14.25	7.75	14.65	7.35	15.05	6.95	15.45	6.55	15.85	6.15	16.25	5.75
14.26	7.74	14.66	7.34	15.06	6.94	15.46	6.54	15.86	6.14	16.26	5.74
14.27	7.73	14.67	7.33	15.07	6.93	15.47	6.53	15.87	6.13	16.27	5.73
14.28	7.72	14.68	7.32	15.08	6.92	15.48	6.52	15.88	6.12	16.28	5.72
14.29	7.71	14.69	7.31	15.09	6.91	15.49	6.51	15.89	6.11	16.29	5.71
14.30	7.70	14.70	7.30	15.10	6.90	15.50	6.50	15.90	6.10	16.30	5.70

16.31	5.69	16.71	5.29	17.11	4.89	17.51	4.49	17.91	4.09	18.31	3.69
16.32	5.68	16.72	5.28	17.12	4.88	17.52	4.48	17.92	4.08	18.32	3.68
16.33	5.67	16.73	5.27	17.13	4.87	17.53	4.47	17.93	4.07	18.33	3.67
16.34	5.66	16.74	5.26	17.14	4.86	17.54	4.46	17.94	4.06	18.34	3.66
16.35	5.65	16.75	5.25	17.15	4.85	17.55	4.45	17.95	4.05	18.35	3.65
16.36	5.64	16.76	5.24	17.16	4.84	17.56	4.44	17.96	4.04	18.36	3.64
16.37	5.63	16.77	5.23	17.17	4.83	17.57	4.43	17.97	4.03	18.37	3.63
16.38	5.62	16.78	5.22	17.18	4.82	17.58	4.42	17.98	4.02	18.38	3.62
16.39	5.61	16.79	5.21	17.19	4.81	17.59	4.41	17.99	4.01	18.39	3.61
16.40	5.60	16.80	5.20	17.20	4.80	17.60	4.40	18.00	4.00	18.40	3.60
16.41	5.59	16.81	5.19	17.21	4.79	17.61	4.39	18.01	3.99	18.41	3.59
16.42	5.58	16.82	5.18	17.22	4.78	17.62	4.38	18.02	3.98	18.42	3.58
16.43	5.57	16.83	5.17	17.23	4.77	17.63	4.37	18.03	3.97	18.43	3.57
16.44	5.56	16.84	5.16	17.24	4.76	17.64	4.36	18.04	3.96	18.44	3.56
16.45	5.55	16.85	5.15	17.25	4.75	17.65	4.35	18.05	3.95	18.45	3.55
16.46	5.54	16.86	5.14	17.26	4.74	17.66	4.34	18.06	3.94	18.46	3.54
16.47	5.53	16.87	5.13	17.27	4.73	17.67	4.33	18.07	3.93	18.47	3.53
16.48	5.52	16.88	5.12	17.28	4.72	17.68	4.32	18.08	3.92	18.48	3.52
16.49	5.51	16.89	5.11	17.29	4.71	17.69	4.31	18.09	3.91	18.49	3.51
16.50	5.50	16.90	5.10	17.30	4.70	17.70	4.30	18.10	3.90	18.50	3.50
16.51	5.49	16.91	5.09	17.31	4.69	17.71	4.29	18.11	3.89	18.51	3.49
16.52	5.48	16.92	5.08	17.32	4.68	17.72	4.28	18.12	3.88	18.52	3.48
16.53	5.47	16.93	5.07	17.33	4.67	17.73	4.27	18.13	3.87	18.53	3.47
16.54	5.46	16.94	5.06	17.34	4.66	17.74	4.26	18.14	3.86	18.54	3.46
16.55	5.45	16.95	5.05	17.35	4.65	17.75	4.25	18.15	3.85	18.55	3.45
16.56	5.44	16.96	5.04	17.36	4.64	17.76	4.24	18.16	3.84	18.56	3.44
16.57	5.43	16.97	5.03	17.37	4.63	17.77	4.23	18.17	3.83	18.57	3.43
16.58	5.42	16.98	5.02	17.38	4.62	17.78	4.22	18.18	3.82	18.58	3.42
16.59	5.41	16.99	5.01	17.39	4.61	17.79	4.21	18.19	3.81	18.59	3.41
16.60	5.40	17.00	5.00	17.40	4.60	17.80	4.20	18.20	3.80	18.60	3.40
16.61	5.39	17.01	4.99	17.41	4.59	17.81	4.19	18.21	3.79	18.61	3.39
16.62	5.38	17.02	4.98	17.42	4.58	17.82	4.18	18.22	3.78	18.62	3.38
16.63	5.37	17.03	4.97	17.43	4.57	17.83	4.17	18.23	3.77	18.63	3.37
16.64	5.36	17.04	4.96	17.44	4.56	17.84	4.16	18.24	3.76	18.64	3.36
16.65	5.35	17.05	4.95	17.45	4.55	17.85	4.15	18.25	3.75	18.65	3.35
16.66	5.34	17.06	4.94	17.46	4.54	17.86	4.14	18.26	3.74	18.66	3.34
16.67	5.33	17.07	4.93	17.47	4.53	17.87	4.13	18.27	3.73	18.67	3.33
16.68	5.32	17.08	4.92	17.48	4.52	17.88	4.12	18.28	3.72	18.68	3.32
16.69	5.31	17.09	4.91	17.49	4.51	17.89	4.11	18.29	3.71	18.69	3.31
16.70	5.30	17.10	4.90	17.50	4.50	17.90	4.10	18.30	3.70	18.70	3.30

18.71	3.29	19.11	2.89	19.51	2.49	19.91	2.09	20.31	1.69	20.71	1.29
18.72	3.28	19.12	2.88	19.52	2.48	19.92	2.08	20.32	1.68	20.72	1.28
18.73	3.27	19.13	2.87	19.53	2.47	19.93	2.07	20.33	1.67	20.73	1.27
18.74	3.26	19.14	2.86	19.54	2.46	19.94	2.06	20.34	1.66	20.74	1.26
18.75	3.25	19.15	2.85	19.55	2.45	19.95	2.05	20.35	1.65	20.75	1.25
18.76	3.24	19.16	2.84	19.56	2.44	19.96	2.04	20.36	1.64	20.76	1.24
18.77	3.23	19.17	2.83	19.57	2.43	19.97	2.03	20.37	1.63	20.77	1.23
18.78	3.22	19.18	2.82	19.58	2.42	19.98	2.02	20.38	1.62	20.78	1.22
18.79	3.21	19.19	2.81	19.59	2.41	19.99	2.01	20.39	1.61	20.79	1.21
18.80	3.20	19.20	2.80	19.60	2.40	20.00	2.00	20.40	1.60	20.80	1.20
18.81	3.19	19.21	2.79	19.61	2.39	20.01	1.99	20.41	1.59	20.81	1.19
18.82	3.18	19.22	2.78	19.62	2.38	20.02	1.98	20.42	1.58	20.82	1.18
18.83	3.17	19.23	2.77	19.63	2.37	20.03	1.97	20.43	1.57	20.83	1.17
18.84	3.16	19.24	2.76	19.64	2.36	20.04	1.96	20.44	1.56	20.84	1.16
18.85	3.15	19.25	2.75	19.65	2.35	20.05	1.95	20.45	1.55	20.85	1.15
18.86	3.14	19.26	2.74	19.66	2.34	20.06	1.94	20.46	1.54	20.86	1.14
18.87	3.13	19.27	2.73	19.67	2.33	20.07	1.93	20.47	1.53	20.87	1.13
18.88	3.12	19.28	2.72	19.68	2.32	20.08	1.92	20.48	1.52	20.88	1.12
18.89	3.11	19.29	2.71	19.69	2.31	20.09	1.91	20.49	1.51	20.89	1.11
18.90	3.10	19.30	2.70	19.70	2.30	20.10	1.90	20.50	1.50	20.90	1.10
18.91	3.09	19.31	2.69	19.71	2.29	20.11	1.89	20.51	1.49	20.91	1.09
18.92	3.08	19.32	2.68	19.72	2.28	20.12	1.88	20.52	1.48	20.92	1.08
18.93	3.07	19.33	2.67	19.73	2.27	20.13	1.87	20.53	1.47	20.93	1.07
18.94	3.06	19.34	2.66	19.74	2.26	20.14	1.86	20.54	1.46	20.94	1.06
18.95	3.05	19.35	2.65	19.75	2.25	20.15	1.85	20.55	1.45	20.95	1.05
18.96	3.04	19.36	2.64	19.76	2.24	20.16	1.84	20.56	1.44	20.96	1.04
18.97	3.03	19.37	2.63	19.77	2.23	20.17	1.83	20.57	1.43	20.97	1.03
18.98	3.02	19.38	2.62	19.78	2.22	20.18	1.82	20.58	1.42	20.98	1.02
18.99	3.01	19.39	2.61	19.79	2.21	20.19	1.81	20.59	1.41	20.99	1.01
19.00	3.00	19.40	2.60	19.80	2.20	20.20	1.80	20.60	1.40	21.00	1.00
19.01	2.99	19.41	2.59	19.81	2.19	20.21	1.79	20.61	1.39	21.01	0.99
19.02	2.98	19.42	2.58	19.82	2.18	20.22	1.78	20.62	1.38	21.02	0.98
19.03	2.97	19.43	2.57	19.83	2.17	20.23	1.77	20.63	1.37	21.03	0.97
19.04	2.96	19.44	2.56	19.84	2.16	20.24	1.76	20.64	1.36	21.04	0.96
19.05	2.95	19.45	2.55	19.85	2.15	20.25	1.75	20.65	1.35	21.05	0.95
19.06	2.94	19.46	2.54	19.86	2.14	20.26	1.74	20.66	1.34	21.06	0.94
19.07	2.93	19.47	2.53	19.87	2.13	20.27	1.73	20.67	1.33	21.07	0.93
19.08	2.92	19.48	2.52	19.88	2.12	20.28	1.72	20.68	1.32	21.08	0.92
19.09	2.91	19.49	2.51	19.89	2.11	20.29	1.71	20.69	1.31	21.09	0.91
19.10	2.90	19.50	2.50	19.90	2.10	20.30	1.70	20.70	1.30	21.10	0.90

