



## RULES OF ESNZ DRESSAGE & NZPCA Dressage (Annexe 6)

Effective 1st ~~September~~ August 20176

*~~\*Please note this version of the 2016 Rules is an interim version and may be subject to further amendment.~~*



# EQUESTRIAN SPORTS NEW ZEALAND RULES FOR DRESSAGE EVENTS

## PREAMBLE

The present Rules for Dressage Events (Version ~~54~~) are effective on 1st ~~September~~ ~~August~~ 201~~7~~~~6~~. As from this date, all other texts covering the same matter (other editions, and all other official documents) issued previously are superseded.

Although this booklet sets out the detailed rules of ESNZ Dressage (DNZ) for Dressage Events, it must be read in conjunction with the General Regulations of Equestrian Sports New Zealand Inc (ESNZ).

It is not possible to provide for every conceivable eventuality in these rules. If there is no rule to deal specifically with a particular circumstance, or if the nearest interpretation of the pertinent rule would result in an obvious injustice, DNZ will look to the FEI rules for Dressage for guidance. It is the duty of those responsible for making a final determination to make a decision based on common-sense and fair play, thus reflecting as closely as possible the intention of these Rules and of the General Regulations of the Equestrian Sport New Zealand Inc (ESNZ).

Where FEI Articles are inapplicable to New Zealand conditions, they have been omitted and /or replaced by rules specific to New Zealand.

These Rules and Regulations cannot be used either in principle, in whole or in part for the judging of competition unless that Organising Committee or body is affiliated to Equestrian Sports New Zealand.

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Equestrian Sports New Zealand | Dressage NZ

PO Box 6146

Marion Square

Wellington 6141

Phone: 04 499 8994

Fax: 04 499 2899

Email: [nzef@nzequestrian.org.nz](mailto:nzef@nzequestrian.org.nz)

Web site [www.nzequestrian.org.nz](http://www.nzequestrian.org.nz)



Federation Equestre Internationale

Web site [www.fei.org](http://www.fei.org)

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

The FEI requires 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. The following points must be particularly adhered to:

### 1. General Welfare

**a) Good Horse management:** Stabling, feeding and training must be compatible with good Horse management practices. Clean and good quality hay, feed and water must always be available.

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

**c) Farriery and tack:** Foot care and shoeing must be of a high standard. Tack must be designed and fitted to avoid the risk of pain or injury.

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

#### e) Transit

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

### 2. Fitness to Compete.

**a) Fitness and competence:** Participation in Competition must be restricted to fit Horses and Athletes of proven competence. Horses must be allowed suitable rest period between training and competitions; additional rest periods should be allowed following travelling.

**b) Health status:** No Horse deemed unfit to compete may compete or continue to compete. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever there is any doubt.

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

**d) Surgical procedures:** Any surgical procedures that threaten a competing Horse's welfare or the safety of other Horses and/or Athletes must not be allowed.

**e) Pregnant/recently foaled mares:** Mares must not compete after their fourth month of pregnancy or with foal at foot.

**f) Misuse of aids:** Abuse of a Horse using natural riding aids or artificial aids (eg whips, spurs, etc.) will not be tolerated.

### 3. Events must not prejudice Horse welfare.

**a) Competition areas** Horses must be trained and compete on suitable and safe surfaces. All obstacles and competition conditions must be designed with the safety of the Horse in mind.

**b) Ground surfaces** All ground surfaces on which Horses walk, train or compete must be designed and maintained to reduce factors that could lead to injury.

**c) Extreme weather** Competitions must not take place in extreme weather conditions that may compromise welfare or safety of the Horse. Provision must be made for cooling conditions and equipment for after competing.

**d) Stabling at events**

Stables must be safe, hygienic, comfortable, well ventilated and of sufficient size for the type and disposition of the Horse. Washing –down areas and water must always be available.

**4. Humane Treatment of Horses**

**a) Veterinary treatment**

Veterinary expertise must always be available at an Event. If a Horse is injured or exhausted during a Competition, the Athlete must dismount and a veterinarian must check the Horse

**b) Referral centres**

Wherever necessary, the Horse should be collected by ambulance and transported to the nearest relevant treatment centre for further assessment and therapy. Injured Horses must be given full supportive treatment before transport.

**c) Competition injuries**

The incidence of injuries sustained in competition should be monitored. Ground surface conditions, frequency of Competitions and any other risk factors should be examined carefully to indicate ways to minimise injuries.

**d) Euthanasia**

If injuries are sufficiently severe the Horse may need to be euthanized by a veterinarian as soon as possible on humane grounds and with the sole aim of minimising suffering.

**e) Retirement**

Every effort should be made to ensure that Horses are treated sympathetically and humanely when they retire from competition.

**5. Education**

The FEI urges all those involved in equestrian sport to attain the highest possible levels of education in their areas of expertise relevant to the care and management of the Competition Horse.

This Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse may be modified from time to time and the views of all are welcomed. Particular attention will be paid to new research findings and the FEI encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.

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# EQUESTRIAN SPORTS NEW ZEALAND

## RULES FOR DRESSAGE

### DEFINITIONS OF PACES AND MOVEMENTS

(Please note these definitions have been predominantly taken from the FEI rules.)

#### Article 401 - Object and General Principles of Dressage

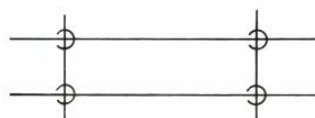
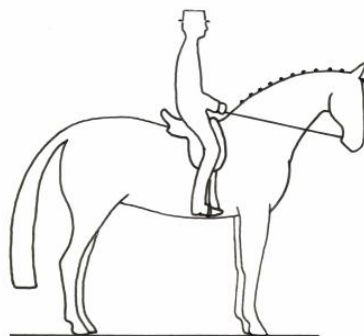
1. The object of dressage is the development of the horse into a happy athlete through harmonious education. As a result, it makes the horse calm, supple, loose and flexible, but also confident, attentive and keen, thus achieving perfect understanding with the athlete.
2. These qualities are demonstrated 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 hindquarters, originating from a lively impulsion.
  - 2.4 The acceptance of the bit, with submissiveness/throughness (Durchlässigkeit) without any tension or resistance.
3. The horse thus gives the impression of doing, of its own accord, what is required. Confident and attentive, submitting generously to the control of the athlete, remaining absolutely straight in any movement on a straight line and bending accordingly when moving on curved lines.
4. The walk is regular, free and unconstrained. The trot is free, supple, regular and active. The canter is united, light and balanced. The hindquarters are never inactive or sluggish. The horse responds to the slightest indication of the athlete and thereby gives life and spirit to all the rest of its body.
5. By virtue of a lively impulsion and the suppleness of the joints, free from the paralysing effects of resistance, the horse obeys willingly and without hesitation and responds to the various aids calmly and with precision, displaying a natural and harmonious balance both physically and mentally.
6. In all the work, even at the halt, the horse must be “on the bit”. A horse is said to be “on the bit” when the neck is more or less raised and arched according to the stage of training and the extension or collection of the pace, accepting the bridle with a light and consistent soft submissive contact. 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 athlete.

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

### **Article 402 - The Halt**

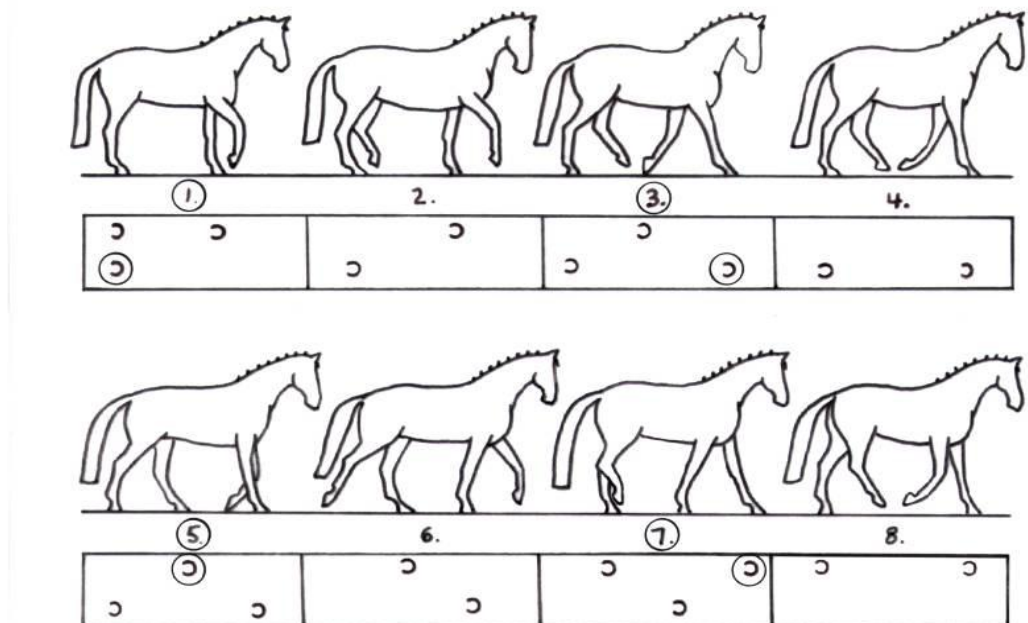
1. At the halt the horse should stand attentive, engaged, motionless, straight and square with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs. The neck should be raised with the poll as the highest point and the noseline slightly in front of the vertical. While remaining “on the bit” and maintaining a light and soft contact with the athlete’s hand, the horse may quietly chew the bit and should be ready to move off at the slightest indication of the athlete. The halt must be shown for at least 3 seconds. The halt should be shown throughout the salute.
2. The halt is obtained by the displacement of the horse’s weight to the hindquarters by a properly increased action of the seat and legs of the athlete, driving the horse towards a softly closed hand, causing an almost instantaneous but not abrupt halt at a previously fixed place. The halt is prepared by a series of half-halts (see transitions).
3. The quality of the paces before and after the halt is an integral part of the assessment.



## Article 403 - The Walk

1. The walk is a marching pace in a regular and well-marked four time beat with equal intervals between each 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. The following walks are recognised: Medium walk, Collected walk, Extended walk and Free walk. There should always be a clear difference in the attitude and overtracking in these variations.
  - 3.1. **Medium walk.** A clear, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate lengthening. The horse, remaining “on the bit”, walks energetically but relaxed with even and determined steps, the hind feet touching the ground in front of the hoof prints of the forefeet. The athlete maintains a light, soft and steady contact with the mouth, allowing the natural movement of the head and neck.
  - 3.2. **Collected walk.** The horse, remains “on the bit”, moves resolutely forward, with its neck raised and arched and showing a clear self-carriage. The head approaches the vertical position and a light contact is maintained with the mouth. The hind legs are engaged with good hock action. The pace should remain marching and vigorous, the feet being placed in regular sequence. The steps cover less ground and are higher than at the medium walk, because all the joints bend more markedly. The collected walk is shorter than the medium walk, although showing greater activity.
  - 3.3. **Extended walk.** The horse covers as much ground as possible, without haste and without losing the regularity of the steps. The hind feet touch the ground clearly in front of the hoof prints of the forefeet. The athlete allows the horse to stretch out the head and neck (forward and downwards) without losing contact with the mouth and control of the poll. The nose must be clearly in front of the vertical.
  - 3.4 **Free walk (on a loose rein)** The free walk is a pace of relaxation in which the horse is allowed complete freedom to lower and stretch out his head and neck. The degree of ground cover and length of strides with the hind feet stepping clearly in front of the hoofprints of the front feet are essential to the quality of the free walk.

- 3.5 **Free walk on a long rein.** (Stretching on a long rein) This exercise gives a clear impression of the "throughness" of the horse and proves the balance, suppleness, obedience and relaxation. In order to execute the exercise "stretching on a long rein" correctly, the athlete must lengthen the reins as the horse stretches gradually forward and downward. As the neck stretches forwards and downwards, the mouth should reach more or less to the horizontal line corresponding with the point of the shoulder. An elastic and consistent contact with the athlete's hands must be maintained. The pace must maintain its rhythm, and the horse should remain light in the shoulders with the hindlegs well engaged. During the retake of the reins the horse must accept the contact without resistance in the mouth or poll (**Stretching on a long rein may also be performed in trot & canter**).



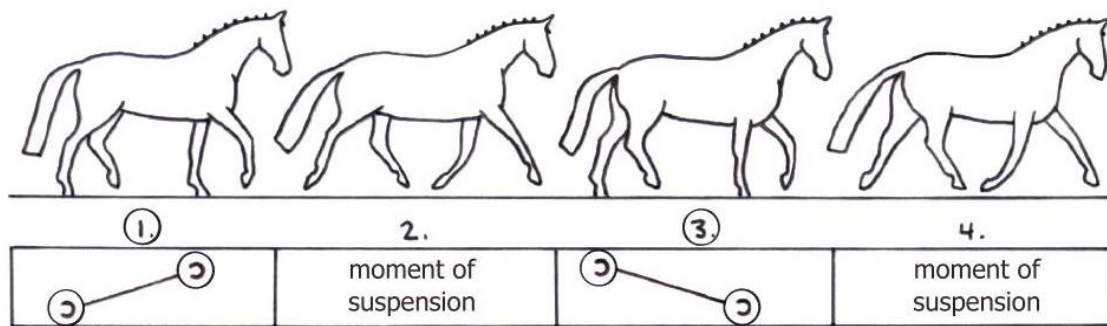
The walk is a pace in four-beat rhythm with eight phases (numbers in circles indicate the beat)

#### Article 404 - The Trot

1. The trot is a two-beat pace of alternate diagonal legs (left fore and right hind leg and vice versa) separated by a moment of suspension.
2. The trot should show free, active and regular steps.
3. The quality of the trot is judged by general impression, ie the regularity and elasticity of the steps, the cadence and impulsion in both collection and extension. This quality originates from a supple back and well-engaged hindquarters, and by the ability to maintain the same rhythm and natural balance with all variations of the trot.

4. The following trots are recognised: Working trot, Lengthening of Steps, Collected trot, Medium trot and Extended trot.
  - 4.1. **Working trot.** This is a pace between the collected and the medium trot, in which a horse's training is not yet developed enough and ready for collected movements. The horse shows proper balance and, remaining "on the bit", goes forward with even, elastic steps and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" underlines the importance of an impulsion originating from the activity of the hindquarters.
  - 4.2. **Lengthening of steps.** This is a variation between the working and medium trot in which a horse's training is not developed enough for medium trot.
  - 4.3. **Collected trot.** The horse, remaining "on the bit", moves forward with the neck raised and arched. The hocks, being well-engaged and flexed, must maintain an energetic impulsion, enabling the shoulders to move with greater mobility, thus demonstrating complete self-carriage. Although the horse's steps are shorter than in the other trots, elasticity and cadence are not lessened.
  - 4.4. **Medium trot.** This is a pace of moderate lengthening compared to the extended trot, but "rounder" than the latter. Without hurrying, the horse goes forward with clearly lengthened steps and with impulsion from the hindquarters. The athlete allows the horse to carry the head a little more in front of the vertical than at the collected and the working trot, and to lower the head and neck slightly. The steps should be even, and the whole movement balanced and unconstrained.
  - 4.5. **Extended trot.** The horse covers as much ground as possible. Without hurrying, the steps are lengthened to the utmost as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. The athlete allows the horse to lengthen the frame and to gain ground whilst controlling the poll. The forefeet should touch the ground on the spot towards which they are pointing. The movement of the fore and hind legs should reach equally forward in the moment of extension. The whole movement should be well-balanced and the transition to collected trot should be smoothly executed by taking more weight on the hindquarters.
5. In Level (0) INTRO, Level 1 and Level 2 dressage tests, trot movements may be executed either "sitting" or "rising" at the discretion of the Rider, unless otherwise indicated in the test concerned. In Level 3 and higher Level tests, all trot work is executed "sitting", unless otherwise indicated in the test concerned.





The trot is a pace in two-beat rhythm with four phases  
(Numbers in circles indicate the beat)

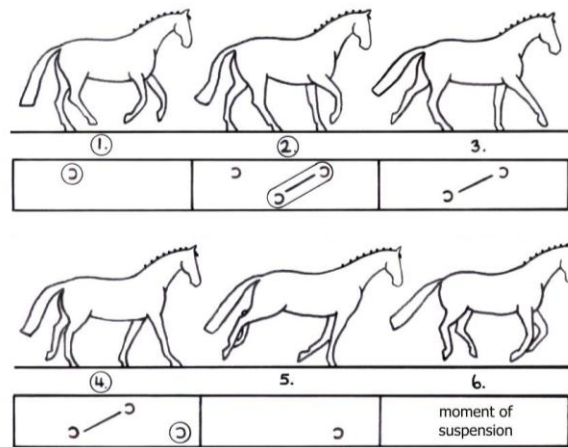
### Article 405 - The Canter

1. The canter is a three-beat pace where, in canter to the right, for example, the footfall is as follows: left hind, left diagonal (simultaneously left fore and right hind), right fore, followed by a moment of suspension with all four feet in the air before the next stride begins.
2. The canter, always with light, cadenced and regular strides, should be moved into without hesitation.
3. The quality of the canter is judged by the general impression, ie the regularity and lightness of the steps and the uphill tendency and cadence originating from the acceptance of the bridle with a supple poll and in the engagement of the hindquarters with an active hock action – and by the ability of maintaining the same rhythm and a natural balance, even after a transition from one canter to another. The horse should always remain straight on straight lines and correctly bent on curved lines.
4. The following canters are recognised: Working canter, lengthening of strides, Collected canter, Medium canter and Extended canter.
  - 4.1. **Working canter.** This is a pace between the collected and the medium canter, in which a horse's training is not yet developed enough and ready for collected movements. The horse shows natural balance while remaining "on the bit", and goes forward with even, light and active strides and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" underlines the importance of an impulsion originating from the activity of the hindquarters.
  - 4.2. **Lengthening of strides.** In the test for 4-year-old horses "lengthening of strides" is required. This is a variation between the working and medium canter in which a horse's training is not developed enough for medium canter.

