



Equestrian Australia Dressage Committee – Rule Changes Summary

For implementation 1 July 2023

(23 May 2023 – updated 26 June 2023)

Updated 7 June 2023 – Oversight in rule 7.15 (highlighted), to reflect change made in rule 1.8.2(f).

Update 26 June 2023 – Error in rule 3.17 (highlighted), correct in 3.17.1(f), added to Annex E

Rule	1.8
Heading	Conflict of Interest
Justification	Added Conflict of Interest definition for clarity. Removed statement in f) to eliminate coach/judge conflict of interest
Revised Rule	
<p>1.8 Conflict of interest <u>for Officials</u> <u>Conflicts must be avoided whenever practicable.</u> For the guidelines relating to any conflict of interest, refer to EA General Regulations, <i>Article</i> 158 and please note the following additions as detailed below.</p> <p><u>Conflict of interest is defined as - Any personal, professional or financial relationship, including relationships of family members that could influence or be perceived to influence objectivity when representing or conducting business or other dealings for or on behalf of EA.</u></p> <p>1.8.1 People may <i>not</i> officiate as a judge of an event if: <u>They have any personal, professional or financial relationship, including relationships of family members that could influence or be perceived to influence objectivity, including but not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) they are officiating as a veterinary officer for the same event b) they are a member of the Appeal Committee for the same event ↔ b) they are a Chef d'Equipe or team official for competitors entered in the event <p>1.8.2 People may <i>not</i> officiate as a judge of a competition if: <u>They have any personal, professional or financial relationship, including relationships of family members that could influence or be perceived to influence objectivity, including but not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a rider in the competition is a family member b) they are in a National Elite Squad and are asked to judge a fellow member of the same squad in a Grand Prix competition c) they have given or ridden in a riding clinic within 2 weeks prior to the event and a rider, coach or horse who has participated in that clinic will be in the competition d) they are providing or receiving private billeted accommodation from/to a competitor scheduled to be in the competition they are judging e) they are an owner or part owner of a horse taking part in that competition f) they have given or received regular training/coaching from/to a horse and/or rider taking part in the competition within 8 weeks prior to the competition g) they have a financial interest in a horse in the competition h) they are an employee or employer of a competitor in the competition i) when accepting judging invitations, a judge must declare a conflict of interest in any person or horse who has entered if, within 12 months immediately preceding the event, they have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • owned/part owned • or had any other business interest in that horse and/or rider j) Judge Educators/Mentors must also follow these principles when carrying out shadow judging/sit-in k) they have judged-assessed riders at a protocol session within two weeks of the competition 	

Rule	3.6
Heading	Arena requirements
Justification	To align with FEI rules

Revised Rule

3.6 Arena requirements

Arenas should be set out to the dimensions shown in the diagram in Annex A. The arena(s):

- a) should be level and separated from the public (including photographers and video operators) by a distance all round of 15 metres if possible but at least 10 metres
- b) must consist of a low continuous surround/fence about 0.3 metres high
- c) are to be placed at least 10 metres apart, preferably 15 metres if room permits
- d) should be positioned where judges are not facing the sun
- e) the letters placed around the arena should be clearly visible and be placed approximately 0.5 metres outside the arena fence
- f) the centre line must have the letter A placed in line (not offset) with C at least 10 metres (preferably 15 metres) back from the arena to allow horses a straight track to enter the arena. The width of the entrance must be at least 2 metres and not greater than 4 metres
- g) should include a marker on the continuous arena surround/fence, level with, and in addition to, the letter concerned

The following are **not permitted** in the construction of an arena:

- g)h) stakes which are driven into the ground
- h)i) unbreakable rope
- i)j) unbreakable chain
- j)k) unbreakable tape
- k)l) line marking or rope on the ground
- l)m) thin poles on the ground (e.g. jumping rails)

Rule	3.17
Heading	Penalties, Technical Faults and Errors of Course
Justification	The rule of not holding the reins in one hand at the halt/salute is a technical penalty listed in 3.17.1. Therefore, needs to be removed from 3.17. Also added to Annex E

Revised Rule

3.17 Penalties, Technical Faults and Errors of Course

Technical faults will incur a 0.5% deduction from the final percentage mark as per Annex E. The deduction is from each judge and all judges must have the same number of penalties recorded.