21.11	0.89	21.51	0.49	21.91	0.09
21.12	0.88	21.52	0.48	21.92	0.08
21.13	0.87	21.53	0.47	21.93	0.07
21.14	0.86	21.54	0.46	21.94	0.06
21.15	0.85	21.55	0.45	21.95	0.05
21.16	0.84	21.56	0.44	21.96	0.04
21.17	0.83	21.57	0.43	21.97	0.03
21.18	0.82	21.58	0.42	21.98	0.02
21.19	0.81	21.59	0.41	21.99	0.01
21.20	0.80	21.60	0.40	22.00	0.00
21.21	0.79	21.61	0.39		
21.22	0.78	21.62	0.38		
21.23	0.77	21.63	0.37		
21.24	0.76	21.64	0.36		
21.25	0.75	21.65	0.35		
21.26	0.74	21.66	0.34		
21.27	0.73	21.67	0.33		
21.28	0.72	21.68	0.32		
21.29	0.71	21.69	0.31		
21.30	0.70	21.70	0.30		
21.31	0.69	21.71	0.29		
21.32	0.68	21.72	0.28		
21.33	0.67	21.73	0.27		
21.34	0.66	21.74	0.26		
21.35	0.65	21.75	0.25		
21.36	0.64	21.76	0.24		
21.37	0.63	21.77	0.23		
21.38	0.62	21.78	0.22		
21.39	0.61	21.79	0.21		
21.40	0.60	21.80	0.20		
21.41	0.59	21.81	0.19		
21.42	0.58	21.82	0.18		
21.43	0.57	21.83	0.17		
21.44	0.56	21.84	0.16		
21.45	0.55	21.85	0.15		
21.46	0.54	21.86	0.14		
21.47	0.53	21.87	0.13		
21.48	0.52	21.88	0.12		
21.49	0.51	21.89	0.11		
21.50	0.50	21.90	0.10		

S11 Addendum 5: Times for group tests and finals

When groups of riders are riding in the oval track on speaker's instructions, the time a specific section is shown is in according to the table set by the FEIF Sport Committee:

Section	Up to 3 riders	4 riders	5 riders	6 riders	7 or more riders
Lengthen stride T1/T3	100	110	120	130	140
Slow (speed)	90	100	110	120	130
Loose rein	90	100	110	120	130
Walk	85	90	95	100	105
Slow tölt T1/T3	85	90	95	100	105
Slow to medium speed	70	75	85	90	95
Any speed tölt	70	75	85	90	95
Trot	70	75	85	90	95
Fast tölt	60	65	70	75	80
Canter	60	65	70	75	80
Fast tölt T1/T3	50	55	60	65	70

All times in seconds

S12 Addendum 6: Ground work at events

The aim to allow groundwork is to enable riders to maintain the (training) form of their horse during the period they are present at events.

Groundwork here means: lunging a horse in a designated lunging area. Normal and common use of groundwork will be allowed and also training methods with the use of generally accepted lunging equipment would be allowed.

Allowed are:

- lunging rein or double lunging rein;
- the lunging lines may be connected directly to the bit/cavesson or through the lunging surcingle to the bit/cavesson or through the bit/cavesson to the lunging surcingle/roller;
- bridle with noseband and bit or cavesson;
- lunging surcingle/roller;
- with rings for the lounging lines;
- lunging whip with a length over the length allowed by G8.2.4;
- side reins with a direct (straight) connection between the bit/cavesson and the lunging surcingle/roller only;
- other equipment allowed by G8 and not in conflict with the aim of groundwork;
- the position of the 'rider' to the horse on the ground is optional.

Any use of other equipment or mechanical systems like chambon, gogue, chambogue, martingale, smart jock, 'Spanish Rider', (neck) stretchers or protective material over 250 g per foot, will not be allowed (these examples are not exhaustive).

If there are any doubts about equipment used, the chief judge will decide upon it.

S13 Addendum 7: Description of Start boxes

Size

- Width of the boxes 90-110 cm, preferably 95-100 cm
- Length inside the doors 190 – 220 cm, preferably 200-210 cm
- Height of the side panels at least 220cm above the ground, preferably 250cm
- Height of the front doors at least 220 cm above the ground, preferably 230 cm

Construction

Starting boxes shall be secure for horses, riders, helpers and judges with regard to construction and material, in no case there shall be sharp edges in the horse area

The starting box shall be fixed to avoid any shifting

Horses shall have a view through the front doors

The risk of trapping of the hooves in the front doors when the horse rears shall be avoided by an effective security device

Grids are not allowed in the front doors

If bars are used in the front doors they shall rise vertically inside the boxes

Secure and swift locking of back doors shall be guaranteed

Function

Front doors shall not swing back after opening (shall be checked by the chief judge before start of the event)

Vibrations and noise shall be minimized when opening the doors, in no case it should have an alarming effect on the horses

The judge in the start position shall have constant visual contact to horse and rider from his position

The release mechanism shall be constructed in such a way that electronic time keeping can be installed. Time keeping shall begin at the moment the front doors are triggered to open.

S14 Addendum 9: Drawings

The following drawings and diagrams represent the officially recognized track configurations for use in FEIF Sport Competition.

All of the drawings are available from the FEIF website as scalable PDF files which can be printed at any size.

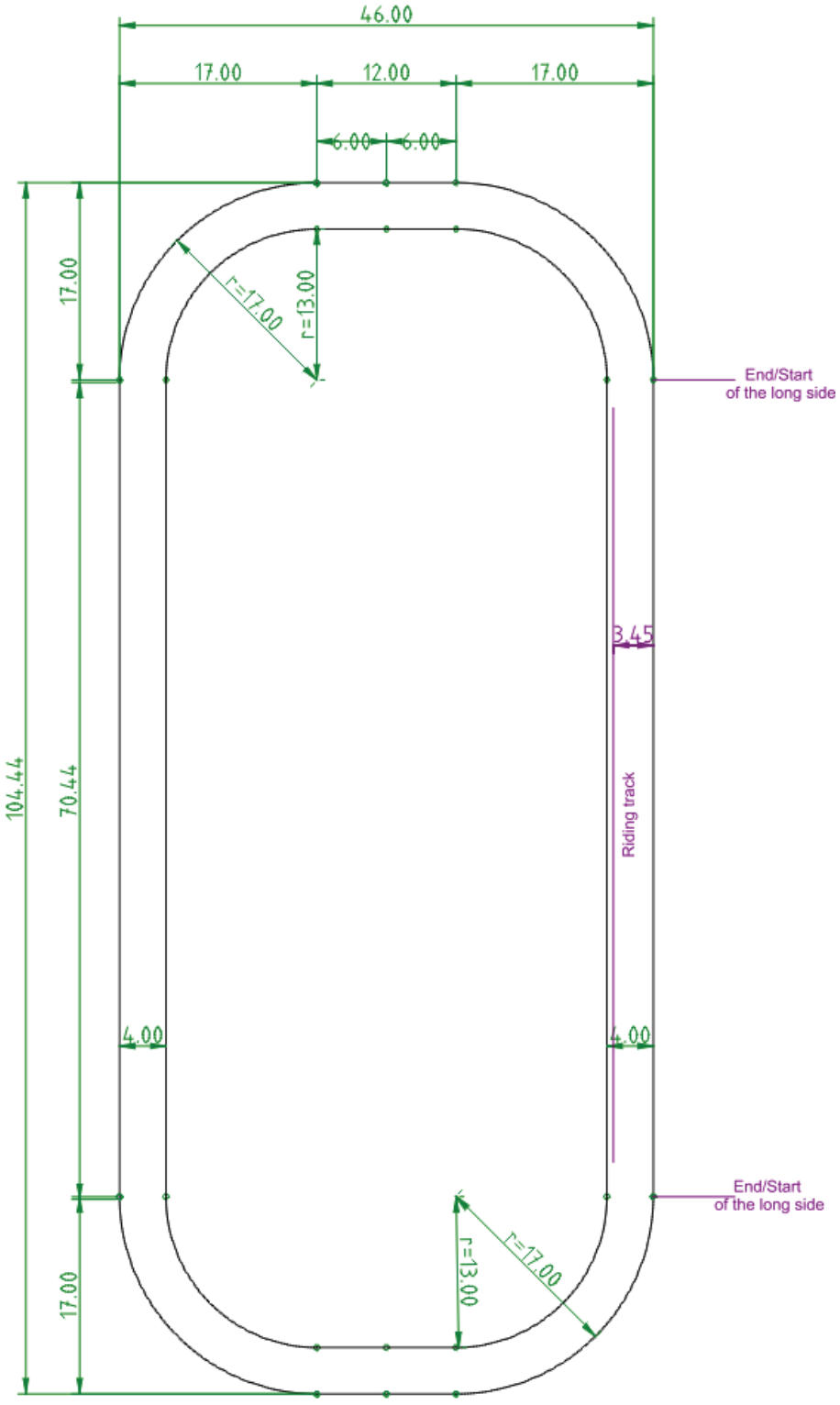
The PDF versions of the drawings and diagrams include the necessary comments and descriptions to assist in track construction.