- 4.3. **Collected canter.** The horse, remaining “on the bit”, moves forward with the neck raised and arched. The hocks, being well-engaged, maintain an energetic impulsion, enabling the shoulders to move with greater mobility thus demonstrating self-carriage and an uphill tendency. The horse’s strides are shorter than in the other canters, without losing elasticity and cadence.
- 4.4. **Medium canter.** This is a pace between the working and the extended canter. Without hurrying, the horse goes forward with clearly lengthened strides and impulsion from the hindquarters. The athlete allows the horse to carry the head a little more in front of the vertical than at the collected and working canter, and at the same time allows the horse, to lower the head and neck slightly. The strides should be balanced and unconstrained.
- 4.5. **Extended canter.** The horse covers as much ground as possible. Without hurrying, the strides are lengthened to the utmost. The horse remains calm, light and straight as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. The athlete allows the horse to lengthen the frame with a controlled poll and to gain ground. The whole movement should be well-balanced and the transition to collected canter should be smoothly executed by taking more weight on the hindquarters.
- 4.6. **Counter–canter.** The counter canter is a balancing and straightening movement that must be executed in collection. The horse canters in correct sequence with the outside foreleg leading with positioning to the side of the leading leg. The foreleg should be aligned to the same track as the hind leg.
- 4.7. **Simple change of leg at the canter.** This is a movement in which, after a direct transition out of the canter into a walk, with three to five clearly defined steps, an immediate transition is made into the other canter lead.
- 4.8. **Flying change of leg.** The flying change is performed in one stride with the front and hind legs changing at the same moment. The change of the leading front and hind leg takes place during the moment of suspension. The aids should be precise and unobtrusive. Flying changes of leg can also be executed in series at every 4th, 3rd, 2nd or at every stride. The horse, even in the series, remains light, calm and straight with lively impulsion, maintaining the same rhythm and balance throughout the series concerned. In order not to restrict or restrain the lightness, fluency and groundcover of the flying changes in series, enough impulsion must be maintained.



- 4.9 **Aims of flying changes:** To show the reaction, sensitivity and obedience of the horse to the aids for the change of leg.



The canter is a pace in three-beat rhythm with six phases

#### **Article 406 - Reinback**

1. Rein back is a rearward diagonal movement with a two-beat rhythm but without a moment of suspension. Each diagonal pair of legs is raised and returned to the ground alternatively, with the forelegs aligned on the same track as the hindlegs.
2. During the entire exercise, the horse should remain "on the bit", maintaining its desire to move forward.
3. Anticipation or precipitation of the movement, resistance to or evasion of the contact, deviation of the hindquarters from the straight line, spreading or inactive hind legs and dragging forefeet are serious faults.
4. The steps are counted as each foreleg moves back. After completing the required number of steps backward, the horse should show a square halt or move forward in the required pace immediately. In tests where a rein back of one horse's length is required, it should be executed with three or four steps.
5. Reinback series (Schaukel) is a combination of two rein backs with walk steps in between. It should be executed with fluent transitions and the required number of steps.

#### **Article 407 - The Transitions**

1. The changes of pace and variations within the paces should be exactly performed at the prescribed marker. The cadence (except in walk) should be maintained up to the moment when the pace or movement is changed or the horse halts. The transitions within the

paces must be clearly defined while maintaining the same rhythm and cadence throughout. The horse should remain light in hand, calm, and maintain a correct position. The same applies to transitions from one movement to another, for instance from passage to piaffe or vice versa.

#### **Article 408 - The Half Halts**

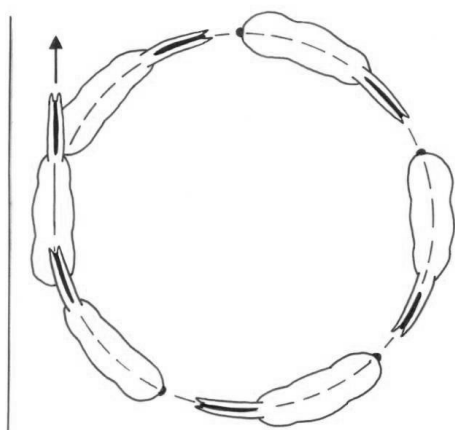
1. Every movement or transition should be invisibly prepared by barely perceptible half halts. The half halt is an almost simultaneous, coordinated action of the seat, the legs and the hands of the athlete, with the object of movements or transitions to lower and higher paces. By shifting slightly more weight onto the horse's hindquarters, the engagement of the hind legs and the balance on the haunches are improved for the benefit of the lightness of the forehand and the horse's balance as a whole.

#### **Article 409 - The Changes of Directions**

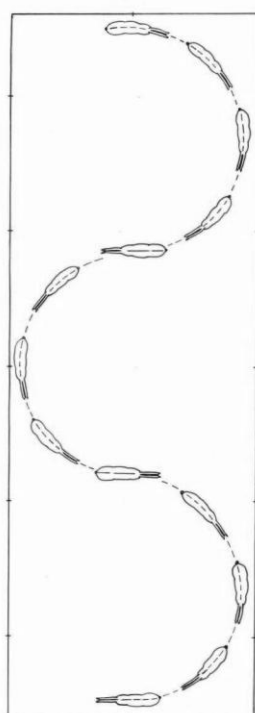
1. At changes of direction, the horse should adjust the bend of his body to the curvature of the line it follows, remaining supple and following the indications of the athlete, without any resistance or change of pace, rhythm or speed.
2. Changes of directions can be executed in the following ways:
  - 2.1 Right-angled turn including riding through the corner (one quarter of a volte of approx. 6 metres).
  - 2.2 Short and long diagonal.
  - 2.3 Half voltes and half circles with change of rein.
  - 2.4 Half pirouettes and turn on the haunches.
  - 2.5 Serpentine loops.
  - 2.6 Counter-changes of hand (in zig-zag). The horse should be straight for a moment before changing direction.
  - 2.7 **Zig-zag:** A movement containing more than two half- passes with changes of direction.

#### **Article 410 - The Figures**

1. The figures asked in dressage tests are the voltes, the serpentines and the figures of eight.
  - 1.1 **The volte** is a circle of 6, 8 or 10 metres in diameter. If larger than 10 metres it is a circle.



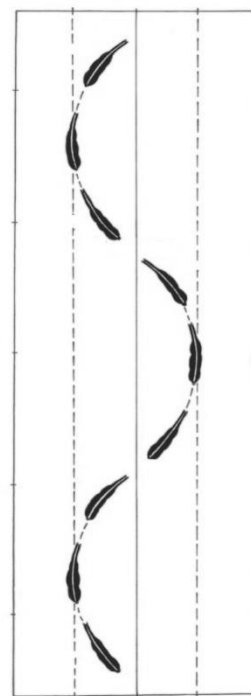
- 1.2 **The Serpentine** with several loops touching the long side of the arena consists of half circles connected by a straight line. When crossing the centreline, the horse should be parallel to the short side (a). Depending on the size of the half circles, the straight connection varies in length. Serpentine with one loop on the long side of the arena are executed with 5-metre or 10-metre distance from the track (b). Serpentine around the centre line are executed between the quarter lines (c).



a



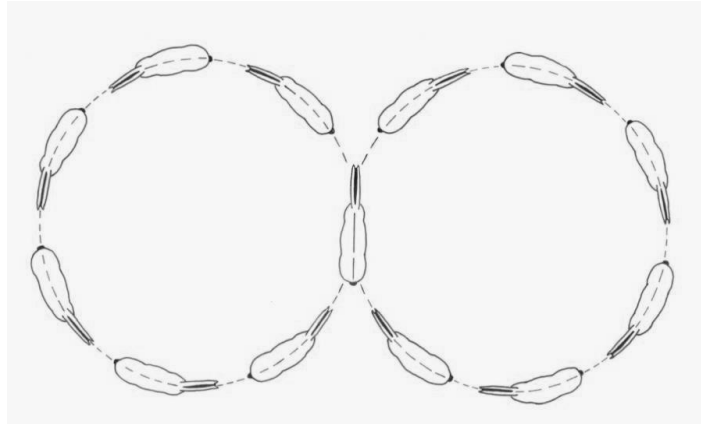
b



c

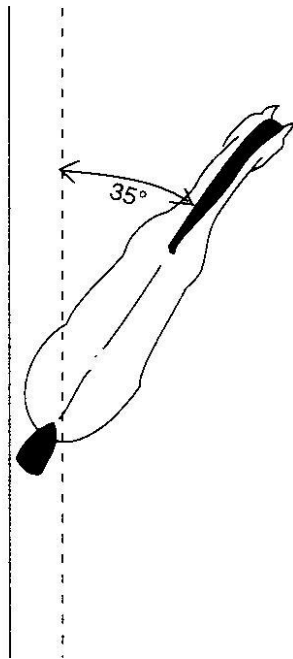
- 1.3 **Figure of eight** consists of two voltes or circles of equal size as prescribed in the test, joined at the centre of the eight. The

athlete should make his horse straight an instant before changing direction at the centre of the figure.

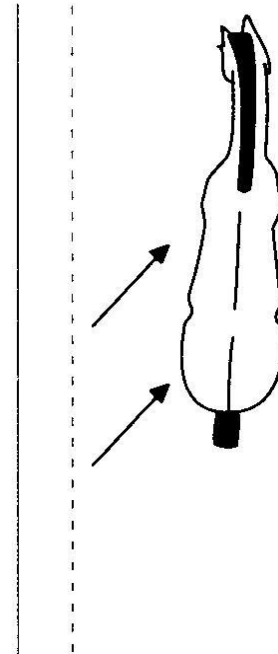


### **Article 411 - Leg-Yielding**

1. The aim of leg yielding: To demonstrate the suppleness and lateral responsiveness of the horse.
2. Leg-yielding is performed in working trot in FEI competitions. The horse is almost straight, except for a slight flexion at the poll away from the direction in which it moves, so that the athlete 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 it is ready for collected work. Later on, together with the more advanced shoulder-in movement, it is the best means of making a horse supple, loose and unconstrained for the benefit of the freedom, elasticity and regularity of its paces and the harmony, lightness and ease of its movements. Leg yielding can be performed “on the diagonal” in which case the horse should be as nearly as possible parallel to the long sides of the arena, although the forehand should be slightly in advance of the hindquarters. It can also be performed “along the wall” in which case the horse should be at an angle of about 35 degrees to the direction in which he is moving.



Leg yielding along the wall



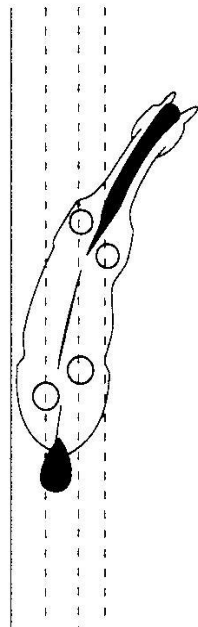
Leg yielding on the diagonal

#### Article 412 - Lateral Movements

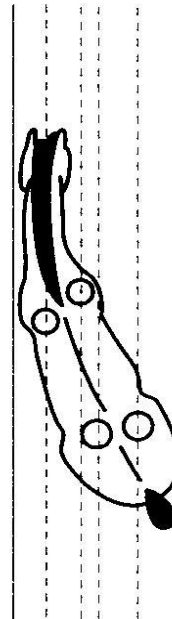
1. The main aim of lateral movements – except leg-yielding - is to develop and increase the engagement of the hindquarters and thereby also the collection.
2. In all lateral movements - shoulder-in, travers, renvers, and half-pass, the horse is slightly bent and moves on different tracks.
3. The bend or flexion must never be exaggerated so that it does not impair the rhythm, the balance and fluency of the movement.
4. In the lateral movements, the pace should remain free and regular, maintaining a constant impulsion, yet it must be supple, cadenced and balanced. The impulsion is often lost because of the athlete's preoccupation with bending the horse and pushing it sideways.
5. **Shoulder-in** is performed in collected trot. The horse is ridden with a slight but uniform bend around the inside leg of the athlete maintaining engagement and cadence and a constant angle of approx. 30 degrees. The horse's inside foreleg passes and crosses in front of the outside foreleg; the inside hind leg steps forward under the horse's body weight following the same track of the outside foreleg, with the lowering of the inside hip. The horse is bent away from the direction in which it is moving.
6. **Travers** can be performed in collected trot or collected canter. The horse is slightly bent round the inside leg of the athlete but with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. A constant angle of approximately 35 degrees should be shown (from the front and from

behind one sees four tracks). The forehand remains on the track and the quarters are moved inwards. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is bent in the direction in which it is moving. To start the travers, the quarters must leave the track or, after a corner or circle, are not brought back onto the track. At the end of the travers, the quarters are brought back on the track (without any counter-flexion of the poll/neck) as one would finish a circle.

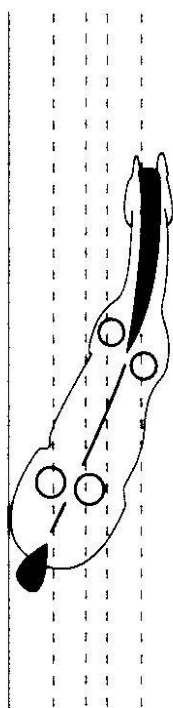
7. **Aims of travers:** To show a fluent collected trot movement on a straight line and a correct bend. Front and hind legs are crossing, balance and cadence are maintained.
8. **Renvers.** Renvers is the inverse movement in relation to travers. The hindquarters remain on the track while the forehand is moved inward. To finish the renvers the forehand is aligned with the quarters on the track. Otherwise, the same principles and conditions that apply to the travers are applicable to the renvers. The horse is slightly bent around the inside leg of the athlete. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is bent in the direction in which it is moving.
9. **Aims of renvers:** To show a fluent collected trot movement on a straight line with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. Fore and hind legs cross, balance and cadence are maintained.
10. **Half pass.** Half-pass is a variation of travers, executed on a diagonal line instead of along the wall. It can be performed in collected trot (and in passage in a freestyle) or collected canter. The horse should be slightly bent around the inside leg of the athlete and in the direction in which it is moving. The horse should maintain the same cadence and balance throughout the whole movement. In order to give more freedom and mobility to the shoulders, it is of great importance that the impulsion be maintained, especially the engagement of the inside hind leg. The horse's body is nearly parallel to the long side of the arena with the forehand slightly in advance of the hindquarters. In the trot, the outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. In the canter, the movement is performed in a series of forward/sideways strides.
11. **Aims of half-pass in trot:** To show a fluent collected trot movement on a diagonal line with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. Fore and hind legs cross, balance and cadence are maintained.
12. **Aims of the half-pass in canter:** To both demonstrate and develop the collection and suppleness of the canter by moving fluently forwards and sideways without any loss of rhythm, balance or softness and submission to the bend.



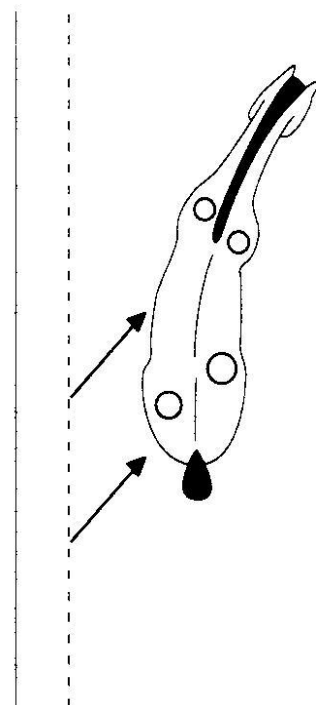
**. 5. Shoulder in**



**. 6. Travers**



**.8. Renvers**

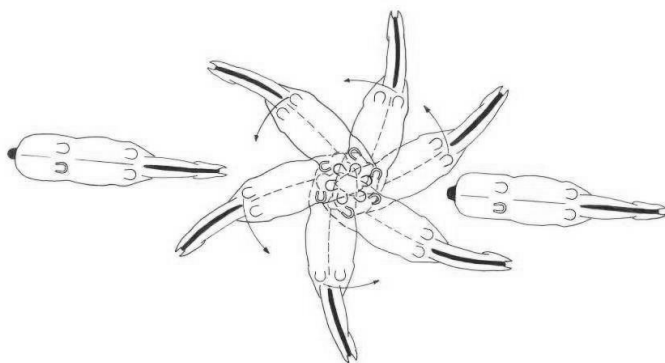


**.10 Half Pass**



## **Article 413 - The Pirouette, The Half-Pirouette and Turn on the Haunches**

1. The Pirouette (half-pirouette) is a turn of 360 degrees (180 degrees) executed on two tracks, with a radius equal to the length of the horse and the forehand moving around the haunches.
2. Pirouettes (half-pirouettes) are usually carried out at collected walk or canter, but can also be executed at piaffe.
3. At the pirouette (half-pirouette) the forefeet and the outside hind foot move around the inside hind foot. The inside hind leg describes a circle as small as possible.
4. At whatever pace the pirouette (half-pirouette) is executed, the horse, slightly bent in the direction in which it is turning, remaining “on the bit” with a light contact, turning smoothly around, and maintaining sequence and timing of footfalls of that pace. The poll remains the highest point during the entire movement.
5. During the pirouettes (half-pirouettes), the horse should maintain its activity (walk also included) and never move backwards or sideways.
6. In executing the pirouette or the half-pirouette in canter, the athlete should maintain lightness of the horse while accentuating the collection. The horse’s hindquarters are well engaged and lowered and show a good flexion of the joints. An integral part of the movement is the quality of the canter strides before and after the pirouette. The strides should show an increased activity and collection before the pirouette and the balance should be maintained at the end of the pirouette.
7. The quality of the pirouettes (half-pirouettes) is judged according to the suppleness, lightness and regularity, and the precision and smoothness of the entrance and exit. Pirouettes (half-pirouettes) in canter should be executed in six to eight strides – full pirouettes – and three to four strides – half-pirouette.

