RULES FOR DRESSAGE EVENTS
22nd edition, effective 1st January 2006

including

RULES FOR YOUNG RIDERS AND JUNIOR RIDERS
8th edition, effective 1st January 2006

Printed in Switzerland
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Preamble

The present Rules for Dressage Events are the 22nd edition, effective 1st January 2006.

All other texts covering the same matter (other editions and all other official documents) issued previously are superseded.

Although this booklet sets out the detailed Rules of the FEI governing International Dressage Events, it must be read in conjunction with the Statutes, the General Regulations, the Veterinary Regulations.

Every eventuality cannot be provided for in these Rules. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances, it is the duty of the Ground Jury to make a decision in a sporting spirit, by approaching as nearly as possible the intention of these Rules and of the General Regulations of the FEI.

Note: Due to the complete revision of the rules, new text and changes are made in red and marked with a vertical line on the left side of the paragraph. Close attention must be paid to the fact that text has been deleted and to the numbering of articles which may have changed.

Code of Conduct

The Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI expects all those involved in international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI's Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the horse must be paramount and must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.

1. At all stages during the preparation and training of competition horses, welfare must take precedence over all other demands. This includes good horse management, training methods, farriery and tack, and transportation.

2. Horses and competitors must be fit, competent and in good health before they are allowed to compete. This encompasses medication use, surgical procedures that threaten welfare or safety, pregnancy in mares and the misuse of aids.

3. Events must not prejudice horse welfare. This involves paying careful attention to the competition areas, ground surfaces, weather conditions, stabling, site safety and fitness of the horse for onward travel after the event.

4. Every effort must be made to ensure that horses receive proper attention after they have competed and that they are treated humanely when their competition careers are over. This covers proper veterinary care, competition injuries, euthanasia and retirement.

5. The FEI urges all involved with the sport to attain the highest levels of education in their areas of expertise.

A full copy of this Code can be obtained from the Fédération Equestre Internationale, Avenue Mon-Repos 24, CH-1005 Lausanne, Switzerland. Telephone: +41 2131 04747. The Code is available in English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic. The Code is also available on the FEI's website: www.horsesport.org.

Chapter I Dressage

Article 401 OBJECT AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF DRESSAGE

1. The object of dressage is the development of the horse into a happy athlete through harmonious education. As a result, it makes the horse calm, supple, loose and flexible, but also confident, attentive and keen, thus achieving perfect understanding with his rider.

These qualities are revealed by:

2. The freedom and regularity of the paces.

- The harmony, lightness and ease of the movements.
- The lightness of the forehand and the engagement of the hindquarters, originating from a lively impulsion.
- The acceptance of the bridle, with submissiveness throughout and without any tension or resistance.

3. The horse thus gives the impression of doing, of his own accord, what is required of him. Confident and attentive, submitting generously to the control of the rider, remaining absolutely straight in any movement on a straight line and bending accordingly when moving on curved lines.

4. The walk is regular, free and unconstrained. The trot is free, supple, regular, and active. The canter is united, light and balanced. The hindquarters are never inactive or sluggish. They respond to the slightest indication of the rider and thereby give life and spirit to all the rest of his body.

5. By virtue of a lively impulsion and suppleness of the joints, free from the paralysing effects of resistance, the horse obeys willingly and without hesitation and responds to the various aids calmly and with precision, displaying a natural and harmonious balance both physically and mentally.

6. In all the work even at the halt, the horse must be "on the bit". A horse is said to be "on the bit" when the neck is more or less raised and arched according to the stage of training and the extension or collection of the pace, accepting the bridle with a light and soft contact and submissiveness throughout. The head should remain in a steady position, as a rule slightly in front of the vertical, with a supple poll as the highest point of the neck, and no resistance should be offered to the rider.

7. Cadence is shown in trot and canter, and is the result of the proper harmony that a horse shows when it moves with well-marked regularity, impulsion and balance. Cadence must be maintained in all the different trot or canter exercises and in all the variations of these paces.

8. The regularity of the paces is fundamental to dressage.

Article 402 THE HALT

1. At the halt the horse should stand attentive, engaged, motionless and straight, with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs, being by pairs abreast with each other. The neck should be raised, the poll high and the head slightly in front of the vertical. While remaining "on the bit" and maintaining a light and soft contact with the rider's hand, the horse may quietly chew the bit and should be ready to move off at the slightest indication of the rider.

2. The halt is obtained by the displacement of the horse's weight to the hindquarters by a properly increased action of the seat and legs of the rider, driving the horse towards a softly closed hand, causing an almost instantaneous but not abrupt halt at a previously fixed place. The halt is prepared by a series of half-halts (see transitions).

Article 403 THE WALK

1. The walk is a marching pace in a regular four time beat. This regularity combined with full relaxation must be maintained throughout all walk movements.

2. When the fore leg and the hind leg on the same side move almost on the same beat, the walk tends to become an almost lateral movement. This irregularity, which might become an ambling movement, is a serious deterioration of the pace.

3. The following walks are recognised: Medium walk, Collected walk, Extended walk and Free walk. There should always be a clear difference in the attitude and over-tracking in these variations.

3.1. **Medium walk**. A clear, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate lengthening. The horse, remaining "on the bit", walks energetically relaxed 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 head and neck.

3.2. **Collected Walk**. The horse, remaining "on the bit", moves resolutely forward, with his neck raised and arched and showing a clear self-carriage. The head approaches the vertical position, the 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.

3.3. **Extended walk**. The horse covers as much ground as possible, without haste and without losing the regularity of the steps, the hind feet touching the ground clearly in front of the hoof prints of the fore feet. The rider allows the horse to stretch out the head and neck without losing contact with the mouth and control of the poll.

3.4. **Free walk**. The free walk is a pace of relaxation in which the horse is allowed complete freedom to lower and stretch out the head and neck.

Article 404 THE TROT

1. The trot is a two beat pace of alternate diagonal legs (left fore and right hind leg and vice versa) separated by a moment of suspension.

2. The trot should show free, active and regular steps.

3. The quality of the trot is judged by general impression, i.e. the regularity and elasticity of the steps, the cadence and impulsion in both collection and extension. This quality originates from a supple back and well-engaged hindquarters, and by the ability of maintaining the same rhythm and natural balance with all variations of the trot.

4. The following trots are recognised: Working trot, Lengthening of Steps, Collected trot, Medium trot and Extended trot.

4.1. **Working trot**. This is a pace between the collected and the medium trot, in which a horse's training is not yet developed enough and ready for collected movements. The horse showing 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.

4.2. **Lengthening of steps**. In the test for four-year-old horses "lengthening of steps" is required. This is a variation between the working and medium trot in which a horse's training is not developed enough for medium trot.

4.3. **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. The horse's steps are shorter than in the other trots without losing elasticity and cadence.

4.4. **Medium trot**. This is a pace of moderate lengthening compared to the extended trot, but "rounder" than the latter without hurrying. The horse goes forward with clearly lengthened steps and with impulsion from the hindquarters. 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 allows him, at the same time, to lower the head and neck slightly. The steps should be even, and the whole movement balanced and unconstrained.

4.5. **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 with a controlled poll, and to gain ground. 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.

5. All trot work is executed "sitting", unless otherwise indicated in the test.

Article 405 THE CANTER

1. The canter is a three beat pace, where in canter to the right, for example, the footfall is as follows: left hind, left diagonal (simultaneously left fore and

right hind), right fore, followed by a moment of suspension with all four feet in the air before the next stride begins.

2. The canter, always with light, cadenced and regular strides, should be moved into without hesitation.

3. The quality of the canter is judged by the general impression, i.e. the regularity and lightness of the pace and the uphill tendency and cadence originating from the acceptance of the bridle with a supple poll and in the engagement of the hindquarters with an active hock action – and by the ability of maintaining the same rhythm and a natural balance, even after a transition from one canter to another. The horse should always remain straight on straight lines and correctly bent on curved lines.

4. The following canters are recognised: Working canter, Lengthening of strides, Collected canter, Medium canter and Extended canter.

4.1. **Working 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.

4.2. **Lengthening of strides**. In the test for four-year-old horses "lengthening of strides" is required. This is a variation between the working and medium canter in which a horse's training is not developed enough for medium canter.

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

4.4. **Medium canter**. This is a pace between the working and the extended canter. Without hurrying, the horse goes forward with clearly lengthened strides and impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse to carry the head a little more in front of the vertical than at 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.

4.5. **Extended canter**. The horse covers as much ground as possible. Without hurrying, the strides are lengthened to the utmost, whilst remaining 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.

4.6. **Counter–Canter**. The counter canter is a balancing and straightening movement that has to be executed in collection. The horse canters in correct sequence with the outside foreleg leading with positioning to the side of the leading leg. The forelegs should be aligned on the same track as the hind legs.

4.7. **Simple change of leg at the canter**. This is a movement in which, after a direct transition out of the canter into a walk, with 3 to 5 clearly defined steps, an immediate transition is made into the other canter lead.

4.8. **Flying change of leg**. The flying change is performed in one stride with the front and hind legs changing at the same moment. The change of the leading front and hind leg takes place during the moment of suspension. Flying changes of leg can also be executed in series at every 4th, 3rd, 2nd or at every stride. The horse, even in the series, remains light, calm and straight with lively impulsion, maintaining the same rhythm and balance throughout the series concerned. In order not to restrict or restrain the lightness, fluency and groundcover of the flying changes in series, enough impulsion must be maintained.

Article 406 REINBACK

1. The rein back is a rearward diagonal movement with a two beat rhythm but without a moment of suspension. Each diagonal pair of legs is raised and returned to the ground alternatively, with the forelegs aligned on the same track as the hindlegs.

2. During the entire exercise, the horse, should remain "on the bit", maintaining its desire to move forward.

3. Anticipation or precipitation of the movement, resistance to or evasion of the contact, deviation of the hindquarters from the straight line, spreading or inactive hind legs and dragging fore feet are serious faults.

4. After completing the required number of steps backward, the horse shows a) a square halt or b) moves forward immediately in the required pace.

5. Reinback series (Schaukel) is a combination of two reinbacks with walk steps in between. It should be executed with fluent transitions and the required number of steps.

Article 407 THE TRANSITIONS

The changes of pace and variations within the paces should be exactly performed at the prescribed marker. The cadence/rhythm of a pace should be maintained up to the moment when the pace or movement is changed or the horse halts. Transitions within the paces must be clearly defined whilst maintaining the same rhythm and cadence throughout. The horse should remain light in hand, calm, and maintain a correct position. The same applies to transitions from one movement to another, for instance from passage to piaffe or vice versa.

Article 408 THE HALF HALTS

Every movement or transition should be invisibly prepared by a half halt. The half halt is an almost simultaneous, co-ordinated action of the seat, the legs and the hand of the rider, with the object of increasing the attention and balance of the horse before the execution of the movements or transitions to lower and higher paces. In shifting slightly more weight onto the horse's hindquarters, the engagement of the hind legs and the balance on the haunches are improved for the benefit of the lightness of the forehand and the horse's balance as a whole.

Article 409 THE CHANGES OF DIRECTIONS

1. At changes of direction, the horse should adjust the bend of his body to the curvature of the line it follows, remaining supple and following the indications of the rider, without any resistance or change of pace, rhythm or speed.

2. Changes of directions can be executed in the following ways:

a. Right angle turn including riding through the corner (one quarter of a volte of approx. 6 m. diameter).

b. Short and long diagonal.

c. Half voltes and half circles, with change of rein

d. Half pirouettes and turn on the haunches.

e. Serpentine loops.¨

f. Counter changes of hand in zigzag*. The horse should be straight for a moment before changing direction.

* Zigzag: A movement containing more than two half passes with changes of direction.

Article 410 THE FIGURES

The figures asked in Dressage tests are the voltes, the serpentines and the figures of eight.

1. **Volte**

The Volte is a circle of 6, 8 or 10 metres diameter. If larger than 10 metres, one uses the term Circle stating the diameter.

2. **Serpentine**

The serpentine with several loops touching the long side of the arena consists of half circles connected by a straight line. When crossing the centre line the horse should be parallel to the short side. Depending on the size of the half-circles the straight connection varies in length. Serpentines with one loop on the long side of the arena are executed with 5 m or 10 m distance from the track. Serpentines around the centre line are executed between the quarter lines.

3. **Figure of eight**

This figure consists of two voltes or circles of equal size as prescribed in the test, joined at the centre of the eight. The rider should make his horse straight an instant before changing direction at the centre of the figure.

Article 411 LEG YIELDING

1. The aim of leg yielding is:

To demonstrate the suppleness and lateral responsiveness of the horse.

2. The exercise is performed in working trot. The horse is almost straight, except for a slight flexion at the poll away from the direction in which it moves, so that the rider is just able to see the eyebrow and nostril on the inside. The inside legs pass and cross in front of the outside legs. Leg yielding can be performed "on the diagonal" in which case the horse should be as nearly as

possible parallel to the long sides of the arena, although the forehand should be slightly in advance of the hindquarters. It can also be performed "along the wall" in which case the horse should be at an angle of about 35 degrees to the direction in which he is moving.

Article 412 LATERAL MOVEMENTS

1. The main aim of lateral movements is to develop and increase the engagement of the hindquarters and thereby also the collection.

2. In all lateral movements shoulder-in, travers, renvers, and half-pass, the horse is slightly bent and moves on different tracks.

3. The bend or flexion must never be exaggerated so that it does not impair the balance and fluency of the movement.

4. In the lateral movements, the pace should remain free and regular, maintaining a constant impulsion, yet it must be supple, cadenced and balanced. The impulsion is often lost because of the rider's preoccupation with bending the horse and pushing it sideways.

5. **Shoulder in**. This exercise is performed in collected trot. The horse is ridden with a slight but uniform bend around the inside leg of the rider maintaining cadence at a constant angle of approx. 30 degrees. The horse's inside foreleg passes and crosses in front of the outside foreleg; the inside hind leg steps forward under the horse's body weight following the same track of the outside foreleg, with the lowering of the inside hip. The horse is bent away from the direction in which it is moving.

6. **Travers**. This exercise can be performed in collected trot or collected canter. The horse is slightly bent round the inside leg of the rider but with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. A constant angle of approximately 35 degrees should be shown, from the front and from behind one sees four tracks. The forehand remains on the track and the quarters are moved inwards. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is bent in the direction in which it is moving. To start the travers, the quarters must leave the track or, after a corner or circle, are not brought back onto the track. At the end of the travers, the quarters are brought back on the track without any counter-flexion of the poll/neck as one would finish a circle.

7. **Renvers**. Renvers is the inverse movement in relation to travers. The hindquarters remain on the track while the forehand is moved inward. To finish the renvers the forehand is aligned with the quarters on the track. Otherwise, the same principles and conditions that apply to the travers are applicable to the renvers.

The horse is slightly bent around the inside leg of the rider. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is bent in the direction in which it is moving.

8. **Half pass**. Half-pass is a variation of travers, executed on a diagonal line instead of along the wall. It can be performed in collected trot or collected canter or in passage in freestyle. The horse should be slightly bent in the direction in which it is moving and bent around the inside leg of the rider. The horse should maintain the same cadence and balance throughout the whole

movement. In order to give more freedom and mobility to the shoulders it is of great importance that the impulsion be maintained, especially the engagement of the inside hind leg. The horse's body is nearly parallel to the long side of the arena with the forehand slightly in advance of the hindquarters.

In the trot, the outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. In the canter, the movement is performed in a series of forward sideways strides

1) Shoulder in

2) Travers

3) Renvers

4) Half-Pass

5) Leg yielding along the wall

6) Leg yielding on the diagonal

Article 413 THE PIROUETTE, THE HALF PIROUETTE AND TURN ON THE HAUNCHES,

1. **Turn on the haunches from halt to halt (180 degrees)**. To maintain the forward tendency of the movement, 1 or 2 forward steps at the beginning of the turn are permitted. During the turn, the horse moves around a point whereby the inner hind leg remains close to that point while stepping around the point in a clear four-beat rhythm. The front legs and the outside hind leg move around the inner hind leg which is lifted and lowered in rhythm, clearly in the direction of the centre of gravity and meets the ground in the same spot or only slightly in front thereof. After the completion of the turn, the horse is brought back to the track in a forward sideward manner before the second halt. The horse returns to the track without the hind legs crossing. When executing the turn, the horse should be flexed in the direction of the turn.

2. **Turn on the haunches from walk (180 degrees)**. The same criteria apply as for the turn on the haunches from halt to halt. The only difference is that the horse does not come to a halt before and after the turn. Before starting the turn, the steps of the walk should be shortened.

3. **The Pirouette (half-pirouette)** is a turn of 360 degrees (180 degrees) executed on two tracks, with a radius equal to the length of the horse and the forehand moving around the haunches.

3.1. Pirouettes (half-pirouettes) are usually carried out at collected walk or canter, but can also be executed at piaffe.

3.2. At the pirouette (half-pirouette) the forefeet and the outside hind foot move around the inside hind foot, which forms the pivot and should return to the same spot, or slightly in front of it, each time it leaves the ground.

3.3. At whatever pace the pirouette (half-pirouette) is executed, the horse, slightly bent in the direction in which it is turning, should, remaining "on the bit" with a light contact, turn smoothly around, maintaining sequence of

footfalls of that pace. The poll stays the highest point during the entire movement.

3.4. During the pirouettes (half-pirouettes), the horse should maintain his impulsion, and never in the slightest way, move backwards or deviate sideways.

3.5. In executing the pirouette or the half-pirouette in canter, the rider should maintain perfect lightness of the horse while accentuating the collection. The hindquarters are well engaged and lowered and show a good flexion of the joints. An integral part of the movement is the quality of the canter strides before and after the pirouette. In the canter pirouette a real canter stride should be recognisable although the feet of the diagonal hindleg and outside frontleg may not touch the ground simultaneously. Pirouettes in canter should be executed in 6 to 8 strides (full pirouette) or 3 to 4 strides (half pirouette). The quality of the pirouette (half pirouette) is judged according to the suppleness, lightness, precision and smoothness of the execution.