Drawings provided by

- CAT Design
- C.A. Trochsler,
- H. Pfaffen,
- D. Lautscham
- D. Smith

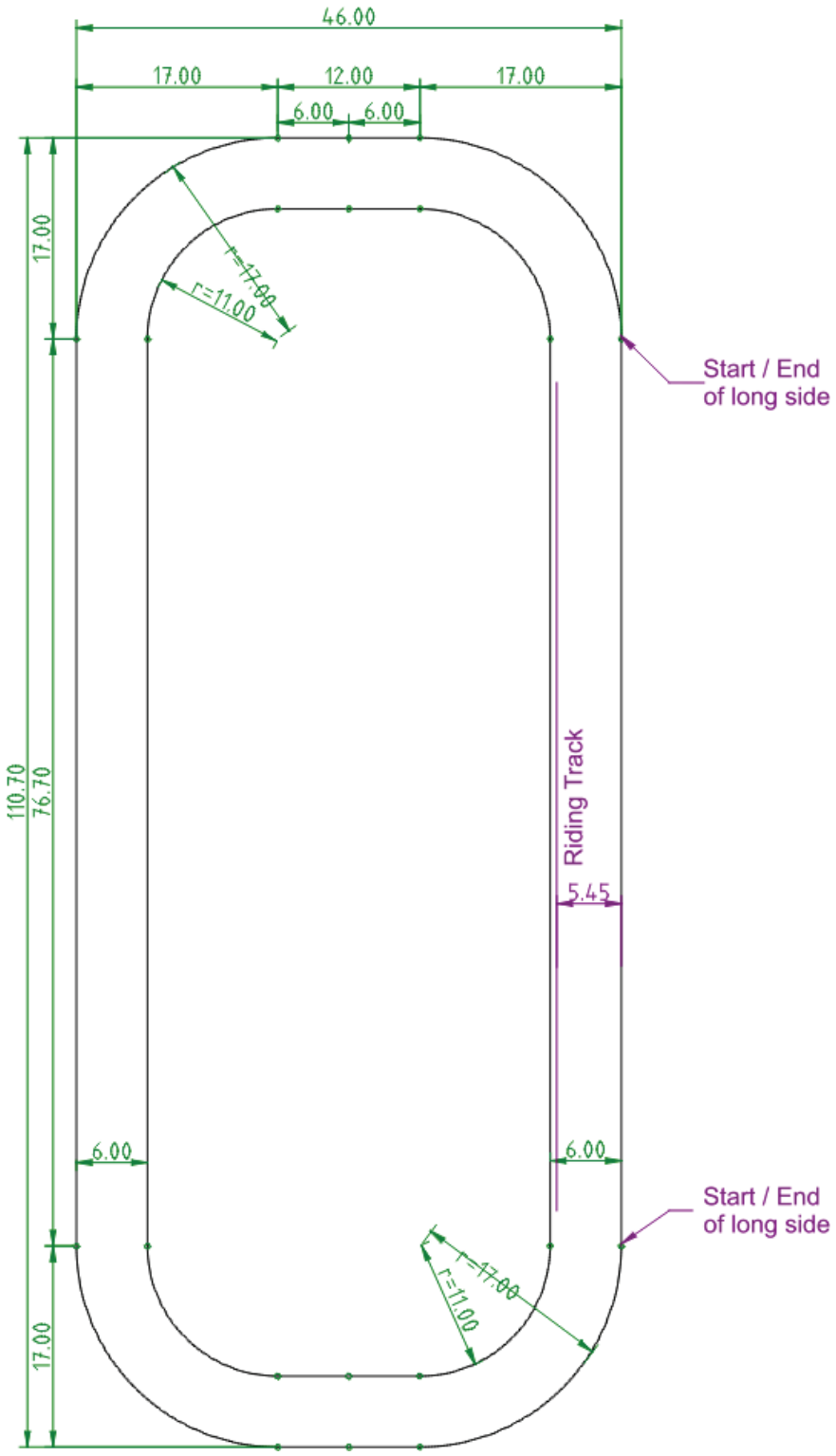
S14.1 Oval track 250 m / 4 m

Riding track:	250.00 m
Outer circumference:	271.69 m
Inner circumference:	246.56 m
Width	4.00 m



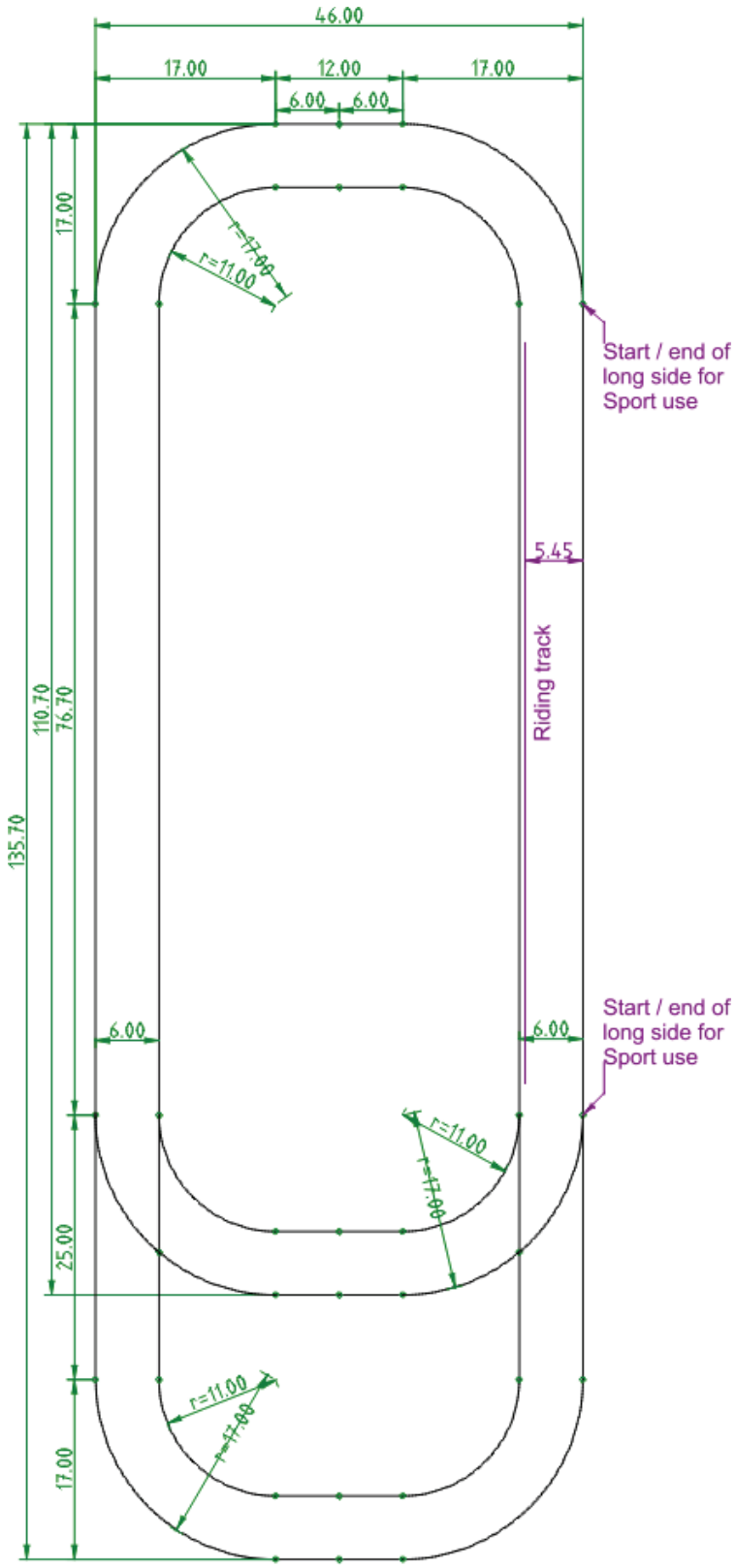
S14.2 Oval track 250 m / 6 m

Riding track:	250.00 m
Outer circumference:	284.21 m
Inner circumference:	246.52 m
Width	6.00 m