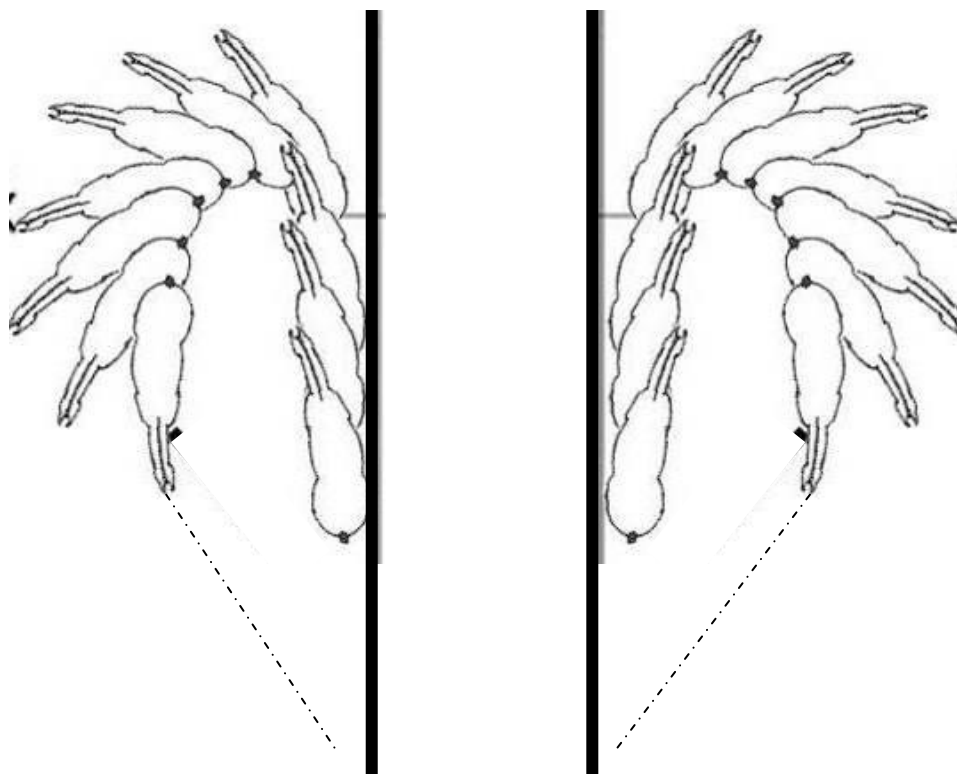


**Pirouette and half-pirouette in canter**

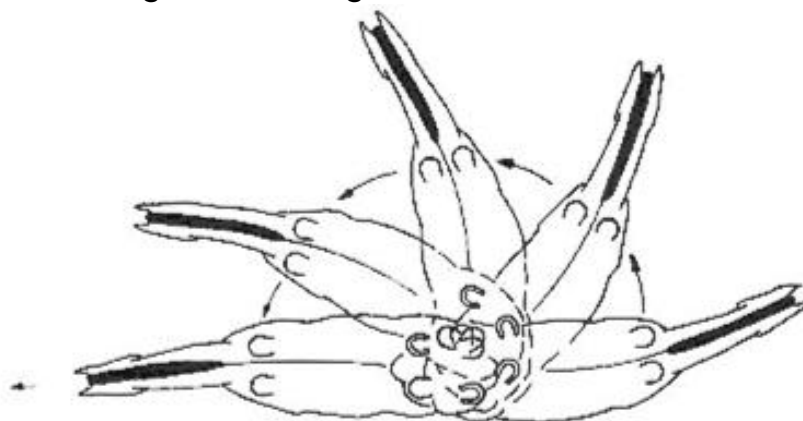


8. **Aims of the pirouette and half-pirouette in canter:** To demonstrate the willingness of the horse to turn around the inside hind leg on a small radius, slightly bent in the direction of the turn while maintaining the activity and the clarity of the canter, the straightness and the balance before and after the figure and clear canter strides during the turn. In the pirouette or half-pirouette in canter, the judges should be able to recognize a real canter stride although the feet of the diagonal – inside hind leg, outside front leg – are not touching the ground simultaneously.

9. **The 3-5m Working Half-Pirouette in Canter**



10. **Aims of the working half-pirouette:** To demonstrate the willingness of the horse to turn around the inside hind leg on a 3-5m diameter, maintaining the fluency and forward tendency, slightly bent in the direction of the turn while maintaining the activity and the clarity of the canter, the balance before and after the figure and clear canter strides during the turn. This movement should be executed in 4 - 6 strides
11. **Half-pirouettes in walk** (180 degrees) are executed out of collected walk with the collection being maintained throughout the exercise. When the horse exits the half-pirouette it returns to the initial track without crossing the hind legs.



Half-pirouette in walk

12. **Turn on the haunches from walk.** For younger horses that are still not able to show collected walk the “turn on the haunches” is an exercise to prepare the horse for collection. The “turn on the haunches” is executed out of medium walk prepared by half halts to shorten the steps a little and to improve the ability to bend the joints of the hindquarters. The horse does not halt before or after the turn. The “turn on the haunches” can be executed on a larger radius (approx. ½m) than the pirouette in walk, but the demands of the training scale concerning rhythm, contact, activity and straightness are the same.
13. **Turn on the haunches from halt to halt (180 degrees).** To maintain the forward tendency of the movement one or two forward steps at the beginning of the turn are permitted. The same criteria apply as for the turn on the haunches from walk.

#### **Article 414 - The Passage**

1. Passage is a measured, very collected, elevated and cadenced trot. It is characterised by a pronounced engagement of the hindquarters, a more accentuated flexion of the knees and hocks, and the graceful elasticity of the movement. Each diagonal pair of legs is raised and returned to the ground alternately, with cadence and a prolonged suspension.
2. In principle, the height of the toe of the raised forefoot should be level with the middle of the cannon bone of the other supporting foreleg. The toe of the raised hind foot should be slightly above the fetlock joint of the other supporting hind leg.
3. The neck should be raised and gracefully arched with the poll as the highest point and the nose line close to the vertical. The horse should remain light, and soft “on the bit” without altering the cadence. The impulsion remains lively and pronounced.
4. Irregular steps with the hind or front legs, swinging the forehand or the hindquarters from one side to the other, as well as jerky movements of the forelegs or the hind legs, dragging the hind legs or double beat in the moment of suspension are serious faults.
5. **The aim of passage** is to demonstrate the highest degree of collection, cadence and suspension in the trot.

#### **Article 415 - The Piaffe**

1. Piaffe is a highly collected, cadenced, elevated diagonal movement giving the impression of remaining in place. The horse’s back is supple and elastic. The hindquarters are lowered; the haunches with active hocks are well engaged, giving great freedom, lightness and

mobility to the shoulders and forehand. Each diagonal pair of legs is raised and returned to the ground alternately, with spring and an even cadence.

2. In principle, the height of the toe of the raised forefoot should be level with the middle of the cannon bone of the other supporting foreleg. The toe of the raised hind foot should reach just above the fetlock joint of the other supporting hind leg.
- . The neck should be raised and gracefully arched, with the poll as the highest point. The horse should remain “on the bit” with a supple poll, maintaining a soft contact. The body of the horse should move in a supple, cadenced and harmonious movement.
4. Piaffe must always be animated by a lively impulsion and characterised by perfect balance. While giving the impression of remaining in place, there may be a visible inclination to advance, this being displayed by the horse’s eager acceptance to move forward as soon as it is asked.
5. Moving even slightly backwards, irregular or jerky steps with the hind or front legs, no clear diagonal steps, crossing either the fore or hind legs, or swinging either the forehand or the hindquarters from one side to the other, getting wide behind or in front, moving too much forward or double-beat rhythm are serious faults.
6. The aim of piaffe is to demonstrate the highest degree of collection while giving the impression of remaining in place.

#### **Article 416 - The Impulsion / The Submission**

1. **Impulsion** is the term used to describe the transmission of an eager and energetic, yet controlled, propulsive energy generated from the hind quarters into the athletic movement of the horse. Its ultimate expression can be shown only through the horse's soft and swinging back guided by a gentle contact with the athlete's hand.
- 1.1 Speed, of itself, has little to do with impulsion; the result is more often a flattening of the paces. A visible characteristic is a more pronounced articulation of the hind leg, in a continuous rather than staccato action. The hock, as the hind foot leaves the ground, should first move forward rather than being pulled upwards, but certainly not backwards.
- 1.2 A prime ingredient of impulsion is the time the horse spends in the air rather than on the ground. Impulsion is, therefore, seen only in those paces that have a period of suspension.
- 1.3 Impulsion is a precondition for a good collection in trot and canter. If there is no impulsion, then there is nothing to collect.

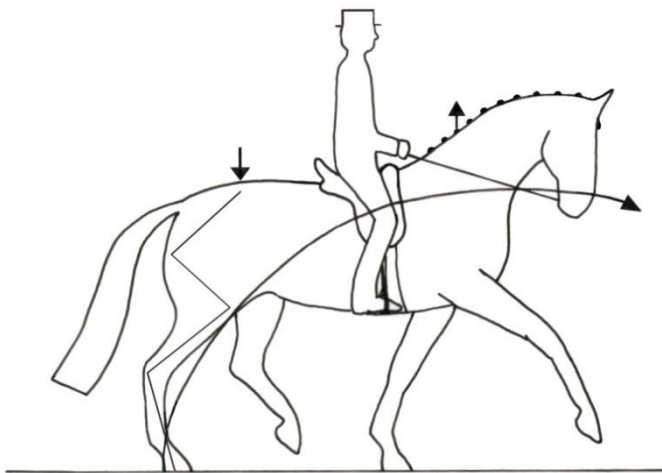
2. **Submission** does not mean subordination, but an obedience revealing its presence by a constant attention, willingness and confidence in the whole behaviour of the horse as well as by the harmony, lightness and ease it is displaying in the execution of the different movements. The degree of the submission is also demonstrated by the way the horse accepts the bit, with a light and soft contact and a supple poll. Resistance to or evasion of the athlete's hand, being either "above the bit" or "behind the bit" demonstrate lack of submission. The main contact with the horse's mouth must be through the snaffle bit.
  - 2.1. Putting out the tongue, keeping it above the bit or drawing it up altogether, as well as grinding the teeth or agitation of the tail, are mostly signs of nervousness, tension or resistance on the part of the horse and must be taken into account by the judges in their marks for every movement concerned, as well as in the collective mark for "submission".
  - 2.2. The first thought when considering submission is willingness, that the horse understands what is being asked of it and is confident enough in the athlete to react to the aids without fear or tension.
  - 2.3. The horse's straightness, uphill tendency and balance enable it to stay in front of the athlete's legs and go forward into an accepting and self-carrying contact with the bit. This is what really produces the picture of harmony and lightness. The fulfilling of the main requirements/movements of a Dressage test is the main criterion for submission.

#### **Article 417 - 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 athlete.
  - 1.2 To develop and increase the horse's ability to lower and engage its hindquarters for the benefit of the lightness and mobility of its forehand.
  - 1.3 To add to the "ease and carriage" of the horse and to make it more pleasurable to ride.
2. Collection is developed through the use of half-halts and the use of lateral movements shoulder-in, travers, renvers and half pass. Collection is improved and achieved by the use of the seat and legs and containing hands to engage the hind legs. The joints bend and

are supple so that the hind legs can step forward under the horse's body.

3. The hind legs should not be engaged so far forward under the horse, that they shorten the base of support excessively, thereby impeding the movement. In such a case, the line of the back would be lengthened and raised too much in relation to the supporting base of the legs, the stability would be impaired and the horse would have difficulty in finding a harmonious and correct balance. On the other hand, a horse with an over-long base of support, which is unable or unwilling to engage its hind legs forward under its body, will never achieve acceptable collection, characterised by "ease and carriage" as well as a lively impulsion originating from the activity of the hindquarters.
4. The position of the head and neck of a horse at the collected paces is naturally dependent on the stage of training and, to some degree, on its conformation. It is distinguished by the neck being raised without restraint, forming a harmonious curve from the withers to the poll, which is the highest point, with the nose slightly in front of the vertical. At the moment the athlete applies his aids to obtain a momentary and passing collecting effect, the head may become more or less vertical. The arch of the neck is directly related to the degree of collection.



#### **Article 418 - The Position and Aids of the Athlete**

1. All the movements should be obtained with imperceptible aids and without apparent effort of the athlete. The athlete should be well-balanced, elastic, sitting deep in the centre of the saddle, smoothly absorbing the movement of the horse with his loins and hips, supple thighs with the legs steady and stretched well down. The heels should be the lowest point. The upper part of the body should be tall

and supple. The contact should be independent from the athlete's seat. The hands should be carried steadily close together, with the thumb as the highest point and a straight line from the supple elbow through the hand to the horse's mouth. The elbows should be close to the body. All of these criteria enable the athlete to follow the movements of the horse smoothly and freely.

2. The effectiveness of the athlete's aids determines the precise fulfilment of the required movements of the tests. There shall always be the impression of a harmonious co-operation between horse and athlete.
3. Riding with both hands is obligatory at Dressage Events. When leaving the arena at a walk on long rein, after having finished the test the athlete may, at his own discretion, ride with only one hand. For Freestyle tests, see also FEI Directives for Judges – Freestyle tests and Directives for assessing the degree of difficulty in a Freestyle test available at [www.fei.org](http://www.fei.org).
4. The use of the voice or clicking the tongue repeatedly is a serious fault. Refer to sanctions/penalties Article 453.

#### **Article 419 - Diagonal**

1. The near hind and off- forelegs of the horse are known as the right diagonal; the off hind and near fore as the left diagonal.
2. A rider is said to be riding on the right diagonal when at the rising trot, his seat returns to the saddle as the horse's near-hind and off-fore come to the ground, and vice-versa.
3. The rider should change the diagonal at every change of direction. It is optional whether he rides on the inside or the outside diagonal, but must conform to the same one throughout.
4. When changing the rein at the rising trot from one quarter marker to another, the diagonal may be changed at the beginning or at the end of the movement, especially at the extended trot, so as not to interrupt the cadence.



## CHAPTER II

# JUDGING, SCORING & CLASSIFICATION

To be read in conjunction with ESNZ General Regulations Articles which Govern Foreign Judges at National Competitions and the FEI General Regulations and FEI Dressage Rules which govern Events, Competitions, Dressage Events and Event Officials.

Under this section:

- Official National Judges are from List 1.
- National Judges are from Lists 2A, 2 and 3.
- Candidate National Judges are from Lists 4 and 5.

### Article 440 – Eligibility of Judges & Writers

1. The NZ Dressage Judge must:
  - 1.1 have knowledge of the principles of Dressage and the ESNZ Rules; and
  - 1.2 be graded from List 5 to List 1 according to his or her competence; and
  - 1.3 be qualified to judge to the highest level their grading List allows. (As per Art. 441); and
  - 1.4 undertake any training and testing and meet any requirements set by Dressage NZ for each List of Judge.
2. A NZ Dressage Judge is always representing Dressage NZ and ESNZ.
3. A NZ Dressage Judge must avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interest. A NZ Dressage Judge must have a neutral, independent and fair position towards riders, owners, trainers, organizers and other officials and integrate well into a team. Financial and or personal interest must never influence his/her way of judging.
4. No NZ Dressage Judge may officiate at a competition if their duties will involve a conflict of interest subject to the following:
  - 4.1 A Judge must declare, to the OC, their interest in any person or horse competing at National events e.g. ICH, NCH, HOY,



YRCH and other named events specified by Dressage NZ that the Judge has trained within six months preceding the event;

- 4.2 A Judge must declare, to the OC, their interest in any person or horse competing at Regional Events that the Judge has trained within two months preceding the event.
- 4.3 At all Events a Judge must declare, to the OC, their interest in any horse competing that they have owned/part-owned or have any business interest in within the twelve months preceding the event.
- 4.4 When a Judge has declared an interest under Article 440.5.1, 5.2 and/or 45.3 the OC will then allocate that judge to competitions in which the horse and/person do not take part.
- 5.5 For the purposes of subsections 5.1-5.4 (inclusive):
  - i. “Trained” refers to any training within the specified stand down period;
  - ii. “Training” has its usual plain English meaning and includes coaching, teaching & schooling, whether remunerated or not;
  - iii. In the event of any dispute as to whether a Judge has trained a horse or person the OC will make a final determination as to whether the Judge has trained a horse or rider and is subject to Article 440.