3.6. Increased activity straightness and collection are required before entering the pirouette. The balance must be maintained as the horse exits the pirouette.

Article 414 THE PASSAGE

1. **The Passage** is a measured, very collected, ~~very~~ elevated and very cadenced trot. It is characterised by a pronounced engagement of the hindquarters, a more accentuated flexion of the knees and hocks, and the graceful elasticity of the movement. Each diagonal pair of legs is raised and returned to the ground alternately, with cadence and a prolonged suspension.

2. In principle, the height of the toe of the raised forefoot should be level with the middle of the cannon bone of the other supporting foreleg. The toe of the raised hind foot should be slightly above the fetlock joint of the other supporting hind foot.

3. The neck should be raised and gracefully arched with the poll as the highest point. The horse should remain light and soft "on the bit" and be able to go smoothly from passage to piaffe and vice versa, without apparent effort and without altering the cadence, with the impulsion always being lively and pronounced.

4. Irregular steps with the hind or front legs, swinging the forehand or the hindquarters from one side to the other, as well as jerky movements of the forelegs or the hind legs, dragging the hind legs in the moment of suspension or double beat are serious faults.

Article 415 THE PIAFFE

1. **Piaffe** is a highly collected, cadenced, elevated diagonal movement giving the impression of being in one place. The horse's back is supple and elastic. The hindquarters are lowered; the haunches with active hocks are well engaged, giving great freedom, lightness and mobility to the shoulders and forehand. Each diagonal pair of legs is raised and returned to the ground alternately, with spring and an even cadence.

1.1. In principle, the height of the toe of the raised forefoot should be level with the middle of the cannon bone of the other supporting foreleg. The toe of the raised hind foot ~~leg~~ should reach just above the fetlock joint of the other supporting hind leg.

1.2. The neck should be raised and gracefully arched, with the poll as the highest point. The horse should remain "on the bit" with a supple poll, maintaining a light and soft contact. The body of the horse should move in a supple, cadenced and harmonious movement.

1.3. Piaffe must always be animated by a lively impulsion and characterised by perfect balance. While giving the impression of being in place, there may be a visible inclination to advance, this being displayed by the horse's eager acceptance to move forward as soon as it is asked.

1.4. Moving even slightly backwards, irregular or jerky steps with the hind or front legs, no clear diagonal steps, crossing either the fore or hind legs, or swinging either the forehand or the hindquarters from one side to the other, getting wide behind or in front, moving too much forward or double beat rhythm are serious faults.

A movement with hurried, unlevel or irregular steps, without cadence or spring cannot be called a true piaffe.

Article 416 THE IMPULSION / THE SUBMISSION

1. **Impulsion** is the term used to describe the transmission of an eager and energetic, yet controlled, propulsive energy generated from the hind quarters into the athletic movement of the horse. Its ultimate expression can be shown only through the horse's soft and swinging back to be guided by a gentle contact with the rider's hand.

1.1. Speed, of itself, has little to do with impulsion; the result is more often a flattening of the paces. A visible characteristic is a more pronounced articulation of the hind leg, in a continuous rather than staccato action. The hock, as the hind foot leaves the ground, should first move forward rather than being pulled upwards, but certainly not backwards. A prime ingredient of impulsion is the time the horse spends in the air rather than on the ground. Impulsion is, therefore, seen only in those paces that have a period of suspension.

1.2. Impulsion is a precondition for a good collection in trot and canter. If there is no impulsion, then there is nothing to collect.

2. **Submission** does not mean subordination, but an obedience revealing its presence by a constant attention, willingness and confidence in the whole behaviour of the horse as well as by the harmony, lightness and ease it is displaying in the execution of the different movements.

The degree of submission is also manifested by the way the horse accepts the bridle, with a light and soft contact and a supple poll, or with resistance to or evasion of the rider's hand, being either "above the bit" or "behind the bit" respectively.

2.1. Putting out the tongue, keeping it above the bit or drawing it up altogether, as well as grinding the teeth and swishing the tail are mostly signs of nervousness, tension or resistance on the part of the horse and must be

taken into account by the judges in their marks for the movement concerned as well as in the collective mark for "submission".

2.2. Also straightness is an important part of submission. A horse is straight when the forelegs are aligned in front of the hindlegs on straight and curved lines and when the horse shows equal and submissive bend in both directions.

The fulfilling of the main requirements/movements of a Dressage test is a main criteria of submission.

Article 417 THE COLLECTION

The aim of the collection of the horse is:

a) To further develop and improve the balance and equilibrium of the horse, which has been more or less displaced by the additional weight of the rider.

b) To develop and increase the horse's ability to lower and engage its hindquarters for the benefit of the lightness and mobility of its forehand.

c) To add to the "ease and carriage" of the horse and to make it more pleasurable to ride.

1. Collection is developed through the use of shoulder-in, travers, renvers and half pass (Article 412) and especially half-halts (Article 408).

2. Collection is improved and achieved by engaging the hind legs, with the joints bent and supple, stepping forward under the horse's body by using the containing hand and seat and legs.

3. However, the hind legs should not be engaged too far forward under the horse, as this would shorten the base of support excessively, and thereby impeding the movement. In such a case, the line of the back would be lengthened and raised too much in relation to the supporting base of the legs, the stability would be impaired and the horse would have difficulty in finding a harmonious and correct balance.

4. On the other hand, a horse with an overlong base of support, which is unable or unwilling to engage his hind legs forward under its body, will never achieve an acceptable collection, characterised by "ease and carriage" as well as a lively impulsion, originating from the activity of the hind quarters.

5. The position of the head and neck of a horse at the collected paces is naturally dependent on the stage of training and, in some degree, on his conformation. It is distinguished by the neck being raised unrestrained, forming an harmonious curve from the withers to the poll which is the highest point with the nose slightly in front of the vertical.

Article 418 THE POSITION AND AIDS OF THE RIDER

1. All the movements should be obtained with invisible aids and without apparent effort of the rider. The rider should be well balanced, elastic, sitting deep in the centre of the saddle and smoothly joining the rhythm of the horse with his loins and hips supple, thighs and legs steady and well stretched downwards. The heels should be the lowest point. The upper part of the body should be easy, free and erect on the vertical. The hands should be carried steady and low and close together, with the thumb as the highest point and

independent from the seat. The elbows should be close to the body, enabling the rider to follow the movements of the horse smoothly and freely.

2. The effectiveness of the rider's aids determines the precise fulfilment of the required movements of the tests.

There shall always be the impression of a harmonious co-operation between horse and rider.

3. Riding with both hands is obligatory in tests at FEI Dressage Events.

However, in Freestyle tests riding with reins in one hand up to four movements is allowed (see Guidelines for Judges) When leaving the arena at a walk on a long rein, after having finished his performance, the rider may, at his own discretion, ride with only one hand.

4. The use of the voice in any way, or clicking the tongue repeatedly, is a serious fault, involving the deduction of at least 2 marks from those that would otherwise have been awarded for the movement where this occurred as well as in the mark of the riders seat and position.

Chapter II Dressage Events

Article 419 OBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL DRESSAGE EVENTS

The FEI instituted an International Dressage Event in 1929 in order to preserve the Equestrian Art from the abuses to which it can be exposed and to preserve it in the purity of its principles, so that it could be handed on intact to generations of riders to come.

Article 420 CATEGORIES OF INTERNATIONAL DRESSAGE EVENTS

1. In conformity with the General Regulations, the International Dressage Events are divided into CDIs 1*, CDIs 2* (CIMs see Gen Reg. Appendix D), CDIs 3*, CDI-Ws, CDIOs, Championships, Regional and Olympic Games which must be held according to the Rules given in the following articles, unless otherwise stated in special Rules for any of these events.

2. Promotional Dressage Events. Outside Europe* and North America*, the FEI allows so-called "promotional Dressage Events". These events may also be held on borrowed horses. PR events of up to and including Prix St-Georges level may be run as national events. They must, however, be reported to the FEI by the organising NF. The Ground Jury for these events must contain at least one FEI judge.

Note* : PR events may also be organised in Europe and North America on the condition that only countries from outside Western Europe and North America are invited.

3. **National Events**. (Refer to General Regulations Art 105)

4. **CDI-Ws**. Events, where a World Cup competition is held are indicated by the addition of the letter "W". Also refer to World Cup Rules for Dressage.

5. In CDIs 1*/2*/3* and CDIY /CDIJ /CDIP no unofficial team competitions are allowed. For official team competitions, refer to CDIOs.

6. **CDIOs**

6.1. **Eligibility of competitors**

6.1.1. In principle CDIOs are open to competitors from an unlimited number of foreign nations (see also GR Art.120.4).

6.1.2. In order for a CDIO to receive that status, at least 6 teams must be invited (one team per NF) and at least 3 teams must have participated.

6.2. **Priority**. CDIOs 2*/3* take precedence over CDIs 3* and CDIs 2* in accordance with the General Regulations. CDI-Ws take precedence over CDIs 3*.

6.3. **Team competitions**

6.3.1. An official Grand Prix Team competition must be scheduled. The teams must consist of a maximum of four and of a minimum of three competitors of the same nationality. No reserve combinations are allowed.

7. **Championships** See Chapter V of the present Rules.

8. **Regional Games** The Rules for these events must be approved by the Secretary General of the FEI.

9. **Olympic Games** See Regulations for the Equestrian Events at the Olympic Games.

10. **Criteria** For criteria (eligibility of competitors, judges and passport requirements etc) refer to table at the end of these Rules.

Article 421 TESTS

Each competition has its own test. The Official Dressage Tests for Seniors are published on the authority of the Bureau of the FEI and can in no case be modified or simplified without the approval of the FEI Dressage Committee. These tests are as follows:

1. **Tests for Young Horses:**

1.1. Test for 4 year-old horses (only for use at National events)

1.2. Tests for 5 year-old horses

1.3. Tests for 6 year old horses

2. **Prix St Georges - Test of medium standard**

This test represents the medium stage of training. It comprises exercises to show the horse's submission to all the demands of the execution of classical equitation and a standard of physical and mental balance and development which will enable him to carry them out with harmony, lightness and ease.

3. **Intermediate Competition No. I - Test of relatively advanced standard**

The object of this test is to lead horses on, progressively and without harm to their mind and body, from the correct execution of Prix St Georges to the more demanding exercises of the Intermediate Competition No II.

4. **Intermediate Competition No II - Test of advanced standard**

The object of this test is to prepare the horses for the Grand Prix.

5. **Grand Prix - Test of the highest standard**

The Grand Prix is a competition of the highest level, which brings out the horse's perfect lightness, characterised by the total absence of resistance and the complete development of collection and impulsion. The test includes all the school paces and all the fundamental airs of the Classical High School, of which the artificial paces, based on an extreme extension of the forelegs, are no part. For this reason, the school leaps, no longer practiced in most countries, do not figure in the test.

6. **Grand Prix Special - Test of the same standard as Grand Prix**

This is a competition of the same level as Grand Prix, where especially the transitions are a matter of great importance.

7. **The Freestyle Test**

This is a competition of artistic equitation to music at Pony, Junior, Young Rider, Intermediate I or Grand Prix level. It includes all the school paces and all the fundamental airs of the Classical High School as in the test of the same level. The competitor is, however, absolutely free in the form and manner of the presentation he chooses within a fixed time. The test should clearly show the unity between rider and horse as well as harmony in all the movements and transitions.

8. **Other tests**. Tests other than the Official FEI Tests may not be used at CDIOs/CDIs.

The Official Dressage Tests for Young Riders, Juniors and Ponies are given in the Regulations for Young Riders, Juniors and Ponies. If any of these tests are used for Senior Competitions, only by previous agreement by the FEI Dressage Committee, conditions for participation are as specified under Art. 422 The same applies for the FEI World Dressage Challenge Tests.

Article 422 CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

1. **International senior events** are open to competitors from the year in which they reach their 16th birthday.

Disabled riders, following approval by the FEI, are allowed to compete in FEI Dressage Competitions using compensatory aids according to their respective degree of disability as defined by the International Paralympic Equestrian Committee (IPEC). Any such applications for participation in FEI Dressage events must reach the FEI prior to 31st December of the year preceding participation. Each case will be considered individually by the FEI.

2. **Separate competitions** for men and women are not allowed.

3. **Horses** of any origin may take part in one competition per day provided they are aged 6 (Junior tests and YR tests below PSG level) 7 years (PSG and Intermediate level) and over (8 years and over for Grand Prix including GPS + GP Freestyle Test), and have a height at the withers exceeding 149 cm including shoes. The age is counted from 1st January of the year of birth (1st August for Southern Hemisphere). However, the following restrictions apply:

4. **Prix St Georges**. This Competition is open to all horses, except those which, prior to the date of Nominated Entries, have been placed in the first 15 in a Grand Prix at a CDIO, Championship, in Olympic Games or which have won three first prizes in an Intermediate Competition No. II at a CDI3* or CDIO.

- This rule does not apply if a horse is subsequently acquired by another rider.

5. **Intermediate Competition No. I**. This Competition is open to all horses, except those which, prior to the date of Nominated Entries have been placed in the first 15 in a Grand Prix at a CDIO , Championship, in Olympic Games or which have won three first prizes in an Intermediate Competition No. II at a CDI3* or CDIO.

- This rule does not apply if a horse is subsequently acquired by another rider.

6. **Intermediate I Freestyle Competition**. This competition is limited to and compulsory for, a maximum of the 15 best rider/horse combinations who qualified in the Prix St Georges or Intermediate I competition and who previously declared for the Freestyle. Riders may start one horse.

7. **Intermediate Competition No. II.** This Competition is open to all horses.

8. **Grand Prix.** This competition is open to all horses (see also Art. 448).

9. **Opting**. If at an CDI3* event both a Grand Prix Special and a Grand Prix level Freestyle are scheduled after the Grand Prix, the riders must state, before the draw for the Grand Prix, for which of the two competitions they wish to qualify. Participation is, however, only possible in one of the competitions with the same horse.

10. **Grand Prix Special**. A Grand Prix Special can only be scheduled after a Grand Prix class. In a CDI 3*, the Grand Prix Special must be scheduled to be open to the 6 (minimum) to 15 (maximum including ties for 15th place) best rider/horse combinations who declared and qualified in the Grand Prix competition. If fewer than 6 combinations are qualified they may all start. Riders who declare their intention to qualify for the Grand Prix Special are obliged to compete if qualified. Riders may start one horse. For CDIOs, Championships and Olympic Games, see Art. 448 and 455.

11. **Grand Prix Freestyle**. A Grand Prix Freestyle Test can only be scheduled after a Grand Prix class. At CDI-Ws a Grand Prix Freestyle Test is obligatory. At CDIs 3* it is optional and open only to the 6 (minimum) to 15 (maximum, including ties for 15th place) best rider/horse combinations who qualified in the Grand Prix competition. If fewer than 6 combinations are qualified they may all start. Riders who declare their intention to qualify for the Grand Prix Freestyle are obliged to compete if qualified. Riders may start one horse. For CDIOs and Championships as well as Olympic Games, see Art. 448 and 455.

12. **Qualification score for Freestyle**. A horse must earn a minimum score of 55% in the qualifying class, in order to be eligible to start in a Freestyle competition.

13. **Number of horses per rider per competition**. At CDI 1*, CDI 2* and CDI 3* the number of horses each competitor may ride in each competition, except for Freestyle tests in which each competitor may ride only one horse, is

left to the discretion of the Organising Committee. This rule is applicable also for CDIOs, with the exception of the Grand Prix, in which each competitor may ride only one horse (see also Article 448).

However, when the Organising Committee in the schedule for the event in some competitions allows the competitors to ride more than one horse, it is advisable to make a provision that this permission may be withdrawn if too many nominated entries are sent in later on, before the closing date.

14. If the number of competitors in a competition exceeds 40, the Organising Committee can consider the possibility of spreading this competition over two days. Any eventual alteration of the foreseen time-table should be made in agreement with the Secretary General of the FEI.

15. **Level of Competitions**. At any event, the same rider/horse combination can, however, only take part in competitions of the same level; **either** in the Prix St Georges and in the Intermediate Competition No. I (Freestyle included), **or** in the Intermediate Competition No. II and in the Grand Prix (Grand Prix Special and Grand Prix Freestyle included).

Small Tour: Prix St Georges – Intermediate I – Intermediate I FS

Big Tour: Intermediate II – Grand Prix – Grand Prix Special – Grand Prix FS

16. **Consolation Competition**. Horses not qualified for the Grand Prix Special or the Grand Prix Freestyle Test may start in a consolation test (Intermediate II, Grand Prix or Grand Prix Freestyle) if scheduled. Consolation competitions if scheduled will however never grant ranking points for the FEI World Dressage Ranking List or any qualification points for Championships or Olympic Games and the prize money must be of lower level than the WDRL qualifying competitions. A Consolation competition may only be judged by 3 judges and must be clearly marked in the schedule and result lists.

17. **Schooling of horses**. On no account, and under penalty of disqualification, may any horse take part in a CDI/CDIO which has been schooled by anyone other than the competitor concerned, or any other competitor belonging to the same team, mounted in the saddle, in or outside the town where the event takes place, during the four days preceding the first competition of this event as well as for the duration of the whole event.

Upon arrival on the showground, only the rider when riding, walking, leading or lungeing a horse (lunge whip allowed), is allowed to carry a whip (maximum 110 cm) anywhere on the showground. The groom may also walk, lead and lunge a horse as above. Other parties are allowed to carry a whip, provided it is not in connection with the training of the horse.

Under no circumstances is it allowed to school the horses in the stables.

Horses may not leave the stables, the competition area, or the areas supervised by Stewards for any purpose unless authorised by a recognised FEI Official of the event or a Veterinarian acting in the interest of the health and welfare of the horse.

