

## Table of Contents

(For an Alphabetical Index please refer to page 110)

	Articles	Page
<b>Preamble</b>		5
<b>Code of Conduct</b>		5
<b>CHAPTER I DRESSAGE</b>		
Object and general principles	8401	7
The halt	8402	9
The walk	8403	9
The trot	8404	11
The canter	8405	12
The rein back	8406	15
The transitions	8407	16
The half-halt	8408	16
The changes of direction	8409	17
The figures	8410	17
Work on two tracks	8411	18
The lateral movements	8412	19
The turn on the haunches, the pirouette and the half-pirouette	8413	22
The passage	8414	24
The piaffe	8415	24
The collection	8416	24
The submission /The impulsion	8417	26
The position and aids of the rider	8418	27
<b>CHAPTER II DRESSAGE EVENTS</b>		
Object of Para-Equestrian International Dressage Events	8419	28

Categories of International		
Para-Equestrian Dressage Events	8420	29
Dressage Tests	8421	33
Conditions of participation	8422	37
Invitations and Entries	8423	42
Declaration of starters	8424	43
Draw for the order of starting	8425	43
Weight	8426	47
Dress	8427	47
Saddlery	8428	49
Arena and exercise areas	8429	62
Execution of the tests	8430	66
Time and technical failure	8431	71
Marking	8432	72
Judges' sheets	8433	73
Calculation of scores and results	8434	73
Publishing of results	8435	75
Prize-Giving	8436	76

**CHAPTER III GROUND JURY, APPEAL COMMITTEE,  
TECHNICAL DELEGATE, VETERINARY  
COMMISSION AND VETERINARY  
DELEGATE, STEWARDS AND ABUSE  
OF HORSES**

Ground Jury	8437	77
Technical Delegates	8438	80
Classifiers	8439	80
Appeal Committee	8440	82
Abuse of Horses	8441	82
Veterinary Commission and Veterinary Delegate	8442	83
Stewards	8443	83

## **CHAPTER IV HORSE INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS, MEDICATION CONTROL AND PASSPORTS OF HORSES**

Veterinary Inspections and Examinations	8444	84
Medication Control of Horses	8445	84
Passports of Horses	8446	84

## **CHAPTER V WORLD AND CONTINENTAL INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM DRESSAGE CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Organisation	8447	85
Ground Jury and Technical Delegate	8448	86
Appeal Committee	8449	86
Participation	8450	86
Qualification	8451	87
Expenses and Privileges	8452	87
Calculation of scores and results	8453	88
Prizes and Prize Money	8454	88
Miscellaneous	8455	88

## **CHAPTER VI PARALYMPIC GAMES**

Participation	8456	89
Tests to be ridden	8457	90
Order of starting	8458	91
Schooling of Horses	8459	92
Ground Jury	8460	92
Paralympic Medals	8461	92

## **ANNEXES**

<b>Annex I</b>	Horse Examinations, Inspections and Passport Control	93
<b>Annex II</b>	Classification	93
<b>Annex III</b>	International Para-Equestrian Dressage Judges	
<b>Annex IV</b>	Guidelines for Dressage Competitions with all Horses borrowed	99
<b>Annex V</b>	Summary of Requirements for Categories of Competitions in Dressage	103
<b>Annex VI</b>	Directives for FEI "O" Judges	106
<b>Annex VII</b>	Directives for assessing the degree of difficulty in a Freestyle Test	107
<b>Annex VIII</b>	Stable Security	108
<b>ALPHABETICAL INDEX</b>		110

## **PREAMBLE**

The present Rules for Para-Equestrian Dressage Events are effective from 1st January 2006. From this date on, all other texts covering the same matter (other editions and all other official documents, including those of the International Paralympic Equestrian Committee – IPEC) issued previously are superseded.

Although this booklet sets out the detailed Rules of the FEI governing the Para Equestrian International Dressage Events, it must be read in conjunction with the Statutes, the General Regulations and the Veterinary Regulations, as well as the FEI Rules for Dressage Events and the Para-Equestrian Generic Rules.

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

## **THE FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE**

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 21 310 47 47. The Code is available in English & French. The Code is also available on the FEI's website: [www.horsesport.org](http://www.horsesport.org).

## CHAPTER I DRESSAGE

*Articles 8401 to 8417. Wherever possible the Para-Equestrian rider should follow the object and general principles of dressage. However, as riders with impairments do not have the use of the entire body, all references to the aids must be interpreted to include the use of other parts of the body and/or appropriate and approved compensating aids. (See also the current edition of FEI Rules for Dressage Events, Rules on Functional Classification and the Generic Rules)*

### **Article 8401 Object and general principles**

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 supple, loose and flexible, but also confident, attentive and keen, thus achieving perfect understanding with his rider.
2. These qualities are revealed by:
  - 2.1. The freedom and regularity of the paces;
  - 2.2. The harmony, lightness and ease of the movements;
  - 2.3. The lightness of the forehand and the engagement of the hind quarters, originating in a lively impulsion;
  - 2.4. The acceptance of the bridle, with submissiveness throughout and without any tenseness or resistance.
3. The horse thus gives the impression of doing of his own accord what is required of him. Confident and attentive, he submits generously to the control of his rider, remaining absolutely straight in any movement on a straight line and bending accordingly when moving on curved lines.

4. His walk is regular, free and unconstrained. His trot is free, supple, regular, sustained and active. His canter is united, light and cadenced. His quarters are never inactive or sluggish. He responds to the slightest indication of the rider and thereby gives life and spirit to all the rest of his body.

5. By virtue of a lively impulsion and the suppleness of his 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 his 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, and he accepts 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 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 exercises and in all the variations of trot.

8. The rhythm that a horse maintains in all his paces is fundamental to Dressage.

## **Article 8402 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 quarters by maintaining a light and soft contact, driving the horse forwards whilst gently restraining it, 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 8403 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 foreleg 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. It is at the pace of walk that the imperfections of dressage are most evident. This is also the reason why a horse should not be asked to walk "on the bit" at the early stages of his training. A too precipitated collection

will not only spoil the collected walk, but the medium and the extended walk as well.

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

4.1. *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 with the mouth being maintained. The hind legs are engaged with good hock action. The pace should remain marching and vigorous, the feet being placed in regular sequence. Each step covers less ground and is higher than at the medium walk, because all the joints bend more markedly. In order not to become hurried or irregular, the collected walk is shorter than the medium walk, although showing greater activity.

4.2. *Medium walk*. A clear, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate lengthening. The horse, remaining "on the bit", walks energetically but calmly, with even and determined steps, the hind feet touching the ground in front of the footprints 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.

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

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

#### **Article 8404 The trot**

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

2. The trot, always with free, active and regular steps, should be moved into without hesitation.

3. The quality of the trot is judged by the general impression, the regularity and elasticity of the steps - originating from a supple back and well engaged hind quarters - and by the ability of maintaining the same rhythm and natural balance, even after a transition from one trot to another.

4. The following trots are recognised: *Collected trot*, *Working trot*, *Medium trot* and *Extended trot*.

4.1. *Collected trot*. The horse, remaining "on the bit", moves forward with his neck raised and arched. The hocks, being well engaged, maintain an energetic impulsion, thus enabling the shoulders to move with greater ease in any direction. The horse's steps are shorter than in the other trots, but he is lighter and more mobile.

4.2. *Working trot*. This is a pace between the collected and the medium trot, in which a horse, not yet trained and ready for collected movements, shows himself properly balanced and, remaining "on the bit", goes forward with even, elastic steps and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" does not mean that collection is a required quality of working trot. It only

underlines the importance of an impulsion originating from the activity of the hind quarters.

4.3. *Medium trot.* This is a pace between the working and the extended trot, but more "round" than the latter. The horse goes forward with clear and moderately lengthened steps and with obvious impulsion from the hind quarters, always keeping the same character as in the working trot. The rider allows the horse, remaining "on the bit", to carry his 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 his head and neck slightly. The steps should be even, and the whole movement balanced and unconstrained.

4.4. *Extended trot.* The horse covers as much ground as possible. Maintaining the same cadence, he lengthens his steps to the utmost as a result of great impulsion from the hind quarters. The rider allows the horse, remaining "on the bit", without leaning on it, to lengthen his frame 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 be similar (parallel) in the forward moment of the extension. The whole movement should be well balanced and the transition to collected trot should be smoothly executed by taking more weight on the hind quarters.

5. All trot work may be executed sitting or rising. (*Rationale: Some riders cannot sit, due to their disability*)

## **Article 8405 The canter**

1. 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 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, the regularity and lightness of the three time pace - 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.

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

4.1. *Collected canter*. The horse, remaining "on the bit", moves forward with his neck raised and arched. The collected canter is marked by the lightness of the forehand and the engagement of the hind quarters: i.e. is characterised by supple, free and mobile shoulders and very active quarters. The horse's strides are shorter than at the other canters, but he is lighter and more mobile.

4.2. *Working canter*. This is a pace between the collected and the medium canter, in which a horse, not yet trained and ready for collected movements, shows himself properly balanced and, remaining "on the bit", goes forward with even, light and cadenced strides and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" does not mean that collection is a required quality of working canter. It only underlines the importance of an impulsion originating from the activity of the hind quarters.

4.3. *Medium canter*. This is a pace between the working and the extended canter. The horse goes forward with free, balanced and moderately extended strides and an obvious impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse, remaining "on the bit", to carry his head a little more in front of the vertical than at the collected and working canter, and allows him at the same time to lower his head and neck slightly. The strides should be long and as even as possible, and the whole movement balanced and unconstrained.

4.4. *Extended canter*. The horse covers as much ground as possible. Maintaining the same rhythm, he lengthens his strides to the utmost, without losing any of his calmness and lightness, as a result of great impulsion from the hind quarters.

The rider allows the horse, remaining "on the bit", without leaning on it, to lower and extend his head and neck, the tip of his nose pointing more or less forward.

4.5. The cadence in the transitions from medium canter as well as from extended canter to collected canter should be maintained.

5. *Counter-Canter*. This is a movement where the rider, for instance on a circle to the left, deliberately makes his horse canter with the right canter lead (with the right fore leading). The counter-canter is a balancing movement. The horse maintains his natural flexion at the poll to the outside of the circle, and the horse is positioned to the side of the leading leg. His conformation does not permit his spine to be bent to the line of the circle. The rider, avoiding any contortion causing contraction and disorder, should especially endeavour to limit the deviation of the quarters to the

outside of the circle, and restrict his demands according to the degree of suppleness of the horse.

6. *Simple change of the leg at canter.* This is a change of leg where the horse is brought back immediately into walk and, after three to five steps, is restarted immediately into a canter with the other leg leading.

7. *Flying change of leg or change of leg in the air.* This change of leg is executed in close connection with the suspension which follows each stride of the canter. Flying changes of leg can also be executed in series, for instance 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 and fluency of the flying changes of leg in series, the degree of collection should be slightly less than otherwise at collected canter.

#### **Article 8406 The rein back**

1. The rein back is a rearwards movement in diagonal steps. The feet should be well raised and the hind feet remain well in line.

2. At the preceding halt as well as during the rein back the horse, although standing motionless and moving backwards respectively, should remain "on the bit", maintaining his desire to move forward.

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

4. If in a dressage test a trot or canter is required after a rein back, the horse should move off immediately into this pace, without a halt or an intermediate step.

#### **Article 8407 The transitions**

1. The changes of pace and speed should be clearly shown at the prescribed marker; they should be quickly made, yet must be smooth and not abrupt. The cadence/rhythm of a pace should be maintained up to 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 calm, light in the forehand and contact, and maintain a correct position.

2. The same applies to transitions from one movement to another.

#### **Article 8408 The half-halt**

Every movement and transition should be invisibly prepared by a half halt. The half-halt is achieved by a hardly visible, almost simultaneous, coordinated action of the rider's aids, with the object of increasing the attention and balance of the horse before the execution of several movements or transitions to lower and higher paces.

In shifting slightly more weight onto the horse's quarters, the engagement of the hind legs and the balance on the haunches are facilitated, for the benefit of the lightness of the forehand and the horse's balance as a whole.



### **Article 8409 The changes of direction**

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

2. When changing direction by right angles, for instance when riding corners, the horse should describe one quarter of a circle of approximately 6 meters diameter at collected and working paces.

3. When changing direction in the form of counter-change of hand, the rider changes direction by moving obliquely either to the quarter line or the centre line or to the opposite long side of the arena, from whence he returns on an oblique line to the line he was following when he started the movement.

4. At the counter-change of hand the rider should make his horse straight for an instant before changing direction.

5. When, for instance, at counter-change of hand at half-pass to either side of the centre line, the number of meters or strides to either side is prescribed in the test, it must be strictly observed and the movement be executed symmetrically.

### **Article 8410 The figures**

**The figures asked for are Voltes, the Serpentine and the Figure of eight.**

Figures with one, two or three loops on the long side or either side of the centre line are called shallow loops. Shallow loops leave/join and cross the lines diagonally, unlike Serpentine which must cross the lines at 90°.

### **1. Volte**

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

### **2. Serpentine**

The serpentine 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. Serpentine with one loop on the long side of the arena are executed with 5m or 10m distance from the track. Serpentine around the centre line are usually executed between the quarter lines.

### **3. Figure of eight**

This figure consists of two exact 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 8411 Work on two tracks**

1. A distinction must be made between the following movements:

- leg-yielding
- shoulder in
- travers
- renvers

- half pass

2. The aim of movements on two tracks is:

2. 1. To improve the obedience of the horse to the co-operative aids of the rider;

2.2. To supple all parts of the horse, thereby increasing the freedom of his shoulders and the suppleness of his quarters, as well as the elasticity of the bond connecting the mouth, the poll, the neck, the back and the haunches;

2.3. To improve the cadence and bring the balance and pace into harmony.

3. *Leg-yielding*. The horse is almost straight, except for a slight flexion at the poll away from the direction in which he 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 should be included in the training of the horse before he is ready for collected work. Later on, together with the more advanced movement shoulder-in, it is the best means of making a horse supple, loose and unconstrained, for the benefit of the freedom, elasticity and regularity of his paces and the harmony, lightness and ease of his movements.