## Article 441 - Number, List, & Placing of Judges

### 441.1 Listing Classification Table

It is recommended that there be a minimum of two judges on all competitions where possible.

One judge is only permitted as defined in the table below.

Level	Training Event	Non Graded Classes at LE	Graded Classes at LE	Regional Events (RE) & ICH	NCH & Named Events
<b>Non Listed Judge</b>	Level 0 & Level 1 alone	Level 0 & Level 1 alone	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>List 5</b>	Levels 1 and 2 alone	Levels 1 and 2 alone	Levels 1 and 2 accompanied by List 4 or above.	Levels 1 and 2 accompanied by List 4 or above. *Refer to National Series conditions for any further restrictions	Not Applicable
<b>List 4</b>	Levels 1, 2 and 3 alone	Levels 1, 2 and 3 alone	Levels 1 and 2 alone. Levels 3 and 4 accompanied by List 3 or above	Levels 1, 2 and 3 accompanied by List 3 or above.	Not Applicable
<b>List 3</b>	All Levels up to Level 5 alone. (including Musical Freestyles)	All Levels up to Level 5 alone.)	All levels up to and including Level 4 alone. Level 5 (including L5 Musical Freestyle) accompanied by List 3 or above	All levels up to and including Level 4 alone. Level 5 accompanied by List 2 or above.	All levels up to and including Level 4 including L4 Musical Freestyles accompanied by List 2 or above.

It is recommended that there be a minimum of two judges on all competitions where possible. One judge is only permitted as defined in the table below.					
Level	Training Event	Non Graded Classes at LE	Graded Classes at LE	Regional Events (RE) & ICH	NCH & Named Events
<b>List 2</b>	All levels alone (including Musical Freestyles)	All levels alone	All levels up to and including Level 5 alone. Levels 6,7, 8 and 9 accompanied by judge List 2 or above	All levels up to and including Level 5 alone. <b>Levels 6, 7 accompanied by List 2 or above.</b>  <b>All Levels. At L8 and L9 must be accompanied by List 2A or above.</b>	All levels up to and including Level 7 but Levels 1, 2 and 3 <b>must</b> be accompanied by List 3 or above Levels 4, 5, 6 and 7 <b>must</b> be accompanied by List 2A or above.
<b>List 2A</b>	All levels alone.	All levels alone.	All levels up to and including Level 6/7 alone. Level 8 and 9 accompanied by List 2 or above.	All levels up to and including Level 5 alone. Levels 6 and 7 accompanied by List 2 or above <b>All Levels. At L8 and L9 must be accompanied by List 2A or above</b>	All levels but accompanied by List 2 or above when judging Levels 5 and 6/7. (min 3 judges on Levels 6 and 7)
<b>List 1</b>	All levels alone.	All levels alone.	All levels alone.	All levels alone up to and including Level 5. Levels 6, 7, 8 and 9 and <b>must</b> be accompanied by List 2A or above.	All levels accompanied by appropriate listed judge (min 5 judges on Levels 8 and 9)



2. When judging at outdoor competitions, Judges must judge from the outside of the arena at a maximum distance of 5 and minimum of 3 metres from the arena. It is acknowledged that in the case of indoor competitions a Judge may need to be located closer than the 3 metre minimum due to the dimensions of the indoor facility.
3. When two Judges are officiating, the Chief Judge must be placed on or as near to the prolongation of the centre line (C) as possible. The second Judge must be placed as near as possible to the prolongation of the centre line or at M, H, B or E. (M and H placed as referred to in Article 441.4.
4. When three Judges are officiating, the Chief Judge will be on the prolongation of the Centre line (C), the two others (M and H) 2.5 metres from and on the inside of the prolongation of the long sides. When three judges are used, one may sit on the long side.
5. When five Judges are officiating, the two side Judges must be placed at B and E respectively.
6. Under exceptional circumstances and more particularly for indoor competitions, exceptions as to the positioning of Judges, may be made by the Technical Delegate or the Ground Jury.
7. Should exceptional circumstances mean the correct number and/or grade of judge are not available to officiate in a competition, the President of the ground jury may allow the competition to proceed with less than the minimum required number and/or grade of judges for that competition. If the OC does not make a request for this exemption to the President of the Ground Jury and the incorrect number and or grade of judges officiate, the results of the competition will be invalid for grading purposes.

#### **Article 442 - Ground Jury and Judges**

1. In all Events run under these Rules the Judges for each individual class shall be the Ground Jury for that class.
2. The Ground Jury is ultimately responsible for the judging of that class and for settling any problems that may fall within the Ground Jury's jurisdiction as defined under the ESNZ General Regulations. Examples: Confusion over entry to the arena, lateness for start time with a reason acceptable to the Ground Jury (Chief Judge), exceptional disturbance to the test or if the welfare of the horse is being compromised.

3. If there are two or more Judges judging a class, one must be appointed Chief Judge.
4. For graded competitions being judged under ESNZ rules for Dressage, the Chief Judge must be a NZ National listed judge.
5. In the case of an objection in a particular class, the Ground Jury may co-opt the President of the Event Ground Jury.
6. The Ground Jury for matters requiring adjudication not confined to one particular class will be the President of the Event Ground Jury and two other Judges. The members of the Event Ground Jury must be nominated before the start of the Event.
7. The Dressage NZ Technical Committee, with the agreement of the Dressage NZ Board, will appoint the Chief Judge for the New Zealand Dressage Championship (Burkner Medal), and the Dressage Horse of the Year competition.
8. NZPCA Ground Jury and Appeal Committee - refer Annex 6 - Para A.
9. The use of electronic communication, including mobile phones, is forbidden while judging.
10. Alcohol must not be consumed by judges until they have completed judging for that day's competition.

#### **Article 443 - Conferring**

1. Judges must not confer during a competition except when a List 4 or 5 Judge is a member of the panel and requests to do so under special circumstances.

#### **Article 444 - Scorer**

1. An official should be appointed to check, before the Judges' sheets are sent to the scorer, that all movements have been marked and that the Judges have used the coefficients when applicable.
2. If the Judge for any reason does not realise until the competitor has left the arena, that one or more marks have been omitted they must:
  - 2.1. Adjust as necessary the position of their marks and comments on their sheet to accord with the movements actually performed; and
  - 2.2. Give to each of the movements not marked, a mark equal to the average of the collective marks entered at the bottom of the score sheet (average to the nearest, 0.5 to be rounded upwards).

3. A judge must record the penalty for error of course on the test sheet. The decision as to whether an error of course has been made will be at the sole discretion of the Judge at C. The other Judges' scores will be adapted accordingly (refer Art 451.6).
4. Scorers and/or any official of a competition responsible for the collating and publication of competition results must ensure such collating and publication is done so in accordance with Articles 445, 446, 448, 449 and 454. Scorers and/or officials must ensure the Judge/s are informed of a tie prior to the publication of the results of a competition.

#### **Article 445 - Display of Marks**

1. The percentage awarded to the competitors by each Judge must be displayed under the Judge's own name, as well as the percentage gained from the total marks possible for final classification in the competition.
2. Organising committees must notify riders of the time that the official results are deemed to be announced by writing the time on the result sheet when the official result is posted on the board.

#### **Article 446 - Classification of Competitions**

1. Subject to Article 447 the winner is the competitor having obtained the highest total points, the second one, the one with the next highest total and so on. In case of equality of points for the first four places, the competitors are given the same placing.
2. In the case of equality in competitions specified by Dressage NZ, the higher collective marks will determine the higher placing. If the competitors are still equal then the co-efficient marks will determine the placings. If there is still an equality of points, the competitors are given the same placing.
3. Freestyle Tests: If two competitors have the same final total, the one with the higher marks for Artistic Presentation will be the winner. If they are still equal on the marks for Artistic Presentation then the competitors are given the same placing.

#### **Article 447 - Ride Off**

1. When a ride off is required the Organising Committee will decide how many competitors take part in the ride off.
2. The ride off test is considered as an extension to the qualifying competition. The same Judges must officiate and the horse must be ridden by the same rider. The marks are not cumulative.



3. A Competitor who retires or is eliminated during a ride off must be placed last in the classification for the ride off.
4. When several competitors retire or are eliminated during a ride off, they must be placed according to the marks obtained in the initial test.

#### **Article 448 - Retirement or Withdrawal**

1. Once the test has been completed (ie the final halt at the end of the test) it is not permissible to withdraw or retire.

#### **Article 449 - Marking**

1. All movements, and certain transitions from one to another, which have to be marked by the Judges, are numbered on the Judges sheets.
2. Each movement/transition is marked from 10 to 0 by each Judge, 10 being the highest mark and 0 the lowest. Half marks may be used from 0.5 – 9.5 for all movements and collective marks, in all levels of tests including freestyles, at the judge's discretion.
3. The scale of marks is as follows:

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

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

4. Collective marks are awarded, after the competitor has finished their performance, as indicated on the test. Each collective mark is awarded from 10 to 0.
5. The collective marks, as well as certain difficult and/or infrequently repeated movements, can be given a coefficient (normally 2) which is fixed by Dressage NZ.
6. Any corrected mark must be initialled by the judge who made the correction.
7. Judges marks must be recorded in ink.

## **Article 450 - Conformation**

1. Unless it is a requirement of the class of competition, the conformation of the horse or pony is not to be taken into account when judged in competition.

## **Article 451 - Errors of The Course & Test**

1. Subject to Article 451(3) when a competitor makes an "error of course" (eg takes the wrong turn, omits a movement etc) the Judge or Chief Judge warns the rider by sounding the bell.
2. After ringing the bell, if necessary, the Judge or Chief Judge advises the rider the point at which the rider must take up the test again and the next movement to be executed then leaves the rider to continue the test.
3. In cases when a rider makes an "error of the course" the sounding of the bell would unnecessarily impede the fluency of the performance (eg if the competitor makes a transition from medium trot to collected walk at V instead of K, or, cantering up the centre line from A, makes a pirouette at D instead of at L) it is up to the Judge or Chief Judge to decide whether to sound the bell or not. However, if the bell is not sounded for an "error of the course" and the test requires the same movement to be repeated on the opposite rein and the rider again makes the same error, the rider is only penalised once.
4. When a horse or pony enters the arena at the wrong pace the bell will be sounded, as for an error of the course, when the horse is halted. The competitor will be sent out of the arena to restart the test.
5. With the exception of Article 451(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 and the third time with elimination, although the rider may continue their test to the end with the marks being awarded in the ordinary way.
6. The decision as to whether an "error of the course" has been made will be at the sole discretion of the Judge at C. The other Judges scores will be adapted accordingly.
7. When a rider makes an "error of the test" (eg trots rising instead of sitting, at the salute does not take the reins in one hand), they must be penalised as for an "error of the course".
8. In principle a rider is not allowed to repeat a movement of the test unless the Judge or Chief Judge notifies an error of the course by sounding the bell. If, however, the rider has started the execution of a movement and tries to do the same movement again, the judge/s

must consider the first movement shown and penalise for an error of the course.

9. If the Judge/s have not noted an error of the course during the time the rider completes the test, the rider has the benefit of the doubt and no penalty may apply.
10. Penalty points are recorded on each Judge's sheet and deducted from the total points obtained by the rider from each Judge.
11. In a movement which must be carried out at a certain point of the arena, it should be done at the moment when the rider's body is above this point except in transitions where the horse approaches the letter from a diagonal or is perpendicular to the point where the letters are positioned, in which case, the transitions must be done when the horse's nose reaches the track at the letter so that the horse is straight in the transition. This includes the execution of the flying changes
12. After the sound of the bell, the rider should enter the arena at A within 45 seconds. Subject to Article 473 which can allow for riding in an arena prior to competition in certain circumstances, should a rider enter the arena before the bell has sounded or after 45 seconds from the time the bell is sounded the rider must be penalised 2 points per judge or 0.5% for freestyle at the discretion of the Judge or Chief Judge. If the competitor has not entered the arena within 60 seconds, without a reason acceptable to the Judge or Chief Judge (eg the horse or pony has just lost a shoe) the penalty is elimination.
13. In the case of a fall of horse or pony and/or competitor, the competitor will be eliminated. A Horse or Pony is considered to have fallen when, at the same time, both its shoulder and quarters have touched the ground.
14. If after the rider has entered the arena, they dismount without a reason acceptable to the judge or Chief Judge, the penalty will be elimination.
15. A horse leaving the arena completely, with all four feet, during a dressage competition between the time of entry and the time of exit at A, will be eliminated.
16. 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. However if a competitor leaves the arena in any other way than that prescribed in the text of the test, this may be considered a disciplinary matter at the discretion of the Judge at C.

17. Any resistance which prevents the continuation of the test longer than 20 seconds will result in elimination.
18. Any outside intervention by voice, signs etc, is considered assistance to a rider or their horse. A rider or horse getting assistance must be eliminated.

#### **Article 452 - Commanded Tests**

1. All tests may be commanded with the exception of the following which must be ridden from memory:
  - 1.1 The NZ Dressage Championship Grade Finals;
  - 1.2 NZ Young Rider Dressage Championship Grade Finals;
  - 1.3 Dressage Horse of the Year Title classes;
  - 1.4 FEI Prix St Georges, Intermediate I, Intermediate II, Intermediate A and Intermediate B, Grand Prix and Grand Prix Special;
  - 1.5 all FEI tests which are the equivalent of NZ Level 6 and above; and
  - 1.6 Any series or competitions which Dressage New Zealand may from time to time stipulate must be ridden from memory.
2. Competitors must provide their own Commander.
3. The Commander must stand still outside the Arena opposite either B or E.
4. If the commander causes the rider to make an error of the course the rider will be penalised in accordance with Article 451.
5. If, in the opinion of the Judge/s, the Commander makes any variation from the text of the test or does anything to assist the rider by signal, remarks or inflexion of the voice, a penalty may be recorded equal to that of the error of the course that would have occurred had the assistance not been given.

#### **Article 453 - Use of Voice**

1. The use of the voice or clicking of the tongue is prohibited and will be penalised by the loss of at least two marks from those that would have been awarded for the movements in which this occurred.

#### **Article 454 – Lameness & Blood**

1. In a case of marked lameness, the Judge or Chief Judge must inform the rider they eliminated. There is no appeal against this decision.

2. If there are any doubts as to the soundness of a horse or pony, the rider will be allowed to complete the test and any unevenness of pace will be severely penalised.
3. If the judge at C suspects fresh blood anywhere on the horse during the test, the Judge will stop the horse by sounding the bell to check for blood. If the horse shows fresh blood, it will be eliminated from that class. The elimination is final. However the horse may perform later in other class/es if there is no fresh blood or lameness. If the Judge, through examination, decides that the horse has no fresh blood, the horse may resume and finish the test.