Error of Course, whether the bell is sounded or not, must be penalised and is cumulative. The penalties for an error of course are as follows:

EA level tests (up to Advanced)

- the first by - 2 marks
- the second by - 4 additional marks
- the third by elimination

FEI level tests

Senior, U25 and Young Rider

- first error - -2% from total score
- second error – elimination

Young Horse, FEI Children, Pony and Junior and Para

- first error – 0.5% from total score
- second error - 1% from total score
- third error elimination

- a) if the bell is not sounded when an error of course is made, and the test requires the same movement to be repeated and the error is made again, the rider is only penalised once. The Chief Judge must be aware of the effect of one movement on the next and where mirror images occur, in order to be prompt in notifying the competitor
- b) if eliminated, if time permits and the type of event or competition is appropriate, the Chief Judge may invite the rider to continue the test to the end with the marks being awarded in the ordinary way. In such a case it is not necessary for the collective marks to be completed
- c) the use of the rider's voice, referred to in rule 3.16, is not an Error of Course
- d) it is not always necessary for a judge to ring the bell for an error of course. Below are instances that will and will not require the sounding of the bell. However, not all cases can be quoted and it is the Chief Judge who will decide to sound the bell. In deciding not to ring the bell the judge must consider the effect this will have on the rest of the test

The Chief Judge WILL ring the bell:

- when the rider enters the arena at the incorrect gait
- when the rider turns right instead of left or vice versa
- when the rider omits a movement
- when a movement is the first of a mirror image and the competitor rides rising trot instead of sitting trot and vice versa and/or an incorrect circle size

The Chief Judge need NOT ring the bell:

- when the final halt is at X instead of G or vice versa
- ~~When the reins are not taken in one hand at the salute~~
- when the rider makes a transition not clearly at the marker
- cantering up the centre line from A, the rider makes a pirouette at D instead of at L
- the rider does rising trot instead of sitting trot or vice versa in a non-mirrored movement

e) – i) remain the same

NOTE– Errors of course are to be deducted from the total score from the test sheet of each judge

Rule	4.6.1
Heading	Amateur Owner Rider (AOR)
Justification	Clarifying no other riders able to ride the AOR's horse during the event, however, this is previously stated in other rules - 4.2 Entry of horses and riders. Also clarifying definition of an AOR.

Revised Rule

4.6.1 Amateur Owner Rider (AOR)

Amateur Owner Rider (AOR) is a division of Official Competitive riders. The intent of the division is to highlight and reward non-professional riders. For the purposes of this rule, a professional is someone who derives an income from activities in equestrian sport including breaking, training, coaching or riding horses. It does not however exclude riders who may also earn a living running an agistment property, work in the racing industry or saddlery for example. It is more about recognising riders with their own horses only to ride and train who are obliged to earn an income to support their sport outside of riding and training.

All amateur owner riders must meet the following criteria:

- a) the rider must be a Competitive member of their state branch of Equestrian Australia
- b) the horse must have a life registration with Equestrian Australia
- c) the horse/pony registration lodged with Equestrian Australia must reflect the name of the amateur owner rider as owner or part-owner of the horse. Leased horses are eligible if the amateur owner rider competitor is reflected as the lessee on the EA horse registration of that horse
- d) the rider may not receive payment for ~~coaching~~activities in equestrian sport including breaking, training, coaching and riding horses
- e) the rider's income may only include sponsorship
- f) the horse/pony must be primarily ridden and trained by the rider/owner with only periodic ridden assistance by person(s) other than the owner. ~~This~~ specifically ~~during~~includes the period 4 weeks up to and including ~~prior to~~ the event
- g) the rider must be aged 21 and over – can enter in the calendar year in which they turn 21
- h) the division is for Official Competitive competitions. The Organising Committees may run this division at any level (ideally at all levels Preliminary - GP) and it can be run either within the competition or separately
- i) Organising Committees must designate the AOR on the draw if there is a separate competition conducted within the one competition
- j) for a State/Regional/Club Leader Board it would be ideal to select several events at which scores will count towards the annual Leader Board
- k) if the OC receives evidence that the rider is in breach of these rules then this rider will forfeit any awards and prizes

Rule	4.8.3
Heading	Table of starting possibilities for levels and freestyles
Justification	Deleted until FEI makes final ruling. Currently incorrect.