3.1. 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 quarters. 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 8412 The lateral movements**

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

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

3. The bend or flexion must never be exaggerated so that it impairs the balance and fluency of the movement concerned.

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

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Shoulder in                    | 2) Travers                         |
| 3) Renvers                        | 4) Half-Pass                       |
| 5) Leg-yielding<br>along the wall | 6) Leg-yielding<br>on the diagonal |

5. At all lateral movements the side to which the horse should be bent is the inside. The opposite side is the outside.

6. *Shoulder-in.* The horse is slightly bent round the inside leg of the rider, or where the rider's leg would be. The horse's inside foreleg passes and crosses in front of the outside hind leg; the inside hind leg is placed in front of the outside leg. The horse is looking away from the direction in which he is moving. Cadence should be

maintained at all times. The Shoulder-in is ridden at a constant angle of approximately 30 degrees.

Shoulder-in, if performed in the right way, with the horse slightly bent round the inside leg of the rider, *or where the rider's leg would be*, and on the correct tracking, is not only a supplying movement but also a collecting movement, because the horse at every step must move his inside hind leg underneath his body and place it in front of the outside, with a lowering of his inside hip.

7. *Travers*. The horse is slightly bent round the inside leg of the rider, *or where the rider's leg would be*. The forelegs are on the line, with the quarters in, at an angle of about 35 degrees. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is looking in the direction in which he is moving. To start the travers, the quarters must leave the track, and are not brought back on to the track until the end of the exercise.

8. *Renvers*. This is the inverse movement in relation to travers, with the tail instead of the head to the wall. Otherwise the same principles and conditions are applicable as at the travers.

9. *Half-pass*. This is a variation of travers, executed "on the diagonal" instead of "along the wall". The horse should be slightly bent round the inside leg of the rider in order to give more freedom and mobility to the shoulders, thus adding ease and grace to the movement, although the forehand should be slightly in advance of the quarters. The outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is looking in the direction in which he is moving. He should maintain the same cadence and balance throughout the whole movement.

In order to give more freedom and mobility to the shoulders, which adds to the ease and grace of the

movement, it is of great importance, not only that the horse is correctly bent and thereby prevented from protruding his inside shoulder, but also to maintain the impulsion, especially the engagement of the inside hind leg.

### **Article 8413 Turn on the haunches, the pirouette and the half-pirouette**

1. *Turn on the haunches from halt to halt.* At the beginning of the turn a few forward steps are permitted. During the turn the horse moves around a point whereby the inner hind leg remains close to that point whilst stepping around the point in a clear four-beat. 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.* 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 circle (half-circle) executed on two tracks, with a radius equal to the length of the horse, the forehand moving round the haunches.

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

5. At the pirouette (half-pirouette) the forefeet and the outside hind foot move round 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.

6. At whatever pace the pirouette (half-pirouette) is executed, the horse, slightly bent in the direction in which he is turning, should, remaining "on the bit" with a light contact, turn smoothly round, maintaining the exact cadence and sequence of footfalls of that pace. The poll stays the highest point during the entire movement.

7. During the pirouettes (half-pirouettes) the horse should maintain his impulsion, and never in the slightest way move backwards or deviate sideways. If the inside hind foot is not raised and returned to the ground in the same rhythm as the outside hind foot, the pace is no longer regular.

8. In executing the pirouette or the half-pirouette in canter, the rider should maintain perfect lightness of the horse while accentuating the collection. The quarters are well engaged and lowered and show a good flexion of the joints.

An integral part of the movement is the canter strides before and after the pirouette. These should be characterised by an increased activity and collection before the pirouette; and, the movement having been completed, by the balance being maintained as the horse proceeds.

9. The quality of the pirouettes (half-pirouettes) is judged according to the suppleness, lightness, cadence and regularity, and to the precision and smoothness of the transitions; pirouettes (half-pirouettes) at canter also according to the balance, the elevation and the number

of strides (at pirouettes 6-8, at half-pirouettes 3-4 are desirable).

**Article 8414 The passage**

is not allowed to be performed in Para-Equestrian competitions.

**Article 8415 The piaffe**

is not allowed to be performed in Para-Equestrian competitions.

**Article 8416 The collection**

1. The aim of the collection of the horse is:

1.1. 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.

1.2. To develop and increase the horse's ability to lower and engage his quarters for the benefit of the lightness and mobility of his forehand.

1.3. To add to the "ease and carriage" of the horse and to make him more pleasurable to ride.

2. The best means to obtain these aims are the lateral movements, travers, renvers and, last but not least, shoulder in (Article 8412.6) as well as half-halts (Article 8408).

3. Collection is, in other words, improved and effected by engaging the hind legs, with the joints bent and supple, forward under the horse's body by the well-timed use of the rider's aids and training exercises, driving the horse forward towards a more or less stationary or restraining aid, allowing just enough impulsion to pass through.



Collection is consequently not achieved by shortening of the pace through a resisting action of the aids, but instead by using the seat and other aids to engage the hind legs further under the horse's body.

4. However, the hind legs should not be engaged too far forward under the horse, as this would shorten the base of support too much, and thereby impede the movement. In such a case, the line of the back would be lengthened and raised 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.

5. On the other hand, a horse with a too long base of support, unable or unwilling to engage his hind legs forward under his body, will never achieve an acceptable collection, characterised by "ease and carriage" as well as a lively impulsion, originated in the activity of the quarters.

6. 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 should, however, be distinguished by the neck being raised unrestrained, forming a harmonious curve from the withers to the poll, being the highest point, with the head slightly in front of the vertical. However, at the moment the rider applies his aids in order to obtain a momentary and passing collecting effect, the head may become more or less vertical (compare Articles 8401.6, 8402.1 and 8408).

### **Article 8417 The submission / The impulsion**

1. 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 he 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. 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, tenseness 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" (No. 1).

3. 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.

4. 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; in other words, an added expression within the paces, always provided that there is a clear distinction between the collected trot and the Passage. Impulsion is,

therefore, seen only in those paces that have a period of suspension.

### **Article 8418 The position and aids of the rider**

*Wherever able, the Para-Equestrian rider should follow the guidelines in Article 8418.*

1. The rider will try to be well balanced and steady in the saddle, conforming as far as possible to the FEI definition of the riders' position. This position makes it possible for the rider to school/ride the horse progressively and correctly showing that all the movements and transitions can be obtained with as little effort of the rider as possible. The aids which communicate the rider's wishes to the horse are of great importance in Dressage.

2. Where possible, riders will ride with both hands at all Para-Equestrian Dressage Events, not only when executing any of the Official Para Equestrian Dressage Tests published by the FEI but also when executing any national test that might be inserted in the program of the same event. However, 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.

If foot reins are used, neither the hands nor arms may be used.

3. Voice – Riders in Grades Ia, Ib and II and riders with Profile 36 (totally blind) may use their voice as an aid whilst riding in their allocated Grade, provided they do so in moderation. Riders in Grades III and IV may not use their voice at any time during the execution of their test unless stated on the card as a compensating aid. Once a test has started the rider shall not speak to any other person, unless spoken to by the judge. Such a fault will

be penalized by the deduction of at least of 2 marks by each judge from those that would otherwise have been awarded for the movement where this occurred.

## **CHAPTER II DRESSAGE EVENTS**

### **Article 8419 Object of International Dressage Events**

1. The object of PE International Dressage Events is to provide and develop competition opportunities for equestrian athletes with disabilities.

2. To classify all riders and give them a Functional Profile and a Grade, enabling them to compete on an equitable basis using agreed compensating aids according to their respective degree of impairment, and to give them suitable tests for competition.

3. In 1989, IPC came into being. In 1991, IPC introduced Equestrian Sport under the International Paralympic Equestrian Committee (IPEC). On January 1<sup>st</sup> 2006, FEI Para-Equestrian came under the governance of FEI, except for the Paralympic Games, which are under the governance of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

4. The first Paralympic Games were held in 1960; IPEC first competed in 1996.

### **Article 8420 Categories of Dressage Events**

1. In conformity with the General Regulations, the Para-Equestrian Dressage Events are divided into:

## **1.1 National Events**

**CPEDN** (Dressage National) where non-nationals may be invited. It is usual for easy tests to be used.

**CPEPDE** (Promotional Dressage Event) Organized by countries outside Western Europe and North America (see below). These events may also be held on horses that are all borrowed (former draw horses).

## **1.2. International Category B Events**

**CPEDIM** (Dressage International Minor) where there are a minimum of three (3) nations competing; no minimum number of competitors. It is not normal to use Championship Tests at these Events.

**CPEDI 1\*** International event, where there are a minimum of four (4) nations competing and a minimum of 10 competitors. It is normal to use easy to mid level tests for all Grades.

**CPEDI 2\*** Where there are a minimum of four (4) nations competing, plus a minimum of 20 competitors.

## **1.3. International Category A Events**

**CPEDI 3\*** Where there are a minimum of six (6) nations competing, plus a minimum of 25 competitors, plus a team competition.

Two levels of test may be used for all the above events. See Article 8421.6

**CPEDI 4\*** All major Championships such as World Championships, World Games, Continental and Regional Championships, Regional Games, and Qualifying Competitions for the Paralympic Games and some other Championships/Games.

**CPEDI 5\* Paralympic Games**

1.4. All of the above must be held according to the Rules given above and in the following Articles, unless otherwise stated in Rules for any of these events.

1.5. Riders (not horses) are required to qualify for the Paralympic Games and any other competitions where qualification is required. *[Rationale: – Some riders have to borrow horses for events far away from their homes, particularly those from outside Europe. Particular horses are not usually consistently available to be borrowed].* It is the riders who will be ranked, according to results, where ranking is required.

1.6. Outside Western Europe and North America, the FEI allows so-called “promotional Dressage Events (PDEs)”. These events may also be held on horses that are all borrowed (former Draw Horses). PDEs may be organized with tests below the level of those used for the Individual Championship classes at World Championships and Paralympic Games. These events must, however, be reported to the FEI by the organizing NF. The Ground Jury for these events must contain at least one FEI PE judge if 3 judges are used, and 2 FEI PE judges if 5 judges are used; others may be judges accredited nationally to judge to at least M standard preferably having attended an IPEC or Para-Equestrian Judges’ Course. They also need to have good knowledge of the specific rules for PE dressage.

Note : \*PDEs may also be organized in Western Europe and North America on the condition that only countries from outside Western Europe and North America are invited.

1.7. In Western Europe and North America competitions of a similar level as that in Article 8420.1.1 may be run as national events, as above.

## **2. Team competition**

2.1. Team competitions are allowed at all events.

2.2. At the Major Championships, after the start of competition, a competitor or horse being withdrawn for medical or veterinary reasons cannot then take part in any further competitions at the event. Any score already posted may be used.

2.3. At other events a competitor or horse that has been withdrawn from competition due to medical or veterinary reasons may be re-entered into the event as an individual, with the permission of the Technical Delegate and/or President of the Ground Jury and the OC, with submission of certification from either the Medical Delegate or the Veterinary Delegate, as relevant, that the rider or horse is again fit to compete.

2.4. An official Team competition must be scheduled for CPEDI3\* events and above. No Country may enter more than one team in any Category A Event. The teams must consist of a maximum of four and a minimum of three competitors of the same nationality. A Grade Ia, Grade Ib or Grade II rider must be included in each team, riding the relevant test. Teams shall not include more than 3 riders from any one Grade. The three highest placed riders, determined by their percentage scores in the Individual Test and the Team Test combined, shall be totaled to determine the final team placings. (Please Note: Para-Equestrian Dressage teams may differ in their numbers from those in the Olympic Dressage teams).

2.5. Further, there may be an unofficial team competition at competitions below the level of CPEDI3\*, with teams made up with competitors from different nations and the same or different Grades: for example,

three competitors – all to count, or two competitors, both to count.

### **3. Riding at a higher Grade**

3.1. A rider who wishes to ride at a higher Grade than that which his/her functional impairment indicate, must declare through his/her National Federation to the FEI, by January 1<sup>st</sup> of the relevant year that he/she will do so for the whole of that year on any horse that he/she may ride. At the end of the year, or if he/she is reclassified during the year due to a markedly deteriorating condition (to be confirmed by at least 2 International Classifiers and the Chief Classifier), he may continue in that Grade, or return to his previous Grade

3.2. A rider competing in a higher Grade test than his/her Functional Profile Grade indicates, competes according to the rules for that Grade (e.g. if a Grade II rider competes in Grade III, the horse may not be ridden in for him/her). Such a rider is only able to gain qualifications, where applicable, at the higher Grade. However, when a rider riding in his Functional Profile Grade is re-classified by the classifiers, any qualification made at the higher Grade may be handed down.

### **4. Maximum Competitions per day**

4.1. Riders may compete in a maximum of two tests per day per horse.

4.2. Horses in Grades Ia, Ib, II and III may compete in a maximum of 4 (four) tests per day. Horses in Grade IV may compete in a maximum of 2 (two) tests per day. (See: Code of Conduct).

4.3. No rider may ride more than one horse in competition at the Major Championships.



4.4. For all other competitions, one rider may ride two horses in one Grade. If there are too many horses entered, the OC may ballot or otherwise restrict the number that may compete.

4.5. A rider may not enter a lower Grade test than his Functional Profile indicates except after reclassification.

4.6. Federations are encouraged to use PE dressage tests suitable for the standard of the riders entered.

4.7. Personal Support Staff

Teams and individual riders are required to provide their own necessary personal support staff in order for them to compete. The OC is not responsible for providing transport, staff or helpers for competitors, or grooms for the horses.

## **5. Championships**

See Chapter V of the present Rules.

## **6. Regional Games**

The Rules for these events must be approved by the Secretary General of the FEI.

## **7. Paralympic Games**

See Regulations for the Equestrian Events at the Paralympic Games

## **Article 8421 Dressage Tests**

1. Each Grade has its own series of Tests. The Official Para-Equestrian Tests 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 Bureau.

2.1 Please refer to the FEI website for Para-Equestrian Tests.

2.2 Dressage and Freestyle to Music Tests are graded according to suitability for the riders in the five Grades (Ia, Ib, II, III and IV). A variety of tests are issued and are arranged and numbered for each Grade in consecutive order of difficulty, for use at competitions. The Organising Committee of competitions below the level of Major Championships should choose the tests to be ridden which will be subject to the approval of the Technical Committee. All Grades should be included if possible. Only the current Para Equestrian dressage tests may be used in official competitions.