S14.3 Oval track 250m / 300m Combination

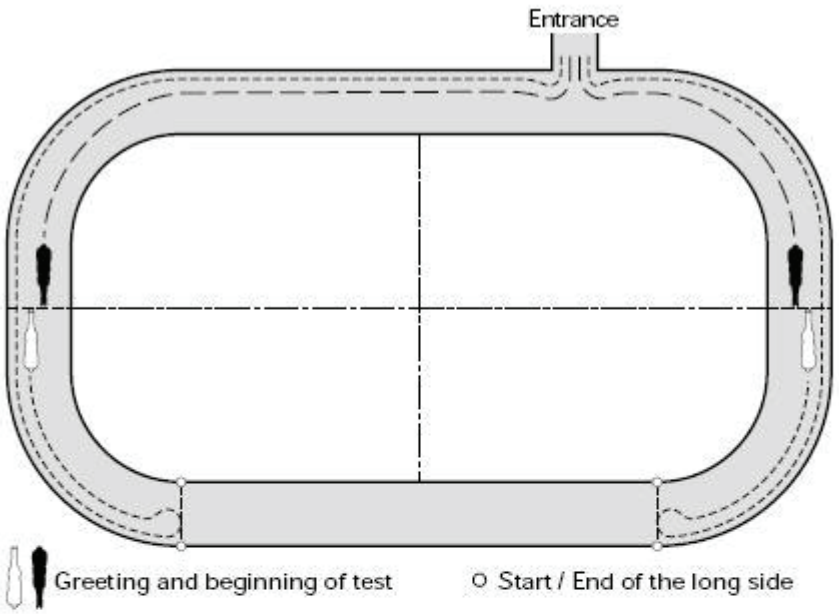
This track is suitable for Sport competition on the 250m inner track and Gæðingakeppni competition using the 300m outer track. There must be an accompanying pace track for Gæðingakeppni competition.



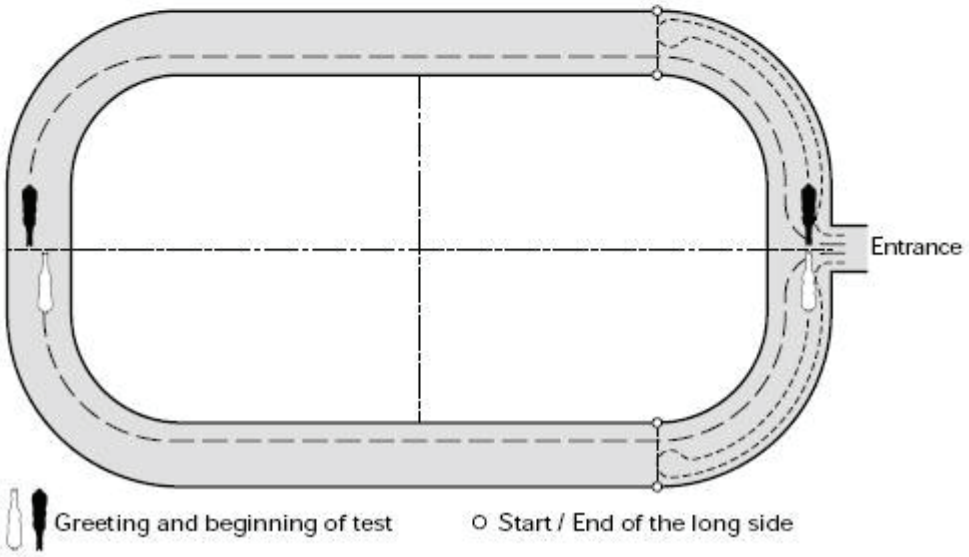
S14.4 Entering the oval track and beginning of the test

Enter and follow the way of the oval track up to any of short sides. However, the end short side may not be passed without the rider beginning the test. The rider must greet judges visibly by nodding his/her head thus indicating his/her beginning the test.

Possibilities of entering and beginning the test with the entry being at the long side:

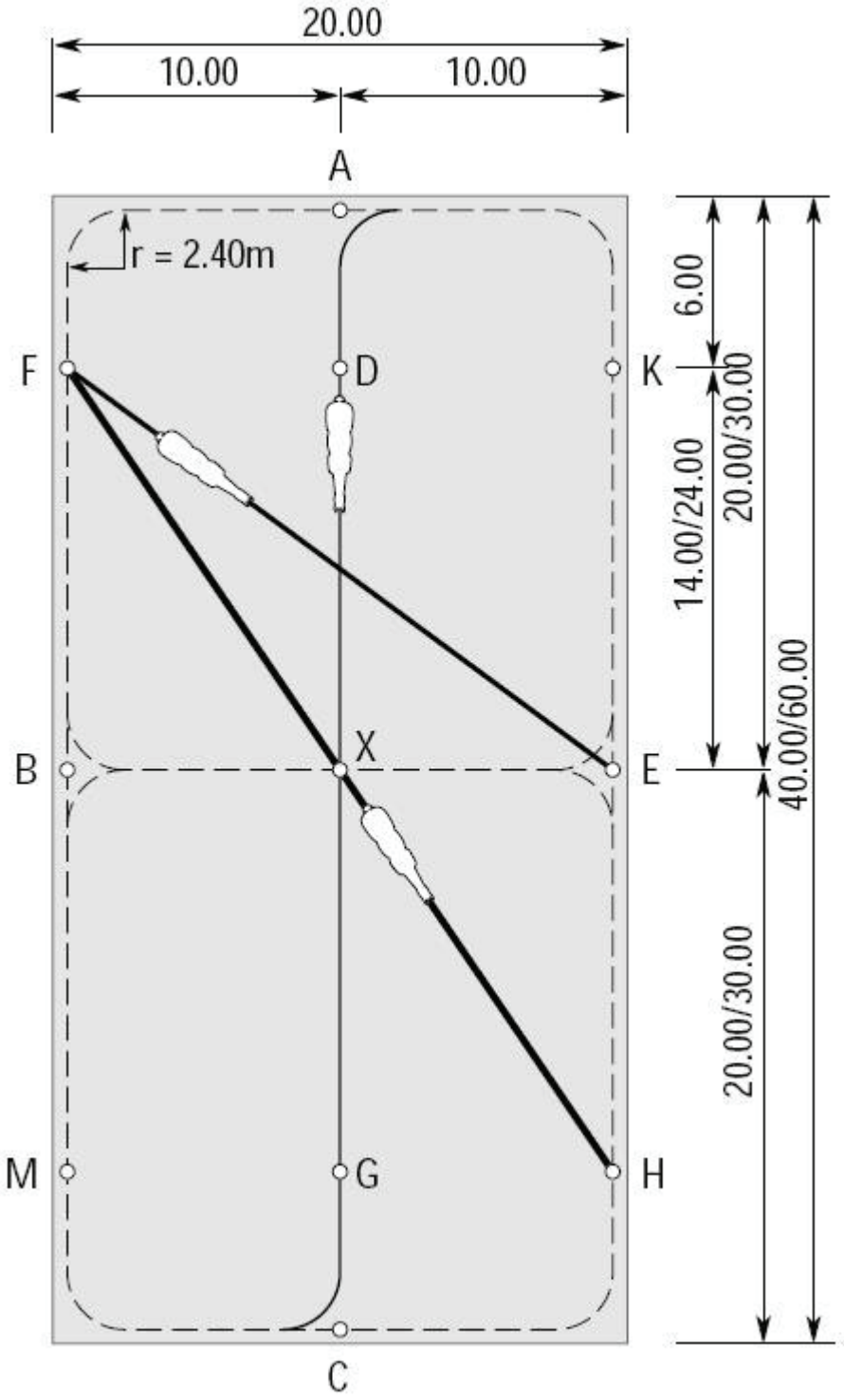


Possibilities of entering and beginning the test with the entry being at the short side:

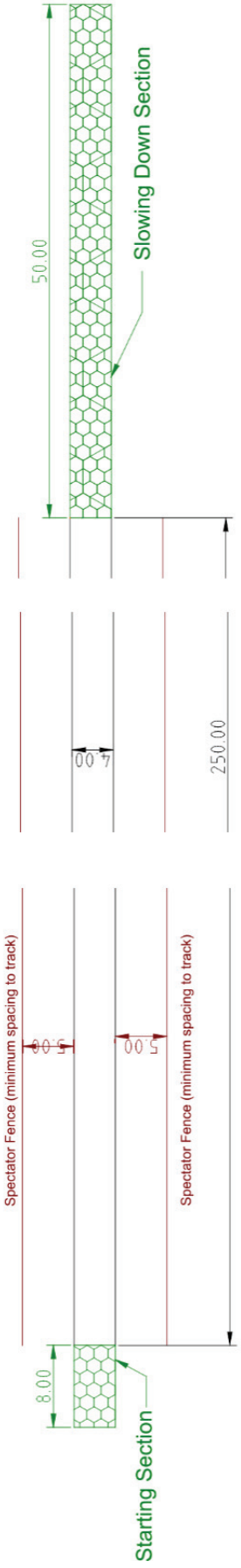


S14.5 Dressage arena

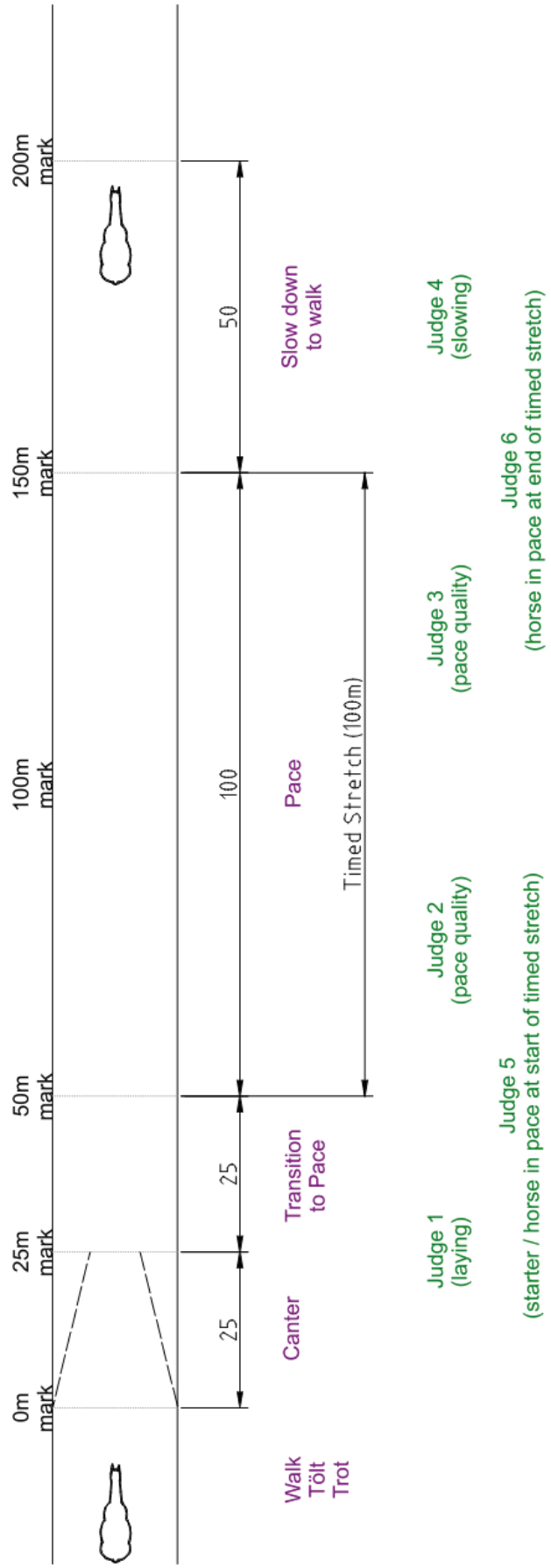
Judges judge at C.



S14.6 Pace track environment



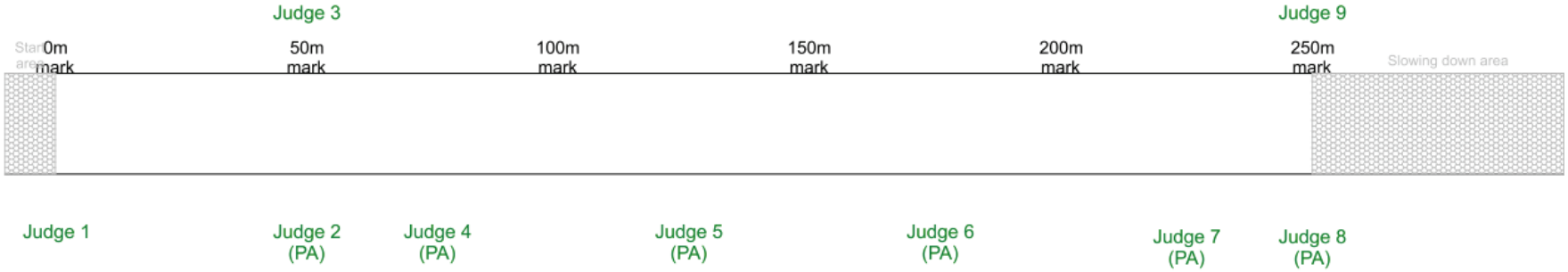
S14.7 Pace test track configuration



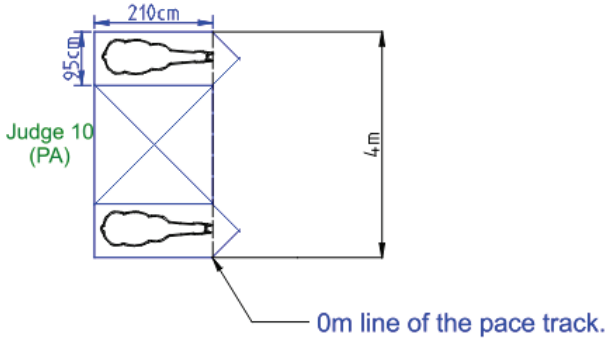
Juding postions marked with **(PA)** *may* be replaced with Pace Assistants at WorldRanking tournaments. These positions must be occupied by FEIF licensed Judges at all International Competitions.

For WorldRanking tournaments at least five Judges must be used with at most four Pace Assistants.

An extra Judge or Pace Assistant must be added when start boxes are used.



Detail of **Start Area** when **Starting Boxes** are used:

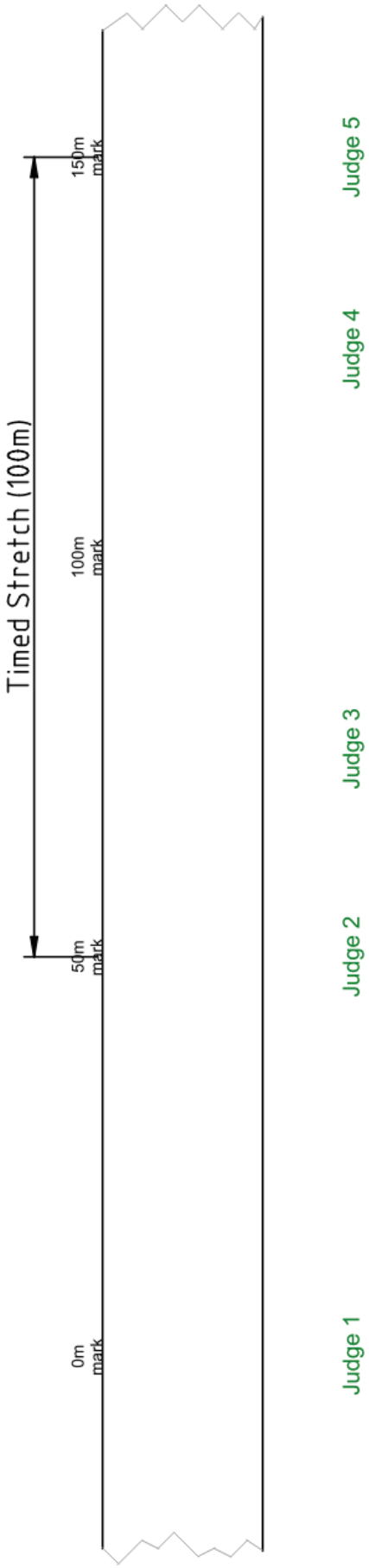


The dimensions shown for the starting box are the preferred sizes as published by the Sport Committee. The preferred height of the walls is 250cm. *These are not required dimensions.*

The start boxes must be positioned so the leading edge of the box (not the point of the doors) is on the "0" line of the pace track.

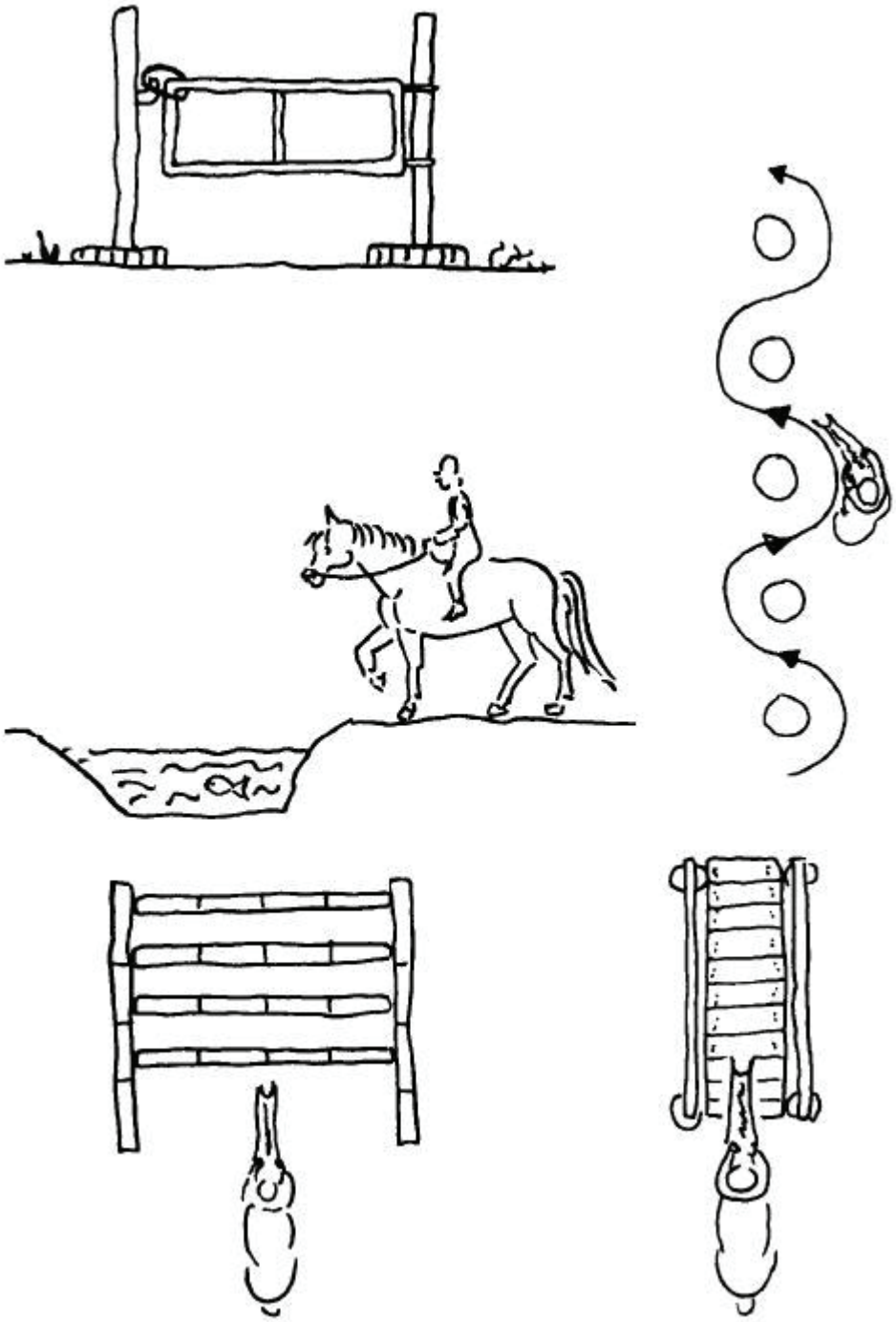
When electronic time keeping is used the time must be started by the same mechanism which starts the opening of the doors.