#### **Article 455 - Penalties for Contravention of Rules**

1. The penalty for a contravention of these rules will range from a two point deduction for each occurrence of a minor infringement, such as incorrect dress; to elimination for major infringements, such as forbidden tack or when stated explicitly in the rule concerned.
2. Subject to Article 454, in the case of elimination the rider will complete the test and be notified of elimination at the end of the test.
3. Penalty points will be deducted from the final score and will not count as errors of course.
4. The following table sets out the penalties which apply under these rules (refer Article 481 for table to penalties which apply to the use of forbidden/incorrect tack and dress):

<b>PENALTIES</b>	
Commanding: Having a test commanded (called) when this is not permitted (Art 452)	Elimination
Commanding: Commanders reading anything other than the printed word or extracts from the test or emphasising any part of the command (Art 452.5)	Penalties for an error of the course for each instance
Course Error ( First) per Judge	2 point penalty
Course Error (Second) per Judge	4 point penalty
Course Error (Third) Ref Art 451.5	Elimination
Error of Test: When a competitor makes an “error of the test” ie: trots rising instead of sitting, at the salute does not take the reins in one hand, etc... he/she must be penalised as for an “error of course”.	Appropriate (course) error. (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Dismounting: Rider dismounting for reason unacceptable to the judge or falling from the horse in a test. Ref Art 451.13 and 451.14	Elimination
At discretion of judge, entering arena when not competing or failing to enter more than 60 secs after signal to start	Elimination
At discretion of judge, entering arena before signal or failing to enter after 45 secs and up to 60 secs Note: Rider must enter within 20 seconds of start of the music in freestyle tests refer Art 471.3	2 point penalty or 0.05% in F/style
Exceeding Time Allowed in F/Style Refer Art 471.3	2 point penalty per judge from Artistic mark
Fall of horse ( Article 451.13)	Elimination
Lameness: If the judges consider the horse is markedly lame in the test Ref Art 454	Elimination
Leaves Arena: Horse places all four feet outside arena where surround is continuous	Elimination
Leaves Arena: Horses places all four feet outside arena where surround is intermittent or marked by a line	Elimination at Judge’s Discretion
Resistance: The horse refuses to continue for 20 seconds consecutively in a test. Ref Art 451.17	Elimination
Repeating a movement (penalise as error of course and mark first attempt only)	Appropriate (course) error. (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Unauthorised (outside) assistance by voice or signs, etc, designed to help a competitor improve their performance Ref Art 451.18.	Elimination
Voice – Use of ( eg clicking ) Ref Art 453	2 point penalty per movement

# CHAPTER III

## DRESSAGE COMPETITIONS

### Article 460 - Grading of Horses & Ponies

1. Dressage competitions are divided into six grades and nine levels.
2. Subject to Article 460.3 when a horse/pony gains 30 points in any level as defined in the table below, that horse/pony may not compete in any level below that grade:

INTRODUCTORY:	Non – graded only	
LEVEL 1 GRADE	Level 1	Less than 30 points in Level 2 or above
LEVEL 2 GRADE	Level 2	Less than 30 points in Level 3 or above
LEVEL 3 GRADE	Level 3	Less than 30 points in Level 4 or above
LEVEL 4 GRADE	Level 4	Less than 30 points in Level 5 or above
LEVEL 5 GRADE	Level 5	Less than 30 points in Advanced Grade
LEVEL 6 - 9 GRADE	Levels 6 - 9 inclusive (Advanced)	
PRIX ST GEORGES	Level 6	
INTERMEDIATE I	Level 7	
INTERMEDIATE II	Level 8	
GRAND PRIX	Level 9	

3. **Advanced Grade:** Horses may compete in any levels they are eligible for within Advanced Level at any event with the exception of Regional, Island or National Events where the schedule specifies that horses/ponies are restricted to levels as advertised in the schedule as follows (this includes all Freestyle points):
  - 3.1 Level 6 - Not more than 60 points in Level 7 or above;
  - 3.2 Level 7 - Not more than 60 points in Level 8 or above;
  - 3.3 Level 8 - Not more than 60 points in Level 9
  - 3.4 These restrictions will not apply if a horse is competed by another rider of Category C7 or below.
4. Subject to the exceptions under Article 460, a horse or pony will receive grading points for qualifying percentages received in individual dressage competitions, run under the rules of the FEI or ESNZ or the rules of a National Federation affiliated to the FEI, in the levels set out in Article 460.2.



5. Grading Points will be awarded on a percentage basis as follows:

57.00% to 59.99%	1 point
60.00% to 62.99%	3 points
63.00% to 66.99%	5 points
67.00% upwards	7 points

6. Rider age group classes of mixed grade horses and ponies do not count for grading Eg: Level 5 horse/pony competing in Rider Age Group competition held at Level 3.
7. When rider age group competitions are run in accordance with Art 460.1, grading points will be allocated.
8. Percentages received by horses/ponies competing in Introductory or unregistered classes do not count for Grading Points.
9. Grading points are taken as at the evening prior to the commencement of an event.
10. All points earned during an event will be added to the horses grading points at the level at which they were earned.
11. When the schedule allows, ponies may compete in horse classes.
12. The Person Responsible for a horse at an Event is responsible for the accuracy of their identification papers and for keeping accurate records of results for each Discipline.
13. Test of choice competitions are permitted at levels 6/7 and 8/9 at Local Events. Test of Choice competitions are not permitted at Level 5 and below except at Training Events.
14. Test of Choice Competitions may be run as graded or non -graded. If the competition is graded, the correct number and List of Judges must officiate. The results must be forwarded to ESNZ and include the level and test ridden and percentage gained by each horse/rider.
15. If Test of Choice grading results are submitted to National Office electronically, each Test (regardless of number of competitors) must be submitted as a separate class to ESNZ. This will result in a winner & place getters, if any, for each test regardless of the Test of Choice classification awarded at the event. If results are not submitted in this way, the ESNZ Show Manager programme is unable to automatically download the results into the ESNZ national horse performance database and horses will not be awarded grading points.

## **Article 461 - Eligibility of Horses and Ponies**

1. All horses and ponies must be registered with ESNZ when competing in any graded competition, with the exception that foreign horses and riders need not be registered if competing as part of a Foreign National representative team.
2. Foreign owned horses or horses imported from three years of age or over (age based on official foaling dates see Art 461.3 will be classified Level 9, unless a certificate from the National Federation of its country of origin is sent to ESNZ giving either, its records of competition or a statement that the horse has never been registered for competition. The horse may then be graded in accordance with these Rules.
3. For the purposes of determining a horse/pony age under these Rules, an official foaling date of 1st August applies to Southern Hemisphere born horses and 1st January for Northern Hemisphere born horses.
4. Subject to Article 461.3 a horse must be at least three years of age, before competing in any competition run under these Rules.
5. A horse/pony must be:
  - 5.1 at least seven years of age before competing in levels 6, 7 and 8; and
  - 5.2 at least eight years of age before competing in Level 9.
6. The Person Responsible for a horse at an Event is responsible for the accuracy of the horse/pony's identification papers and keeping accurate results records for each Discipline. A horse/pony's identification papers and results records must be available for inspection when required by an official of ESNZ or the OC. (ESNZ GR 131.)
7. With the exception of Age Group and/or Training Classes, horses/ponies may compete in any level starting with the lowest level which the horse is currently graded.
8. Organising Committees may control entries by restricting the number of starts per horse each day. Such a restriction must be advertised in the event schedule. However horses/ponies cannot be restricted to one level and are free to start at several levels in one day providing the horse/pony is eligible for each level.
9. With the exception of Age Group Championships, it is recommended that for National and Island Titles, a horse or pony may only contest one Title in one level.

10. Subject to meeting the criteria for entry, Horses and Ponies may compete on equal terms. However if classes restricted to pony riders are offered, ponies and pony riders may only compete in the pony classes.
11. Horses and ponies ridden by a Young Rider at a competition cannot be ridden by any other rider at the same event.

#### **Article 462 - Eligibility of Riders (Refer also ESNZ GR)**

1. Riders competing in graded competitions must be full members of ESNZ.
2. Riders competing in training and/or non-graded competitions must be at least Community Members of ESNZ.
3. In competitions and events run under the Dressage NZ Rules:
  - 3.1 with the exception of Article 462.3.2, there is no maximum age for a rider competing on a pony;
  - 3.2 a rider may compete on a pony up to the age of 16 years in pony competitions (refer article 462.3.5). However there is no age limitation when a pony is ridden in open competitions for horses and ponies;
  - 3.3 riders may take part in horse competitions from the beginning of the calendar year in which they turn 12;
  - 3.4 subject to Article 462.3.5 a rider may compete in Young Rider Competitions up to and including the age of 21 years;
  - 3.5 the age of a rider is determined by the age of the rider at 1 August in each calendar year (eg If a rider of a pony is 16 on 1 August ~~2017~~ they may compete in pony restricted classes until the end of the ~~2017~~/~~2018~~ season even if they turn 17 during the ~~2017~~/~~2018~~ season. If a Young Rider is 20 on 1 August ~~2016-2017~~ they may compete in young rider restricted classes until the end of the ~~2017~~/~~2018~~ season even if they turn 21 during the ~~2017~~/~~2018~~ season). The “season” commences on 1 August and concludes on 31 July of the following calendar year.
4. Notwithstanding the rules set out in Article 462.3 above, a competition may be run using the FEI age restrictions set out in the FEI rules. In the event a competition is run subject to the FEI age restrictions this must be clearly set out in the competition schedule.
5. Riders competing in Dressage competitions run under these Rules are categorised according to their experience.

From time to time, competitions and series will be restricted to riders of certain categories.

The following table sets out the Dressage NZ Rider Categories:

<u>Category N</u>	<u>(CN) Newcomers.</u> <u>For riders who have never earned grading points at any Level</u>
<u>Category 1</u>	<u>(C1) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 1</u>
<u>Category 2</u>	<u>(C2) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 2</u>
<u>Category 3</u>	<u>(C3) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 3</u>
<u>Category 4</u>	<u>(C4) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 4</u>
<u>Category 5</u>	<u>(C5) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 5</u>
<u>Category 6</u>	<u>(C6) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 6</u>
<u>Category 7</u>	<u>(C7) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 7</u>
<u>Category 8</u>	<u>(C8) For riders who have never earned 15 or more grading points at any level above Level 8</u>
<u>Category 9</u>	<u>(C9) For riders <b>who have</b> earned 15 or more grading points at Level 9</u>
<u>Category M (Masters)</u>	<u>(CM) Masters. For Riders 50yrs &amp; over (age from the beginning of the calendar year that the rider turns 50)</u>
<u>Category Am (Amateur)</u>	<u>(CAm) Any rider C5 or below is a CAm rider.</u> <u>A CAm rider may compete in Amateur competitions at any level not more than two levels below that rider's rider category. Examples:</u> <u>A C5 rider may compete in any CAm competition or series at levels 3, 4 and 5.</u> <u>A C4 rider may compete in any CAm competition or series at levels 2, 3 and 4.</u>

## **Article 462A: ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPETITIONS & SERIES**

1. It is the responsibility of the Person Responsible for a horse at an event to ensure that the horse is eligible for the competition in which it is entered;
2. It is the responsibility of the rider to ensure that he/she is eligible for any event competition in which he/she is entered.
3. If a horse or rider is entered in a competition which that horse or rider is ineligible then that horse and/or rider will be removed from that competition. The organising committee may at their discretion transfer the horse and/or riders entry into another competition which that horse and/or rider is eligible for.

If a horse or rider is intentionally entered into a competition in which that horse or rider is ineligible this may be referred to the ESNZ disciplinary procedures set out in articles 143 or 144 of the ESNZ general regulations and may attract a disciplinary sanction

## **Article 463 - Downgrading of Horses & Ponies**

1. Horses or Ponies may be downgraded, following an application to Dressage NZ on the prescribed form together with any fee due.
2. A horse or pony may be downgraded to the highest level at which the applicant rider has competed but not lower than Level 2 unless the applicant rider is a CN rider in which case a horse or pony may be downgraded to Level 1.
3. Once downgraded, upon gaining 30 points in a level (as set out in the table in Rule 460.2), the horse or pony may not compete in any level below that level.
4. Only the applicant rider may compete the horse at the downgraded level.
5. If, following downgrading, the horse or pony is competed by any other rider:
  - 5.1 the downgrading ceases to apply and the horse or pony will revert to its pre-downgraded level and grading points status; and
  - 5.2 the restriction in Article 463.7 will still apply; and
  - 5.3 Should any other rider wish to compete the horse or pony at any level lower than its original grade, a new application under Article 463.1 must be made.

6. A downgraded horse or pony may compete, with the rider who made the application to downgrade the horse or pony, at the horse or pony's original level in any Island (ICH), National Championship Event NCH) or other Event/Series/Class specified by Dressage NZ, within 12 months of the downgrading, including any qualification competition subject to the following:
  - 6.1 The rider who requested the downgrading must make an application to revoke the horse or pony's downgrading in accordance with the procedure determined by Dressage NZ for revocation of downgrading; and
  - 6.2 If, following the revocation of downgrading the horse or pony receives grading points at the original level, with the rider who made the application to revoke the downgrading, the horse or pony must then remain at the original level with that rider.
7. Once a horse or pony has been downgraded, subject to Article 463.5 the horse or pony may not compete with any rider, at any level, in any Island (ICH), National Championship Event NCH) or other Event/Series/Class specified by Dressage NZ within 12 months of the downgrading being approved, regardless of ownership.
8. The annual registration fees for the downgraded horse or pony will be charged at the amount set from time to time by Dressage NZ for the horse or pony's original grade for the first year of the downgrade and thereafter at the fee set for the level at which the horse is currently graded.

#### **Article 464 - Special Competitions**

1. To create more interest and variety in Dressage Competition for both riders and spectators it is intended that special competitions will from time to time be authorised by the Dressage Board in conjunction with the Rules Committee.
2. Where they conflict, the rules for Special Competitions will override relevant rules in other chapters.
3. Organisations affiliated to ESNZ intending to run a special competition, which does not come within the rules for dressage, must submit their proposed conditions to the Dressage Rules subcommittee for authorisation by the Dressage Board.
4. Detailed conditions for special competitions must be set out in the schedule and in the programme for the event.
5. When running Dressage with Jumping Competitions:

- 5.1. If a test is ridden once to count for straight dressage and for the dressage phase of a Dressage with Jumping competition, the same horse and rider are eligible to enter both competitions.
- 5.2. When a test is ridden for a straight dressage competition and for the dressage phase of a Dressage with Jumping Competition, the same horse may be ridden by one rider for the straight Dressage Competition and another rider for the dressage phase of the Dressage with Jumping Competition.
6. Test of Choice: Test of choice competitions are permitted at Levels 6 - 7 or 8 - 9 at Local Events, subject to Article 460.13-15 (inclusive).



## **Article 465 - PRIZE MONEY**

1. **Local & Regional Events:** Prize money is not required at Local Events. If prize money is to be offered, it will be at the discretion of the Organizing Committee and must be published in the schedule. At Regional events Prize money, or goods/trophies to at least equivalent value of the Entry Fee (not including levies) must be paid to all 1st to 4th placed horses or ponies in graded competitions. However Prize money, goods or trophies for competitions restricted to a particular category or categories of horses & riders at Regional is at the discretion of the OC and must be published in the schedule.
2. **Island & National Events:** Prize money, or goods/trophies to at least equivalent value of the Entry Fee (not including levies) must be paid to all 1st to 4th placed horses or ponies in graded competitions at National Events. However Prize money, goods or trophies for competitions restricted to a particular category or categories of horses & riders at National or Named events is at the discretion of the OC and must be published in the schedule.
3. Further prize money may be awarded at the discretion of the Organising Committee.
4. From time to time the relevant rules under the ESNZ General Regulations will govern prize money in circumstances where these Rules are silent or do not cover dressage competitions run by ESNZ.

# CHAPTER IV

## PARTICIPATION

### Article 470 - Use of Tests

1. Tests other than those issued by ESNZ may only be used in competitions held under ESNZ Rules with the approval of the Dressage NZ Judges Officer.
2. NZPCA tests may be used at Pony Club events.

### Article 471 - Freestyle Competitions

1. Except where specifically provided under this Article, all rules in respect to performance and conduct of horse and rider apply to Freestyle Competitions, including applicable penalties under these rules.
2. Movements in all three paces of a similar degree of difficulty to those included in tests of the same level are to be performed. Refer to the official test in each level for details of compulsory, optional and non-permitted movements.
3. For Musical Freestyle Competitions:
  - 3.1 A rider must enter the arena within 20 seconds of the music starting. The music should cease at the final salute. The test time will start when the rider moves forward after the halt.
  - 3.2 Penalty for Exceeding Time allowed is the deduction of two points from the total for artistic presentation on each Judges Score Sheet.
  - 3.3 Exceeding 45 seconds before entering the arena entails a penalty of 0.5% PER JUDGE at the discretion of Chief Judge.
  - 3.4 In the event a rider's music fails during a freestyle test and there is no backup system:
    - 3.4.1 the rider may, with the permission of the Chief Judge, leave the arena;
    - 3.4.2 There should be minimum interference with the starting times of other riders'
    - 3.4.3 The affected rider should return to complete or restart their test during a scheduled break in the competition or at the end of the competition;

3.4.4 The President of the Ground Jury, after conferring with the rider, will determine when the rider should return to the arena;

3.4.5 It is up to the rider whether to restart the test from the beginning or to commence from the point where the music failed. In any case marks already given will not be changed.

4. At the beginning and end of all Freestyle tests a halt for the salute is compulsory.
5. In Non-Musical Freestyle tests a warning bell will be sounded 30 seconds before the final time allowed and a bell sounded again at the time allowed. If the second bell is sounded before the test is completed, the rider must bring the test to an end as soon as possible by turning down the centre line and halting.

#### **Article 472 - Arena**

1. Rope and tape arenas are prohibited at all dressage competitions run under ESNZ Rules for Dressage.
2. Pony Club should refer to Annex 6 Para B.
3. The arena should be:
  - 3.1 as level as possible with the grass not too long.
  - 3.2 the arena must be enclosed, with the optional exception of the gateway, by a low fence about 30cm high.
  - 3.3 In exceptional circumstances intermittent white boards may be used placed at each corner and opposite each marker;
  - 3.4 The gateway should be approximately 2 metres wide;
  - 3.5 If a permitted arena material is used eg plastic chain, it must be at least 45cm but not more than 60cm above the ground.
4. The letters outside the arena should be placed about 0.50 metres from the arena fence and clearly marked. It is desirable to place a special marker on the fence itself, level with and in addition to the letter concerned.
5. When no gatekeeper is used, the marker A should be placed as far back as practicable to allow the competitor to enter the arena on a straight line.
6. A centre line is recommended but is left to the discretion of the OC. When a centre line is used it should be clear but discreet. The points at D, L, X, I and G should not be marked. For freestyle tests and young horse tests a centre line is not recommended.