**In Grade Ia tests**, riders compete at walk. Test numbers for this Grade begin with a number below 10 – e.g. Test 1. Rider numbers in this Grade should begin with a 0 (zero) – e.g. 011 means Grade Ia, Rider No. 11.

**In Grade Ib tests**, riders compete at walk and trot. Test numbers for this Grade begin with a number between 11 and 19. Rider numbers in this Grade should begin with a 1 – e.g. 105 means Grade Ib, Rider No. 5

**Grade Ia and Grade Ib** may be combined where there are less than 4 entries in each class. Each Grade rides its own test, and the result is calculated by comparing percentages.

**In Grade II tests**, riders compete at walk and trot. Test numbers for this Grade begin with a 2 – e.g. Test 26. Rider numbers in this Grade should begin with a 2 – e.g. 212 means Grade II, Rider No. 12

**In Grade III tests**, riders compete at walk, trot and canter. Test numbers for this Grade begin with a 3 – e.g. Test 31. Rider numbers in this Grade should begin with a 3.

**In Grade IV tests**, riders compete at walk, trot and canter with lateral work. Test numbers for this Grade

begin with the numbers 4 for tests in the 20mx40m and 5 in the 20mx60m arena – e.g. Test 40, Test 51. Rider numbers in this Grade should begin with a 4.

Riders in Grades I-III compete in an arena 20mx40m. Riders in Grade IV compete, wherever possible, in an arena 20mx60m.

(Tests for other Grades to be ridden in the large arena may become available in future).

2.3. Tests other than the Official FEI Para-Equestrian Tests or Official FEI Tests may not be used at any FEI Para-Equestrian competition.

2.4. The Dressage Tests for Young Riders, Juniors and Children should be taken from the lower numbered Para-Equestrian Tests.

2.5. The same applies for the FEI Para-Equestrian World Dressage Challenge when this is held.

2.6. OCs may schedule two levels of tests at each Event at CPED3\* and below. This is to cater for the novice as well as the advanced rider. For example, Test 21 and Test 26 may both be scheduled. Riders may not compete in both tests, but horses may be ridden by two riders from the same nation in the different tests. Separate results and rosettes etc must be given for each Test.

## **2.7. The Freestyle Test**

2.7.1. *Freestyle Tests.* The Freestyle to Music tests are competitions that can be used by all Grades at all levels. Each Grade has its own test. Under exceptional circumstances and after approval by FEI in the Invitation, the Freestyle to Music may be divided into Grand Final and Consolation classes. Either the whole class or no less than 8 riders or half the class, whichever is the largest, from each Grade should start in the Grand

Final. *(Rationale: Some OCs want the best riders from all Grades to perform in the main arena on the last day (usually Sunday), in the interest of the spectators).*

All riders must participate in the Freestyle to Music competition if scheduled.

2.7.2. Grade I, Grade II and Grade III Freestyle to Music tests must be no shorter than 4 minutes and no longer than 4 minutes and 30 seconds. Tests are performed in a 20m x 40m arena. Grade IV Freestyle to Music tests must be no shorter than 4 minutes 30 seconds, and no longer than 5 minutes, and may be ridden in a 20mx40m or 20mx60m arena according to the Schedule. (The same music may be used for both arena sizes, but the pattern will be different).

2.7.3. The music must not start more than 20 seconds before the competitor enters the arena, and the music must cease at the final salute.

2.7.4. A halt and salute on the centre line facing the judge at C at the beginning and end of the test is compulsory. The test time will start when the rider moves off from the first halt and finishes at the final halt.

2.7.5. Riders riding in Grade I (Ia and Ib) may not show canter, piaffe or passage.

2.7.6. Riders riding in Grade II may not show piaffe or passage and only show canter work that does not include lateral work, sequence changes, half or full pirouettes. (Canter work is not compulsory).

2.7.7. Riders riding in Grade III may not show piaffe, passage, sequence changes or half or full canter pirouettes.

2.7.8. Riders riding in Grade IV may not show piaffe, passage, one time or two time sequence changes or full pirouettes.

2.7.9. A rider intentionally showing disallowed paces or movements during the execution of the test will have 8 marks deducted by each judge each time a not allowed movement is shown, and a choreography mark of 5 or below, but will not be eliminated. The decision of the judge at C will be final in such cases.

2.7.10. On the test sheet there is a list of compulsory movements that must be included in the test. On noticing that a compulsory movement has been omitted, the members of the Ground Jury judging that class will each give 0 for that movement. The mark for choreography will also be affected. The decision of the C judge will be final in such cases.

## **Article 8422 Conditions of participation**

### **1. Functional Classification**

1.1. It is a condition of participation that the rider has a measurable physical or visual impairment that satisfies the minimal impairment criteria as detailed in the PE Classification Manual.

1.2. All riders must have their Functional Profile assessed by Para-Equestrian accredited classifiers before they may take part in a competition. This functional profile may need to be re-assessed. All riders must fulfill the criteria for minimal disability. They will be graded according to their Functional Profile as described in the PE Classification Manual, and summarized in the Generic Rules.

1.3. After being graded the rider will be issued with an official FEI Para-Equestrian Identity Card (FEI PE ID Card). See Annex II. For further details, see Para Equestrian Generic Rules and the PE Classification Manual.

2. *Age Limits.* International events are open to competitors from the year in which they reach their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday. Competitors in Major Championships may only compete from the year in which they reach their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday.

3. Riders with a disability are allowed to compete in FEI Dressage Competitions using compensating aids according to their FEI PE ID Card, as defined by PE Rules and subject to the approval of the FEI Dressage Committee. Any such applications for participation in FEI Dressage events must reach the FEI prior to 31<sup>st</sup> December of the year preceding participation. Each case will be considered individually by the FEI.

4. *Gender.* Separate competitions for men and women are not allowed.

5. *Competing a higher Grade.* See Article 8420.3

6. Maximum Number of Competitions per Day. See Article 8420.4

## **7. Horses**

7.1. Horses must be a minimum of 6 years of age. The age is counted from the 1<sup>st</sup> January of the year of birth (1<sup>st</sup> August for the Southern Hemisphere.) Horses should be schooled to the standard required. (N.B. Many riders with disabilities cannot school their own horses. However, all training of horses should be according to the Scales of Training.)

7.2. In the interests of safety, horses must not behave in a manner deemed dangerous when in the vicinity of other horses. Such dangerous behavior will entail sanctions and possible elimination from the Event. The sex of the horse must be written on the Entry Form.

## **8. The Schooling of Horses.**

8.1. On the grounds of safety at all PE Events, riding is not permitted in an arena where lungeing is taking place. The lungeing of two or more separate horses in the same arena is permitted providing the steward deems it safe.

8.2. Horses for Grade Ia, Grade Ib, and Grade II may be ridden and schooled for up to twenty minutes per day by the trainer / coach or another rider designated by the competing rider's nation. The total time allowed for the above training will be carefully observed and regulated by Stewards. Horses may not be schooled by the above designated rider unless an Official Steward is present.

8.3. Horses for Grade III and Grade IV riders may only be schooled by the rider competing on that horse.

8.4. Horses being competed by Grade Ia, Grade Ib and Grade II riders may not be trained / schooled by anyone other than the competitor for the fifteen minutes before they enter the competition arena to perform their dressage test. Horses may however be led around with or without the rider during the fifteen minutes prior to this but may not be schooled from the ground. *(Rationale: Riders should not have their horses 'set-up' by a leader or another rider.)*

8.5. Horses may be lunged without a rider by the rider/trainer/ coach or his designated representative, but not during the fifteen minutes before entering the competition arena. Only single separate direct side reins attached from the side of the girth/roller to the bit are

allowed when the horse is lunged, i.e. no reins between the legs.

8.6. All horses may be ridden in and around the competition arena at a time designated by the OC in consultation with the Technical Delegate or Chief Steward. The trainer/coach or his representative may do this for riders in Grades Ia, Ib and II. (*Rationale: - Safety*). A Groom or another designated rider may also exercise the horse on a safe, loose rein. If a Groom or another rider is found schooling the horse, that horse and its rider may be eliminated from the competition.

8.7. No horse may be schooled unless outside the designated schooling times without the permission of the Technical Delegate or Chief Steward. No horse may be schooled outside the designated schooling areas at any time after the horse has been accepted at the venue. Schooling in the stable is not allowed. No horse may leave the venue until after the last competition and prize giving without the permission of the Technical Delegate and the OC.

8.8. On no account, and under penalty of disqualification, may any horse to be ridden by a Grade III or Grade IV rider take part in a CPEDI4\* and upwards 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. This means, for instance, that a groom mounted in the saddle may walk the horse on a long, safe rein, and that lungeing and assistance from the ground by someone other than the competitor is permitted.



8.9. No horse is to leave the event ground for any purpose unless authorized by a veterinarian acting in the interest of the health of the horse. In such a case the veterinarian must inform the Technical Delegate and the Chief Steward of his decision immediately.

8.10. Horses may be turned out in a suitable area, if available, with the permission of the Stable Manager.

8.11. For international competitions, Para-Equestrian rules are in force from the beginning of the day before the 22<sup>nd</sup> horse inspection (the 'Trot Up'), with the exception of the Major Championships, when they are in force from the arrival of the horses. The Code of Conduct is in force at all times.

## **9. Sharing of Horses**

9.1. Horses may be shared by two (2) members of the same nation in different Grades. Horses may not generally be shared by riders from different nations. Horses may also be shared by two riders of the same nation in different Grades if an original horse is certified as unsound by the Veterinary Delegate, and if the change is permitted by the Technical Delegate and the President of the Ground Jury. *[Rationale: The above Rule is framed so that teams may travel a lesser number of horses for a greater number of riders; and so that a rider with a horse that becomes unsound may use a team member's horse.]* It follows that horses may compete twice in a Team competition in different Grades.

9.2. In no case shall riders in the same Grade or different nations be permitted to share a horse, except at competitions at CPEDIM level and below.

9.3. If shared, horses may only be warmed up before a competition by the trainer or his representative for a Grade Ia, Ib or II competitor.

## **Article 8423 Invitations and Entries**

1.1. Each Event (up to and including 2\*) should comprise two or three dressage tests for each of the five Grades of Rider as follows;

**First test** – *The Preliminary Test*: - A preliminary test (the former Warm Up Test) is a test in each Grade that has a lower number than the test used for the Individual Test. These tests will be used for the Team competition if one is scheduled.

**Second Test** – *The Individual Test*: - A higher numbered test than the Preliminary test.

**Third Test** – *The Freestyle to Music Test*.

1.2. Each Category A: Event will comprise three dressage tests for each of the five Grades of Rider as follows;-

**First Test** – *1<sup>st</sup> Team Test*

**Second test** – *Individual Test* (which is also the 2<sup>nd</sup> Team Test)

**Third Test** – *The Freestyle to Music Test*.

See also Article 8421

2. The 1<sup>st</sup> Team Test may also be ridden by individuals who are not members of a team.

3. All entries for all competitions must be made by the NFs in three phases, as laid down in the General Regulations, Article 121. The Draft Schedule must state whether the event is open to all nations, or restricted. If restricted, those nations invited must be stated. The Draft Schedule must be sent to the FEI Secretariat for approval at least 8 weeks before the event, and the definite schedule 4 weeks before the event.

## **Article 8424 Declaration of starters**

1. Except where it is stated otherwise for Major Championships, the following rules apply:

1.1. 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.

1.2. In the event of an accident or illness of a competitor or horse declared as a starter, this competitor may, up to one hour before the start of the first competition and on production of a certificate from the doctor, and/or the Veterinary Delegate, after approval from the Technical Delegate and the President of the Ground Jury, be replaced as an individual by another competitor formally entered by the same nation. The competitor or horse withdrawn and substituted by another rider may not then start either as a member of a team or as an individual. However, if the rider is not substituted, and on production of a certificate from the Medical Delegate and with the approval of the Technical Delegate and the President of the Ground Jury, this rider may start in a later competition. Any entered and qualified horse, from the rider's nation, that has passed all the original necessary veterinary inspections, may be used by the original and/or the substitute rider. (*Rationale: The rider is the important factor, not the horse*). See also Article 8422.9 re. Sharing.

## **Article 8425 Draw for the order of starting**

1. There must be a separate Draw for each competition. It may be prepared in advance by the OC and Technical Delegate and/or the President of the Ground Jury. It

shall be published and presented at a meeting that includes the President or a member of the Ground Jury, the Technical Delegate, the Chief Classifier, the President or a member of the Appeal Jury and the Chefs d'Equipe. Unauthorized persons should not be admitted to this meeting. Chefs must check the Draw for the Starting Order within 30 minutes of presentation.

2. Prior to the Event the entries should be sent to the Chief Classifier to ensure riders are in correct Grades as per profile groupings. The timetable should be drawn up so that the Grade I riders do not ride early in the morning (*Rationale: Some riders with great impairments find that it takes them much time to prepare*). Where possible, Grade Ia and Grade Ib riders should be separated by a class for other riders.

3. 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/her horses.

4. The draw for the order of starting in competitions including both team and individual competitors will be conducted per the following articles.

5. The classifiers must be invited to arrive 24 hours before the Draw takes place. All new riders, those requesting classification, and those recalled for classification must be classified before the Draw takes place, allowing time for the classifiers to complete their task, notify the OC and record their compensating aids on a list for the officials.

6. A list is prepared of all competitors, showing his/her name and number; also his/her Grade, Nation, and a

note of the number of competitors entered by that Nation in that Grade (maximum 3)

7. The list is sorted according to

**a.** Grade

**b.** Number of competitors from each Nation entered in that Grade

**c.** Nation, in alphabetical order

8. A blank Starting List should be prepared as soon as the declaration of starters has taken place and before the draw is made. A separate draw takes place for each Grade, Ia to IV, in that order.

9. For each Grade, slips of paper are prepared bearing consecutive numbers equivalent to the total number of starters in the Grade being drawn, and the slips placed in 'Container A' in a manner that does not show the numbers.

10. The order of the riders from each nation with multiple riders in the same Grade is drawn. For the Grade being drawn, the Nation or Nations with three or more entries in that Grade enter the draw first. A letter of the alphabet is chosen at random (by a draw), and the first Nation whose name starts with that letter is the first one whose competitors enter the draw; the other Nations with three entries will follow in alphabetical sequence.