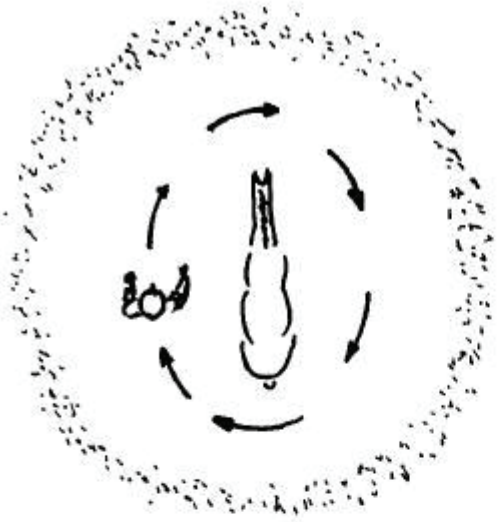
S14.9 P2 track configuration

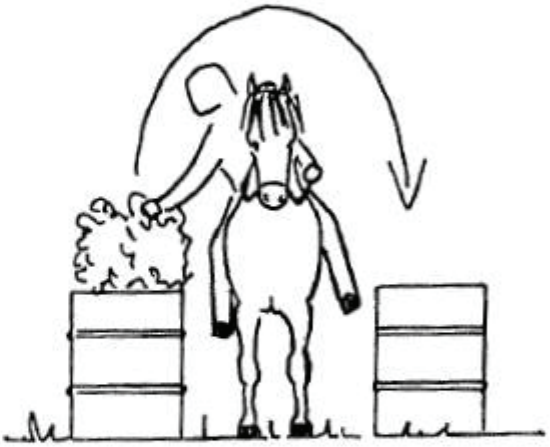


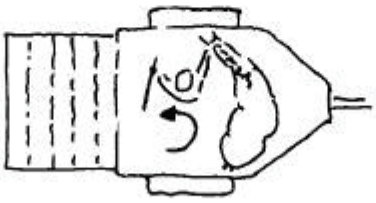
S14.10 Trail

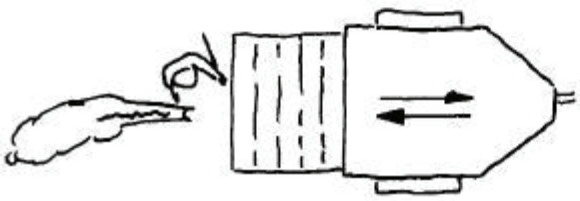
The following exercises could be included:

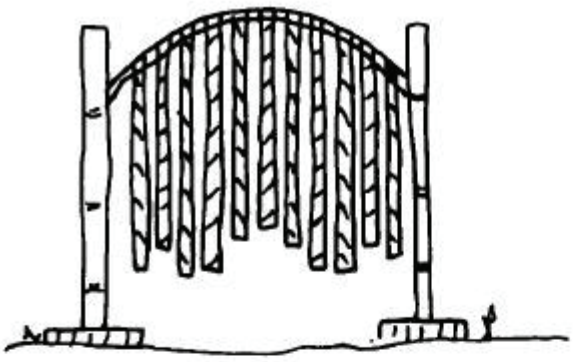


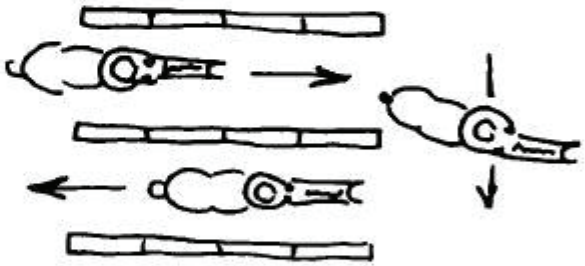


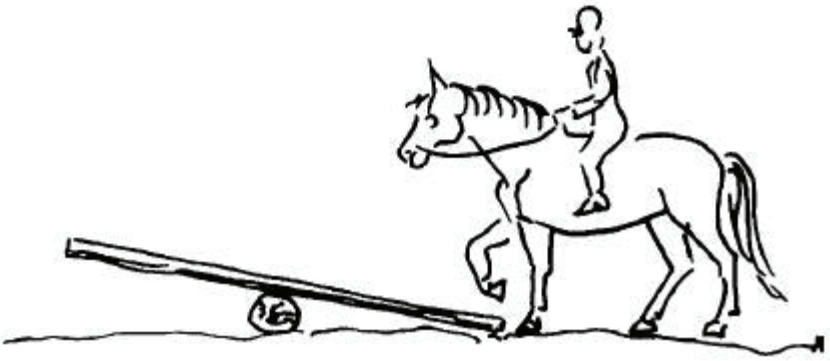


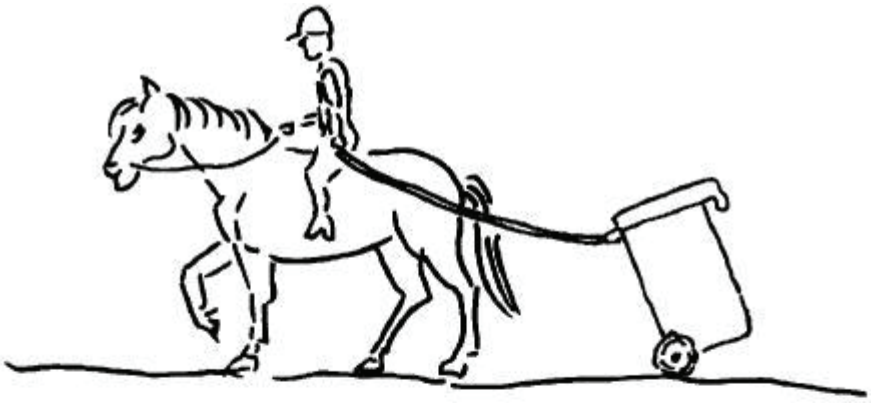


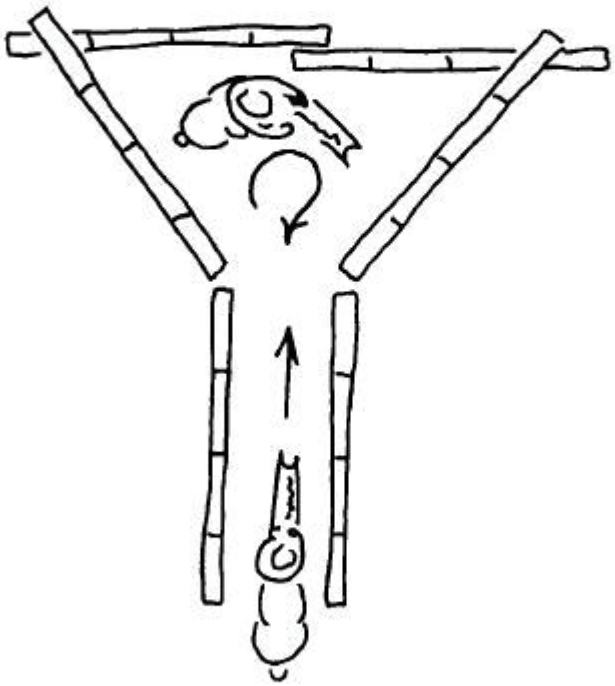


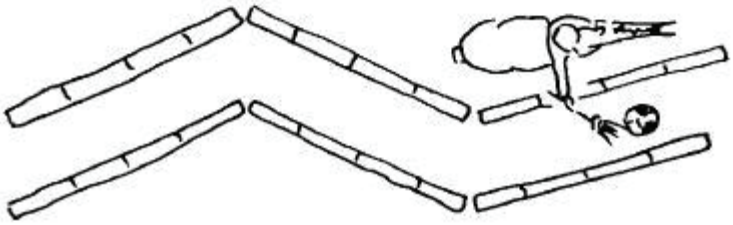












FEIF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ICELANDIC HORSE ASSOCIATIONS

www.feif.org

FEIF Youth Work Regulations

Valid as of April 1, 2016

YOUTH

Contents YOUTH

Y1. The aims of FEIF YouthWork 189

Y1.1 What we do 189

Y1.1.1 FEIF YouthCamp 189

Y1.1.2 FEIF YouthCup 189

Y1.1.3 Annual award: FEIF Youth Country of the Year 189

Y1.2 Looking ahead 190

Y1.2.1 Excellence… 190

Y1.2.2 … and inclusion 190

Y2. Guidelines for Organisers of FEIF YouthCup International Team Championships 191