18. **Certificates of Capability**. For the Olympic Games and for ~~Senior~~ World and European Championships, a confirmation of capability for each rider/horse combination is required from NFs for all entered combinations based on results at CDI 3* and CDIOs. Qualification standards will be established from case to case for all FEI World and European Championships and Olympic Games.

Scores given at particular events by one of the O–judges of a nationality other than the rider, listed in the FEI Directory will count.

19. **Starting Possibilities at Senior Dressage Events**

- Prix St Georges
- Prix St Georges – Intermediate I
- Prix St Georges – option for Intermediate I or Intermediate I Freestyle
- Prix St Georges – Intermediate I – Intermediate I Freestyle
- Intermediate I
- Intermediate I – Intermediate I Freestyle
- Intermediate II – Grand Prix
- Grand Prix – option for Grand Prix Special or Grand Prix Freestyle.
- Championship Formula at CDIOs and Championships:
  Grand Prix – Grand Prix Special - Grand Prix Freestyle.

Consolation Competitions:

Grand Prix or Grand Prix Freestyle. (See Art 422 .16)

Article 423 INVITATIONS AND ENTRIES

For CDIs, CDIOs and Championships the entries must be made by the NFs in three phases as laid down in the General Regulations, Art. 121.

Invitations must be extended through the respective NFs. For CDI 3* in Europe at least six countries plus three reserve countries, with a minimum of two riders each must be invited and accepted. In each case an organiser may never invite more home riders than foreign riders. The NFs concerned will make the final choice of the riders sent to an event.

The Draft Schedule must include a list of the six or more National Federations invited to the event plus reserve NFs, number of riders invited per NF and must be sent to the FEI Secretariat at least 16 weeks before the date of the event.

Personal Invitations / Wild Cards for CDI3*/CDI-Ws only

1. For all CDI3*/CDI-Ws the Organiser has a right to personally invite two (2) extra riders through their respective NF in addition to what is stated above.

2. For all CDI3*/CDI-Ws the FEI has the right to extend one (1) Wild Card entry in addition to invited NFs and riders.

Application for FEI Wild Card should be made to the FEI Dressage Department through the riders home NF, before the date closure of nominated entries.

Article 424 DECLARATION OF STARTERS

Except where it is stated otherwise for CDIOs, Regional and Olympic Games, the following rules apply:

1. Declaration of starters should be done no later than two hours before the draw. The exact time of the draw should be published in the schedule.

2. In the event of an accident or illness of a competitor and/or horse declared as starter, this competitor and/or horse may, up to one (1) hour before the start of the competition and on production of a certificate from the doctor and/or the FEI Veterinary Delegate, after approval of the Ground Jury, be replaced by another competitor and/or another horse formally entered and/or qualified. The competitor or horse withdrawn may not then start either as a member of a team or as an individual.

The replacement rider shall start first in the competition and the rest of the starting times shall be adjusted accordingly for the other riders.

Article 425 DRAW FOR THE ORDER OF STARTING

1. There must be a separate draw for each competition. It shall be made in the presence of the President and Foreign Judge of the Ground Jury, the Technical Delegate and the Chefs d'Equipe or persons responsible. Unauthorised persons should not be admitted.

2. **Individual Competitions**. The draw for the order of starting in individual competitions should be made regardless of nationality. Should a competitor have more than one horse, the order of starting may have to be adjusted to ensure that a gap of at least one hour is left between his horses.

2.1. **CDIs**: For the Grand Prix competition, the Organiser may choose to conduct

a) An ordinary draw: or

b) A draw in groups of five conducted in reverse order of the World Dressage Ranking List. (Not listed riders to be drawn first).

Type of draw must be stated in the schedule.

2.2. **CDI-Ws**: The draw for the Grand Prix, shall be conducted in reverse order of the World Dressage Ranking List, in groups of five. See 2.1.b.

3. **CDIOs and Championships**: The draw for the order of starting in team competitions including both team and individual competitors will be conducted in the following manner:

3.1. The Chef d'Equipe of each team will determine the starting order of team members within his team. The Chef d'Equipe must deliver to the Event Director, at the latest one hour before the draw, a sealed envelope containing the order of go of the riders within his team.

3.2 The names of the individual competitors are placed in a receptacle (A). Numbers equivalent to all starters are placed in a second receptacle (B).

An individual competitor's name is drawn from receptacle A and a starting place for that individual is drawn from receptacle B. A second individual's name is drawn from receptacle A and a starting place for that individual and so on for all individuals.

3.3 Numbers equivalent to the starting number of teams are placed in a receptacle (C) and placed in another are the names of nationalities of competing teams (D). Then a draw is made for the name of a team, which will be followed by a draw for a number, giving a team its starting order. This continues until the last is drawn.

3.4 The starting list is made out with the individual riders placed in the positions they have drawn. The team competitors are then inserted in sequence in the remaining places.

3.5 The draw for the individual competitions at CDIOs and Championships shall be conducted in the following manner:

Grand Prix Special:	In reverse order of result from the Grand Prix, in groups of five.
Grand Prix Freestyle:	In reverse order from result from Grand Prix Special, in groups of five.

4. **Grand Prix Special**

At all CDI3* events there will be a draw in groups of five for the order of starting in the Grand Prix Special. A draw first within the group of riders placed 11th to 15th and then within the group of riders placed 6th to 10th and last the group of riders placed 1st to 5th. i.e. the five best rider/horse combinations will start last.

5. **Freestyle Tests**

At all CDI events there will be a draw in groups of five for the order of starting in the Freestyle. A draw first within the group of riders placed 11th to 15th and then within the group of riders placed 6th to 10th and last the group of riders placed 1st to 5th. i.e. the five best rider/horse combinations will start last.

For the Intermediate I Freestyle; in case the qualification is made both from Prix St Georges and Intermediate I, the rider/horse combinations qualified from Prix St Georges shall be drawn before riders qualified from the Intermediate I, in groups of five.

6. **Borrowed Horses**. Competitions on Borrowed Horses. Refer to Annex IV for the draw for the order of starting.

7. **Regional Games**. For the Regional Games Team Test, the usual draw according to Art. 425.3 apply. For the Individual Competition there will be a draw in groups of five. Groups of riders placed 11-15 to start first.

8. The starting order for all competitions for which riders have had to qualify by competing in an earlier competition(s), shall be determined by way of a draw in groups of five. The draw must be stipulated in the schedule.

Article 426 WEIGHT

No limit/restrictions.

Article 427 DRESS

1. **Civilians**: At CDIs 3*, CDIOs, Championships, Regional and Olympic Games a black or dark blue tail coat (other colours may be approved by the FEI Dressage Committee by application), with top hat*, white or off white breeches, stock or tie, gloves, black riding boots and spurs must be worn. At all CDIs 1* and CDIs 2*, a black or dark blue jacket (see above) with a bowler hat or hunting cap is also permitted. This dress is also desirable for all other international dressage events, unless otherwise stated in any special rules.

Note*: If, for safety reasons, a rider wishes to wear an approved protective headgear, this is permitted.

National colours may only be used on collars of competitors' jackets and must be registered with the FEI in accordance with GR Art. 127.

2. **Military**, Police, etc. may wear civil or service dress at all international events. Service dress does not only apply to Members of the Armed Forces and Police, but also to members and employees/students of Military Establishments and National Studs /schools/institutes.

3. **Spurs** must be made of metal. The shank must be either curved or straight pointing directly back from the centre of the spur when on the rider's boot. The arms of the spur must be smooth and blunt. If rowels are used, they must be blunt/smooth and free to rotate. Metal spurs with round hard plastic knobs are allowed ("Impuls" spur). "Dummy" spurs with no shank are allowed.

Article 428 SADDLERY

1. The following are compulsory: Dressage saddle, which must be close to the horse and have long, near-vertical flaps, double bridle with cavesson noseband, i.e. bridoon and curb with curb chain. A cavesson nose band may never be as tightly fixed so as to harm the horse. Lip strap and rubber or leather cover for curb chain is optional (see plates and captions). Padding is allowed on bridles. No saddle covers are allowed.

2. **Bits**. Bridoon and curb must be made of metal or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber (wrapping of bits with any kind of material) and flexible rubber bits are not permitted). The lever arm of the curb bit is limited to 10 cm (length below the mouth piece). If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the lever arm of the curb bit below the mouth piece should not measure more than 10cm when the mouth piece is at the uppermost position. The diameter of the mouthpiece of the bridoon must be such so as not to hurt the horse.

3. **Whips**. At all international events, it is, under penalty of elimination, forbidden to carry a whip of any kind while competing in the arena. However, the use of one whip, with a total maximum length of 110 cm, in the practice area is allowed. The whip must be dropped before entering the space around the competition arena or the rider will entail a penalty of 4 points (=1% in Freestyle tests) per judge.

Upon arrival on the showground, only the rider when riding, walking, leading or lungeing a horse (lunge whip allowed), is allowed to carry a whip (maximum 110 cm) anywhere on the showground. The groom may also walk, lead and lunge a horse as above. Other parties are allowed to carry a whip, provided it is not in connection with the training of the horse.

4. **Gadgets**. Martingales, breast plates, bit guards, any kind of gadgets (such as bearing, side, running or balancing reins, nasal strips etc.), any kind of boots or bandages and any form of blinkers, including ear muffs, and any others, are, under penalty of elimination, strictly forbidden.

Any decoration of the horse with extravagant items, such as ribbons or flowers, etc. in the tail, etc., is strictly forbidden. Normal plaiting of the horse's mane and tail, however, is allowed.

False tails are permitted only with the prior permission of the FEI. Requests for such permission should be directed to the FEI Dressage department accompanied by photographs and a veterinary certificate. False tails may not contain any metal parts, except for hooks and eyelets.

Fly hoods will be permitted solely in order to protect horses from insects. These will be permitted in extreme cases only and at the discretion of the President of the Ground Jury/Technical Delegate. The fly hoods should be discreet and should not cover the horse's eyes.

5. **Checking of Saddlery**. A Steward must be appointed to check the saddlery of each horse immediately he leaves the arena. Any discrepancy will entail immediate elimination. The checking of the bridle must be done with the greatest caution, as some horses are very touchy and sensitive about their mouths (see FEI Steward's Manual).

The Steward must use disposable surgical/protective gloves when checking the bridle (one pair of gloves per horse).

6. **Warming-up and training areas**. Paragraphs 1 and 4 above are valid also for warming-up arenas and other training areas where, however, snaffles with a cavesson or a normal dropped noseband, Mexican noseband or a Flash noseband, running martingales (with snaffle only), boots, bandages and single direct side reins (the latter solely when lungeing only with one lunge line) and ear muffs are permitted.

7. **Identification number**. Each horse keeps the same identification number provided by the organiser on arrival throughout the competition. It is compulsory that this number be worn by the horse while actively competing and at any time while working in the exercise and schooling areas or being hand walked (from the time of their arrival until the end of the Event) so that they can be identified by all Officials including the Stewards. Failure to display this number incurs first a warning and, in the case of a repeated offence, a fine imposed on the competitor by the Ground Jury.

Captions to plates showing permitted bits

Various double bridle bits

Bridoons:

1. Loose ring bridoon bit

2 a,b,c Bridoon bit with jointed mouthpiece where the middle piece should be rounded

2 d Bridoon bit with rotating middle piece

3. Egg-butt bridoon bit

4. Bridoon bit with hanging cheeks

Curbs :

5. Half-moon curb bits

6.+7. Curb bit with straight cheeks and port

8. Curb bit with port and sliding mouthpiece (Weymouth)
   A curb bit with rotating lever arm is also allowed

9. Variation of bits No 6, 7 & 8

10. Curb bit with S-curved cheeks

11. Curb chain (metal or leather or a combination)

12. Lip strap

13. Leather cover for curb chain

14. Rubber cover for curb chain

Various snaffle bridle bits

1. Loose ring snaffle

2.a,b,c,d Snaffle with jointed mouthpiece where middle piece should be rounded

3. Egg-butt snaffle

4. Racing snaffle D-ring

5. Egg-butt snaffle with cheeks

6. Loose ring snaffle with cheeks (Fulmer)

7. Snaffle with upper cheeks only

8. Hanging cheek snaffle

9. Straight bar snaffle. Permitted also with mullen mouth and with eggbutt rings.

10. Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece

11. Snaffle with rotating middle piece

Various double bridle bits

1

3

4

2a

2b

2c

2d

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

12

14

Various snaffle bridle bits

1

2a

3

2b

4

2c

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 NEW

Permitted nosebands

1. Dropped noseband

2. Cavesson noseband

3. Flash noseband

4. Crossed noseband / Mexican noseband

1, 3 and 4 are not permitted when a double bridle is used.

Article 428.1

Example of Double bridle with cavesson noseband, bridoon bit and curb with curb chain

Example of permitted Dressage saddle

Article 429 ARENA AND EXERCISE AREAS (For diagram see Annex **XI**)

1. At Olympic Games, Regional Games, Championships and all other International events the competition arena has to be checked and approved by the Technical Delegate, the Foreign Judge or the President of the Ground Jury.

2. **Arena.** The arena, flat and level, must be 60 meters long and 20 meters wide. The difference in elevation across the diagonal or along the length of the arena shall in no case exceed 0.50 meters. The difference in elevation along the short side of the arena shall in no case be more than 0.20 meters. The arena must be predominantly of sand. The measurements above are for the interior of the enclosure, which must be separated from the public by a distance of not less than 10 meters. If the competition is held indoors, the arena should, in principle, be a minimum distance of 2 meters from the wall. The enclosure itself must consist of a low white fence (rails which must not be solid), about 0.30 meters high. The part of the fence at A should be easy to remove, to let the competitors in and out of the arena. The rails of the fence should be such as to prevent the horse's hooves from being caught.

The FEI holds the sole right to publicity on the dressage arena fence for all FEI Championships and FEI World Cup Dressage events (CDI-W). For these events, Organising Committees can acquire publicity space from the FEI by agreement.

For other International events, the following applies; If publicity is applied on the dressage arena fence, it may be in black only and must, with the exception of A, leave at least 1.5 m free of publicity on either side of the arena letters. The short side at M C H must be completely free of publicity. There must be at least 3 m free of advertising on either side of B and E. A maximum of 44 m of publicity on the rails in accordingly permitted. The publicity must be positioned in a regular manner and each long side should reflect the other exactly.

The height of the sponsor brand/logo should not exceed 20 cm and the publicity must be fixed level with the top of the dressage arena fence. Publicity may only be placed on the inside of the arena fence and any requirements in terms of agreements between the FEI and television broadcasters as may be in force, must be respected.

Any publicity applied on the fence must previously be approved by the FEI, Foreign Judge or Foreign Technical Delegate.

3. **Letters**. The letters outside the enclosure should be placed about 0.50 meters from the fence and clearly marked. It is compulsory to place a marker on the fence itself, level with and in addition to the letter concerned.

4. **Centre line**. A centre line is recommended but is left to the discretion of the OC. When a centre line is used it should be clear but discreet. The points at D-L-X-I and G should not be marked. For Freestyle tests and Young Horse tests a centre line is not recommended.

5. **Placing of Judges**. Three Judges must be placed along the short side, on the outside of and a maximum of 5 meters, minimum of 3 meters from the arena at outdoor competitions and preferably a minimum of **2** meters at indoor competitions; the President (C) on the prolongation of the centre line, the two others (M and H) 2.50 meters from and on the inside of the prolongation of the long sides. The two Side-Judges (B and E) must be placed on the outside of and a maximum of 5 meters, minimum 3 meters from the arena at B and E

respectively; at indoor competitions preferably a minimum of **2** meters. When three judges are used one should sit on the long side. See Article 437.

6. **Judges' hut**. A separate hut or platform must be provided for each Judge. It must be raised not less than 0.50 meters (for Freestyle Tests possibly a little higher) above the ground, in order to give the Judges a good view of the arena. The booth/hut must be large enough to accommodate three persons. Judges' booths placed at E and B must be equipped with side windows.

7. **Pause**. It is necessary to pause for about 10 minutes after every six to eight competitors, to reconstitute the surface of the ground.

A pause or break during a dressage competition may never exceed more than two hours (lunch etc) and must not be interrupted by another competition.

However, if the number of competitors in a competition exceeds 40, the Organising Committee can consider the possibility of spreading this competition over two days.

During extreme weather conditions or other extreme situations the President of the Ground jury may ring the bell for interruption of the test. The affecter rider should return to complete his test when conditions so permits again.

8. **Entering the arena**. For indoor competitions where it is not practical for the riders to ride their horses around the outside of the arena prior to entering the arena, riders must be permitted to enter the arena for a period of sixty seconds before the bell is sounded. After the bell has sounded and if practical, all competitors must leave the arena before commencing their test.

The Judge at C is responsible for bell and clock/time. A clock showing 45/60 sec, should be clearly visible for the rider.

9. **Training in arena**. On no account and under penalty of disqualification, may a competitor/horse use the competition arena at any time other than during his performance in a competition **or** when at the discretion of the OC the main arena is open for training. (see below) Any exceptions must be approved by the Technical Delegate or the President of the Ground Jury.

10. **Practice Arena**. At least one practice arena of 60 by 20 meters must be placed at the disposal of the competitors preferably a minimum of two days before the first competition of the event. If possible this arena should be of the same consistency as the competition arena footing.

Where it is not practically feasible to provide a practice arena of 60 metres by 20 metres, the competitors must be permitted to exercise their horses in the competition arena. A fixed time schedule setting out the times during which the competition arena may be used for training purposes should be clearly set out in the schedule. On request of the President of the Ground Jury, Foreign Judge or Chief Steward, the OC must provide Stewards to supervise the training areas, which must be opened at least three hours before a competition or from the time of the stables being opened in the morning.