7. The public should be kept at least 10 metres from the arena. For indoor competitions, the minimum distance should in principle be 3 metres.
8. The difference in elevation across the diagonal or along the length of the arena shall in no case exceed 0.50 metres. The difference in elevation along the short side of the arena shall in no case be more than 0.20 metres. The rails of a fence, if used, should be such to prevent the horse's hooves from entering.
9. Depending on the state of the surface of the arena, the Technical Delegate or Chief Judge may request a pause in the competition to reconstitute the surface of the arena. For indoor competitions and when all weather surfaces are used, the OC should allow time within the classes to comply with this.
10. Arenas should, wherever possible, be erected with a minimum of three metres between them.
11. If a foreign object is in the arena, or there is other extraordinary outside disturbance which could unfairly influence the performance of a test, the test should be stopped by the Chief Judge, and can continue once the object has been removed, or disturbance settled. No new scores will be given for work before the interruption. It is at the discretion of the chief judge at which point the test will be restarted and whether the rider may be requested to represent later at a time to suit the schedule.

#### **Article 473 - Use of Arena**

1. With the exception of an OC declaring that an arena is available for use other than for competition, a competitor/horse may only use the competition arenas during their performance in a competition. A competitor/horse will be disqualified for breach of this Article.
2. For indoor and special competitions exceptions for use of an arena may be made by the Technical Delegate or the Ground Jury. Riders must be notified of any exception being made.
3. When the Chief Judge decides that an indoor or all-weather arena does not allow sufficient space for a horse to be ridden around the outside prior to a test, the horse may be permitted to work inside the arena for one minute prior to the commencement of the test. Competitors must remain inside the arena and then turn down the centre line at A when the bell is rung to start the test.

#### **4. Arena Familiarisation**

- 4.1 All arena familiarisation is under the jurisdiction and control of the OC and should be advertised in the schedule prior to the event. Arena familiarisation is defined as permission to work around the outside of the competition arena, unless the OC has stated this is allowed under Article 473.1.

#### **5. Training & Working In Areas**

- 5.1 OC's should, when possible include the area around the outside of the competition arenas in the permitted training and working in areas to facilitate familiarisation of the arena surrounds, prior to the commencement of the first scheduled competition at the event.

### **Article 474 - Prohibited Schooling**

1. On no account and under penalty of disqualification from the entire event, may any horse take part in a dressage competition which has been schooled by anyone mounted in the saddle other than the competitor nominated, from midnight preceding the first competition of the Event until the conclusion of the Event.
2. Notwithstanding Article 474.1 a groom mounted in the saddle may walk the horse on a long rein and lunging by someone other than the competitor are permitted.
3. If there is to be a change of rider at any time during an Event, (for any reason other than injury or illness, or special competition) the horse must then compete Hors Concours in any further competitions at that Event. The change of rider must be notified to the OC and their approval for the substitution of the rider granted. Refer to Article 482 - Competing "Hors Concours" for other restrictions.
4. At multi-discipline events, another rider may compete a horse or pony in another discipline. However this must not be used as an opportunity for prohibited schooling under penalty of elimination.

### **Article 475 - Veterinary Inspections & Examinations**

1. Horse Inspections or Examinations will be conducted in accordance with the appropriate ESNZ and/or FEI GR's when specified in the event schedule.

## Article 476 - Saluting

1. All riders must take the reins (and whip if carried) in the same hand. The head should be bowed while the other arm is held straight down to the side. ~~Male riders may if they wish, remove their hat in the traditional manner (do off the cap to the knee).~~
2. In the case of two or more Judges, the salute is taken by the Chief Judge only.

## Article 477 - Saddlery

### 1. SADDLES

- 1.1 Saddles must be worn and be plain (dressage, show, side saddle, GP or jumping saddle) and must be brown, black, grey or navy.
- 1.2 Treeless saddles are permitted but must look similar to the above plain saddles. Western style, traditional Iberian or Arabian (with raised pommel and/or cantle) or brightly coloured saddles are not permitted.
- 1.3 Stirrup leathers and irons are compulsory and must be attached to the saddle and used in the conventional way. Unless dispensation is provided, the rider's boots must not be fixed to the stirrup iron by mechanical means and if used without dispensation will result in elimination.
- 1.4 No saddle covers are allowed except when the OC (with TD permission) permits protective saddle covers to be used in extreme wet weather conditions. Note this permission can only be given if the TD has given permission for riders to wear protective rain coats.

Seat savers are only allowed with special dispensation from Dressage NZ under Article 483.

- 1.5 Pony Club refer to Annex 6 - Para C.

### 2. SADDLE CLOTHS

- 2.1 Subject to the exceptions provided under Articles 477.2.2.2 and 477.2.2.3 the saddle cloth if used, should be predominantly plain. ~~and the horse's identification number may be displayed on the rear corner on each side of the saddle blanket.~~
- 2.2 Saddle cloths bearing the New Zealand Flag or Silver Fern may only be worn by a competitor who is officially representing New Zealand and has been presented with either to wear. These must be removed at all other times.

- 2.3 Sponsors or commercial logos are permitted ~~only allowed on saddlecloths with officially registered rider/horse sponsorship, subject with the following exception under the o~~ ESNZ General Regulation's Articles 124, 125 & Annex E:

2.3.1 While present in the Competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies the name and/or logo of the Athlete's sponsor(s), may appear on a surface area not exceeding two hundred square centimetres (200cm<sup>2</sup>) on each side of saddle cloth;

2.3.21 While present in the Competition area and during prize-giving ceremonies names or logos identifying a non-sponsoring manufacturer of the clothing, equipment may appear only once per item of clothing, equipment and solely on a surface area not exceeding (3 cm<sup>2</sup>) (maximum on centimetres - 1cm high, maximum three centimetres - 3cm wide) for clothing and equipment.

### 3. **BRIDLES, NOSE NETS, EAR HOODS & EAR PLUGS**

- 3.1 Levels 0 - 4: An ordinary snaffle bridle. A noseband is compulsory
- 3.2 Levels 5 - 9: An ordinary snaffle or double bridle with the exception that the National Dressage selectors may require a horse or pony to be ridden in an FEI test in a simple double bridle where the FEI test would require this if the test was ridden under FEI rules for Dressage. A noseband is compulsory
- 3.3 When a horse/pony is to compete in a test that only allows a snaffle bridle to be used, a double bridle is not allowed to be used in the warm up for that test.
- 3.4 Bridles must be predominantly black, brown, grey or navy and may not be decorated with tassels or any additions to the normal configuration. Discreet padding of the bridle at the poll or noseband is permitted. Padding of the cheek pieces is not allowed and will result in elimination.
- 3.5 The Micklem bridle is permitted and must be used with a permitted bit and without bit clips. The ST Zaum Poll Relief bridle is permitted.
- 3.6 Nose nets may be used, but must be discreet and must not cover the mouth of the horse (see diagram Page 68)

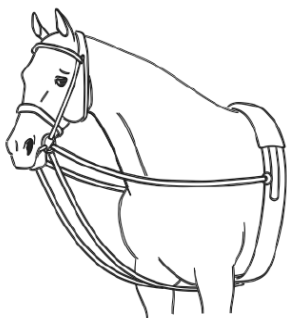


- 3.7 Ear hoods are permitted for events, and may also provide noise reduction. However, ear hoods must not cover the horse's eyes and ear plugs are not permitted with the exception of Article 477.3.3.8. The ear hoods should be discreet in colour and design.
- 3.8 Ear plugs are not allowed in competition but are permitted in prize giving ceremonies.

#### 4. **BITS, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, LUNGING EQUIPMENT**

- 4.1 Provided the mouthpiece is smooth, the permitted snaffle bits are shown in the captions and plates. A Dr Bristol Bit ie, where the link plate is long, flat and set at an angle to the horse's tongue; is not classed as an ordinary double jointed snaffle.
- 4.2 Snaffle or bridoon and curb must be made of metal or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber (wrapping of bits with any kind of material and flexible rubber bits are not permitted).
- 4.3 The lever arm of the curb bit is limited to 10cm (length below the mouthpiece). If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the lever arm of the curb bit below the mouthpiece should not measure more than 10cm when the mouthpiece is at the uppermost position. Minimum diameter of mouthpiece to be 12mm for curb bit and 10mm for bridoon bit.
- 4.4 Snaffles used in young horse classes must have a minimum diameter of 14mm. Minimum diameter of snaffle bits for ponies is 10mm.
- 4.5 The diameter of the mouthpiece is measured adjacent to the rings or the cheeks of the mouthpiece.
- 4.6 A dropped or grackle (crossed) noseband may be used only with a snaffle bridle. A dropped noseband consists of a head piece and a single strap round the horse's nose below the bit.
- 4.7 A grackle (crossed) noseband consists of a headpiece and two straps crossed and connected on the nose and buckled separately beneath the head, one above and one below the bit, the upper strap passing through or connected to the ends of the headpiece.

- 4.8 The cavesson or noseband may be lined. The lining must be secure, but need not be attached.
- 4.9 Any one of the following nosebands may be used with a snaffle bridle: cavesson, dropped, flash or grackle (also known as a crossed or Mexican noseband) see diagram page 67 Only a cavesson noseband may be used with a double bridle.
- 4.10 No noseband may ever be so tightly fixed that it will harm the horse. It must be possible to place at least one finger between the horse's cheek and the noseband.
- 4.11 Martingales, bit guards, any kind of gadgets (such as bearing, side, running or balancing reins etc), any kind of boots, bandages or any form of blinkers including ear plugs, hoods and any others, and shadow blinds are, under penalty of elimination, strictly forbidden. Breastplates are permitted.
- 4.12. Any decoration of the horse with extravagant things, such as ribbons or flowers etc, in the tail, etc is strictly forbidden. Normal plaiting of the horse's mane and tail, however, is allowed. False tails may not contain any metal parts.
- 4.13 Paragraphs 4.1 to 4.12 above apply at all times from arrival on the event grounds except that a running martingale (with snaffle bridle only), boots, bandages are permitted when training or warming up.
- 4.14 When lungeing, single direct side reins, or double sliding side reins (triangle) are permitted. Lungeing is allowed with one lunge line only. It is not permitted to ride a horse or pony while it is being lunged or to ride in single direct side reins or double sliding (triangle) side reins.



Double sliding side reins (triangle/dreieck zügel)

- 4.15 Any judge suspecting that a competitor is using an illegal bit may ask to inspect the bit , or request a steward to inspect the bit in question immediately after the completion of the test. Failure to comply with the request will entail automatic disqualification from the test concerned.
- 4.16 In the interests of promoting safety in the sport, Dressage New Zealand may from time to time approve the use of a particular type of device, mechanism, item of saddlery or apparel, which is designed or intended to enhance the safety of the competitor.
- 4.17 Items approved by Dressage New Zealand will be gazetted by publication on the ESNZ/Dressage website and a schedule of Approved Safety Equipment will be maintained by Dressage New Zealand.

## **Captions to plates showing permitted bits**

**(Refer to approved equipment document ESNZ /Dressage/Rules for further detail)**

### **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. Eggbutt sides also allowed.
- 2 d Bridoon bit with rotating middle piece
- 2 e Bridoon Rotary bit with rotating middle piece
- 2 f Bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece and looped rings
3. Egg-butt bridoon bit
4. Bridoon bit with hanging cheeks

#### **Curbs :**

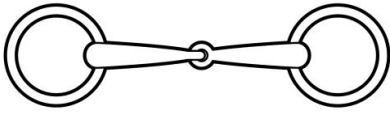
5. Half-moon curb bits
- 6 & 7 Curb bit with straight cheeks and port
8. Curb bit with port and sliding mouthpiece (Weymouth)  
A curb bit with rotating lever arm is also allowed
9. Variation of bits No 6, 7 & 8
10. Curb bit with S-curved cheeks
11. Curb chain (metal or leather or a combination)
12.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

### **Various snaffle bridle bits**

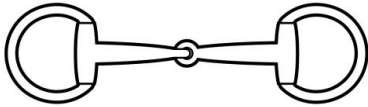
1. Loose ring snaffle
- 2a,b,c,d,e  
Snaffle with jointed mouthpiece where middle piece should be rounded
3. Egg-butt snaffle
4. Racing snaffle D-ring
5. Egg-butt snaffle with cheeks
6. Loose ring snaffle with cheeks (Fulmer)
7. Snaffle with upper cheeks only
8. Hanging cheek snaffle
9. Straight bar snaffle. Permitted also with mullen mouth and with eggbutt rings.
10. Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece
11. Snaffle with rotating middle piece
12. Rotary bit with rotating middle piece
13. Rotary bit with rotating middle piece and looped rings.

## Various double bridle bits

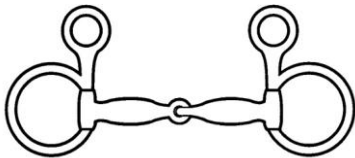
### Bridoons:



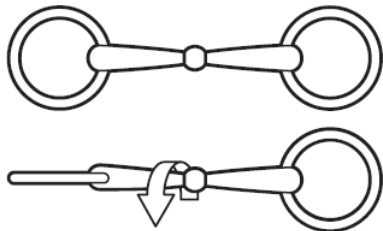
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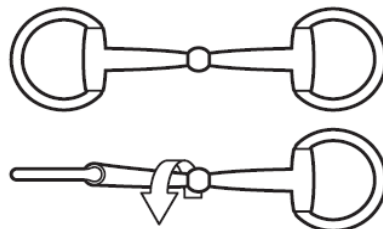
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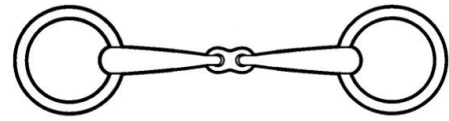
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2e



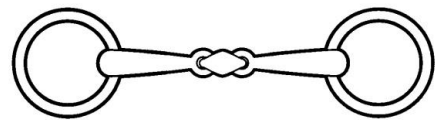
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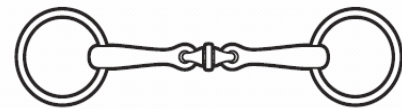
2a



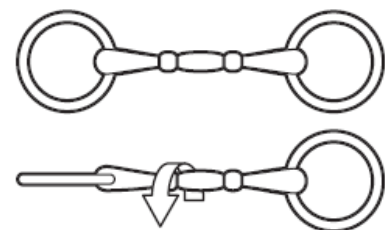
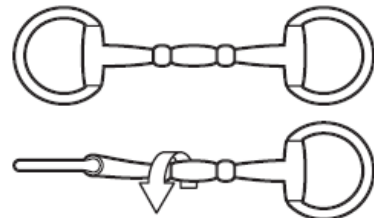
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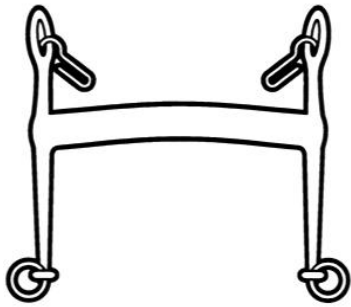
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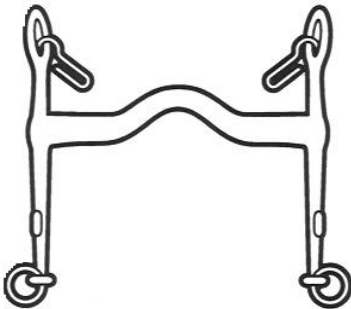
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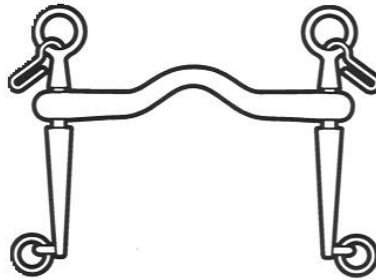
## Curbs:



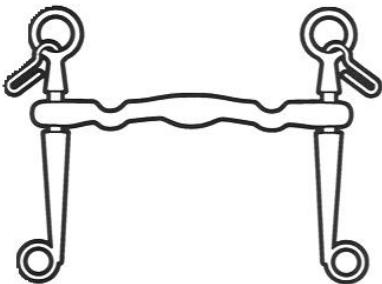
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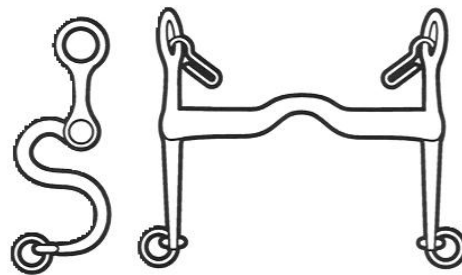
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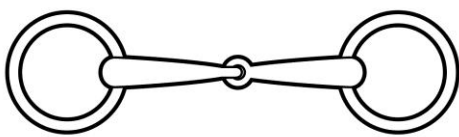
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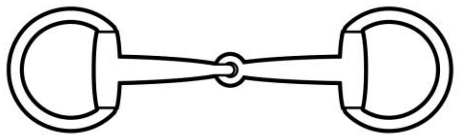
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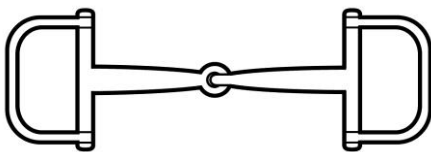
## Various snaffle bridle bits