Revised Rule

4.8.3 Table of starting possibilities for levels and freestyles

Level of national competition for horse and rider combinations (only 2 consecutive levels permitted)	Level of Freestyle horse and rider combinations can compete in
Preparatory/Preliminary	Nil
Preliminary/Novice	Novice
Novice/Elementary	Novice or Elementary
Elementary/Medium	Elementary or Medium
Medium/Advanced	Medium or Advanced
Advanced/Prix St Georges	Advanced or Intermediate
Prix St Georges/Intermediate I	Intermediate
Intermediate I/Medium Tour (refer to Definition of Levels)	Intermediate or Medium Tour (not both)
Medium Tour/Intermediate II (refer to Definition of Levels)	FEI Medium Tour
Intermediate II/U 25 GP	Grand Prix
Intermediate II, Grand Prix, Grand Prix Special	Grand Prix

Additional notes:

- a) FEI Young Rider tests/competition is equivalent to Prix St Georges level
- b) FEI Pony tests/competition is equivalent to Elementary level
- c) FEI Junior tests/competition is equivalent to Medium level
- d) Intermediate Freestyle competition is limited to combinations that have achieved at least 60% in the Prix St Georges or Intermediate I
- e) Grand Prix Special competition is limited to the 15 highest-placed combinations in the Grand Prix. Such combinations must have achieved at least 60% in the Grand Prix competition
- f) Medium Tour Freestyle competition is limited to combinations who have achieved at least 60% in the Intermediate A or the Intermediate B
- g) Grand Prix Freestyle is limited to combinations that have achieved at least 60% in the Grand Prix and 60% at FEI-sanctioned events
- h) at FEI-sanctioned events the FEI Prix St Georges and/or FEI Intermediate I competitions are the qualifying tests for the FEI Intermediate Freestyle
- ~~i) at FEI-sanctioned events the FEI Grand Prix competition is the qualifying test for the FEI Grand Prix Freestyle~~

Rule	4.8.3.2
Heading	Eligibility of horses, ponies and combinations for each level
Justification	Clarification of the rule and what FEI level it applies to. # removed from medium & big tour; rule only applies to new combinations being exempt from the advance qualification scores at PSG, Intermediate I or Young Rider level

Revised Rule

4.8.3.2 Eligibility of horses, ponies and combinations for each level

In Official Competitive competitions the following criteria apply at the closing date of entries (see table below):

Graded level	Eligibility of Horses and Ponies for each level
EA National Level Competitions ONLY (does not apply to CDI competitions)	
Preliminary/Novice	Horses/ponies with less than 40 upgrading points gained in Elementary and above
Elementary	Horses/ponies with less than 40 upgrading points gained in Medium and above
Medium	Horses/ponies with less than 40 upgrading points gained in Advanced and above
Advanced	Horses/ponies with less than 30 upgrading points gained in FEI competitions
FEI Pony *	Combinations must have achieved 60% or above on one (1) occasion in Official Elementary or above
FEI Children's *	Combinations must have achieved 60% or above on one (1) occasion in Official Novice or above. A horse/pony may be graded at any level (prelim/novice to FEI) to be eligible for this competition.
FEI Junior *	Combinations must have achieved 60% or above on one (1) occasion in Official Medium or above
FEI Young Riders *	Combinations must have achieved 60% or above on two (2) occasions in Official Advanced or above. In the event that these scores are achieved at one event, they must be judged by a different panel of judges
Prix St Georges and <u>Intermediate I or Young Rider</u> tests #	Combinations must have achieved 60% or above on two (2) occasions in Official Advanced competitions to be eligible to compete PSG/Intermediate I <u>or FEI Young Rider tests</u> . In the event that the qualifying competitions are held at the one event, they must be judged by a different panel of judges
Intermediate A and B-# OR Intermediate II/ <u>U25 Intermediate II</u> #	Combinations must have gained at least 60% or above on two (2) <u>occasions</u> in an Official Intermediate I competition to compete in Intermediate A and B or Intermediate II/ <u>U25 Intermediate II</u> . In the event that these scores are achieved at one event, they must be judged by a different panel of judges
EA Grand Prix, including U25 Grand Prix #	Combinations must have gained at least 60% or above on two (2) occasions in Official Intermediate A/B or Intermediate II competitions to be eligible to compete at Grand Prix and U25 Grand Prix.
FEI National Competitions	Under exceptional circumstances, High Performance riders on suitably experienced horses may apply to the EADC to waive qualification scores.