11. The competitors from each of these Nations in turn have their names drawn from another container, together with a number drawn from 'Container A'. That number determines the starting position of each individual competitor.

12. If however any draw results in a rider being placed less than two entries away from another rider of the same nation, the number drawn is immediately returned

to 'Container A' and the position is redrawn until there is at least a two entries gap between riders from the same nation. Care must be taken that any one trainer does not have riders in more than one arena at similar times.

13. The procedure is then repeated in the same manner for competitors from Nations that have two entries in that Grade.

14. Competitors from Nations with only one entry each can be placed in a container all together and drawn for the remaining starting positions. *(Rationale: in Para-Equestrian competitions the same trainer often trains and prepares all or most of the riders in a team. Therefore if a nation has two or more riders in a class at least two other horses should compete between each of that nation's starters if possible, and if the nation wishes it.)*

15. For team competitions, the draw is conducted in the same way. Riders ride in the drawn order within their Grades.

16. Tests should be at 8 minute intervals for competitions in 20m x 40m arenas, and at 9 minute intervals between set tests in the 20m x 60m arena, except for the Freestyle to Music Tests in the 20m x 60m arena which should be at 9½ minute intervals. The Short Tests should be at five minute intervals.

17. The competitors are then entered in the Starting List in the positions they have drawn.

18. Each horse keeps the same identification number provided by the organizer on arrival throughout the competition. It is compulsory that this number be worn by the horse or the competitor while actively competing and at any time while working in the exercise and schooling areas (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 or the Appeal Committee. (For Para Equestrian numbering, see Article 8421).

19. The starting order for Freestyle to Music Competitions where there are ten or more competitors will be drawn in groups of five using the results of the Individual competition already held. The first five to compete in the Freestyle will be the five lowest scoring combinations in the Individual competition. The last five to compete in the Freestyle will be the five highest scoring combinations in the Individual competition.

20. When the starting lists are completed copies should be given to the Classifiers, the TD, to the President of the Ground Jury, all other FEI officials and to the representative of each nation.

### **Article 8426 Weight**

For Para-Equestrian events, horses must be up to the weight of the rider and the saddle used. It should be noted that some disabled riders weigh more heavily on the horse than a less disabled person of similar pounds/kilograms weight. Warnings may be given. Please refer to the Code of Conduct.

### **Article 8427 Dress**

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

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, but also to members and employees of Military Establishments and National Studs / Schools / Institutes.

1.2. All riders must be neatly and correctly dressed at all times.

1.3. A suitable riding hat must be worn at all times whilst mounted. It must be of international safety standard and have a well-fitting chinstrap and a three or four-point harness. The peak (if any) must be soft and flexible. Chinstraps must be fastened at all times when mounted, and hats may not be removed for salutes or mounted prize-giving ceremonies. (Rationale: Safety. People with disabilities often have balance problems). For competition, hat covers may be black, brown or dark blue only. All riders, including grooms, trainers, owners etc, must wear a hard hat when mounted.

1.4. Black or brown boots or stout riding shoes with heels must be worn. Plain black or brown half-chaps or gaiters to the knee may be used. If a rider's impairment does not allow the wearing of boots/shoes with heels and the rider uses stirrups, Para-Equestrian approved safety stirrups must be used (see Article 8428.7).

1.5. For competitions, cream, beige or white jodhpurs or breeches shall be worn, with a black, brown or dark blue jacket. In the event of extreme hot weather, the President of the Ground Jury may declare jackets as optional.

1.6. Gloves shall be worn if possible.



1.7. Riders with Functional Profile number 36 (blind), riding in Grade III, must wear a Para Equestrian approved blindfold, blacked out glasses or blacked out swimming goggles when training at the competition venue and while competing. These may be subject to inspection by a classifier or other PE official immediately after the rider leaves the arena following the completion of the test.

1.8. Spurs are optional. 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. Spurs must not be offset, unless this is allowed as a compensating aid and noted on the rider's FEI PE ID Card. The arm 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' spurs). "Dummy" spurs with no shank are allowed.

Riders abusing the horse whether intentionally or not may be asked to remove spurs by the Technical Delegate, Chief Steward or President of the Ground Jury.

## **Article 8428 Saddlery**

1. Identification numbers are to be worn by the horse at all times when it is out of the stable. Rider numbers are to be worn by the rider at all times when mounted. Each horse keeps the same identification number provided by the organizer on arrival throughout the competition. It is compulsory that these numbers be worn by the horse and the competitor while actively competing and at any time while working in the exercise and schooling areas (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 or the Appeal Committee.

2. **Bridles and Bits:** For details see current list of FEI approved bits.

### **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

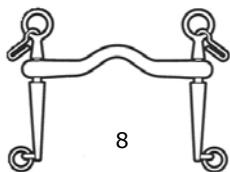
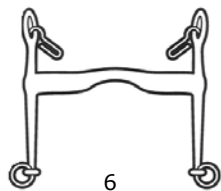
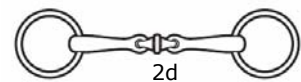
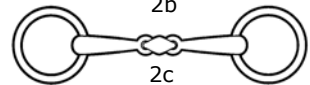
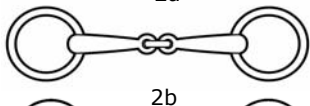
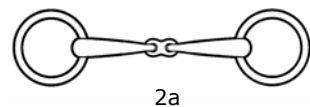
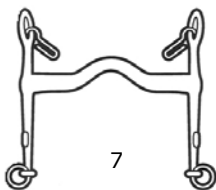
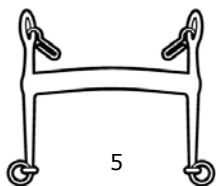
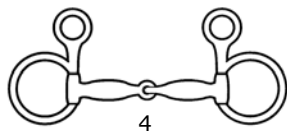
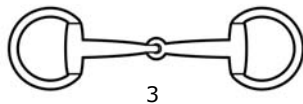
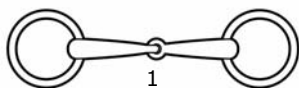
##### **Curbs :**

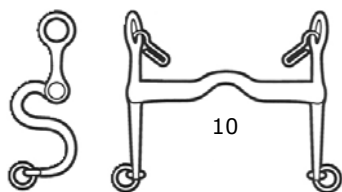
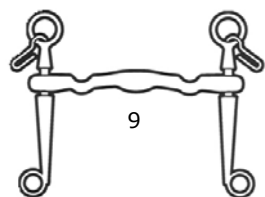
5. Half-moon curb bits
- 6.+7. Curb bit with straight cheeks and port
8. Curb bit with port and sliding mouthpiece (Weymouth)  
A curb bit with rotating lever arm is also allowed
9. Variation of bits No 6, 7 & 8
10. Curb bit with S-curved cheeks
11. Curb chain (metal or leather or a combination)
12. 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

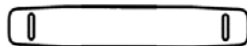
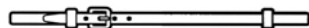
## Various double bridle bits





11

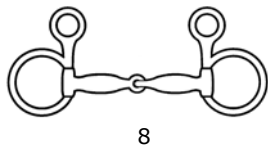
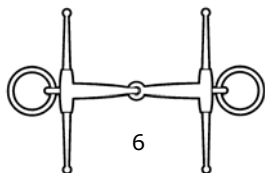
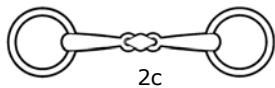
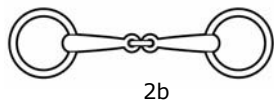
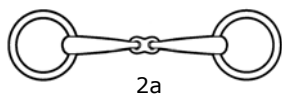
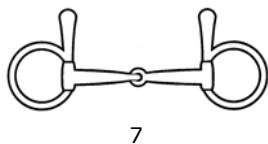
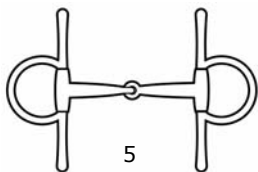
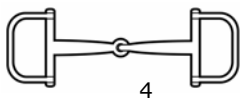
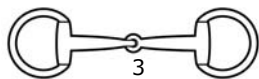
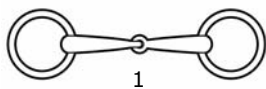
12

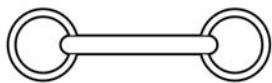


13

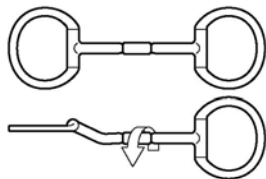
14

## Various snaffle bridle bits





9



10



11

2.1. Riders must use snaffle or double bridles. Double bridles must have a cavesson noseband, a bridoon and curb bit with a curb chain. The cavesson noseband may never be so tightly fixed as to harm the horse. Lip strap and rubber or leather covers for the curb chain are optional. Riders abusing the horse, whether intentionally or not, will be asked to make changes by the Technical Delegate, Chief Steward or President of the Ground Jury. Hackamores are not permitted.

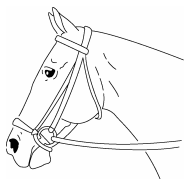
2.2. Bridoon, snaffle and curb must be made of metal or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber (flexible rubber bits are not permitted). The lever arm of the curb bit is limited to 10 cm (length below the mouth piece). If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the lever arm of the curb bit below the 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 and snaffle must be such so as not to hurt the horse.

3. *Nosebands*. It is obligatory to use a noseband. A cavesson, drop or Flash noseband must be used with a snaffle bridle. A cavesson noseband only must be used with a double bridle. Normal dropped nosebands and flash straps must lie in the chin groove. Grackle/Mexican/crossed nosebands may not be used in the competition or warming-up arenas. A horse may be equipped with no more than one noseband (a Flash noseband is considered to be one noseband). Nosebands must not cause discomfort.

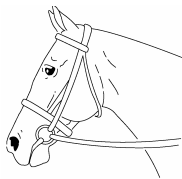


## Permitted nosebands

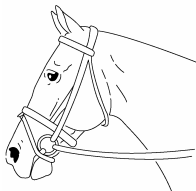
1. Dropped noseband



2. Cavesson noseband



3. Flash noseband



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

## 4. Saddles

4.1. A well fitting, well maintained saddle of any type, suitable to the horse and rider shall be used. At the halt there must be a clear 3cm between any means of support and the rider's trunk. Any adaptations to a saddle must allow the rider to fall free of the horse.

4.2. The use of a handhold, not more than 30 cm wide, to assist the rider to balance, may be attached to the front of the saddle, in front of or above the pommel. Such a handhold may not be more than 10cm above the pommel when held. If a hard hand hold is essential, it must be stated on the rider's FEI PE ID card.

5. Plain numnahs may be used. Dark-colored seat/saddle covers may be used if they are specified on the FEI PE ID Card. Plain or national saddlecloths may be used. See Article 136 of the General Regulations, re. Advertising and Sponsorship.

6. *Whips*. Up to two conventional whips of any length may be carried if required. Any alteration to conventional whips must be approved by the Technical Delegate, Chief Steward or President of the Ground Jury. If whips are required for use in dressage competitions for able-bodied riders, this must be stated on the FEI PE ID card.

## **7. Other PE Saddlery Aids allowed/not allowed**

7.1. Breast plates, neck straps, handholds (see 4.2 above) and cruppers are allowed. Martingales, blinkers, side, balancing, running, bearing and similar reins are forbidden. Any rein adaptation that produces a similar effect to these forbidden reins is not permitted. Any rein from any bit in the horse's mouth must be in direct contact with the rider. This means that if riding in a double bridle the two reins on one side must either both go to the rider's hand(s) or be connected into one rein before reaching the rider. Foot reins are only allowed when no other reins are going to be controlled by arm(s) or hand(s)/fingers from the upper part of the body of the rider.

7.2. If the rein is not used in a conventional manner, it must be in as straight a line as possible from the rider's point of contact on the reins to the horse's mouth. For riders with two very short arms reins may be run through rings that are attached to the front of the saddle by leather straps. These rings must not be in a fixed position, but shall be loose. Riders using such rings must have details noted on their FEI PE ID Cards.

7.3. No 'quick release' mechanisms may be used.

7.4. Velcro may be used to assist the rider in the saddle. The total amount of velcro, or similar material, allowed by any one rider must not be more than 50 sq. cm, and must not exceed the dimensions of 3cmx6cm per overlap contact. The total area of velcro or similar material per leg must not exceed 3cm wide by 6cm of overlap contact and for safety reasons it is recommended that it is fastened in a 'V' shape.

7.5. A velcro or thin leather strap may be used to attach stirrup irons to the girth strap to assist control of the lower leg.

7.6. Velcro or similar materials must, in all cases, allow the rider to fall free of the horse.

7.7. Elastic rubber bands may be used to keep the feet in the stirrups. Such elastic must be of a width and strength to allow the rider to fall free of the horse.

7.8. Western or oxbow stirrups, if used, must be fitted with a Devonshire type boot to prevent the possibility of the foot sliding through the stirrup. Andersen stirrups may be used. Except for those riding sidesaddle, either two stirrups or no stirrups must be used unless a rider has only one leg, in which case one stirrup may be used but only if prosthesis is not used on the other side.

## **8. Decoration**

8.1. Any decoration of the horse with unnatural items, such as ribbons or flowers, etc. in the tail, etc., is strictly forbidden.

8.2. Normal plaiting of the horse's mane and tail, however, is allowed.

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

8.4. 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.

9. Adaptations to equipment or velcro or similar materials that assist in the balance of the rider may change the functional profile of that rider. Riders may be re-classified, and as a result, may change Grade. The rider would then have the option to ride in the higher Grade or not to use such adapted equipment.

10. Use of any equipment, or exemption, that is not covered in the rules must be supported by medical documentation and approved by the Chief Classifier. A copy of the rider's FEIPE ID Card must be copied and sent to the OC with the Entry Form at the time of entry.

11. Subject to the noted provisions, all saddlery and special equipment permissible shall correspond to that allowed under FEI Dressage Rules. It is the responsibility of the competitor to ensure that all special

equipment/compensating aids are allowed under Para Equestrian rules, and that any used are noted on that rider's FEI PE ID Card.

## **12. Checking Saddlery**

12.1. A Steward must be appointed to check the saddlery of each horse immediately after 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 gloves when checking the bit (one pair of gloves per horse).