11. **Technical failure**. In the case of a rider's music failing during a Freestyle Test and in cases where there is no back-up system, the rider can, with the permission of the President of the Ground Jury, leave the arena. There should be minimum interference with the starting times of the other riders. The affected rider should return to complete or restart his/her test during a scheduled break in the competition or at the end of the competition. The

President of the Ground Jury, after conferring with the rider, will determine when the rider should return to the arena. It is up to the rider whether to restart the test from the beginning or to commence from the point where the music failed. In any case the already given marks will not be changed.

Article 430 EXECUTION OF THE TESTS

1. The Official FEI Tests must be carried out entirely from memory, and all movements must follow in the order laid down in the test.

2. **Error of course**. When a competitor makes an "error of the course" (takes the wrong turn, omits a movement, etc.) the President of the Jury warns him, by sounding the bell. The President shows him, if necessary, the point at which he must take up the test again and the next movement to be executed, then leaves him to continue by himself. However, in some cases when, although the competitor makes an "error of the course", the sounding of the bell would unnecessarily impede the fluency of the performance - for instance if the competitor makes a transition from medium trot to collected walk at V instead of at K, or, cantering up the centre line from A, makes a pirouette at D instead of at L - it is up to the President to decide whether to sound the bell or not. However, if the bell is not sounded at an error of course and the test requires the same movement to be repeated and the rider again makes the same error, the rider is only penalised once.

The decision as to whether or not an error of course has been made will be that of the President of the Ground Jury. The other Judges' scores will be adapted accordingly.

3. **Penalisation**. Every "error of the course", whether the bell is sounded or not, must be penalised, except as noted above:

- the first time by 2 points,
- the second time by 4 points,
- the third time the competitor is eliminated.

4. **Error of test**. When a competitor makes an "error of the test" (trots rising instead of sitting, at the salute does not take the reins in one hand, etc.) he must be penalised as for an "error of course". In principle a competitor is not allowed to repeat a movement of the test unless the President of the Jury decides on an error of course (sounds the bell). If, however, the rider has started the execution of a movement and attempts to do the same movement again, the judges must consider the first movement shown only and at the same time, penalise for an error of course.

5. **Unnoticed error**. If the Jury has not noted an error, the competitor has the benefit of the doubt.

6. **Penalty Points**. The penalty points are deducted on each Judge's sheet from the total points obtained by the competitor.

7. **Lameness**. In a case of marked lameness, the President of the Jury informs the competitor that he is eliminated. There is no appeal against this decision.

8. **Execution of movement at certain point**. In a movement which must be carried out at a certain point of the arena, it should be done at the moment

when the competitor's body is above this point, except in transitions where the horse approaches the letter from a diagonal or perpendicular to the point where the letters are positioned. In this case, the transitions must be done when the horse's nose reaches the track at the letter so that the horse is straight in the transition.

9. **Sound of bell**. After the sound of the bell, the competitor should enter the arena at A as soon as possible. Exceeding 45 seconds before entering the arena after the bell has sounded will entail elimination. The same applies to a competitor who enters the arena at A before the starting signal has been given. The Judge at C is responsible for bell and clock/time. A clock showing 45/60 sec, should be clearly visible for the rider.

10. **Salute**. Competitors must take the reins in one hand at the salute.

11. **Fall.** In the case of a fall of horse and/or competitor, the competitor will be eliminated.

12. **Leaving arena during competition**. A horse leaving the arena completely, with all four feet, during a dressage competition between the time of entry and the time of exit at A, will be eliminated.

13. **Resistance**. Any resistance which prevents the continuation of the test longer than 20 seconds is punished by elimination. However, resistance that may endanger rider, horse, judges or the public will be eliminated for safety reasons earlier than within 20 seconds.

14. **Beginning/End of test**. A test begins with the entry at A and ends after the salute at the end of the test, as soon as the horse moves forward. Any incidents before the beginning or after the end of the test have no effect on the marks. The competitor should leave the arena in the way that is prescribed in the text of the test.

15. **Outside assistance**. Any outside help by voice, signs, etc. is considered as illegal or unauthorized assistance to a rider or to his horse. A rider or horse receiving positive assistance must be eliminated.

16. **Details to the Freestyle Test**

A rider must enter the arena within 20 seconds of the music starting. Exceeding 20 seconds will entail elimination. The music must cease at the final salute.

At the beginning and end of a Freestyle Test a halt for the salute is compulsory. The test time will start after the rider moves forward after the halt.

Refer further to Appendix VI (Guidelines for Assessing the Degree of Difficulty in a Freestyle Test).

Article 431 TIME

Only Freestyle tests are timed (Art. 421). The time shown on the other Judge's sheet is for information only.

Article 432 MARKING

1. All movements, and certain transitions from one to another, which have to be marked by the Judges, are numbered on the Judge's sheet.

2. They are marked from 0 to 10 by each Judge, 0 being the lowest and 10 the highest mark.

3. The scale of marks is as follows:

10	Excellent	7	Fairly good	4	Insufficient	1	Very bad
9	Very good	6	Satisfactory	3	Fairly bad	0	Not executed
8	Good	5	Sufficient	2	Bad		

"Not executed" means that practically nothing of the required movement has been performed.

In Freestyle Tests, half marks may be used for the artistic marks.

4. Collective marks are awarded, after the competitor has finished his performance for:

1) Paces.

2) Impulsion.

3) Submission.

4) The rider's position and seat; correctness and effect of the aids.

Each collective mark is awarded from 0 to 10.

5. The collective marks, as well as certain difficult movements, can be given a coefficient, which is fixed by the FEI Dressage Committee.

Article 433 JUDGES' SHEETS

1. The Judges' sheets have two columns: the first for the Judge's original mark, the second for his corrected score. Any corrected score must be initialled by the judge having made the correction. Judges' scores must be recorded in ink.

2. There is also a column for the Judge's remarks, where the Judge as far as possible, should state the reason for his judgment. Giving remarks is strongly recommended, when giving marks of 5 and below.

3. The original of the Judges' sheets of the placed rider/horse combinations from World Cup Finals, Senior Continental Championships, World Championships and Olympic Games must be sent to the Secretary General of the FEI by the Organising Committee, together with the results of each competition, including a list where the total percentage awarded by each Judge for each competitor must be clearly shown. A copy of the Judges' sheets should be handed to the competitors.

4. The original Judges' sheets from CDIs 1*/2*/3* and CDIOs should be handed to the competitors after the competition. No copies are required by the FEI.

5. All FEI Dressage test sheets can be downloaded from the FEI website.

Article 434 CLASSIFICATION

1. After each performance and after each Judge has given his collective marks and signed the sheets, these pass into the hands of the scorers. The marks are multiplied by the corresponding coefficients, where applicable, and then totalled. Penalty points for errors in the execution of the test are then deducted on each Judge's sheet.

2. The Total Score for the classification is obtained by adding the total points/percentage on each of the Judges' sheets.

3. **The Individual Classification** is decided as follows:

3.1. In all competitions the winner is the competitor having obtained the highest total percentage, the second placed competitor is the one with the next highest total and so on.

In case of equality of percentage for the first three places, the higher collective marks will decide on the better placing. If these marks are tied, placings remain tied. (For CDIOs, Championships and Olympic Games, refer to Article 459.) In case of equality of percentage for remaining places, the competitors are given the same placing.

3.2. In case of equality of percentage in a Freestyle Test, the higher artistic marks will decide on the better placing.

4. **The Team Classification** is decided as follows: In all team competitions the winning team is the one having the highest total points of their three best riders, the second placed team is the one with the next highest total and so on. In case of equality of points, the winning team is the one whose lowest classified competitor out of the three has the best result.

Article 435 PUBLISHING OF RESULTS

1. After each performance the percentage awarded by each Judge will be published separately and provisionally in addition to the general total. (For example: 1) Percentage per judge E= 69.990% H=70.333% C=70.205% M=71.120% B= 69.660% 2) Total percentage: 70.261%)

2. After the announcement of the final classification of the competition and the total percentage (2), the percentage (1) awarded by each Judge are published under his/her own name, communicated to the press and subsequently in the FEI Bulletin (compare Article 433.3.).

3. All results must be published in percentages with numbers to 3 places after the decimal point.

4. At Senior Continental Championships, Regional Games, World Championships, World Cup Finals and Olympic Games, the score given by each judge for each movement performed by the participants must be made available in spreadsheet form (one form for each rider) for the use of judges, riders, Chefs d'Equipe and the media.

5. If a competitor withdraws prior to a competition, is excused, eliminated or a "no show" prior to or during the performance of a test, the words "withdrawn" or "excused", "eliminated" or "no show" or abbreviations must appear after the competitor's name in the result sheet.

6. Open scoring / Running score (showing judges marks on score board during test) is compulsory for CDI-Ws and recommended at CDIs. See separate Guidelines for Open Scoring.

Article 436 PRIZE-GIVING

1. **Participation** in the Prize-Giving Ceremony of placed rider/horse combinations is compulsory. Failure to do so entails losing the classification (rosette, plaque, prize in kind, prize money). Dress and saddlery have to be the same as in the competition, however black or white bandages are allowed.

Rosettes should be placed on the horses' bridles prior to prize-giving.

The President of the Ground Jury or Judge at C in class must be present and involved in the Prize-Giving Ceremony and approve any exceptions to the above procedure if necessary.

At all times when horses are grouped together - prize-givings, horse inspections etc - riders and/or grooms must act in a responsible way. Carelessness or irresponsible behaviour may result in the giving of a Warning Card. Acts of gross irresponsibility or carelessness resulting in accident will be reported to the FEI Judicial Committee for further action if necessary.

Chapter III Ground Jury, Appeal Committee, Veterinary Commission and Veterinary Delegate, Stewards and Abuse of Horses

Article 437 GROUND JURY

1. **Ground Jury**. At all international dressage competitions, the Jury must consist of five members. However, at CDIs 1* and CDIs 2* the Jury may consist of only three members.

Foreign Judge. A President or a member of a Jury is considered to be a Foreign Judge if he is of another nationality and is domiciled in a different country from that in which the international event is taking place.

At Regional Championships and Regional Games, CDIOs and CDIs 2*/3* the President or a member of the Ground Jury will act as Foreign Judge and will be required to complete a Foreign Judge's Report. The Foreign Judge must be identified in the schedule.

At Olympic Games and Senior Championships at Grand Prix level, the FEI Dressage Committee will appoint a Ground Jury consisting of seven members. The President of the Ground Jury will judge all classes with the rest of the panel rotating, so that they each judge two of the classes.

At Olympic Games, all Championships and Regional Games, all judges must be of different nationalities.

At CDIs 3*, the small tour classes (Prix St Georges and Intermediate I level) may be judged by a Ground Jury consisting of three members, only with the permission of the FEI Dressage Committee, provided the judges are seated as

follows: two on the short side (at C and at either H or M) and one on the opposite long side (B or E).

Regional Games and Regional Championships (if lower than Grand Prix level), CDIOs, CDIs 3* and CDI-Ws outside Europe, may exceptionally be judged with 3 Judges, provided that the FEI Dressage Committee has given permission.

2. The percentages of all five (respectively three) Judges must be added together for the classification and divided by 5 (or 3) respectively.

3. Each Judge must be assisted by a secretary who speaks and writes the same official language (either English or French).

4. The President may decide if he/she wishes to be assisted, in addition to the secretary, by a special assistant, whose task is to follow the progress of the test, to inform the President of any "error of the course" and/or "error of the test".

5. **For Senior Championships and Olympic Games** the President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the FEI Dressage Committee from the FEI list of Official International Judges.

For Regional and Continental Championships and Regional Games held outside the European Continent, the President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the FEI Dressage Committee from the lists of Official International Judges and/or International Judges.

6. The President and the Members of the Ground Jury for World Cup Finals are appointed by the FEI Dressage Committee.

For World Cup Qualifiers the Judges must be from the list of FEI Official International and International Judges. One International Candidate Judge may be exceptionally appointed with previous approval by the FEI. The Foreign Judge will be selected by the FEI Dressage Committee. Refer to FEI World Cup Dressage Rules.

7. **For Regional Games under the patronage of the IOC**, the FEI Dressage Committee shall appoint the President and the other members of the Ground Jury from the FEI lists of Official International Judges and/or International Judges.

8. **For CDIOs**, the President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the NF and the Organising Committee, in agreement with the FEI, from the FEI lists of Official International Judges and/or International Judges.

At CDIOs at least three out of five Jury members have to be of foreign nationality and of different nationalities.

9. **For CDIs 3***, the President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the NF or the Organising Committee, in agreement with the FEI, from the FEI lists of Official International Judges, International Judges and/or International Candidate Judges (compare Article 437.15).

At CDIs 3* in a Jury of three (small tour) at least two should be foreign and of different nationalities. In a jury of five at least three should be foreign and of different nationalities.

10. **For CDIs 2***, the President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the NF or the Organising Committee from the FEI lists of Official

International Judges, International Judges, and International Candidate Judges. One National Grand Prix Judge may also be used.

11. At a CDI 2*, in a Jury of five members at least two have to be foreign of different nationalities. In a Jury of three members, at least one has to be of foreign nationality.

12. **At a CDI 1*** there must be at least a Ground Jury of three, with at least two FEI listed judges, one of whom must be of foreign nationality. One National judge may be used.

13. **At a CDIY/J** the President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the NF or the Organising Committee from the FEI list of Judges. One National Judge may also be appointed.

In a Jury of three members, there must be at least one judge of foreign nationality and in a Jury of five members there must be at least two foreign judges of different nationalities.

14. **International Juries** are compulsory for each competition at Olympic and Regional Games, Championships, CDIOs and CDIs 3*.

15. Not more than two International Candidate Judges may be appointed to the same Ground Jury of five members. If the Ground Jury consists of three Judges, only one Candidate Judge is allowed.

16. **Reserve Judge**. At least one Reserve Judge must be appointed for lower level Championships and Games when only five members are appointed, in case one of the Judges is unable to attend. The Reserve Judge should be present at the event.

17. The President and/or the FEI nominated Foreign Judge must arrive in time for the Horse Inspection.

18. All Judges of a Jury must speak at least one of the official languages and if possible understand the other.

19. At any event a Judge may not be called upon to judge more than approximately 40 competitors a day.

20. For the division of the Judges into different categories, as well as for the necessary qualifications for each category, see Annex III.

Article 438 APPEAL COMMITTEE

The General Regulations refer to the Appeal Committee (Articles 154, 164).

Up to CDI3* events, including World Cup Qualifiers, there need not be an Appeal Committee. (GR Appendix E).

For CDIOs, World Cup Finals, World Cup League Finals, all Championships, Regional and Olympic Games an Appeal Committee must be appointed.

International Candidate Judges, International Judges, Official International Judges and retired judges of any of these categories of Dressage judges can be President/member of an Appeal Committee.

Appeal Committee members are not allowed to officiate in any other functions during an event (includes officiating in CDN classes).

Article 439 ABUSE OF HORSES

The General Regulations refer to Abuse of Horses (Article 143).

Article 440 VETERINARY COMMISSION AND FEI VETERINARY DELEGATE

1. The composition of the Veterinary Commission, which is compulsory for Olympic and Regional Games, Championships and CDIOs and the appointment of its President and members must be in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations.

2. At CDIs, the presence of a veterinarian, to be regarded as the FEI Veterinary Delegate appointed by the Organising Committee, is required in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations.

Article 441 STEWARDS

The General Regulations refer to the Stewards (Article 144).

Chapter IV Veterinary Inspections and Examinations, Medication Control and Passports of Horses

Article 442 HORSE INSPECTIONS, EXAMINATIONS AND PASSPORTS OF HORSES

Horse Inspections and Examinations must be conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations. For passports of horses, the General Regulations refer (Article 139).

Article 443 MEDICATION CONTROL OF HORSES

The Medication Control of horses must be conducted in accordance with the General Regulations and the Veterinary Regulations.

Chapter V CDIOs, Senior World, Continental, Regional, Individual and Team Dressage Championships and Games

Article 444 CDIOs

1. Participation

A CDIO is an Official International Dressage Event with teams and individuals.

In principle CDIOs are open to competitors from an unlimited number of foreign nations (see also GR Art.120.3).

However, in order for a CDIO to receive that status, at least 6 teams must be invited (one team per NF) and at least 3 teams must have participated.

No additional individual competitors from the same NF are allowed to take part in addition to the teams at CDIOs. All invited riders must be given the same privileges.

2. **Priority**. All CDIOs take precedence over CDIs 3* and CDIs 2* in accordance with the General Regulations. CDI-Ws take precedence over CDIs 3*.

3. **Teams**. An official Grand Prix Team competition must be scheduled. The teams must consist of a maximum of four and of a minimum of three competitors of the same nationality. Reserve combinations are not permitted.

4. **Individual competitors**

NFs which cannot send a team, may enter one or two individual competitors, each with one or two horses. Each competitor may ride only one horse in the Grand Prix.

5. **Formula and tests**

Competition Formula:	Test:	Participation:
Team Competition:	Grand Prix test	All
Individual Competition:	Grand Prix Special	30 best from GP

If all four riders of a team qualify, they may all participate.

Individual Competition	Grand Prix Freestyle	15 best from GPS

As per the IOC charter a maximum of three riders per country may participate (selected by the Chef d'Equipe)

The OC may schedule a consolation Freestyle competition judged by 3 judges. This test will however not entail World Dressage Ranking List points and any prize money offered must be of lower level than for the Individual Competitions. See Article 422.16.

6. Draw

Refer to Article 425

7. Ground Jury

The President and the other members of the Jury are appointed by the NF and the Organising Committee, in agreement with the FEI, from the FEI lists of Official International Judges and/or International Judges.

At CDIOs at least three out of five Jury members have to be of foreign and of different nationalities.

8. Appeal Committee

The General regulations refer to the Appeal Committee (Art. 154 and 164)

The President and the other members of the Appeal Committee are appointed by the NF and the Organising Committee, in agreement with the FEI.