* Riders/owners please note – minimum requirements to ensure standard of the event. There is no upper limit to the grading of the horse/pony. Children/Junior/Youth/Pony tests are judged based on the capability and skill of the rider and harmonious presentation of the test. (*Please refer to the FEI website: <https://inside.fei.org/fei/your-role/organisers/dressage/tests>)

For a new combination where the horse is graded FEI, the combination will be exempt from the requirement to compete in two tests at Advanced level before competing at ~~FEI level~~ either Prix St Georges, Intermediate I, or Young Rider (Small Tour) Level.

Rule	5.5
Heading	Spurs
Justification	To align with FEI rules
Revised Rule	
5.5	<p>Spurs</p> <p>Riders please note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) spurs may be worn by all competitors b) spurs must be identical on both sides, i.e., they must be a pair c) spurs must be made of metal or hard plastic d) a curved or straight shank must point directly back from the centre of the spur when on the rider's boot; rowels also must point directly back from the centre of the spur e) the tip of the shank must not point up or point inwards. Swan neck spurs are permitted f) the arms of the spur must be smooth g) if rowels are used, they must be blunt/smooth and free to rotate. Daisy rowels are permitted h) rowels must <u>may</u> be in a vertical <u>or horizontal</u> plane i) rowels in a horizontal plane are not permitted j) soft touch spurs with a rolling ball on either plane are permitted k) pony riders, (regardless of age), may only wear spurs that are no longer than 4.0 cm. The length of the spur is measured from the boot to the tip of the spur <p>NOTE: for FEI CDIP competitions, spurs no longer than 3.5cm are permitted</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> l) there is no maximum length of spurs for riders of horses m) metal spurs with hard plastic knobs are permitted n) dummy spurs with no shank are permitted o) Impulse spurs are permitted p) non-compliance or incorrect spurs will entail elimination <p>For further information regarding spurs, please see the current Dressage equipment on the EA website (http://www.equestrian.org.au/dressage-rules)</p>

Rule	5.11.4.1
Heading	Bridoon
Justification	Bit Clarification
Revised Rule	
5.11.4.1	<p>Bridoon</p> <p>A bridoon is defined as a snaffle bit that is used together with a curb bit to form a double bridle.</p> <p>In addition to rule 5.11 - Bits, the bridoon bit of a double bridle must also comply with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) flexible rubber or synthetic bits or those made of rubber or rubber and chain are not permitted b) bridoons may be have loose ring, D-ring or eggbutt cheeks <u>or Baucher hanging cheeks</u> c) the diameter of the mouthpiece must be such so as not to hurt the horse, the minimum diameter of the mouthpiece is 10mm diameter d) must have one or two joints. A bushing or coupling is permitted as the centre link in a double jointed bridoon; however, the surface of the centre piece must be solid with no moveable parts other than a roller. The centre link may not have the effect of a tongue plate e) bridoons where the centre link(s) of the bit can lock and have the effect of a mullen mouth snaffle are not permitted f) multiple 'rollers' are not permitted

Rule	Section 7
Heading	RULES FOR OFFICIALS, JUDGES AND ORGANISING COMMITTEES (OCs)
Justification	No reference in the rule book that confirms who can eliminate a horse/combination at an event.

Revised Rule

SECTION 7 RULES FOR OFFICIALS, JUDGES AND ORGANISING COMMITTEES (OCs)

The guide below summarises various rules and sections of the EA dressage rules. All judges and event organisers must have access to a current rule book.