### **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 or 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 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
10. Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece
11. Snaffle with rotating middle piece

**Article 8429 Arena and exercise areas**

1. At all events the competition arena has to be checked and approved by the Foreign Judge or the President of the Ground Jury.

2.1. 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 15 meters. For indoor competitions the minimum distance should in principle be 3 meters. The enclosure itself should consist of a low 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 entering.

2.2. An arena of 40 meters long and 20 meters wide must also be provided for Para Equestrian Grade Ia, Grade Ib, Grade II and Grade III riders. Organisers of competitions involving riders with a visual impairment should use markers at least 1m high with black letters at least 0.8 m high on a white background for both practice and competition arenas. (For competitions up to and including CPEDI2\*, riders may be asked to bring their own large markers).

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

3.1. The height of the sponsor brand/logo should not exceed 20 cm and the advertising must be fixed level with the top of the 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.

3.2. Any publicity applied on the fence must previously be approved by the Foreign Judge/Foreign Technical Delegate.

4. 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.

5. The centre line is highly recommended but it is left to the discretion of the OC, but may be requested by the Technical Delegate or Foreign Judge. When a centre line is used, it must be clear but discreet throughout its length, and without being of a nature to frighten the horses. On that account it is recommended to roll or rake the centre line in a suitable way.

6. When five judges are used, 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 3 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.

6.1. 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 must be equipped with side windows.

Whenever possible when judging takes place outside, the judges' booths/huts should give shelter from extremes of weather, both heat and cold, wind and rain. Doors should have hooks to secure them in both the open and closed positions if required. Heaters or fans should be made available in extremes of temperature. Cars may be used at competitions below 4\*.

7. It is necessary to make a pause of about 15 minutes after every 2 hours, to reconstitute the surface of the ground, and reinstate the centre line. If there are more than 30 competitors one of the breaks should be for at least 25 minutes. The minutes are timed from the finishing time of one competitor to the start time of the next competitor. A break of one hour should be allowed for lunch for the judges.

8. If the competition is held indoors, the arena should, in principle, be a minimum distance of 2 meters from the wall.

9. 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 during an allocated training session.

Exceptions may be made by the Technical Delegate or the President of the Ground Jury. [*Rationale: Safety*]

10. At least one practice arena of 60mx20m must be placed at the disposal of the competitors three days before the first competition of the event. If possible this arena should be of the same consistency as the competition arena footing. At least one practice arena of

20mx40m must also be provided for every 15 horses entered. A practice arena must also be available for blind riders to train alone. If possible these arenas should be of the same consistency as the competition arena footing.

10.1. Where it is not practically feasible to provide a practice arena of 60mx20m, 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.

11. 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, competitors must leave the arena before commencing their test.

### **Article 8430 Execution of the tests**

1. The official FEI PE Tests must be carried out entirely from memory, and all movements must follow in the order laid down in the test; except for those riders who may have their tests commanded and/or called as a compensating aid listed on the FEI PE ID Card. See Article 8430.15.

2. When a competitor makes an "error of the course" (takes the wrong turn, omits a movement, etc.) the Judge at C warns him, by sounding the bell. The Judge 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 working trot at E instead of at K, it is up to the Judge at C to decide whether to sound the bell or not. If a rider makes an error of course/test whilst executing a movement which is to be repeated later in the test, the judge at C should, in the interests of the competitor, ring the bell as above and put the competitor right. Two marks will be deducted for the error by each judge, but the competitor should remember to ride the correct movement in then repeated section, thus avoiding a second error and an additional penalty of four marks per judge. The decision as to whether or not an error of course has been made will be that of the Judge at C. The other Judges' scores will be adapted accordingly. Communication may be made through the rider's representative.

3. Every "error of the course", whether the bell is sounded or not, must be penalised:

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

4. 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. If the Jury has not noted an error, the competitor has the benefit of the doubt.

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

7. In a case of marked lameness the Judge at C will eliminate the rider from the competition immediately.

8. In a movement which starts or finishes at a given letter in the arena, it should be done at the moment when the competitor's body is beside or over this letter.

9. Para-Equestrian riders have 60 seconds to enter the arena after the sound of the bell. On the grounds of safety, riders in Grade Ia, Ib, II and P36 (blind) may be accompanied around the outside arena by the trainer or his representative before the test starts. They may be led, but must not be schooled from the ground. This person may stand outside the arena on the field of play during the test.

10. All competitors may salute with a nod of their head only. Hats must not be removed at the salute, and contact must be maintained on the reins. If the rider salutes by dropping the arm and is carrying one or two whips, it or they must be held in the non-saluting hand. Non-compliance with this rule will incur in the loss of at least two marks. (*Rationale: Safety*). If the rider's FEI PE ID card is used for non-PE competitions, the above must be stated on the FEI PE ID card.

11. In the case of a fall of horse and/or competitor, the competitor will be eliminated from that competition. If

horse and or rider are passed fit by the official medical/veterinary delegate(s), they may continue in future competitions.

12. A horse leaving the arena completely, with all four feet and in a wilful manner, causing the rider to lose control, will be eliminated. However, if the rider directs the horse to the outside of the arena or the arena is not fully boarded, the horse is not automatically eliminated. The decision is that of the Judge at C.

In the case of a horse being unintentionally directed to leave the arena with all four feet where the boards are continuous, the steward or other suitable person will remove one or more boards to allow the competitor to re enter the arena safely.

13. Resistance may last no longer than 60 seconds. (*Rationale: some riders have slower and less effective aids than able-bodied riders, it takes longer to overcome even small resistances, such as turning a horse round against its will*). However, resistance that may endanger rider, horse, officials or members of the public may result in elimination for safety reasons earlier than within 60 seconds.

14. 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. Commanders and Callers**

15.1. Definitions: Commanders read a test; callers call out the letters to those visually-impaired riders who need this assistance.

15.2. Only those riders with intellectual impairment, visual impairment (B1/P 36) or neurological conditions leading to short term memory loss may have a commander to read their tests, including freestyles. Riders who wish to have a commander must apply to the Para Equestrian Chief Classifier for permission, clearly stating the reason for the need and providing supporting documentation, if necessary. Permission to use a commander must be stated on the FEI PE ID cards. Tests may be commanded in English or in the rider's own language.

15.3. Those riders, qualified as above, who are also deaf or hearing-impaired may use sign language or radio communication. This must be stated on the rider's FEI PE ID Card.

15.4. Riders shall have no more than one commander who shall stand in a fixed position outside the arena at E or B, or if this is not possible, stand as directed by the Judge at C.

15.5. The commander may read each movement once or twice only, from the official printed text version of the test or extracts there from (without any augmentation).

15.6. All commanders must be supervised by a steward, preferably one who speaks the same language.

15.7. Commanders may not carry a whip.

15.8. Callers may only call the name of the letter(s). Only the lead caller (who may also command) may be in the centre of the arena. All other callers must be positioned outside the arena, and may move from one marker to another, provided they do not restrict the vision of any of the judges. There shall be no more than nine (9) callers, but visually-impaired riders are encouraged to use as few callers as possible.

## **16. Other Outside assistance**

16.1. Any other outside assistance or intervention, including coaching by voice, signs etc, may result in elimination, at the discretion of the President of the Ground Jury or the Judge at C.

16.2. The rider's trainer or representative may stand near the competition arena to relay the judges' instructions, if necessary.

16.3. Helpers may be placed in corners outside the arena for safety reasons. In an emergency, they may give physical assistance. Penalties will be at the discretion of the Judge at C, who may eliminate the rider either at the time, or at the conclusion of the test.

16.4. If circumstances allow, a companion horse may stand adjacent to the arena.

## **Article 8431 Time and Technical Failure**

1.1. The only tests to be timed are the Freestyle Tests.

1.2. The test is timed from the move off after the first halt to the final halt. Entry music is not compulsory, and if used must not start more than 20 seconds before the competitor enters the arena. A rider must enter the arena within 20 seconds of the music starting. Exceeding 20 seconds will entail elimination, but the test may be performed first. The music must cease at the final salute. The halts must be on the centre line, facing the judge at C.

1.3. 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 should immediately leave the arena. There should be minimum interference with the starting times of the other riders and 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. The rider may decide 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 8432 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:-

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

"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/her performance for :
  - 1) Paces.
  - 2) Impulsion.



- 3) Submission.
- 4) Equestrian feel and skill of the rider.
- 5) Accuracy.

Each collective mark is awarded from 0 to 10.

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

### **Article 8433 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 initialed 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, at least when giving marks of 5 and below.
3. The above should be done for all other competitions, with a copy to the President of the Ground Jury.
4. All Dressage Tests can be downloaded from the FEI website ([www.horsesport.org](http://www.horsesport.org)).

### **Article 8434 Calculation of scores and results.**

Note: For Para-Equestrian the word 'Classification' applies to the Functional Classification of riders and is not applied to scoring and results.

1. After each performance and after each Judge has given his collective marks, which must be done with due consideration, the Judges' sheets 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 is obtained by adding the total points on each of the Judges' sheets. Percentages should also be obtained against the maximum total points available.

3. The Individual Results are calculated as follows:

3.1. In all competitions the winner is the competitor having obtained the highest percentage, the second placed competitor is the one with the next highest percentage and so on. *(Rationale: Points should not be used as they are in tests for FEI Dressage, as the different Grades of Test add up to different total points – percentages must be used).*

3.2. In case of equality of percentages for the first three places, the higher collective marks will decide on the better placing. In the case of equality of collective marks for the first three places, and in case of equality of percentages for remaining places, the competitors are given the same placing.

3.3. In case of equality of percentages in a Freestyle Test, the higher artistic marks will decide on the better placing. In the case of equality of marks, the competitors are given the same placing.

4. The Team results are calculated as follows: In all team competitions the winning team is the one having the highest percentage of their three best riders, the second placed team is the one with the next highest percentage, and so on. In case of equality of percentages, the winning team is the one whose third placed competitor out of the best three has the best result.

See also Article 8439.6 (Re. Reducing a score by 20% if rider is competing in the wrong Grade).

### **Article 8435 Publishing of results**

1. After each performance the points awarded by each Judge will be added up by the scorer using a calculator with a printout. (A computer program may be used in addition). The printout is to be stapled to each original score sheet. The provisional scores from each judge are posted on the score board, (marked as 'Provisional') with the individual and total scores of all the judges and the percentage score.

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

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

3. The President of the Ground Jury or Judge at C must sign an official results sheet for each class. The sheets can then be released to the competitors. Prize giving can be held half an hour after the sheets are released.

4. After the announcement of the final results of the competition and the general total points and percentages, the total points awarded by each Judge are published under his own name, communicated to the press and subsequently placed in the FEI Bulletin (See Article 8433.3).

5. At Major Championships, 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 and other officials, riders, Chefs d'Equipe and the media.

### **Article 8436 Prize-Giving**

1. Participation in the Prize-Giving Ceremony of placed riders is compulsory. Failure to do so entails losing the placing and prize. Passports will not be returned by the OC until after the final prize giving, and after all bills are paid. Rosettes must be given. See also Article 8454. Dress and Saddlery have to be the same as in the competition, however, black or white bandages are allowed. Riders may seek the permission of the Technical Delegate to enter on a horse other than the one they competed on. All horses may be led or accompanied by a responsible person walking beside them. (*Rationale: Safety*) Sponsors must also be involved where ever and whenever possible. Hats may not be removed at mounted Prize Givings. See also Article 8427.1.3 (removal of hats).

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

3. The OC, in conjunction with the TD, will stipulate how many riders are to present themselves at the official prize giving, and whether it is to be mounted or dismounted. This must be communicated to the Chefs d'Equipe at least 1 hour in advance of the prize-giving.

4. Rosettes etc. for riders not required at a prize giving can be collected by the Chef d'Equipe at a set time after

the prize-giving from a designated person, on production of the score sheet.

### **CHAPTER III GROUND JURY, APPEAL COMMITTEE, TECHNICAL DELEGATE, CLASSIFIERS VETERINARY COMMISSION AND VETERINARY DELEGATE, STEWARDS AND ABUSE OF HORSES**

#### **Article 8437 Ground Jury**

1. All competitions above CPEDI3\* level must have a Jury of 5 judges for every 40 riders (or part of 40).

Classes at and below this level may have 3 judges, seated as in Article 8429.6. National competitions, when international competitors are invited and present, (CPEDN), should if possible have at least three judges.

2. The marks of all five (respectively three) Judges are taken into consideration for the classification.

3. Each Judge must be assisted by a secretary who speaks and writes the same official language.

4. The Judge at C may decide if he 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 Major Championships and for the Paralympic Games, the Jury must show international representation and the President and the other members of the Jury must be chosen from the FEI lists of Para Equestrian Official International or International Judges appointed

by the Para Equestrian Committee and approved by the Bureau of the FEI; (*Rationale for using International as well as O: for Championships and the Paralympic Games large numbers of judges may be used*).

6. For CPEDI3\*, the President and the other members of the Jury must: -

- be chosen from the FEI lists of these Para Equestrian Judges: - Official and/or International,
- be appointed by the NF and the Organising Committee, in agreement with the FEI,
- be an International Jury.

7. For CPEDI1\*/2\*, the President and the other members of the Jury must be: -

- chosen from the FEI lists of Para-Equestrian Judges (Official and/or International and/or International Candidate Judges). If a Candidate judge is not being used one judge may be chosen from that country's list of Para-Equestrian National Judges, provided he or she has attended an IPEC or Para-Equestrian judges' course within the last five years and been accredited as a National Judge.
- appointed by the NF and the Organising Committee, in agreement with the FEI,
- an International Jury.

8. For CPEDIM the Jury does not have to be International, the President and the other members of the Jury must be: -

- chosen from the FEI lists of these Para-Equestrian Judges (Official and/or International and/or International Candidate). If a Candidate Judge is not being used one judge may be chosen from that country's list of Para-

Equestrian National Judges, provided he or she has attended an IPEC or Para-Equestrian judges' course during the last five years, and been accredited as a National judge.

- be appointed by the NF and the Organizing Committee, in agreement with the FEI.

9. For CPEDN the Jury does not have to be International. The President and the other members of the Jury must be made up of:

- at least one Judge from the FEI list of Official, International or International Candidate Judges; the others may be FEI Para-Equestrian National Judges who have attended an IPEC or Para-Equestrian judges' course during the last five years, and been accredited as a National judge.