Y2.1 General 191

Y2.2 Allocation of responsibilities 192

Y2.3 Service 192

Y2.4 Finances 193

Y2.5 Information 193

Y2.6 Sport competitions 194

Y2.7 Registration 194

Y2.8 OC Secretariat 194

Y2.9 Horses and horse facilities 195

Y2.10 Riders 196

Y2.11 Tests ridden on the event 196

Y2.12 Ceremonies 196

Y2.13 Programme points 196

Y2.14 Prizes 196

Y2.15 Presentation of prizes 197

Y2.16 Press 197

Y1. The aims of FEIF YouthWork

The aims of FEIF YouthWork are

a) to promote excellence in riding and horsemanship skills, by supporting the educational youth work that is done in member countries;
b) to build up and foster cross border friendship and international networks that will grow and last beyond the teenage years of the participants, and
c) to promote sound knowledge and understanding of the Icelandic horse, its history and its culture.

Y1.1 What we do

Y1.1.1 FEIF YouthCamp

The FEIF YouthCamp was the first youth event organised by FEIF. It all started in 1986 when an "international youth week" was arranged by FEIF and the Netherlands. 1988 Germany hosted the newly named FEIF YouthCamp and ever since this camp has run every second year.

The goal of the FEIF YouthCamp is to bring together young people from different countries. All should share a passion for the Icelandic horse, and the participants will also learn something of the horse culture(s) of the host nation. In order to take part in the FEIF YouthCamp, riders do not have to own (or bring) a horse, but they should be interested in Icelandic horses, and have some riding experience. Throughout the week a range of activities, with and without horses are offered. These vary greatly, and have in the past included hiking and other outdoor activities, crafts, long hacks, and even polo lessons on Icelandic horses. Participants are expected to join in all activities. The aim of all FEIF youth work is to create an awareness of different (horse) cultures, to raise standards of all aspects of horsemanship, and to foster international friendship.

Y1.1.2 FEIF YouthCup

The first FEIF YouthCup was held in 1995 in Luxembourg. The focus of the Cup is on teamwork, sportsmanship, improved riding skills and cross-cultural friendship. The FEIF YouthCup is arranged every second year and consists of a week of intense training with respected instructors of international standing. The week ends in a competition with a range of youth classes on and off the oval track. Riders who will turn 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age in the year of the FYCup train and compete in international teams, with the aim of fostering excellence, friendship and an awareness of cultural difference. The language at all international FEIF events is English.

Usually, participants have some experience of competition riding. Most riders bring their own horses for the event, and for applicants from overseas, good rental horses are available.

Y1.1.3 Annual award: FEIF Youth Country of the Year

Every year the FEIF board awards a trophy to the country that has done most for its youth. The award is based on examples of good practice, innovation and tangible results in education, social skills or developing other skills young people need. The first Award was made in 2007.

Y1.2 Looking ahead

Y1.2.1 Excellence…

The number of young riders in the World Championships is increasing and countries may send up to 5 young rider /horse combinations. As of 2013, young riders have their own A-final. The winner is the current YR World Champion with the right to defend the title in the next World Championships, provided they still fall into the age group of young riders. For the World Championship young riders must be least 16 years old and not turn older than 21 years in the given calendar year. Many of the highest rankings sport riders at national and international level, participated in the FEIF YouthCup as teenagers, and they make up an increasing proportion of the participants of the World Championships.

Y1.2.2 … and inclusion

The FEIF youth committee is keen to make best use of modern communication technology to reach and include a much wider group of young people. Recent initiatives include an international FEIF Youth video competition, which was first run in 2015. The aim of the video competition is to enable all youngsters, regardless of their riding ability or quality of horse to participate and share their love for the Icelandic horse

Y2. Guidelines for Organisers of FEIF YouthCup International Team Championships

The FEIF YouthCup is organised in the name of FEIF and FEIF and is organised in various countries, which meet the required standard in this document.

The host country is responsible for the budget and all practical matters concerning the organisation and running of the event. FEIF will not be held responsible for any liability claims or financial losses.

The FEIF YouthCup is thus the result of a joint effort between FEIF and a national Icelandic Horse Association and a contract is to be written between these two parties. The FEIF logo must be included in the FEIF YouthCup logo.

The responsibility for carrying out the arrangement cannot be delegated to other clubs, bodies, firms or private individuals.

Any agreements between FEIF and the host country not specifically mentioned in these instructions must be confirmed in writing.

For further details go to the FEIF YouthCup Manual, available on feif.org

The following regulations have been set up:

Y2.1 General

1. The association of the host country has to set up an organising committee (OC) with good knowledge in organizing an international youth event including the FEIF YouthCup tests and to decide on the time and place for the event.
2. The OC will then set up a secretariat that is able to handle all enquiries in English and which will assist with problems associated with participation and attendance at the FEIF YouthCup.
3. The OC should present a written programme setting out the procedures to be followed during the FEIF YouthCup in accordance with the FEIF's Rules and Regulations to the FEIF director of youth work six months before the start of the FEIF YouthCup.
4. The OC should submit a written report (based on the FEIF YouthCup report template) on the FEIF YouthCup to the FEIF board within half a year after the FEIF YouthCup is held.
5. The FEIF YouthCup is carried out in accordance with the current FEIF Rules and Regulations in force.
6. The venue has to offer one official oval track, as well as a second oval track for training. There has to be a pace track and a dressage arena (min 20x40m.), the possibility to ride out for the cross-country ride and sufficient space to build up the obstacles for the trail ride. The tracks should be ready one year before the FEIF YouthCup.
7. The place of the FEIF YouthCup should be easy to reach by private and public transport.
8. The national association and the OC will take care of all necessary contracts and agreements to allow the practical execution of the arrangement and will be responsible for its finances.

9. All riders take part in the FEIF YouthCup totally at their own risk and they have to obey the host country's law. FEIF and the host organizers do not except any responsibility for accident etc. to any participant. A personal insurance covering all risks is required.
10. At the FEIF YouthCup the working language is English.
11. The OC is responsible for the overall insurance for the event, excluding personal insurance cover of participants.
12. The OC has to provide first aid kit and a person who has the knowledge to use it.
13. The OC provides accommodation and meals for an agreed number of members of the FEIF Youth Committee and other invited guests.

Y2.2 Allocation of responsibilities

1. The FEIF director of youth work is responsible for the correct management of the sport side of the competition. He/she must approve the tracks, the time schedule and the individual events and make certain that the FEIF YouthCup is carried out according to the Rules and in the fair and friendly spirit of FEIF.
2. One specific member of the OC (director of the FEIF YouthCup) is responsible for the practical direction of the FEIF YouthCup and must see that the programme is kept to time, that any additional activities are correctly presented and that all necessary information is given correctly and in good time.
3. The FEIF director of youth work will decide over matters that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the arbitration committee.
4. The FEIF board will decide over matters of association policies or matters involving problems of ethics or principles.
5. The FEIF director of youth work will approve, at least a year in advance, facilities and the competition area before the start of the FEIF YouthCup.
6. The OC is responsible for the grounds of the FEIF YouthCup, that there are enough helpers to carry out the FEIF YouthCup, as well as for the logistics of the week including the competition.
7. The OC is responsible for the accommodation and meals of the organisation as well as taking care of trainers and judges during their work (i.e. serving coffee/drinks/snacks while they are working).
8. The OC is responsible for the carrying out of the arrival check-in and other mandatory vet checks. A vet and a farrier should be on call for the duration of the event.

Y2.3 Service

1. The invitation to the FEIF YouthCup will include information about the lodging of participants, country leaders, team leaders, judges, trainers and other officials and will be sent out half a year in advance. The lodging of all officials has to meet a certain standard (good mattresses), enough showers, and the possibility to have quiet sleeping areas. The accommodation has to be in walking distance of the tournament grounds.
2. On the tournament ground (at the place itself) must be at least one sufficiently large conference room, dedicated to the FEIF YouthCup, for the OC, team leader, country leader, judges and for other committees belonging to FEIF and/or to the FEIF YouthCup. Internet access, printer and a copy machine, should also be provided for use by the above-mentioned people.