Both the EA and FEI rule books state how an exercise should be performed. The *FEI Dressage Handbook – Guidelines for Judging* will assist all judges in determining the qualities required to award the various marks (0–10) for each exercise.

Judges have a responsibility for the future of the sport of dressage. Only by constant and consistent self- education in understanding the principles of dressage, by attending and participating at seminars and by analysing (and discussing if necessary) their own results of a competition can this be achieved.

As part of their responsibility to the sport, judges should keep in mind that elimination of competitors should be done in a sporting spirit, and that rider and spectator friendliness of the sport should be considered along with the spirit and intention of the rule(s) in question. For instance, elimination for matters not related to welfare or safety (e.g. incorrect saddlery) is best done at the end of the test.

During a dressage test, only the C-judge may eliminate a rider. In all other cases of elimination, the highest ranking C-judge, of the highest-level test at the event, at the time of the incident is authorised to eliminate a rider.

Only current EA judges are eligible to officiate at Official Competitive and Participation events/competitions.

Rule	7.15
Heading	Judge Training Tests and Protocol Sessions for Dressage Riders
Justification	The FEI Codex only applies to FEI accredited judges at FEI accredited events; otherwise Australian judges come under EA Code of Conduct

Revised Rule

Is this a conflict of interest for judges?

The Judge Protocol process is neither coaching nor training, but an extension of the feedback process judges give during normal judging and also at judges clinics to show judges how a test could be improved, and what they need to see to give higher marks.

National judges are governed by Rule 1.8.2 Conflict of Interest of the Australian Dressage Rules. Judges who provide the judge protocol session should not judge that rider within two weeks after the session, (refer to Rule 1.8.2 k).

Of course, if a judge is a regular coach/trainer of a rider and/or horse this is a conflict of interest, ~~and that judge can't judge that rider and/or horse within an 8-week period prior and inclusive of the competition.~~ For those judges who are FEI accredited, the Judges Codex applies.

Rule	8.2.1
Heading	Technical Failure
Justification	Typo

Revised Rule

8.2.1 Technical failure

In the case of a rider's music failing during a Freestyle test:

- a) where there is no back-up system, the rider can, with the permission of the Chief Judge, leave the arena
- b) the Chief Judge, after conferring with the rider, will determine when the rider must return to the arena
- c) there should be minimum interference with starting times of other riders
- d) 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 or as directed by the President of the Ground Jury
- e) the rider may decide whether to take up the test at the point where the music failed, or to start again
- f) if the rider chooses to start again, all marks on the sheet must stay as originally given up to that point
 - g) when the music failed, and from then on judge as normal
 - h) if the music stops towards the end and all the technical marks have been already filled in by the judge, then the judge will judge on the music up to that point
 - i) if the music stops half-way and the rider does not have another CD and all technical requirements have not been completed the rider must retire

Rule	12.13.3
Heading	Training of Para Equestrian Judge Educators
Justification	Principal, in that, if a judge is FEI Para-Dressage accredited and also a Judge Educator then they automatically become a Para-Equestrian Judge Educator.

Revised Rule

12.13.3 Training of Para Equestrian Judge Educators

To become a Para-Equestrian Judge Educator, judges must:

- a) be an accredited A level judge, [an EA Judge Educator](#) and an FEI accredited Para-Equestrian Judge
- b) on at least one (1) occasion co-present at a National Para-Equestrian Seminar and demonstrate their presentation and communication skills with regard to judging Grades 1, 2 and 3 with favourable reports from the senior presenter – form to be completed by the presenter.