The Jury must be appointed by the NF and the Organizing Committee, in agreement with the FEI.

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

11. A Jury is considered to be international if there is at least one Foreign Judge in a Jury of three members, and there are at least three Foreign Judges in a Jury of five members.

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

13. At least one Reserve Judge must be appointed for Championships and Games, in case one of the Judges is

unable to attend. The Reserve Judge should be present at the event and may judge classes as required.

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

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

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

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

#### **Article 8438 Technical Delegate**

1.1. A Technical Delegate must be appointed for all competitions. In Category B events the Organizing Committee will appoint the Technical Delegate, who must be approved by the Para-Equestrian Committee. Para-Equestrian will appoint the Technical Delegate(s) for all other Competitions, including the Major Championships.

1.2. A list of Technical Delegates qualified to officiate at all levels of events will be maintained by the FEI Secretariat. The qualifications for such Para-Equestrian Technical Delegates are as follows: to be a past or present FEI Para-Equestrian/IPEC Dressage Judge or being appointed by the PE Committee on the grounds of their extensive knowledge of PE and the specific requirements.

#### **Article 8439 Classifiers**

1. A national Para-Equestrian classifier must be appointed to carry out classification for national



competition. If no national classifier is available, a national Para-Equestrian/IPEC classification adviser can classify with a medically qualified physiotherapist or doctor.

2. Classification for Profile 36 and 37 must be carried out by an ophthalmologist or optical doctor and for Profile 39 by a psychologist.

3. Classification for International competitions must be carried out by two internationally accredited Para-Equestrian classifiers. Two classifiers may do the classification together or separately, but one classifier must be from a different nation to the rider. There should be 3 (three) internationally accredited classifiers officiate at Major Championships and at the Paralympic Games.

4. A PE Classifier is a Physiotherapist or Medical Practitioner who has attended and passed an FEI PE or IPEC Classification Course.

5. The Para-Equestrian committee will appoint the classifiers for all international competitions including Major Championships and the Paralympic Games. A list of Classifiers qualified to officiate at all levels of events will be maintained by the FEI Secretariat.

#### 6. Protests against Classification

6.1. All classification protests should be directed in the first instance to the chief classifier for that event. If not resolved the protestor may lodge a formal appeal with the event appeal committee. The Head FEI Para Equestrian Classifier should be consulted in all classification protest procedures.

6.2. When new nationally classified riders are classified internationally before an event, it may be found that the

rider has been entered in the wrong Grade (lower). The rider can either compete in the Grade given by the international classifier or should stay in his/her entered Grade for the duration of that event. Medals won by that rider will remain with the rider and he/she will appear on the scoreboard and result sheets, however the rider's score as calculated from the total of all Judge's points will be reduced by 20 penalty points immediately before the percentage is calculated if they have competed in the incorrect Grade. For more detail, see the Classification Manual.

#### **Article 8440 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 Para-Equestrian Dressage judge, as well as other suitably qualified persons approved by the Para Equestrian Committee, can be a member of Appeal Committee.

Up to and including CPEDI3\* events, (including Para-Equestrian World Cup Qualifiers, if any) there need only be an Appeal President, who must be an active or retired FEI Para-Equestrian Official or International Dressage Judge, or been appointed by the Para-Equestrian Committee on the grounds of their extensive knowledge of Para-Equestrian and the specific requirements.

#### **Article 8441 Abuse of Horses**

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

See also Article 8426 Weight.

**Article 8440 Veterinary Commission and  
Veterinary Delegate (see also FEI  
Veterinary Regulations)**

1. The composition of the Veterinary Commission, which is compulsory for all Major Championships and CPEDIs4\*, and the appointment of its President and members must be in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations.

2. At CPEDIs, the presence of a veterinarian, to be regarded as the Veterinary Delegate appointed by the Organising Committee, is required in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations. This Veterinary Delegate should conduct all veterinary examinations, including the 'Trot Up'.

*Treating vet:* In addition to the Veterinary Delegate, there must be a Treating Veterinarian. This person must be a different person to the Veterinary Delegate.

**Article 8443 Stewards**

The General Regulations refer to the Stewards. The Chief Steward is responsible for all the Stewards and for the timing required during training. The Chief Steward will report to the Para-Equestrian Technical Delegate and for Category B Events should arrive at least the day before the trot up. For Category A Events he will be required in advance of this.

## **CHAPTER IV VETERINARY INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS, MEDICATION CONTROL AND PASSPORTS OF HORSES**

### **Article 8444 Horse Inspections and Examinations**

1. Horse Inspections and Examinations must be conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations and as laid down in Annex I of the present Rules.
2. Horses should be examined on arrival, and a 'Trot Up' Horse Inspection should be held the afternoon before the first competition.
3. Leaders of horses for Para Equestrian Horse Inspections may carry a whip.

### **Article 8445 Medication Control of Horses**

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

### **Article 8446 Passports of Horses**

1. The General Regulations refer (Article 139). Also see Annex I
2. All horses require FEI passports, except for those horses competing in their country of residence and those competing in competitions below CPEID2\*. However, these horses must be registered with their NF, be identifiable by diagram, and have a valid vaccination certificate.
3. Borrowed horses, being used as Own horses, must be registered with their NF, be identifiable by diagram, and

have a valid vaccination certificate. However all National Federations and Riders must comply with import/export regulations and documentation when traveling their horses abroad.

See also Article 8457.

## **CHAPTER V WORLD AND CONTINENTAL INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM DRESSAGE CHAMPIONSHIPS**

### **Article 8447 Organisation**

1. Once in every four years, the World Championships should be allocated in accordance with the priority laid down in the General Regulations.

2. Twice every four years, the Continental Championships should be allocated, or at least once between each Paralympic Games, and may be held in even or odd years. Regions are encouraged to apply for these Championships.

3. These Championships must be organised so as to conform with the General Rules and Regulations for Para Equestrian Dressage Events.

4. Each event should hold an Individual Championship and Freestyle Championship for each of the five Grades, and a Team Championship. The Para- Equestrian Committee will advise the tests to be used for each Grade. 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

5. These Championships take precedence over all other international Dressage events, official or not, in choice of dates and sporting interest and value of prize money.

#### **Article 8448 Technical Delegate**

A Technical Delegate must be appointed for all competitions. Para-Equestrian will appoint the Technical Delegate(s) for all the Major Championships. The Technical Delegate is in charge outside the actual competitions. See also Article 8438.

#### **Article 8449 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 Para-Equestrian Dressage judge, as well as other suitably qualified persons approved by the Para-Equestrian Committee, can be a member of an Appeal Committee.

#### **Article 8450 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. Each team consists of four riders and four horses, plus one qualified reserve rider and one reserve horse or three riders and three horses. One team member must be classified either Grade Ia, Ib or II. Not

more than three team members may be of the same Grade. In a team composed of four riders the three best total scores only count for the team result.

3. Each NF may send an extra two or three individuals, as well as a team, providing the host NF agrees. The host NF may enter a further three individuals. These extra individuals may not take part in the Team Competition. The above does not apply to the Paralympic Games, which is under the governance of IPC. (See relevant Paralympic Games Qualification Criteria, published separately). Each competitor may only ride one horse in any Major Championship. (but see Article 8454.2 – re. Substitution)

#### **Article 8451 Qualification**

Events are open to all competitors unless stated otherwise in the Schedule. Qualification may be required for Major Championships.

#### **Article 8452 Expenses and Privileges**

1. NFs pay their own expenses except as below.

2. Organising Committees are responsible for the living and accommodation expenses of one groom to each two horses. Grooms must belong to the official Teams. Any additional grooms are the responsibility of the relevant NF.

3. OCs are responsible for transportation and living expenses of all FEI PE international officials, which includes the Judges, Classifiers, members of the Appeal Committee, Technical Delegates and Chief Stewards.

### **Article 8453 Calculation of scores and results**

In accordance with Article 8434 above.

### **Article 8454 Prizes and Prize Money**

1.1. 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 8450.1).

1.2. Rosettes must be given. Rosettes etc. for riders can be collected by the Chef d'Equipe of the relevant nation, at a set time, or given at or before the prize giving ceremony. It is not mandatory to give Prize Money for Para Equestrian Events. Prizes in kind may be given in lieu of prize money. Passports will not be returned by the OC until after the final prize giving, and after all bills are paid.

### **Article 8455. Miscellaneous**

In all circumstances not covered by existing rules, the Ground Jury, in consultation with the Technical Delegate, being guided by the General Regulations and the Rules for Para-Equestrian Dressage Events, shall give such decisions as they consider will best produce a fair result. *(Rationale – The TD has good knowledge of disability, which is not necessary for a Para Equestrian Dressage Judge).*



## CHAPTER VI PARALYMPIC GAMES

### Article 8456 Participation

1. All Qualification Criteria and other Requirements are subject to the Rules of the International Paralympic Committee, who have governance of the Games.

2. Paralympic Games Rules include:

*2.1. Teams.* An NF having obtained eligibility and qualification according to Paralympic Games Eligibility and Qualification Criteria, may enter a team composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of four riders. The team competition consists of the (1<sup>st</sup>) Team Tests and the Individual Championships Tests, with the percentages of the best three riders to count for the team competition. Each team must have at least one rider in Grade Ia, Ib or II, and no team may have more than 3 riders from any one Grade (Grades Ia and Ib are separate Grades).

*2.2. Individuals instead of/in addition to Teams.* NFs having obtained eligibility and qualification according to Paralympic Games Eligibility and Qualification Criteria to enter individuals in place of a team, or in addition to a team, may enter such individuals with one horse each. Nations with more than 4 riders must declare the riders for the Team Competition before the Draw. Nations may enter 6 qualified riders for the Paralympic Games, subject to any restrictions from IPC. See IPC Paralympic Games Qualification Criteria, which is published on the websites, and available for downloading.

*2.3.* No rider may ride more than one horse in any Test at the Paralympic Games. All riders, having started their first Test on a certain horse, (the 'original horse') may

not change from riding that horse in further competitions to riding another eligible horse without a Veterinary Certificate stating the veterinary reason why the original horse may not continue to compete. The permission of the Technical Delegate and the President of the Ground Jury has also to be obtained. All chefs d'Equipe must be informed of any such changes.

2.4. An eligible horse is one that has been accepted on to the venue and passed all necessary veterinary tests. See also Article 8422 Sharing of Horses.

3. *Reserve Horses.* Reserve horses for the Paralympic Games are permitted if permission is obtained from IPC, and should be stabled with their team. The NF is responsible for all expenses of these horses, including their traveling expenses and their groom, unless the groom is shared with another horse in the national team/squad.

## **Article 8457 Tests to be ridden**

1. Each Grade rides its own tests.

2. The order of the tests will be:

2.1. *Team Championship Tests* – all five Grades. (Non-team riders may ride the (1<sup>st</sup>) Team Test as a separate warm up test during the training period). No rosettes or prizes will be given for these classes, but Medals will be given for the Team Competition (1<sup>st</sup>) Team Tests plus Individual Championship Tests.

2.2. *Individual Championship Tests* - all five Grades. Medals will be given for each Grade.

2.3. *Freestyle Tests* - all five Grades. Medals will be given for each Grade

3. The approximate timing of all classes will be decided by the Technical Delegate in conjunction with IPC and the Competition Manager at least 2 months before the Games. The order of the Grades will be arranged with the aim of not exceeding 40 tests per day. The timetable should be drawn up so that the Grade I riders do not ride early in the morning (*Rationale: Some riders with great impairments find that it takes them much time to prepare*). Where possible, Grade Ia and Grade Ib riders should be separated by a class for other riders.

4. The Paralympic Games are held under the same technical rules as all other events, but with eight (8) judges in total, a Technical Delegate, an assistant TD, a Chief Steward, an Assistant Chief Steward three (3) members of the Appeal Jury and three (3) Official International Classifiers.

5. All riders must have the opportunity to train on their own in the competition arena on the field of play for at least five (5) minutes during the training period before the competitions begin. The field of play should be decorated as for the competition during this rehearsal. (*Rationale: safety*). They may be accompanied by their trainer or his representative, and a groom. Time must be allowed for the arena to be harrowed etc during this training. Times will be arranged by the Chief Steward. There will be no official 'Warm-Up' competition as at previous Games.

### **Article 8458 Order of Starting**

The Draw for Para-Equestrian events at the Paralympic Games is held in the same manner as the Draw for other competitions.

### **Article 8459 Schooling of Horses**

1. On no account and under penalty of disqualification, may any horse in Grade IV or Grade III take part in the Paralympic Games, if it has been schooled in the saddle by anyone other than the competitor concerned after arrival at the Paralympic Games venue. This means, for instance, that a groom mounted in the saddle may walk the horse on a long, safe rein and that lungeing and verbal assistance from the ground from the trainer or his representative is permitted.

2. *Shared Horses.* For riders in Grades Ia, Ib and II Team and Individual Tests where the horse is ridden by the trainer or his representative, leg yield and shoulder in are allowed but no other lateral or advanced movements are permitted if the horse is shared.

### **Article 8460 Ground Jury**

There shall be eight members of the Ground Jury judging in groups of five in rotation. This is arranged by the President of the Ground Jury. See also Article 8437.

### **Article 8461 Paralympic Medals**

Subject to IPC, there are sets of medals for the Team Championships; for each of the five Grades for the Individual Championships; and for each of the five Grades for the Freestyle to Music Championship.

## **ANNEX I Horse Examinations, Inspections and Passport Controls**

Refer to the Veterinary Regulations. Leaders may have a whip for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Veterinary Inspection ('Trot/Jog Up).

## **ANNEX II Classification**

*1. FEI PE ID Cards* All international riders shall hold an International Para-Equestrian Classification Identity Card, (FEIPE ID Card) that lists their name, date of birth, nation, national number, functional profile number, Grade, and the compensating aids and equipment that may be used, the manner of saluting and the date of classification. The FEI PE ID Card is displayed as Illustration "C". This Card must be copied to the OC with all entries, and the OC must give a copy of the Card to the President of the Ground Jury or the Judge at 'C'.

## 1.1. Illustration “C” Identity Cards.

Front view with sample information



Name:

Nationality No.

M/F D.O.B.