International Candidate Judges, International Judges, Official International Judges and retired judges of any of these categories of Dressage judges can be President/member of an Appeal Committee. An Appeal Committee President or members are not allowed to officiate in any other functions during an event (includes officiating in CDN classes).

9. Expenses and Privileges

CDIO2*: A CDIO with prize money less than CHF 35.000

The Organising Committee is free to supply NFs a total sum towards covering stabling, meal and accommodation expenses as per agreement with the FEI.

CDIO3*: A CDIO with prize money exceeding CHF 35.000

Expenses and Privileges according to GR Article 132 and 133.1. Accommodation, meals, stabling, fodder and travel expenses.

Article 445 CHAMPIONSHIPS - ORGANISATION

1. Every four years, in the even year between the Olympic Games, the World Individual and Team Dressage Senior Championship is allocated in accordance with the priority as laid down in the General Regulations.

2. Every two years, in the uneven years between the Olympic Games, the Continental Individual and Team Senior Dressage Championship is allocated in accordance with the priority as laid down in the General Regulations.

3. These Championships must be organised so as to conform with the General Regulations and the Rules for Dressage Events (Chapter II above and Chapter VI below, except where specifically modified below). At least six foreign nations or regional teams outside Europe must be represented by Teams.

4. The Grand Prix (Team Championship Competition) the Grand Prix Special (Individual Competition) and the Grand Prix Freestyle Test (Individual Competition) comprise the competitions for the Championships.

Medals will be awarded for all three competitions.

Competition Formula:	Test:	Participation:
Team Competition:	Grand Prix test	All
Ind. Championship Comp	Grand Prix Special	30 best from GP

If all four riders of a team qualify, they may all participate.

Ind. Championship Comp Grand Prix Freestyle 15 best from GPS
As per the IOC charter a maximum of three riders per country may participate (selected by the Chef d'Equipe)

No team competition other than the Team Championship is allowed on the occasion of a Championship, neither is a competitor allowed to ride more than one horse in each competition (compare Article 420 and 422).

The OC may schedule a consolation GP Freestyle competition judged by 3 judges. This test will however not entail World Dressage Ranking List points or qualification for Olympic Games etc and any prize money offered must be of lower level than for the Individual Competition GP Freestyle. See Article 422.16.

5. These Championships take precedence over all other international Dressage events,

6. No CDIO will be authorised during the two weeks which precede any of these Championships - as to Continental Championships, in the Continent where the Championship is to be held. Exceptions to this rule may be made by the Bureau of the FEI in agreement with the Organising Committee of the Championship concerned.

Article 446 GROUND JURY AND TECHNICAL DELEGATE

1. **Ground Jury**: For all Championships and Regional Games, the President and the other members of the Jury must be appointed by the FEI Dressage Committee and chosen from the FEI list of Official International Judges and International Judges (Article 437).

If a Prix St Georges, Intermediate I or Intermediate II competition is scheduled, a separate Ground Jury must be invited.

2. Foreign Technical Delegate: A Foreign Technical Delegate who is not a member of the Ground Jury, shall be appointed for Regional Games and Regional Championships when the FEI Dressage Committee so deems it necessary.

3. For Senior Continental Championships, World Championships, Olympic Games and World Cup Finals, the Foreign Technical Delegate is appointed by the FEI Dressage Committee. He/she must be a person other than the President or Member of the Ground Jury and will be selected from the FEI list of Technical Delegates.

4. A list of FEI Technical Delegates qualified to officiate at Senior Continental Championships, World Championships, Olympic Games, World Cup Finals and World Breeding Championships will be maintained by the FEI Secretariat.

The qualifications for such Technical Delegates are as follows :

1. to be an FEI International Dressage Judge; and
2. to have been a member of the Organising Committee of at least five CDIs3*/CDIOs.

Article 447 APPEAL COMMITTEE

The General Regulations refer to the Appeal Committee (Articles 154, 164).

International Candidate Judges, International Judges, Official International Judges and retired judges of any of these categories of Dressage judges can be President/member of an Appeal Committee.

An Appeal Committee President or members are not allowed to officiate in any other functions during an event (includes officiating in CDN classes).

Article 448 PARTICIPATION

1. After approval by the Secretary General of the FEI, the schedules, conditions and invitations are sent to the appropriate NFs for the World Dressage Championship and the Continental Dressage Championship either by the NF of the country where the Championship is to be held or by the Organising Committee of the event.

2. **Teams**

An NF may enter one team. Each team is composed of three competitors and three horses or four competitors and four horses. Reserve combinations are not allowed. In a team composed of four competitors the three best scores only count for the team result.

3. Individuals instead of teams

NFs which cannot send a team, may enter one or two individual competitors, each with one or two horses. Each competitor may ride only one horse in the Grand Prix.

4. The NF organising the Championship is entitled to send two additional riders with one horse each to participate in the Small tour: Prix St Georges and/or Intermediate No. I competitions.

5. Should more than approximately 40 entries be received for either the Intermediate No. II Competition or the Grand Prix, the organisers are obliged to divide the Competition in sections to be ridden on consecutive days. In such a case, the sections will be judged by the same Ground Jury.

6. **Special conditions** for competitions held in connection with the Championships:

6.1. National Federations which have entered a team or only one or two individual competitors, each with one horse only in the Championships, may enter one or two additional competitors with a total of two additional horses in the Small tour; Prix St Georges and the Intermediate No. I, if scheduled.

6.2. A rider competing in the Grand Prix may ride only the same horse in the Intermediate No. II competition if scheduled.

6.3. The expenses and privileges for the additional competitors and horses will be the responsibility of the respective National Federations. The Organising Committee is free to contribute to these expenses and privileges.

7. The draw for starting order

Team Competition	Refer to Article 425 / 456
Individual Competitions	Refer to Article 425

Article 449 QUALIFICATION

The Senior World and Continental Dressage Championships are open to all competitors eligible according to established qualification criteria (Art. 422).

Article 450 EXPENSES AND PRIVILEGES

1. Expenses and Privileges are laid down in the General Regulations Articles 132 and 133 and for CDIO 3*.

2. Organising Committees are responsible for the meals and accommodation expenses of one groom per horse belonging to the official teams, and for the stabling and fodder expenses of these horses during the period of the event.

3. Organising Committees are also responsible for the transportation of all Judges, members of Appeal Committees, Technical Delegates, Chief Stewards and official teams, including Chefs d'Equipe, team members and individual competitors, grooms and horses during the period of the event in case of venue and accommodation/stabling being separate.

Article 451 CLASSIFICATION

1. The Team Classification is decided as follows: In all team competitions the winning team is the one having the highest total percentages of their three best riders, the second placed team is the one with the next highest total and so on.

In case of equality of percentages, the winning team is the one whose lowest classified competitor out of the three has the best result. This rule applies only for ties for first and second place (gold and silver) and where there is qualification for teams for Olympic Games for the first three teams. In case of teams having equal percentages for third place (bronze) and there is no Olympic qualification, the teams are given the same placing.

2. The Individual Classifications are decided as follows:

In all competitions the winner is the competitor having obtained the highest total percentage, the second placed competitor is the one with the next highest total and so on.

In case of equality of percentage for the first three places, the higher collective marks will decide on the better placing. If the collective marks are equal, the collective marks of the Judge at C will be decisive.

In case of equality of percentage for remaining places, the competitors are given the same placing.

In case of equality of percentage in a Freestyle Test, the higher artistic marks will decide on the better placing.

There will be no adding of percentages from the team competition and individual competitions but all competitions start from zero (0) i.e. all competitors will start each competition with zero points.

Article 452 PRIZES AND PRIZE MONEY

The General Regulations refer to Prizes and Prize Money (Articles 111, 128, 129, 130). The eventual allotment of prizes for the Championships must be set out in the conditions for the competitions and sent out together with the invitations and schedules for the Championship concerned (Article 448.1).

Medals FEI Medals will be awarded for the first three teams in the Team Championships and for the first three individuals in each of the two Individual Championships. For possible ties, see above Art 451.

Article 453 MISCELLANEOUS

In all circumstances not covered by existing rules, the Ground Jury, being guided by the General Regulations and the Rules for Dressage Events, shall give such decisions as they consider will best produce a fair and sportsmanlike classification.

Chapter VI Olympic Games

Article 454 PARTICIPATION

1. **Teams**

An NF having obtained eligibility and qualification according to Olympic Games Eligibility and Qualification procedures may enter a team composed of three rider/horse combinations with the three best results to count for the team classification.

2. **Individuals Instead of Teams**

NFs having obtained eligibility and qualification according to Olympic Games Eligibility and Qualification procedure to enter one or two individuals, may enter such individuals with one horse each.

3. **Reserve Riders/Horses**

One reserve rider/horse combination will be permitted per NF team.

The Team Dressage Competition and the Individual Dressage Competitions are held under the rules contained in Chapter II, except where stated differently under this Chapter.

Article 455 TESTS TO BE RIDDEN

Grand Prix - Team Competition

The FEI Grand Prix test in which all competitors must participate, is the Team Dressage competition.

Grand Prix Special and Grand Prix - Freestyle Test - Individual Competitions

Grand Prix Special

The Grand Prix Special is the First Individual Qualifying Competition, which is limited to and compulsory for the 25 best rider/horse combinations in the initial Grand Prix, including those who tie for 25th place. As per the IOC Charter a maximum of three riders per country may participate (selected by the Chef d'Equipe).

Grand Prix Freestyle Test

The Grand Prix Freestyle Test is the Final Individual Competition which is limited to and compulsory for the best 15 out of competition Grand Prix Special including those who tie for 15th place. In case of equality of percentage in the Freestyle Test, the higher artistic marks will decide on the better placing.

In case of a rider/horse combination not being able to start in the Grand Prix Team competition the respective reserve combination will fill the space of the retired combination.

In case of a qualified rider/horse combination not being able to start (for example illness of rider and/or horse), the next rider/horse combination in the respective classification will move up to fill the number of combinations allowed in the Grand Prix Special and Grand Prix Freestyle. See Article 424.

Article 456 ORDER OF STARTING

Team Competition. The draw for the order of starting in the Team Competition (Grand Prix), which includes both teams and individual competitors will be conducted in the following manner:

1. The names of the individual competitors are placed in a receptacle (A). Numbers equivalent to all starters are placed in a second receptacle (B).

An individual competitor's name is drawn from receptacle A and a starting place for that individual is drawn from receptacle B. A second individual's name is drawn from receptacle A and a starting place for that individual and so on for all individuals.

2. Numbers equivalent to the starting number of teams are placed in a receptacle (C) and placed in another are the names of nationalities of competing teams (D). Then a draw is made for the name of a team, which will be followed by a draw for a number, giving a team its starting order. This continues until the last is drawn.

3. The Chef d'Equipe of each team will determine the starting order of team members within his team. The Chef d'Equipe must deliver to the Event Director, at the latest one hour before the draw, a sealed envelope containing the order of go of the riders within his team.

4. The starting list is made out with the individual riders placed in the positions they have drawn. The team competitors are then inserted in sequence in the remaining places.

5. The draw for the order of starting in the Individual Competitions will be conducted as follows:

a) **Grand Prix Special**. The draw for the order of starting in the Grand Prix Special is determined by a draw within five groups of five, with the group of riders placed 21-25 after the first competition, Grand Prix, starting first and finishing with the group of riders placed 1-5.

b) **Grand Prix Freestyle**. The order of starting in the Grand Prix Freestyle Test will be determined by a draw within three groups of five, with the group of riders placed 11-15 after the Grand Prix Special starting first and finishing with the group of riders placed 1-5.

The draw for the order of starting must be stated in the schedule.

Article 457 SCHOOLING OF HORSES

On no account and under penalty of disqualification, may any horse take part in the Competitions mentioned above, if it has been schooled by anyone other than the competitor concerned, in or outside the city where the Olympic Games take place, during the whole sojourn preceding the Team Competition and until the end of the Individual Competition Upon arrival on the showground, only the rider when riding, walking, leading or lungeing a horse (lunge whip allowed), is allowed to carry a whip (maximum 110 cm) anywhere on the showground. The groom may also walk, lead and lunge a horse as above. Other parties are allowed to carry a whip, provided it is not in connection with the training of the horse.

Article 458 GROUND JURY

Refer to Art. 437.

Article 459 CLASSIFICATION

1. **Teams**

The winning team is the one having the highest total points of their three riders, the second placed team is the one with the next highest total and so on. In case of equality of points, the winning team is the one whose lowest classified competitor out of the three has the best result in the Grand Prix.

2. **Individuals**

Both the Grand Prix Special and the Grand Prix Freestyle competitions which are valued at an equal level, count towards the final Individual Classification.

Percentage scores with numbers to 3 places after the decimal point will be given for the placings in both competitions. The percentage scores given will be added up and divided by five to obtain the competitor's final percentage score for that competition. The percentages of both competitions will be added up and divided by two to obtain the final classification. The final result for each competitor should be given in the form of a percentage score.

For publication of results refer to Article 435.

If two competitors have the same final score, the higher artistic marks in the Grand Prix Freestyle will decide for the better placing.

Annex I Horse Examinations, Inspections and Passport Controls

Refer to Article 1011 of the Veterinary Regulations.

Annex II Badges of Honour

Prior to 1 January 1992

1. Badges of Honour will be awarded on the following scale to the competitors:

1.1. who have been among the 12 best in a Grand Prix at a CDIO

In 12 CDIOs - Gold Badge

In 8 CDIOs - Silver Badge

In 4 CDIOs - Bronze Badge

1.2. Classification among the 12 best in a Grand Prix at a Continental Championship is equal to one CDIO, in a World Championship to two CDIOs;

1.3. Participation in the Grand Prix Special at a Continental Championship, the World Championships and the Olympic Games is also considered the equivalent of two CDIOs.

As from 1 January 1992

2. Badges of Honour will be awarded on the following scale to the riders:

2.1. who have been among the 12 best in a Grand Prix at a CDIO

In 12 CDIOs - Gold Badge

In 8 CDIOs - Silver Badge

In 4 CDIOs - Bronze Badge

2.2. Participation in the Final Individual Competition at a CDIO (i.e. Grand Prix Special or Grand Prix Freestyle) is equal to three CDIOs;

2.3. Participation in the Final Individual Competition (i.e. Grand Prix Special or Grand Prix Freestyle) at Continental Championships, World Championships, the World Cup Final and the Olympic Games is equal to four CDIOs;

2.4. This rule will apply with retrospective effect as from 1 January 1992 until 1 January 1995.

As from 1 January 1995

3. Badges of Honour will be awarded on the following scale to riders:

3.1. who have been among the 12 best in the First Individual Qualifying Competition (i.e. Grand Prix) at a CDIO

In 14 CDIOs - Gold Badge

In 10 CDIOs - Silver Badge

In 6 CDIOs - Bronze Badge

3.2. Participation in the Second Individual Qualifying Competition (i.e. Grand Prix Special) at a CDIO is equal to two CDIOs;

3.3. Participation in the Second Individual Qualifying Competition (i.e. Grand Prix Special) at Continental Championships, World Championships and the Olympic Games is equal to three CDIOs;

3.4. Participation in the Final Individual Competition (i.e. Grand Prix Freestyle) at a CDIO is equal to three CDIOs;

3.5. Participation in the Final Individual Competition (i.e. Grand Prix Freestyle) at Continental Championships, World Championships, the World Cup Final and the Olympic Games, is equal to four CDIOs;

3.6. This rule will apply with retrospective effect as from 1 January 1995;

3.7. As from 1 January 1999 to December 2004, only results obtained at CDIOs 3* will be taken into account for the purposes of this rule.

As from 1 January 2005

4. Badges of Honour will be awarded on the following scale to riders:

4.1. who have been among the 15 best in the Grand Prix at a CDIO

In 14 CDIOs - Gold Badge

In 10 CDIOs - Silver Badge

In 6 CDIOs - Bronze Badge

4.2. Participation in the Grand Prix Special at a CDIO is equal to two CDIOs;

4.3. Participation in the Grand Prix Special at Continental Championships, World Championships and the Olympic Games is equal to three CDIOs;

4.4. Participation in the Grand Prix Freestyle at a CDIO is equal to three CDIOs;

4.5. Participation in the Grand Prix Freestyle at Continental Championships, World Championships, the World Cup Final and the Olympic Games, is equal to four CDIOs;

5. Applications for badges must be accompanied by supporting evidence.

Annex III International Dressage Judges

1. Judges are divided into three categories: International Candidate Judges, International Judges and Official International Judges (see General Regulations - Judges).

The age limit for all categories is 70 years. Judges will be retired the year they will celebrate their 71st birthday.

International Candidate Judges, International Judges and Official International Judges may never act as secretaries or assistants to the President or any other member of a Ground Jury at international dressage events.

2. The number of International Candidate Judges, International Judges and Official International Judges for different regions will be dependent upon the number of international events held in the region.

3. The Rules for the appointment of Judges are laid down in Articles 437 and 446 above.

4. International Candidate Judge

The qualifications for an International Candidate Judge are as follows:

4.1. To speak at least one (English) of the two official FEI languages and if possible also understand the other (French).

4.2. To have acted as a Senior National Grand Prix Judge for at least five years and to have acted as a member of a Ground Jury in at least ten Dressage competitions (including Freestyle) of the following FEI tests; Prix St Georges, Intermediate I, Intermediate II and Grand Prix at CDNs, CDIYs, CDIs 1* or CDIs 2*.

4.3. To have "sat in" or "assisted" (Art 437.4) with (at least five times) an International or Official International Judge at CDIs or CDIOs, in Grand Prix Tests.

4.4. As a National Grand Prix judge; to have attended at least two FEI Courses for Candidate Judges **within a period of 3 years** and there given proof of a satisfactory knowledge of the Rules for Dressage Events of the FEI and an ability of judging dressage.

4.5. To have passed an Exam on the occasion of a FEI Judges' Course held by two FEI Course Directors, after having fulfilled all other requirements.