Rule	12.7
Heading	How to become a G level (Preliminary) dressage judge
Justification	Incorporating the AIS General Principles Online Course in to all the Officials Courses
Revised Rule	
12.7 How to become a G level (Preliminary) dressage judge	
<p>Anyone interested in becoming an accredited judge should pursue the following procedure (FEI level riders seeking to fast-track, refer in addition, to rule 12.14):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be at least 17 years of age b) be a current financial EA member in the appropriate category c) complete the application form, available from the SDA e)d) <u>complete the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Community Officiating Principles Online Course</u> e)e) attend an EA-approved G level judges seminar e)f) complete the G level Open Rule Book Test (ORBT) with a mark of at least 90% f)g) shadow judge one entire Preliminary and one entire Novice competitions or two entire Novice competitions with at least 10 horses in each competition with an appointed Judge Educator or Mentor h) undertake at least one assessed sit-in of at least 2 hours duration on an Official Preliminary or Novice competition with an approved Mentor or A or B level judge. This may be completed over more than one sit-in, <u>sit-in assessment to be completed on each occasion</u> g) h) <u>sit-in assessment to be completed on each occasion</u> i) complete a shadow judging form and forward to the State Judges Committee along with the assessors recommendation j) complete the G level exam-ORBT and seminar before undertaking the shadow judging k) although not a compulsory requirement, the following questions will be asked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • experience as a competition rider including highest level ridden • details of coaches used by the applicant • experience as an instructor • number of times assisted an accredited judge as a writer (an essential- <u>recommended</u> item) • EA approved Judges' seminars/workshops/symposium attended with details of dates and presenter(s) • any other relevant information <p>Once the G-level ORBT has been submitted to the SDA and assessed as being satisfactory, along with the required shadow judging, the applicant is accredited at G level.</p>	

Rule	12.14.2/12.14.3 /12.14.3
Heading	To enter at E (Elementary) or D (Medium) level applicants must:
Justification	Incorporating the AIS General Principles Online Course in to all the Officials Courses
Revised Rule	
<p>12.14.2 All candidates are required to attend the relevant required seminar, -complete the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Community Officiating Principles Online Course and complete and pass their current General ORBT before commencing their shadow judging. Once completed candidates will be accredited at F level and placed on the judges' list. Candidates can then continue completing the remaining pre-requisites at their intended level. However, if the fast-track candidate has not upgraded to the approved level of E or D within 24 months, the candidate will be removed from the judges list.</p>	
<p>12.14.3 To enter at E (Elementary) level applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be a current EA member b) complete the current General ORBT and relevant level specific questions with a pass of at least 90% (this must be completed and passed prior to undertaking any shadow judging) c) attend a seminar that includes E level d) complete the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Community Officiating Principles Online Course e) pass the Elementary theory exam with at least 80% f) once accredited at F level, candidates must judge at least one competition at Competitive Preliminary Level and at least one Competitive competition at Novice level g) shadow judge at least 2 entire Elementary competitions where the total number of horses judged overall is 24 or more. In order to judge the total minimum number of horses required it may be necessary to judge more competitions h) sit in on at least 2 occasions at Elementary level i) the supervising judge for all shadow judging and sit-ins to be a Judge Educator or A or B level Mentor j) be assessed as competent at the Elementary practical exam 	
<p>12.14.4 To enter at D (Medium) level applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be a current EA member b) complete the current General ORBT and relevant level specific questions with a pass of at least 90% (this must be completed and passed prior to undertaking any shadow judging) c) attend a seminar that includes D level d) complete the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Community Officiating Principles Online Course e) pass the Medium theory exam with at least 80% f) once accredited at F level, candidates must judge at least one competition at Competitive Preliminary Level and at least one Competitive competition at Novice level g) shadow judge at least 2 entire Medium competitions where the total number of horses judged overall is 24 or more. In order to judge the total minimum number of horses required it may be necessary to judge more competitions h) sit in on at least 2 occasions at Medium level i) the supervising judge for all shadow judging and sit-ins to be a Judge Educator or A or B Level Mentor j) be assessed as competent at the Medium practical exam 	

Rule	12.15.2
Heading	Training of Young Horse Judge Educators
Justification	Principal, in that, if a judge is FEI YH accredited and also a Judge Educator then they automatically become a YH Judge Educator

Revised Rule

12.15.2 Training of Young Horse Judge Educators

The EADOC, on recommendation from the SDA who will provide a copy of all assessments to the EADOC, will be responsible for appointing Young Horse Judge Educators. Young Horse Judge Educators will be reviewed, in consultation with the relevant SDA, every 3 years.

It is expected that Young Horse Judge Educators remain active and up to date with current education and assessment procedures as well as with technical young dressage horse judging matters.