International Functional Profile **P**

Equestrian Competition **Grade**

Date of Classification

**FEI**

**IPC**

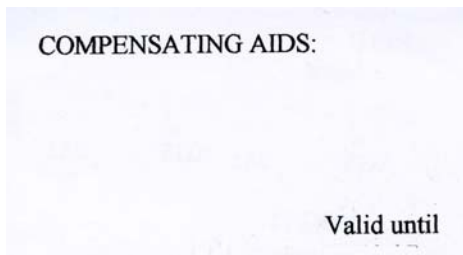
1.2. Riders are divided into five Grades: Grade Ia, Grade Ib, Grade II, Grade III and Grade IV, each with their own tests.

1.3. A rider may only be awarded international classification status following examination by two accredited Para-Equestrian Classifiers, one of whom must be internationally classified and from a country other than that of the rider. The examinations do not have to be carried out at the same time and place.

1.4. Classifiers may withhold definitive classification to some riders until the rider has been observed mounted, in practice and / or during competition. This is at the discretion of the classifier(s), and is not an assessment of the rider’s skill.

1.5. Completed assessment cards shall be sent to the Para-Equestrian Chief Classifier, at home or at the FEI Secretariat. If confirmed by the Chief Classifier, the assessment card will be stamped and copied to the rider.

1.6. The rider's name will be added to the Para-Equestrian master list of internationally classified riders.



Back view of FEI PE ID Card

The Para-Equestrian Classification Secretary will issue the rider with an FEI PE ID Card.

1.7. Any protests to a rider's classification are to be dealt with in accordance with Para-Equestrian procedures. Refer to the Para-Equestrian Classification Manual.

The FEI PE ID Card must be carried by the rider at all Para-Equestrian competitions in which they are entered, and all international and national competitions at which the Card is to be used, under penalty of elimination. It is forbidden to use any special equipment/compensating aid that is not printed on the FEI PE ID Card, other than equipment allowed as per these Rules.

1.8. The FEI PE ID Card may also be used by the rider to enter some national and international dressage competitions for able bodied riders using the

compensating aids that are listed on the card. Apply to the FEI Secretariat to ride in FEI Dressage competitions with compensating aids. (See also Article 8422.)

## **2.1 Competition Organizer Responsibilities**

2.1. After the closing date of entries, the Organising Committee (OC) shall send to the Head FEI Para-Equestrian Classifier a list of all riders, their nation, listed Profile Number and the Grade that they are entered. The list will be checked and returned to the OC, verifying those that are classified and a list of those that need to be classified, or re-examined. The compensating aids allowed for each rider will also be sent to the OC. This list should be circulated to the TD, Chief Steward and Judges.

2.2. The OC is responsible to schedule all necessary rider classifications to take place before the start of competition. Forty minute periods should be designated for each appointment, with adequate meal times and breaks scheduled for the classifiers. Riders shall be sent the date and time of their scheduled classification appointment prior to the event, or immediately upon their arrival at the competition.

2.3. A clean, private examination room shall be made available for all Classification appointments. The room shall be equipped with a height adjustable examination bed with a pillow, four or five chairs, a table and stool, drinking water and a towel. The area shall be large enough to accommodate the classifiers, the rider and the rider's representative.

2.4. An appropriate waiting area shall be provided nearby the exam room.



2.5. The classifiers shall be assigned an Administrative Assistant. In addition to administrative duties such as photocopying, the Administrative Assistant shall ensure that riders arrive for their scheduled appointments and communicate with team Chefs d'Equipe if necessary, convey classification results to the OC as soon as possible, and arrange for riders to be assessed mounted, if required by the classifiers (see 8 below).

2.6. A private area is to be provided nearby the competition arena for the classifiers (including the host nation's own classifiers who wish to be present) to observe the riders in competition and to discuss their Profile without being overheard.

2.7. The classifiers must be invited to arrive 24 hours before the draw takes place, in order for the classifier to have time to classify the riders, and then notify the OC about the riders' Grades and compensating aids.

2.8. For a rider to be assessed mounted, if required, the time and place are to be agreed upon by the rider, the OC, Chef d'Equipe, the Technical Delegate and the classifiers. This is a classification assessment, the rider's skill shall not be considered during this assessment.

### **3. Invitation to the Classifiers:**

3.1. Classifiers will be invited and allocated to each competition by FEI, through the Head FEI Para Equestrian Classifier.

3.2. The OC must confirm the invitation well in advance of the event.

3.3. The invitation should state clearly the venue, the dates and times of the classification process, and when

the classifier is expected to arrive and when to leave. Classifiers should stay to watch the competition.

3.4. Where air travel is involved, the invitation should also state whether the classifier or the organisers will arrange the flights. If there are any constraints on what flights can be used, details should be explained to ensure that they are acceptable.

3.5 The invitation should confirm that the classifier's expenses will be met as set out in the next section.

3.6 On receiving an invitation, a classifier is expected to respond without delay and to confirm acceptance or otherwise in writing as soon as possible.

### **3.7 Classifiers' Expenses:**

3.7.1. The competition organisers must undertake to meet all expenses incurred by classifiers, either by providing the facilities or by paying all their relevant costs.

3.7.2. The expenses must cover return travel from the classifier's home to the competition venue, accommodation, all transport and subsistence at the venue to a reasonable standard, and any other essential expenses.

3.7.3. Accommodation should be provided for the classifiers away from the riders if possible, and preferably near the Judges and the Technical Delegate(s).

3.7.4. The organisers will arrange transport from the airport to the venue, and again for the return flight; also daily transport to and from the venue if necessary.

3.7.5. The Classifiers are FEI officials.

3.7.6. All classification protests should be directed in the first instance to the Chief Classifier for that event. If not resolved the protestor may lodge a formal appeal with

the event Appeal Committee. The Head FEI Para-Equestrian Classifier should be consulted in all Classification protest procedures.

3.7.7. When new nationally classified riders are classified internationally before an event, it may be found that the rider has been entered in the wrong Grade (lower). The rider can either compete in the Grade given by the international classifier or should stay in his/her entered Grade for the duration of that event. Medals won by that rider will remain with the rider and he/she will appear on the scoreboard and result sheets, however the riders score will be reduced by 20% penalty points if they have competed in the incorrect Grade. See more detail in Classification Manual.

3.7.8. The Head Classifier and at least two Senior (preferably 'O') Technical Delegates shall make up the Classification Panel that adjudicates on compensating aids etc. They will consult with other experts as necessary.

### **ANNEX III. International Para-Equestrian Dressage Judges**

1. Judges are divided into three categories: Para Equestrian International Candidate Judges, Para Equestrian International Judges and Para Equestrian Official International Judges (see General Regulations - Judges). The age limit for all categories is 70 years

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. It also depends on the availability of national judges judging to a high enough standard who have attended a Para-Equestrian

Judges' Course and consequently been accredited as a Para Equestrian Judge.

3. The Rules for the appointment of Judges are laid down in Articles 8437 and 8446 above. For the Young Riders, Juniors and Ponies Events refer to the appropriate Regulations concerned.

4. The qualifications for an International Candidate Judge are as follows:

4.1. To speak at least one of the two official FEI languages and if possible understand the other.

4.2. To judge nationally to Prix St George standard, and to have attended an official PE dressage judges' course, to have passed a test, and to have been accredited as a Para Equestrian Judge.

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

4.4. Promotion to International Candidate Judge is in principle only possible until the age of 65.

5. The qualifications for promotion to International Judge are as follows: In order to be eligible to be considered for promotion to International status, Candidate Judges must firstly have fulfilled a minimum number of Judging engagements as follows:

- judged as a member of a Ground Jury at not less than four CPEDIs 1\* or 2\*

OR

- judged as a member of a Ground Jury of five judges at two CPEDIs 3\*

OR

- acted as reserve judge at two CPEDI 3\* or above, and shadow judged classes where not actually officiating

OR

- shadow judged all Grades and Freestyle at two CPEDI3\* or above.

NB. Shadow judging in both 3 and 4 above to be with the agreement of an officiating PE 'O' judge (or a retired PE 'O' judge who is going to be present at the Event) who will examine the sheets and report back to the Candidate judge and the Chairman of the PE Dressage Committee with their findings. At least one competition must be actually judged as a member of a Jury. They must be recommended for up-grading by their NF or the Para-Equestrian Committee, (with the agreement of their NF) advised by an active or retired "O" judge. Promotion to International Judge is in principle only possible until the age of 68.

6. The qualifications for an Official International Judge are as follows:

6.1. To fulfil the conditions required to be an International Para-Equestrian Judge and the Guidelines for FEI PE "O" Judges (see Annex VI).

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

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

7. 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. International Candidate Judges may, however, sit in with higher-level officiating judges if they give their permission.

8. Judges, acting at an International Event will be paid as follows: Reimbursement of all transportation costs, full board and lodging.

9. 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 :

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

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

Note: 'Regular trainer' means: training a horse/rider for more than three days in the twelve month period prior to an event or any training during a period of six months before an event. NB: 'Three Days' means any training on more than 3 days in the 12 month period. In the immediate six months to an event no training may occur.

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

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

9.5. 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 Para Equestrian Committee for the attention of and action by the Judicial Committee.

9.6. FEI Para-Equestrian 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 1<sup>st</sup> January each year whether they wish to judge or compete during that particular year.

10. 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 a Para-Equestrian International Judge and a Para-Equestrian 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 are forwarded to the Secretary General (see General Regulations - Judges).

11. Refer to Annex for Guidelines for "O" Judges.

12. FEI PE judges who have remained inactive for a period of more than three years may be removed by the PE Committee from the list of FEI PE 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 or attended an FEI PE Judges' Course for a period of more than three years and request that they be removed from the list of FEI PE Dressage Judges.

13. All Para-Equestrian Dressage Judges have to attend at least one FEI Para-Equestrian Judges' Course every three years. If not, they are liable to be removed from the FEI list by the Para-Equestrian Committee.

## **ANNEX IV Guidelines for Dressage Competitions with All Horses Borrowed**

International Events or Competitions may be organised with horses borrowed by the host NF with the approval of the Secretary General (see Article 8420). 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.

1.1. The Organizing Committee will make available the necessary number of horses to allow for a choice of two suitable horses with good temperaments, trained to the standard required, for each rider in each Grade.

2. All horses must be schooled so as to be capable of competing at the level of competition intended, or above it, and must have good temperaments.

2.1. When there are not enough horses available for competitors to be supplied with the choice of two horses, there should be enough suitable horses as above required for the number of riders in each Grade plus at least 33% horses to riders as reserves.

2.2. 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 Chefs d'Equipe or a representative of the team, as well as the competitors, the President of the Ground Jury and



the President of the Veterinary Commission or the Veterinary Delegate. The horses must be properly identified.

3.1. The owners of horses will bring a bridle in accordance with Article 8428 for use on their horse. The TD and 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 except by agreement with the owner or his representative. The owners should also bring saddles, in case those brought by the rider do not fit – refer to the Code of Conduct. All reserve horses must be inspected. Substitutions may only be made when authorised by the FEI Veterinary Delegate, the Foreign Judge and/or the Technical Delegate. Team horses may be exchanged within a team. See also Article 8422.9 (Sharing of Horses).

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 Article 8425.

5. The Organising Committee should provide a reasonable number of suitable reserve horses for each Grade to be used in case any horse is found to be unsuitable, or unfit to compete by the Veterinary Delegate/Commission after the draw. The reserve horses must be named at the draw.

5.1. 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.

6. 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 Technical Delegate and/or the FEI Steward.

7. 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 V**

Competition Category	Minimum number of nations competing	Minimum number Of competitors	Special requirements	Ground Jury				TD appointed by	Appeal Jury		Chief Steward Appointed by
				Appointed by	Numbers required	Qualifications required	International Jury		Number required	Appointed by	
CPE-DN National Competitions	-	-	Non-national smay be invited	NF and OC	3	PEN plus at least one PEIC	Not required	NF or OC	0 or 1	NF or OC	NF or OC
CPE D-IM Minor International	3	-	May have Team Competitions		5 or 3	PEO PEI PEIC		Required (one Foreign judge out of 3, or three out of 5)	NF and OC	1	NF and OC  PEC to approve
CPE-DI*	4	10		PEC to approve	5 per 40 riders	PEO PEI	PEC to approve				
CPE-DI**	4	20		PEC			3		PEC		
CPE-DI***	6	25	Must have Team Competitions	PEC	5 per 40 riders	PEO PEI	PEC	3	PEC	PEC	
CPE-DI**** Major Championships, Paralympic Qualifiers											
Paralympic Games											
See Article	8420	8420	8420.3	8437	8437	8437	8437	8446.2			

*Ground Jury Appointed by:*  
 PEC = Para Equestrian Committee;  
 NF = National Federation;  
 OC = Organising Committee.

*Qualifications of Para Equestrian Judges:*  
 PEO = Official;  
 PEI = International;  
 PEIC = International Candidate;  
 PEN = National

NOTE:For competitions above CPE-DN, requests for Functional Classifiers must be directed to the FEI Technical Committee who will appoint them. All competitions have to have classifiers present.

## **ANNEX VI Directives for FEI "O" Judges -**

("O" Judges may only be proposed by the Para Equestrian Committee.)

1. Should have proved well as "I" Judge.
2. Should have judged approximately 8 CDIPE as an "I" judge before being considered as an "O" judge by the Para Equestrian Committee.
3. Should be able to conduct Judges' and Riders' clinics.
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 and standard of behaviour.
7. Should have an appropriate attitude towards riders, owners, organisers and other officials.
8. Must integrate well into a team.

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 VII Directives for Assessing the Degree of Difficulty in a Freestyle**

### *1. Initial Comments*

The assessment in the degree of difficulty in a Freestyle 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.

However, as Riders in FEI PE Freestyles may perform paces and movements in advance of their Grade, it is important to reflect this in the mark for 'degree of difficulty' if they performed to a high standard and add to the performance.

More difficult paces and movements performed badly will have a detrimental effect on the mark for 'degree of difficulty' as well as some of the artistic marks.

### **ANNEX VIII Stable Security**

The following provisional measures for PE Dressage events, other than Championships and Games, are implemented on an experimental basis:

The experiment will be reviewed annually.

The objective is to reduce costs and potentially unnecessary regulations for Organisers.

Vet. Regs Article 1005.2.4, 1005.2.5.1 and 2.5.2 will not apply for CPEDIs.

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

Organisers will be required to ensure that the stable area(s) at their events are controlled by Stable Manager(s) / 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.