4.6. To be proposed by his/her NF or a member of the FEI Dressage Committee (with the agreement of the relevant National Federation), and accepted by the FEI Dressage Committee.

4.7. Promotion to International Candidate Judge is only possible until the age of 55.

5. International Judge

The qualifications for an International Judge are as follows:

5.1. To speak at least one (English) of the two official FEI languages and if possible understand also the other (French).

5.2. To have been on the FEI list of International Candidate Judges for at least three years.

5.3. To have acted as member of a Ground Jury at least four CDIs 3* or eight CDIs 2*, provided his/her judging comprised also the Grand Prix Test and/or Grand Prix Freestyle test during the past 3 years.

5.4. To have attended, as a qualified Candidate Judge; at least two FEI Courses for International Judges within a period of 3 years.

5.5. To have passed an Exam on the occasion of a FEI Judges' course held by two FEI Course Directors after having fulfilled all other requirements.

5.6. To be proposed by his/her NF or a member of the FEI Dressage Committee (with the agreement of the relevant National Federation), and accepted by the FEI Dressage Committee.

5.7. Promotion to International Judge is only possible until the age of 60.

6. Official International Judge

The qualifications for an Official International Judge are as follows:

6.1. To fulfil the conditions required to be an International Judge and the Guidelines for FEI "O" Judges (see Annex V).

6.2. To be selected by the Bureau of the FEI on the advice of the Standing Technical Dressage Committee, from the FEI list of International Judges and put on the list of Official International Judges.

6.3. Official Judges, as of right, may attend FEI Judges Seminars over and above the number of judges allowed per NF.

Other conditions for FEI Judges

7. **Reimbursement of judges**. Judges, acting at an International Event will be paid as follows: Reimbursement of all transportation costs (according to FEI travel policy), full board and lodging plus a per diem of CHF 150 / EUR 100 per day.

8. Conflict of Interest. No Judge may officiate at an event if his duties will involve a conflict of interest (see Article 162, General Regulations). The following persons may not be a member of a Ground Jury at an event:

8.1. The owners/part-owners and riders of horses taking part in the event.

8.2. Chefs d'Equipe, team officials, regular trainers and employers and employees of competitors.

Note: Regular trainers means: Training a horse/rider for more than three days in the twelve month period prior to an event or any training of a horse/rider during a period of six months before an event. A public Dressage Clinic held by a judge where riders and horses are used for demonstrations for an audience, is not considered as training.

8.3. The relatives of owners, competitors, Chefs d'Equipe or team officials.

8.4. Persons having a financial or personal interest in a horse or competitor taking part in a competition.

8.5. When accepting invitations to judge, a judge must declare his/her interest in any person or horse competing internationally that he/she has trained/owned/part-owned or has had a business interest in within the twelve months preceding the event, thus giving the OC the opportunity to allocate

that judge to competitions in which this particular person/horse will not take part.

Any violations to the Rules will be reported to the FEI Dressage Committee for the attention of and action by the FEI Legal Department / FEI Judicial Committee.

9. **Competing Judges**. FEI Judges may not officiate at Senior Competitions and also compete internationally on the same continent within the same calendar year. They must declare to the FEI via their NF by 1st January each year whether they wish to judge or compete during that particular year. In order to keep their Judges status they must however attend Courses as per point 12 below to maintain their Judge's status.

10. **Officials registration**. The Secretary General shall invite NFs to send him the names of persons qualified to exercise the functions and to fulfil the conditions required of an International Judge and an International Candidate Judge, together with a complete statement of their qualifications including their backgrounds as riders and/or trainers. NFs must ensure that only the names of those persons who meet the requirements as mentioned above, are forwarded to the Secretary General (see General Regulations - Judges).

11. An International or Official International Judge shall never conduct a Judges Course during a Championship. He may, however, comment a "test ride" or on Television or Radio.

12. **Inactivity.** FEI judges who have remained inactive for a period of more than three years may be removed by the FEI Dressage Committee from the list of FEI Dressage Judges. National Federations, after notifying the particular judge(s), must advise the FEI of the names of judges who have not judged at an international event for a period of more than three years and request that they be removed from the list of FEI Dressage Judges.

A judge who has been removed from the list due to inactivity and wishing to be re-instated, is obliged to go through the qualification procedure for Candidate Judges (meeting the relevant criteria) before being eligible for re-instatement.

13. **Obligatory course attendance.** All Dressage Judges have to attend at least one FEI Course or FEI recognised course in their respective category every three years. If not, they are liable to be removed from the FEI list by the FEI Dressage Committee. Special FEI courses such as for Young Horses or National Courses held by FEI Course Directors are not counted towards obligatory attendance.

14. FEI Dressage Judges Courses for promotion can only be held during CDIs 3* or CDIOs.

15. Sit-in. International Candidate Judges and non-European International judges may sit in with higher-level officiating judges if they give their permission thereto.

Annex IV Directives for FEI "O" Judges

("O" Judges may only be proposed by the FEI Dressage Committee.)

1. Should have proved well as "I" Judge.
2. Should have judged approximately 20 CDI3*/CDIOs (GP,GPS,GPFS) as an "I" Judge.
3. Should be able to conduct Judges' and Riders' courses/clinics on FEI Grand Prix level.
4. Must speak, read and write English.
5. Must be fully capable of officiating as President of the Ground Jury at the highest level of competition.
6. Must be able to adhere to unwritten code of dress, standard of behaviour and congeniality.
7. Should have an appropriate attitude towards riders, owners, organisers and other officials.
8. Must integrate well into a team.
9. Must be able to conduct Press conferences.
10. The status of Official International Judges no longer performing to the above criteria or no longer judging actively, may be reviewed by the Committee.

Annex V Guidelines for Dressage Competitions with Borrowed Horses

International Events or Competitions may be organised with horses borrowed by the host NF with the approval of the Secretary General (see Art. 420.1.1). In such cases, the following conditions apply:

1. The schedule must establish any additional conditions under which the horses are borrowed and the competitions are organised.

A technical meeting must be organised before the Horse Inspection and Draw to brief Chefs d'Equipe, competitors, horse owners and officials on special conditions concerning both borrowed horses and the organisation of the event.

2. The Organising Committee will make available the necessary number of horses (maximum of two per competitor). All competitors should be able to ride the same number of horses.

2.1. All horses must be capable of competing at the same level of competition intended. No horses listed on the WDRL may be used for competitions with borrowed horses.

2.2. When there are not enough horses available for competitors to be supplied with two horses, there must be enough horses for the number of riders plus at least three or four horses as reserves.

2.3. The draw for the horses must take place as early as practicable at the latest, however, 24 hours before the start of the first competition.

3. The Horse Inspection must take place in front of the President of the Ground Jury/Foreign Judge and the President of the Veterinary Commission or the Veterinary Delegate and Chefs d'Equipe or a representative of the team, as well as the competitors.

The horses must be properly identified.

3.1. The owners of horses will bring a bridle in accordance with Art. 428 for use on their horse. The President of the Ground Jury will note the bridles and bits for each horse. These bridles and bits cannot be changed throughout the whole event.

3.2. All reserve horses must be inspected. Substitutions may only be made when authorised by the FEI Veterinary Delegate and the President of the Ground Jury and Foreign Judge/Technical Delegate. Team horses may be exchanged within a team.

4. On the day or night before the start of the first competition, a draw for the order of starting will take place in accordance with Art. 425.

5. If there is a Final Individual Competition, it must be held as follows:

a) **Qualification**: Open to the top 50 % of the competitors, however, maximum 15, of the Team Competition, including those who tie for 15th place.

b) **Order of Starting**: For the Individual Final, horses will be drawn from those which were placed with the respective rider in the top 50 % (max. 15 best) in the qualifying competition. If a rider draws the same horse with which

he/she qualified in the Team or other qualifying competition, he/she has to redraw a horse. Riders may only start one horse.

c) **Final Individual Classification**: Both competitions (Qualifying and Individual Final) will count towards the Final Individual Classification. Percentage scores for each competition will be added.

d) **Ties**: In the case of a tie for first place, the higher score in the Final Individual Competition will count for the better placing.

6. The Organising Committee should provide a reasonable number of reserve horses to be used in case any horse is found to be unfit to compete by the Veterinary Delegate/Commission after the draw. The reserve horses must be named at the draw.

6.1. In the cases above, there must be a draw for the reserve horse. These horses must have passed the Horse Inspection. Whatever the number of competitors or horses involved, there must be an attempt to have more horses than the competitors in the draw.

7. In cases where each competitor draws two or three horses for a whole event, at least one hour must be set aside for practice with the horses, preferably the day before the event begins. All riders will be able to warm-up and school their horses for half an hour before their start time in each competition (Competitions under paragraph 5 excluded). This must be supervised by the FEI Technical Delegate and the FEI Steward.

8. FEI Passports shall not be required, provided that only national horses take part which can be positively identified with a document accepted by the NF.

Annex VI Directives for Assessing the Degree of Difficulty in a Freestyle Test

1. Initial Comments

The assessment of the degree of difficulty in a Freestyle test cannot be made separately from the other technical and artistic scores. There is a close connection between the degree of difficulty and the technical execution as they greatly determine the first two artistic scores. Lack of quality in the execution of the movement is considered a deficit in the performance ability of rider and/or horse. These must be taken into consideration as deductions in the degree of difficulty scoring.

2. The Basic Level in the Degree of Difficulty for the Small Tour

The basic level in the degree of difficulty is defined by the standardised FEI Freestyle test of that particular level.

3. The Higher Scoring Elements for the Degree of Difficulty for the Small Tour

The following examples are considered as "higher scoring" and heighten the degree of difficulty and the score when executed in a technically correct manner:

- A greater number of tempi changes than the compulsory minimum;
- Movements executed on curved and/or angled lines;

- A steep angle in the half pass combined with changes of direction in the zigzag on equally mirrored lines;
- Shoulder-in on the centre or quarter-line;
- Extended canter followed by half-pirouette (Young Riders Freestyle) or pirouette (Intermediate I Freestyle);
- Extended canter transition to walk.
- Direct transitions from four tempi changes into three tempi changes and back to four tempi changes (Young Riders Freestyle) or from three tempi changes into two tempi changes and back to three tempi changes (Intermediate I Freestyle).
- Execution of difficult exercises and transitions with the reins in one hand, but restricted to a maximum of four exercises.

4. The Basic Level in the Degree of Difficulty for the Grand Prix

The basic level in the degree of difficulty is defined by the standardised FEI Freestyle test of that particular level.

5. The Higher Scoring Elements for the Degree of Difficulty for the Grand Prix Freestyle

The following examples are considered as "higher scoring" and heighten the degree of difficulty and the score when executed in a technically correct manner:

- A greater number of tempi changes than the compulsory minimum;
- Double pirouettes (triple pirouettes are not allowed; see Guidelines for Judges, Annex VII).
- Movements executed on curved and/or angled lines;
- A steep angle in the half pass combined with several changes of direction in the zigzag on equally mirrored lines is considered very difficult;
- Piaffe and passage derived from the walk or halt are rated more difficult than piaffe and passage derived from a movement of impulsion;
- Execution of difficult exercises and transitions with the reins in one hand, but restricted to a maximum of four exercises;
- Combinations mixed with difficult transitions between movements, (e.g., canter-passage-canter, extended canter directly connected with pirouettes, extended canter followed by piaffe and at clearly defined points, direct transitions from two tempi changes into changes every stride and back to two tempi changes).

6. Clarifications

All exercises should be clearly defined with set points marking the beginning and end. Half passes are to be clearly marked as well as executed on clear lines. There should be equality in the Freestyle by the use of both reins. Excessive use of personal horse/rider strength movements should be avoided as it negates from the choreographic balance of the Freestyle. Difficult movements (e.g. piaffe and passage) should have a greater emphasis placed on their execution in the Freestyle. A clear placing of the movement allows for better judgement and thus a better scoring capability from the judge's standpoint.

The Freestyle presentation should be clearly and logically constructed displaying a true harmonious balance between the horse and rider. Harmony, fluidity, and equality are the Freestyle's important foundation. The elements with a high degree of collection should repeatedly interact with exercises containing forward impulsion clearly presenting the basic gaits.

All elements that raise the degree of difficulty shall be positively rated when fully complemented and supported by the music.

Additional Piaffe pirouettes, passage half passes and canter pirouettes combined with half passes are not considered as a higher degree of difficulty, although they are to be rated positively in the choreography.

Classical Dressage in the presentation of a Freestyle test, as stated in the rules of the FEI, is the highest priority.

7. Guidelines for Scoring

With special attention to the initial comments and the clarifications under point 6 and the Guidelines for Judges (Annex VII), the recommended directives for points awarded for degree of difficulty are as follows:

When only the minimum requirements for the basis level are fulfilled, approximately 6.0.

When there is a rise in the degree of difficulty according to the level of standard tests Young Rider Individual Test, Intermediate I, Grand Prix/Grand Prix Special, minimum of 7.0.

For each movement with increased degree of difficulty (calculated risk) the score should rise accordingly.

8. Failing music. Problems with a rider's music failing during a Freestyle Test (see Article 429.1.1).

Annex VII Guidelines for Judges - FEI Freestyle Tests

Junior Freestyle

In the event of the following movements being deliberately shown the competitor will receive 0 for the whole movement and the scores for choreography as well as the degree of difficulty cannot be higher than 5.

1. More than half pirouettes in walk (i.e. more than 180 degrees) Final mark for pirouettes 0 (regardless of any other correctly executed pirouettes).

2. Flying changes shown in sequence (of every 4 strides or less) Final mark for all flying changes 0 (regardless of any other single flying changes shown).

3. One counter change of hand in canter is allowed. However if more than one change of direction is performed, the final mark for canter half-passes, both left and right is 0 (regardless of any other correctly shown individual half-passes)

NB Counter changes of hand in trot are allowed, the angles of which are left to the riders discretion.

4. If the walk is not shown on one track (on straight or curved lines only), but is only performed clearly as a lateral movement, it is considered as 0.

5. Travers and renvers are allowed as part of the choreography.

However, if any movements which are not mentioned in Junior level standard tests are deliberately shown, the competitor will be eliminated. E.g. Canter Pirouettes, Piaffe, Passage.

Young Rider Freestyle

In the event of the following movements being deliberately shown the competitor will receive 0 for the whole movement, and the scores for choreography as well as the degree of difficulty cannot be higher than 5.

1. More than half pirouettes in canter (i.e. more than 180 degrees) Final mark for pirouettes, 0.

NB If the "illegal" pirouette was shown only to the left for example, then only the left pirouettes would score 0, regardless of any other correctly executed left pirouettes, and vice versa if it was shown only to the right.

In order to obtain a high technical score, half canter pirouettes must be shown from a straight line to a straight line, in canter. Half pirouettes may be shown from half pass to half pass. However, if half pirouettes are shown only from half pass to half pass the movement will be scored as technically insufficient.

Half canter pirouettes performed from and into walk, will only be regarded in the harmony and choreography sections.

2. Flying changes shown in sequences of two time and one time. Final mark for all flying changes, 0 (regardless of any other correctly shown four time and three time sequence changes).

Counter changes of hand are allowed. The angles are left to the riders' discretion.

3. If the walk is not shown on one track (on straight or curved lines only), but is only performed clearly as a lateral movement it is considered as 0.

4. Travers and renvers are allowed as part of the choreography.

However, if any movements, which are not mentioned in Young Rider level standard tests are deliberately shown, the competitor will be eliminated. E.g. Piaffe, Passage.

Intermediate I Freestyle

In the event of the following movements being deliberately shown the competitor will receive 0 for the whole movement, and the scores for choreography as well as the degree of difficulty cannot be higher than 5.

1. More than single pirouettes in canter (i.e. more than 360 degrees) final mark for pirouettes 0.

NB If the "illegal" pirouette was shown only to the left for example, then only the left pirouette would score 0, regardless of any other correctly executed left pirouettes, and vice versa if it was shown only to the right.

In order to obtain a high technical score, canter pirouettes must be shown from a straight line to a straight line, in canter. Pirouettes may be shown from half pass to half pass. However, if pirouettes are shown only from half pass to half pass, the movement will be scored as technically insufficient.

Canter pirouettes performed from and into walk, will only be regarded in the harmony and choreography sections.

2. Flying changes shown in sequence at every stride. Final mark for flying changes 0 (regardless of any other correctly shown three time and two time sequence changes).

3. If the walk is not shown on one track (on straight or curved lines only), but is only performed clearly as a lateral movement it is considered as 0.

4. Travers and renvers are allowed as part of the choreography.

However, if any movements, which are not mentioned in Intermediate I level, are deliberately shown the competitor will be eliminated. E.g. Piaffe, Passage.

Grand Prix Freestyle

In the event of the following movement being deliberately shown the competitor will receive 0 for the whole movement and the scores for choreography as well as the difficulty cannot be higher than 5.

1. More than double pirouettes in canter (i.e. two pirouettes of more than 360 degrees each, in one continuous movement). Final mark for pirouettes 0.

NB If the "illegal" pirouette was shown only to the left for example, then only the left pirouette would score 0, regardless of any other correctly executed left pirouettes, and vice versa if it was shown only to the right.

In order to obtain a high technical score, canter pirouettes must be shown from a straight line to a straight line, in canter. Pirouettes may be shown from half pass to half pass.

However, if pirouettes are shown only from half pass to half pass the movement will be scored as technically insufficient. Canter pirouettes performed from and into walk, or from and into piaffe, will only be regarded in the harmony and choreography sections.

2. Piaffe. In order to obtain a high technical score piaffe must be shown on a straight line with a minimum of 10 steps straight. If piaffe is only shown in the form of a pirouette, it will be scored as technically insufficient. If a piaffe pirouette is shown in addition to a piaffe with a minimum of 10 steps straight it will be scored technically as usual.

3. Passage. In order to obtain a high technical score, passage must be shown on one track (a minimum of 20 m). If passage is only shown in the form of a half pass it will be scored as technically insufficient. If passage in half pass is shown in addition to a passage on one track, it will be scored technically as usual.