To become a Young Horse Judge Educator, judges must:

- a) must be an accredited Judge Educator for dressage
- b) be an accredited Young Horse judge for at least 3 continuous years
- c) must be an active Young Horse judge
- d) on at least 2 occasions co-present at a Young Horse seminar where the presenter is a YH Judge Examiner– assessment form to be completed by the presenter on each occasion
- e) as a minimum YH Judge Educators are required to be actively involved as a YHJE in at least one YH seminar during the three-year re-accreditation period

Judges who pass the FEI young horse exam and are ratified as an FEI judge, and who are currently EA judge educators will automatically become an EA Young Horse Judge educator.

Rule	12.16
Heading	Payment to Judge Educators and/or Mentors
Justification	Clarification that payments are out of pocket expenses for insurance purposes.

Revised Rule

12.16 Payment of Out-of-Pocket-Expenses to Judge Educators and/or Mentors

Refer to Annex I – Payment for Officials – for current ~~per diem~~ rates of out-of-pocket expenses

Rule	12.18
Heading	Judges seminars
Justification	Clarifying, an online theory session of a seminar may also be counted as a workshop and that the same JE must deliver the theory and the practical face to face for it to constitute a seminar.

Revised Rule

12.18 Judges seminars

These seminars provide an opportunity for discussion between judges and candidate judges to find the standard. An approved EA judges' seminar may only be conducted by EA Judge Educators or FEI Judge Educators who are conversant with conducting Judge Education seminars. Visiting FEI Judge Educators must be endorsed by the Chair of the EADC or the EADOC.

It is recommended that at least one seminar at each level should be held annually in each state.

The level of seminars includes:

- G, or G/F Level – stand-alone G is preferred
- F, E, D or C can be held as standalone
- F/E, E/D, D/C can be held as 2 consecutives
- F/E/D or E/D/C – 3 consecutive levels – Regional areas only - EADOC approval is required
- B/A or C/B/A - no need to seek EADOC approval

Additionally:

- a) ideally a seminar is to cover no more than two national levels
- b) seminars covering 3 levels – F/E/D – will only be considered in regional areas. The approval of the EADOC is required on recommendation from the SDA. Current G-level judges can attend to maintain their accreditation. An F/E/D seminar is **not** to be used for trainee judges upgrading to G. G candidate judges must attend a G or G/F seminar to become accredited
- c) a seminar should be a minimum of 5-6 hours duration. If the online generic and technical theory sessions are all delivered prior to the practical session, then ~~this the technical theory~~ could be reduced to 3-4.2-3 hours
- d) for upgrading or reaccreditation purposes the judge must be in attendance with the same JE for the entire duration of the seminar (online and face to face) **and** be an active participant
- e) a seminar must include (but not limited to):
 - **generic concepts** such as:
 - basic principles to be adhered to when judging, including eventing
 - the role of EA
 - communication & conflict resolution
 - safety & risk management
 - ethical issues
 - horse welfare

NOTE: These generic concept units can be delivered online from 2021 in three ways:

- online, either by the individual judge doing the modules in the comfort of their home (**N.B.** this option not available to G and F seminars); or
- via an online meeting platform session with a JE; or
- at the practical seminar
- **technical theory related to the basic training scale principles for the level of the seminar**
 - the technical theory content, which must be interactive, can also be delivered online for all levels; and
 - can be undertaken at a separate time
 - be of at least 2-3 hours duration
- also explaining the collective mark(s)
- practical judging training, which usually involves individual movements and may also involve whole tests with suitable horses
- any updates relevant to the level of seminar
- f) where the technical theory of a seminar is delivered online, the practical face to face session must be delivered by the same Judge Educator for it to be counted as a seminar and for continuity purposes in

education and recording of completion of the seminar requirement. Ideally the practical session should not be held more than 6 weeks after the online theory session.

g) However, for those who attend the technical theory part of a seminar delivered online but not the practical session the online theory session may be counted as a workshop.

f)h) online delivery of seminars for D level and above, for one seminar during a reaccreditation period is offered as a delivery option when special circumstances dictate that a face-to-face session is not possible. This will be in consultation with the EADOC

g)j) Video DVD's may be used as an **additional** aspect of teaching or for assessment