Security fences and access control will not be compulsory. However, the Veterinary Delegate or the Technical Delegate 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.

Minimum FEI stable security requirements to be met for all other competitions.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX

### **A**

<b>Abuse of Horses</b>	<b>8441</b>
<b>Accident of Horse or Rider</b>	<b>8424.1.2</b>
<b>Adaptation of Equipment</b>	<b>8428</b>
<b>Age Limits of Participants</b>	<b>8422.2</b>
<b>Age of Horses</b>	<b>8422.7.1</b>
<b>Aids</b>	
- allowed for PE Rider	8428.7
- of the Rider	8418
- Specification on FEI PE Card	8422.1.3, Annex II (1)
<b>Appeal Committee</b>	<b>8440, 8449</b>
<b>Application of Rules (timing)</b>	<b>8422.8.11</b>
<b>Arena</b>	<b>8429</b>
- Centre Line	8429.5
- Entering	8429.11, 8430.9
- Horse Leaving	8430.12
- Huts	8429.6.1
- Indoor	8429.11
- Letters	8429.4
- Places of the Judges	8429.6
- Practice	8429.10
- Publicity on	8429.3
- Size of	8429.2
- Use of	8429.9
<b>Assistance, Outside</b>	<b>8430.16</b>

### **B**

<b>Behavior of Horses</b>	<b>8422.7.2</b>
<b>Bend/Flexion</b>	<b>8412.3</b>
<b>Bits</b>	<b>8428.2</b>
<b>Blind Riders</b>	<b>8427.1.7, 8430.15</b>
<b>Boots</b>	<b>8427.1.4</b>

<b>Borrowed/Loan Horses</b>	<b>8425.19,</b>
<b>Annex IV</b>	
<b>Bridles</b>	<b>8428.2</b>
<b><u>C</u></b>	
<b>Calculation of Scores &amp; Results</b>	<b>8434</b>
<b>Callers</b>	<b>8430.15.8</b>
<b>Canter</b>	<b>8405</b>
- Collected	8405.4.1
- Counter or False	8405.5
- Extended	8405.4.4
- Flying Change of Leg	8405.7
- Medium	8405.4.3
- Simple Change of Leg	8405.6
- Working	8405.4.2
<b>Categories of Dressage Events</b>	<b>8420,</b>
	<b>Annex V</b>
- Championships	8420.8
- International Category A Events	8420.1.3
- International Category B Events	8420.1.2
- National Events	8420.1.1
- Paralympic Games	8420.10
- Regional Games	8420.9
- Team Competition	8420.2
<b>Centre Line</b>	<b>8429.5,</b>
	<b>8429.7</b>
<b>Championships</b>	<b>8420.8, Ch V</b>
- Appeal Committee	8449
- Classification	8422.1,
	Annex II
- Competitions	8420
- Continental and World	8447-8455
- Expenses and Privileges	8452, Annex
	II (4)
- Ground Jury	8437,8455.2
- Organisation	8447
- Participation (Teams, Individuals, Holder of Title, Additional Competitors)	8450
- Priority	8447

- Prizes	8454
- Qualification (Competitors)	8451
- Technical Delegate	8438, 8448
<b>Change of Horse</b>	<b>8456.2.3</b>
<b>Change (simple) of Leg at Canter</b>	<b>8405.6</b>
<b>Change of Leg in the Air (Flying change)</b>	<b>8405.7</b>
<b>Changes of Direction</b>	<b>8409</b>
<b>Checking of Saddlery</b>	<b>8428.12</b>
<b>Circle</b>	<b>8410.1</b>
<b>Classification</b>	<b>8422.1,8439, Annex II</b>
- Card	8422.1.3, Annex II (1)
- Functional Profile	8422.1
- Grade	Annex II (1)
- Protest/Appeal	8493.6, Annex II(1 & 8)
<b>Classifiers</b>	<b>8439, Annex II</b>
- Expenses	Annex II (4)
- Invitations to	Annex II (3)
- OC`s Responsibilities	Annex II 2-5
- Transportation of	AnnexII(4.4)
<b>Collection</b>	<b>8416</b>
<b>Collective Marks</b>	<b>8432.4</b>
<b>Commanders</b>	<b>8430.15</b>
<b>Commission (Veterinary)</b>	<b>8442</b>
<b>Committee (Appeal)</b>	<b>8440</b>
<b>Companion Horse</b>	<b>8430.16.4</b>
<b>Compensating Aids</b>	<b>8422.3, 8428.7, AnnexII (1)</b>
<b>Competition</b>	<b>8420</b>
- Maximum per Day	8420.4
- Team	8420.2
<b>Corners (riding)</b>	<b>8409.2</b>
<b>Counter-Canter (False)</b>	<b>8405.5</b>



**Counter-change of hand** 8409.3, 4-5

**D**

**Deaf (Assistance for the)** 8430.15.3  
**Declaration of Starters** 8424  
**Decoration** 8428.8  
**Delegate, Veterinary** 8442  
**Details to the Freestyle Test** 8421.7  
**Direction (Changes of)** 8409  
**Draw (Order of Starting)** 8425  
**Dress** 8427  
**Dressage Tests** 8421  
**Drugs** 8445

**E**

**Entries** 8423  
**Error of the Test** 8430.4  
**Error of Course** 8430.2  
**Examination of Horses** Annex I  
**Execution of Tests** 8430  
**Exercise Arenas** 8429  
**Exercising Horses** 8422.8  
**Expenses** 8452

**E**

**Fall of Competitor or Horse** 8430.11  
**False Canter** 8405.5  
**FEI PE ID Cards** 8422.1.3,  
Annex II

**Figures**

- Figure of Eight 8410.3  
- Serpentine 8410.2  
- Volte 8410.1

**Flying Change** 8405.7

**Freestyle** 8421

- Degree of Difficulty Annex VII  
- Test 8421.2.7  
- Time 8431

**Functional Profile/Classification** 8422.1

## **G**

### **Games**

- Paralympic 8420.10,Ch VI
- Regional 8420.9

### **Gloves**

**8427.1.6**

### **Grades**

- Dressage Tests 8421.2
- Number of Horses 8420.4
- Riding Down 8420.4.5,  
Annex II (7)
- Riding Up 8420.3
- Wrong Annex II (7)

### **Ground Jury**

**8437,  
Annex III**

- Assistant to President 8437.4
- Foreign Judge 8437.10-11
- Huts for 8429.6.1
- Number of Judges 8437.1
- Placement of 8429.6
- Qualifications of Judges 8437.5-10
- Secretary 8437.3

## **H**

### **Half halt**

**8408**

### **Half pass**

**8412.9**

### **Half pirouette**

**8413**

### **Halt**

**8402**

### **Hand Holds**

**8428.4.2**

### **Hats**

**8427.1.3,  
8430.10**

### **Helpers**

**8430.16.3**

### **Horse, Leaving the Arena**

**8430.12**

### **Horse on the Bit**

**8401.6**

### **Horses, Conditions of Participation**

**8422.7**

## **I**

### **ID Cards**

**8422.1.3,  
AnnexII(1)**

<b>Illness/Accident of Horse or Rider</b>	<b>8424.1.2</b>
<b>Impulsion</b>	<b>8417</b>
<b>Inspections of Horses</b>	<b>8444,</b>
	<b>Annex I</b>
<b>International Events</b>	<b>8420.1</b>
<b>Invitations</b>	<b>8423</b>
<b>Invitations to Classifiers</b>	<b>AnnexII (3)</b>
<b>IPC</b>	<b>8419.3</b>

## **J**

### **Judges (see also Ground Jury)**

- Directives for 'O' Judges	Annex VII
- Foreign	8437.10-11
- Huts	8429.6.1
- International	Annex III
- Location of	8429.6
- Sheet	8433

## **L**

<b>Lameness</b>	<b>8430.7</b>
<b>Lateral Movements</b>	<b>8412</b>
- Half-Pass	8412.9
- Renvers	8412.8
- Shoulder In	8412.6
- Travers	8412.7
<b>Leaving Arena</b>	<b>8430.12</b>
<b>Leg Yielding</b>	<b>8411.3</b>
<b>Letters in the Arena</b>	<b>8429.4</b>
<b>Lungeing</b>	<b>8422.8.1</b>

## **M**

<b>Marking</b>	<b>8421.2,</b>
	<b>8432</b>
<b>Marking (Scale of Marks)</b>	<b>8432.3.</b>
	<b>Annex VII</b>
<b>Medication Control</b>	<b>8445</b>
<b>Movements, Aim of</b>	<b>8411.2</b>
<b>Music Failure</b>	<b>8431.1.3</b>

## **N**

<b>National Events</b>	<b>8420.1</b>
<b>Nosebands</b>	<b>8428.3</b>
<b>Numnahs</b>	<b>8428.5</b>

## **O**

<b>Object and General Principles</b>	<b>8401</b>
<b>Object of Int. PE Events</b>	<b>8419</b>
<b>Order of Starting</b>	<b>8425</b>
<b>Organisation of Major Events</b>	<b>8447</b>
<b>Outside Assistance</b>	<b>8430.16</b>

## **P**

<b>Paralympic Games</b>	<b>Annex VI</b>
-------------------------	-----------------

- Ground Jury	8460
- Medals	8461
- Order of Starting	8458
- Participation	8450
- Qualification Criteria	8456.1
- Reserve Horses	8456.3
- Rules	8456.2
- Schooling of Horses	8459
- Shared Horses	8459.2
- Tests to be Ridden	8457

### **Participation**

- At Major Events	8450
- Competitions	8420, 8447, 8456
- Conditions of	8422
- Number of Competitors	8420.4

### **Passage**

<b>Passports of Horses</b>	<b>8414</b> <b>8446,</b> <b>Annexes I</b> <b>&amp; IV.7</b>
----------------------------	--

<b>Personal Support Staff</b>	<b>8420.4.7</b>
-------------------------------	-----------------

<b>Piaffe</b>	<b>8415</b>
---------------	-------------

<b>Pirouette</b>	<b>8413</b>
------------------	-------------

<b>Position of the Rider</b>	<b>8418</b>
------------------------------	-------------

<b>Practice Arena</b>	<b>8429.10</b>
<b>Privileges</b>	<b>8452</b>
<b>Prize Giving</b>	<b>8436</b>
<b>Prizes/Prize Money</b>	<b>8454</b>
<b>Promotional Events</b>	<b>8420.1</b>
<b>Protests against Classification</b>	<b>8493.6</b>
<b>Publicity</b>	<b>8429.3</b>
<b>Publishing Results</b>	<b>8435</b>
<b><u>Q</u></b>	
<b>Qualification</b>	<b>8451</b>
<b>Quick Release Mechanisms</b>	<b>8428.7.3</b>
<b><u>R</u></b>	
<b>Rein Back</b>	<b>8406</b>
<b>Reins</b>	
- Adaption of	8428.7.2
- Foot Reins	8428.7.1
- Holding of	8418.2, 8430.10
<b>Renvers</b>	<b>8412.8</b>
<b>Reserve horses</b>	<b>8456.3</b>
<b>Resistance</b>	<b>8430.13</b>
<b>Results</b>	<b>8435</b>
- Calculation of	8434
- Publication of	8435
<b>Rules in Force (Timing)</b>	<b>8422.8.11</b>
<b><u>S</u></b>	
<b>Saddle Covers</b>	<b>8428.5</b>
<b>Saddlery</b>	<b>8428</b>
<b>Saddlery Aids</b>	<b>8428.7</b>
<b>Saddlery Checks</b>	<b>8428.12</b>
<b>Saddles</b>	<b>8428.4</b>
<b>Safety</b>	<b>8422.7.2, Annex VIII</b>
<b>Safety Stirrups</b>	<b>8427.14</b>
<b>Salute</b>	<b>8430.10</b>
<b>Schooling of Horses</b>	<b>8422.8</b>

<b>Scores</b>	<b>8434</b>
<b>Seat</b>	<b>8418.1</b>
<b>Seat Covers</b>	<b>8428.5</b>
<b>Serpentine</b>	<b>8410.2</b>
<b>Sharing Horses</b>	<b>8422.9</b>
<b>Shoulder-in</b>	<b>8412.6</b>
<b>Spurs</b>	<b>8427.1.8</b>
<b>Stable Security</b>	<b>Annex VIII</b>
<b>Starters (Declaration of)</b>	<b>8424</b>
<b>Starting (Order of)</b>	<b>8425, 8458</b>
<b>Stewards</b>	<b>8443</b>
<b>Submission</b>	<b>8417</b>
<b>Substitution of Horses</b>	<b>8456.2.3</b>
<b>Support Staff</b>	<b>8420.4.7</b>

## I

### **Team**

- Competitions	8420.2, 8447.4
- Size of	8450.2
<b>Technical Delegate</b>	<b>8438, 8448</b>
<b>Technical Failure</b>	<b>8431</b>
<b>Tests</b>	<b>8421</b>
- Assistance in	8430.9, 8430.16
- Beginning/End of	8430.14
- Break/Pause between	8429.7
- Details of	8421
- Different Levels of	8421
- Error of	8430.4-8
- Execution of	8430
- Marking of	8421.2.7.9- 10, 8432
- Repeat of Movement in	8430.4
- Timing of	8431
<b>Time Failure</b>	<b>8431</b>
<b>Transitions</b>	<b>8407</b>
<b>Travers</b>	<b>8412.7</b>
<b>Trot</b>	<b>8404</b>

- Collected	8404.4.1
- Extended	8404.4.4
- Medium	8404.4.3
- Working	8404.4.2
<b>Turn on Haunches</b>	<b>8413</b>
<b>Turn out/Grazing</b>	<b>8422.8.10</b>

## **V**

<b>Velcro</b>	<b>8428.7.4-6</b>
<b>Veterinary</b>	
- Commission	8442
- Delegate	8442
- Inspections/Examinations	8444
- Treating	8442.2
<b>Voice (Use of the)</b>	<b>8418.3</b>
<b>Volte</b>	<b>8410.1</b>

## **W**

<b>Walk</b>	<b>8403</b>
- Collected	8403.4.1
- Extended	8403.4.3
- Free	8403.4.4
- Medium	8403.4.2
<b>Weight</b>	<b>8426</b>
<b>Whip</b>	<b>8428.6</b>
<b>Working on Two Tracks</b>	<b>8411</b>