3. Officials working at the FEIF YouthCup shall be offered free parking, and suitable accommodation close to the area in a suitable accommodation.

Y2.4 Finances

1. The participants will pay a fee that also includes lodging, full board, day trip and hay/silage/water and a stable for the horses. The fee also covers the lodging and board of officials (including working committee members), FEIF director of youth work and the youth counsellor. By full board is meant 3 meals a day and fresh water and fruits between the meals, and coffee/drinks/snacks to the trainers/judges on the spot while working.
2. The fee for the FEIF YouthCup should not exceed 800 Euros (indexed for inflation according to the same procedure as the basic FEIF fee).
3. For accompanying country leaders and other officials (including future organisers and members of the committee not working at the event) the fee will be half of the participants' fee. The costs of the CLs should be fully covered by their national association.
4. An additional payment of 65 Euro per rider (plus indexing, see General Rules and Regulations) for the travelling expenses of judges is to be paid to FEIF.
5. The fees to be paid by participants and CL must cover the costs of the whole event, including food and lodging of TLs, and appropriate fees for judges and trainers.
6. The speaker should be agreed on by both the FEIF director of youth work and the OC.
7. All costs have to be known half a year in advance and have to be accepted by the director of youth work.
8. In case requirements are not met and FEIF has to make extra costs (like for extra inspections) those costs are fully accountable to the host association.
9. The OC shall pay for a little memento, which is to be handed out to all participants, the CLs, the TLs, officials, judges and trainers of the FEIF YouthCup.
10. A team vest or t-shirt will be handed out to all participants, TL, CL, trainers, youth counsellor, volunteers and OC.
11. A full set of accounts is to be presented to the FEIF director of youth work within 6 months following the FEIF YouthCup. The accounting should follow the FEIF YouthCup finance template.

Y2.5 Information

1. The OC is responsible for supplying participants and all persons officially involved with the relevant information in English.
2. Sufficient notice boards must be available to inform not only the participants but also other interested parties about changes to the programme, special events, results etc. These notice boards should also be in the centre of the competition ground and close to the tracks.
3. The speaker service should preferably be in two languages to accommodate the international audience, i.e. English and the national language. The speaker should have experience in international youth competitions.

Y2.6 Sport competitions

1. The OC is the overall responsible for carrying out the competition and everything that is connected to this.
2. The following conditions have to be met:
   - The sport competitions shall take place on tracks as described in FEIF's Rules and Regulations.
   - In addition to the described tracks, the organiser must provide proper facilities for training, warming up, a collecting ring, and easy access to collecting ring and tracks.
   - An appropriate space near to the oval track for the inspection of equipment must be available
   - Sufficient experienced ring stewards (judges*)* should be available for:
     - Inspection of equipment (judges)
     - Helping the speaker to keep the starting order and the time schedule
     - Supplying the speaker with information about the choice of rein and sequence of gaits ridden in finals
   - An appropriate loudspeaker system must be available; information through the loudspeaker system should also be available in the warming up area, collecting ring.
   - Every judge and his secretary must be provided with a chair and a table, and must be sheltered from sun and rain.
   - Adequate facilities for the speaker and the data centre is required
   - A sufficient communication system must be available to connect the head judge of the test, FEIF director of youth work, director of the FEIF YouthCup, speaker, data centre, ring stewards and secretariat.
   - Sufficient seating for the spectators is required.

Y2.7 Registration

1. The FEIF Office should handle registration of participants, CLs and TLs, and will inform the OC about final numbers in due time
2. The organising committee will set the deadlines for the entries of horses and riders after approval of the FEIF director of youth work.
3. All participant fees are collected by the FEIF Office, and then forwarded to the OC.

Y2.8 OC Secretariat

1. The secretariat should provide proper information for participants, team leaders, officials, press and spectators.
2. Official entry forms, and forms used during the FEIF YouthCup for shoeing, equipment, information for the speaker, withdrawals, etc. can be provided by FEIF.
3. The programme shall contain a list of all participating riders, and their horses and their pedigrees. A photo and an additional text to be provided by the riders themselves. Short paragraphs about CLs, TL, and other helpers should also be in the programme.

4. Riders, judges, team leaders, press and the FEIF board members have the right to receive a free copy of the programme.
5. The list of results has to be in order of placing.
6. The list of results must be completed and available to the FEIF office not later than one hour after the close of the FEIF YouthCup, and shall be distributed to the country leaders, team leaders, and member associations, press.

Y2.9 Horses and horse facilities

1. Participating horses must be kept in accommodation, which can be adequately partitioned by country or in separate paddocks. Horses arriving directly from Iceland must be kept in a separate stable that has been disinfected. The organising country will pay for any costs arising from this special arrangement.
2. All horses entered have to be registered with the correct information in WorldFengur and need to be chipped in order to be allowed to participate, please check the chip number with the papers before coming to the event. The data about the horses come directly from WorldFengur and will not be changed manually.
3. There should be provision for keeping horses outside permanently (grass, sand or earth corrals) permanent, minimum 5 x 5m / horse (25m2 per horse). It is recommended to have one big paddock per country and let the country split it up in smaller parts itself. There must be enough space, (at least 1 meter) between the different country-paddocks.
4. No barbed wire fences may be used for paddocking, and the paddock area should have a solid outside fencing.
5. Each horse has the right to a sufficient portion of good hay per day plus sufficient fresh water.
6. Participating riders have to comply with the vaccination and veterinary rules for their horses set by FEIF and the organising country.
7. Facilities should be available in full service until the day after the last day of the FEIF YouthCup.
8. If participants have to bring their own fencing material, enough buckets and water troughs, etc., this must be clearly stated in the invitation. For participants that cannot bring this material the organiser should provide the possibility that material can be rented at a reasonable price.
9. All participants are entitled to a box; this is included in the participants' fee. If the countries want a tack box this shall be paid additionally.
10. It must be possible to drive horse trailers close to the stables and to the paddocks. Parking places for trailers and cars close to the stables.

Y2.10 Riders

1. All local laws about security and fire rules must be followed.
2. Facilities should be available until the day after the last day of the FEIF YouthCup.
3. Access to the riders' camp should be limited. A lockable room should be provided where participants and leaders can keep their valuable things safe.
4. Sleeping: accommodation should have enough privacy for quiet sleeping during the night.
5. There should be a general community area for the riders in connection to the training area.

Y2.11 Tests ridden on the event

The tests ridden on the event are decided upon by the annual Youth Meeting in the calendar year preceding the YouthCup.

Y2.12 Ceremonies

1. All national flags of the member countries and the FEIF flag shall be raised and lowered every day. The OC is responsible for this and can be assisted by the CLs.
2. The official opening of the tournament shall include presentation of, and be based on, participants, team leader, trainers and judges. The length of the ceremony should respect riders and horses.
3. The official closing ceremony shall include presentation of, and be based on, participants, team leaders, trainers and judges. The length of the ceremony should respect riders and horses.

Y2.13 Programme points

1. One evening should include an introduction to the culture and customs of the host country
2. During the "international evening" each country is invited to introduce themselves. The presentation must not be longer than maximum 10 minutes. .
3. On the Wednesday the OC should organize a day trip/sightseeing tour or similar to a place typical for the area, and the horses should have a rest day.

Y2.14 Prizes

1. Each rider, team leader and official will receive a memento, to be paid for by the OC.
2. At the FEIF YouthCup prizes in money or goods are not allowed.
3. The first three riders in all disciplines receive a medal (1 gold, 1 silver, 1 bronze). All participants in A and B finals will receive a rosette, indicating their achievement. No medals will be distributed for preliminary rounds or introductory disciplines. Medals that are not awarded shall be destroyed.
4. The first three teams (plus their team leader) receive a medal (gold, silver, bronze) in both the team test and the team combination. In the team test the best 6 teams get rosettes whereas in the team combination all teams get rosettes.

5. Place 1-10 shall get a rosette in all classes and in the team combination all teams get a rosette (for the team test, for places 1-5 the colour shall indicate the place. In the team combination the TL shall also get a rosette). Any deviations have to be agreed with the FEIF director of youth work.
6. The mementos, medals and ribbons may not be sold to the general public.
7. Medals, rosettes, programme should have the FEIF logo on them.

The following perpetual trophies have been donated:

DISCIPLINE	DONATED BY
T7	Iceland
T3	Italy
T6	Finland
PP2	Netherlands
P2	Denmark
V3	Austria
V4	Germany
F3	Germany
FR1	USA
TR1	Switzerland
CR1	Great Britain
FS2	Sweden
FS3	Canada
Team competition	Norway
Team test	FEIF

The OC is responsible for collecting the trophies at the beginning of the FEIF YouthCup and make sure that all trophies are present.

The perpetual trophies are to be handed over to the winners with a miniature edition that may be retained. The donating country should supply and pay for the miniature edition.

Y2.15 Presentation of prizes

1. The presentation of prizes will be shared between members of the OC, FEIF board members and representatives of national associations.
2. Additionally, the organisers may, after consultation with the FEIF director of youth work, let honorary guests or other officials present the prizes.

Y2.16 Press

1. Members of the press, wishing to operate within the confines of the oval track during the FEIF YouthCup, must apply to the OC in due time.