4. If the walk is not shown on one track (on straight or curved lines only), but is only performed clearly as a lateral movement it is considered as 0.

5. Travers and renvers are allowed as part of the choreography.

However, if any movements, which are not mentioned at Grand Prix level, are deliberately shown, the competitor will be eliminated. E.g. Airs above the ground, cantering backwards etc.

Technical Marks

The mark for the technical execution depends only on the quality of performing the compulsory movements of the test. Scoring is as usual as in standard tests. The judge gives a mark (only full marks) for each single movement shown. If the rider performs a movement several times, the judge has to give several single marks, which will then be averaged for the final mark for this movement at the end of the performance.

The total for the technical executions is found by adding the final marks for each movement divided by the number of movements (including coefficients). A movement that has been omitted that means no kind of execution can be seen, must be marked with a 0.

Movements that are only executed below the requirements (e.g. too few changes in sequence, only half pirouette instead of full pirouette) are regarded as insufficiently or badly performed and must be given a mark clearly below a 5.

Artistic Marks

The five artistic marks: Rhythm, Energy and Elasticity, Harmony between Rider and Horse, Choreography, Degree of Difficulty, Music and Interpretation of the Music are scored by half or full marks and multiplied by their coefficients.

The total for the artistic performance is found by adding the five final marks, multiplied by their coefficient.

All artistic marks are more or less depending on the quality of the technical execution. It is especially important that the artistic marks for Rhythm, Energy and Elasticity, Harmony between Rider and Horse and the Degree of Difficulty should correlate with the technical score. But also the marks for Choreography and the Interpretation of the music can be influenced negatively in cases of resistance, disobedience and disturbance.

Deductions from the Artistic Marks:

In the case of a Freestyle Test being clearly above or below the required time limit there will be a deduction of two points per judge from the total of the artistic score.

Slight failure to perform within the given time (circa 10 seconds) should be treated generously without a deduction of marks, especially if unusual circumstances (such as external distractions or bad conditions of the ground) occur.

If a competitor performs below the requirements according to the test sheet (e.g. too few changes in sequence, half instead of full pirouette) without having shown the movement demanded correctly at least once, or if he had left out a compulsory movement completely, there will be a significant reduction with a mark not higher than 5 for the degree of difficulty.

Removal of hat. If a movement is performed with a hat in one hand, the movement would score zero and the score for choreography and degree of difficulty cannot be higher than five.

Annex VIII Pas De Deux

Pas de Deux, is a class in international competitive dressage where two horse/rider combinations are in the arena at the same time. Pas de Deux teams consist of two horses and two riders each performing as both a team and individually, with the emphasis of the scoring being on the quality of the movements executed. Pas de Deux teams performs a self-choreographed test at a specified freestyle level.

Judging: Three judges, sitting at C. One judge judges one of the combinations, one judge judges the other combination. Both judges give only technical marks. The third judge judges the artistic performance.

Test Sheets: Freestyle test sheet

Annex IX Directives for International Dressage Competitions for 5 and 6-year old horses

The FEI Rules for Dressage Events apply to all international young horse events, except where stated differently below.

A primary concern is the correct training of young dressage horses, to enhance the reputation of national breeds and to encourage interest in international competition involving young horses.

Dressage Tests

5-year olds: FEI Preliminary Test for 5-year old horses

FEI Dressage Test for 5-year old horses, Final

6-year olds: FEI Preliminary Test for 6-year old horses

FEI Dressage Test for 6-year old horses, Final

4-year olds: FEI Dressage Test for 4-year old horses to be used at National events.

Dress and Saddlery

As per article 427 and 428 of these rules. The Mexican/Crossed noseband is not permitted. Both the 5 and 6-year old tests are required to be ridden in a snaffle (refer to Article 428). No whips are permitted. However, the use of one whip, with a total maximum length of 110 cm, in the practice area is allowed. The whip must be dropped before entering the space around the competition arena or the rider will entail a penalty of 0.4 points per judge in Young Horses classes.

Assessment

Basic ideas:

The handiness, basic paces and general impression of the horse as a dressage horse will be judged. Judges should ask whether or not the performance of the horse corresponds to the general idea of a dressage horse; whether the horse is on the correct training path; and whether the horse has the ability to perform Dressage at a high level.

Special emphasis has to be made of soft and constant contact, the satisfactory activity of the mouth, an elastic poll in the three basic gaits and in the transitions. The steps and strides must be in rhythm and without tension. Flexion and bending, the harmonious development on both hands and suppleness are important. There must be impulsion, which has to be developed through the hindquarters, leading into a swinging back and a soft and steady contact.

Fundamental training errors will generally lead to lower marks being awarded. Examples of such errors are: obviously unlevel rhythm, tension, lasting contact

failure, insufficiently swinging back, serious crookedness and insufficient engagement of the hind legs.

Minor mistakes (e.g. halt not straight, concentration lapses, moments of shortness in the neck or being momentarily above the bit) should be judged with some lenience, if, in principle, the horse is demonstrating good movement and is shown to be presented correctly in accordance with its level of training.

Horses which at the beginning of the test show tension and some concentration lapses or which may even be a bit spooky, should be judged more benevolently than in other international Dressage competitions.

Examples of minor mistakes in the 5-year old class:

- Transitions not exactly at the markers
- Medium canter slightly crooked
- Slight crookedness when collecting after extensions

The exercises required of a 5-year old horse are generally of a low level and full collection is not required.

Examples of minor mistakes in the 6-year old class:

- Starting the lateral movements not exactly at the markers
- Not holding the longitudinal axis bend during the last two or three steps after the correct introduction and implementation of travers

Lateral movements and flying changes are an important part of the assessment of 6-year old horses and a much more clearly defined collection is required.

Walk:

The walk is a marching pace in which the footfalls of the horse's hooves follow one another in a "four time" beat, well-marked and maintained in all work at the walk.

When the foreleg and the hind leg on the same side move almost on the same beat, the walk tends to become almost a lateral movement. This irregularity, which might become an ambling movement, is a serious deterioration of the pace.

It is at the walk that the imperfections of dressage are most evident. A young horse should not be asked to walk "on the bit" at the early stages of his training as to require collection at this stage will negatively influence the horse's development.

The horse should cover ground well and must step forward into the bit with confidence.

Trot:

The trot is a pace of "two time" on alternate diagonal legs (the left fore and right hind leg alternating and vice versa) separated by a moment of suspension.

The trot should consist of free, active and regular steps and must be moved into without hesitation.

The quality of the trot is judged by assessing the overall impression, the regularity and elasticity of the steps - originating from a supple back and well-

engaged hind quarters - and by the ability to maintain the same rhythm and natural balance, even after a transition from one trot pace to another.

Canter:

The canter is a pace of "three time", where at canter to the right, for instance, the footfalls follow one another as follows: left hind, left diagonal (simultaneously right hind and left fore), right fore, followed by a moment of suspension with all four feet in the air before the next stride begins.

The canter should be light and regular and the horse should remain straight. The strike off should be without hesitation.

The quality of the canter is judged by assessing the overall impression, the regularity and lightness of the three paces (working, medium and extended) - originating from the acceptance of the bridle with a supple poll and in the engagement of the hindquarters with an active hock action - and by the ability to maintain the same rhythm and a natural balance, even after a transition from one canter pace to another.

General Impression:

The emphasis here is on the three basic paces, the type and quality of the horse's conformation, the charisma and presence of the horse, suppleness and the degree of effortlessness with which the horse is able to perform the movements. A horse, which has the potential for high-level sport, has to be preferred to a horse that completes the test in an obedient manner but has no real ability to proceed to the higher levels of Dressage.

The Rider:

The judging of the seat, aids and influence of the rider plays a secondary role.

Judging of Young Horse Tests:

The tests are to be judged by a Ground Jury of at least three FEI judges (two of whom must be foreign of different nationalities). The three judges will sit together in the same judge's booth (positioned at C) and will judge as a team and will not give separate marks. In addition to these three judges, it is recommended that a fourth judge be appointed to provide a commentary after the completion of each horse's test. This commentary is mainly for the benefit of spectators and the main purpose thereof is to explain the rideability and strengths of the individual horse in relation to the demands at each level of competition, the quality of the three basic paces, and the horse's ability to perform as a high-level dressage horse. The commentator should give their commentary in the national language of the country in which the event is taking place as well as English. A list of judges who are qualified to act as commentating judges will be maintained by the FEI Secretariat.

At Championship events, commentary will be compulsory for the second qualifying test and for the final competition. At other events, commentary is not compulsory but is recommended in order to encourage spectator interest and to illustrate the differences between young horse events and other international dressage competitions.

In addition to and as part of the test sheet, an assessment of each horse will be completed by the judges. This will apply for the first competition at each event only. The judges will write a detailed report underlining the strengths

and weaknesses of each horse. Special attention must be given to the "General Impression" section of the assessment, where all the positive and negative aspects of the horse should be set out.

Organisers should make provision for a short break (maximum five minutes) between horses so as to allow for sufficient time for the commentary and the marking and completion of the test sheet and assessment form.

Penalisation. Every "error of the course", whether the bell is sounded or not, must be penalised, except as noted above:

- the first time by 0.2 points,

- the second time by 0.4 points,

- the third time the competitor is eliminated

Marking. In Young Horses Tests, one decimal is allowed.

Annex X Stable Security

1. Minimum FEI Stable Security

Requirements for CDIP/CDIJ/CDIY/CDI3*/CDIOs/Championships and Games refer to Article 1005 of the FEI Veterinary Regulations.

2. Reduced Stable Security

The following provisional measures for minor Dressage events (CDI 1* and 2*) and for CDIP/CDIJ/CDIY/CDI3* outside Western Europe, are implemented on an experimental basis and will be reviewed annually.

Requirements

1. Horses must be stabled at the venue.

2. Whenever possible, horses from the same country should be stabled together. The provision of adequate isolation for horses, particularly those arriving from other countries should be ensured. In regard to Equine Influenza, if an event is held in conjunction with a National event (classes), the vaccinated horses must be separately stabled from the non-vaccinated ones.

3. The welfare of horses must not be compromised in any way.

4. Organisers will be required to ensure that the stable area(s) at their events are controlled by Stable Manager(s) and Stewards on a 24 hour basis, to guard against horses getting colic, being cast in their boxes and e.g. the risk of fire, etc.

5. Security fences and access control will not be compulsory, however, the Vet. Delegate or the Foreign Judge/Technical Delegate (Gen Regs 152.5) have the right to require these measures or that a rope limit be set in order to ensure that vehicles are not parked too close etc. should it be needed for practical reasons.

CDIs outside Western Europe

Vet. Regs Art. 1005.2.4, 1005.2.5.1 and 1005.2.2 will not apply to CDI3*/CDIJ/CDIY/CDIP outside Western Europe however reduced stable security requirements must always be met.

Simultaneous events

If two events of different categories are held simultaneously, the higher level of stable security is automatically required.

Annex XI Dressage Arena

ANNEX YR

RULES FOR YOUNG RIDERS DRESSAGE EVENTS
8th edition, effective 1st January 2006

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Chapter I Introduction

Article YR-0 GENERAL

Young Rider participation is an important element in the development of the Equestrian Sport in the world. The objective of the following set of Regulations is to standardise types of Events and Competitions for Young Riders throughout the world, taking into account specific problems applying exclusively to Young Riders.

Article YR-1 PRIORITY OF THE REGULATIONS

In all matters not covered by the present FEI Regulations, the General Regulations, the Veterinary Regulations and the Rules for Dressage Events shall apply.

Article YR-2 DEFINITION OF A YOUNG RIDER

A person may compete as a Young Rider from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 16 until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 21.

Chapter II International Events and Championships

Article YR-3 INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

1. **Types of Events**. The following types of Events for Young Riders are established: International Events (CDIYs) and Official International Events (CDIOYs) and Championships.

2. No CDIY may be organised in the two weeks preceding a Championship for Young Riders or a CDIOY without the specific permission of the Organising Committee of this Championship or of this CDIOY and without the agreement of the Secretary General of the FEI.

3. **International Events (CDIYs)**

3.1. A CDIY is an International Event open to individual competitors from the host country and from an unrestricted number of foreign countries.

No unofficial Team competition may be held during a CDIY.

4. **Official International Events (CDIOYs)**

4.1. A CDIOY is an International Event open to three or more countries represented by teams.

4.2. It must include the official competitions for teams and individuals as specified in the rules of the appropriate Championships as laid down in the present Regulations.

Article YR-4 CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. The Championships must be organised in strict accordance with the General Regulations, the Rules for Dressage Events, the present specific Regulations, and as specified hereunder.

2. In principle, the Championships can only be held if at least four nations are represented, except outside of Europe where they may be held with any number of regional teams from at least two countries (including the host nation). A nation which withdraws after the closing date for the entries and before the start of the Championship is, however, considered as represented.

3. The Championships must be held some time during a long school holiday.

4. The Championships must be held outdoors unless weather conditions demand an indoor competition.

5. No entry fee nor starting fee may be charged unless cash prizes are awarded.

Chapter III Eligibility at International Events and Championships

Article YR-5 GENERAL

1. At Regional and Olympic Games, Young Riders may take part in Dressage as of the age of 16.

2. The participation of a Young Rider in a Championship in one discipline for Young Riders does not exclude the same rider on another horse from participating in a Championship for Seniors in another discipline, if he has reached the appropriate age.

3. Once a competitor has taken part in a Championship for Young Riders in any discipline, he can no longer go back to a Championship for Juniors in the same discipline.

4. Once a competitor has taken part in a Championship for Seniors or in Regional (at Grand Prix level) and Olympic Games in a particular discipline, he can no longer go back to a Championship for Young Riders in the same discipline.

Article YR-6 PARTICIPATION

1. Young Riders may not compete both in a Championship for Young Riders and in a Championship for Seniors in the same year.

2. A Young Rider who has taken part in an International Championship for Seniors or in Regional or Olympic Games - in Grand Prix - is no longer eligible to take part in any international Dressage events for Young Riders. The participation of a Young Rider in any other international Dressage events for Seniors does not, however, affect his status as a Young Rider.

3. Qualification Standards will be established from case to case for all European Championships. These will be published prior to 1st January of each year.

Chapter IV Rules for International Events and Championships

Article YR-7 DRESSAGE TESTS, SADDLERY, DRESS, JUDGES, TECHNICAL DELEGATE

1. The Dressage Events for Young Riders are held in general under the same rules as those laid down for the Dressage Events for Seniors.

2. **Dressage Tests**

The Official FEI Dressage Tests for Young Riders are as follows:

1. Preliminary Competition Test	Open to all riders
2. Team Competition Test	Open to all riders
3. Individual Competition Test – Prix St Georges	Open to all riders
4. Young Riders Freestyle Test	15 best from Ind. Comp

Young Rider Freestyle Competition. This competition is limited to and compulsory for, a maximum of the 15 best rider/horse combinations who qualified in the Young Riders Prix St Georges competition and who previously declared for the Freestyle. Riders may start one horse.

The tests 2-4 are compulsory for CDIOYs and Championships and recommended for all other International Young Rider Dressage Events. These tests must be carried out entirely from memory.

2.2. **The Preliminary Competition Test** is optional. Should a Preliminary Dressage Test not be scheduled there must be time allocated for riders to familiarise with the main arena before the Team test.

2.3. **Consolation Competition**. Riders/horses not qualified for the YR Freestyle Test may start in a consolation test (PSG or YR Freestyle) if scheduled. Consolation competitions if scheduled should however only have prizes in kind or the prize money shall be less than for the qualifying competition tests. A Consolation competition must be clearly marked in the schedule and result lists and may only be judged by 3 judges.

3. Irrespective of whether Young Riders are taking part in Senior events or events for Young Riders:

- The saddlery must be strictly in accordance with the Rules for Dressage Events (Art. 428).

- the dress must be in accordance with Art. 427 of the Dressage Rules.

4. **Judges**

CDIY/CDIOY. At least three Judges are required. Two from FEI list, one must be foreign. One National Judge may be appointed by the OC.

Championships. At least five Judges, of different nationalities are appointed for Young Rider Championships. One reserve judge from the host NF may be appointed. The FEI Dressage Committee will appoint the GJ members for Championships.

If Young Rider Championships are held at the same time as Junior Championships, there may be a mixed Ground Jury with two presidents and eight members.

5. **Technical Delegate**

CDIOYs. A Technical Delegate is required to be appointed for CDIOYs from within the Ground Jury.

Championships. The FEI Dressage Committee will appoint a Technical Delegate in addition to the Ground Jury. If Young Rider Championships are held at the same time as Junior Championships one Foreign Technical Delegate may act for both Championships.

Chapter V Other Specifications

Article YR-8 EXPENSES AND PRIVILEGES

1. **Events**

Organising Committees of Events open to Young Riders are free to offer and negotiate financial and accommodation assistance, either in hotels or youth hostels, or with private families, with the National Federations of the invited competitors. The General Regulations do not apply to these Events but may serve as a basis for negotiation by the Organising Committees.

2. **Championships and CDIOYs**

2.1. NFs are responsible for the travelling expenses of their own Chefs d'Equipe, competitors, grooms and horses to and from the location of these Championships and CDIOYs (events).

2.2. For the Organising Committees, the same applies as under paragraph 1 but with the following minimum:

- Stabling and fodder for the horses.

In principle stabling and fodder are free of charge, but it is left to the decision of the Organising Committee if they wish to charge a reasonable fee. If charged, it must be stated in the draft schedule.

-Possibility for the grooms to stay in the immediate vicinity of the stables.

- One main meal, preferably in the evening for riders and Chefs d'Equipe (either on the showground or otherwise).

- If accommodation is not offered free, then suitable accommodation should be arranged or recommended and prices for same quoted in the schedule.

- Article 133.1 (owners of horses) to apply.