Rule	Annex E
Heading	Elimination, technical faults, penalties and deductions
Justification	As per rule 3.17.1

Revised Rule

Technical Faults and Penalties		
Rule	Points deducted	
3.7	0.5% per judge	Exceeding 45 seconds to enter the arena
3.7	0.5% per judge	Failure to salute at the entry halt or final halt
3.7	0.5% per judge	Entering the arena before the bell is sounded
3.17	2 per judge	1st error of course
3.17	4 per judge	2nd error of course
3.17.1f	0.5% per judge	a rider not taking reins in one hand at the salute
4.8.5h	0.5% per judge	Enters competition area not wearing correct identification numbers
5.1, 5.2 5.7, 5.8	0.5% per judge	Incorrect dress where a penalty is provided for
5.4	0.5% per judge	Wearing gaiters in FEI-level competitions
5.6	0.5% per judge	FEI-level comps at Australian and State C'Ships - Entering the space around the arena carrying a whip
5.6	0.5% per judge	FEI -level Comps at Australian and State Championships – Entering the arena carrying a whip
5.10.1	0.5% per judge	Stirrups not black or silver or gold or same colour as rider's boots
5.11	0.5% per judge	Fleece or other visible padding on the upper side of bridle
5.12, 5.17	0.5% per judge	Wearing boots, bell boots and/or bandages in the space <u>around the arena</u>
5.12	0.5% per judge	Wearing boots, bell boots and/or bandages if worn <u>in the arena</u>
8.1	0.5% per judge	Not giving the signal for the music to start within 45 seconds of the bell
8.1	0.5% per judge	Entering the arena after 30 seconds of music
8.1	0.5% per judge	If the rider enters the arena clearly late
8.1	0.5% per judge	If the test is longer or shorter than stipulated
9.1	0.5%	1st error Young Horse
9.1	1.0%	2nd error Young Horse
9.1	0.5%	4-year-old YH competition – if horse leaves arena with all 4 feet
9.1.2	0.5% per judge	Carrying a whip in the space around the arena at Australian YH Championships in 5, 6 and 7 year-old competition. To be deducted after score has been converted to a percentage.
Deduction from Marks in Movements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding reins in one hand – see 3.15.1 • Use of Voice – 3.16 • Tongue – whenever seen 		

Rule	Annex I
Heading	Guidelines for reimbursement - Out-of-pocket expenses for Officials
Justification	d) Originally included to cover those wishing to shadow judge and then requested to judge, as their travel was already going to be their own expense. If an official attends an event to shadow judge and then coincidentally judges, reimbursement of travel expenses would need to be negotiated with the OC prior to commencement.

Revised Rule

Annex I Payment for Officials

Guidelines for reimbursement - Out-of-pocket expenses for Officials

It is required that judges, accredited FEI stewards and EA stewards will receive an ~~honorarium~~ out-of-pocket expenses payment as reimbursement of expenses as follows. However, the official and OC may negotiate a mutually suitable arrangement at time of invitation.

Official	Per Hour	Maximum per day	Mileage per km	Maximum Mileage
Judges	\$20		75c	\$350
Stewards	\$20	\$150	75c	\$350
TD/Chief Steward		\$150	75c	\$350

- a) mileage - where longer distances are involved this can be negotiated at time of invitation
- b) for regional events where airfares and accommodation are provided, the ~~honorarium~~ out-of-pocket expenses may be negotiated between the judge/accredited FEI or EA Steward and the OC
- c) any negotiation must take place at the time of the invitation
- d) when a rider, who is also an accredited judge, has entered to compete at an event and subsequently is asked to judge at the same event, the usual practice shall be that the rider/judge is paid the judging ~~honorarium~~ out-of-pocket expense only, but not the travel money. ~~This also applies to judges who request shadow judging at an event but also judge some classes.~~
- e) for judge protocol sessions, it is recommended that judges are reimbursed a maximum of \$40/30 minute protocol session plus milage at the current recommended rate for judges, or by prior negotiation.
- f) TD – Travel, accommodation and out-of-pocket expenses will be the responsibility of the OC