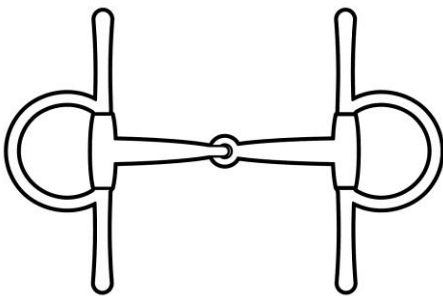
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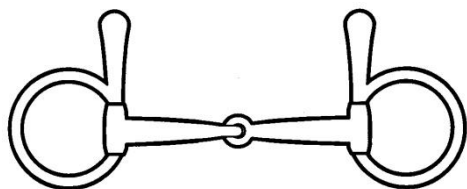
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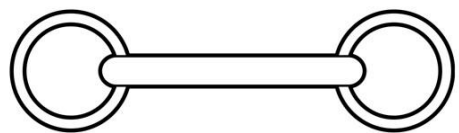
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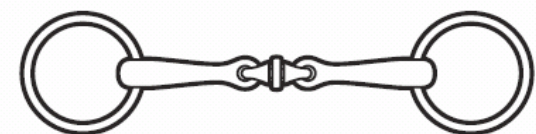
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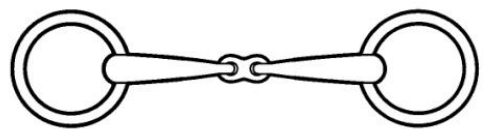
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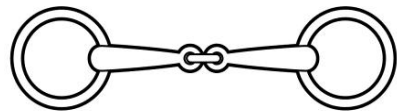
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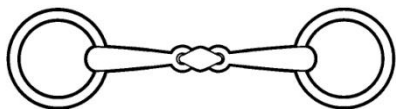
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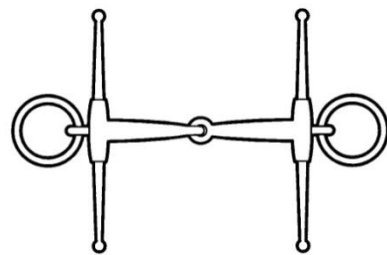
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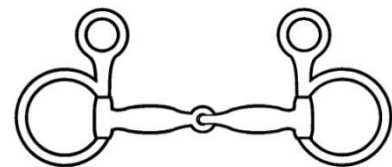
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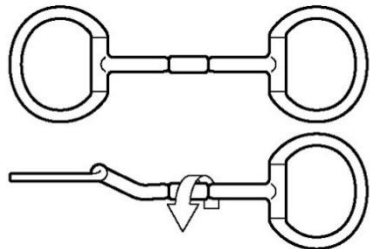
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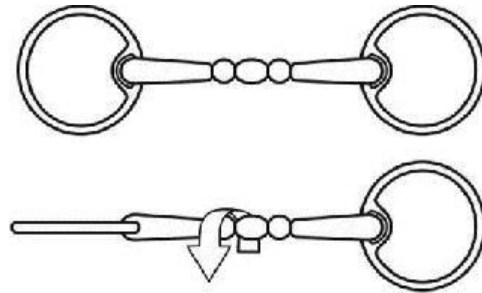
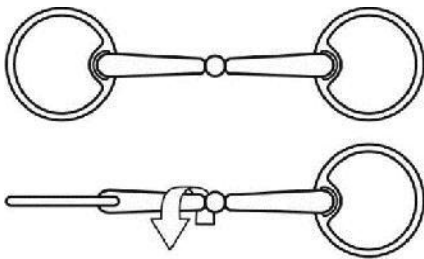
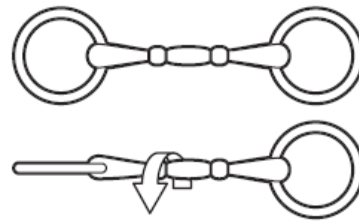
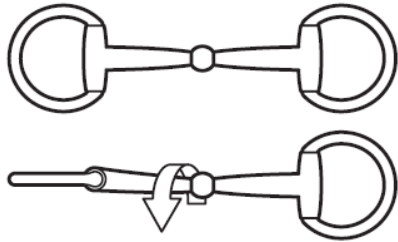
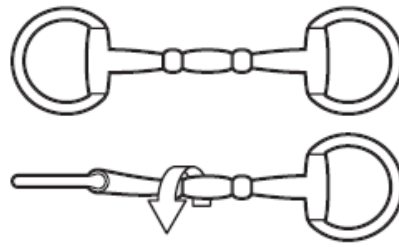
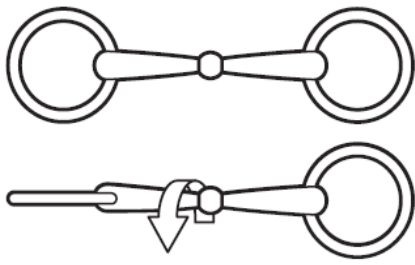


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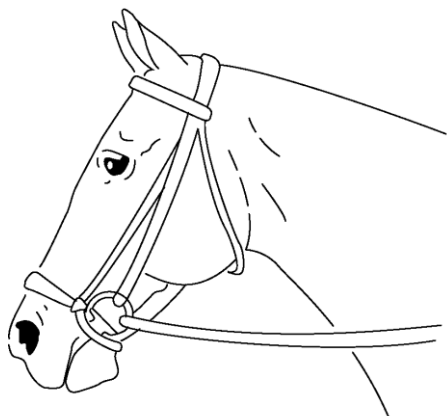


## **12 & 13. Rotary bit**

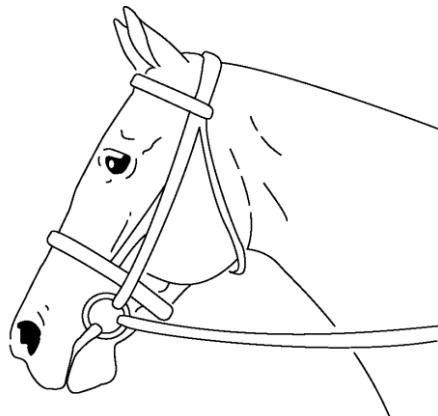


## **Permitted nosebands**

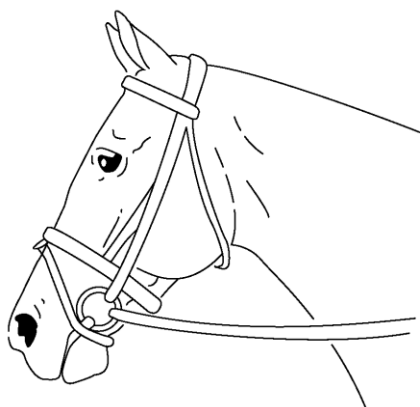
1. Dropped noseband



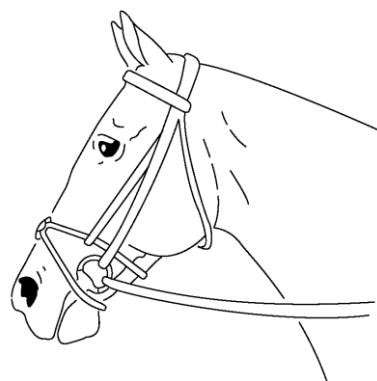
2. Cavesson noseband



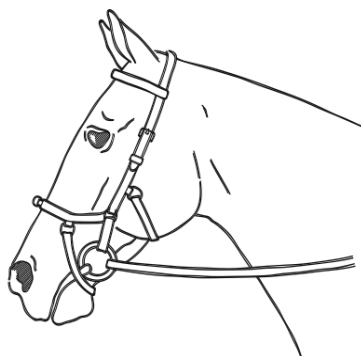
3. Flash noseband



4. Crossed noseband / Mexican noseband



5. Micklem bridle



6(i). St Zaum Poll Relief Bridle



6(ii). St Zaum Poll Relief Bridle



Permitted type of nose net



## **5. HORSE AND PONY IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

- 5.1 Horse and Pony Identification Numbers must be worn at all times whilst exercising and competing at Events run under ESNZ rules for Dressage;
- 5.2 Numbers must be worn either attached to the bridle on the side of the face below the ear or attached to the lower rear corner of the saddle cloth;
- 5.3 It is permissible to provide your own ID numbers.
- 5.4 ID Numbers must be:
  - 5.4.1 black numbers on a white background;
  - 5.4.2 The numbers must be a minimum of 4.5cm high, but no more than 5.5cm high. They should be approximately 5mm wide;
  - 5.4.3 The white background must be a minimum of 9 x 6cm and should be no more than 10 x 7cm.
- 5.5 At all other times during the Event, horses and ponies must have identification numbers with the horse's name and the person responsible name and mobile number attached to the horse (eg: on the halter, cover). Engraved metal discs or cattle ear tags are examples of acceptable methods of identification at times the horse/pony is not being exercised or competed.
- 5.6 Failure to display ID numbers as described, without a reason acceptable to the ground jury, may result in a warning, fine or disqualification from the competition as per ESNZ GR Article 174. (\*\* Pony Club refer Annex 6 Para C)

## **6. STALLIONS. HANDLING / SASHES / ARMBANDS**

- 6.1 The ESNZ GR's govern stallions at events and reference should be made to the ESNZ GR's for the full text of this rule;
- 6.2 In summary, the Person Responsible, riders and handlers of stallions are required to comply with Art 133 of the ESNZ

General Regulations. Stallions must wear a red ESNZ Stallion bridle tag. Under Art 133.7 of the GR's, ESNZ Dressage requires the rider and handler of a stallion to wear approved stallion armbands (one on each arm) or a stallion sash (see note below) at events run under ESNZ rules for Dressage, at all times when the stallion is not confined in a suitable stable/yard/truck/float. The rider may however, for the competition, choose to remove the armbands at the completion of the final warm up, just before entering the area around the competition arena where they come under the jurisdiction of the ground jury.

- 6.3 Stallion sashes will be phased out and replaced by armbands, but sashes are still permitted to be used by riders/handlers who have already purchased them if they choose to do so. Sashes must be worn diagonally across the body.
- 6.4 The Specifications for Stallion Armbands are red (approx 100mm) with a white strip (approx 25mm) are available for purchase from ESNZ National office.

## **7. DRESSAGE SCHEDULE OF APPROVED SAFETY EQUIPMENT**

- 7.1 Approval of the following equipment does not in any way imply any endorsement of a particular product from an individual manufacturer or supplier.
  - 7.1.1 A short strap fastened to "D" rings on the pommel of a saddle (commonly referred to as a "Monkey Strap") or a breastplate is approved for use as a safety device for riders at competitions
  - 7.1.2 Neck straps are approved as a safety device for riders use at competitions at Levels 0, 1 & 2. (A single plain strap fitted in one loop around the horse's neck).
  - 7.1.3 Stirrup irons of the type commonly referred to as "Toe Stoppers" are approved for use as a safety device for riders at competitions.
  - 7.1.4 Riders are permitted to wear body protectors at all levels.

### **Article 478 - Whips**

- 1. A whip may be carried in any test except the following:
  - 1.1 FEI tests at the NCH and the HOY; or
  - 1.2 Any Level 6 - 9 (inclusive) test at either the NCH or HOY.

- 1.3 Dressage NZ may determine that whips may not be used in other Level 6-9 tests / competitions outside of HOY & NCH but this must be stated in the event schedule
2. When a whip is permitted to be used the maximum length of a whip is:
  - 2.1 When riding Horses: 120cm (including flapper); and
  - 2.2 When riding Ponies: 100cm (including flapper).
3. In classes where a whip is not permitted to be used in the test the penalty for carrying a whip of any kind while competing in the arena is elimination. However:
  - 3.1 the use of one whip as permitted under Article 478.2, in the practice area is allowed; and
  - 3.2 The whip must be dropped before entering the space around the competition arena or the rider will entail a penalty of 4 points per judge.
4. Upon arrival at the event grounds only:
  - 4.1 the rider when riding, walking, leading or lungeing a horse (lunge whip allowed), is allowed to carry a whip as permitted under Article 478.2 anywhere on the event ground; or
  - 4.2 the groom may also walk, lead and lunge a horse as above; and
  - 4.3 Other parties are allowed to carry a whip, provided it is not in connection with the training of the horse.
5. If, at an event, a TD determines a rider has breached Article 478.2 and the rider has not yet entered the competition arena the rider will be issued with a warning by the TD. However if, at the same event, the same rider on the same horse is found to be in breach of Article 478.2 by the TD the rider and horse will be disqualified from all remaining classes they are entered in at the event.

## Article 479 - Dress

1. Any competition run under FEI rules will be subject to the FEI rules for dress.
2. The following table applies to all competitions held which are subject to Dressage NZ rules. However, when an area group and/or club holds a non-graded club event which will be run under Dressage NZ rules, the Area Group and/or Club may specify the attire riders may wear.

	Hat	Jacket	Boots/Gaiters	Shirt/Stock	Jodhpur/Breeches	Gloves
Training Events & non graded Competition/ classes	A properly fitted, securely fastened, correctly maintained helmet meeting the following standards MUST be worn at all times when mounted on the Event grounds, and must comply with one of the following standards:	Short Jacket/coat  ** Pony Club or Riding Club uniform may be worn at Training & non-graded events up to Level 3.	Suede chapettes may only be worn in Level 0 and Level 1 non-graded classes.	Stock or tie/choker collar  If permission is given by OC to ride without jackets owing to weather conditions, then a long, short sleeve or sleeveless shirt and an	White, off-white, light canary, banana, light grey or beige jodhpurs or breeches  If "full seat" style breeches or jodhpurs are worn, dark colours black, brown or grey are allowed in the "full seat"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level 0 and Level 1 non - graded classes Optional.</li> <li>• Level 2 &amp; above non-graded compulsory</li> <li>• Levels 1 - 5 graded Compulsory</li> </ul>
Graded Levels 1 to 5			Long Boots or Jodhpur Boots with or without gaiters.			
<u>Graded</u> Levels 6 to <u>9GP</u>	<b>Protective Headgear Safety Standards:</b> AS/NZS 3838 (current Australia & NZ Standard) 1998, 2003, or 2006)	OC may give permission for rain jackets to be worn.	If gaiters are worn they must be same colour as the jodhpur boots.	appropriately pinned down stock, tie or choker collar must be worn.		

	Hat	Jacket	Boots/Gaiters	Shirt/Stock	Jodhpur/Breeches	Gloves
<p>Level <u>5</u> 6 to <u>9GP</u></p>	<p>VG1 (interim European Standard)</p> <p>ASTM-F11632004a with the SEI mark (current US Standard)</p> <p>PAS015:1998 or 2011 with BSI Kitemark</p> <p>SnellE2001 with the official Snell label &amp; number</p> <p><del>EN 1384 &amp; BSEN 1384 (current outgoing European Standard) until 31 July 2017 only — NOT PERMITTED from 1 August 2017</del></p>	<p>Black or dark jacket/coat OR black or dark tail coat</p> <p>* *Dark is defined as those colours within the international HSV colour scale with a “v” value less than 32%). Colours with a “v” value greater than 32% may be approved on application to the FEI. Colours approved by the FEI will be approved by Dressage NZ on proof of FEI approval.</p> <p>OC may give permission for rain jackets to be worn</p>	<p>Long Boots: Black or same colour as jacket.</p>	<p>Stock or tie</p> <p>If permission is given by OC to ride without jackets owing to weather conditions, then a long, short sleeves or sleeveless shirt, and an appropriately pinned down stock or tie must be worn.</p>	<p>White or off-white breeches</p> <p>If “full seat” style breeches or jodhpurs are worn, dark colours black, brown or grey are allowed in the “full seat”.</p>	<p>Compulsory</p> <p>White, off white, black or same colour as jacket.</p>



### 3. SPURS

- 3.1 Spurs are not compulsory in any competition run under ESNZ / Dressage NZ Rules.
- 3.2 If worn, sSpurs 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.
- 3.3 Any spur that has a curved shank must be worn with the curve down. Exception: Goose or swan neck spurs. (Diagram 1)
- 3.4 The arms of the spur must be smooth. If rowels are used they must be free to rotate.
- 3.5 Spurs of the type shown below (Diagram 2) are allowed, as long as the rowel is blunt/smooth. Fixed rowels and sharp edges on spurs are not allowed.
- 3.6 Metal spurs with round hard plastic knobs are allowed ("impuls spur").
- 3.7 "Dummy" spurs with no shanks are allowed.



Diagram 1  
Goose neck spur



Diagram 2  
Blunt or smooth daisy rowel spur



Impuls spur



Dummy spur  
*with or without shank*

### 4. EARPHONES

- 4.1 Under penalty of elimination, the use of earphones by riders are strictly forbidden at all dressage events when competing.
- 4.2 Earphones are however, permitted during training and warm up.
- 5. Pony Club Jewellery, Hair, refer Annex 6 - Para F & G.
- 6. Pony Club Gear Inspection, refer Annex 6 Para H.