- Agent and Veterinary fees for entering and leaving the frontier of the organising country and/or the show grounds to be arranged and paid by the Organising Committee.

2.3. The General Regulations apply in the case of Officials.

3. All privileges are to be awarded from one day before the Veterinary Inspection of the Event or the Championship until one day after.

4. The Chefs d'Equipe are responsible for the behaviour of their teams and/or individuals throughout the event. They and their NF are responsible for any damages that occur. If the competitors are not lodged in private homes the Chefs d'Equipe must stay with their teams and/or individuals.

During CDIYOs/Championships, the Appeal Committee has the authority to assess any costs for damages. According to the FEI legal system the Appeal Committee may impose a fine and has the right to disqualify the team and/or individuals with unacceptable behaviour at any stage throughout the Event.

Article YR-9 PRIZES

1. Prize money and/or prizes in kind must be awarded in Young Riders Events.

2. In all Events except FEI Championships, one rosette and a prize in kind or a souvenir, if prize money is not given, must be awarded for each commenced four competitors with a minimum of five prizes. It is recommended that stable plaques should be awarded to a minimum of the first four individuals.

3. In FEI Championships, the following minimum number of awards must be presented:

3.1. In preliminary and in consolation competitions, prize money and/or prizes in kind, plaques and rosettes at a rate of one prize for each commenced four competitors with a minimum of five prizes.

3.2. In the Team Championship, FEI medals (see General Regulations). Cups will be distributed at the General Assembly to the winning NF. In addition, prize money to horse owners and/or prizes in kind, plaques and rosettes for each of the competitors in the teams taking the first four places.

3.3. In the Individual Championship, FEI medals (see General Regulations). In addition prize money and/or prizes in kind, plaques and rosettes at a rate of one prize for each commenced four competitors with a minimum of five prizes.

3.4. At FEI Championships, the prize-giving and medal ceremony should be given great importance and should be held in the arena.

3.5. All Chefs d'Equipe and competitors should be presented with a souvenir or a plaque by the Organising Committee.

3.6. Organisers should award as many extra prizes as possible, as, for example:

3.6.1. competitor with the best style (possible division as 3.6.2 and 3.6.3 below),

3.6.2. best girl competitor,

3.6.3. best boy competitor,

3.6.4. most popular,

3.6.5. sportsmanship.

Article YR-10 SCHOOLING OF HORSES

Under penalty of disqualification, it is not permitted for a competitor's horse to be schooled by anyone else other than the competitor himself mounted in the saddle, in or outside the town where a Championship is held, as from four days preceding the commencement of the first competition of a Championship until the conclusion of the whole Championship.

Upon arrival on the showground, only the rider when riding, walking, leading or lungeing a horse (lunge whip allowed), is allowed to carry a whip (maximum 110 cm) anywhere on the showground. The groom may also walk, lead and lunge a horse as above. Other parties are allowed to carry a whip, provided it is not in connection with the training of the horse.

Article YR-11 SCHEDULE

See GR Art. 115.

In addition, the schedule must state the following:

1.1. Lodging of Chefs d'Equipe and competitors which may be in a hotel or with private families.

1.2. Arrangements for parents including a list of hotels where parents can book direct and not through the Organising Committee.

1.3. Arrival and departure dates, outside which no expenses will be paid.

1.4. Other useful information such as event access map, passport and visa requirements, climate, type of clothes needed, etc.

2. Several copies of this schedule should be sent to all NFs at least eight weeks before the start of the Event and Championship.

3. Approximate starting and finishing time.

Chapter VI Continental and Regional Dressage Championships

Article YR-12 ENTRIES

1. After the approval of the Secretary General of the FEI, the schedule together with the invitation, are sent to the appropriate NFs of the Continent or Region by the NF of the host country.

2. **Teams**

An NF may enter one team. Each team is composed of three competitors and three horses or four competitors and four horses. Reserve combinations are not allowed.

In a team composed of four competitors, only the three best scores count for the team result. Each competitor may ride only one horse in the Championship. The Organising Committee must extend an invitation to the Chef d'Equipe who will be given the same privileges as the competitors.

However, outside Europe, the NFs concerned may determine the number of teams and the regional basis for team representation.

3. **Individuals in addition to teams**

No individuals in addition to a team are allowed.

4. **Individuals instead of teams**

An NF which cannot send a team may enter one or two individual competitors, each with one horse.

5. **Grooms**. NFs are entitled to send one groom for each horse.

6. NFs must make their entries in three phases in accordance with the General Regulations.

Article YR-13 QUALIFICATIONS

1. **Horses**

1.1. The qualifications must strictly comply with Article YR-6.

1.2. In the event of the Championship being held at the same time or almost at the same time and at the same place as a Senior Championship, CDIO or CDI, no horse may compete or be ridden by a Young Rider as well as by a Senior during these Events.

2. **Competitors**

The qualifications must strictly comply with Article YR-6.

Article YR-14 COMPETITIONS AND TESTS

1. The competitions will comprise:

A. The Team Dressage Championship

A1 This is the Team Dressage Competition.

Test to be ridden: Team Dressage Test for Young Riders. Compulsory for all competitors.

B. Individual Dressage Championship

The Individual Dressage Competition Test for Young Riders and the Young Riders Freestyle Test are the Individual Competitions.

B1 Individual Competition Test

The Individual Competition Test is the First Individual qualifying Competition for all riders. If all four riders of a team qualify, they may all participate.

B2 Young Riders Freestyle Test

The Young Riders Freestyle Test is the Final Individual Competition which is limited to and compulsory for the overall best 15 out of competition B1 including those who tie for 15th place. A maximum of three riders per country may participate. In case of equality of percentage in a Freestyle Test, the higher artistic marks will determine the better placing.

There will be no adding of percentages from the team competition and individual competitions but all competitions start from zero (0).

In case of certified illness of rider and/or horse, the next rider/horse combination in the respective classification will move up to fill the number of combinations allowed. See Art. 424.

The Team Dressage Competition and the Individual Dressage Competitions are held under the rules contained in Chapter II of the Senior Dressage Rules, except where stated differently under this Chapter.

Championship Formula

Day 1 and 2	Team test	All
Day 3 and 4	Individual Test	All
Day 5	Freestyle Test	15 best from Individual test.

The draw for starting order

A1	Team Competition	Refer to Article 456
B1	Individual Test	Starting order as drawn for Team Comp.
	i.e. Riders will keep the same draw place they had for the Team test	
B2	Freestyle Test	Refer to Article 425

Article YR-15 TEAM CLASSIFICATION

1. In competition A1. (Art. YR-14), the winning team (three best competitors) is the one with the highest total of percentages, the second is the one with the next highest total, and so on.

2. If two or more teams gain the same number of percentages, the winning team is the one whose third classified competitor has the best result. In case of equality of points for third place (bronze medal) see also Art. 434 and 451.

Article YR-16 INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

1. In competitions A1, B1 and B2 (Art. YR-14), the winner is the one with the highest percentage, the second is the one with the next highest percentage, and so on. In case of equality of percentage for the first three places, the higher collective marks will decide on the better placing. In case of equality of percentage for remaining places, the competitors are given the same placing in A1 and B1.

2. The final Individual Classification will be determined by the result of the Freestyle. If two competitors have the same final score, the higher artistic score will determine the better placing.

ANNEX J

RULES FOR JUNIORS DRESSAGE EVENTS
8th edition, effective 1st January 2006

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Chapter I Introduction

Article J-0 GENERAL

Junior participation is an important element in the development of the Equestrian Sport in the world. The objective of the following set of Regulations is to standardise types of Events and Competitions for Juniors throughout the world, taking into account specific problems applying exclusively to Juniors.

Article J-1 PRIORITY OF THE REGULATIONS

In all matters not covered by the present FEI Regulations, the General Regulations, the Veterinary Regulations and the Rules for Dressage Events shall apply.

Article J-2 DEFINITION OF A JUNIOR

A person may compete as a Junior from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 14 until the end of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.

Chapter II International Events and Championships

Article J-3 INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

See Art. YR-3, however, "Young Riders" to be replaced by "Juniors" and "YR" by "J".

Article J-4 CHAMPIONSHIPS

See Art. YR-4.

Chapter III Eligibility at International Events and Championships

Article J-5 PARTICIPATION

1. CDls and Championships for Juniors are open to competitors from the beginning of the year in which they reach the age of 14 until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 18.

2. Juniors may - from the year, in which they reach their 16th birthday - compete in CDls, CDlOs and Continental Championships for Young Riders and

Seniors and in World Championships, Regional and Olympic Games, but they may only compete in one Championship in the same year.

3. A Junior who has taken part in a Senior Continental or World Championship or in Regional or Olympic Games - in Grand Prix - is no longer eligible to compete, neither as a Junior nor as a Young Rider, in any international dressage events for Juniors or Young Riders with the same horse.

The participation of a Junior in any other international dressage events for Seniors does, however, not affect his status as a Junior.

4. Article YR-6.3 applies.

Chapter IV Rules for International Events and Championships

Article J-6 GENERAL

1. The Dressage Events for Juniors are held in general under the same rules as those laid down for the Dressage Events for Seniors.

2. The Dressage Tests for Juniors are as follows:

1.	Preliminary Competition Test	Open
2.	Team Competition Test	Open
3.	Individual Competition Test	Open
4.	Junior Freestyle Test	15 best from Ind. Comp

Junior Freestyle Competition. This competition is limited to and compulsory for, a maximum of the 15 best rider/horse combinations who qualified in the Junior Individual competition and who previously declared for the Freestyle. Riders may start one horse.

2.2. **Consolation Competition**. Riders/horses not qualified for the Junior Freestyle Test may start in a consolation test (Ind. Comp Test or Junior Freestyle) if scheduled. Consolation competitions if scheduled should however only have prizes in kind or the prize money shall be of lower level than the qualifying competition tests. A Consolation competition must be clearly marked in the schedule and result lists and may only be judged by 3 judges.

3. In Dressage Events for Juniors for Saddlery and Dress, see Art. J-16.

4. **Judges**

CDIJ/CDIOJ. At least three Judges are required. Two from FEI list, one must be foreign. One National Judge may be appointed by the OC.

Championships. Five Judges, of different nationalities are appointed for Junior Championships. One reserve judge from the host NF may be appointed. The FEI Dressage Committee will appoint the GJ members for Championships.

See Art. YR-7.

5. **Technical Delegate**

CDIOJs A Technical Delegate is required to be appointed for CDIOJs from within the Ground Jury.

Championships The FEI Dressage Committee will appoint a Technical Delegate in addition to the Ground Jury.

See Art. YR-7.

Chapter V Other Specifications

Article J-7 EXPENSES AND PRIVILEGES

See Art. YR-8.

Article J-8 PRIZES

See Art. YR-9.

Article J-9 SCHOOLING OF HORSES

See Art. YR-10.

Article J-10 SCHEDULE

See Art. YR-11.

Chapter VI Continental and Regional Dressage Championships

Article J-11 GENERAL

1. Junior Dressage Championships should preferably be held concurrently with Young Rider Dressage Championships, in which case two sets of Ground Juries and two competition arenas are required unless only few riders participate.

Also see Art.YR-12.

Article J-12 QUALIFICATIONS

1. **Horses**

1.1. The qualifications must comply strictly with Art. YR-6.

1.2. In the event of the Championship being held at the same time or almost at the same time and at the same place as a Senior Championship, CDIO or CDI, no horse may compete or be ridden by a Junior as well as by a Senior during these Events.

2. **Competitors**

The qualifications must comply strictly with Art. J-5.

3. Art. YR-12 Entries applies.

Article J-13 COMPETITIONS AND TESTS

1. The competitions will comprise:

1.1. **The Preliminary Dressage Competition**

Optional. Declarations at the discretion of the Chef d'Equipe. Should a Preliminary Dressage Test not be scheduled, there must be time allocated for riders to familiarise with the main arena before the Team test.

A. The Team Dressage Championship

A1 This is the Team Dressage Competition.

Test to be ridden: Team Dressage Test for Juniors. Compulsory for all competitors.

B. Individual Dressage Championship

The Individual Dressage Competition Test for Juniors and the Junior Riders Freestyle Test are the Individual Competitions.

B1 Junior Individual Competition Test

The Individual Competition Test is the First Individual qualifying Competition for all riders. If all four riders of a team qualify, they may all participate.

B2 Junior Riders Freestyle Test

The Junior Freestyle Test is the Final Individual Competition which is limited to and compulsory for the best 15 out of competition B1 including those who tie for 15th place. A maximum of three riders per country may participate. In case of equality of percentage in a Freestyle Test, the higher artistic marks will determine the better placing.

There will be no adding of percentages from the team competition and individual competitions but all competitions start from zero (0).

In case of certified illness of rider and/or horse, the next rider/horse combination in the respective classification will move up to fill the number of combinations allowed. See Art. 424.

The Team Dressage Competition and the Individual Dressage Competitions are held under the rules contained in Chapter II of the Senior Dressage Rules, except where stated differently under this Chapter.

2. Each competition has its own test with the same title as the competition concerned. The tests, which are published under the authority of the FEI Dressage Committee, must be carried out entirely from memory.

Championship Formula

Day 1 and 2	Team test	All riders
Day 3 and 4	Individual Test	All riders
Day 5	Freestyle Test	15 best riders from Individual test

The draw for starting order:

A1	**Team Competition**	**Refer to Article 456**
B1	**Individual Test**	Same starting order as drawn for Team Comp. (i.e. Riders will keep the same draw place they had for the Team test)
B2	**Freestyle Test**	Refer to Article 425

Article J-14 TEAM CLASSIFICATION

1. In competition 1.2 (Art. J-13), the winning team (three best competitors) is the one with the highest total of percentage, the second the one with the next highest total, and so on.

2. If two or more teams gain the same percentage, the winning team is the one whose third classified competitor has the best result. In case of equality of points for third place (bronze medal) see also Art. 434.

Article J-15 INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

1. In competitions A1, B1 and B2 the winner is the one with the highest percentage, the second is the one with the next highest percentage, and so on. In case of equality of percentage for the first three places, the higher collective marks will decide on the better placing. In case of equality of percentage for remaining places, the competitors are given the same placing in A1 and B1.

2. The final Individual Classification will be determined by the result of the Freestyle. If two competitors have the same final score, the higher artistic score will decide the better placing.

Article J-16 SADDLERY AND DRESS

1. The rules regarding the saddlery must be strictly in accordance with the Rules for Dressage Events, with the exception that either snaffle or double bridle may be used for the Preliminary Test. Refer to Article 428.

2. The dress must be in accordance with Art. 427 of the Dressage Rules.

However, dark coat, hunting cap or bowler hat may be used.

Annex XII Categories of Dressage Events 1 January 2006

	CDI 3* / CDI-W	CDI 2*	CDI 1*	CDI-Y / J
Participation	Minimum 6 NFs invited with a min. 2 riders each. An OC may never invite more home than foreign riders.	No restriction on the number of NFs.	No restriction on the number of NFs.	Juniors: age 14 to 18, Young Riders: age 16-21 No restriction on the number of NFs.
Age	Horses per rider left to the discretion of OCs. Riders from 16 years.	Horses per rider left to the discretion of OCs. Riders from 16 years.	Horses per rider left to the discretion of OCs. Riders from 16 years.	Horses per rider left to the discretion of OCs.
Horses	Horses: from 7 years (over 149 cm with shoes) (GP,GPS,GP FS from 8)	Horses: from 7 years (over 149 cm with shoes) (GP from 8)	Horses: from 7 years (over 149 cm with shoes)	Horses: from **6** years .7 years for PSG level tests. (over 149 cm with shoes)
Riders	Riders may only participate under the jurisdiction of the country from which they hold their passport.	Riders living abroad may compete in events of their host country, with permission from the NF of their host country	Riders living abroad may compete in events of their host country, with permission from the NF of their host country	Riders living abroad may participate under the jurisdiction of their host country if under 18
Competitions	Up to FEI Grand Prix including FEI Grand Prix Special and FEI Grand Prix Freestyle	Up to FEI Grand Prix **excluding** FEI Grand Prix Special and FEI Grand prix freestyle	Up to FEI Intermediate I including Int I FS	FEI Junior Tests FEI Young Rider Tests
Horse Passports	FEI Passport (see also GR Art 139)	FEI passport not required if competing in their home country - these horses must be registered with their NF, be identifiable by diagram and have a valid vaccination certificate	FEI passport not required if competing in their home country - these horses must be registered with their NF, be identifiable by diagram and have a valid vaccination certificate.	FEI passport not required if competing in their home country - these horses must be registered with their NF, be identifiable by diagram and have a valid vaccination certificate.

Stable Security	Minimum FEI stable security requirements to be met. Reduced stable security applies in countries outside of Western Europe.	Reduced Stable security	Reduced Stable security	Minimum FEI stable security requirements to be met. Reduced stable security applies in countries outside of Western Europe.
Prize money	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions
Officials	Judges: 5 from FEI list; at least 3 foreign judges of different nationalities. Small tour: PSG/Int 1 - With permission of Dressage Committee- 3 judges. See 2*	Judges: at least 3 Judges, (2 FEI) at least 1 must be foreign. If 5 Judges, at least 2 must be foreign of different nationalities. 1 National Grand Prix judge may be appointed.	Judges: at least 3, 2 from FEI list, at least 1 must be foreign., 1 National judge may be appointed.	Judges: at least 3, 2 from FEI list, at least 1 must be foreign , 1 National judge may be appointed. Championships: 5 FEI Judges of different nationalities selected by the Dressage Committee
Appeal Committee	Not required. (See GR Appendix E) At World Cup Finals, League Finals, CDIOs, Championships and Games an Appeal Committee must be appointed	Not required. (See GR Appendix E)	Not required. (See GR Appendix E)	Not required for CDIY/J (See GR Appendix E) At CDIOY/J/ and Championships and Games an Appeal Committee must be appointed