## Article 480 - Penalties for Contravening Articles 478 & 479

ARTICLE 480 PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENING ART 477 INCORRECT SADDLERY		
<b>Bit guards, martingale, bearing side or running reins, boots, bandages, blinkers – USED IN TEST</b>		Elimination
<b>Bits</b>	Not permitted type	Elimination
<b>Bridle</b>	Not permitted type	Elimination
<b>Bridle</b>	Incorrect colour, decorated indiscreet padding	2 point penalty
<b>Bridle</b>	Padded cheek pieces	Elimination
<del>Commercial logo on saddle cloth</del> <del>No sponsorship agreement</del>		<del>Elimination</del>
<b>Double Bridle</b>	Used at Level 4 or below in warm up or in test	Elimination
<b>Ear Plugs</b>	Used in competition. (Permitted at Prize giving only)	Elimination
<b>Fly Fringe</b>	Used	Elimination
<b>Horse Decoration</b>	eg Glitter / Flowers	Elimination
<b>Neck Strap</b>	Used in Test Above Level 2	2 point penalty
<b>Noseband</b>	Incorrect for <del>b</del> Bridle <del>u</del> Used <u>or no noseband</u>	Elimination
<b>Saddle</b>	Incorrect Colour	2 point penalty
<b>Saddle</b>	Wrong style	Elimination
<b>Saddle Cover</b>	Used without OC permission	Elimination
<b>Seat Saver</b>	Used with no dispensation	Elimination
<b>Stirrups</b>	Boots fixed to stirrups	Elimination
<b>Stirrups &amp; Leathers</b>	None	Elimination
<b>Tongue Restraint</b>	Used	Elimination
<b>Whip</b>	Incorrect length inside competition arena, Excessive use, carrying whip in arena when competition rules does not permit, carrying more than one whip	Elimination
<b>Whip</b>	Carrying a whip around the outside of the arena when competition rules do not permit a whip	4 penalty points per judge deducted

<b>SPURS</b>	Excessive use / not approved type or not metal, or worn upside down	Elimination
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## Article 481 - Penalties for contravening Article 479

<b>ARTICLE 481: PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENING ART 479 INCORRECT DRESS</b>		
<b>BOOTS &amp; GAITERS</b>	Incorrect colour or non -permitted decoration	2 point penalty
<b>BREECHES &amp; JODPHURS</b>	Non-compliant with Article 479 for the rider's relevant competition	2 point penalty
<b>EARPHONES:</b>	<u>Riding the test with earphones</u>	Elimination
<b>GAITERS</b>	Non-compliant with Article 479 for the rider's relevant competition	2 point penalty
<b>GLOVES</b>	Not worn when required or Incorrect colour	2 point penalty
<b>HATS</b>	<del>Non-compliant with Article 479 for the rider's relevant competition</del> <u>Refer to ESNZ GR ART for penalties</u>	Elimination
<b>HATS</b>	<del>Persistent wearing of incorrect hat or refusing to wear correct level safety hat</del>	<del>Disqualified from all further classes on the day</del>
<b>HATS</b>	<del>Incorrect colour / non-permitted detailing, decoration, panelling</del>	<del>2 point penalty</del>
<b>JACKET</b>	Non-compliant with Article 479 for the rider's relevant competition	2 point penalty
<b>SHIRT</b>	Non-compliant with Article 479 for the rider's relevant competition	2 point penalty
<b>STOCKS /TIES</b>	Non-compliant with Article 479 for the rider's relevant competition	2 point penalty
<b>WAISTCOAT</b>	Incorrect colour, patterned, not same colour as jacket collar contrast	2 point penalty

### **Article 482 - Competing "Hors Concours"**

1. A horse may be permitted to take part in a competition "Hors Concours" at any level.
2. Permission must be obtained from the Organising Committee. The Organising Committee may withhold permission at their discretion without being obliged to give reasons.
3. Horses may not compete "Hors Concours" at National or other Named Events, or other events at the discretion of Dressage NZ.
4. The rider is subject to the rules as if he were a competitor in the competition in question, except as provided for in this rule.
5. Full entry fee must be paid but the competitor is not entitled to any prize or prize money or grading points.
6. The competitor may take part in the first round only and may not participate in any ride-off.

### **Article 483 - Riders Requiring Dispensations**

1. Any rider with a physical disability which prevents him/her from riding the Test in accordance with these Articles, should apply to Dressage NZ for a Special Dispensation Certificate.
2. Any rider with a physical disability which prevents them from complying with the dress code in Article 480, should apply to Dressage NZ for a Special Dispensation Certificate.
3. Any rider holding a Special Dispensation certificate under rule 483 must attach a copy of their certificate of dispensation to their entries so that the OC can inform the judges of the dispensation.
4. Para Dressage riders will automatically be accredited with compensating aids as per their classification card, but should apply to Dressage NZ for any additional dispensations required

### **Article 484 - Technical Delegates & Event Stewards**

1. Dressage NZ recommends:
  - 1.1 that Organising Committees appoint a suitably experienced person who should be a National judge to act as Technical Delegate for all major events;

- 1.2 that Organising Committees appoint an Event Steward or Stewards whose duties will be those listed in ESNZ GR's governing "Stewards" and "Technical Delegates".

#### **Article 485 - Presentation of Prizes**

1. In most cases, prizes will be presented to the winning riders unmounted, but riders must be correctly attired as for the Dressage Test.
2. For mounted prize giving dress and saddlery must be the same as for the competition, however white or black boots or bandages are allowed.
3. If organisers require riders, mounted or unmounted, to attend the presentation of prizes then this must be stated in the Schedule and repeated in the Programme or Scoreboard Notice.
4. Each prize must be collected by the winner in person. Any prize not collected by the winner shall be forfeited at the discretion of the Organising Committee.
5. Any rider requiring dispensation from this rule must notify the Organising Committee within reasonable time before the prize giving. The dispensation may be granted at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

#### **Article 486 - Rider or horse/pony ineligibility for events or competitions**

1. In the case of an Event organiser discovering an error/s in results the following will apply:
  - 1.1 Should a competitor or horse/pony be found to be ineligible for an Event, competition, championship or series from the official start time of the Event, up to and including 60 days after the Event, all prize money, sashes/rosettes and any other prize awards must be returned to the Event OC so they can be redistributed. Any championship, qualifying or series points or scores gained will also be corrected.
  - 1.2 Any prizes, series, championship or qualifying points or scores deducted for ineligibility of competitor or horse/pony cannot be regained for that event or competition even if the reason that caused the disqualification is later rectified and backdated. Any grading points gained will stay on the horse/pony's competition record.
  - 1.3 Should an Event OC discover at any time from the official start time of the Event up to and including 60 days after the Event, that a mistake has been made in competition results, championships,

series or qualifying points or scores awards they may request any prize money, ribbons and any other awards be returned so they can be redistributed. Any championship, qualifying or series points or scores awarded must also be corrected.

## **ANNEX 1:**

### **CLASSIFICATION OF DRESSAGE EVENTS**

Also refer to ESNZ GR's Chapter II Events & Competitions.

1. **TRAINING EVENT (TE):** Is an Event held with the purpose of providing a training environment and practice opportunity for Horses and riders.  
Non - graded competition only, but can be any LEVEL. Prizes etc as per ESNZ GR's.
2. **LOCAL EVENT (LE):** Non graded and / or graded competitions.
3. **REGIONAL EVENT (RE):** Non graded and / or graded competitions.
  - a). In principle, no Regional Event may be held in an adjacent area or within 200km on the same day.
  - b). At least one competition per day at a RE must be scheduled at Level 8 and 9.
  - c). ICH are considered to be REGIONAL Events.
4. **NATIONAL & other NF Named Events**
  - a). National Dressage Championships & HOY (Dressage section) shall for the purposes of administration and promotion be considered as \*\*\* Events.
  - b). ICH are considered to be named events.
  - c). Dressage NZ may establish other named events as may be permitted under the ESNZ GRs.
  - d). All Dressage NZ National and Named Events must be organised under the GRs and VR's of ESNZ or the FEI, including where applicable, the provisions of article 106.
  - e). The conditions proposed by the OC of North Island, South Island, NZ Young Rider National Dressage Championships, NZ National Dressage Championships and NZ Horse of the Year Show (Dressage section) must be submitted to Dressage NZ for approval by the Dressage NZ Board.

## **ANNEX 2:**

### **RIDER AGE GROUP DRESSAGE COMPETITIONS**

#### **CHAMPIONSHIPS**

The Objects of Rider Age Group Dressage Competitions are:

- a). To encourage riders by providing competitions in which they will not have to compete against more experienced riders.
- b). Age of Riders: Competitions and Championships may be held for any age group or combination of age groups as defined in Art 462.
- c). Grade of Horse: As per event schedule.
- d). Ownership of Horse: Unrestricted.
- e). Number of horses per rider: As per event schedule.
- f). Area OC's and ESNZ affiliated OC's may determine their own procedure for determining Rider Age Group Champions.



## **ANNEX 3**

### **RIDERS COMPETING IN FOREIGN FEI EVENTS**

#### Minimum Performance for Riders Competing in Foreign FEI events

1. 60% (overall score) in FEI GP and /or FEI GPS Test on at least two occasions in REG, ICH, NCH or FEI events in the 12 months prior to the foreign event (Big tour)
2. 60% (overall score) in FEI Intermediate A or Intermediate B on at least two occasions in REG, ICH, NCH or FEI events in the 12 months prior to the foreign event (Middle tour)
3. 60% (overall score) in FEI PSG and or FEI Int I Test at least two occasions in REG, ICH, NCH or FEI events in the 12 months prior to the foreign event (Small tour)
4. 60% (overall score) in FEI PSG and or Int I Test, or FEI YR Prelim, FEI YR Team or FEI YR IND on at least two occasions in REG, ICH, NCH or FEI events in the 12 months prior to the foreign event

Freestyle scores do not qualify.

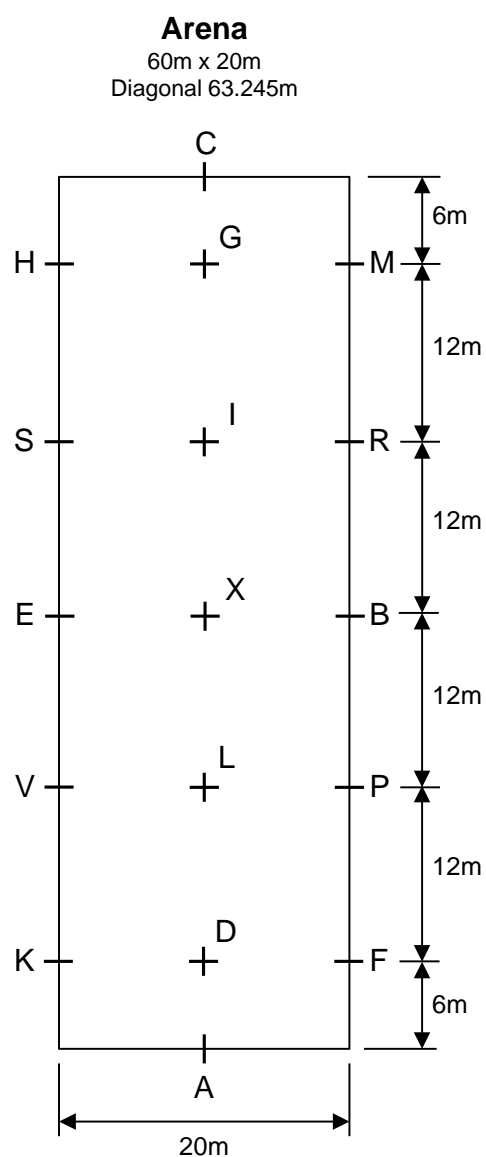
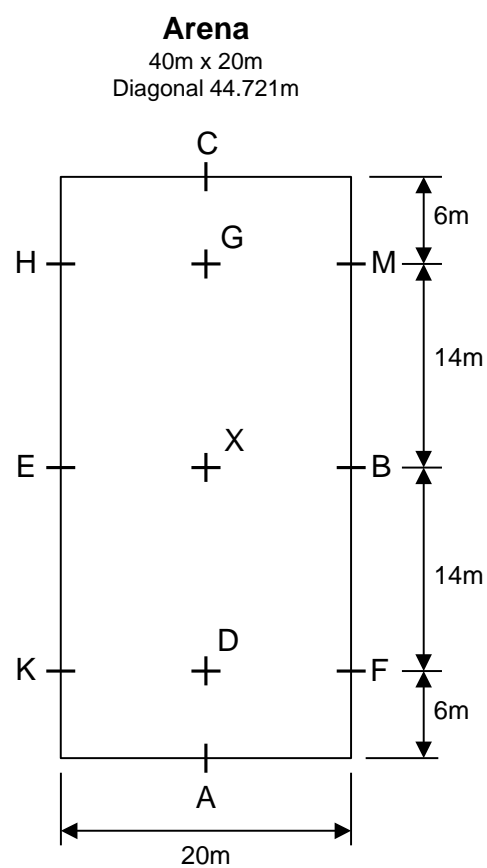
These rules also apply to overseas based riders who must qualify at equivalent overseas based national events.

Should a combination not have met these criteria, the national selectors reserve the right, at their discretion, to waive the above criteria.

## ANNEX 4:

### ARENA SPECIFICATIONS

Also refer to Article 472 (page 55)



## **ANNEX 5: RULES FOR ADMINISTRATION ESNZ BY-LAW No 17**

Please refer [www.nzequestrian.org.nz](http://www.nzequestrian.org.nz) for a copy of the Dressage NZ By-Law which sets out the Rules for Administration for Dressage NZ.

## **ANNEX 6:**

### **NZ PONY CLUBS ASSOCIATION DRESSAGE RULES**

(additional to ESNZ Dressage Rules)

#### **Introduction**

The following are additional requirements to Dressage ESNZ Rules for NZPCA Dressage competitions. At Area Dressage Trials or NZPCA Dressage Championships, refer to NZPCA Dressage Championships and Area Dressage Trial Regulations. Reference should also be made to NZPCA General Regulations.

**A. Ground Jury, Appeal Committee** and for lodging **Objections** refer to NZPCA Dressage Championships and Area Trials Regulations 10, 11, 22 and Annex E

#### **B. Arena:**

Arena borders must be of one type eg rope, picket, plastic chain, plastic pipe etc but not a combination of any of these. Rope arenas may be used at rallies and pony club competitions, but for safety reasons the ropes should be able to be readily released from the standards. Plastic chain must have 'break points' in the chain approximately every 25m. The rope or chain must be at least 45cms and not more than 60cms above the ground. NB Electric fence standards and tape are not suitable

#### **C. Saddle:**

In the interest of safety, the stirrup leathers and irons must hang free from the stirrup bars of the saddle and outside the flap. If the stirrup bars have safety clips they should be in the downward position. There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind. If a surcingle is used it must be ensured that it does not restrict the release of the leathers from the bars.

#### **D. Identification Numbers:**

Are required to be worn at all times whilst at the venue of the NZPCA Dressage Championships. (Refer NZPCA Dressage Regs 17.4.) They are not required at branch, club or area dressage competitions.

#### **E. Helmets:**

When mounted a properly fitting, securely fastened, correctly maintained and tagged helmet meeting one (1) of the following standards must be worn:

PAS 015 (British Standard)

BSEN 1384 (Joint British/European Standard) - only until 31st July, 2017

EN 1384 (European Standard) – only until 31st July, 2017

AS/NZ 3838 (Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard)

ASTM F1163 (American Standard)

VG1

#### **F. Jewellery:**

Earrings, ear studs and any exposed jewellery must be removed or taped for safety reasons. Tongue studs must be removed.

#### **G. Hair:**

Long hair must be in plaited pigtail(s) or contained neatly in a hairnet.

#### **H. Gear Safety Inspection:**

At NZPCA Dressage Championships, it is the responsibility of the competitors that their dress and saddlery are in accordance with the rules.

Refer to the current Dressage ESNZ Rules, NZPCA Dressage Championships & Area Trial Regulations and current NZPCA General Regulations (19.2)

At branch, club and area dressage competitions, all competitors must have one compulsory Gear Safety Inspection before their first test of the day. It is the rider's responsibility to make sure their gear has been inspected by a Gear Safety Inspector before starting. Failure to do so risks elimination.

#### **I. Stewards:**

A Chief Steward and Assistant Steward(s) will be appointed for NZPCA Dressage Championships. Pony Clubs do not need to appoint a Chief Steward for their events.

#### **J. Minimum Standard of Medical Cover required for all NZPCA Dressage Competitions:**

At dressage competitions the Organisers must notify the regional Ambulance Control Room for the area of the date and location of the event and explain the potential accidents that can occur at such events.

Provision must be made for a centrally sited medical station. Good access to all parts of the competition grounds is essential and knowledge of the closest area where a helicopter can safely land. GPS co-ordinates may be needed. (Refer NZPCA General Regs 23.4.)

During the event/competition a designated and easily identified first aid person who holds a current First Aid Certificate must be on the grounds at all times with access to a fully equipped first aid kit and a Medical Station.

A cellphone with coverage or landline must be available to contact emergency services. (Refer NZPCA General Regs Schedule 3.)